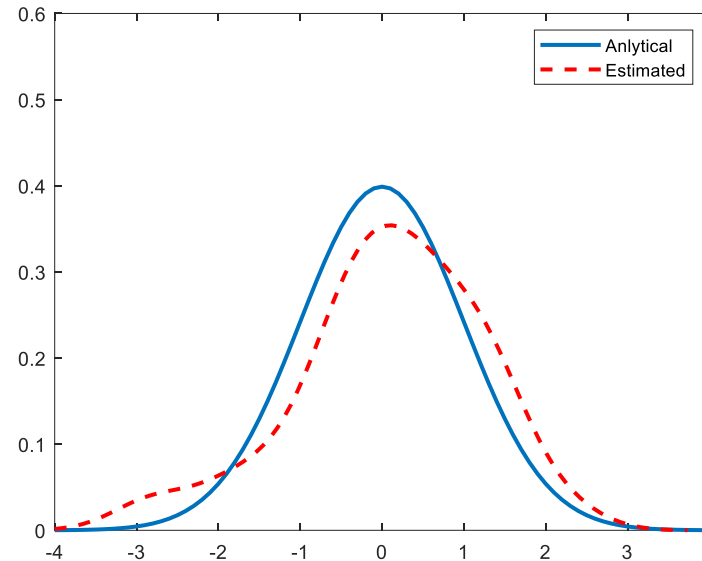
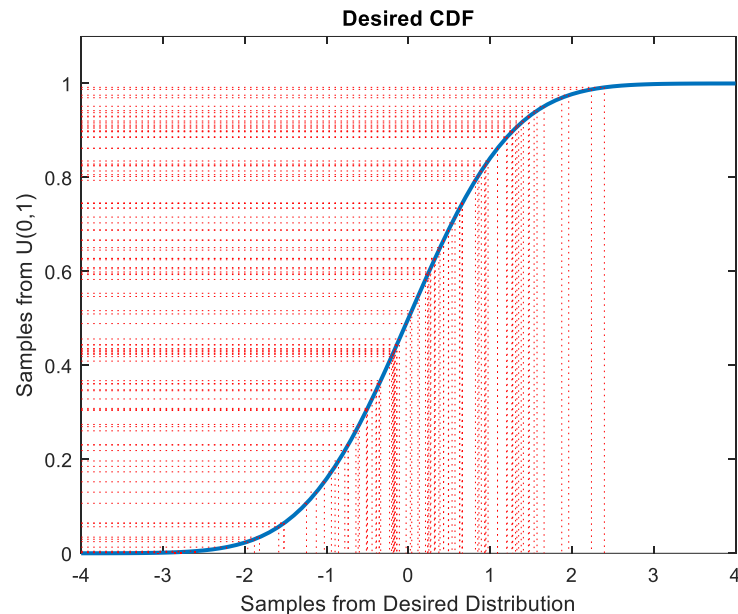


