## Simulation Lab(MC503)

## Assignment 10

Try to solve all the problems

1. A random variable simulator is used to generate 1000 values from for a U[0,1] r.v. The values are classified into the intervals [0,0.1), [0.1,0.2), ..., [0.9,1]. The observed frequency distribution is as follows.

Using chi-square goodness of fit test, test the hypothesis is as follows:  $H_0: F(x) = U(x) \ \forall \ x$  where U(x) is a CDF of U[0,1] distribution.

| Intervals | 0-0.1 | 0.1-0.2 | 0.2-0.3 | 0.3-0.4 | 0.4-0.5 | 0.5-0.6 | 0.6-0.7 | 0.7-0.8 | 0.8-0.9 | 0.9-1.0 |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Frequency | 112   | 101     | 94      | 99      | 108     | 93      | 94      | 100     | 104     | 95      |

2. The number of arrivals of a service counter are assumed to have a Poisson distribution (over hours). The following data is recorded on a particular day of a month is Test the hypothesis

| Hours:                | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Frequency of arrivals | 22 | 53 | 58 | 39 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 |

whether the arrivals follows Poisson distribution or not.

3. Using the algorithm below to generate 2000 random samples from normal distribution and apply Chi-square test to judge the goodness of fit. (Try both methods separately).

Algorithms to generate standard normal random variables is:

## Method 1:

Generate 
$$U_1$$
,  $U_2 \sim \mathrm{U}(0,1)$ . Define  $X_1 = (-2\ln U_1)^{1/2}\cos(2\pi U_2)$ ,  $X_2 = (-2\ln U_1)^{1/2}\sin(2\pi U_2)$   
Then,  $(X_1, X_2) \sim N(0, 1)$ 

## Method 2:

- Step 1: Generate  $U_1$ ,  $U_2 \sim U(0,1)$ , let  $V_i = 2U_i 1$ , i= 1,2; W= $V_1^2 + V_2^2$ . If W > 1, freshly start step 1.
- Step 2: Let  $Y = (-(2 \ln W)/W)^{1/2}$  and  $X_1 = V_1 Y, X_2 = V_2 Y$ . Then  $(X_1, X_2) \sim N(0, 1)$ .

**Note:** In order to generate random variable from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  distribution, you should transform N(0,1) generated random variable X to variable  $\sigma X + \mu$ . For this specific problem you can take  $\mu = 1$ ,  $\sigma = 2$ .

Note: You have to submit the solution of this assignment in a pdf format. You may do the analysis in R programming.

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