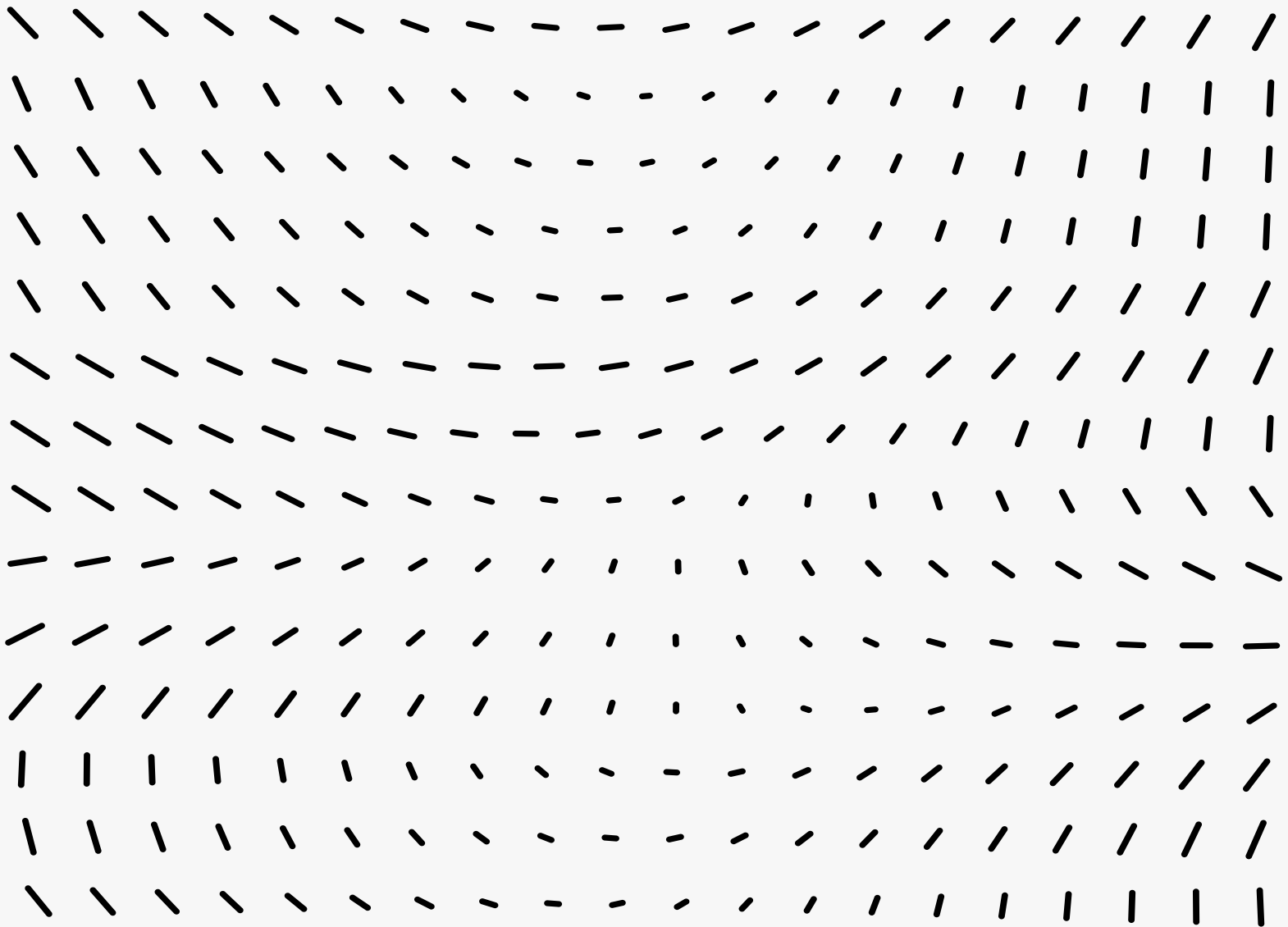


Simulation

5.7.2019

R. Ulrich



$$\theta = E[g(X)], \quad X \sim F$$

Standard-Simulation

$$Y_1 = g(X_1)$$

$$Y_2 = g(X_2)$$

⋮

$$Y_N = g(X_N)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{Y}$$

$$SE(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{SD(Y)}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Entgegen-gesetzte Variable

