## Data Generation

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### **Team Powers**

#### Standard Probability Distributions

#### Normal

```
genNormalPowers <- function(n, mean=0, sd=1) {
    # INPUT:
    # n is the number of teams

# OUTPUT:
    # returns a vector of team powers, sorted in decreasing order
    powers <- rnorm(n, mean, sd)
    return(sort(abs(powers), decreasing=TRUE))
}</pre>
```

#### Accept-Reject

```
# Reference: adapted from Yuchen Li (li215), HW2, Exercise 4
acceptReject <- function(nsim, f, min, max, M) {
    # INPUT:
    # nsim is the number of simulations
    # f is the target distribution
    # min is the min value in the domain of f
    # max is the max value in the domain of f</pre>
```

```
# max
\# M \ge \sup\{f(x)\}\
# OUTPUT:
# returns a vector of random variates sampled from f, using the
# Accept-Reject method with Unif(min, max) as the reference distribution
k1 = 0
                   # counter for accepted samples
j1 = 0
                   # number of iterations required to get desired sample size
y1 = numeric(nsim)
                      # storing the sample
while(k1 < nsim){</pre>
    u = runif(1)
    x = runif(1, min, max) # random variate from reference distribution
    g1 = 1
    if (u < f(x) / M / g1) {
      # condition of accepting x in our sample
      k1 = k1 + 1
      y1[k1] = x
    j1 = j1 + 1
}
return(sort(y1, decreasing=TRUE))
```

#### **Inverse CDF**

```
inverseCDF <- function(n, inv_cdf) {
    # INPUT:
    # n is the number of simulations
    # inv_cdf is the inverse CDF function for f

# OUTPUT:
    # returns a vector of random variates sampled from PDF f,
    # using the Inverse CDF method
    u = runif(n)
    y = numeric(n)
    for (i in 1:n) {
        y[i] = inv_cdf(u[i])
    }
    return(sort(y, decreasing=TRUE))
}</pre>
```

### **Cross-Team Winning Probabilities**

```
genCrossTeamWinningProbabilities <- function(powers) {
    # INPUT:
    # powers is the teams powers

# OUTPUT:
    # returns an n x n matrix M where M_{ij} is the probability of team-i beating team-j
    n = length(powers)</pre>
```

```
probs = matrix(nrow=n, ncol=n)
for (i in 1:n) {
   for (j in 1:n) {
     probs[i,j] = powers[i] / (powers[i] + powers[j])
   }
}
return(probs)
}
```

### Seeding

What are the other good methods than random selection? (In the data generation part, we do not have actual competition data yet.)

```
# Example
sample(1:8, size=2)
## [1] 8 7
```

### Examples

### Normal(0, 1) team powers

```
genCrossTeamWinningProbabilities(
  genNormalPowers(4)
)

## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

## [1,] 0.500000000 0.682728874 0.83305251 0.9979633

## [2,] 0.317271126 0.500000000 0.69869183 0.9956276

## [3,] 0.166947492 0.301308169 0.50000000 0.9899190

## [4,] 0.002036687 0.004372444 0.01008096 0.5000000
```

#### Normal(4, 10) team powers

Note the probabilities are closer to 0.5

## [3,] 0.4949706 0.4957864 0.5000000 0.5002401 ## [4,] 0.4947306 0.4955464 0.4997599 0.5000000

```
genCrossTeamWinningProbabilities(
  genNormalPowers(4, mean=10, sd=0.1)
)

## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

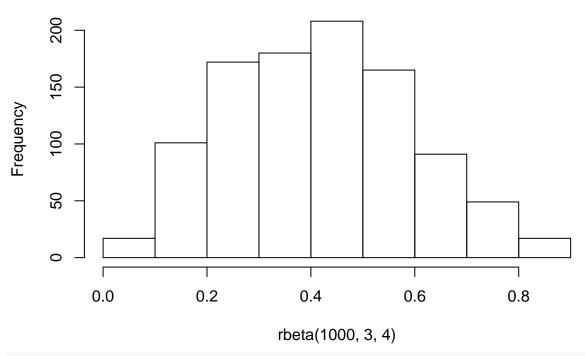
## [1,] 0.5000000 0.5008158 0.5050294 0.5052694

## [2,] 0.4991842 0.5000000 0.5042136 0.5044536
```

