

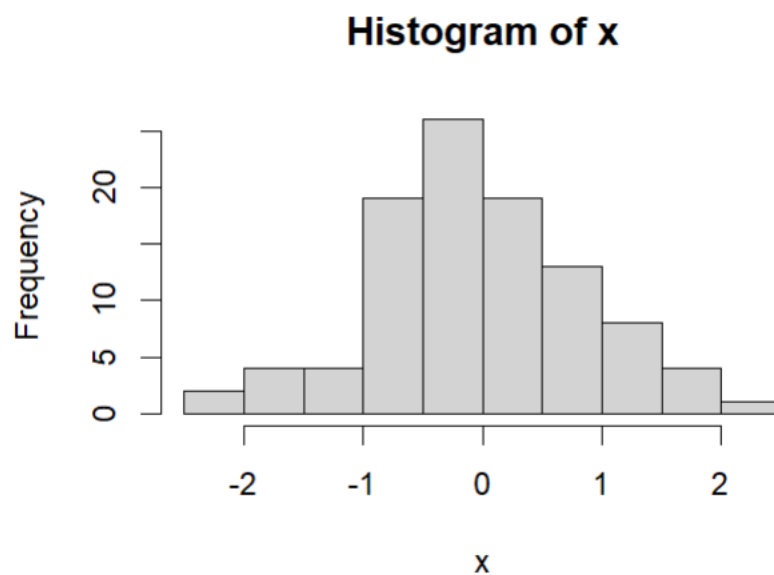
Probability and Statistics (UCS410)
Experiment 7
(Chi-square, t-distribution, F-distribution)

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COE-6

Q1 Use the `rt(n, df)` function in `r` to investigate the t-distribution for $n = 100$ and $df = n - 1$ and plot the histogram for the same.

```
#Question 1  
n=100  
df=99  
x=rt(n,df)  
hist(x)
```

Output-



Q2 Use the `rchisq(n, df)` function in `r` to investigate the chi-square distribution with $n = 100$ and $df = 2, 10, 25$.

```
#Question 2  
n=100  
df=c(2,10,25)  
r1=rchisq(n,df[1])  
r1  
r2=rchisq(n,df[2])  
r2  
r3=rchisq(n,df[3])  
r3
```

