

$$\int \sqrt{dx} = E \{ \sqrt{dx} \mid X \sim U(0,1) \}$$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } U(0,1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X_i) < \infty$$

$$\int \sqrt{dx} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{dx_i}$$

Suppose X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are iid. from some distn. with finite $E(g(X_i))$. Then

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i) \xrightarrow{a.s.} E(g(X_i))$$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i)$ is called the Monte Carlo estimator of

$$\theta = E\{g(X_i)\} \text{ i.e. } \hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i). \text{ This is a consistent estimator.}$$

Application:

H) Evaluation of summary measures:

$$\text{eg 1: } X \sim \text{Bin}(4, 0.75)$$

calculate: i) $P(X=2)$ ii) $P(X \geq 1)$ iii) $E(Xe^{5x})$

$$\text{iv) } E\left(\frac{1}{X^2+1}\right)$$

$$\text{i) } \theta = P(X=2) = E\{I(X=2)\}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i=2)$$

$$\text{where } X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid Bin}(4, 0.75)$$

	X_1	X_2
0	0	1
1	1	2
2	2	3
3	3	4
4	4	5