

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.pyplot import figure
import time
```

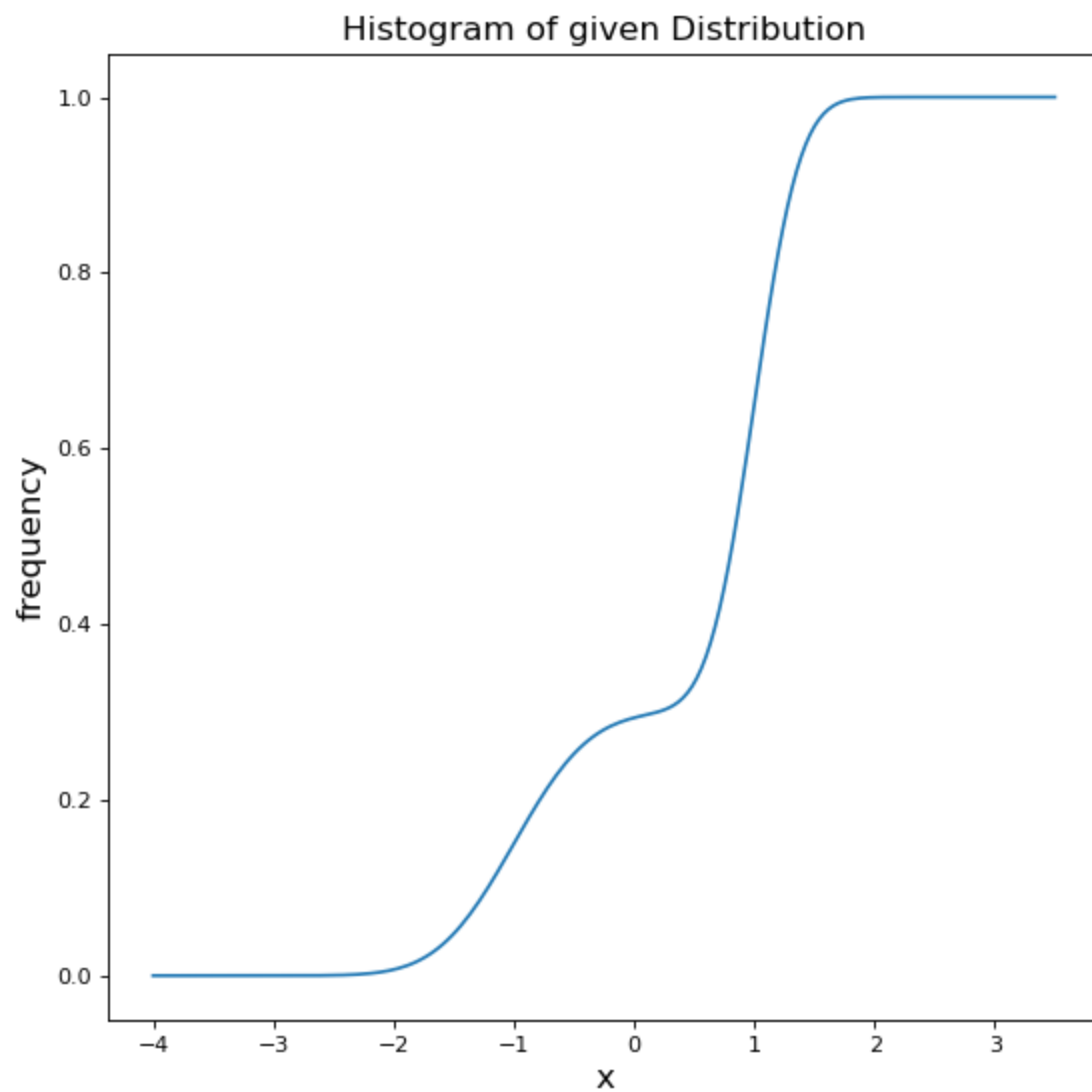
# AM207 Homework 1

## Elie Attias

