

MA 323 - Monte Carlo Simulation Assignment - 4

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1 QUESTION - 1:

The chosen values of a_1 and a_2 are:

- i) $a_1 = 1, \quad a_2 = 5$
- ii) $a_1 = 2, \quad a_2 = 4$
- iii) $a_1 = 3, \quad a_2 = 3$
- iv) $a_1 = 4, \quad a_2 = 2$
- v) $a_1 = 5, \quad a_2 = 1$

2 QUESTION - 2:

SI No	a1	a2	x^*
1.	1	5	0.0
2.	2	4	0.25
3.	3	3	0.5
4.	4	2	0.75
5.	5	1	1.0

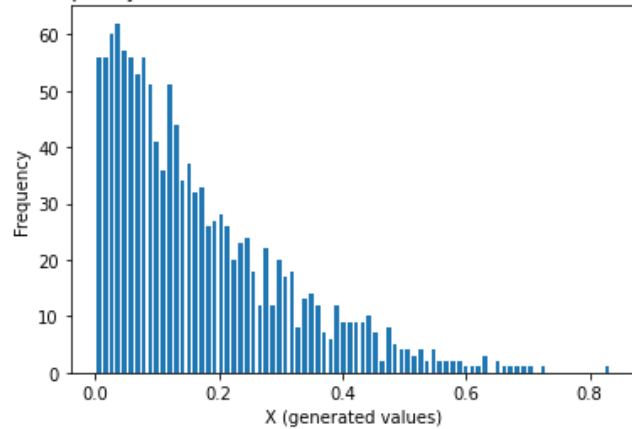
3 QUESTION - 3 :

SI No	a1	a2	$f(x^*)$ OR c
1.	1	5	5.0
2.	2	4	2.109375
3.	3	3	1.875
4.	4	2	2.109375
5.	5	1	5.0

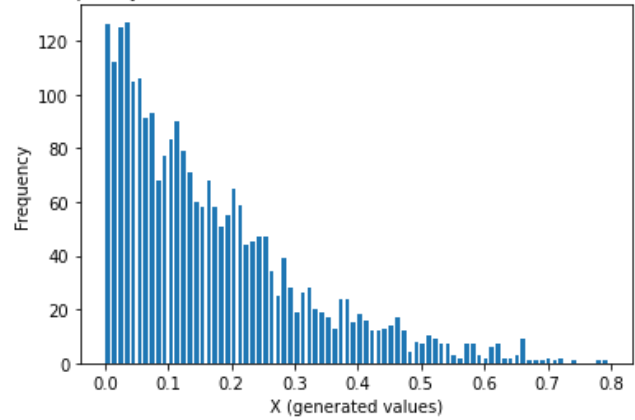
QUESTION – 5 :

Case (i): $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$

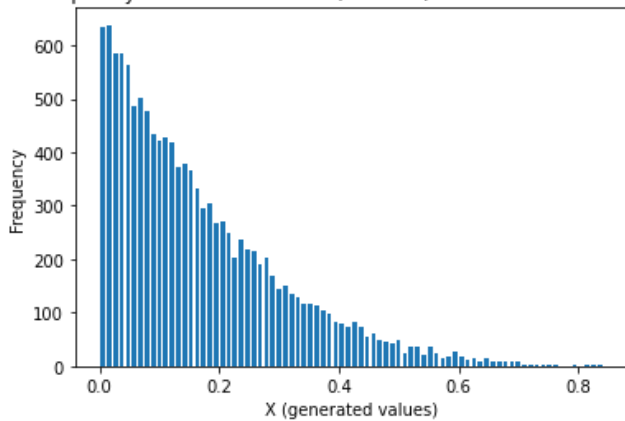
Frequency Distribution: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$; Max iterations = 5000



