

**MEMO Number** CMPE320\_S21\_PROJ3\_CODE

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**SUBJECT:** MATLAB Code

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## 1 MATLAB CODE

### 1.1 Sum of Independent, Identically Distributed (iid) Random Variables from U(0,1)

```
function part2_1()
    figure(1)
    X = rand(2,100000);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(std1);
    grid on;
    hold on;
    disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 2:');
    fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
    fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
    fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n', std(sum_X));
    r = [-1:0.1:3];
    % Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*1/12
    %N=2
    f_r = (1/(sqrt(2*pi*(1/6)))*(exp(-(r-(2*0.5)).^2)/(2*(1/6))));
    plot(r, f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
    xlabel('r');
    ylabel('f(r)');
    title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from U(0,1) N=2');
    legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
    %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
    figure(2)
    X = rand(6,100000);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(var(s1));
    %disp(std1);
    grid on;
    hold on;
    disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 6:');
    fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
    fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
    fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n', std(sum_X));
    r = [-1:0.1:6];
    % Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*1/12
    %N=6
```

```

f_r = (1/(sqrt(2*pi*(1/2)))*(exp(-(r-3).^2)/(2*(1/2))));
plot(r,f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from U(0,1) N=6');
legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
%y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
figure(3)
X = rand(12,100000);
sum_X = sum(X);
histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
mean_X = mean(sum_X);
std1 = std(sum_X);
%disp(var(s1));
%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 12:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n', std(sum_X));
r = [-1:0.1:12];
% Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*1/12
%N=12
f_r = (1/(sqrt(2*pi*(1)))*(exp(-(r-6).^2)/(2*(1))));
plot(r,f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from U(0,1) N=12');
legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
%y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
end

```

## 1.2 Sum of Independent, Identically Distributed (iid) Discrete Random Variables

```

function part2_2()
figure(1)
X = randi(8,2,100000);
sum_X = sum(X);
mean_X = mean(sum_X);
histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
std1 = std(sum_X);
%disp(var(s1));
%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
syms r;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 2:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n', std(sum_X));
% Analytical Mean = N*4.5 Analytical Variance = N*5.25
%N=2
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(10.5)))*(exp(-(r-9).^2)/(2.*(10.5))));

```

```

fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('PDF for Sum of Discrete Variable from U(0,1) N=2');
legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
%y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance)))));
figure(2)
X = randi(8,10,100000);
%disp(X);
sum_X = sum(X);
%disp(sum_X);
mean_X = mean(sum_X);
histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf', 'BinWidth', 1);
std1 = std(sum_X);
%disp(var(s1));
%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
syms r;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 10:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n', std(sum_X));
% Analytical Mean = N*4.5 Analytical Variance = N*5.25
%N=10
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(52.5)))).*(exp(-(r-45).^2)/(2.*(52.5))));
fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('PDF for Sum of Discrete Variable from U(0,1) N=10');
legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
%y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance)))));
figure(3)
X = randi(8,50,100000);
sum_X = sum(X);
mean_X = mean(sum_X);
histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
std1 = std(sum_X);
%disp(var(s1));
%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
syms r;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 50:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n', std(sum_X));
% Analytical Mean = N*4.5 Analytical Variance = N*5.25
%N=50
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(262.5)))).*(exp(-(r-225).^2)/(2.*(262.5))));
fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('PDF for Sum of Discrete Variable from U(0,1) N=50');
legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');

```

```

    %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance)))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
end

```

### 1.3 1.3 Sum of Independent, Identically Distributed (iid) Random Variables from $P_x(x) = 0.5e^{-0.5x}$

```

function part2_3()
    figure(1)
    X = randx(2,100000,0.5);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    histogram(sum_X,'Normalization','pdf');
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(var(s1));
    %disp(std1);
    grid on;
    hold on;
    syms r;
    disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 2:');
    fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n',mean(sum_X));
    fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n',var(sum_X));
    fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n',std(sum_X));
    % Analytical Mean = N*2 Analytical Variance = N*4
    %N=2
    f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(8))).*(exp(-(r-4).^2)/(2.*(8))));
    fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
    xlabel('r');
    ylabel('f(r)');
    title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from p_x(x)=0.5e^{-0.5x} N=2');
    legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
    %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance)))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
    figure(2)
    X = randx(10,100000,0.5);
    %disp(X);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    %disp(sum_X);
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    histogram(sum_X,'Normalization','pdf');
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(var(s1));
    %disp(std1);
    grid on;
    hold on;
    syms r;
    disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 10:');
    fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n',mean(sum_X));
    fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n',var(sum_X));
    fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n',std(sum_X));
    % Analytical Mean = N*2 Analytical Variance = N*4
    %N=10
    f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(40))).*(exp(-(r-20).^2)/(2.*(40))));
    fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
    xlabel('r');
    ylabel('f(r)');
    title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from p_x(x)=0.5e^{-0.5x} N=10');

