Grupa 311 Seria 31

Tema Laborator Statistical SIMULARE V.A.

Tie X o voia avaind o repostiție continua.

Loca UnUnif (0,1), $\overline{+}$ este fot de repositific a ro.a. continue. Atumoi $[X=\overline{+}(U)]$ are repositifia data de fumilia de repositifie.

$$\begin{cases} 7 = c.d. \neq (7dt. de repostitie) \\ 4 = p. d. \neq (7dt. de mario | densitate) \\ distret continuum. \end{cases}$$

Construiti um algoritm pentru simularea 10.a.
X in usunalcarde cazuri:

PRECIZARE: Am great ceva data trecutar la exacetà. SOLI: Fie $U \cap Unif(0,1)$ baca X = F'(U) inseamna

că $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{F}'(\mathfrak{U}), \mathfrak{F}_{\mathfrak{X}}, coea ce de reduce la a regolia$

ecuation $u = \mp (x)$.

I. u=0=> mu se poste pt. cà u=(0,1)

 $\overline{II}. \quad u = \frac{x^2}{\alpha(\alpha + x)} \iff x^2 = u \alpha(\alpha + x) \iff x^2 - u \alpha x - \alpha x$

$$\frac{2}{2} - \alpha u = 0$$

$$\delta = u d^{2} + 4 d^{2} u = d^{2} (u^{2} + 4 u)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = u d + d^{2} u + d^{2} u = d^{2} (u^{2} + 4 u)$$

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$$\frac{2}{2} = u d + d^{2} u + d^{2} u = d^{2} d^{2} + d^{2} d^{2} = d^{2} d^{2} + d^{2$$

Algoritm: 1) Generey Un Unif (0,1) 2) Daca (0< U & U<1/2) atumai $X = \frac{\propto U + \sqrt{U(U+4)}}{2}$ althou $X = -\frac{\propto}{2} + \frac{\sim \sqrt{U(U+4)}}{2}$ 24) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{2}, & 2 \le x \le 3 \\ \frac{2-\frac{x}{3}}{2}, & 3 < x \le 6 \end{cases}$ PRECIZARE: Am gresit ceva data treouta la acent witer 19x3 f(x) = fd de densitate a lui X X nf; F(x)=? (fd. de republitie) I. baca x<2, 7(x)= fodt=0 I baca $x \in [2,3], \mp (x) = \int 0 dt + \int \frac{t^2-2t}{2} dt = 0 + \frac{t^2-2t}{2} = 0$ $=\frac{x^{2}}{4}-\frac{2x}{2}-\frac{x}{4}+\frac{2x}{2}=\frac{x^{2}}{4}-x+1=\frac{x^{2}-4x+4}{4}=$ $=\frac{(x-2)^2}{1}$ III. Daca 3<x56, 7(x)= godt + gt-2dt + g 2- 1/3 dt= $= \left(\frac{t^2}{4} - t\right)_{2}^{3} + \int_{6}^{4} \frac{6 - t}{6} dt = \left(\frac{9}{4} - 3 - \frac{1}{4} + 2\right) + \frac{6t - \frac{t^2}{2}}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

 $=\frac{8}{4}-4+x-\frac{x^{2}}{12}=2-4+x-\frac{x^{2}}{12}=-\frac{x^{2}}{12}+x-2.$

IV. back
$$\approx >6$$
, $\mp (\approx) = \int 0 dt + \int \frac{t-2}{2} dt + \int \frac{6-t}{3} dt + \int \frac{$

Deci, fet de reportitie este:

$$\mp(\infty) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ (x-2)^2, & 2 \le x \le 3 \\ -x^2 + x - 2, & 3 < x \le 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\perp \quad 12 + x - 2 = 12$$

Fie $U \cap U \cap f(o_i L)$. Daca $X = \overline{F}(U)$ inseamná cá $x = \overline{F}(u), \forall x$, ceea ce se reduce la a rejdua equatia $u = \overline{F}(x)$.

