

1- In the mixed congruential generator:

$$x_{n+1} = 43x_n + 11, (\text{mod } 100)$$

Simulate the first five numbers with seed  $x_0 = 1$ .

$x(0)=1, x(1)= 54, x(2)= 33, x(3)= 30, x(4)= 1, x(5)= 54$
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(Hint: See page 58-61)

2- If  $y=e^{-x}$  and  $x$  is a random variable with the normal p.d.f, that is:

$$f(x) = e^{-x}$$

Then, find the probability density function (p.d.f) of random variable,  $y$ ;  $f(y)$ .

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(Hint: See page 33)

$f(y)=f(x) |dx/dy|, dy/dx = -e^{-x}$   
 $f(y)= 1$

$f(y) = 1$
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3- In Randomised Response Technique (RRT), if we have:

$Pr[Yes|N]=0.8$  (answering probability to non-embarrassing question).

$Pr[Yes]=0.9$  (total probability from survey).

$p_0=0.5$  (probability for answering to non-embarrassing question).

Find  $Pr[Yes|E]=?$  (answering probability to embarrassing question).

(Hint: See page 51)

$Pr[Yes]= Pr[Yes|N] p_0 + Pr[Yes|E] (1- p_0)$   
 $0.9=0.8 * 0.5 + Pr[Yes|E] * 0.5$

$Pr[Yes E]=1$
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4- Simulate the Gamma distributed random variables,  $G$ , with  $\Gamma(n, \lambda)$  for  $n=6, \lambda = 0.7$  from the following uniform distributed random variables,  $U(0,1)$ :

$U1=0.4, U2=0.9, U3=0.6, U4=0.8, U5=0.7, U6=0.5$

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(Hint: See page 82)

$G = - (1/\lambda) \log_e (\prod_{i=1}^n U_i)$   
 $G = - (1/0.7) \log_e (0.4 * 0.9 * 0.6 * 0.8 * 0.7 * 0.5)$   
 $G = - (1/0.7) \log_e (0.06048) = - (1/0.7) (-2.805) = 4$

$G = 4$
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5- Find the probability of  $S=k$ , if we have the following relation:

$$S=X+Y$$

Where both random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  have the Geometric distribution:

$Pr[X=i]= q^{i-1} p$  and  $Pr[Y=i]= q^{i-1} p$  (where:  $i >= 1, p=q= 0.5, k=3$ )

(Hint: See page 16 & 38)

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$Pr[S = k] = \sum_{i=1}^k Pr[X=i]*Pr[Y=k-i]$   
 $Pr[S = k] = \sum_{i=1}^k q^{i-1} p q^{k-i-1} p = p^2 q^{k-2} \sum_{i=1}^k (1)$   
 $Pr[S = k] = p^2 q^{k-2} k = 0.5^3 * 3 = 0.375$

$Pr[S=K]= 0.375$
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6- Simulate the normal distributed random variables (N1, N2) by using Polar-Marsaglia method (rejection method) from each pair of the following uniform distributed random variables: (Hint: See page 80)

(V1, V2)=(- 0.3,0.4) , (V1, V2)=(0.6, - 0.8), (V1, V2)=(- 0.7,0.8)

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(N1,N2)= (1.33, -0.999) , (N1,N2)=(0, 0) , (N1,N2)= Rejected

$W=V1^2+V2^2=0.09+0.16=0.25$

$N1=V2[(-2\log_e W)/W]^{0.5}=0.4[(-2\log_e 0.25)/0.25]^{0.5}=0.4[(-2*-1.39)/0.25]^{0.5}=0.4*3.33=1.33$

$N2=V1[(-2\log_e W)/W]^{0.5}= - 0.3[(-2\log_e 0.25)/0.25]^{0.5}= - 0.3 [(-2*1.39)/0.25]^{0.5}$

$N2 = - 0.3*3.33= -0.999$

$W=V1^2+V2^2=0.36+0.64=1$

$N1=V2[(-2\log_e W)/W]^{0.5}= - 0.8[(-2\log_e 1)/1]^{0.5}=0 \text{ \& } N2=0$

$W=V1^2+V2^2=0.49+0.64=1.13 > 1 \rightarrow \text{Rejected}$

7- Simulate the random variable X with the following probabilities:

(Hint: see page 93, 94)

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I	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pr [X<I]	0.334	0.456	0.675	0.735	0.894	0.982	0.998

From a U(0,1) in the following table:

U	0.8901	0.6764	0.5802	0.7394	0.4523	0.3381	0.6771
X	4	3	2	4	1	1	3

8- In the following chaotic system:

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$x(n+1)=4 r x(n) [1-x(n)]$

If  $r=0.7$ , find the attractor of this chaotic system.

$x(\infty)= 0.642857$

(Hint: See chap. 6, page 136)

If  $r=0.91$  show that there is no attractor and system is chaotic.

For  $r= 0.7$ :

$y=2.8 x-2.8 x^2$

$y=x$

$2.8 x^2- 1.8 x=0$

$X = 1.8/2.8 = 0.642857 \text{ (attractor)} = y$

For  $r= 0.91$  :  $y=3.64 x- 3.64 x^2$  ,  $y=x$  ,  $\implies x = 2.64/3.64 = 0.725$

$y'=3.64-7.28 x = 0 \implies x=3.64/7.28 = 0.5$

$y_{max}= 3.64 X 0.5 - 3.64 X 0.25 = 0.91$

9- In Geometric distribution, if  $p=0.3$ , find:  $Pr[x=4]=?$  ,  $E[x]=?$  and  $Var[x]=?$

For:  $i=4$

$Pr(X=i)= q^{i-1}p=0.7^3*0.3=0.103$

$Pr[x=4]= 0.103$   $E[x]= 3.33$   $Var[x]= 7.77$

$E(X)=1/p=1/0.3=3.33$

$Var(X)= q/p^2 =0.7/0.09 = 7.77$

(Hint: See page 16, Chp. 2.7)

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