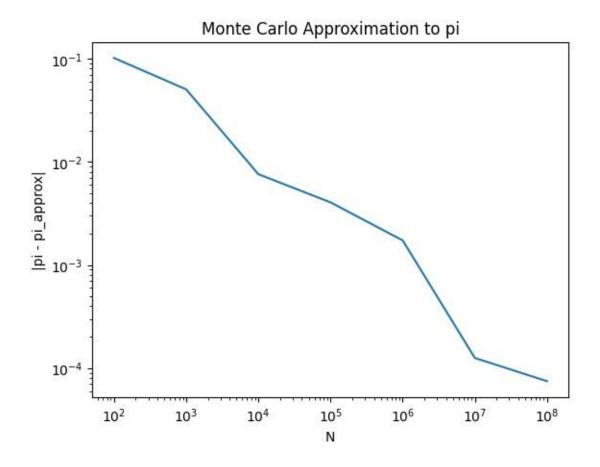
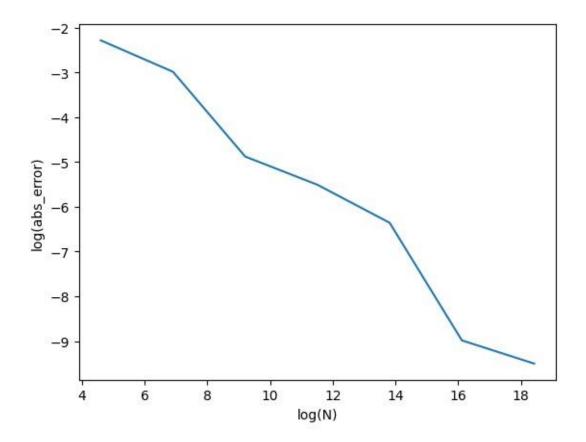
Report

November 8, 2023

```
[39]: import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Load the data
      N = []
      pi approx = []
     with open("pi_results.dat") as f:
       for line in f:
        N , pi approx = line.split(',')
        N.append(int(N))
        pi approx.append(float(pi approx ))
      # Calculate the absolute error
      abs error = [abs(np.pi - pi) for pi in pi_approx]
      # Plot the data on a log-log plot
      plt.loglog(N, abs_error)
      plt.xlabel("N")
      plt.ylabel("|pi - pi_approx|")
      plt.title("Monte Carlo Approximation to pi ")
      plt.show()
```



```
[40]: x = np.log(N)
y = np.log(abs_error)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(x, y)
ax.set_xlabel('log(N)')
ax.set_ylabel('log(abs_error)')
plt.show()
```



```
[16]: import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
      # Load data for the first trial
      N, err = np.loadtxt("pi results.dat", delimiter=',', unpack=True)
      plt.loglog(N, err, marker="o", lw=0, label='Trial 1')
      num trials = 10
      # Store data for all trials
      all N = []
      all err = []
      for j in range(1, num trials):
          N, err = np.loadtxt(f"output {j}.dat", delimiter=',', unpack=True)
          plt.loglog(N, err, marker="o", lw=0, label=f'Trial {j + 1}')
          # Store N and err for linear regression
          all N.extend(N)
          all err.extend(err)
```

```
plt.legend(loc=(1.05, 0.2))
plt.xlabel("N")
plt.ylabel("Error")
plt.title("Monte Carlo Approximation to pi ")

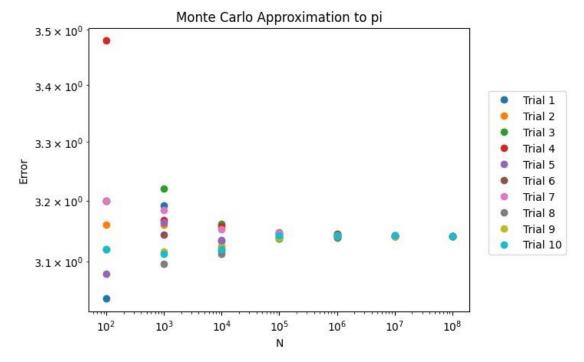
# Convert data to NumPy arrays
all_N = np.array(all_N).reshape(-1, 1)
all_err = np.array(all_err)

# Perform linear regression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(np.log(all_N), np.log(all_err))

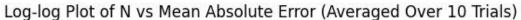
# Print the slope (exponent in the power-law relationship)
slope = model.coef_[0]
print("Slope (Exponent in the Power-Law Relationship): ", slope)

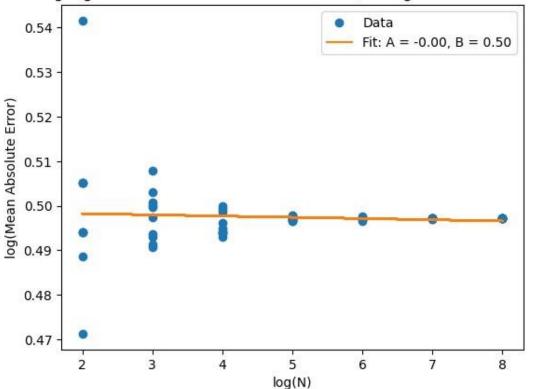
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

Slope (Exponent in the Power-Law Relationship): - 0.0006910254873322644



