

# Randomness, chapter 2.1

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# Randomness

## Example

Suppose we want to simulate 10 flips of a coin. To simulate a flip of a coin in R use the **sample** command. This is the command of sampling without replacement. To sample with replacement in R, we will call for the command **Replace = T**

Let  $x$  be a vector. The command: `sample(x,n,replace=T)` randomly choose  $n$  numbers from the vector  $x$  independently from each other and with replacement.

# Simulate flips of a coin in R

## Example

To simulate 10 flips of a coin in R:

Let 1 be associated with head and 0 with tail.

```
> x <- rbinom(10,1,0.5)
```

```
> x
```

```
[1] 0 1
```

```
> data <- sample(x,10,replace = T)
```

```
> data
```

```
[1] 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
```

These numbers corresponds to:

H H T T H T H T H H

From these 10 simulated flips, the estimated probability of heads is  $6/10 = 0.6$

## Example

To simulate 50 flips of a coin in R:

```
> x <- rbinom(50, 1, 0.5)
```

```
> x
```

```
[1] 0 1
```

```
> data <- sample(x, 50, replace = T)
```

```
> data
```

```
[1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1  
1 0 1 0 0
```

```
[39] 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
```

```
> sum(data)
```

```
[1] 26
```

From these 50 simulated flips, the estimated probability of heads is  $26/50 = 0.52$

The limiting relative frequency of number of heads as the number of coin flips get large is 0.5.

