Тема 3: моделирование распределений.

Задача 1

Пусть
$$U \sim Unif[0,1]$$
. Смоделируем $X \sim Geom(p)$:
$$f(k) = q^{k-1}p, q = 1-p$$

$$F(k) = 1-q^k, k = 1,2,...$$

$$1-q^k = U \Rightarrow \ln(1-U) = \ln q^k \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln(1-U)}{\ln(1-p)}$$

$$X = \min[k: 1-q^k \geq U] = \left[\frac{\ln(1-U)}{\ln(1-p)}\right]$$

$$X \sim Geom(p)$$

Задача 2

Пусть
$$U \sim Unif[0,1]$$
. Смоделируем $X \sim Unif\{0,1,...,n\}, a=0, b=n, N=n+1$:
$$f(k) = \frac{1}{N}, k=a, a+1,..., b$$

$$F(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k < a \\ \frac{k-a+1}{N}, & a \leq k \leq b \\ 1, & k>b \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{k-a+1}{N} = U \Rightarrow k = UN-1+a$$

$$X = \min\left[k: \frac{k-a+1}{N} \geq U\right] = [UN-1+a] = [U(n+1)]-1$$

$$X \sim Unif\{0,1,...,n\}$$

Задача 3

$$f(x)=3/8*(1+x^2), -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f(x) \leq 3/4, h(x)=1/2*\mathbb{I}_{|x|\leq 1}$$

$$3/8*(1+x^2)*\mathbb{I}_{|x|\leq 1} \leq k*1/2*\mathbb{I}_{|x|\leq 1}$$

$$k=3/2$$

$$3/8*(1+x^2)*\mathbb{I}_{|x|\leq 1} \leq 3/2*1/2*\mathbb{I}_{|x|\leq 1}$$

$$U\sim Unif[0,1], Y\sim h(y)$$

$$U\leq g(Y)=\frac{f(Y)}{k*h(Y)}=\frac{3/8*(1+Y^2)}{3/2*1/2}=1/2*(1+Y^2)$$
 В итоге получаем, что, если $U\leq 1/2*(1+Y^2)$, принимаем, если $U>1/2*(1+Y^2)$, отвергаем.

(a)
$$f(x) = c(x+1)^{3/4} dx = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{7}c(2^{7/4}-1) = 1 \Rightarrow c \approx 0.74$$
 $C = 0.74 (x+1)^{3/4} dx = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{7}c(2^{7/4}-1) = 1 \Rightarrow c \approx 0.74$
 $C = 0.74 (x+1)^{3/4} \mathbb{I}_{\{x \in [0;1]\}}, h(x) = \mathbb{I}_{\{x \in [0;1]\}}$
 $C = 0.74 (x+1)^{3/4} \mathbb{I}_{\{x \in [0;1]\}} \leq 0.74 * 2^{3/4} \mathbb{I}_{\{x \in [0;1]\}}$
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 $C = 0.74 (x+1)^{3/4} = 0.7$

Задача 5

если $U > \exp(-3Y)$, отвергаем.

$$f(x) = c*x^9\exp(-3x), x \geq 0$$

$$\int_0^\infty c*x^9\exp(-3x)dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = 729/4480 \approx 6.1454$$
 Имеем $X \sim Gamma(10,1/3), E[X] = 10*1/3 = 10/3$ Возьмем $Y \sim Exp(3/10), E[Y] = \lambda = E[X]$ с таким же средним.
$$729/4480*x^9*\exp(-3x) \leq k*3/10*\exp(-3/10x)$$

$$k \geq \frac{729x^9\exp(-3x)}{4480*0.3*\exp(-0.3x)} = \frac{243}{448}*x^9*\exp(-2.7x) = t(x)$$

$$FOC: t'(x) = 243/448* (9*x^8*\exp(-2.7x) - 2.7*x^9*\exp(-2.7x)) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 10/3$$

$$t(10/3) = \frac{243}{448}* (10/3)^9*\exp(-2.7*10/3) = k$$

$$k \approx 3.40085$$

$$g(Y) = \frac{f(Y)}{k*h(Y)} = \frac{729/4480*Y^9*\exp(-3Y)}{3.40085*3/10*\exp(-3/10*Y)} \approx 0.15949*Y^9*\exp(-2.7Y)$$

$$U \sim Unif[0,1], Y \sim Exp(3/10)$$
 В итоге получаем, что, если $U \leq 0.15949*Y^9*\exp(-2.7*Y)$, принимаем, если $U > 0.15949*Y^9*\exp(-2.7*Y)$, отвергаем. (6)
$$f(x) = c*\exp(-(x-1)^2), x \geq 1$$