Inverse Transform Sampling

Desired Distribution: Gaussian

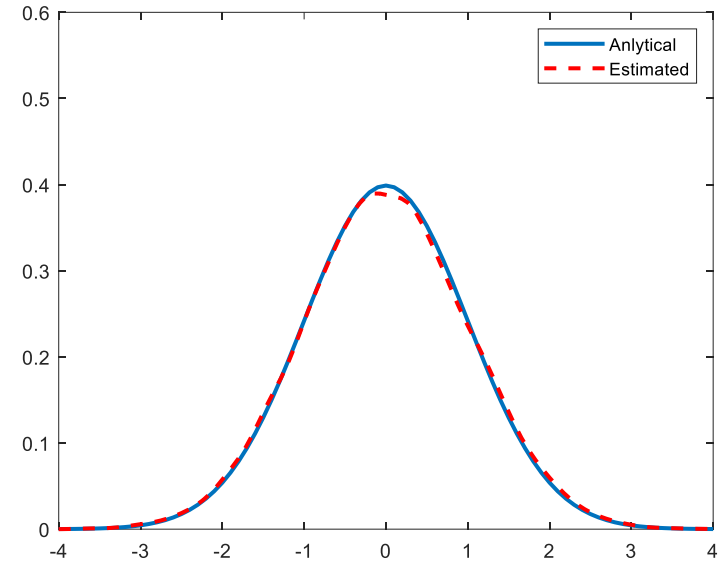
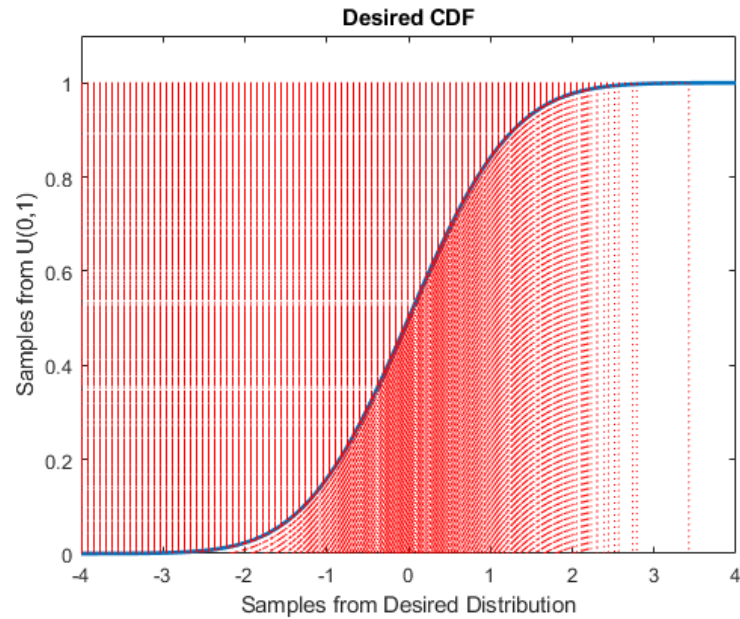


Small number of samples ($N_s=1e2$).

Probability density function (PDF) is estimated through a kernel smoothing function estimator (ksdensity) from MATLAB.

Inverse Transform Sampling

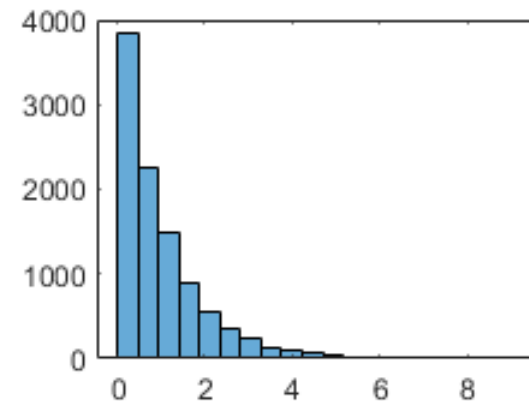
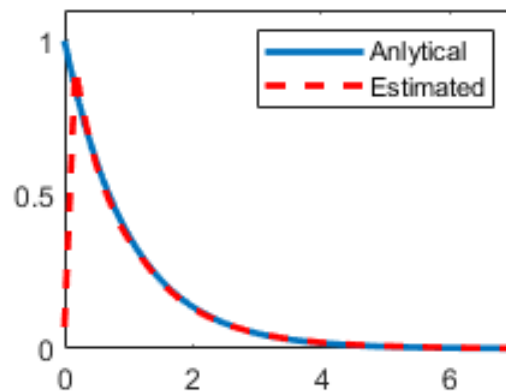
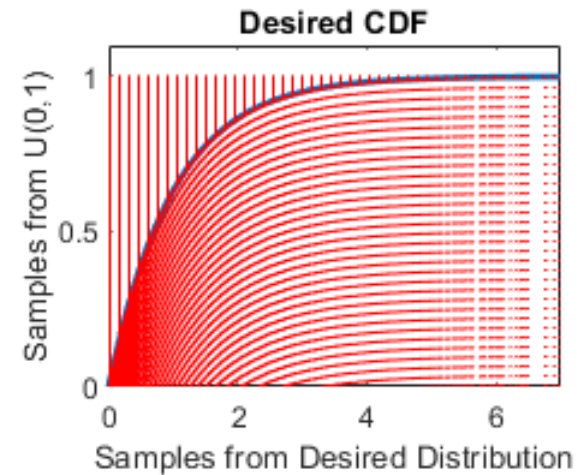
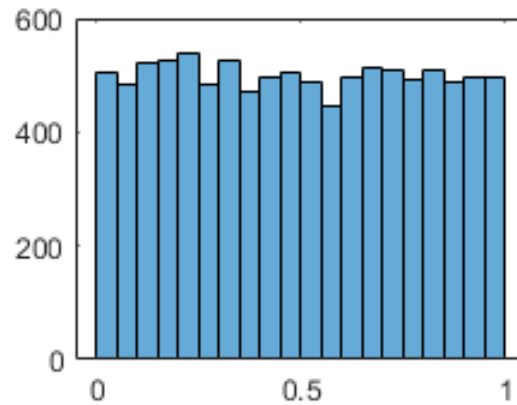
Desired Distribution: Gaussian



