

- (1) Use the  $rt(n, df)$  function in `r` to investigate the  $t$ -distribution for  $n = 100$  and  $df = n - 1$  and plot the histogram for the same.
- (2) Use the  $rchisq(n, df)$  function in `r` to investigate the chi-square distribution with  $n = 100$  and  $df = 2, 10, 25$ .
- (3) Generate a vector of 100 values between -6 and 6. Use the  $dt()$  function in `r` to find the values of a  $t$ -distribution given a random variable  $x$  and degrees of freedom 1,4,10,30. Using these values plot the density function for students  $t$ -distribution with degrees of freedom 30. Also shows a comparison of probability density functions having different degrees of freedom (1,4,10,30).
- (4) Write a `r`-code
  - (i) To find the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of the  $F$ -distribution with (10, 20) degrees of freedom.
  - (ii) To calculate the area under the curve for the interval  $[0, 1.5]$  and the interval  $[1.5, +\infty)$  of a  $F$ -curve with  $v_1 = 10$  and  $v_2 = 20$  (USE  $pf()$ ).
  - (iii) To calculate the quantile for a given area (= probability) under the curve for a  $F$ -curve with  $v_1 = 10$  and  $v_2 = 20$  that corresponds to  $q = 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$  and  $0.999$ . (use the  $qf()$ )
  - (iv) To generate 1000 random values from the  $F$ -distribution with  $v_1 = 10$  and  $v_2 = 20$  (use  $rf()$ ) and plot a histogram.