
Mean, Variance, and Simulation of the Truncated Normal Distribution

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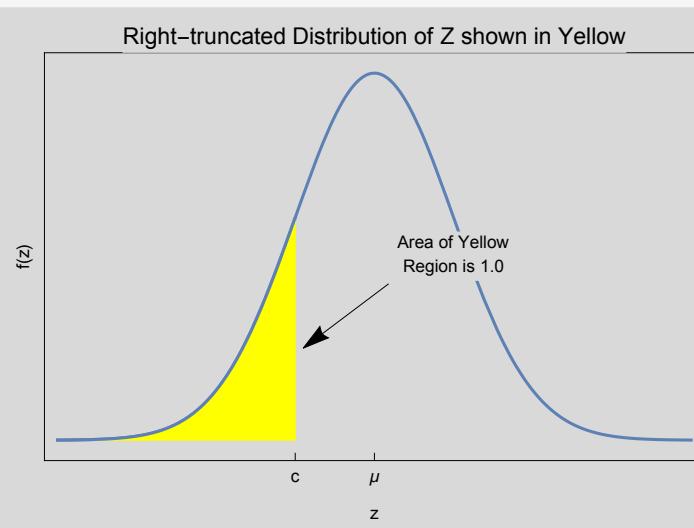
London, Ontario, Canada

August 17, 2014

Truncated and censored normal distribution

Let X be normally distributed with mean μ and variance σ^2 and let c be a fixed constant. Let Z be defined as the conditional distribution of X given $X < c$. Then Z has a right-truncated normal distribution with parameters μ , σ^2 , and c . The probability density function for Z is $\phi(x)/\Phi(c)$, where $\phi(x)$ and $\Phi(c)$ denote the probability density and cumulative distribution function for X .

```
SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];
g1 = Plot[PDF[NormalDistribution[0, 1], z], {z, -4, 4}, Axes → False,
  Frame → True, FrameTicks → {{None, None}, {{0, "μ"}, {-1, "c"}}, None}},
  FrameLabel → {"z", "f(z)"}, PlotLabel →
  "Right-truncated Distribution of Z shown in Yellow",
  Epilog → {Text["Area of Yellow\nRegion is 1.0", {1, 0.2}],
  Arrow[{{0.18, 0.17}, {-0.9, 0.1}}]}];
g2 = Plot[PDF[NormalDistribution[0, 1], z], {z, -4, -1}, Axes → False,
  Frame → True, FrameTicks → {{None, None}, {{0, "μ"}, {-1, "c"}}, None},
  Filling → Axis, FillingStyle → Yellow];
Show[
{g1,
 g2}]
```



If $Y = \max(X, c)$, we say Y is left-censored at c . Right-truncated distributions arise in left-censoring,

when censoring occurs, the unobserved latent variable Z has a right-truncated distribution.

Note that the distribution of Y is not left-truncated since it is a mixed distribution with $\Pr\{Y = c\} > 0$. However the conditional distribution of Y greater than c is left-truncated.

Similarly the conditional distribution of $X > c$ is said to the left-truncated and it corresponds to the distribution of the latent variable in the case of right-censoring.

The mean and variance of truncated normal distributions were discussed by Barr and Sherrill (1999) but with *Mathematica* Version 10 it is easy to compute symbolic formula for these quantities. The mvstn package was created by using *Mathematica* to compute the mean and variance symbolically and then using the *Mathematica* function CForm[] to convert to an expression in C. This C code was then used to create C functions which were interfaced to R in the package mvstn.

Reference: Donald R. Barr and E. Todd Sherrill (1999). Mean and Variance of Truncated Normal Distributions. *The American Statistician*, Vol. 53, No. 4 (Nov., 1999), pp. 357-361.

Mean and variance in right truncated normal

C code generation

We compute the mean symbolically, show the C code, timings, and then export it to a file.

Mean

```
Timing[MeanZR = N[Simplify[
  Mean[TruncatedDistribution[{-∞, c}, NormalDistribution[zmu, zsig]]],
  Assumptions → zmu ∈ Reals && zsig > 0]]]
```

$$\left\{ 5.703125, \frac{zmu - 0.797885 \times 2.71828 \frac{0.5 (c-1. zmu)^2}{zsig^2} zsig + zmu \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{0.707107 (c-1. zmu)}{zsig}\right]}{\operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107 (-1. c+zmu)}{zsig}\right]} \right\}$$

```
CForm[MeanZR]
```

$$(zmu - (0.7978845608028654*zsig)/
 Power(2.718281828459045,(0.5*Power(c - 1.*zmu,2))/Power(zsig,2)) +
 zmu*Erf((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig))/
 Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(-1.*c + zmu))/zsig)$$

```
SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];
WriteString["MeanZR.c", Evaluate[CForm[MeanZR]]]
```