Large number of samples ($N_s=1e4$)

Inverse Transform Sampling

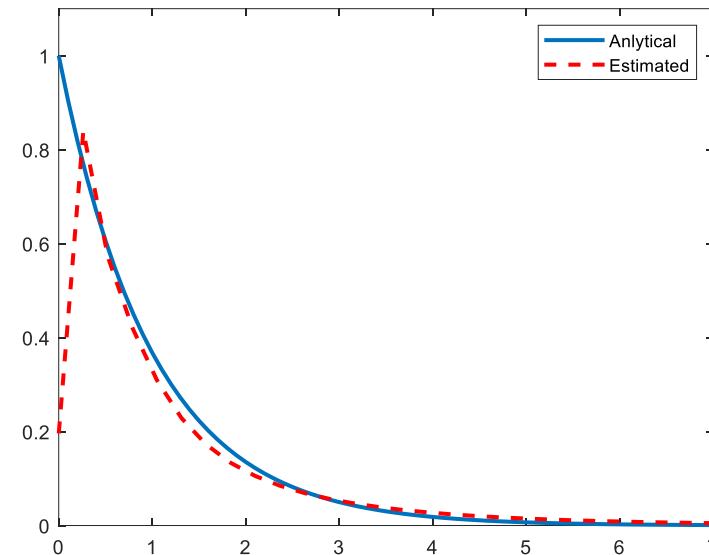
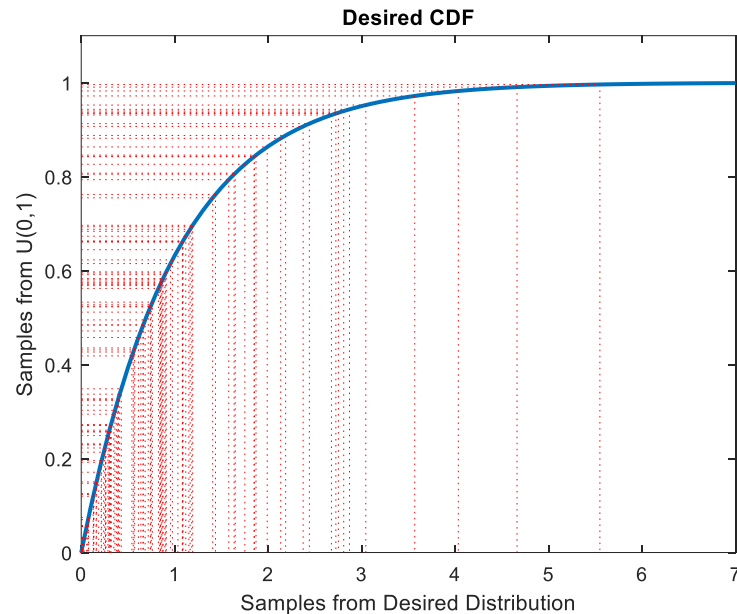
Desired Distribution: Exponential