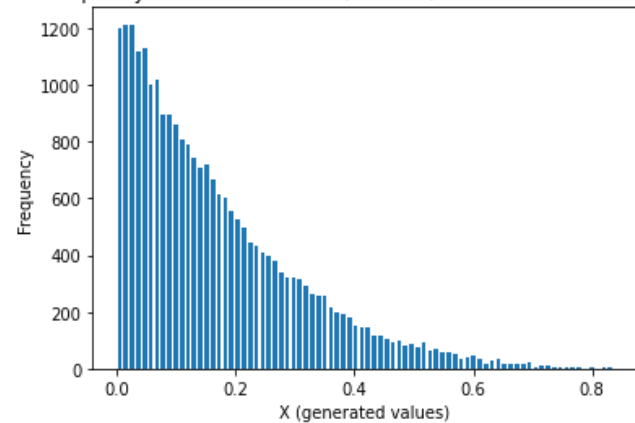
Frequency Distribution: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$; Max iterations = 10000



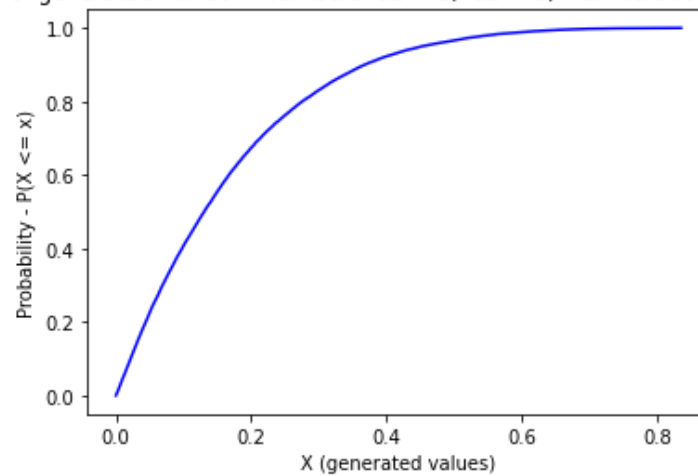
Frequency Distribution: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$; Max iterations = 50000



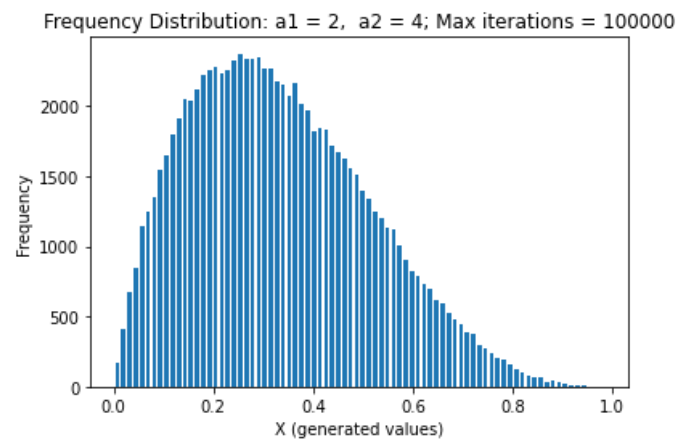
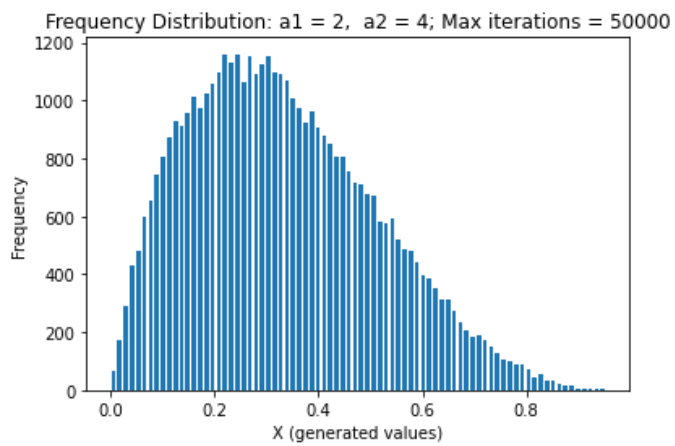
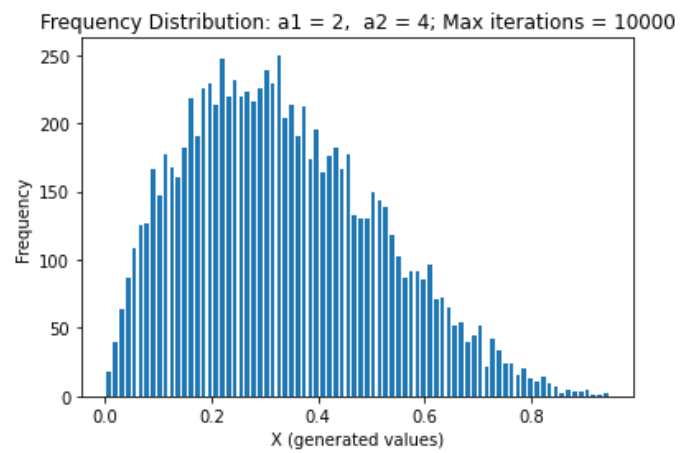
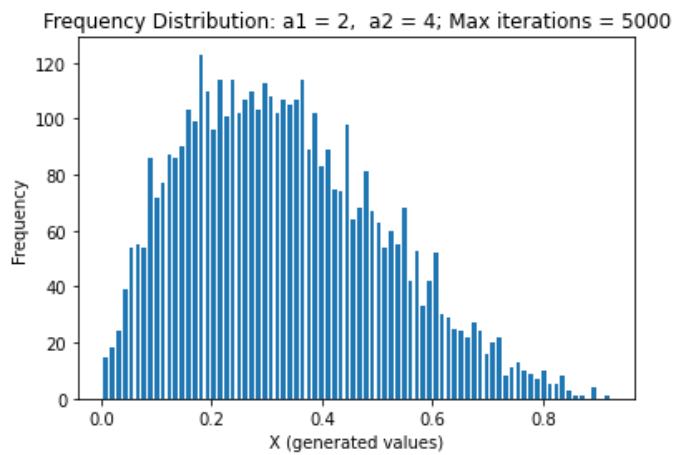
Frequency Distribution: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$; Max iterations = 100000



