HW4

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Question 1

```
samp <- function(x, k) {
  n <- length(x)
  y <- c()

for (i in 1:k) {
    j <- as.integer(runif(1,min=1,max=n-i+2))
    y[i] <- x[j]
    x[j] <- x[n + 1 - i]
}

return(y)
}</pre>
```

```
x \leftarrow c(0,4,2,10)

samp(x,3)
```

[1] 4 0 10

Question 2

a)

 $N \sim Poisson(\lambda = 10)$

b)

 $X_i \sim Geometric(p = 0.8)$

c)

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

```
n <- function(lam,n) {</pre>
  u <- runif(n)
  x <- qpois(u,lam)</pre>
  return(x)
}
xi <- function(p,n) {</pre>
  u <- runif(n)
  x \leftarrow qgeom(u,p)
  return(x)
yt <- function(p,lam,nsim) {</pre>
  Y <- c()
  N <- n(lam, nsim)
  for (i in 1:nsim) {
    XI \leftarrow xi(p, N[i])
    Y[i] <- sum(XI)
  }
  return(Y)
}
ez <- function(p, lam, nsim) {</pre>
  shoes <- c()</pre>
  c <- rpois(nsim, lam)</pre>
  for (i in 1:nsim) {
    shoe <- rgeom(c[i], p)</pre>
    shoes[i] <- sum(shoe)</pre>
  }
  return(shoes)
mean(yt(0.8, 10, 100000))
## [1] 2.5051
mean(ez(0.8, 10, 100000))
```

```
## [1] 2.5045
```

Just checking with the built in functions to make sure my runif() + cdf version works properly

d)

The probability of Y = 0 is the combined probability that no one comes in or that everyone who does come in buys the only pair they try on, which is 0.8^n , where n is the number of customers that day. $E[0.8^n] =$

```
exp(10 * (0.8 -1))
## [1] 0.1353353
set.seed(740)
mean(yt(0.8, 10, 1000000)==0)
## [1] 0.135622
mean(ez(0.8, 10, 1000000)==0)
## [1] 0.135373
P(Y=0) \approx .135
Question 3
  a)
g <- function(x) {</pre>
  -(x^4) + 16
q3 <- function(n) {
 x \leftarrow runif(n,-2,2)
  y \leftarrow g(x)
 c \leftarrow 4 * (1/n) * sum(y)
  return(c)
set.seed(740)
q3(100000)
## [1] 51.18061
C \approx 51.18
  b)
pdf <- function(x) {</pre>
  out <- (16 - x^4) / 51.18
  return(out)
}
cdf <- function(x) {</pre>
  ((16 * x) / 51.18) - ((x^5) / (51.18 * 5)) + 0.5
}
```

```
icdf <- function(p) {</pre>
 f <- function(x, p) {
   abs(cdf(x) - p)
 optimize(f, lower=-2, upper=2, p=p)$minimum
icdf <- Vectorize(icdf)</pre>
set.seed(740)
u <- runif(100)
icdf(u)
##
    [1] 0.04997858 -0.43730005 1.41108533 0.73280249 -0.19118418 1.96564167
##
     \begin{bmatrix} 7 \end{bmatrix} -0.39448144 & 0.90551454 & 0.18850769 & 0.56017195 & 1.13744044 & 0.22803197 \end{bmatrix} 
  [13] 1.46345654 0.34554349 -0.18304689 -0.88231000 0.93052172 0.04374609
[25] 0.77689664 0.39289558 -0.14725946 -1.26564147 -0.56118708 0.94163043
## [31] -1.79620552 1.59030911 -0.55336414 -0.35932316 0.24064344 1.85886246
  [37] 1.57271814 0.86010671 -0.76633489 -0.48343664 0.26917772 1.12328112
## [43] -0.99554825 1.47763446 0.88375324 -0.53745055 -0.32408159 -0.39724291
## [49] 0.13386456 -0.53854514 0.69669114 0.49627018 1.01556354 0.39667227
## [55] 0.84568542 0.46525189 1.46713372 -1.65144710 0.06487891 -0.52580086
## [61] 1.89129008 -0.78766645 -1.74434192 -0.09315115 1.05946281 -0.24727928
## [67] -1.04487327 -0.23983031 -0.53376415 0.98619680 -0.63794595 0.56253725
## [73] -0.21018280 -1.30670324 -0.50209258 0.24580028 0.80105924 0.55106862
## [79] -0.59350750 -1.08686777 0.31632353 0.02434288 -1.39603073 0.02007432
## [85] -0.46319585 0.41377825 -1.22889965 -1.41556700 1.47791878 -1.46722746
## [91] -0.82146611 -0.91856760 -1.05510632 0.47157605 0.82671275 1.01145207
## [97] -1.19417897 1.20457084 0.59598836 0.45864055
min(icdf(u))
## [1] -1.796206
max(icdf(u))
## [1] 1.965642
  c)
pdf(0)
## [1] 0.3126221
region <- function(n) {
 val <- c()
x \leftarrow runif(n, -2, 2)
```

