蒙特卡洛方法 作业 1

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1

题 1.3

我认为在此处使用 δ 函数表示概率密度完全是多此一举,因此使用分布表表示:

Table 1: 概率分布表

	x	0	1	2
Ì	\overline{P}	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

显然有:

$$\langle x \rangle = \sum P_i \cdot x_i$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \sum P_i \cdot x_i^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

因此我们可以得到:

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

我们给出 CDF 图像 1a 如下。

题 1.2

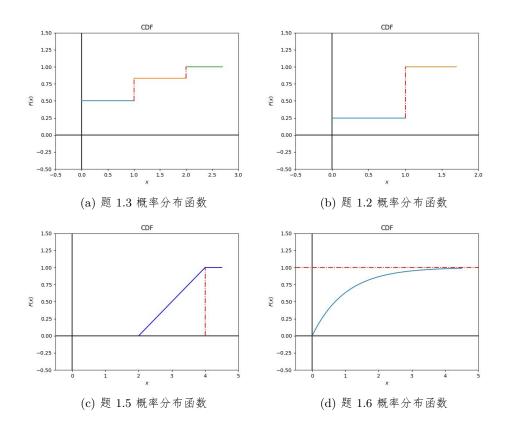
同上题:

Table 2: 概率分布表

x	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

因此我们可以得到:

Figure 1: 概率分布函数



$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

我们给出 CDF 图像 1b 如下。

题 1.5

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_2^4 x f(x) dx = 3$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \int_2^4 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

我们给出 CDF 图像 1c 如上。 我们给出 PDF 图像 2a 如下。

题 1.6

$$< x >= \int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx = 1$$

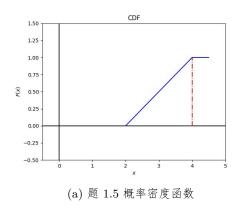
$$< x^2 >= \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2$$

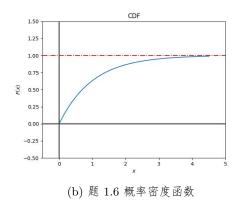
$$\sigma^2 = 1$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

我们给出 CDF 图像 1d 如上。 我们给出 PDF 图像 2b 如下。

Figure 2: 概率密度函数





2

题 2.1

非常显然,有:

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [0, 0.5) \\ 1 & x \in [0.5, 5/6) \\ 2 & x \in [5/6, 1] \end{cases}$$

题 2.3

类似的,有

$$z = F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt$$
$$= \int_{-h}^{x} \frac{dt}{2h}$$
$$= \frac{x+h}{2h}$$

求出其反函数: x = h(2z - 1)

题 2.6

同样的,有:

$$z = F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$$
$$= \int_0^x 2te^{-t^2}dt$$
$$= 1 - e^{-x^2}$$

求出其反函数: $x = \sqrt{-ln(1-z)}$

题 2.7

同样的,有:

$$z = F(x) = \int_0^x 3t^2 dt$$
$$= r^3$$

求出其反函数: $x = z^{1/3}$

2D-numerical-solution

显然该问题在二维情况下转换成利用蒙特卡洛方法计算积分

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} 3 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} dx dy$$

我们利用 numpy1.25.1 中自带的 0-1 随机数生成器 numpy.random.random 计算程序, numpy 版本号可以利用指令 numpy.___version___ 查询

取样点数: 1e7

计算结果: $8.000621379470351 \pm 0.00012908204728442695$

计算精度: 1e-3

3D-numerical-solution

我不是很理解题中在 3D 绘景下计算具体指的是什么意思,不过我猜测是在 $[0,2] \times [0,2] \times [0,3]$ 中随机撒点,通过统计在题中所说平面之下的点的数目来估计体积。依然利用 numpy1.25.1 中自带的 0-1 随机数生成器 numpy.random.random 计算程序。

取样点数: 1e7

计算结果: $8.001054 \pm 0.0017887365957195208$

计算精度: 1e-2

十维蒙特卡洛积分

我们当然的意识到,十维蒙特卡洛积分与二维蒙特卡洛积分并无太大区别。我们还可以猜想到,随 着蒙特卡洛积分维度的增加,其精度的增加速度必然是在下降的。 取样点数为: 1e6

