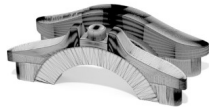


RMC voor lineaire ODEs

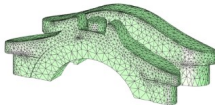
Isidoor Pinillo Esquivel

Grid-Free Monte Carlo

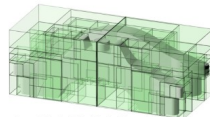
Sawhney e.a. 2022



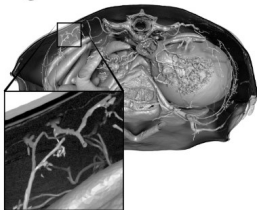
input
(Thing10k #996816)



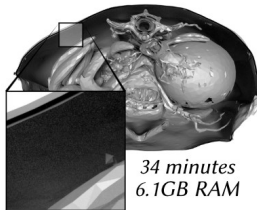
mesh w/ FASTTETWILD
1 hour 25 minutes



build BVH for WoS
< 1 second



input boundary mesh
(used directly by WoS)



34 minutes
6.1GB RAM
boundary of tetrahedral mesh
generated for FEM (via FASTTETWILD)

Monte Carlo

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = E[f(U)] \quad (1)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f(U_j) \quad (2)$$

met $U_j \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$

Waarom Monte Carlo?

- eenvoudig
- paralleliseerbaar
- dimensie onafhankelijke convergentie
- complexe geometrie
- enkel simulaties beschikbaar

Waarom ODEs?

- grid-free + tijdafhankelijkheid
- ODEs simpeler als PDEs

Stochastic Gradient Descent

$\text{SGD} = \text{GD} + \text{unbiased gradients}$

Stochastic Gradient Descent

SGD = GD + unbiased gradients

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(x) \quad (3)$$

(4)

(5)

Stochastic Gradient Descent

SGD = GD + unbiased gradients

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(x) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \nabla f_j(x) \quad (4)$$

$$(5)$$

Stochastic Gradient Descent

SGD = GD + unbiased gradients

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(x) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \nabla f_j(x) \quad (4)$$

$$= E[\nabla f_J(x)] \quad (5)$$

Russische Roulette Voorbeeld

$$Z = U + \frac{f(U)}{1000} \quad (6)$$

$$U \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1), \quad f \text{ duur} \quad (7)$$

$$(8)$$

$$(9)$$

Russische Roulette Voorbeeld

$$Z = U + \frac{f(U)}{1000} \quad (6)$$

$$U \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1), \quad f \text{ duur} \quad (7)$$

$$\tilde{Z} = U + B \left(\frac{1}{100} \right) \frac{f(U)}{10} \quad (8)$$

$$B(p) \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) \quad (9)$$

Control variate

- voorbeeld (+ tekening)

RMSE vs fout begrenzing

- verschil (+ formule)
- mss: steins paradox (yt video)
- MSE decompositie
- tabel: 0 variantie vs 0 bias

Trapezium MC

- def (+ tekening)
- kleine afleiding
- tabel: 0 variantie vs 0 bias

Unbiased non-linearity

- exponentiele voorbeeld + screenshot paper
- VRE
- Feynman-Kac formule
- Magnus series

RMC voorbeeld

$$y' = y \quad (10)$$

$$(11)$$

$$(12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$(14)$$

RMC voorbeeld

$$y' = y \quad (10)$$

$$y(t) = y(0) + \int_0^t y(s) ds \quad (11)$$

$$(12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$(14)$$

RMC voorbeeld

$$y' = y \quad (10)$$

$$y(t) = y(0) + \int_0^t y(s) ds \quad (11)$$

$$\text{wil } Y : E[Y(t)] = y(t) \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$(14)$$

RMC voorbeeld

$$y' = y \quad (10)$$

$$y(t) = y(0) + \int_0^t y(s) ds \quad (11)$$

$$\text{wil } Y : E[Y(t)] = y(t) \quad (12)$$

$$Y(t) = y(0) + tY(S) \quad (13)$$

$$S \sim \text{Uniform}(0, t) \quad (14)$$

RMC voorbeeld

$$Y(t) = y(0) + tY(S) \quad (15)$$

$$(16)$$

$$(17)$$

$$(18)$$

$$(19)$$

tekening

RMC voorbeeld

$$Y(t) = y(0) + tY(S) \quad (15)$$

$$\infty \text{ recursie} \quad (16)$$

$$(17)$$

$$(18)$$

$$(19)$$

tekening

RMC voorbeeld

$$Y(t) = y(0) + tY(S) \quad (15)$$

$$\infty \text{ recursie} \quad (16)$$

$$Y(t) = 1 + B(t)Y(S) \quad (17)$$

$$t < 1 \quad (18)$$

$$B(t) \sim \text{Bernoulli}(t) \quad (19)$$

tekening

RRMC voorbeeld