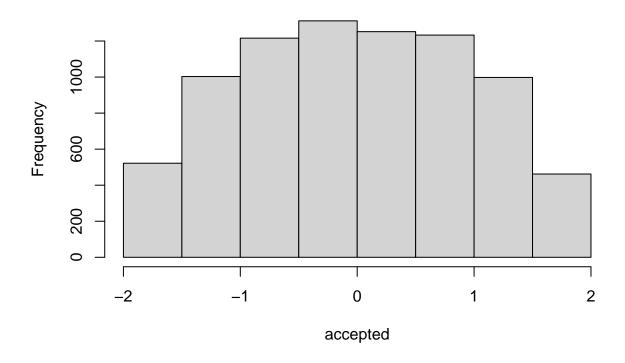
```
y <- runif(n, 0, pdf(0))

for (i in 1:n) {
    if (y[i] < pdf(x[i])) {
       val <- c(val, x[i])
      }
}

return(val)
}

accepted <- region(10000)
hist(accepted)</pre>
```

Histogram of accepted



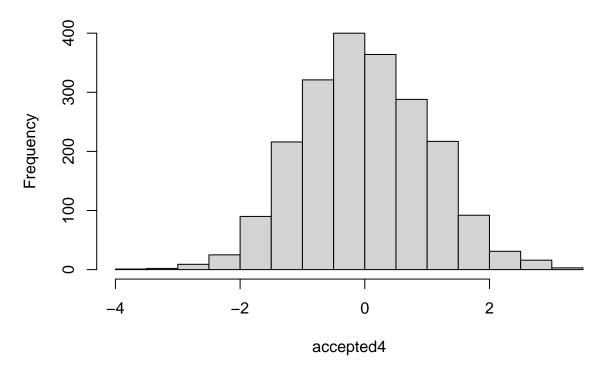
Question 4

```
a)
```

```
stupid_grad_question <- function(n, alpha) {
  u <- runif(n)
  x <- alpha * tan((u - 0.5) * pi)
  return(x)
}</pre>
```

```
stupid_grad_question(10, 1)
## [1] 166.59665384 -0.06179180 -0.03805564 -0.03180655 -0.01345288
## [6] 0.07410464 0.27132688 -0.37382717 20.25270915 -0.40858393
 b)
a <- dnorm(0)
b <- dcauchy(0)
a/b
## [1] 1.253314
region4 <- function(n, alpha) {</pre>
 val <- c()
 x <- runif(n,-5,5)
 y \leftarrow runif(n,0, 1.5 * dcauchy(0))
  c_pdf <- function(x,alpha){</pre>
   return(alpha / ((alpha^2 + x^2) * pi))
  }
  for (i in 1:n) {
    if (y[i] < dnorm(x[i])) {</pre>
      val \leftarrow c(val, x[i])
    }
  }
  return(val)
  }
accepted4 <- region4(10000, 1)</pre>
hist(accepted4)
```

Histogram of accepted4



Not a fan of this hw. We can talk on the plane for better ideas