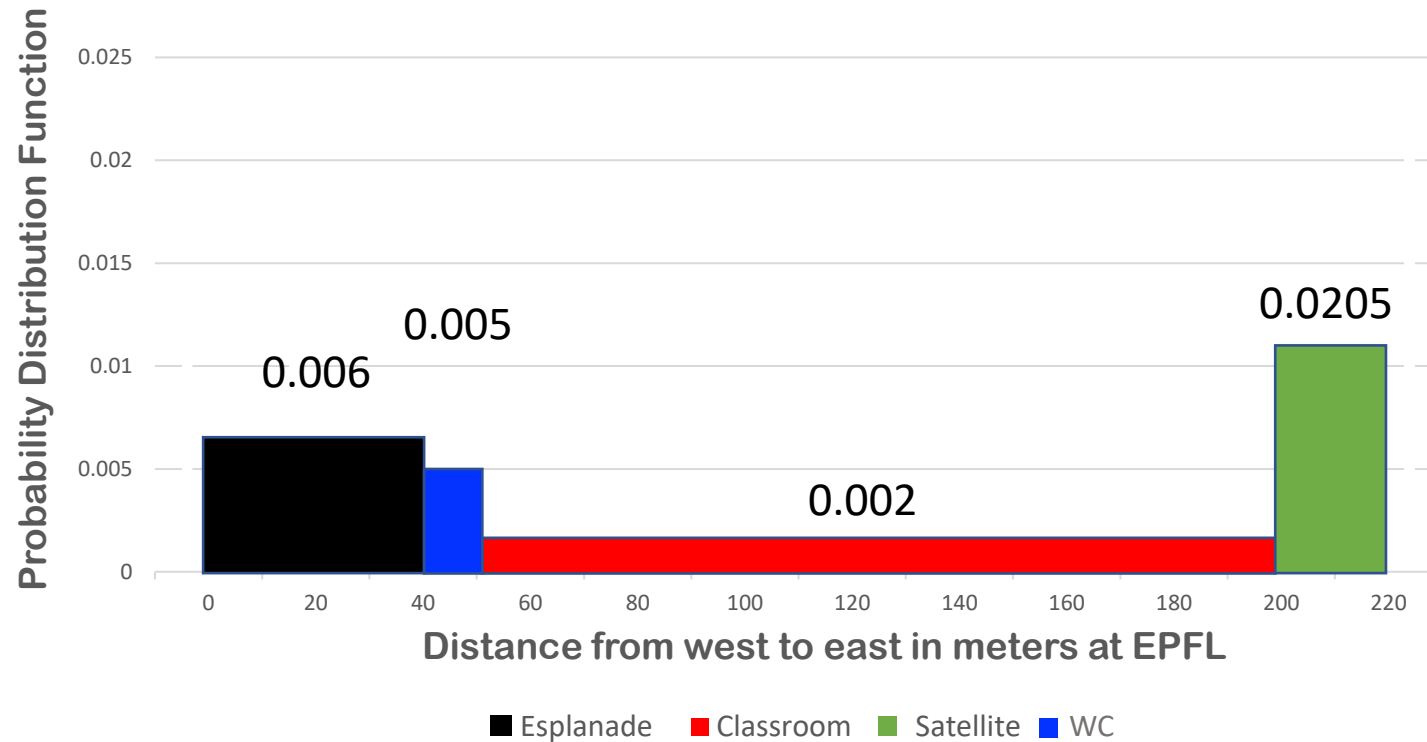


Exercise on Monte Carlo simulations: Location of EPFL students

Exercise for week 9

Consider the following normalized probability distribution function (PDF) describing the location of a typical EPFL student across four “major” locations inside CM-EPFL.

PDF of EPFL Student on Campus



- a) Compute and plot (by hand) the cumulative density function (CDF) from the given PDF.
- b) Use this random generator (<http://www.random.org/decimal-fractions/>) to determine the probability of you being in a classroom when you are at EPFL (steps explained in next slide)!
- c) What do you deduce comparing the results obtained with 10 or 100 runs.
- d) How is the PDF given in slide 1 different (qualitatively) from the PDF of a random number generating function (which generates 'completely random' numbers between 0 and 1)? In other words, what does the CDF of a random number generator look like and how is it different (qualitatively) from the CDF you obtained in part (a)?

Using the Random Number Generator:

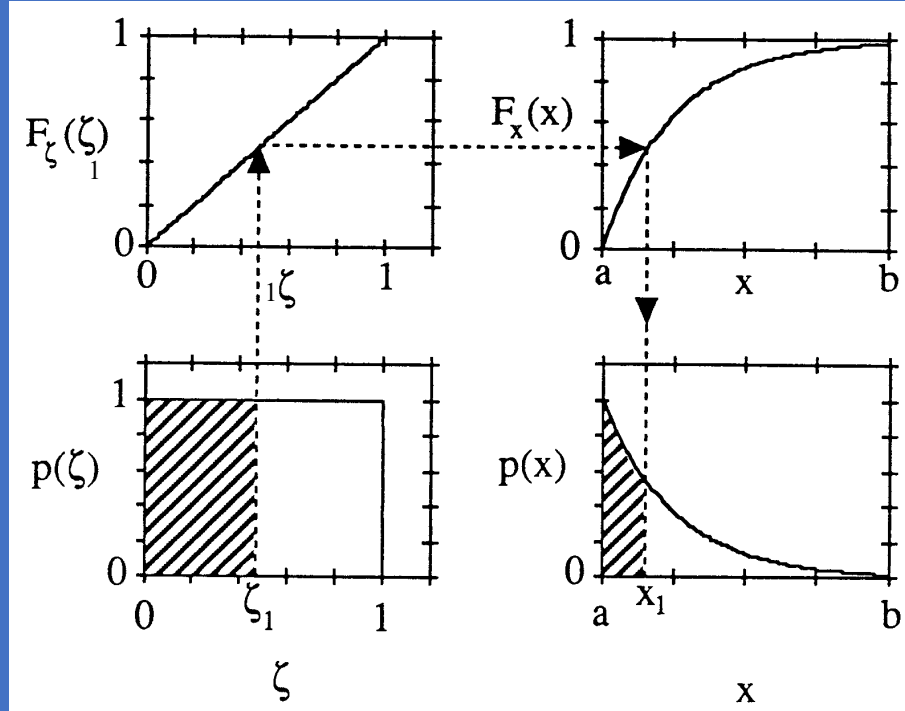
- Use the link given in the question to generate a random position between 0 and 1.
- Check, while probing the CDF, if this obtained number 'x' lies in the ranges corresponding to the classroom.
- Repeat these two steps until you have a list of 10 such values of 'x'.
- Compute the ratio: (No. of times 'x' lies between 50 to 200) / (Total no. of runs = 10).
- Compute again the ratio: (No. of times 'x' lies between 50 to 200) / (Total no. of runs = 100).

Hint!

How to deduce x_1 from ξ_1

$$\int_0^{\xi_1} p(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \xi_1$$



$$F_x(x_1)$$

$$= \int_a^{x_1} p(x) dx$$

CDF

PDF

This process is equivalent to **equating the hatched areas** under the $p(\zeta)$ and $p(x)$ curves in the figure.

The total areas under the $p(\zeta)$ curve from 0 to 1 and under the $p(x)$ curve from a to b are both equal to 1.

Hint!

Definitions of:

Probability density function:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_density_function

Cumulative distribution function:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulative_distribution_function

Random number generator:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random_number_generation