

Monte Carlo, Exercise Session 3

Alexey Sofiev, 013573003

February 18, 2017

1 Exercise 1

Code: Ex1.cpp. Answer: Figure 1.

```
Exercise 1
N: 1, Volgyimi: 2+-0
N: 2, Volgyimi: 3.14168+-0.00107932
N: 3, Volgyimi: 4.18902+-0.00248752
N: 4, Volgyimi: 4.93425+-0.00575504
N: 5, Volgyimi: 5.2643+-0.00500032
N: 6, Volgyimi: 5.1679+-0.00612608
N: 7, Volgyimi: 4.72715+-0.0160602
N: 8, Volgyimi: 4.05555+-0.0121037
N: 9, Volgyimi: 3.29869+-0.0191181
N: 10, Volgyimi: 2.55503+-0.038656
N: 11, Volgyimi: 1.87685+-0.0285286
N: 12, Volgyimi: 1.32288+-0.0400179
N: 13, Volgyimi: 0.896286+-0.0566067
N: 14, Volgyimi: 0.591626+-0.0440729
N: 15, Volgyimi: 0.383058+-0.0527565
End!

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 937.251 s
Press ENTER to continue.
█
```

Figure 1: Ex1 answer.

Result makes sense, since the correct answers are 2 , π , $4\pi/3$...

2 Exercise 2

Answer presented in Figure 2.

```
Exercise 2
N: 1, Volyymi: 1.96099+-0.058554
N: 2, Volyymi: 3.09459+-0.0454919
N: 3, Volyymi: 4.11248+-0.0966952
N: 4, Volyymi: 4.81752+-0.149956
N: 5, Volyymi: 5.10814+-0.196707
□
```

Figure 2: Ex2 answer.

Result in Exercise 1 and Exercise 2 are pretty similar. However the sampling method requires significantly more time, so had to increase binning, which increased the uncertainty.

3 Exercise 3

Answer presented in Figure 3.

```
Exercise 3
HM
N=10^2, delta I: 0.003002910 ,Time: 0.000198000 sec
N=10^3, delta I: -0.041997090 ,Time: 0.001001000 sec
N=10^4, delta I: 0.026502910 ,Time: 0.009142000 sec
N=10^5, delta I: 0.000302910 ,Time: 0.068986000 sec
N=10^6, delta I: -0.000047090 ,Time: 0.677146000 sec
DS
N=10^2, delta I: 0.026515182 ,Time: 0.000064000 sec
N=10^3, delta I: 0.047064267 ,Time: 0.000649000 sec
N=10^4, delta I: 0.003453047 ,Time: 0.006339000 sec
N=10^5, delta I: -0.005294656 ,Time: 0.063678000 sec
N=10^6, delta I: -0.001357247 ,Time: 0.635907000 sec
SS
N=10^2, delta I: 0.103002910 ,Time: 0.000092000 sec
N=10^3, delta I: 0.015541932 ,Time: 0.000734000 sec
N=10^4, delta I: 0.001002910 ,Time: 0.007274000 sec
N=10^5, delta I: 0.000166826 ,Time: 0.071534000 sec
N=10^6, delta I: -0.000007090 ,Time: 0.713665000 sec
PSS
N=10^2, delta I: 0.053002910 ,Time: 0.000084000 sec
N=10^3, delta I: -0.006997090 ,Time: 0.000604000 sec
N=10^4, delta I: 0.006502910 ,Time: 0.005757000 sec
N=10^5, delta I: 0.009652910 ,Time: 0.056993000 sec
N=10^6, delta I: 0.000437910 ,Time: 0.562154000 sec
IS
N=10^2, delta I: 0.086623946 ,Time: 0.000124000 sec
N=10^3, delta I: 0.003289751 ,Time: 0.000744000 sec
N=10^4, delta I: -0.002490227 ,Time: 0.006954000 sec
N=10^5, delta I: -0.002672632 ,Time: 0.068948000 sec
N=10^6, delta I: -0.000302260 ,Time: 0.690005000 sec
End!

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 3.658 s
Press ENTER to continue.
□
```

Figure 3: Ex3 answer.

The increase of N looks like increasing the precision of the result.
The strange peak is observed in PSS at $N = 10^5$, which suggests that the N

is not big enough.

Time increase is as predictable, N multiplication by 10 increases time nearly 10 times.

4 Exercise 4

4.1 a)

Figure 4.

```
Exercise 4
n: 501, value base 7: 0.6009996, value base 13: 0.6103778
n: 502, value base 7: 0.7438567, value base 13: 0.6873009
n: 503, value base 7: 0.8867139, value base 13: 0.7642239
n: 504, value base 7: 0.04997918, value base 13: 0.841147
n: 505, value base 7: 0.1928363, value base 13: 0.9180701
n: 506, value base 7: 0.3356935, value base 13: 0.9949932
n: 507, value base 7: 0.4785506, value base 13: 0.001365498
n: 508, value base 7: 0.6214077, value base 13: 0.07828858
n: 509, value base 7: 0.7642649, value base 13: 0.1552117
n: 510, value base 7: 0.907122, value base 13: 0.2321347
End!

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.004 s
Press ENTER to continue.
□
```

Figure 4: Ex4 answer.