$$c\int_1^\infty \exp(-(x-1)^2)dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = 2/\sqrt{\pi} \approx 1.128$$
 Если $x \geq 1$
$$2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(-(x-1)^2) \leq k*\exp(-(x-1))$$

$$k \geq \frac{2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(-(x-1)^2)}{\exp(-(x-1))} = 2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(-x^2 + 3x - 2) = t(x)$$

$$FOC: t'(x) = 2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(-x^2 + 3x - 2) * (-2x + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3/2$$

$$t(3/2) = 2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(1/4) = k$$

$$g(Y) = \frac{f(Y)}{k*h(Y)} = \frac{2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(-(Y-1)^2)}{2/\sqrt{\pi}*\exp(1/4)*\exp(-(Y-1)^2)} = \exp(-1/4)*\exp(-Y^2 + 3Y - 2)$$

$$U \sim Unif[0,1], Y \sim Exp(1)$$
 В итоге получаем, что, если $U \leq \exp(-1/4)*\exp(-Y^2 + 3Y - 2)$, принимаем, если $U > \exp(-1/4)*\exp(-Y^2 + 3Y - 2)$, отвергаем.

Пусть

$$\begin{split} &U_1, Y_1, U_2, Y_2, ..., i = 1, 2, ... \\ &U_i \sim Unif[0; 1], i = 1, 2, ... \\ &Y_i \sim Gamma(2, 1), i = 1, 2, ... \\ &\tau = \min\{k \geq 1 : Y_k \leq \ln 2\}, \\ &X = Y_\tau. \end{split}$$

Построим закон распределения X.

Выборка с отклонением $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, c \geq 1, f(x) \leq c * g(x)$

$$\begin{split} f(y) &= \frac{y * \exp(-y)}{\Gamma(2)}, y > 0 \\ 2 * U_k * q(Y_k) &\leq \rho(Y_k), \\ q(Y_k) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * y * \exp(-y) * \mathbb{I}_{\{Y_k \geq 0\}} \end{split}$$

$$2U_k * \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * Y_k * \exp(-Y_k) * \mathbb{I}_{\{Y_k \ge 0\}} \le 2 * \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * Y_k * \exp(-Y_k) * \mathbb{I}_{\{0 \le Y_k \le \ln 2\}}$$

верно, тогда и только тогда, когда $Y_k \in [0; \ln 2]$. Тогда $\tau = \min\{k \geq 1 : Y_k \leq \ln 2\}$ это минимальный номер при котором $2*U_k*q(Y_k) \leq \rho(Y_k)$ верно.

$$\rho(x) = 2 * \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * x * \exp(-x) * \mathbb{I}_{\{0 \le x \le \ln 2\}} \le 2 * \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * x * \exp(-x) * \mathbb{I}_{\{x \ge 0\}} = 2 * q(x)$$

$$q(x) \sim Gamma(2,1)$$

Тогда из метода выборки с отклонением следует, что $X = Y_{\tau} \sim \rho(x)$,

$$\rho(x) = 2 * \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} * y * \exp(-y) * \mathbb{I}_{\{0 \le y \le \ln 2\}}$$

$$\begin{split} X &\sim N(0,\sigma^2), Y = \exp(X) \\ f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}) \\ \text{ (a) } F_Y(y) &= V_Y(y) = 0 \text{ if } y \leq 0 \\ f_Y(y) &= 0, y \leq 0 \\ \text{ Ecni } y > 0, \\ F_Y(y) &= P(y \leq y) = P(\exp(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln(y)) \\ F_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\ln(y)} f(x) dx \\ f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} \int_{-\infty}^{\ln(y)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}) dx = \frac{1}{y} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-(\ln(y))^2}{2\sigma^2}) dx \\ y &= \exp(X) = f(x) \\ \text{ (6)} \\ p(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}) \\ E(Y) &= E(f(x)) = E(\exp(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}) * \exp(X) dx = \exp(\sigma^2/2) \\ E(Y^2) &= E(f^2(x)) = E((\exp(X))^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) f(x)^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} * \exp(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}) * \exp(X)^2 dx = \exp(\sigma^2/2) \\ Var(Y) &= E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \exp(2\sigma^2) - \exp(\sigma^2) \\ \text{ (B)} \\ \text{ Пусть } U_1, \dots, U_n \sim Unif[0,1]. \ \text{ Построим оценку числа } e: \\ S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \\ N &= \min\{n: S_n > 1\} \\ P(N &= n) &= P((S_n > 1) \&(S_{n-1} < 1)) = P(S_{n-1} < 1) - P(S_n < 1) \\ P(S_n < 1) &= \frac{1}{n!} \\ P(N &= n) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{n-1}{n!} \\ E(N) &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n * P(N = n) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e \end{split}$$