```
In [2]: #os.getcwd()
file = "./cdf.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(file)
df.head()
x = df[["x"]].values
y = df[["cdf"]].values
```

```
In [3]: median = 0.5
for i in range(len(y)):
    if y[i]>0.5:
        break
the_median = x[i]
figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title('Histogram of given Distribution', fontsize = 15)
plt.xlabel('x', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('frequency', fontsize = 15)
```

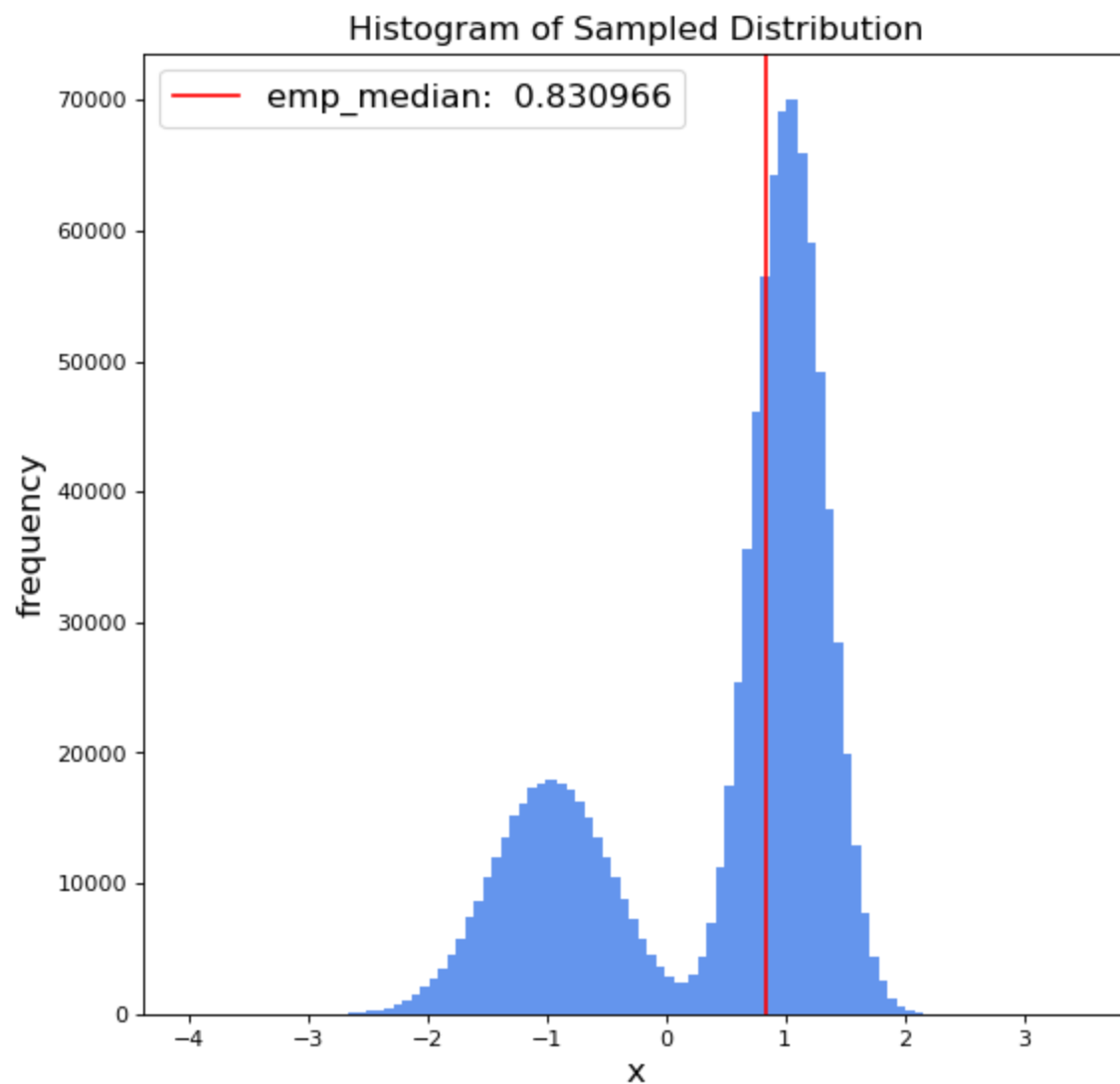
```
Out[3]: Text(0, 0.5, 'frequency')
```



