对分布密度函数为 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$ 的随机变量进行抽样这个密度函数可以写成

$$f(x) = p_1 h_1(x) + p_2 h_2(x) + p_3 h_3(x)$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{2}, h_1(x) = 3x^2$$

$$p_2 = \frac{1}{4}, h_2(x) = 2x$$

$$p_3 = \frac{1}{4}, h_3(x) = 1$$

每次获取抽样值时,抽样值来自 $h_1(x)$, $h_2(x)$, $h_3(x)$ 的概率分别是 p_1 , p_2 , p_3 每次抽样前,先用一个随机数决定从哪个分布中抽取,然后再获取抽样值

```
In [1]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy.random import default_rng
rng = default_rng()
```

In [2]:

```
1 # 设置从每个分布中抽样的概率
2 p1 = 0.5
3 p12 = 0.5 + 0.25
```

In [3]:

```
1
   X = []
   for i in range (10000):
3
       p = rng. random()
       if p < p1:
4
           # 从第一种分布中抽取
5
6
           X. append (np. max (rng. random (3)))
7
       elif p < p12:
           # 从第二种分布中抽取
8
9
           X. append (np. max (rng. random (2)))
10
           # 从第三种分布中抽取
11
           X. append(rng. random())
12
```

```
In [4]:
```

```
1 # 计算理论概率密度曲线
2 def fx(x):
3 return 1.5*x**2 + 0.5*x + 0.25
4 x = np.linspace(0.0, 1.0, 101)
5 y = fx(x)
```

In [5]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5), dpi=100)
plt.hist(X, bins=21, range=(0.0, 1.0), density=True, color='yellow', label='Random variable X
plt.plot(x, y, color='blue', label='Theoretical Distribution')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

