urn \_\_

syntax: urn( prob1, value, prob2, value2, ...)

```
purpose: Constructs a compound probability distribution for use in SAM-
PLE.
```

Each of the values can itself be an urn, or a vector or matrix as described in SAMPLE. See NORMAL, UNIFORM, EXPONENTIAL for examples of how to create simple urns.

```
Examples:: \gg ex1 = urn( .5, [0 1], .5, [1 2 3 4 5 6]);
     Sampling from ex1 simulates a situation where you are either flip-
     ping a coin or rolling a die, each with probability 1/2.
          ex2 = urn( .25, ex1, .75, normal(10,1) );
      \gg
     With prob. 1/4, generate a sample from ex1. Otherwise, generate
     a normally distributed random variable with mean 10 and std. 1.
      (Note that the urn form of normal() is being used.)
          a = normal(10, 1);
      \gg
      \gg
          b = normal(20,2);
          c = uniform(4,6);
      \gg
      \gg
          ex3 = urn( .1, a, .2, b, .7, c);
     Sample from either of two different normal distributions or from
     a uniform distribution. To show what this compound distribution
     looks like, we'll sample from it and then plot a histogram.
          data = sample(10000,ex3);
      \gg
```

```
>> histogram(100,data,'A compound distribution using urn.');
```

Note that the area of the leftmost peak, which corresponds to uniform(4,6) is seven times larger than the area of the middle peak (corresponding to normal(10,1)) and 3.5 times greater than that of the rightmost peak (corresponding to normal(20,2)). This matches the relative probabilities, which were set to .7, .1, and .2.

Caution: You cannot use RESAMP or SHUFFLE to take samples from an urn. An urn represents a probability distribution, and not a fixed set of data. RESAMP and SHUFFLE deal only with fixed sets of data.

See also: SAMPLE, RESAMP, NORMAL, UNIFORM, EXPONENTIAL

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