```
In [4]: file = "./histogram_Elie.csv"
data = pd.read_csv(file)
data.head()
x = data["X"]
y = data["Y"]

figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)
plt.bar(x, y, width = 0.1, color = 'cornflowerblue')
emp_median = 0.830966
plt.axvline(x = emp_median, color = 'r', label = 'emp_median: 0.830966')
plt.title('Histogram of Sampled Distribution', fontsize = 15)
plt.xlabel('x', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('frequency', fontsize = 15)
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left', fontsize = 15)
```

Out[4]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7febb00cc518>



```
In [5]: def g(x, d):
        for i in x:
            if abs(i) > 1:
                return 0
        return F(x, d)

        def F(x, d):
            return sum([x_i**2 for x_i in x]) / (2**(d))

        np.random.seed(1)
```

```
In [6]: def Rejection_Sampling(d, M):
        start = time.time()
        total_sum1 = 0
        total_sum2 = 0
        q = 0
        m = 0
        crit = 0
        gamma = 1.5
        for i in range(int(M)):
            q = 0
            while crit == 0:
                x = np.random.uniform(low=-1., high=1.0, size=d)
                y = np.random.uniform(low=0., high=1.0)
                if y < gamma*(0.1 + F(x, d)):
                    q = 0.1 + F(x, d)
                    w = 1/q
                    total_sum1 += w * g(x, d)
                    total_sum2 += w
```

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        break

estimate = pow(2, d) * total_sum1 / total_sum2
end = time.time()
return estimate, end - start