•
$$u = \frac{(x-2)^2}{4} \stackrel{(=)}{(=)} (x-2)^2 = 4u \stackrel{(=)}{(=)} x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4u = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16(1-u) = 16(x + u) = 16u$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_{1,2} = \frac{4 + 4\sqrt{u}}{2} = 2 + 2\sqrt{u}.$$

Cum
$$x \ge 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 + 2\sqrt{u}$$
, $\mp (2) < \mp (x) < \mp (3)$

•
$$M = -\frac{x^2}{12} + x - 2 = -2 = -2 + 12x - 24 - 12M = 0$$

 $x^2 - 12x + 24 + 12M = 0$

$$\Delta = 144 - 4.12(2+1) = 144 - 48(2+1) = 48(3-2-1) = 48(1-1)$$

$$= 48(3-2-1) = 48(1-1)$$

$$= 48(1-1) = 12 \pm 4\sqrt{3}(1-1) = 6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}(1-1)$$

$$Cum \approx 6[3,6] \Rightarrow \approx = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}(1-1), 114 < 11 < 1.$$

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$$Cum \approx 110 \text{ Nunif}(0,1) \Rightarrow 1 - 110 \text{ Nunif}(0,1), it \text{ som}$$

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$$X = \begin{cases} 2 + 2\sqrt{11}, 0 < 11 < 114 \\ 6 - 2\sqrt{3} \text{ II}, 114 < 114 < 114 \end{cases}$$

$$Algoritm:$$

$$A$$

la rezolvatea ecuatiei $u_i = \mp(x_i)$ · $\mathcal{U}_i = 0 \Rightarrow$ mu se poote caai $\mathcal{U}_i \in (0,1)$ (=) x = - 1. ln(1-4;). Cum 1-4; outnif (0,1), som avea: $X_i = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln ||X_i||$ Deci, tot ce me ramane de facut este la generam U_1,..., Un v Unif (0,1), sa me cream votiabilde aleatoure X; = - 1 ln Li, i= 1, n Li apai sa gassim $X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ln(U_i)$ Algoritm: 1) Generez UI, ..., Un NUnif (0,1) 2) X= -1 \(\frac{1}{2} \ln(U;) SIMULARE V.A. DISCRETE REMEMBER Fie X o ro.a. disertà cu reportifia: X: $(\mathfrak{X}_{1}, \mathfrak{X}_{2}, \mathfrak{X}_{3})$ $(\mathfrak{P}_{1}, \mathfrak{P}_{2}, \mathfrak{P}_{3})$ $(\mathfrak{P}_{2}, \mathfrak{P}_{3})$ $(\mathfrak{P}_{3}, \mathfrak{P}_{4}, \mathfrak{P}_{4})$ $(\mathfrak{P}_{3}, \mathfrak{P}_{4}, \mathfrak{P}_{4}$ Pentru a simula 1) Generam UnUnif(0,1) X. p.en nib isolar 2) $X = \begin{cases} x_1, & U < p_1 \\ x_2, & p_1 \le U < p_1 + p_2 \\ x_3, & p_1 \le U < p_2 \\ x_4, & p_1 \le U < p_2 \\ x_5, & p_1 \le U < p_2 \end{cases}$ foliation metada involvia procedam alted:

Daca 7 este fot de reportitie a ro.a. X atunci algoritmul & devine: X = x; pentru $\mp (x_{i-1}) \le U < \mp (x_{i})$ 14) $X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$, unde $X_1, ..., X_n$ sid reportizate b) Pois (R) $X_i \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda) \Rightarrow X_i : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$ $\mathbb{P}(X=i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}x^d}{i!} = \text{p}; \quad i > 0$ Stim (Pj+1 = 2 . Pj) + 3 >0 (ann demonstrat-o la sparsit de tot in ac pal?) Asadar, pentru a genera o v.a. X; vPois(X) : ALGORITH PASI: Generez Un Unif (0,1) PAS2: Initializez (ico)

PAS2: Initializez (ico)

