

Monte Carlo Approximation

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```
set.seed(32)

m=100 #sample size
a=2
b = 1/3 #rate

theta <- rgamma(m,a,b) # 100 draws of gamma distribution
head(theta)

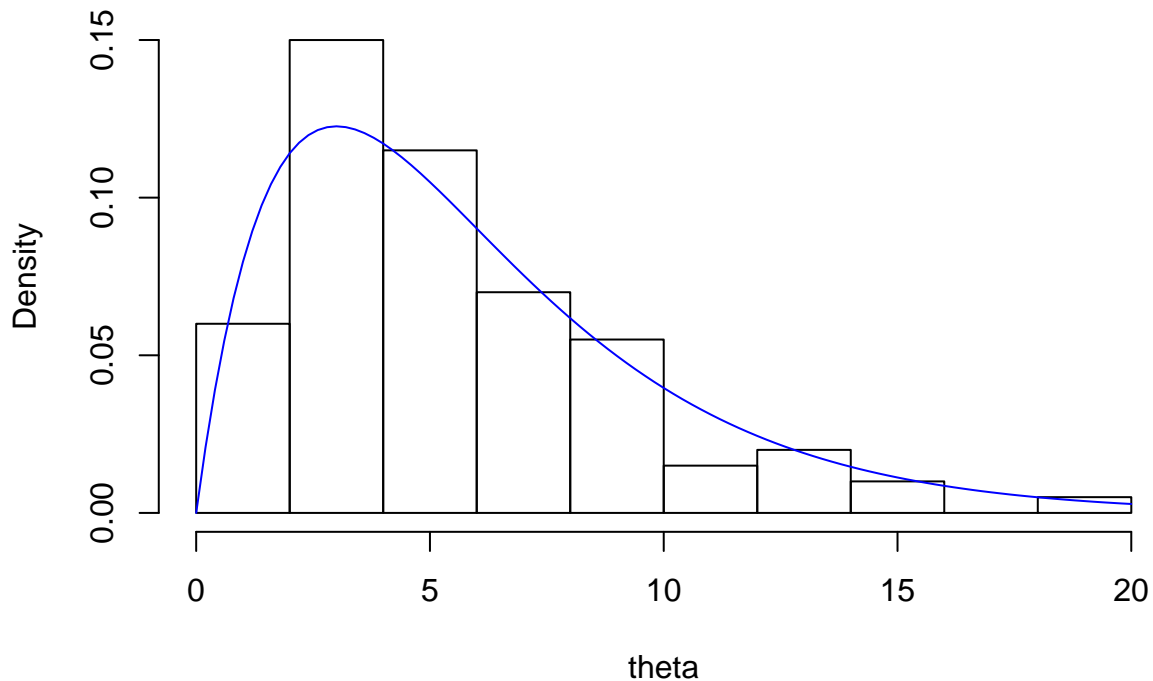
## [1] 4.553954 8.280642 1.515590 9.160268 3.507859 5.606974

tail(theta)

## [1] 2.432403 7.148443 2.715706 2.763691 5.413677 5.865641

hist(theta, freq = FALSE) # freq = F gives probability densities
curve(dgamma(x,a,b), col = "blue", add = TRUE)
```

Histogram of theta



```
# Expected Value(theta) = 2*3 = 6 - True Value of mean
# Expected value of variance = a/b^2 = 2*9 = 18 True Value of mean
```

```

sum(theta)/m  # 5.514068  sample mean

## [1] 5.514068
mean(theta)   # 5.514068

## [1] 5.514068
var(theta)    #13.10255  sample variance

## [1] 12.56345
# simulate more values by increasing sample size m = 10000

m=10000 #sample size
a=2
b = 1/3 #rate

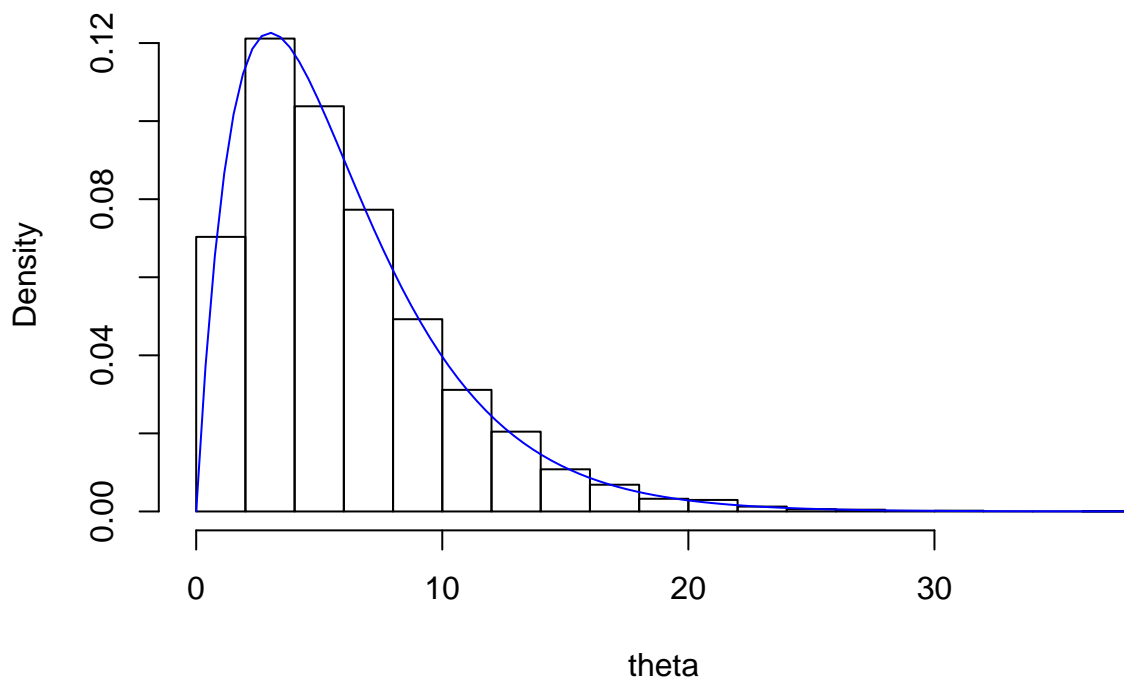
theta <- rgamma(m,a,b)    # 100 draws of gamma distribution
head(theta)

## [1] 11.275715  6.267250  2.750041  1.060173  8.145714 13.265520
tail(theta)

## [1]  7.4816103  8.1251813 10.5679076  0.4048316  9.7836341  7.4630491
hist(theta, freq = FALSE) # freq = F gives probability densities
curve(dgamma(x,a,b), col = "blue", add = TRUE)

```

Histogram of theta



```

sum(theta)/m  # 6.023273  much closer to true value

## [1] 6.023273

```

```

mean(theta)

## [1] 6.023273
var(theta) #18.04318 sample variance much better

## [1] 18.04318
#
#indicator variable

ind = theta < 5.0
head(ind)

## [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE
head(theta)

## [1] 11.275715 6.267250 2.750041 1.060173 8.145714 13.265520
mean(ind) # gives the probability 0.497

## [1] 0.497
# True Probability - use pgamma - evaluates the CDF - cumulative distributive function 0.4963317

pgamma(q=5.0, a, b)

## [1] 0.4963317
# 90th percentile quantile - monte carlo approximation 11.74338
quantile(theta, probs = 0.9)

##      90%
## 11.74338
# True Quantile qgamma function

qgamma(0.9,a,b) #11.66916

## [1] 11.66916

```