Laboratorul 11

· Functio de reportitie a v.o. exponentiale File X ~ Exp(2) cu 2>0

 $P(t) = \begin{cases} 2\ell^{-2t}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{rest} \end{cases}$ 

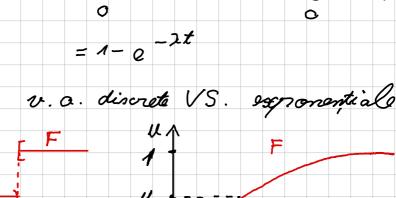
 $F(t) = P(x \le t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-2x})^{1/2} dx$ 

 $=1-e^{-\lambda t}$ 

· Simularea

P+P2+

 $\times_{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} \mathscr{X}_1 \dots \mathscr{X}_m \\ P_1 \dots P_m \end{pmatrix}$ 



X~ Exp(2)

· Cand simulam v.a. discrete, oligeam un numar u uniform din intervalue [0,1) si reedom in ce internal de tijul [ \( \varepsi \) \( \ a lui F se aflà. · La v.a. continul, lucrurile desin mai simple: alegem din nœu u uniform din intervalul [0, 1) si algem & ca find F - (u) · Inversa Prenctiei de repartitie exponentiale 1- 2-2 x = U (=) 2-2 x = 1- U  $(=) \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln (1 - 11)$ F-1(u) · Observatie: U, 1- () ~ Uniform (0, 1)

· Propositie Fie U~ Unif 10, 1) si 2 >0. Definim X:= - 1/2 ln (U). Atunci X~ Exp (2) Soluție: P(XE (0, Q)) = P(- 1/2 ln (U) e(0, Q)) = P(On (U) E(-20, -2a)) = PIUE 10 - 20, 0 - 20)) = e - 20 - e - 26 = S 2e -2× dx +0 sachers

· Metoda Transformarii imeerse Fie X v.a. continua cu pençtio de reportitie F, (x). Definin () = F/x). Atunci () e distribuità Unif ([0, 1]) si implicit putem simulo X co Fx (U) Argument: Cum F(x) E[O, 1] YXER => Via volori numai in intervalul [0, 1] Fie ME[0, 17  $F_{ij}(u) = P(i) \le u = P(F_{\times}(x) \le u)$  $= P(X \leq F_X^{-1}(u))$  $=F_{\times}\left(F_{\times}^{-1}(u)\right)$ = U =) U~ Unif ([0,1]) · Observatie: Daca F nu e imensalula,  $F_{\times}$  (u) = min  $\{ x \mid F_{\times}(x) = u \}$ 

• Variabila abatoare Cauchy
$$F(x; x_0, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} atan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} atan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(u - \frac{1}{2}) = atan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{y}\right)$$

$$\overline{u}\left(u-\frac{1}{2}\right) = atam\left(\frac{x-x_0}{y}\right)$$

$$x = x_0 + y tam\left(\overline{u}\left(u\right)\right)$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X}_0 + \mathcal{Y} \quad ton \left( \overline{L} \left( \underline{U} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$F^{-1}(\underline{u})$$

$$\varphi = \overline{\mathcal{K}} \left( \mathcal{U} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \in \left[ -\frac{\overline{\mathcal{K}}}{2}, \frac{\overline{\mathcal{K}}}{2} \right] \text{ leniform}$$

$$ton (\ell) = \frac{x - x_0}{y} = ) x = x_0 + y tan (1/(u - \frac{1}{2}))$$

