Lab05 Solutions PSTAT 5A, compiled by Ethan

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[1]: import numpy.random as npr

1 Task 1

[2]: npr.randint(1, 7, 5)

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[2]: array([4, 4, 3, 5, 4])
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Note that we need to specify 7 as the second argument as specifying 6 would only generate numbers from the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.

- [3]: type(npr.randint(1, 7, 5))
- [3]: numpy.ndarray

It seems as though a call to randint() is stored as an array. (This is a different type of array than the one we dealt with in Lab02; specifically, this is an array as defined in the numpy module. You don't need to worry about the distinction between a datascience array and a numpy array right now.)

2 Task 2

Part (a)

[6]: npr.randint(1, 7)

[6]: 5

Indeed, with any luck you should **not** have observed the same number 3 times (though, there is a small chance that you would have.)

Part (b)

[9]: npr.seed(15)
 npr.randint(1, 7)

[9]: 1

Now, with the seed set, we do obtain the same number each time.

Part (c)

With any luck, your neighbors should have also got the number 1 when running the code cell in part (b).

[10]: import scipy.stats as sps

3 Task 3

Part (a)

- [11]: sps.binom.pmf(20, 143, 0.153)
- [11]: 0.08687059451566365

Part (b)

[12]: sps.binom.pmf(40, 143, 0.153)

[12]: 4.347048512074074e-05

The notation e-05 is Python's syntax for scientific notation; i.e. the answer is approximately 4.347×10^{-5} .

4 Task 4

Part (a)

- [13]: sps.norm.cdf(2, 3, 0.5)
- [13]: 0.022750131948179195

Part (b)

[14]: 1 - sps.norm.cdf(1, -2, 1)

[14]: 0.0013498980316301035

Part (c)

- [15]: sps.norm.cdf(1, 0, 1) sps.norm.cdf(-1, 0, 1)
- [15]: 0.6826894921370859

5 Task 5

Part (a)

- [16]: x = sps.uniform.rvs(2, 10, 100)
 x[0:9]

Part (b)

- [17]: y = sps.norm.rvs(98.2, 2.4, 150)
 y[0:9]