Задача 8

$$f(x) = \lambda/2 * \exp(\lambda|x-\theta|)$$
 (a)
$$\theta = 0, \lambda = 1$$

$$f(x) = \lambda/2 * \exp(-|x|), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y = F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 1/2 * \exp(-|u|) du = \begin{cases} 1/2 * \exp(x), x < 0 \\ 1 - 1/2 * \exp(-x), x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 Смоделируем X от $U \sim Unif[0,1]$.
$$U = F(x)$$
 Если $x < 0, U = 1/2 * \exp(X) \Rightarrow X = \ln(2U).$ Для всех значений U , $\ln(2U) < 0 \Rightarrow U < 1/2$. Если $x \ge 0, U = 1 - 1/2 * \exp(-X) \Rightarrow X = -\ln(1-U).$ Для всех значений U , $-\ln(1-U) \ge 0 \Rightarrow U \ge 1/2$. (б)

$$f(x) = \lambda/2 * \exp(\lambda|x-\theta|) = \lambda/2 * \begin{cases} \exp(\lambda(x-\theta)), & x < \theta \\ \exp(-\lambda(x-\theta)), & x \ge \theta \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(u) du = \begin{cases} 1/2 * \exp(\lambda(x-\theta)), & x < \theta \\ 1 - 1/2 * \exp(-\lambda(x-\theta)), & x \ge \theta \end{cases}$$
 Смоделируем X от $U \sim Unif[0,1]$.
$$U = F(x), X = F^{-1}(U)$$
 Если $x < \theta, U = 1/2 * \exp(\lambda(X-\theta)) \Rightarrow X = \ln(2U)/\lambda + \theta.$ Для всех значений U , $\ln(2U)/\lambda + \theta < 0 \Rightarrow U < 1/2$. Если $x \ge 0, U = 1 - 1/2 * \exp(-\lambda(X-\theta)) \Rightarrow X = -\ln 2(1-U)/\lambda + \theta.$ Для всех значений U , $-\ln 2(1-U)/\lambda + \theta \Rightarrow U \ge 1/2$. (B)
$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dX = \lambda/2 * \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X \exp(\lambda(X-\theta)) dX = \lambda/2 * 1/\lambda * X \exp(\lambda(X-\theta)) \Big|_{\theta}^{\theta} - \lambda/2 * 1/\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\theta} \exp(\lambda(X-\theta)) dX - \lambda/2 * 1/\lambda * X \exp(-\lambda(X-\theta)) \Big|_{\theta}^{\infty} + \lambda/2 * 1/\lambda \int_{\theta}^{\infty} \exp(-\lambda(X-\theta)) dX = \lambda/2 + 1/\lambda (2\lambda) * \exp(-\lambda(X-\theta)) \Big|_{\theta}^{\infty} + \lambda/2 * 1/\lambda (2\lambda) * \exp(-\lambda(X-\theta)) \Big|_{\theta}^{\infty} = \theta - 1/(2\lambda) + 1/(2\lambda)$$

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right) \mathbb{I}_{\{x \in [0;1]\}} \\ F(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x} + 1) = P(X \le x) = \frac{1}{2} P(U \le \sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{2} P(U \le 1 - \sqrt{1-x}) = \frac{1}{2} P(U^2 \le x) + \frac{1}{2} P(\sqrt{1-x} \le 1 - U) = \frac{1}{2} P(U^2 \le x) + \frac{1}{2} P(1 - x \le (1 - U)^2) = \frac{1}{2} P(U^2 \le x) + \frac{1}{2} P(2U - U^2 \le x) \end{split}$$

То есть эта случайная величина $X = \begin{cases} U, & \text{w.p.1/2 (если орел)} \\ 2U - U^2, & \text{w.p.1/2 (если решка)} \end{cases}$

Задача 10

Пусть $U \sim Unif[0,1]$. Смоделируем распределение Коши $X \sim Cauchy(x_0,\gamma)$ методом обращения:

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{\pi \gamma \left(1 + \left(\frac{x - x_0}{\gamma}\right)^2\right)}$$

$$F(k) = 1/2 + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{\gamma}\right)$$

$$F^{-1}(u) = x_0 + \gamma * \tan(\pi(u - 1/2))$$

$$X = x_0 + \gamma * \tan(\pi(U - 1/2)) \sim Cauchy(x_0, \gamma)$$