Variance

```
Timing[varZR = N[FullSimplify[
  Variance[TruncatedDistribution[{-∞, c}, NormalDistribution[zmu, zsig]]],
  Assumptions → zmu ∈ Reals && zsig > 0.0]]]
```

$$\left\{ 57.984375, \frac{1}{\operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107(-1.c+zmu)}{zsig}\right]^3} 0.225079 \times 2.71828^{-\frac{1.(c^2+zmu^2)}{zsig^2}} zsig \right.$$

$$\left(1. + \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{0.707107(c-1.zmu)}{zsig}\right] \right) \left(1.41421 zsig \left(-2. 2.71828 \frac{2.c zmu}{zsig^2} + \right. \right.$$

$$3.14159 \times 2.71828 \frac{c^2+zmu^2}{zsig^2} \left(1. + \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{0.707107(c-1.zmu)}{zsig}\right] \right)^2 \left. \right) +$$

$$\left. \left. 3.54491 \times 2.71828 \frac{0.5(c+zmu)^2}{zsig^2} (c-1.zmu) \left(-2. + \operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107(c-1.zmu)}{zsig}\right] \right) \right) \right\}$$

```
CForm[varZR]
```

```
(0.22507907903927651*zsig*(1. + Erf((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig))*
(1.4142135623730951*zsig*(-2.*Power(2.718281828459045,(2.*c*zmu)/Power(zsig,
3.141592653589793*Power(2.718281828459045,
(Power(c,2) + Power(zmu,2))/Power(zsig,2))*Power(1. + Erf((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig),2)) +
3.5449077018110318*Power(2.718281828459045,(0.5*Power(c + zmu,2))/Power(
(c - 1.*zmu)*(-2. + Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig))))/
(Power(2.718281828459045,(1.*(Power(c,2) + Power(zmu,2))/Power(zsig,2))*Power(Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(-1.*c + zmu))/zsig),3)))
```

```
WriteString["VarZR.c", Evaluate[CForm[varZR]]]
```

Mathematica functions and testing

```
meanzr[zmu_, zsig_, c_] := Evaluate[MeanZR]
```

```
varzr[zmu_, zsig_, c_] := Evaluate[varZR]
```

```
meanzr[100.0, 15.0, 80.0]
```

```
73.028
```

```
varzr[100.0, 15.0, 80.0]
```

```
36.9504
```

```
Sqrt[%]
```

```
6.07869
```

Mean and variance in left truncated normal

C code generation

We compute the mean symbolically, show the C code, and then export it to a file.

Mean

```
Timing[MeanZL = N[FullSimplify[
  Mean[TruncatedDistribution[{c, \[Infinity]}, NormalDistribution[zmu, zsig]]]]]]
```

$$\left\{ 5.703125, \frac{2.71828^{-\frac{0.5 (c-1. zmu)^2}{zsig^2}} \left(0.797885 zsig + 2.71828^{-\frac{0.5 (c-1. zmu)^2}{zsig^2}} zmu \operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107 (c-1. zmu)}{zsig}\right] \right)}{1. + \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{0.707107 (-1. c + zmu)}{zsig}\right]} \right\}$$

```
CForm[MeanZL]
```

$$(0.7978845608028654*zsig + \operatorname{Power}(2.718281828459045, (0.5*\operatorname{Power}(c - 1.*zmu, 2))/\operatorname{Power}(zsig, 2))*zmu*\operatorname{Erfc}((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig))/(\operatorname{Power}(2.718281828459045, (0.5*\operatorname{Power}(c - 1.*zmu, 2))/\operatorname{Power}(zsig, 2))*(1. + \operatorname{Erf}((0.7071067811865475*(-1.*c + zmu))/zsig)))$$

```
SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];
WriteString["MeanZL.c", Evaluate[CForm[MeanZL]]]
```

Variance

```
Timing[varZL = N[FullSimplify[
  Variance[TruncatedDistribution[{c, \[Infinity]}, NormalDistribution[zmu, zsig]]],
  Assumptions \[Rule] zmu \[Element] Reals \& \& zsig > 0]]]]
```

$$\left\{ 40.875000, \left(0.225079 \times 2.71828^{-\frac{1. (c^2 + zmu^2)}{zsig^2}} zsig \operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107 (c - 1. zmu)}{zsig}\right] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left(3.54491 \times 2.71828^{-\frac{0.5 (c+zmu)^2}{zsig^2}} (c - 1. zmu) \operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107 (c - 1. zmu)}{zsig}\right] - 1.41421 zsig \left(2. \times 2.71828^{\frac{2. c zmu}{zsig^2}} - 3.14159 \times 2.71828^{\frac{c^2 + zmu^2}{zsig^2}} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. \operatorname{Erfc}\left[\frac{0.707107 (c - 1. zmu)}{zsig}\right]^2 \right) \right) \right) / \left(1. + \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{0.707107 (-1. c + zmu)}{zsig}\right]\right)^3 \right\}$$

```
CForm[varZL]
```

```
(0.22507907903927651*zsig*Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig)*
(3.5449077018110318*Power(2.718281828459045,(0.5*Power(c + zmu,2))/Power(z
(c - 1.*zmu)*Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig) -
1.4142135623730951*zsig*(2.*Power(2.718281828459045,(2.*c*zmu)/Power(zsig,
3.141592653589793*Power(2.718281828459045,
(Power(c,2) + Power(zmu,2))/Power(zsig,2))*Power(Erfc((0.7071067811865475*(c - 1.*zmu))/zsig),2)))/
(Power(2.718281828459045,(1.*(Power(c,2) + Power(zmu,2)))/Power(zsig,2))*Power(1. +
Erf((0.7071067811865475*(-1.*c + zmu))/zsig),3))
```

```
WriteString["VarZL.c", Evaluate[CForm[varZL]]]
```

