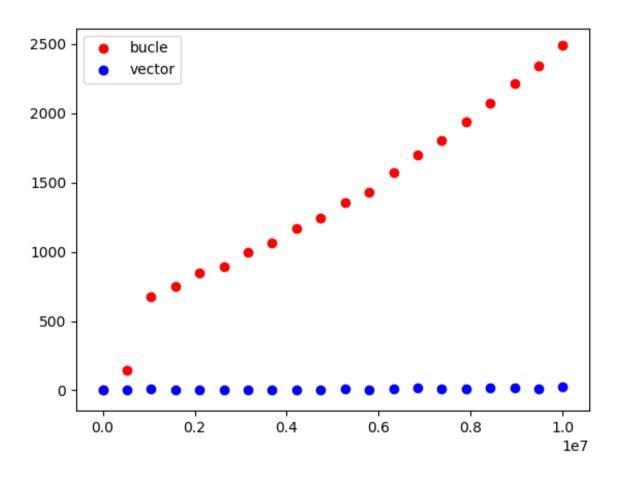
Práctica 0: vectorización

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```
import time
import numpy as np
def dot_product(x1, x2):
    """Calcula el producto escalar con un bucle
    y devuelve el tiempo en milisegundos"""
   tic = time.process_time()
    dot = 0
    for i in range(len(x1)):
        dot += x1[i] * x2[i]
    toc = time.process_time()
    return 1000 * (toc - tic)
def fast_dot_product(x1, x2):
    """Calcula el producto escalar vectorizado
    y devuelve el tiempo en milisegundos"""
    tic = time.process_time()
    dot = np.dot(x1, x2)
    toc = time.process_time()
    return 1000 * (toc - tic)
```

```
def compara_tiempos():
    sizes = np.linspace(100, 10000000, 20)
    times_dot = []
    times_fast = []
    for size in sizes:
        x1 = np.random.uniform(1, 100, int(size))
        x2 = np.random.uniform(1, 100, int(size))
        times dot += [dot_product(x1, x2)]
        times_fast += [fast_dot_product(x1, x2)]
    plt.figure()
    plt.scatter(sizes, times_dot, c='red', label='bucle')
    plt.scatter(sizes, times_fast, c='blue', label='vector')
    plt.legend()
    plt.savefig('time.png')
```



Práctica 0

Integración por el método de Monte Carlo

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$I \approx \frac{N_{debajo}}{N_{total}}(b - a)M$$

