

# 統計模擬HW1

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use simulation to approximate the following integrals. Compare your estimate with the exact answer if known.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

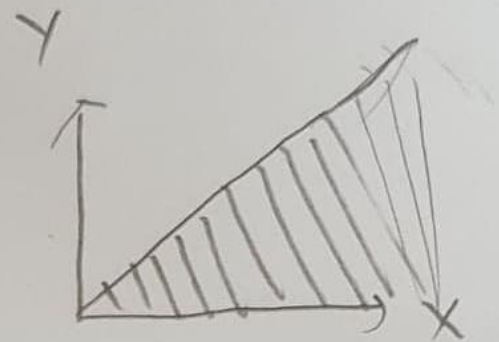
```
#simulation
integral<-function(n){
  ux<-runif(n)
  uy<-runif(n)
  I<-function(x,y) {ifelse(y<=x,1,0)}
  x=(1-ux)/ux
  y=(1-uy)/uy
  return(mean(exp(-(x+y))*I(x,y)/ux^2/uy^2))
}
```

```
ans=integral(100000)
ans
```

```
## [1] 0.5033593
```

```
#exact answer
#1/2
```

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} -e^{-(x+y)} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} -e^{-2x} + e^{-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} - e^{-x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \approx \mathbf{0.5033593}$$

13. Let  $U_i, i \geq 1$ , be random numbers. Define  $N$  by

$$N = \text{Maximum} \left\{ n: \prod_{i=1}^n U_i \geq e^{-3} \right\}$$

where  $\prod_{i=1}^0 U_i \equiv 1$ .

(a) Find  $E[N]$  by simulation.

(b) Find  $P\{N = i\}$ , for  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ , by simulation.

(a)

```
simulation_13<-function(n){
  N<-rep(NA,n)
  for(j in 1:n){
    U<-runif(100)
    multiple<-1
    for(i in 1:100){
      multiple<-multiple*U[i]
      if(multiple<exp(-3)){
        N[j]<-i-1
        break
      }
    }
  }
  return(N)
}
mean=mean(simulation_13(100000))
mean
```

```
## [1] 3.00705
```

$E(N)$  is 3.00705

(b)

```
N<-simulation_13(100000)
p0<-sum(N==0)/length(N) #P(N=0)
p1<-sum(N==1)/length(N) #P(N=1)
p2<-sum(N==2)/length(N) #P(N=2)
p3<-sum(N==3)/length(N) #P(N=3)
p4<-sum(N==4)/length(N) #P(N=4)
p5<-sum(N==5)/length(N) #P(N=5)
p6<-sum(N==6)/length(N) #P(N=6)
```

$P(N = 0)$  is 0.04952

$P(N = 1)$  is 0.14737

$P(N = 2)$  is 0.22386

$P(N = 3)$  is 0.22617

$P(N = 4)$  is 0.17091

$P(N = 5)$  is 0.09883

$P(N = 6)$  is 0.04956

**14.** With  $x_1 = 23$ ,  $x_2 = 66$ , and

$$x_n = 3x_{n-1} + 5x_{n-2} \mod(100), \quad n \geq 3$$

we will call the sequence  $u_n = x_n/100, n \geq 1$ , the *text's random number sequence*. Find its first 14 values.

```
x=c(23,66,rep(NA,12))
for(i in 3:14){
  x[i]<-(3*x[i-1]+5*x[i-2])%%100
}
u=x/100
u
```

```
## [1] 0.23 0.66 0.13 0.69 0.72 0.61 0.43 0.34 0.17 0.21 0.48 0.49 0.87 0.06
```

**first 14 values : 0.23, 0.66, 0.13, 0.69, 0.72, 0.61, 0.43, 0.34, 0.17, 0.21, 0.48, 0.49, 0.87, 0.06.**