Assignment-1: Exercises for Monte Carlo Methods

21307289 刘森元

Exercise. 1

根据蒙特卡罗方法, 在平面内抽取随机点, 根据概率有公式

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}}}{ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}}}$$

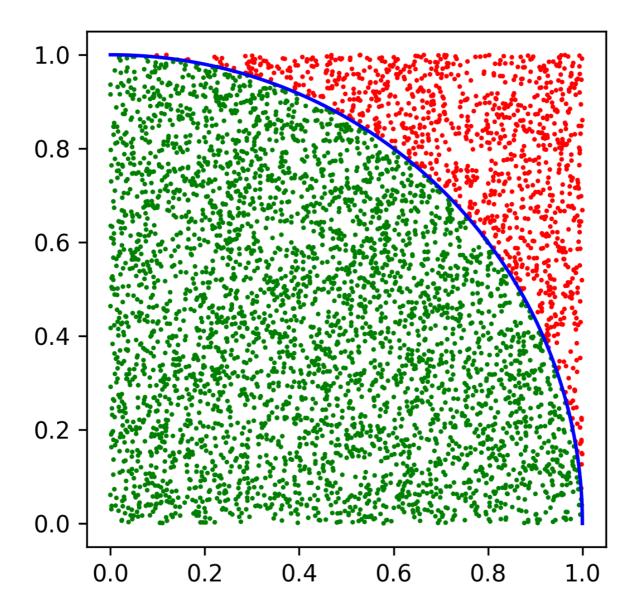
为了方便,采取 1/4 圆进行模拟,故有

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}}}{ar{\text{x}} + ar{\text{x}}} \times 4$$

可写出核心代码(完整代码见 Exercise-1.py)

```
X = np.random.rand(N)
Y = np.random.rand(N)
d = np.sqrt(np.square(X) + np.square(Y))
inplace = np.where(d < 1, 1, 0).sum() # Calculating random points inplace
pi = inplace / N * 4</pre>
```

可得出结果



可见随着 N 的值增大, 答案均值愈发逼近真实值, 方差逐渐减小

Exercise.2

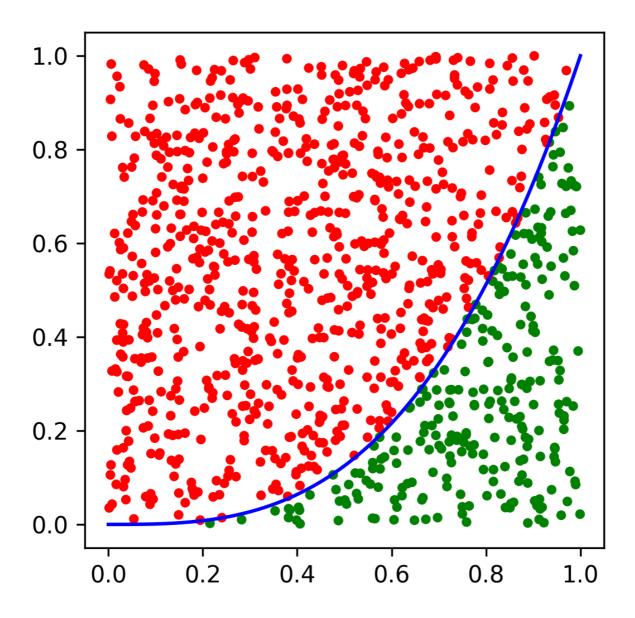
由积分的几何意义:曲边梯形的有向面积,结合蒙特卡罗方法,在平面内取随机点,根据概率有公式

$$\hat{I} = \frac{ar{ ext{$ iny M$}}{ ext{$ iny M$}} imes ext{$ iny T$}{ ext{$ iny M$}} imes ext{$ iny T$}{ ext{$ iny M$}}$$

可写出核心代码(完整代码见 Exercise-2.py)

```
X = np.random.rand(N)
Y = np.random.rand(N)
inplace = np.where(Y < X * X * X, 1, 0) # Calculating random points inplace
I = inplace.sum() / N</pre>
```

可得出结果



```
% python3 Exercise-2.py
           Average Variance
     5.0 0.224000 0.031424
    10.0 0.246000 0.015284
0
    20.0 0.254000 0.010984
0
    30.0 0.242000 0.007458
    40.0 0.243750 0.005330
0
    50.0 0.260400 0.003376
0
    60.0 0.249833 0.002758
    70.0 0.241429 0.002688
0
   80.0 0.255000 0.002113
0
   100.0 0.246500 0.001661
  1000.0 0.248460 0.000155
```