```

```

In [7]: Dimensions = np.linspace(0, 16, 5)
Iter = np.linspace(1, 1e6, 7)
M = 1000000

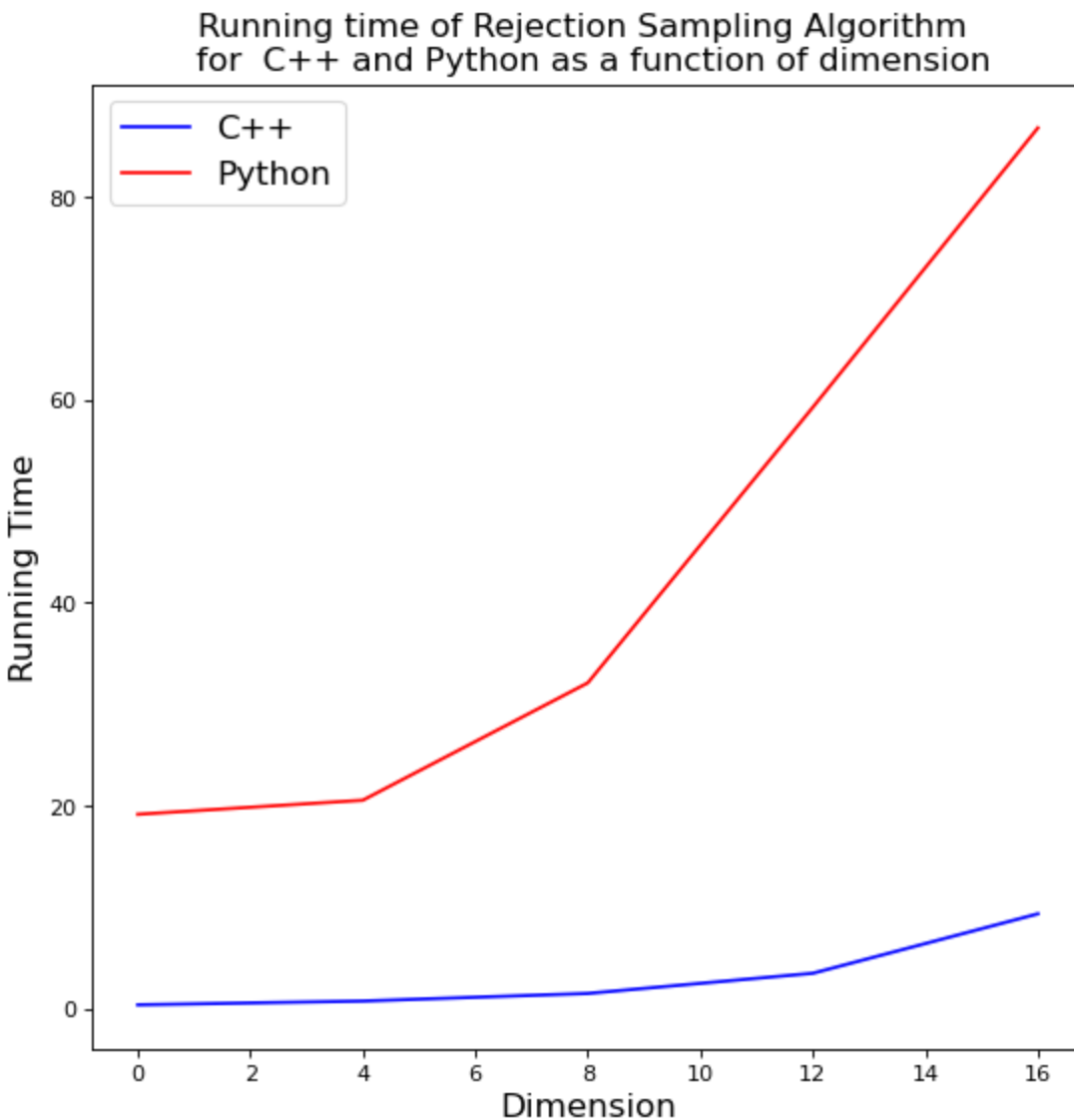
## varying dimension
python_dims = [Rejection_Sampling(a, M)[1] for a in [1,2,4,8,16]]
python_M = [Rejection_Sampling(16, M)[1] for M in [2, 10, 1e2, 1e3, 1e4, 1e5, 1e6]]

#evaluated by hand from terminal : screenshots of command line present in the latex
cpp_dim = [0.38, 0.75, 1.5, 3.49, 9.35]
cpp_iter = [0,0,0, 0.01,0.09, 0.94, 9.31]

figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)
plt.plot(Dimensions, cpp_dim, c = 'b', label = 'C++')
plt.plot(Dimensions, python_dims, c = 'r', label = 'Python')
plt.legend(loc = "upper left", fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Dimension', fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel('Running Time', fontsize=15)
plt.title('Running time of Rejection Sampling Algorithm \n for C++ and Python as a func

Out[7]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Running time of Rejection Sampling Algorithm \n for C++ and Python as a
function of dimension')

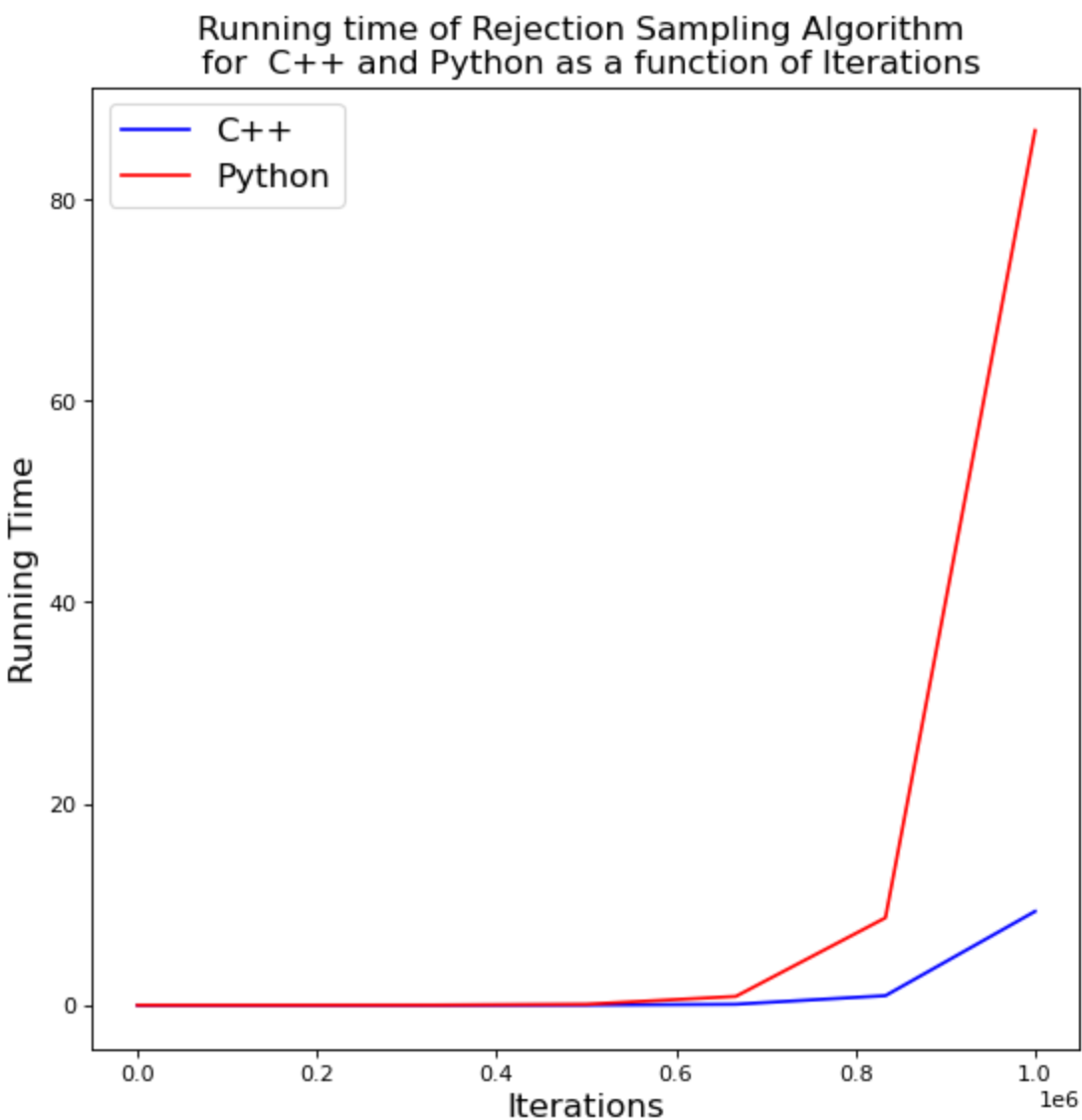
```



```
In [8]: ### compute average relative speed factor difference
a = 0
c = 0
for i in range(7):
    if cpp_iter[i] != 0:
        c += 1
        a += (python_M[i]/cpp_iter[i])
print(f"Python is in average {a/c} times slower than c++ based on our observations")
```