Inverse transform sampling procedure. Number of random samples $N_s=1e4$

Inverse Transform Sampling

Desired Distribution: Exponential

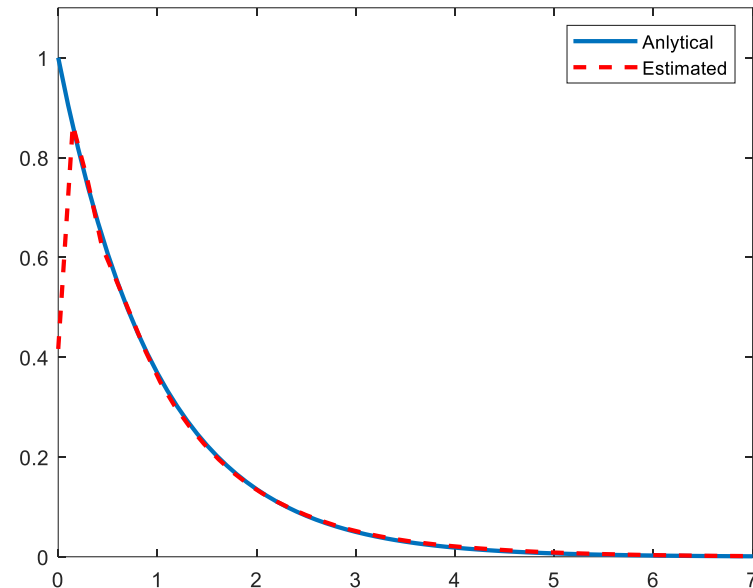
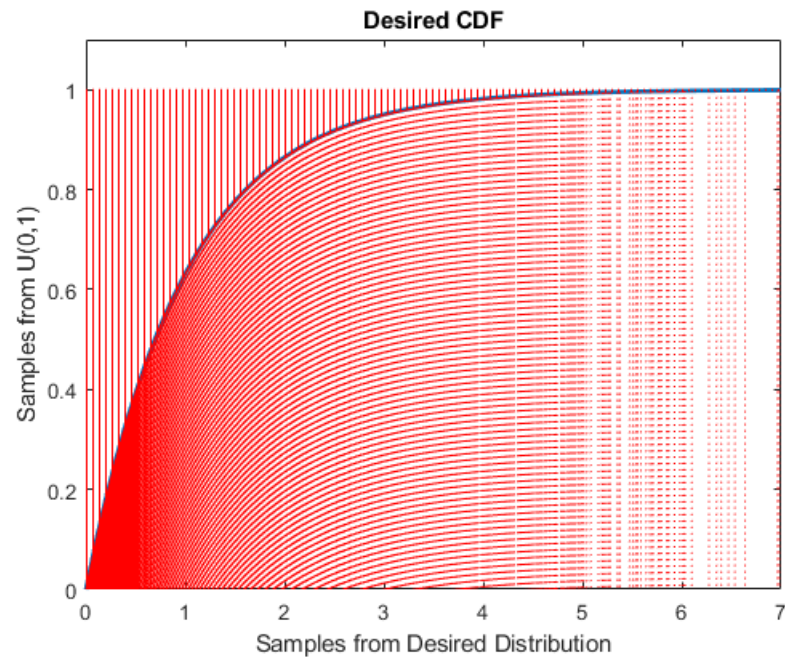


Small number of samples ($N_s=1e2$).

Probability density function (PDF) is estimated through a kernel smoothing function estimator (ksdensity) from MATLAB.