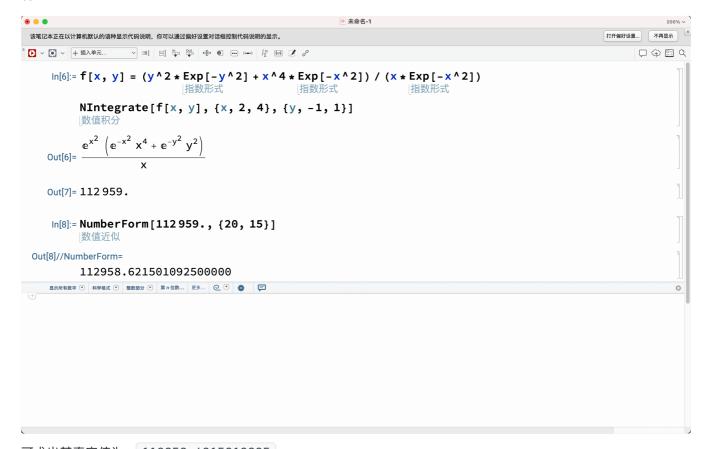
可见随着 N 的值增大,答案均值愈发逼近真实值,方差逐渐减小

Exercise.3

对于定积分

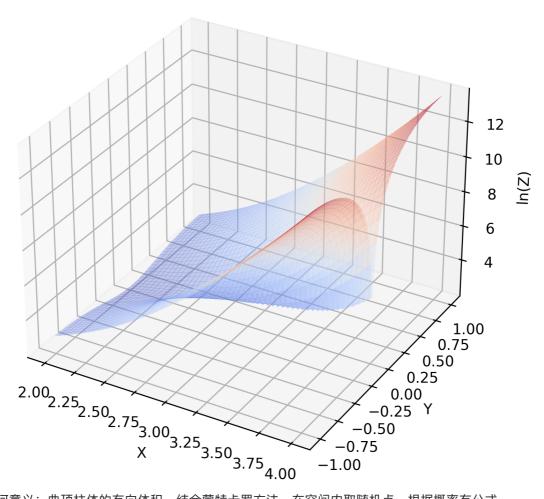
$$\int_{x=2}^4 \int_{y=-1}^1 f(x,y) = rac{y^2 \cdot e^{-y^2} + x^4 \cdot e^{-x^2}}{x \cdot e^{-x^2}}$$

利用 Mathmatica



可求出其真实值为 112958.6215010925

做出该积分图像有



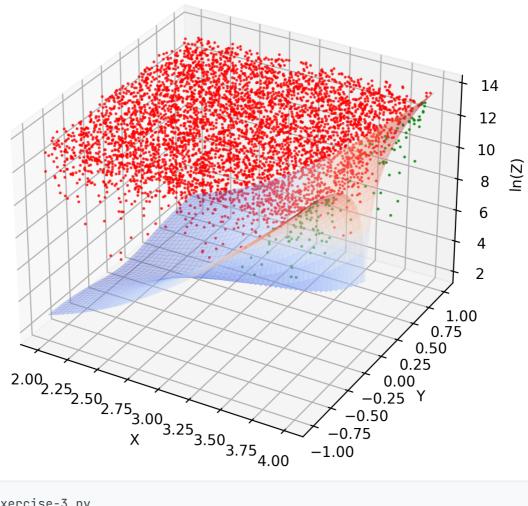
由多重积分的几何意义:曲顶柱体的有向体积,结合蒙特卡罗方法,在空间内取随机点,根据概率有公式

$$\hat{I} = \frac{ar{\mathrm{x}} + \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathbf{x}$$

可写出核心代码(完整代码见 Exercise-3.py)

```
X = np.random.rand(N) * (X_max - X_min) + X_min
Y = np.random.rand(N) * (Y_max - Y_min) + Y_min
Z = np.random.rand(N) * Z_max
position = np.where(Z < f(X, Y), 1, 0) # Calculating random points inplace
inplace = position.sum()
I = inplace / N * (X_max - X_min) * (Y_max - Y_min) * Z_max</pre>
```

可得出结果



python3	Exercise-3.py
N	Average
5.0	91539.654429
10.0	94808.927802
20.0	120963.114781
30.0	99167.958965
40.0	150386.575134
50.0	117693.841409
60.0	123142.630363
70.0	126567.583420
80.0	107886.021292
100.0	119982.332770
200.0	114588.031705
500.0	112070.691208
5000.0	112325.694531

可见随着 N 的值增大,答案均值愈发逼近真实值,方差逐渐减小

Exercise.4

根据题目可实现函数 ant() 来模拟蚂蚁爬行进程,并返回是否能到达终点(True / False) 根据蒙特卡罗方法,可给出核心代码(完整代码见 Exercise-4.py)

```
count = 0
for it in range(N):
    if ant():
        count += 1
P = count / N
```

最终有结果

```
% python3 Exercise-4.py
Possibility = 0.25640000
```

Exercise.5

根据蒙特卡罗方法,可给出核心代码 (完整代码见 Exercise-5.py)

```
A = np.random.rand(N)
B = np.random.rand(N)
C = np.random.rand(N)

upper = np.where(A < 0.85, 1, 0)
lower = np.bitwise_and(np.where(B < 0.95, 1, 0), np.where(C < 0.9, 1, 0))
all = np.bitwise_or(upper, lower)

P = all.sum() / N</pre>
```

最终运行 20000 次有结果

```
% python3 Exercise-5.py
Average = 0.97820460
Variance = 0.00000020
```

符合理论结果