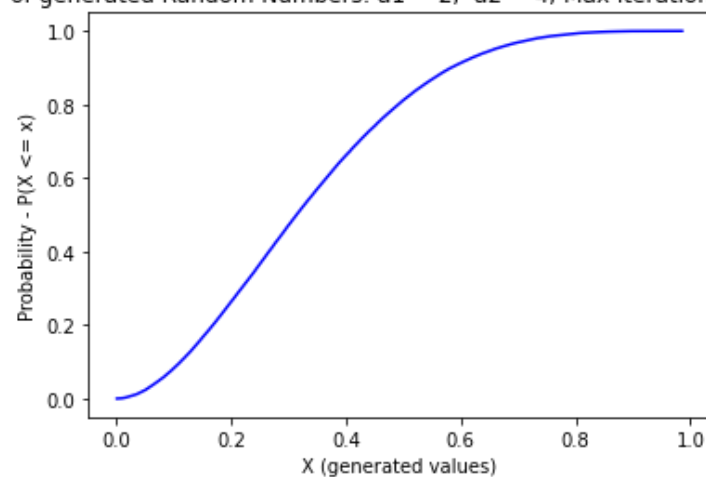
CDF of generated Random Numbers: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 5$; Max iterations = 100000



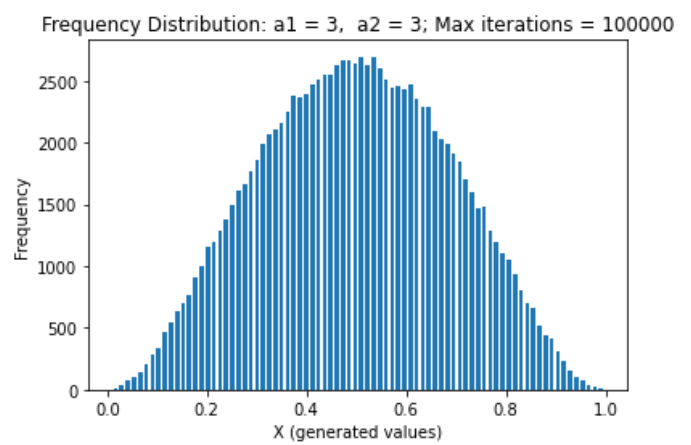
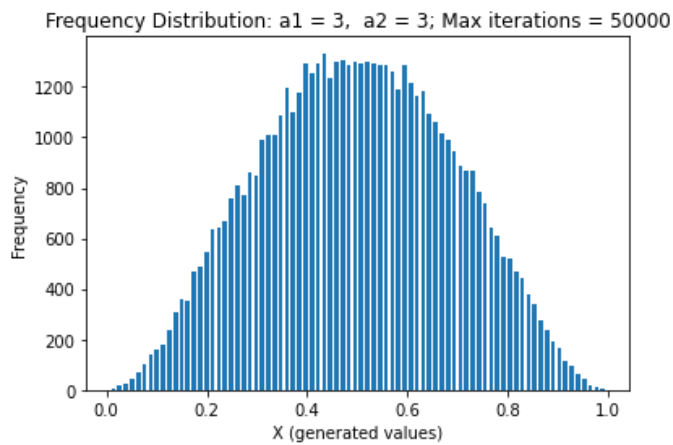
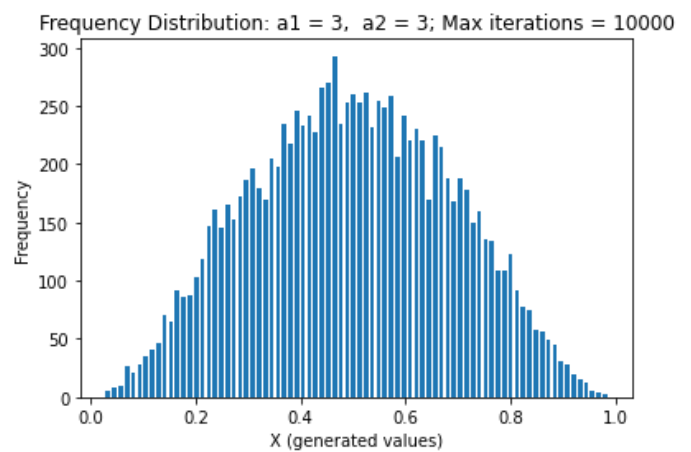
