## Week 14: Reading Assignment, Homework Assignment

Lecturer: Prof. Steven Errede

Email: serrede@illinois.edu

Office: 435 Loomis (4<sup>th</sup> floor, SW corner)

Office Phone: 333-0074. HEP Sec'ys: 441 Loomis (333-4452)

Office Hours: Anytime

## Course Website: http://courses.physics.illinois.edu/phys598aem/

All lecture notes, homework, demos, references, etc. are available on the P598AEM website. Please spend some time checking these out!

## **Course Organization:**

A. Lectures: Tuesday & Thursday, 12:30-1:50 pm, in 136 Loomis.

B. Weekly Reading and Homework Assignments: HW due following Thursday, in class.

C. Take-Home Midterm Exam: Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>, due Oct. 17<sup>th</sup> (in lieu of P598AEM HW 7).

D. Take-Home Final Exam: Dec. 10<sup>th</sup>, due Dec. 17<sup>th</sup>.

Reading Assignment For Week 14: Please read/work through P598AEM Lect. Notes 26-27. Homework Assignment For Week 14: See/do HW # 14 problems on following pages.

## Physics 598AEM Week 14 Homework Assignment

Use a suitable software package that has a <u>uniform</u> random number generator U(0,1) to do the following HW problems:

- 1.) Make a histogram of a statistically significant # of calls to U(0,1), e.g. 1K, 10K calls.
- 2.) Make the necessary transformation to obtain U(-1,1). Make a histogram of your U(-1,1).
- 3.) If  $u_1$  is drawn from U(0,1), then show (i.e. histogram)  $u_2 = 1 u_1$  is also drawn from U(0,1).
- 4.) If  $(u_1, u_2)$  are a pair of <u>independent</u> random variables drawn from U(0,1), compute:

$$z_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln u_1} \cos(2\pi u_2)$$
 and  $z_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln u_1} \sin(2\pi u_2)$ 

and show (i.e. histogram & scatterplot)  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  to determine whether or not they are <u>independent</u> and whether or not each <u>is</u> distributed as N(0,1), i.e.  $g(z_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z_1^2/2}$ ,  $g(z_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z_2^2/2}$  and  $g(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z_1^2/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z_2^2/2}$ . If they are not, please comment...

5.) Define the constants  $\tau = 10$ , a = 0 and  $b = \infty$ , and then compute  $\alpha \equiv e^{-a/\tau}$  and  $\beta \equiv e^{-b/\tau}$ . If u is drawn from U(0,1), then histogram  $t = -\tau \ln \left[\beta + u(\alpha - \beta)\right]$  on a semi-log plot. What happens if a = 2 and b = 20?