Frequency Interpretation of Probability

Simulating flipping a fair coin 500 times

(a) We create a "coin", a vector with two entries, namely "H" and "T".

```
In [1]: coin = c("H","T")
print(coin)
[1] "H" "T"
```

(b) Now to simulate flipping the coin 500 times using sample().

```
In [3]: set.seed(89) #for reproducibility of results
    n = 500 # number of flips

s = sample(coin, size = n, replace = TRUE)
    #s = sample(coin, size = n, replace = TRUE, prob=c(0.5,0.5))

head(s)
length(s)

'H' 'T' 'T' 'T' 'T' 'T'
500
```

(c) We will now plot the fraction of times the coin lands on heads in the first 500 draws.

To plot the *cumulative fraction of heads* we will need to count the total number of heads obtained after each flip, the "cumulative sum" command, *i.e.* cumsum() command can help with this.

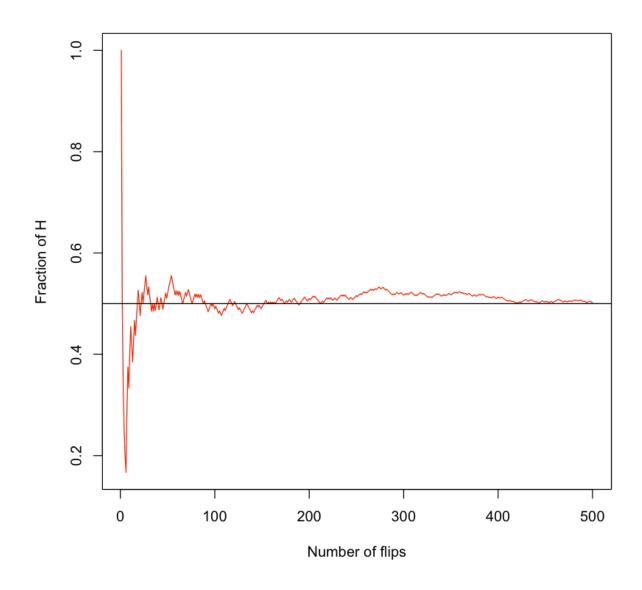
```
In [4]: #Calculate fraction of heads so far, divide number of heads by number
    of flips so far
    frac.heads = cumsum(s == "H")/1:n

#make the plot
    plot(frac.heads, type = "l", xlab = "Number of flips", ylab = "Fractio
    n of H",col="red")
    abline(0.5,0) #draws a line, inputs are y-intercept = 0.5 and slope =
    0

# calculating the total ratio of heads out of n=500 flips
    ratio.head<-length(s[s=="H"])/n

# or can get the ratio of heads from the vector p
    ratio.head.alt<-frac.heads[n]

cat("The ratio of heads is ",ratio.head,"\n")
    cat("The ratio of heads is ",ratio.head.alt)</pre>
```



(d) Let's repeat this process for a biased coin, where the probability of heads is 0.75 and the number of flips is 1000.

```
In [6]: #set.seed(89)

# no. of flips
m = 1000

#Generate bais sample
s_bias = sample(c("H","T"), size = m, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.75,0.25))

#Determine fraction of heads so far
p_bias = cumsum(s_bias == "H")/1:m

#Create plot
plot(p_bias, type = "l", xlab = "Number of flips", ylab = "Fraction of H",col="blue");
abline(0.75, 0)

# calculate ratio of heads
length(s_bias[s_bias=="H"])/m
```