### Beta(3, 4) team powers using Accept-Reject

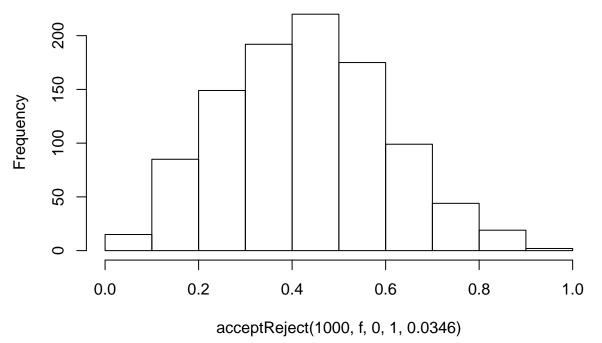
```
# Test `acceptReject`
f <- function(x) {return(x^2 * (1-x)^3)}
hist(rbeta(1000, 3, 4))</pre>
```

## Histogram of rbeta(1000, 3, 4)



hist(acceptReject(1000, f, 0, 1, 0.0346))

### Histogram of acceptReject(1000, f, 0, 1, 0.0346)



```
# Actual
genCrossTeamWinningProbabilities(
   acceptReject(4, f, 0, 1, 0.0346)
)

## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

## [1,] 0.5000000 0.5858303 0.6508705 0.7083228

## [2,] 0.4141697 0.5000000 0.5685931 0.6319282

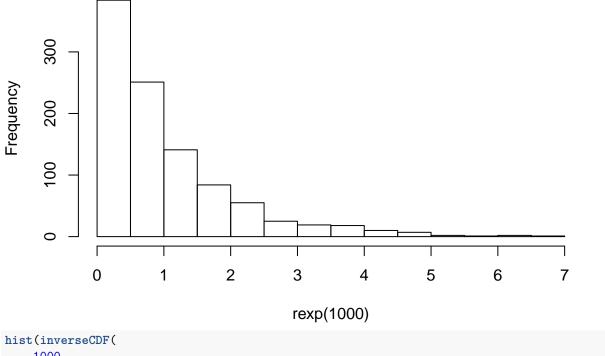
## [3,] 0.3491295 0.4314069 0.5000000 0.5657137

## [4,] 0.2916772 0.3680718 0.4342863 0.5000000
```

### Exp(1) team powers using Inverse CDF

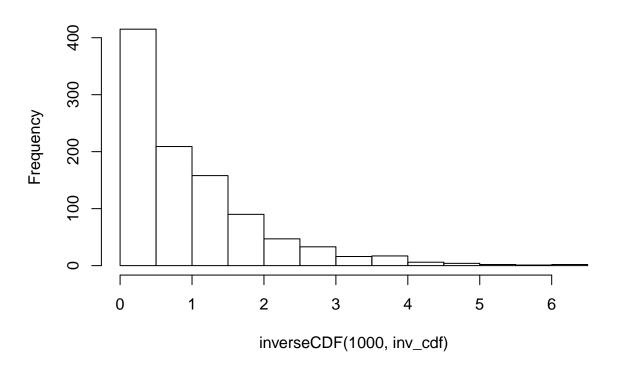
```
# Test `inverseCDF`
inv_cdf <- function(x) {return(-log(x))}
hist(rexp(1000))</pre>
```

## Histogram of rexp(1000)



```
hist(inverseCDF(
    1000,
    inv_cdf
)
```

# Histogram of inverseCDF(1000, inv\_cdf)



```
# Actual
genCrossTeamWinningProbabilities(
inverseCDF(
   4,
   inv_cdf
 )
)
##
              [,1]
                         [,2]
                                   [,3]
                                             [,4]
## [1,] 0.50000000 0.80916437 0.9443095 0.9842207
## [2,] 0.19083563 0.50000000 0.7999618 0.9363484
## [3,] 0.05569047 0.20003822 0.5000000 0.7862567
## [4,] 0.01577928 0.06365162 0.2137433 0.5000000
```