Assignment-3

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Q 1 Simulate 5000 sample of exponential with mean 5. Draw the histogram and the calculate the mean, maximum and minimum

Code for C++

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include < cmath>
 3 #include < cstdlib >
 4 #include <stdio.h>
 6 using namespace std;
 7
 8
   int main(){
 9
       unsigned long int m=pow (2,31)-1;
10
        int a=16807, x=12131415, k, r, q;
        \textbf{float} \quad \texttt{u}\,, \texttt{num}\,, \texttt{max} {=} 0, \texttt{min} {=} 1234\,, \texttt{mean} {=} 0
11
12
        for (int i=0; i < 5000; i++){
13
           q = floor(m/a);
14
           k=floor(x/q);
15
            r = (int)m\%a;
16
           x=(a*(x\%q)-k*r);
17
            \mathbf{i} \mathbf{f} (\mathbf{x} < 0)
18
                x+=m;
19
           u = (float)x/m;
20
           num = -5*log(1-u);
21
            if (num>max)
22
                max=num;
23
            if (num<min)</pre>
24
                min=num;
25
           mean = (mean * i + num) / (i + 1);
26
       cout << "mean =" << mean << " " << "maximum = " << max << " minimum = " << min << endl;
27
28
       return 0;
29
```

The output of the code is as follows:

```
1 \text{ mean } = 5.19439 \text{ maximum} = 57.7706 \text{ minimum} = 0.000515309
```

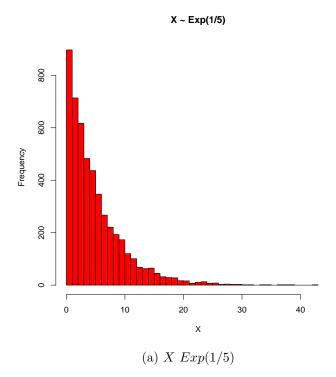
The code in R is shown below:

```
x=runif(5000);
x<-log(1-x)*(-5);
print('Maximum:');
print(max(x));
print('Minimum:');
print(min(x));
print('Mean calculated:');
print(mean(x));
hist(x,main="X ~ Exp(1/5)", xlab="X",ylab="Frequency",xlim=c(0,45),ylim=c(0,900),breaks=50,col="red");</pre>
```

The output of the R is shown below:

```
[1] "Maximum:"
[2] [1] 42.48027
[3] [1] "Minimum:"
[4] [1] 0.001001374
[5] [1] "Mean calculated:"
[6] [1] 5.060602
```

The histogram is shown below:



Q 2 Simulate 5000 sample of Gamma with parameter n=5 and $\lambda=5$. Draw the histogram and the calculate the mean, maximum and minimum.

Code for C++

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include < cmath>
3 #include < cstdlib >
4 #include <stdio.h>
6
  using namespace std;
7
8
  int main(){
      unsigned long int m=pow (2,31)-1;
9
10
      int a=16807, x=12131415, k, r, q;
      float u, rand, max=0, min=1234, mean=0, arr [5], temp;
11
12
      for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
13
          arr[i] = 0.0;
14
      for (int i=0; i<5005; i++){
15
          q = floor(m/a);
16
          k=floor(x/q);
17
          r = (int)m\%a;
18
          x = (a * (x\%q) - k * r);
19
          \mathbf{i} \mathbf{f} (\mathbf{x} < 0)
20
21
             x+=m;
22
23
          u = float(x)/m;
24
          arr [i\%5]=u;
25
          if (i > = 5)
26
              temp=(arr[0])*(arr[1])*(arr[2])*(arr[3])*(arr[4]);
27
              rand = -0.2*log(temp);
28
              if (rand>max)max=rand;
29
              if (rand<min) min=rand;
30
             mean = (mean * i + rand) / (i + 1);
31
      cout << "mean = " << mean << " " << "maximum = " << min << endl;
32
33
      return 0;
34 }
```

The output of the code is as follows:

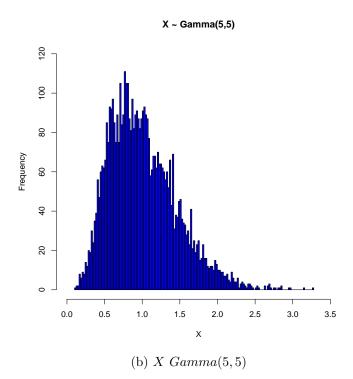
```
1 \text{ mean } = 0.982975 \text{ maximum} = 3.98698 \text{ minimum} = 0.0928889
```

The code in R is shown below:

The output of the R is shown below:

```
[1] "Maximum:"
2 [1] 3.154996
3 [1] "Minimum:"
4 [1] 0.06546963
5 [1] "Mean calculated:"
6 [1] 0.986534
```

The histogram is shown below:



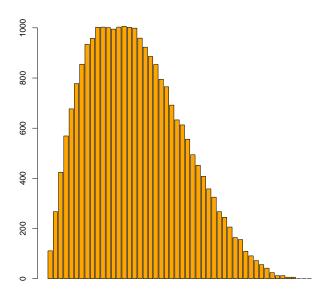
Q 3 Use the rejection method to generate from

$$f(x) = 20x(1-x)^3, 0 < x < 1$$

The code in R is shown below:

```
1 | f < -function(x)
2 {
 3
       return (20*x*(1-x)^3);
 4 }
 5 | m < -2^13;
 6 \mid a < -189;
 7|b<-56;
 8 | x < -4;
9 | y < -2471;
10 | cg < -2;
11 | freq < -array(0,50) ;
12 for (i in 1:50000)
13 {
      x < -(a * x + b) \%m;
14
15
       u < -as. double(x)/m;
      y < -(a * y + b + 7)\%m;
16
       v < -as.double(y)/m;
17
18
       if(cg*u \le f(v))
           freq[v*50+1]<-freq[v*50+1]+1;
19
20 }
21 barplot (freq, col = "orange");
```

The histogram formed is as follows:



(c)
$$f(x) = 20x(1-x)^3, 0 < x < 1$$