```
[46]: import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Load data from the combined data.dat file
      filename = 'combined data.dat'
      # Adjust the delimiter and skiprows based on your data file
      data = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter=',', skiprows=1)
      # Extract N and error columns
      N values = data[:, 0]
      error values = data[:, 1:]
      # Calculate the mean error for each N across the 10 trials
      mean error values = np.mean(error values, axis=1)
      # Convert to NumPy arrays
      N values = np.array(N values)
      mean error values = np.array(mean error values)
      # Calculate log(N) and log(mean error)
      log N values = np.log10(N values)
      log mean error values = np.log10(mean error values)
      # Fit a line to the data using linear regression
      slope, intercept = np.polyfit(log N values, log mean error values, 1)
      # Plot log-log data
      plt.plot(log N values, log mean error values, marker='o', linestyle='',
       →label='Data')
      plt.plot(log_N_values, slope * log_N_values + intercept, label=f'Fit: A =
       \hookrightarrow{slope:.2f}, B = {intercept:.2f}')
      plt.xlabel('log(N)')
      plt.ylabel('log(Mean Absolute Error)')
      plt.title('Log-log Plot of N vs Mean Absolute Error (Averaged Over 10 Trials) ')
      plt.legend()
      plt.show()
```

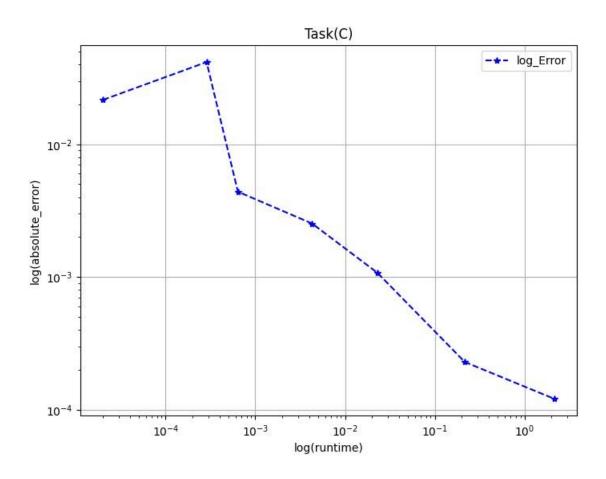




```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

data = np.loadtxt('time.dat')
N = data[:, 0]
error = data[:, 1]
time = data[:, 2]

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.loglog(time, error, '--b*')
plt.xlabel('log(runtime)')
plt.ylabel('log(absolute_error)')
plt.title('Task(C)')
plt.legend(['log_Error'])
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
[35]: import numpy as np
data = np.loadtxt('time.dat')
N = data[:, 0]
error = data[:, 1]
time = data[:, 2]
log_time = np.log10(time)
log_error = np.log10(error)
slope, intercept = np.polyfit(log_time, log_error, 1)
print(f'Slope: {slope:.2f}')
print(f'Intercept: {intercept:.2f}')

e=[-16, -70030]
for i in e:
   time=(slope*i)+intercept #using linear equation i.e. slope intercept form
   print("Approximate runtime for 10^%f is 10^%f" %(i,time))
```

```
Slope: -0.52
Intercept: -3.81
Approximate runtime for 10^-16.000000 is 10^4.459656
```

Approximate runtime for $10^-70030.000000$ is $10^36199.907899$ []: