《天体物理中的统计方法》 - 第 2 次作业 *

苏镇波†

中国科学技术大学物理学院天文系, 合肥 230026

1 **Problem:** Rejection method.

Answer.

```
import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  def f1(x):
       sigma = 1.5
       return 1/(\text{np.sqrt}(2*\text{np.pi})*\text{sigma})*\text{np.exp}(-0.5*(x-0)**2/\text{sigma}**2)
   def f2(x):
6
       sigma = 1.5
7
       return 2/(\text{np.sqrt}(2*\text{np.pi})*\text{sigma})*\text{np.exp}(-0.5*(x-0)**2/\text{sigma}**2)
  x = np.arange(-5., 5., 0.001)
   fig = plt.figure(figsize = (6,5))
10
   plt.plot(x, fl(x), color = "purple", label=r'$\m Target: \it{f(x)}=\mrace
11
      \{1\}\{\sigma \simeq (x-\mu)^2\}\{2\sigma^2\} 
   plt.plot(x, f2(x), color = "royalblue", label='Proposal: Gaussian
      Distribution', lw=1, ls='--')
   plt.fill_between(x, f1(x), f2(x), color = 'royalblue', alpha=0.2, label='
13
      Rejection')
   size = int(1e+07)
  sigma = 1.5
  loc = 0
  z = np.random.normal(loc = loc, scale = sigma, size = size)
17
  qz = 1/(np. sqrt (2*np. pi)*sigma)*np. exp(-0.5*(z-loc)**2/sigma**2)
18
  k = 5
19
  u = np.random.uniform(low = 0, high = k*qz, size = size)
  pz = 1/(np. sqrt (2*np. pi)*sigma)*np. exp(-0.5*(z-0)**2/sigma**2)
```

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[†]Email: zbsu@mail.ustc.edu.cn, 学号: SA21022002

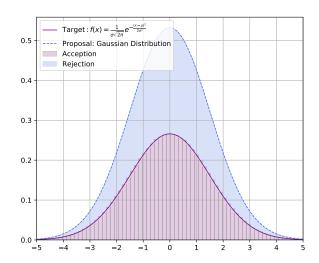


图 1: Rejectionmethod. 其中,蓝色虚线为选取的正态分布,紫色实线为标准正态分布的概率密度函数,蓝色区域代表拒绝(Rejection),紫色区域的直方图代表接受(Acception)。

2 Problem: Polar method.

Answer.

```
import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def polar_method():
    x1 = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
    x2 = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
    y1 = np.cos(2.0 * np.pi * x1) * np.sqrt(-2.0 * np.log(x2))
    y2 = np.sin(2.0 * np.pi * x1) * np.sqrt(-2.0 * np.log(x2))
```

```
return y1, y2
10
  data = [list(polar_method()) for i in range(100000)]
  data = np.array(data).flatten().tolist()
12
   fig = plt.figure(figsize = (6,5))
13
  u = 0 #mu
14
  sig = math.sqrt(1) #sigma
  x = np. linspace(u - 3*sig, u + 3*sig, 50)
16
  y = np.exp(-(x - u) ** 2 / (2 * sig ** 2)) / (math.sqrt(2*math.pi)*sig) #
17
  plt.plot(x, y, "black", ls='--', linewidth=1, label=r'$N \sim(0, 1)$')
18
   plt.hist(data,bins=50,density=True, histtype='step', color='royalblue',
19
      label='polar method')
  plt.legend()
20
  plt.savefig('./hw12.pdf', dpi=300)
21
  plt.tight_layout()
22
  plt.grid()
23
  plt.show()
```

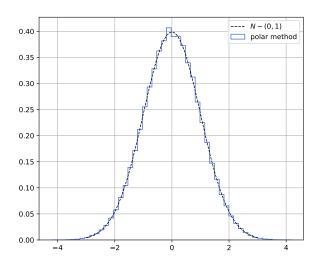


图 2: Polarmethod. 蓝色为使用 Polar method 生成的标准正态分布的直方图,紫色虚线为服从 $N \sim (0,1)$ 的标准正态分布的概率密度分布。