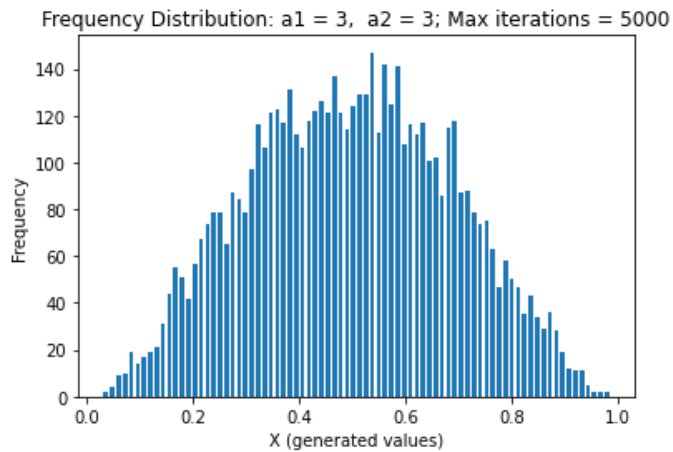
Case (ii): $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 4$



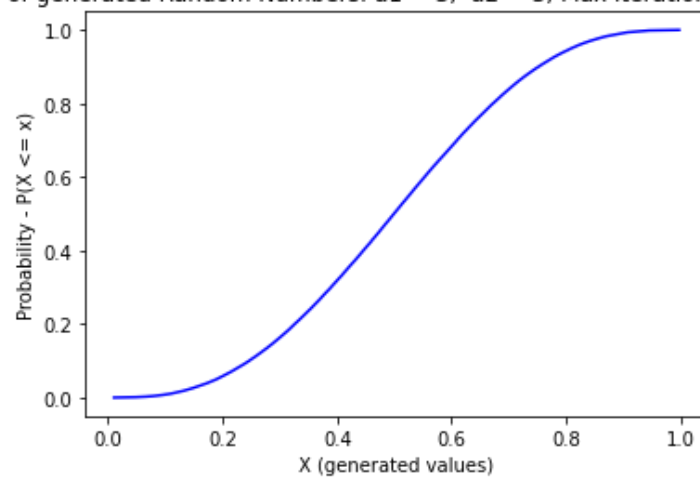
CDF of generated Random Numbers: $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 4$; Max iterations = 100000