$$Y_i = \frac{g[F^{-1}(U_i)] + g[F^{-1}(1-U_i)]}{2}$$



$$g[F_1^{-1}(U_1), \dots, F_m^{-1}(U_m)]$$

$$g[F_1^{-1}(1-U_1), \dots, F_m^{-1}(1-U_m)]$$

Kontrollvariable

$$\theta = E[X]$$

$$Z = X + c \cdot (Y - \mu_Y)$$

$$E(Z) = E(X) + c \cdot \underbrace{\underbrace{(E(Y) - \mu_Y)}_{\mu_Y}}_0$$

$$\text{d.h. } E(Z) = \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Var}(Z) &= \text{Var}(X + c \cdot (Y - \mu_Y)) \\ &= \text{Var}(X) + c^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot c \cdot \text{Cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d \text{Var}(Z)}{dc} = 2 \cdot c \cdot \text{Var}(Y) + 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$c^* = - \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{var}(Y)}$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}(X) + \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)^2}{\text{var}(Y)^2} \cdot \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$- 2 \cdot \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)^2}{\text{var}(Y)}$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) - \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)^2}{\text{var}(Y)}$$

d.h. $\text{Var}(X) > \text{Var}(Z)$

für $\text{cov}(X, Y) \neq 0$

$$\frac{\text{Var}(Z)}{\text{Var}(X)} = 1 - \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)^2}{\text{var}(Y) \text{var}(X)}$$

$$= 1 - \text{corr}(X, Y)^2$$

d.h. Reduktion $100 \cdot \text{corr}(X, Y)^2$

Beispiel

$$- X = \frac{2\theta}{1+U^2} \quad U \sim (0,1)$$

$$- \text{Bestimme } E(X) = \theta \\ SE(\theta)$$

$$- Y = U^2, \quad E(Y) = E(U^2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$- Z = X + C^* \cdot \left(Y - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

- Simulation

$$1. (X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_N, Y_N)$$

$$2. C^* = - \frac{\text{COV}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$3. Z_1, \dots, Z_N$$

$$4. \hat{\theta} \approx \bar{Z} \quad SE(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{SD(Z)}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Varianzreduktion durch Konditionierung

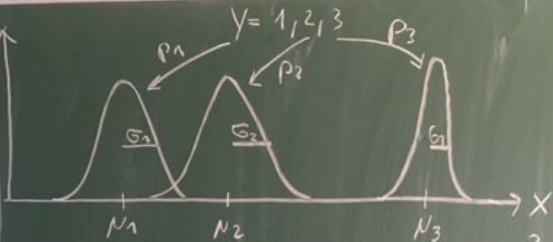
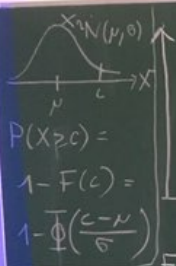
$$\theta = E(X)$$

$$E[E(X|Y)] = E(X)$$

Beispiel

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y \sim \exp(1) \\ X \sim N(Y, 4) \end{array} \right\} P(X > 5) = \theta$$





$$E(X | Y=i) = \mu_i$$

$$\text{Var}(X | Y=i) = \sigma_i$$

$$E[\text{Var}(X | Y)] = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_i \cdot p_i$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[\text{Var}(X | Y)] + \text{Var}[E(X | Y)]$$

$$E[E(X | Y)] = E(X) = \theta$$

$$\text{Var}(X) \geq \text{Var}[E(X | Y)]$$

$$P(X > 5 | Y) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5 - Y}{4}\right)$$

$$E[P(X > 5 | Y)] = \int_0^{\infty} [\dots] e^{-y} dy$$

$$\text{Var}(X) \geq \text{Var}[E(X|Y)]$$

Simulation:

1. Y_1, \dots, Y_N

2.
$$\begin{cases} P_1 = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5 - Y_1}{\sigma}\right) \\ \vdots \\ P_N = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5 - Y_N}{\sigma}\right) \end{cases}$$

3. $P_1, \dots, P_N \Rightarrow \bar{P}, SE(\bar{P})$

Hausaufgabe K-of-n System

$$n = 30, k = 3$$

$$S_i = \begin{cases} 1, & p_i \\ 0, & 1 - p_i \end{cases}$$

$$p_i = e^{-0.3 \cdot i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 20$$

Gesucht ist: $p\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i \geq k\right) = p$

Verwende $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$ als Kontrollvariable.

- Schätze p durch Simulation mit $N = 1000$
- Wie groß ist $SE(\hat{p})$ mit und ohne Kontrollvariable

Abgabe: 12. Juli