Python is in average 9.23361199875685 times slower than c++ based on our observations

```
In [9]: figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)
plt.plot(Iter, cpp_iter, c = 'b', label = 'C++')
plt.plot(Iter, python_M, c = 'r', label = 'Python')
plt.legend(loc = "upper left", fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Iterations', fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel('Running Time', fontsize=15)
plt.title('Running time of Rejection Sampling Algorithm \n for C++ and Python as a func
plt.savefig('cpp_vs_python.png')
plt.show()
```



```
In [10]: df3 = pd.read_csv("./MC_err_matrix.csv")
df4 = pd.read_csv("./IS_error_matrix.csv")
df5 = pd.read_csv("./RS_error_matrix.csv")
Iterations = np.array([1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000])
sqrt_M = [np.sqrt(1/i) for i in Iterations]
```

```
In [11]: ## Monte Carlo Plot
figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)
```

```

MC_d1 = df3['1'].values
MC_d2 = df3['2'].values
MC_d4 = df3['4'].values
MC_d8 = df3['8'].values
MC_d16 = df3['16'].values

plt.plot(Iterations[:-1], MC_d1[:-1], c = 'b', label = 'd = 1')
plt.plot(Iterations[:-1], MC_d2[:-1], c = 'g', label = 'd = 2')
plt.plot(Iterations, MC_d4, c = 'r', label = 'd = 4')
plt.plot(Iterations[:-1], MC_d8[:-1], c = 'y', label = 'd = 8')
plt.plot(Iterations, MC_d16, c = 'pink', label = 'd = 16')

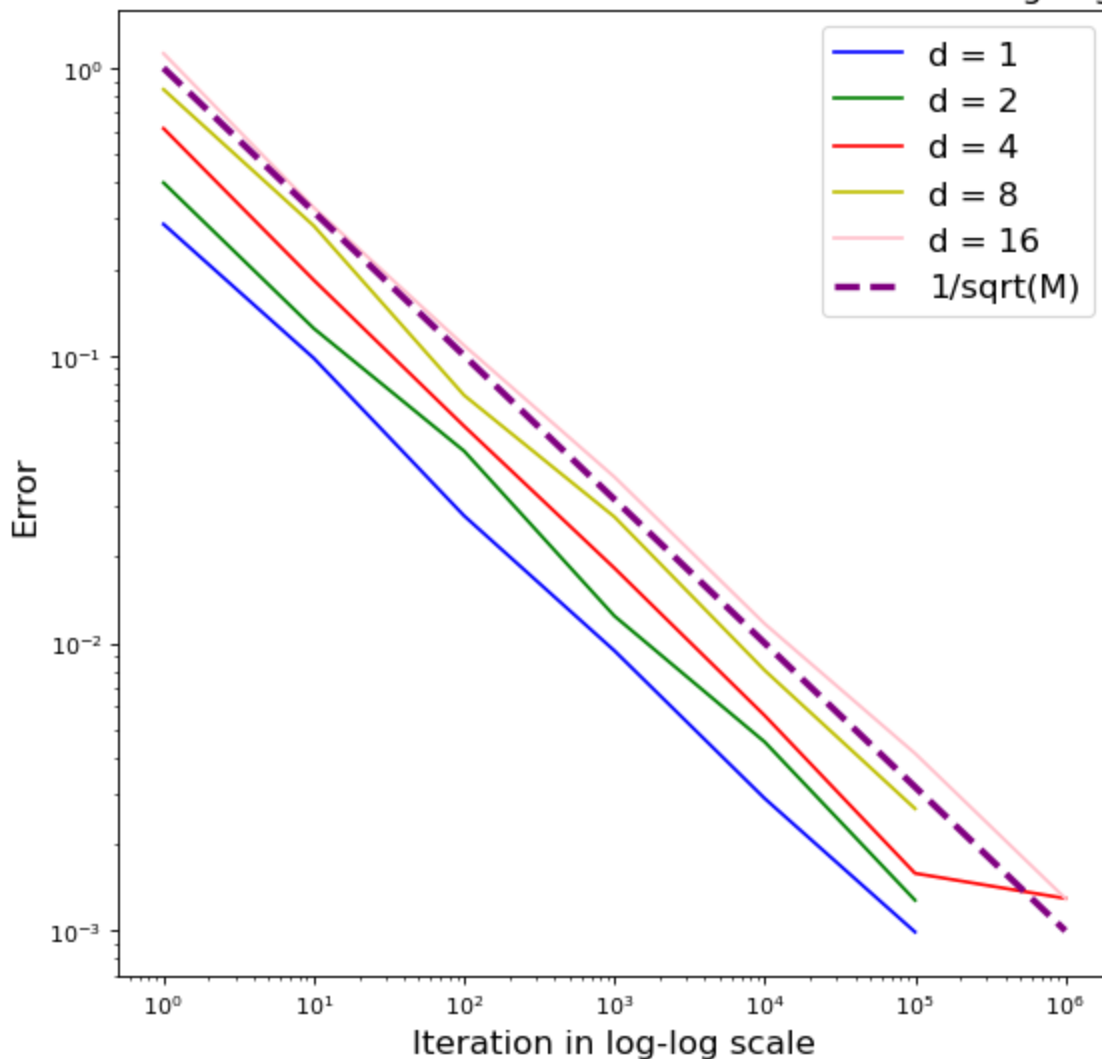
plt.plot(Iterations, sqrt_M, '--', c = 'purple', label = "1/sqrt(M)", linewidth=3.0)
plt.xscale('log')
plt.yscale('log')

plt.xlabel("Iteration in log-log scale", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Error", fontsize=15)
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right', fontsize=15)
plt.title("Monte Carlo: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale", f