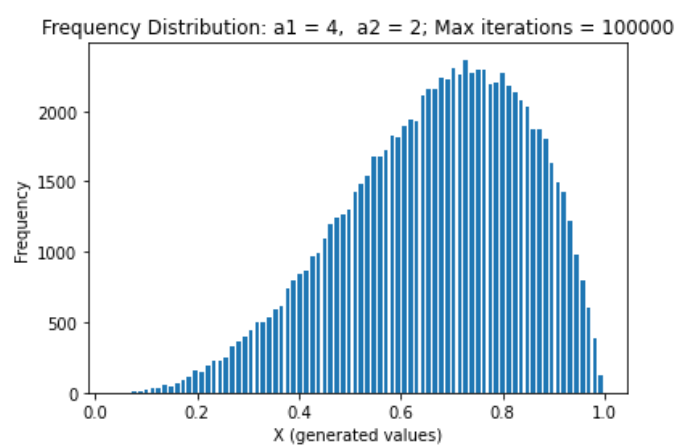
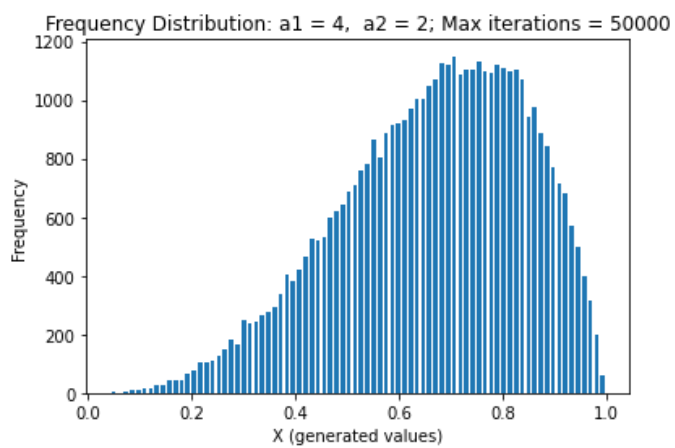
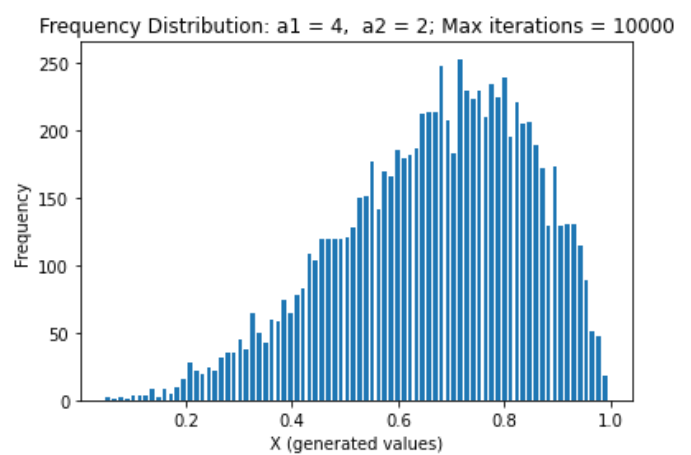
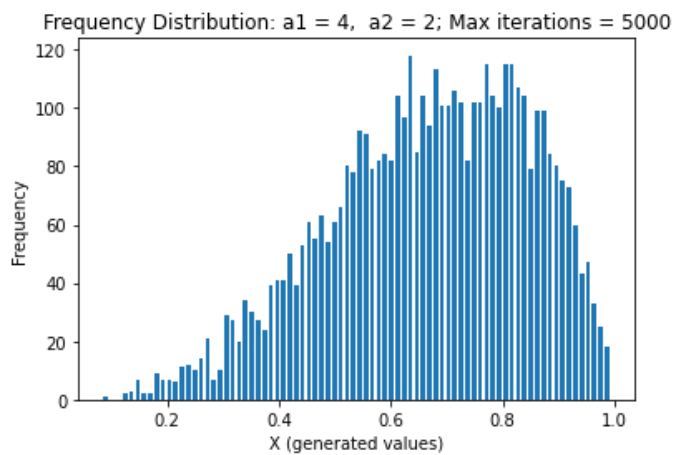
Case (iii): $a_1 = 3$, $a_2 = 3$



