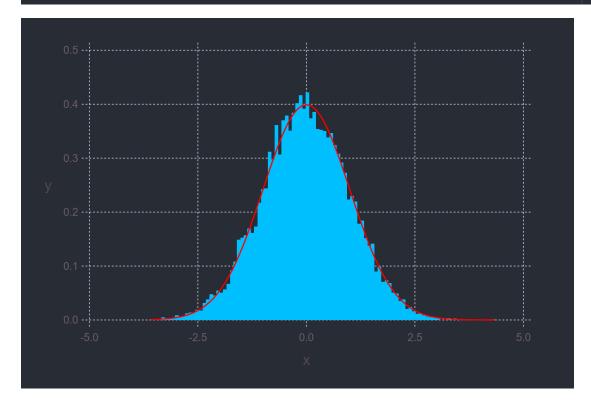
For your code, the only random generator you can use is uniform (0,1).

## 1. Normal distribution (50%)

Write a program to generate normal distribution using Box-Muller transformation. Sample 10^4 data and draw the histogram to make sure you actually get a normal distribution.

```
using Gadfly, DataFrames, Distributions

plot(DataFrame(x = x),
    layer(x -> pdf(Normal(0, 1), x), min(x...), max(x...), Geom.line, Theme(default_color="red")),
    layer(x = :x, Geom.histogram(bincount = 100, density = true))
)
```



## 2. Poison Process (50%)

Write a program that uses the thinning algorithm to generate the first 10 time units of a nonhomogeneous Poisson process with intensity function

$$\lambda(t) = 3 + \frac{4}{t+1}$$

Any[0.1707611554721911, 0.20779393940298674, 0.24993118918546253, 0.3506181638946378, 0.37505376 336107615, 0.6549812336485789, 0.8974797125428274, 1.000953264584754, 1.024509025857148, 1.11000 73580255376, 1.1719654549104799, 1.3251202235992388, 1.442725134833686, 1.5768254985823862, 1.79 34017025974784, 2.3709866930244243, 2.395174159442776, 2.419861919535599, 2.750882213467985, 2.8 755826794865915, 3.310692195256405, 3.4324917952099128, 3.438292516719573, 3.597864652366532, 3. 788188324948758, 3.9052632927905937, 4.31504471009269, 5.097018009422954, 5.3283379576272765, 5. 50976275146895, 5.6779556652690335, 6.794438309383981, 6.8327460804177695, 6.9956159922764, 7.06 2115866015141, 7.962245095790614, 8.127974039128413, 8.199031898340309, 8.733073001533938, 9.024 128493276807, 9.280422953038771, 9.518108179953538]