STATISTICAL COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

Seminar Nr. 2

Computer Simulations of Discrete Random Variables; Discrete Methods

- 1. Function rnd in Statistics Toolbox; special functions rand and randn.
- **2.** Using a $\mathcal{U}(0,1)$ (standard uniform) random number generator, write Matlab codes that simulate the following common discrete probability distributions:
- **a.** Bernoulli Distribution Bern(p), with parameter $p \in (0,1)$:

$$X\left(\begin{array}{cc}0&1\\1-p&p\end{array}\right)$$

b. Binomial Distribution Bino(p), with parameters $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p \in (0,1)$:

$$X \left(\begin{array}{c} k \\ C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \end{array} \right)_{k=\overline{0,n}}$$

Hint: A Binomial Bino(n, p) variable is the sum of n independent Bern(p) variables;

c. Geometric Distribution Geo(p), with parameter $p \in (0,1)$:

$$X \left(\begin{array}{c} k \\ pq^k \end{array} \right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$$

Hint: A Geometric Geo(p) variable represents the number of failures (i.e. the number of Bernoulli trials that ended up being failures) needed to get the first success;

d. Negative Binomial Distribution NB(n,p) with parameters $n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in (0,1)$:

$$X \left(\begin{array}{c} k \\ C_{n+k-1}^k p^n q^k \end{array} \right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$$

Hint: A Negative Binomial NB(n, p) variable is the sum of n independent Geo(p) variables;

e. Poisson Distribution $Poiss(\lambda)$ with parameter $\lambda > 0$:

$$X \left(\begin{array}{c} k \\ \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \end{array} \right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$$