Output-

```
> #Question 2
> n=100
> df=c(2,10,25)
> r1=rchisq(n,df[1])
> r1
[1] 11.47749220 0.96688577 1.07023392 3.17275207 5.19365783 0.43404784 0.01768179
[8] 0.04688304 0.75637958 0.13532122 0.71453922 2.02718457 13.68895227 0.18456054
[15] 4.12289069 0.86468211 2.85575842 4.05525406 1.20309343 0.01484040 1.42171619
[22] 0.68368637 1.53478030 2.12984046 1.35481986 1.49394209 0.36269133 1.57710724
[29] 0.16481893 1.93289128 3.06384617 1.70814152 0.01543477 0.21654582 0.48645274
[36] 8.17496075 0.68815069 1.21307373 1.12430523 0.47574714 3.30890163 1.54379416
[43] 0.54737723 1.14501126 1.22191451 0.48597651 4.65527552 4.02331671 2.75702966
[50] 3.10666130 0.20145426 0.03039537 0.52713816 0.66376120 7.27525484 0.42212126
[57] 0.75176812 4.86918456 0.32959583 3.52079497 1.47701045 2.99349014 1.88618778
[64] 1.53428574 0.84311887 0.91684247 3.96347322 1.95668087 0.32842002 0.97082743
[71] 0.47465828 1.12759642 3.69521466 2.13385665 0.38039776 3.25031306 1.80436899
[78] 2.07788966 0.31715476 0.49617591 0.31931013 0.14107269 0.19330100 0.03417903
[85] 2.70109153 2.12227932 2.79833906 1.34818941 2.77050669 0.37861740 0.39982373
[92] 0.38115763 1.06131190 0.88088841 6.22254467 3.77791787 1.24533851 5.00031703
[99] 1.18754122 0.70926114

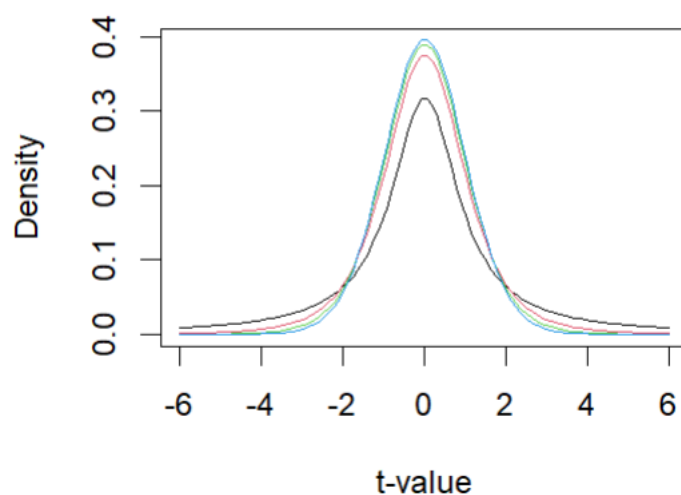
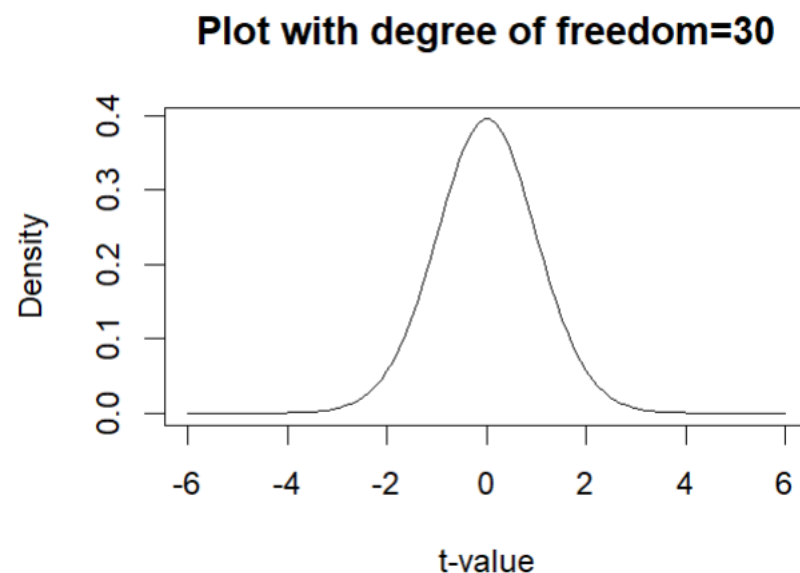
> r2=rchisq(n,df[2])
> r2
[1] 6.838905 7.293209 11.535214 7.591264 11.271698 10.307741 8.359354 8.509594
[9] 4.751246 10.757028 9.222360 2.492207 15.216258 12.576711 13.534738 7.338200
[17] 8.301938 5.416117 7.740993 8.886802 3.127970 6.218728 3.719497 9.586296
[25] 4.681722 6.936746 6.674673 6.727005 4.689990 7.482028 17.342518 15.044795
[33] 5.581078 3.193940 8.288108 16.632726 13.553928 5.457011 15.830630 9.549166
[41] 8.634732 4.260215 6.144034 11.024945 7.824157 14.074776 11.960800 8.152108
[49] 11.536377 9.519163 14.041508 14.620481 4.899983 4.326789 19.816323 11.486924
[57] 7.551029 5.144726 10.676507 7.699075 8.291627 5.978605 10.199742 8.233272
[65] 8.628780 6.391860 15.816818 3.904357 8.840612 7.289744 12.727691 9.940820
[73] 14.210787 15.332367 3.702687 12.215538 4.445378 6.558605 13.536688 10.702006
[81] 13.985704 6.572550 28.251723 11.051434 10.157239 4.010707 18.882183 9.222321
[89] 8.548267 7.348257 1.783109 5.000588 8.372414 8.131078 6.156417 12.739018
[97] 7.051738 9.666990 6.991839 8.068865

> r3=rchisq(n,df[3])
> r3
[1] 35.906587 14.796752 6.895378 7.679057 12.642815 17.666900 22.142243 28.983841
[9] 24.775881 18.280958 22.384423 18.606280 27.591675 18.358004 40.577467 21.541884
[17] 31.186266 28.540499 22.484527 18.471073 22.707700 19.280821 20.202055 28.866622
[25] 25.385043 36.548017 34.848126 30.438149 27.045595 31.182775 28.435033 22.205880
[33] 21.928594 23.195803 30.052112 18.654077 30.189507 17.071657 30.616859 23.651297
[41] 35.340096 20.953431 18.849968 16.370047 29.618824 25.289851 19.768001 30.814272
[49] 37.744675 19.884338 36.500279 14.091994 18.887235 22.655514 24.222030 25.188863
[57] 19.124796 21.060193 21.114797 22.023222 25.384403 22.483322 21.676082 21.960231
[65] 18.065072 30.374166 23.081408 28.623518 21.109144 30.199664 22.643842 30.362443
[73] 19.767925 18.026730 15.890126 25.510439 26.320779 30.506944 33.862803 20.553667
[81] 30.226910 17.541404 24.251972 25.461040 18.840873 22.446858 25.245794 42.407389
[89] 31.445994 22.930827 21.872926 22.914250 19.082703 23.337298 20.163631 27.135531
[97] 24.483056 27.120828 25.242375 19.272670
```