```

Out[11]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Monte Carlo: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale')

Monte Carlo: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale



In [12]: `## Importance Sampling Plot`  
`figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)`

```

IS_d1 = df4['1'].values
IS_d2 = df4['2'].values
IS_d4 = df4['4'].values
IS_d8 = df4['8'].values

```

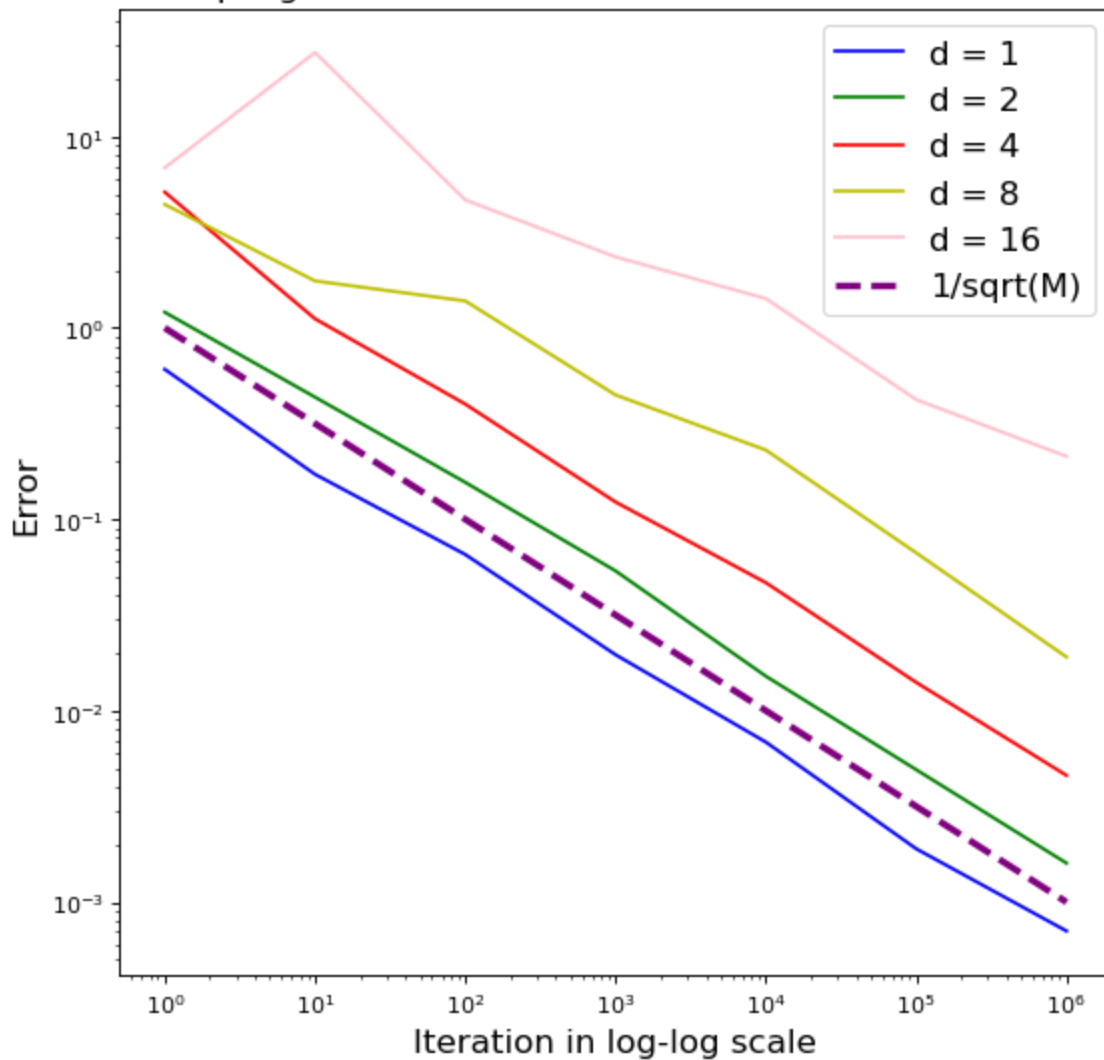
```
IS_d16 = df4['16'].values
```

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plt.plot(Iterations, IS_d1, c = 'b', label = 'd = 1')
plt.plot(Iterations, IS_d2, c = 'g', label = 'd = 2')
plt.plot(Iterations, IS_d4, c = 'r', label = 'd = 4')
plt.plot(Iterations, IS_d8, c = 'y', label = 'd = 8')
plt.plot(Iterations, IS_d16, c = 'pink', label = 'd = 16')
plt.plot(Iterations, sqrt_M, '--', c = 'purple', label = "1/sqrt(M)", linewidth=3.0)

plt.xscale('log')
plt.yscale('log')
plt.xlabel("Iteration in log-log scale", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Error", fontsize=15)
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right', fontsize=15)
plt.title("Importance Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log s
```

Out[12]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Importance Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale')

### Importance Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale



In [13]: *## Rejection Sampling Plot*  
figure(figsize=(8, 8), dpi=80)  
RJ\_d1 = df5['1'].values  
RJ\_d2 = df5['2'].values  
RJ\_d4 = df5['4'].values  
RJ\_d8 = df5['8'].values  
RJ\_d16 = df5['16'].values

```
plt.plot(Iterations, RJ_d1, c = 'b', label = 'd = 1')
plt.plot(Iterations, RJ_d2, c = 'g', label = 'd = 2')
plt.plot(Iterations, RJ_d4, c = 'r', label = 'd = 4')
plt.plot(Iterations, RJ_d8, c = 'y', label = 'd = 8')
```

```

plt.plot(Iterations, RJ_d16, c = 'pink', label = 'd = 16')
plt.plot(Iterations[2:], sqrt_M[2:], '--', c = 'purple', label = "1/sqrt(M)", linewidth=2)
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right')
plt.xscale('log')
plt.yscale('log')
plt.xlabel("Iteration in log-log scale", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Error", fontsize=15)
plt.title("Rejection Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale")

```

Out[13]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Rejection Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale')

**Rejection Sampling: error vs iteration for different dimensions in Log-Log scale**