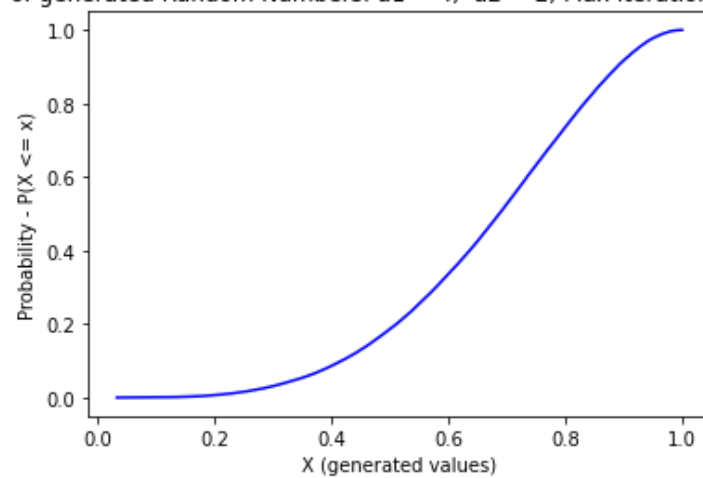
CDF of generated Random Numbers: $a_1 = 3$, $a_2 = 3$; Max iterations = 100000



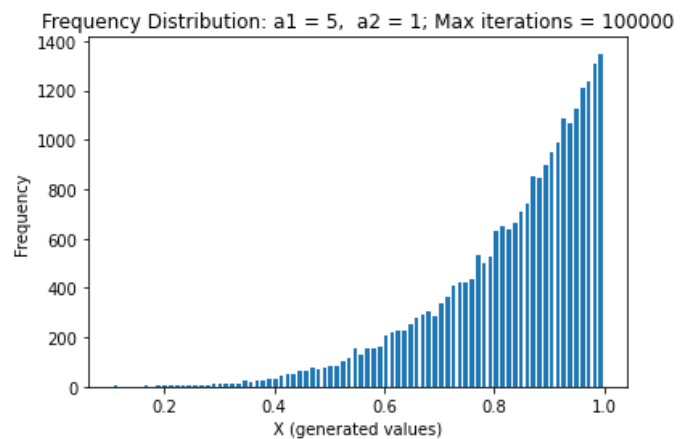
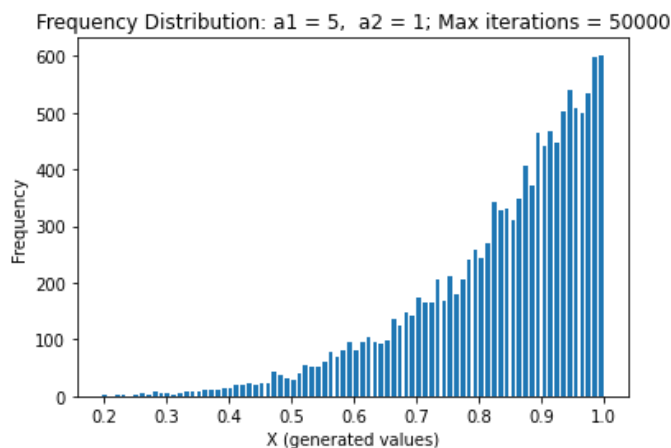
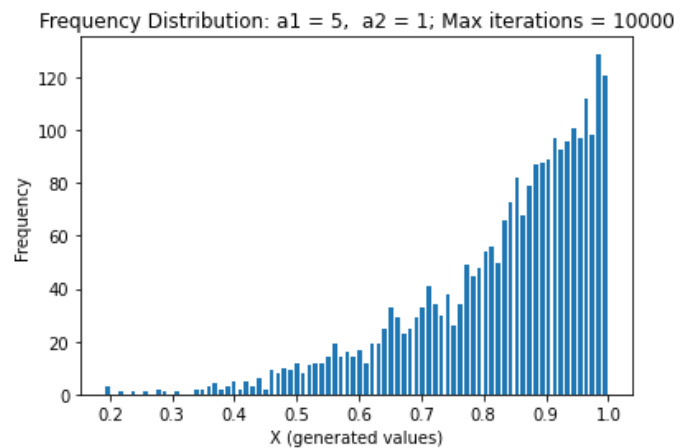
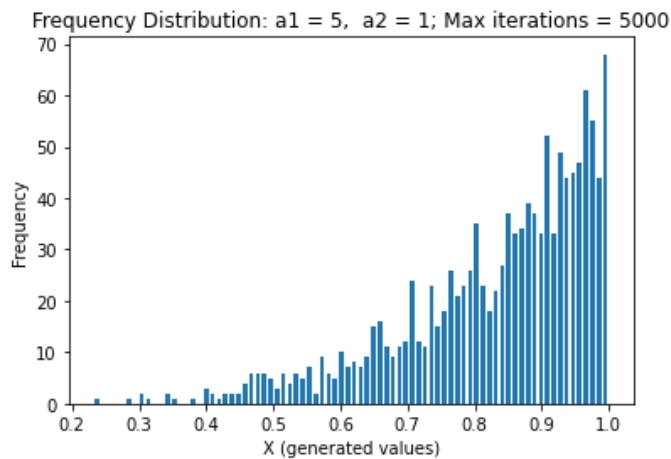
Case (iv): $a_1 = 4$, $a_2 = 2$



