

## Multimi remarcabile in $\mathbb{R}^m$ si esantionarea Monte Carlo

$$\mathbb{R}^m = \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = \overline{1, m} \}$$

Hiperplanul

$$P = \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_m x_m + a_0 = 0 \},$$

unde  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$  sunt constante

Hipercubul inchis de centru  $O_m$  si latura  $2r$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{H}(O_m, r) &= \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid -r \leq x_1 \leq r, -r \leq x_2 \leq r, \dots, -r \leq x_m \leq r \} \\ &\stackrel{\text{not}}{=} [-r, r]^m \end{aligned}$$

Cazuri particulare

$$\overline{H}(O_1, r) = [-r, r], \text{ lungime} = 2r$$

$$\overline{H}(O_2, r) = [-r, r] \times [-r, r], \text{ arie} = (2r)^2$$

$$\overline{H}(O_3, r) = [-r, r] \times [-r, r] \times [-r, r], \text{ volum} = (2r)^3$$

Care este "volumul" unui hipercub?

$$\text{vol } \overline{H}(O_m, r) = (2r)^m, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m \geq 1$$

Bila inchisa de centru  $O_m$  si raza  $r$

$$\bar{B}(O_m, r) = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \dots + \mathbf{x}_m^2 \leq r^2\}$$

Cazuri particulare

$$\bar{B}(O_1, r) = \{\mathbf{x}_1 \in \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbf{x}_1^2 \leq r^2\} = [-r, r], \text{ lungime} = 2r$$

$$\bar{B}(O_2, r) = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 \leq r^2\}, \text{ arie} = \pi r^2$$

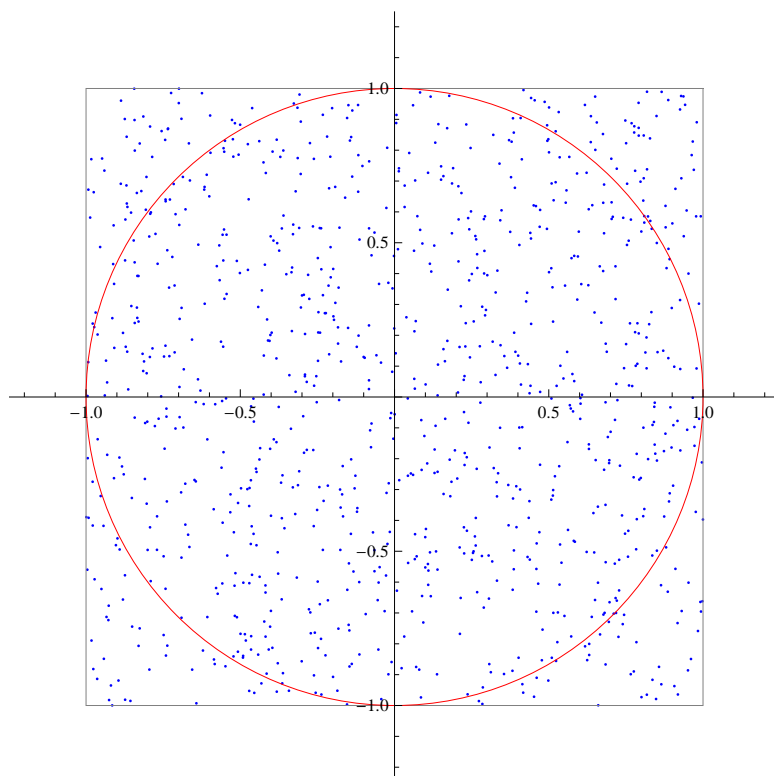
$$\bar{B}(O_3, r) = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \mathbf{x}_3^2 \leq r^2\}, \text{ volum} = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$$

Care este "volumul" unei (hiper) bile?

Vom da o definitie probabilistica a "volumului" bilei

Cazul plan

```
g = Graphics[{Gray, Line[{{1, 1}, {-1, 1}, {-1, -1}, {1, -1}, {1, 1}}], Red, Circle[{0, 0}, 1]}];
l = ListPlot[Table[{2 * RandomReal[] - 1, 2 * RandomReal[] - 1}, {n, 1000}],
  PlotStyle -> {Blue, PointSize[0.003]}, AspectRatio -> Automatic];
Show[l, g, PlotRange -> {{-1.2, 1.2}, {-1.2, 1.2}}]
```



Din cele "n" puncte generate aleatoriu in patrutul  $\overline{H}(O_2, 1)$ ,  
un numar "B(n)" vor fi in discul  $\overline{B}(O_2, 1)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B(n)}{n} = \frac{\text{aria } \overline{B}(O_2, 1)}{\text{aria } \overline{H}(O_2, 1)} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.7853$$

```
n = 1 000 000;
For[k = 1; b = 0, k ≤ n, k++, b = If[RandomReal[] ^ 2 + RandomReal[] ^ 2 ≤ 1, b + 1, b]]
N[b / n]
0.785322
```

Cazul general

Cum generam puncte in hipercubul  $\overline{H}(O_m, 1)$  ?

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \in [-1, 1]$$

Cum testam apartenenta punctelor la bila  $\overline{B}(O_m, 1)$  ?

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_m^2 \leq 1$$

Din cele "n" puncte generate aleatoriu in hipercubul  $\overline{H}(O_m, 1)$ ,  
un numar "B(n)" vor fi in bila  $\overline{B}(O_m, 1)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B(n)}{n} = \frac{\text{vol } \overline{B}(O_m, 1)}{\text{vol } \overline{H}(O_m, 1)} = \frac{\text{vol } \overline{B}(O_m, 1)}{2^m}, \text{ deci}$$

$$\text{vol } \overline{B}(O_m, 1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2^m \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B(n)}{n}$$

Sa calculam  $\text{vol } \overline{B}(O_4, 1)$

```
n = 1 000 000;
f[x1_, x2_, x3_, x4_] = x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x4^2;
For[k = 1; b = 0, k ≤ n, k++,
  b = If[f[RandomReal[], RandomReal[], RandomReal[], RandomReal[]] ≤ 1, b + 1, b]]
2^4 * N[b / n]
4.93968
```

Are loc formula

$$\text{vol } \bar{B}(O_m, r) = \frac{\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{m}{2}\right)} r^m, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m \geq 1$$

unde  $\Gamma$  este functia Gama a lui Euler

$$\Gamma(t) = \int_0^\infty x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\text{vol } \bar{B}(O_4, r) = \frac{\pi^{4/2}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{4}{2}\right)} r^4 = \frac{\pi^2}{\Gamma(3)} r^4 = \frac{\pi^2}{2!} r^4 \approx 4.934 r^4$$

$$\text{vol } \bar{B}(O_3, r) = \frac{\pi^{3/2}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)} r^3 = \frac{\pi^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2^2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} r^3 = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$$

$$\text{vol } \bar{B}(O_2, r) = \frac{\pi^{2/2}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{2}\right)} r^2 = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma(2)} r^2 = \pi r^2$$

## EXERCITIU

Calculati valoarea lui  $\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{m}{2}\right)$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$