

Buffon's Needles

Constants

```
1 a = input("a = ");
2 l = input("l = ");
3 # a = 3; l = 2;
```

Prediction of π

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from scipy import stats
4
5 def pi_prediction(a, l, N):
6     p = np.array([a*np.random.rand(int(N), 1)\
7                   <= l*np.sin(np.pi*np.random.rand(int(N), 1))]).sum()/N;
8     return 2*l/(p*a);
```

Deviation vs. # of Experiments

```
1 NmohRange = np.arange(0.01, 0.10, 0.001);
2 Nrange = np.round(NmohRange**2);
3 epsilon = [ ];
4 for N in Nrange:
5     epsilon.append(abs(pi_prediction(a, l, N) - np.pi));
```

Regression

```
1 slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = stats.linregress(NmohRange, epsilon);
2 plt.plot(NmohRange, intercept + slope*NmohRange, 'b', label='Fitted line');
```

Plots

```
1 plt.plot(NmohRange, epsilon, 'r.', label = 'Deviation from  $\pi$ ');
2 plt.legend();
3 plt.xlabel(r' $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ ');
4 plt.ylabel(r' $\epsilon$ ');
5 plt.show();
```