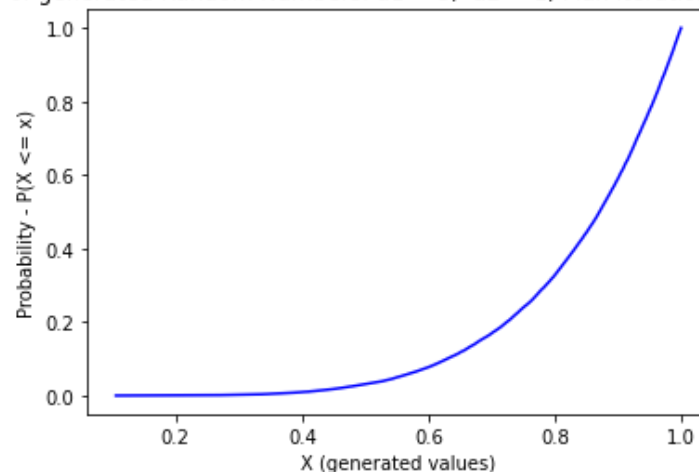
CDF of generated Random Numbers: $a_1 = 4$, $a_2 = 2$; Max iterations = 100000



Case (v): $a_1 = 5$, $a_2 = 1$



CDF of generated Random Numbers: $a_1 = 5$, $a_2 = 1$; Max iterations = 100000



Observations:

1. Since at least one of a_1 and a_2 is greater than or equal to 1, the graph of beta density is unimodal, and it achieves its maxima at x^* .
2. As the a_1 and a_2 varies, the nature of curve varies greatly. If a_1 is less than a_2 , the curve is skewed towards left and vice-versa. When $a_1 = a_2$, the curve is symmetric with maxima attained at $x^* = 0.5$.

3. As the count of random numbers are increased (by increasing the limit on max number of iterations possible), the curve approaches to the nature of the distribution of beta density function from which random numbers are generated.
4. The plots are symmetric with respect to the values of a_1 and a_2 . When both values are exchanged, the nature of curve remains the same.
5. The total number of random numbers generated for a fixed number of iterations are more when $a_1 = a_2$. As the distance between a_1 and a_2 increases, the count of random numbers generated decreases.