Q3 Generate a vector of 100 values between -6 and 6. Use the dt() function in r to find the values of a t-distribution given a random variable x and degrees of freedom 1,4,10,30. Using these values plot the density function for students t-distribution with degrees of freedom 30. Also shows a comparison of probability density functions having different degrees of freedom (1,4,10,30).

```
#Question 3
x=seq(-6,6,length=100)
x
df=c(1,4,10,30)
dt(x,df[4])
plot(x,dt(x,df[4]),type="l",xlab="t-value",ylab="Density",main="Plot with degree of freedom=30")
dt(x,df[3])
dt(x,df[2])
dt(x,df[1])
for(i in 1:4){
  lines(x,dt(x,df[i]),type="l",col=i)
}
```

Output-



Q4 Write a r-code

(i) To find the 95th percentile of the F-distribution with (10, 20) degrees of freedom.

```
#Question 4(i)
df1=10
df2=20
c1=qf(0.95,df1,df2)
c1
```

Output-

```
> #Question 4(i)
> df1=10
> df2=20
> c1=qf(0.95,df1,df2)
> c1
[1] 2.347878
```

(ii) To calculate the area under the curve for the interval [0, 1.5] and the interval [1.5, $+\infty$) of a F-curve with $v_1 = 10$ and $v_2 = 20$ (USE pf()).

```
#Question 4(ii)
c2=pf(1.5,df1,df2,lower.tail = TRUE)
c2
c3=pf(1.5,df1,df2,lower.tail = FALSE)
c3
```

Output-

```
> #Question 4(ii)
> c2=pf(1.5,df1,df2,lower.tail = TRUE)
> c2
[1] 0.7890535
> c3=pf(1.5,df1,df2,lower.tail = FALSE)
> c3
[1] 0.2109465
```

(iii) To calculate the quantile for a given area (= probability) under the curve for a F-curve with $v_1 = 10$ and $v_2 = 20$ that corresponds to $q = 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$ and 0.999 .

(use the qf())

```
#Question 4(iii)
q=c(0.25,0.5,0.75,0.999)
for(i in 1:4)
{
  z=qf(q[i],df1,df2)
  print(z)
}
```

Output-

```
> #Question 4(iii)
> q=c(0.25,0.5,0.75,0.999)
> for(i in 1:4)
+ {
+   z=qf(q[i],df1,df2)
+   print(z)
+ }
[1] 0.6563936
[1] 0.9662639
[1] 1.399487
[1] 5.075246
```

(iv) To generate 1000 random values from the F-distribution with $v1 = 10$ and $v2 = 20$ (use `rf()`) and plot a histogram.

```
#Question 4(iv)
m=rf(1000,df1,df2)
m
hist(m)
```

Output-