Inverse Transform Sampling

Desired Distribution: Exponential

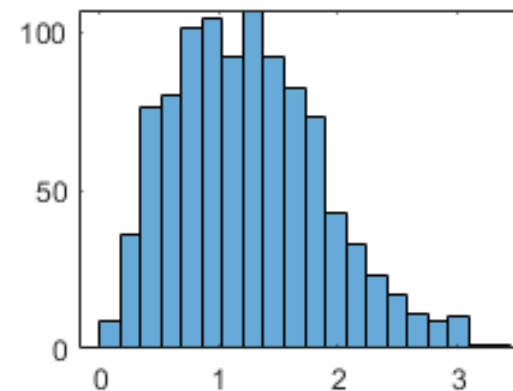
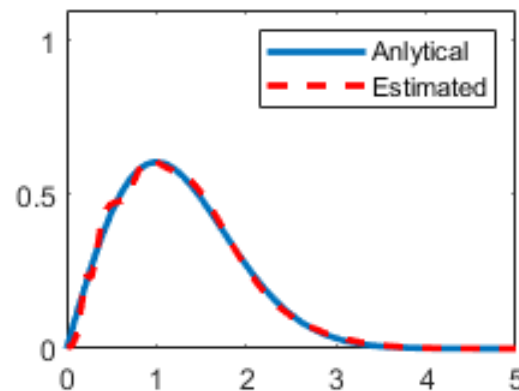
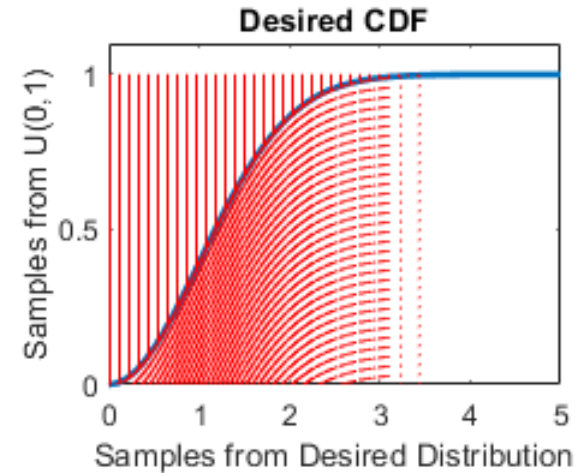
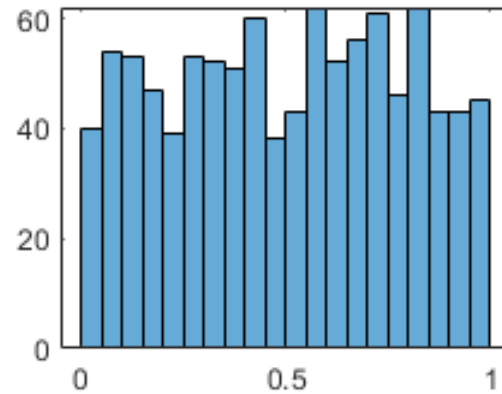


Large number of samples ($N_s=1e4$)

Note that kernel smoothing density estimation (“ksdensity” function in MATLAB) may not be the best PDF estimator.

Inverse Transform Sampling

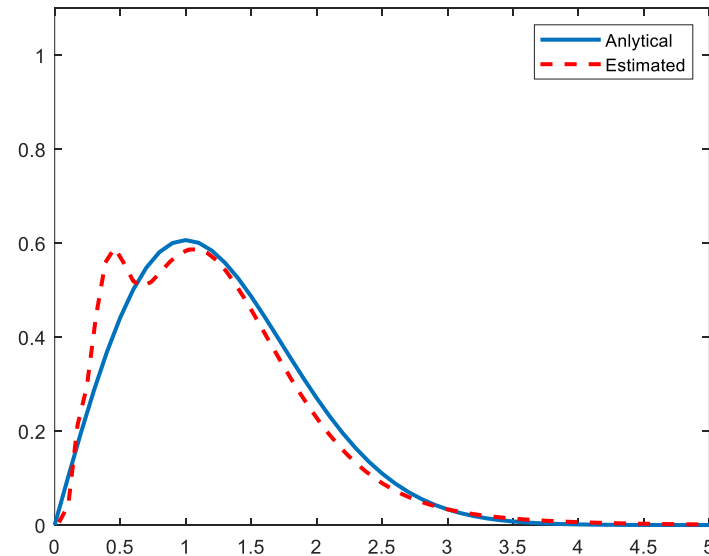
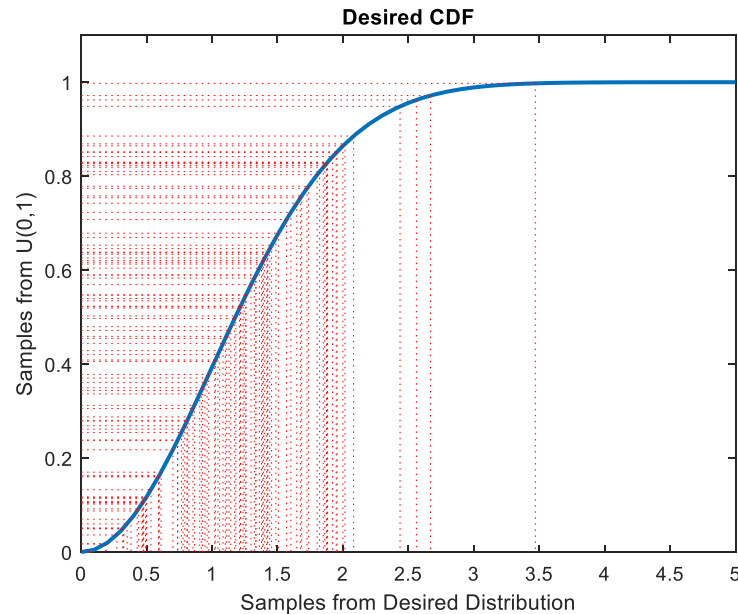
Desired Distribution: Rayleigh



