

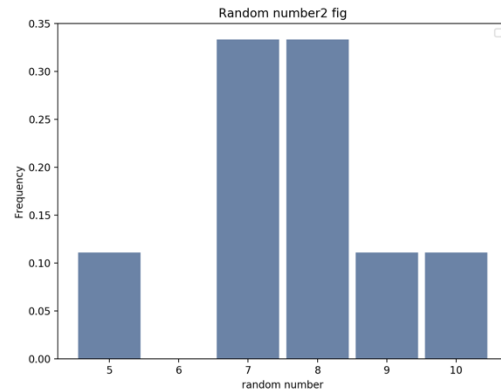
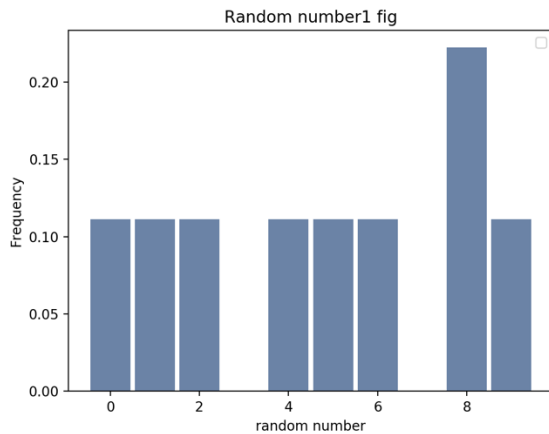
Project 1 Analysis Report

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Generate small random numbers using Random and Math both generators.

1. Using Random to generator random number, below plots shows random generator numbers.

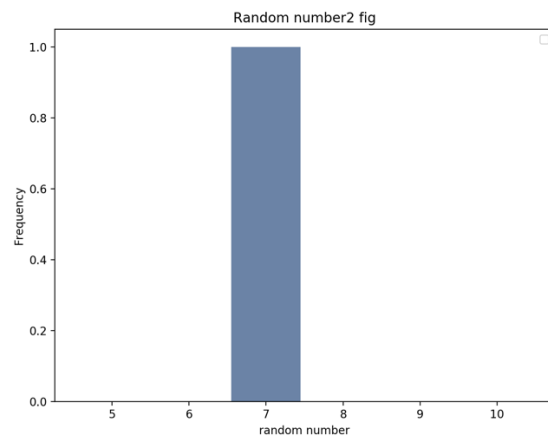
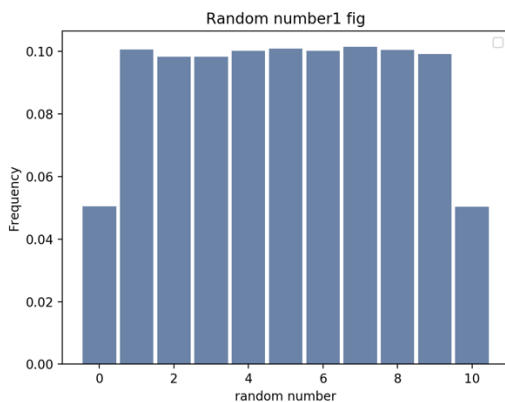
a) Generator small number random numbers, generate (1-10) 10 numbers, plots PMF:



- Plot1 (random generator) showing there are some number missing, like 3, 7, 9, 10, if it is a good number generator, the probability of each number should be uniformity, and $P(\text{each number}) = 1/10$. But from plot, it is not very good.
- Plot2 (math generator), 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 are missing, it is not uniformity.

Generate large random number (100000) using random and math generators.

Plots:



- Plot1 showing it generates all numbers from 1-10, and large numbers the probability of each number are similar, it is better than when generating small random number
- Plot2 showing almost only one number 7 was generated. Other number all are missing, so it is very poor random number generator.

Python code:

```
1 random_number_test.py
import thinkstats2
import thinkplot
import random

# 1. random number generator by random
# Generate 100 random number from 1 to 10
rand1List = []
for i in range(1, 10):
    rand1List.append(round(random.random() * 10))
# print(rand1List)

# 2. random number generator by math
import math

def drBRandom(lastNum):
    return math.cos(lastNum)

rand2List = []
ln = 0.01
for x in range(1, 10):
    ln = drBRandom(ln)
    rand2List.append(round(ln * 10))
# print(rand2List)

# make list into Pmf
rand1Pmf = thinkstats2.Pmf(rand1List)
rand2Pmf = thinkstats2.Pmf(rand2List)
# print(rand2Pmf)

# Plotting random number PMF
thinkplot.Hist(rand1Pmf)
thinkplot.Show(xlabel='random number', ylabel='Frequency', title='Random number1 fig')

thinkplot.Hist(rand2Pmf)
thinkplot.Show(xlabel='random number', ylabel='Frequency', title='Random number2 fig')
```