PCE

TCP PAS3: Daca U<F, X=i, STOP PAS4: /P - 24 7 - 7 + P

PASS: Mergi la Pas3

: (ix 3 = X . tg) mtisoph 1) Generez UNUhit(0,1) 2) General X: N Pois (N) 3) ×[i]← X; 14) $X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$, umde $X_1, ..., X_n$ i.i.d. reportizate c) Binom (m,p) $P(X_i=k) = C_n p \cdot 2^{n-k} = p_k, k \geq 0, k = \overline{0, n}$ Stim PRH = m-R. PR (glog team nt tigrage al o-tortunomal mo) Asadar, pentru a simula o v.a. XN Birom (n, p) : MITIRODIA RESOLUTIONE mano PASI: General UN Unif (0,1) PASE: Initializez (C \ f-p)

i < 0

prob < (1-p) +<- prob PAS3: Laca U<7, atumai X=i, [STOP]

PASS: Mergi la
$$\frac{2}{10083}$$
.

Algoritm (pt. $X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$):

1) Generez $U \approx U \sin (Q_i)$

2) Generez $X_i \approx Binom(\pi, p)$ (au alg. anterior strict)

3) $X[i] \leftarrow X_i$.

(4) $X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$, $X_1, X_2, ..., X_m$ i.i.d. reportivate

d) Geom (p)

EQU:

 $X_i \approx Geom(p) \Rightarrow X_i$:

$$\begin{cases} P & P_i & P_j & P$$

9-

Adica, X = Min } 2 < 1-49 luam door and pt. ca cealalla parte oricum e indevanta daca ne dozim cel mai mic j gd < 1- U <>> In gd < In (1-11) <>> j. Ing < In (1-11) <>> <0 pt. ca 9=1-pd $\langle - \rangle j > \frac{\ln(1-U)}{\ln q}$ Cum Un Unif(0,1) => 1-40 Unif(0,1), doi putem X= Minzilis Iny, ceea ce le poste $X = \left[\frac{\log U}{\log 2} \right] + L$ formula clasa a 9-a: 4 x ∈ R over [x] < x < [x] H Too moi viem $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{\ln U}{\ln g} > \frac{\ln U}{\ln g} < \frac{\ln U}{\ln g} < \frac{\ln U}{\ln g} + 1$ Deci cel mai mic j'este Asodar, pentru a simula o roa X; ~ Geom(r,p) m warmatorul algoristm:

PASI: Gemetez $U \cap Unif(o_1)$ 2) Gemerez $U \cap Unif(o_1)$ PAS2: $X_i = \begin{bmatrix} log U \\ log (i-p) \end{bmatrix} + L$ 3) $X \in X_i$ 3) $X \in X_i$: mtiragle livetamile mo

Din pdf-ul Lab4-Simulare de v.a. diserète

2. Reportition Poisson XNPois(2)

$$X_{s}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 2 & --- & \sqrt{3} & --- & \sqrt$$

Ideea centralà in folosirea metadei inverse este legata de folosirea winatoarei relații de recurentà:

$$b_{j+r} = \frac{j_{+r}}{y} \cdot b_{j} \quad \forall j \geq 0$$

Dem:

I Verificance:
$$J = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = \frac{\lambda}{1} \cdot P_0 = \frac{\lambda}{1} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}} \\ P_1 = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{1!} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{e^{-\lambda}} = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{1!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{1!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-$$

$$\begin{cases}
P_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} & P_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda}{2} \\
P_2 = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^2}{2!}
\end{cases}$$
equile

Il Demonstratio

Presupunem adevarata relatia pentru j=k, si som PR+1 = 2 . PR , unde PR = = 2.2 07160

Demonstram relatio pentru j= k+1, si vam avea:

Vrem sa oraham ca PR+2 = 1. PR+1. = il il pp = 2 Pp+ PRT (bor ge ingrigie) Algoritm

PASI: Generez $W(vuna_1,..., \lambda)$ PAS2: Initializez i=0, $p=e^{-\lambda}$, T=pcontar prob when to be about the pat.

reportitie to pat.

when when the patents of the pate

PAS3: 2000 U<7 atumai X=i [570]

PASY: $p = \frac{\lambda p}{\lambda + 1}$, T = T + p, $\lambda = \lambda + 1$

PAS5: Mergi la PAS3.

