Random Numbers

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1 Uniform Random Numbers

Let U be a uniform random variable between 0 and 1.

1.1 Generate 10^6 samples of U using a C program and save into a file called uni.dat.

Solution: Download the following files and execute the C program.

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/
Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/1.1.c
wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/
Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/coeffs.
h
gcc 1.1.c
./a.out

1.2 Load the uni.dat file into python and plot the empirical CDF of U using the samples in uni.dat. The CDF is defined as

$$F_U(x) = \Pr(U \le x) \tag{1.1}$$

Solution: The following code plots Fig. 1.2

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/ Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/1_2. py python3 1_2.py

1.3 Find a theoretical expression for $F_U(x)$.

Solution:

The PDF of U is

$$p_U(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (1.2)

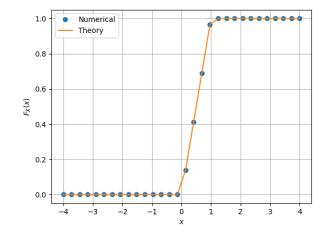


Fig. 1.2: The CDF of U

The CDF of U is given by

$$F_U(x) = \Pr(U \le x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p_U(x) dx$$
 (1.3)

case.1: if x < 0

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_U(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \qquad (1.4)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0 \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{1.5}$$

$$= 0 (1.6)$$

case.2: if $x \in [0, 1]$

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_U(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{1.7}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0 \, dx + \int_{0}^{x} 1 \, dx \qquad (1.8)$$

$$= x \tag{1.9}$$

case.3: if x > 1

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_U(x) dx$$
 (1.10)
= $\int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^1 1 dx + \int_1^x 0 dx$ (1.11)

$$= 1 \tag{1.12}$$

$$F_U(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (1.13)

1.4 The mean of U is defined as

$$E[U] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} U_i$$
 (1.14)

and its variance as

$$var[U] = E[U - E[U]]^2$$
 (1.15)

Write a C program to find the mean and variance of U.

Solution:

Download and execute the following C program

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/ Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/1.4.c gcc 1.4.c ./a.out

Output:

$$mean = 0.500031$$
 (1.16)

$$variance = 0.083247$$
 (1.17)

1.5 Verify your result theoretically given that

$$E\left[U^{k}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{k} \, \mathrm{d}F_{U}(x) \tag{1.18}$$

Solution:

$$E[U] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \, \mathrm{d}F_U(x) \tag{1.19}$$

(1.20)

From
$$(1.13)$$
 (1.21)

$$dF_{U}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ dx & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (1.22)

$$E[U] = 0 + \int_0^1 x \, dF_U(x) + 0 \qquad (1.23)$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^1 x \, dx + 0 \tag{1.24}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}=0.5\tag{1.25}$$

$$E[U^2] = 0 + \int_0^1 x^2 dF_U(x) + 0 \qquad (1.26)$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^1 x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x + 0 \tag{1.27}$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}$$
 (1.28)

$$var = E[U^2] - (E[U])^2$$
 (1.29)

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \tag{1.30}$$

$$var = \frac{1}{12} = 0.083333 \tag{1.31}$$

2 Central Limit Theorem

2.1 Generate 10⁶ samples of the random variable

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{12} U_i - 6 \tag{2.1}$$

using a C program, where U_i , i = 1, 2, ..., 12 are a set of independent uniform random variables between 0 and 1 and save in a file called gau.dat

Solution: Download the following files and execute the C program

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/

Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/2.1.c wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/

Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/coeffs.

h

gcc 2.1.c

./a.out

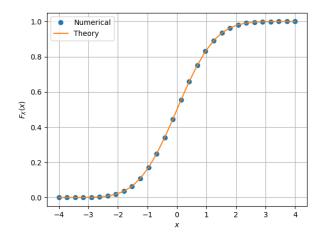


Fig. 2.2: The CDF of X

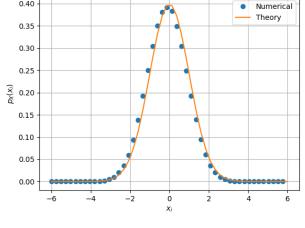


Fig. 2.3: The PDF of X

2.2 Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical CDF of *X* using the samples in gau.dat. What properties does a CDF have?

Solution: The following code plots Fig. 2.2

2.3 Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical PDF of *X* using the samples in gau.dat. The PDF of *X* is defined as

$$p_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) \tag{2.2}$$

What properties does the PDF have?

Solution: The PDF of X is plotted in Fig. 2.3 using the code below

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/ Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/2.3.py python3 2.3.py

2.4 Find the mean and variance of *X* by writing a C program.

Solution:

Download and execute the following C program

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/ Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/2.4.c gcc 2.4.c ./a.out Ouput of the program is:

$$mean = 0.000685$$
 (2.3)

$$variance = 1.000025$$
 (2.4)

2.5 Given that

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right), -\infty < x < \infty, (2.5)$$

repeat the above exercise theoretically.

Solution:

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p_X(x) dx$$
 (2.6)

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx \qquad (2.7)$$

$$=0 (2.8)$$

 $\therefore x \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$ is an odd function.

$$E\left[X^{2}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} p_{X}(x) dx \qquad (2.9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx \quad (2.10)$$

Integrating by parts

$$E[X^{2}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\left(x \int x \exp\left(\frac{-x^{2}}{2}\right) dx \right) \right|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} (x) \left(\int x \exp\left(\frac{-x^{2}}{2}\right) dx \right) dx$$
(2.11)

$$E\left[X^{2}\right] = \frac{\left(\left(-x\exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)\right)_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$
(2.12)

$$=\frac{0+\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\tag{2.13}$$

$$= 1 \tag{2.14}$$

$$var(X) = E[X^{2}] - (E[X])^{2}$$
 (2.15)

$$= 1 - 0 = 1 \tag{2.16}$$

3 From Uniform to Other

3.1 Generate samples of

$$V = -2\ln(1 - U) \tag{3.1}$$

and plot its CDF.

Solution:

To generate samples of V,download and run the following code.

wget https://github.com/saanviamrutha/ Assignment_rand/blob/main/codes/v.py python3 v.py

The following code plots the CDF of V Fig.3.1 using the samples generated above.

3.2 Find a theoretical expression for $F_V(x)$.

Solution:

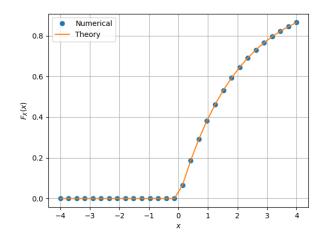


Fig. 3.1: The CDF of V

The CDF of V is given by

$$F_V(x) = \Pr(V \le x) \tag{3.2}$$

$$= \Pr(-2\ln(1 - U) \le x) \tag{3.3}$$

$$= \Pr\left(1 - U \ge \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \tag{3.4}$$

$$= \Pr\left(U \le 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \tag{3.5}$$

$$=F_V\left(1-\exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \tag{3.6}$$

For

$$x \le 0 \qquad 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) \le 0 \qquad (3.7)$$

$$x > 0$$
 $0 < 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) < 1$ (3.8)

$$\implies F_V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0\\ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3.9)