HW1

Jieqi Tu

Question 1

(a)

$$\int_0^\infty x(1+x^2)^{-2}dx$$

Set $u = (1+x^2)$, then we can get: $\int_0^\infty x(1+x^2)^{-2}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_1^\infty u^{-2}du = \frac{1}{2}$
In order to transform $\int_0^\infty$ to $\int_0^1$, set $y = \frac{1}{1+x}$.
So $dx = -\frac{1}{y^2}dy$. Then we have $\int_1^0 -\frac{1}{y^2}\frac{(1/y-1)}{(1+(1/y-1)^2)^2}dy$.

```
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# check theoretical value of the given integral using R:
integral_a = function(x) {
  x*(1+x^{2})^{-2}
}
integrate(integral_a, lower = 0, upper = Inf)$value
```

```
## [1] 0.5
```

```
# simulate using uniform distribution
s = runif(100000)
transform = (1/s^2)*(1/s-1)/(1+(1/s-1)^2)^2
mean(transform)
```

```
## [1] 0.4983382
```

(b)

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-x^2}dx$$

Because we already know the probability density function of Normal distribution: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$, we can let $\mu = 1$, $\sigma = 1/\sqrt{2}$. Then according to the property of probability density function, we have: $\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{x^2}dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
To transform upper bound and lower bound, let $y = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$. Then we have $\int_0^1 e^{\frac{logit^2(y)}{y(1-y)}}dy$

```r
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# check theoretical value of the given integral using R:
integral_b = function(x) {
  exp(-x^2)
}
integrate(integral_b, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf)$value
```

```
## [1] 1.772454
```

```r
# simulate using uniform distribution
s = runif(100000)
transform = exp(-(log(s/(1-s)))^2)/(s*(1-s))
mean(transform)
```

```
## [1] 1.764829
```

(c)

$$\int_2^4 lnxdx$$

$\int_2^4 lnxdx = xlnx|_2^4 - \int_2^4 xdlnx = 4ln4 - 2ln2 - 2 \approx 2.1588$. To transform the upper and lower bound, set $y = \frac{x-2}{2}$. Then we have$\int_0^1 2ln(2y+2)dy$.

```r
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# check theoretical value of the given integral using R:
integral_c = function(x) {
  log(x)
}
integrate(integral_c, lower = 2, upper = 4)$value
```

```
## [1] 2.158883
```

```r
# simulate using uniform distribution
s = runif(1000000000)
transform = 2*log(2*s+2)
mean(transform)
```

```
## [1] 2.158887
```

(d)

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{x+y} dxdy$$

The exact value of this integral is $\int_0^1 e^x dx \int_0^1 e^y dy = (e-1)^2 \approx 2.952492$.

```r
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# simulate using uniform distribution
x = runif(100000)
y = runif(100000)
transform = exp(x+y)
mean(transform)
```

```
## [1] 2.950352
```

Question 2

$Cov(U, \sqrt{1-U^2} = E(U^2\sqrt{1-U^2}) - E(U^2)E(\sqrt{1-U^2})$.
$E(U^2) = \int_0^1 u^2 du = u/3|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$.
Let $u = sin\theta, du/d\theta = cos\theta$. Then $E(U^2\sqrt{1-U^2}) = \int_0^{\pi/2} sin^2\theta cos^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4} sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8}\int_0^{\pi/2} 1 - cos4\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{16}$
$E(\sqrt{1-U^2}) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} du = \int_0^{\pi/2} cos\theta dsin\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} cos^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+cos2\theta}{2} d\theta =$
$\int_0^{\pi/2} (\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4} sin2\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
$Cov(U^2, \sqrt{1-U^2}) = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \approx -0.06544985$

```r
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# simulate
u = runif(1000000)
y = u^2
z = sqrt(1 - y)
cov(y, z)
```

```
## [1] -0.06543874
```

Question 3

```r
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# simulate
sim_n = 10000
n_value = c()
for(i in 1:sim_n) {
  count = 0
  sum = 0
  while(sum <= 1) {
    u = runif(1)
    sum = sum + u
    count = count + 1
  }
  n_value[i] = count
```

```
}

mean(n_value)
```

```
## [1] 2.7068
```

Question 4

```
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# simulate
n_sim = 100000
n_value = c()
for (i in 1:n_sim) {
    count = 0
    prod = 1
  while(prod >=exp(-3)) {
    u = runif(1)
    prod = prod * u
    count = count + 1
  }
  n_value[i] = count

}
mean(n_value)
```

```
## [1] 4.00038
```

Question 5

```
library(extraDistr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'extraDistr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     rdunif
```

```
set.seed(1029)
n_sim = 100000
n_list = numeric(n_sim) # a list to store all the values of the number of experiments
for (i in 1:n_sim) {
  d_list = c()
  statement = F
  n_value = 0
```

```
  while (statement == F) {
    sum = 0
    sum12 = sum(rdunif(2, 1, 6))
    n_value = n_value + 1
    d_list = c(d_list, sum12)
    for (j in 2:12) {
      within = as.numeric(j %in% d_list) # whether or not this outcome shows up in our experiments
      sum = sum + within
    }
    statement = (sum == 11) # If one outcome is not present in the experiments, we will start a new exp
  }
  n_list[i] = n_value
  }
round(mean(n_list))
```

```
## [1] 61
```

Question 6

(a)

Since $p_j = \frac{(j-1)!}{(j-r)!(r-1)!}p^r(1-p)^{j-r}$, $p_{j+1} = \frac{(j)!}{(j+1-r)!(r-1)!}p^r(1-p)^{j+1-r}$, we have $\frac{p_{j+1}}{p_j} = j(1-p)/(j+1-r)$

(b)

The algorithm to generate a negative binomial variable:

- Generate a random variable U, which follows uniform distribution. $U \sim Uniform(0, 1)$
- In this case, r means the number of success in a total number of j trials. However, the last trial is defined to be successful.
- Set $c = 1 - p$, $j = r$, $pr = p^r$, and $F = pr$.
- If $U < F$, stop and report j.
-

(c)

```
# set seed
set.seed(1029)

# simulate
```