```

```

        legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
        %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance)))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
        figure(3)
        X = randx(100,100000,0.5);
        sum_X = sum(X);
        mean_X = mean(sum_X);
        histogram(sum_X,'Normalization','pdf');
        std1 = std(sum_X);
        %disp(var(s1));
        %disp(std1);
        grid on;
        hold on;
        syms r;
        disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 100:');
        fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n',mean(sum_X));
        fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n',var(sum_X));
        fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n',std(sum_X));
        % Analytical Mean = N*2 Analytical Variance = N*4
        %N=100
        f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(400)))).*(exp(-(r-200).^2)/(2.*(400))));
        fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
        xlabel('r');
        ylabel('f(r)');
        title('PDF for Sum of Random Variable from p_x(x)=0.5e^{-0.5x} N=100');
        legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
        %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance)))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
end
function rexp = randx(n,k,lambda)
%
%function rexp = randx(n,k,lambda)
% Generates samples of an exponentially distributed random variable with
% parameter lambda.
% Calling parameters
%     n:      number of columns in output array rexp
%     m:      number of rows in output array rexp
%     lambda:  exponential distribution parameter, lambda > 0.
% Returned parameters
%     rexp  an n x k array containing independent samples from an
%           exponential distribution with pdf f(x) = lambda exp( -lambda*x)
%
% Help comments updated 2/13/2021 EFCL
% Original code EFCL ~1989
%
Z = rand(n,k); % compute a uniformly distributed random variable

% Now treating the Z value as the CDF of the desired exponential random
variable,
% invert the CDF ( F(x) = 1 - exp(-lambda*x) ) to find the equivalent x
% value.  exp(-lambda x) = 1 - F(x) = 1 - Z
%     -lambda x = log(1 - Z)
%     x = -log(1-Z)/lambda

rexp=zeros(n,k); % establish the memory
rexp=-log(1-Z)/lambda; % invert the CDF.

```

end

## 1.4 1.4 Sum of Independent, Identically Distributed (iid) Bernoulli Trials

```
function part2_4()
    figure(1)
    X = (rand(4,100000)<=0.5);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(var(s1));
    %disp(std1);
    grid on;
    hold on;
    syms r;
    disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 4:');
    fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n', mean(sum_X));
    fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n', var(sum_X));
    fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n', std(sum_X));
    %Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*0.25
    %N=4
    f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(1))).*(exp(-((r-2).^2)/(2.*(1)))));
    fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
    xlabel('r');
    ylabel('f(r)');
    title('Scaled PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=4');
    legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
    %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-((x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance)))));
    figure(2)
    [N,edges] = histcounts(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
    edges = edges(2:end) - (edges(2)-edges(1))/2;

    grid on;

    r = [-1:0.1:6];
    f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(1))).*(exp(-((r-2).^2)/(2.*(1)))));
    plot(edges, N, 'LineWidth', 3);
    hold on;
    plot(r,f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
    hold off;
    xlabel('r');
    ylabel('f(r)');
    title('Theoretical PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=4');
    legend('Histogram', 'Gaussian Curve');
    figure(3)
    X = (rand(8,100000)<=0.5);
    %disp(X);
    sum_X = sum(X);
    %disp(sum_X);
    mean_X = mean(sum_X);
    histogram(sum_X, 'Normalization', 'pdf');
    std1 = std(sum_X);
    %disp(var(s1));
```

```

%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
syms r;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 8:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n',mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n',var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n\n',std(sum_X));
%Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*0.25
%N=8
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(2))).*(exp(-(r-4).^2)/(2.*(2))));
fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('Scaled PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=8');
legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
%y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance))));
figure(4)
[N,edges] = histcounts(sum_X, 'Normalization','pdf');
edges = edges(2:end) - (edges(2)-edges(1))/2;

grid on;

r = [-1:0.1:12];
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(2))).*(exp(-(r-4).^2)/(2.*(2))));
plot(edges, N, 'LineWidth', 3);
hold on;
plot(r,f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
hold off;
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('Theoretical PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=8');
legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
figure(5)
X = (rand(1000,100000)<=0.5);
sum_X = sum(X);
mean_X = mean(sum_X);
histogram(sum_X,'Normalization','pdf');
std1 = std(sum_X);
%disp(var(s1));
%disp(std1);
grid on;
hold on;
syms r;
disp('Experimental Variance, Mean and Standard Deviation for N = 1000:');
fprintf('Mean: %.3f\n',mean(sum_X));
fprintf('Variance: %.3f\n',var(sum_X));
fprintf('Standard Deviation: %.3f\n',std(sum_X));
%Analytical Mean = N*0.5 Analytical Variance = N*0.25
%N=1000
f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(250))).*(exp(-(r-500).^2)/(2.*(250))));
fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
xlabel('r');
ylabel('f(r)');
title('Scaled PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=1000');

```

```

        legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
        %y = (1/sqrt(2*pi*(analyticalVariance))*(exp(-(x-
analyticalMean).^2)/(2*(analyticalVariance)))));
        figure(6)
        [N,edges] = histcounts(sum_X, 'Normalization','pdf');
        edges = edges(2:end) - (edges(2)-edges(1))/2;
        plot(edges, N, 'LineWidth', 3);
        grid on;
        hold on;
        syms r;
        f_r = (1./(sqrt(2.*pi.*(250)))).*(exp(-(r-500).^2)/(2.*(250))));
        fplot(f_r, 'LineWidth', 3);
        xlabel('r');
        ylabel('f(r)');
        title('Theoretical PDF of Random Bernoulli Experiment N=1000');
        legend('Histogram','Gaussian Curve');
end

```