Inverse transform sampling procedure. Number of random samples $N_s=1e4$

Inverse Transform Sampling

Desired Distribution: Rayleigh

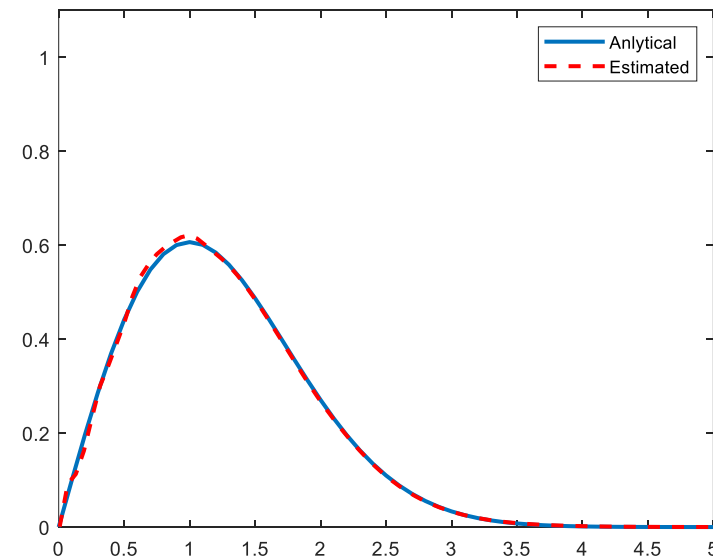
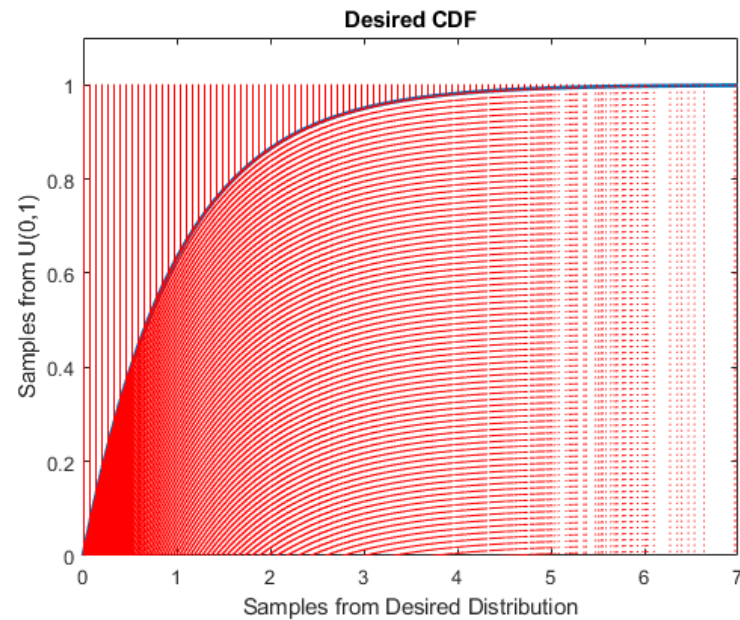


Small number of samples ($N_s=1e2$).

Probability density function (PDF) is estimated through a kernel smoothing function estimator (ksdensity) from MATLAB.

Inverse Transform Sampling

Desired Distribution: Rayleigh



Large number of samples ($N_s=1e4$)