3. Reportitia binomiala XN Bin (m,p)

X:
$$\binom{0}{1} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac$$

Similar, ideea centralà in folositea metadei inverse este legata de o relație de recurență:

$$\beta + 1 = \frac{m-j}{j+1} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \beta j$$

Dem: I Verificarea. 9=9: \\ \left\{ b = \frac{0+1}{m-0} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \beta = \frac{1-b}{u-b} \cdot \frac{1-b}{c} \cdot \frac{1-b}{u-b} \cdo $b_{T} = \frac{v - b}{w \cdot b} = \frac{3}{v - 1} = \frac{u \cdot b}{v \cdot b} = \frac{3}{v \cdot b} = \frac{u \cdot b}{v \cdot b} = \frac{3}{v \cdot b} = \frac{u \cdot b}{v \cdot b} = \frac{3}{v \cdot b} = \frac{u \cdot b}{v \cdot b} = \frac{3}{v \cdot b} =$ d=1: $P_2 = \frac{m-1}{m-1} \cdot \frac{p}{p} \cdot P_1 = \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{p} \cdot n \cdot p \cdot 2 = \frac{2(n-1)n}{2}$ $\int_{S} b^{2} = C_{S}^{\mu} b^{2} = \frac{(\mu-5)^{2} \cdot 5}{\mu \cdot 1} b^{2} = \frac{3}{\mu(\mu-1)} b^{2} = \frac{3}{\mu$ II Demonstratia Presupunem adevarata idatia pentru j= k, ii vom PK+1 = m-R + PR, PR = CnP2. Demantiam relatia pentru j=k+1, adica avem de demonstrat ca PR+2 = m-(R+1). P. PR+1. PR+2 = Ch P . 2 = mt. R+2 n-k2

(n-k-2)[.(k+2)]. $= \frac{(n-k-1)(n-k)(n-k+1)...n}{(k+2)(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{k+1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-k-1}{2}$ $= \frac{(n-(k+1))}{(k+2)} \cdot \frac{(n-k)(n-k+1) \cdot n}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{(p-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} =$ $= \frac{(n-k+1)}{(k+2)} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(n-k)}{k+1} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(n-k+1)}{k!} \cdot \frac{k}{p} = \frac{(n-k+1)}{$

$$= \frac{(m - (k+1))}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(n-k)}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(n-k)}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+2} = \frac{(m-(k+1))}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(n-k)}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+2} = \frac{(m-(k+1))}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{(m-(k+1))}{k+2} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{p}{k+1} \cdot \frac$$

Caz particular

Doca X NUnif (\1:,2; --; n) atumai:

X=j pentru i-1 & U < it, ceea ce implica

 $X = [n \cdot U] + L$

TEMA: Justificați relația de mai Mus, apoi creați o fundie în R core implementeață relația de mai Mus. Generați lo volori din no.a. X (alegeți noci un n particular, no lo) și faceți histograma comparativă a acestor alai cu ale generate de fundia sample din R.

 $P(X=i) = \frac{1}{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P(X=i) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m},$

Folosind metoda inversa overm X = i pentru $\mp (x_{i-1}) \le U < \mp (x_{i}) (=)$ € X=j pentru j-1 < U < 1 /n € ⇒ X = j pentru j-1 ≤ U·n < j
</p> Adica, X = cllin { i | 1-1 < Ll·n < i} Vrem cel mai mic j pentru care j-1 < Un < j Stim insa din clasa a 9-a unmatocinea def. pentre partea întreagă a unui numar real æ: Noi over $j-1 \leq U \cdot n < j$ $[x] \leq x < [x] + L | \Rightarrow (x = |u| \cdot n)$ $(x) = |u| \cdot n$ $(x) = |u| \cdot n$ $(x) = |u| \cdot n$ Deci j= [U·n]+1 → X = [U·n]+1