Mathematica functions and testing

```
meanzl[zmu_, zsig_, c_] := Evaluate[MeanZL]
```

```
varzl[zmu_, zsig_, c_] := Evaluate[varZL]
```

```
meanzl[100.0, 15.0, 80.0]
```

```
102.707
```

```
varzl[100.0, 15.0, 80.0]
```

```
163.53
```

```
Sqrt[%]
```

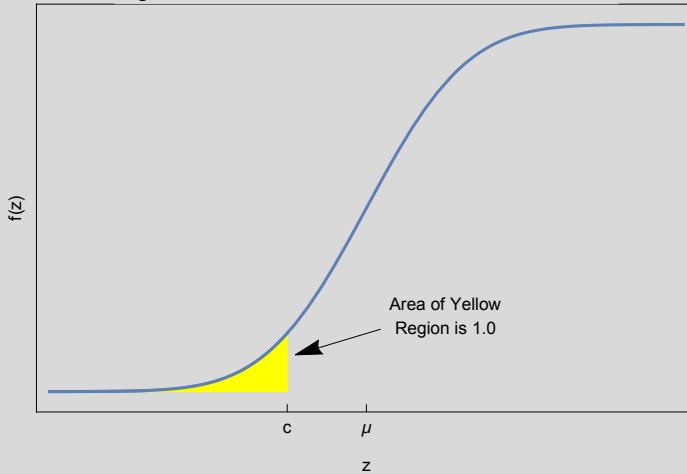
```
12.7879
```

Simulate Truncated Normal Distribution

Right truncated case

```
In[57]:= SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];
g1 = Plot[CDF[NormalDistribution[0, 1], z], {z, -4, 4}, Axes → False,
  Frame → True, FrameTicks → {{None, None}, {{0, "μ"}, {-1, "c"}}, None}},
  FrameLabel → {"z", "f(z)"}, PlotLabel →
  "Right-truncated Distribution of Z shown in Yellow",
  Epilog → {Text["Area of Yellow\nRegion is 1.0", {1, 0.2}],
  Arrow[{{0.18, 0.17}, {-0.9, 0.1}}]}];
g2 = Plot[CDF[NormalDistribution[0, 1], z], {z, -4, -1}, Axes → False,
  Frame → True, FrameTicks → {{None, None}, {{0, "μ"}, {-1, "c"}}, None},
  Filling → Axis, FillingStyle → Yellow];
Show[
{g1,
 g2}]
```

Right-truncated Distribution of Z shown in Yellow



Out[60]=

```
SimulateRTN[n_, μ_, σ_, c_] := Module[{},
  U = RandomVariate[UniformDistribution[{0, 1}], n];
  Quantile[NormalDistribution[μ, σ], U * CDF[NormalDistribution[μ, σ], c]]
]
```

```
z = SimulateRTN[10^6, 100, 15, 80];
{Mean[#], Variance[#]} &[z]
```

```
{73.0289, 36.8494}
```

```
z = SimulateRTN[10^6, 100, 15, 100];
{Mean[#], Variance[#]} &[z]
```

```
{88.0408, 81.6746}
```

```
z = SimulateRTN[10^6, 100, 15, 110];
{Mean[#, Variance[#]} &[z]

{93.5819, 120.06}
```

Validation

```
> mvtn(100,15,80,"right")
[1] 73.02798 36.95043
> mvtn(100,15,100,"right")
[1] 88.03173 81.76055
> mvtn(100,15,110,"right")
[1] 93.58974 119.80588
```

Left truncated case

Due to symmetry, if Z has a right-truncated distribution with truncation point c , and parameters (μ, σ) then $-Z$ has a left-truncated distribution with parameters $(-\mu, \sigma)$ and truncation point $-c$. So to simulate from a left truncated distribution with parameters (μ, σ, c) we can simulate from a right truncated distribution with parameters $(-\mu, \sigma, -c)$ and negate the result.

Simple method

```
SimulateLTN[n_, μ_, σ_, c_] := -SimulateRTN[n, -μ, σ, -c];
```

```
z = SimulateLTN[10^6, 100, 15, 80];
{Mean[#, Variance[#]} &[z]

{102.705, 163.687}
```

```
z = SimulateLTN[10^6, 100, 15, 100];
{Mean[#, Variance[#]} &[z]

{111.969, 81.9788}
```

```
z = SimulateLTN[10^6, 100, 15, 110];
{Mean[#, Variance[#]} &[z]

{118.964, 54.5512}
```

```
> mvtn(100,15,80,"left")
[1] 102.7071 163.5305
> mvtn(100,15,100,"left")
[1] 111.96827 81.76055
> mvtn(100,15,110,"left")
[1] 118.97767 54.62474
```
