

Computational Statistics Homework 1

Liam Dillingham

February 18, 2019

1 Question 1

The function $p(x) = \sin(x)$ is a density for $x \in (0, \pi/2)$.

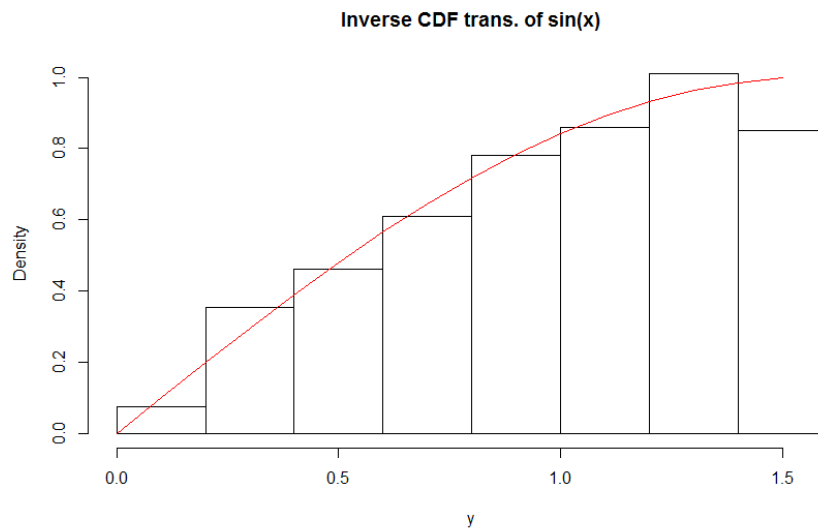
1.1 Describe an inverse CDF transform method to sample random variables with this density. Plot the histogram and the true density for visual verification.

if the PDF is $p(x) = \sin(x)$ from $(0, \pi/2)$, then we write the CDF as:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) dx$$

so the result of the integral should be $-\cos(x)$. Now we need the inverse of $\cos(x)$, which is $\arccos(x)$. so our inverse CDF transform should be: $-\arccos(x)$, but it resulted in the incorrect output. We can see the code for my inverse transform, and how I drew the graph below:

```
isin_rvgen = function(n=1000) {  
  u = runif(n)  
  x = acos(u)  
  return(x)  
}  
  
x = seq(0, pi/2, 0.1)  
fx = sin(x)  
y = isin_rvgen()  
hist(y, freq = F, main = "Inverse_CDF_transform_of_sin(x)")  
lines(x, fx, col="red")
```

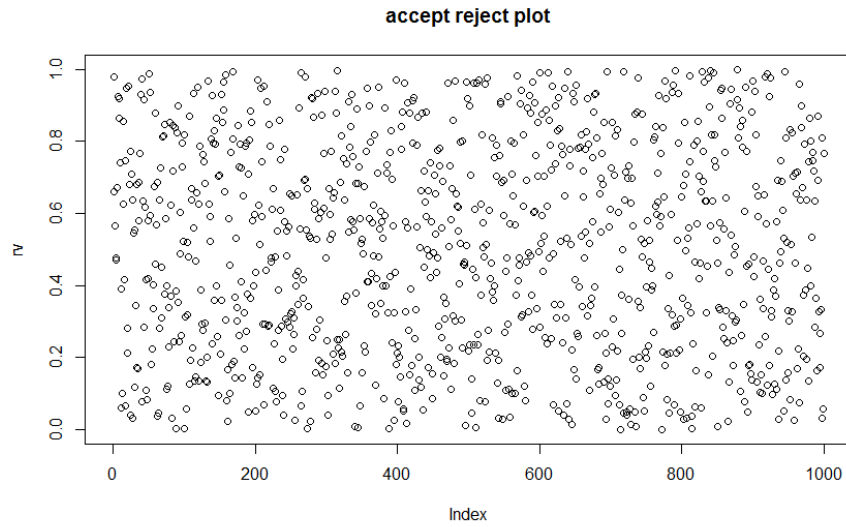


The red line is the graph of $\sin(x)$ from $(0, \pi/2)$. and the histogram is contains the samples from our inverse CDF, $\arccos(x)$.

1.2 Set up a rejection sampling method to sample from $p(x)$ using a proposal density $g(x)$. Plot the histogram and the true density for visual verification

Hint: You can take $g(x)$ as the uniform density on the interval $(0, \pi/2)$.

```
arfunc = function(n=1000) {
  rv = rep(0,n)
  a = 0
  for(i in 1:n) {
    x = runif(1)
    if(x > -acos(x)) {
      rv[i] = x
      a = a + 1
    }
  }
  cat("Efficiency is ", a/n)
  plot(rv)
  title("accept_reject_plot")
}
arfunc()
```



2 Question 2

Determine a method to draw samples from the distribution with PDF: $f(x) \propto \exp(-x^4/12)$, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Turn in derivation and code. Plot histogram and true density for visual verification.

3 Question 3

Suppose that $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is a random matrix with independent $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ entries. Let ℓ_1 be the smallest Eigenvalue of $S_n = X^T X / n$ and let $Y = n\ell_1$. Edelman showed that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the PDF of Y approaches

$$f(y) = \frac{1+\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-(y/2+\sqrt{y})}, \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

- 3.1 Develop a method to sample Y from the density $f(y)$ given in the equation above. Show derivation and code. Plot histogram and true density for visual verification.
- 3.2 Test method by estimating $E(\log(Y))$ by simple Monte Carlo, and giving a 99% confidence interval. Edelman found that the answer was roughly -1.68788.