

SDA Discussion Notes Week 6

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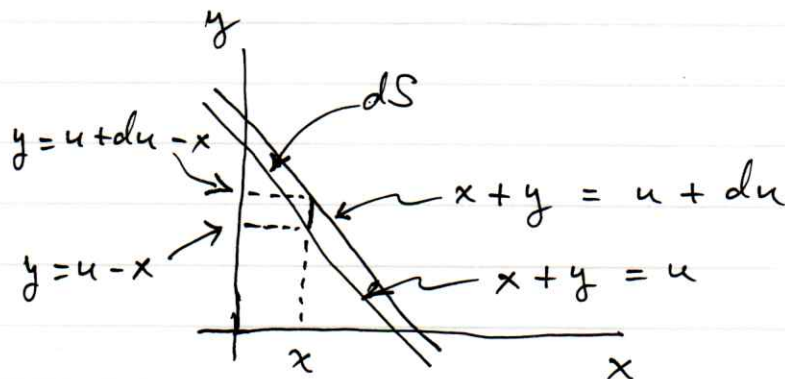
Problem Sheet 3 solutions

$$1) \quad x, y \sim f(x, y)$$

$$\text{Define } u = x + y$$

From week 2 slides p. 9,

$$g(u) du = \int_{dS} f(x, y) dx dy$$



$$\Rightarrow g(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{u-x}^{u+du-x} f(x, y) dy dx$$

f approx. const. in infinitesimal interval.

$$g(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, u-x) dx du$$

Q.E.D

or carry out integration in opposite order,

$$\Rightarrow g(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u-y, y) dy$$

$$z) \quad x \sim \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-x/\lambda} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y \sim \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-y/\lambda} \quad y \geq 0$$

x, y indep. $\Rightarrow f(x, y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-(x+y)/\lambda}, \quad x, y \geq 0$$

Let $u = x + y$

From Q1, $g(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, u-x) dx$

Integrand nonzero for $x \geq 0$ and $y = u - x \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow u \geq x$

$$\Rightarrow g(u) = \int_0^u \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-(x+u-x)/\lambda} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-u/\lambda} \int_0^u dx$$

$$= \frac{u}{\lambda^2} e^{-u/\lambda}, \quad u \geq 0$$

(Special case of gamma dist.)

$$3) \quad x \sim f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{cumul. dist } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x') dx'$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{dF}{dx}$$

$$r \sim \text{Uniform } [0, 1]$$

$$\text{i.e. } g(r) = 1, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$\text{If } F(x) = r \Rightarrow x = F^{-1}(r)$$

pdf of $x(r)$ is

$$p(x) = g(r) \left| \frac{dr}{dx} \right| = \frac{g(r)}{\left| \frac{dx}{dr} \right|} \quad \text{inverse function theorem}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} F^{-1}(r) = \frac{1}{\frac{dF}{dx}(x(r))} = \frac{1}{f(x(r))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \overset{g(r)}{1} \cdot \overset{\left| \frac{dr}{dx} \right|}{f(x)}$$

$$= f(x)$$

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In [1]: # simpleMC.py -- simple Monte Carlo program to make histogram of uniformly
# distributed random values and plot
# G. Cowan, RHUL Physics, October 2019

import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
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In [2]: # generate data and store in numpy array, put into histogram

numVal = 10000
nBins = 100
xMin = 0.
xMax = 1.
xData = np.random.uniform(xMin, xMax, numVal)
xHist, bin_edges = np.histogram(xData, bins=nBins, range=(xMin, xMax))
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In [3]: # make plot and save in file

binLo, binHi = bin_edges[:-1], bin_edges[1:]
xPlot = np.array([binLo, binHi]).T.flatten()
yPlot = np.array([xHist, xHist]).T.flatten()
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
plt.gcf().subplots_adjust(bottom=0.15)
plt.gcf().subplots_adjust(left=0.15)
ax.set_xlim((xMin, xMax))
ax.set_ylim((0., 150))
plt.xlabel(r'$x$', labelpad=0)
plt.plot(xPlot, yPlot)
plt.show()
plt.savefig("uniformHist.png", format='png')
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