计算结果: $0.28884213742394654 \pm 3.0800365850647203e - 06$

计算精度: 1e-2 取样点数为: 1e7

计算结果: $0.28430519116979497 \pm 9.449811116292106e - 07$

计算精度: 1e-2 取样点数为: 1e8

计算结果: $0.2847903425129942 \pm 3.0051152344585305e - 07$

计算精度: 1e-2

References

此次 homework 未用到任何参考文献

Appendix

这是此次 homework 用到的全部代码 图像绘制代码:

```
import os
1
2 | figure_save_path = "figure"
3 | import warnings
4 | warnings.filterwarnings("error")
5 | import numpy as np
6 | np.random.seed(0)
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from PIL import Image
9
10
11 | ##plt.title("CDF")
12 | ##plt.xlabel("$x$")
13 | ##plt.ylabel("$F(x)$", rotation=90)
14 \mid \#\#plt.xlim(-0.5, 2)
15 \mid \#plt.ylim(-0.5, 1.5)
16 | ##plt.axhline(0, c="black")
17 | ##plt.axvline(0, c="black")
18 \mid \#x1 = np.arange(0, 1.1, 0.1)
19 | ##x2 = np.arange(1, 1.8, 0.1)
20 \mid \#plt.plot(x1, 1/4*np.ones(x1.size))
21
   ##plt.plot(x2, 1*np.ones(x2.size))
   ##plt.plot([1, 1], [1/4, 1], "r-.")
23 | ##if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
24 ##
          os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
25
  | ##plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure_save_path, "1-2-CDF" + ".jpg"))
26
27 | ##plt.title("CDF")
28 | ##plt.xlabel("$x$")
29 | ##plt.ylabel("$F(x)$", rotation=90)
30 \mid \#plt.xlim(-0.5, 3)
31 \mid \#plt.ylim(-0.5, 1.5)
32 | ##plt.axhline(0, c="black")
33 | ##plt.axvline(0, c="black")
34 \mid \# x1 = np.arange(0.0, 1.1, 0.1)
35 \mid \# x2 = np.arange(1.0, 2.1, 0.1)
   |##x3 = np.arange(2.0, 2.8, 0.1)
37
   |##plt.plot(x1, 1/2*np.ones(x1.size))|
38
   |##plt.plot(x2, 5/6*np.ones(x2.size))|
39
  |##plt.plot(x3, 1*np.ones(x3.size))|
40 | ##plt.plot([1, 1], [1/2, 5/6], "r-.")
41 | ##plt.plot([2, 2], [5/6, 1], "r-.")
42 | ##if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
          os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
44 | ##plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure_save_path, "1-3-CDF" + ".jpg"))
45
46 | ##plt.title("PDF")
47
   ##plt.xlabel("$x$")
   ##plt.ylabel("$P(x)$")
49
   ##plt.xlim(1.5, 4.5)
50 | ##plt.ylim(0.0, 0.8)
51 | ##plt.axhline(0, c="black")
52 \mid ##plt.axvline(0, c="black")
53 \mid \#x1 = np.arange(2, 4.1, 0.1)
54 | ##plt.plot(x1, 1/2*np.ones(x1.size))
```

```
55 | ##plt.plot([2, 2], [0, 0.5], "r-.")
   | ##plt.plot([4, 4], [0, 0.5], "r-.")
57 | ##if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
           os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
59 | ##plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure_save_path, "1-5-PDF" + ".jpg"))
60
61 | ##plt.title("CDF")
62 | ##plt.xlabel("$x$")
63 | ##plt.ylabel("F(x)")
64 \mid \#plt.xlim(-0.5, 5.0)
65 \mid \#plt.ylim(-0.5, 1.5)
66 \mid \#\#plt.axhline(0, c="black")
67 | ##plt.axvline(0, c="black")
68 \mid \#x1 = np.arange(2, 4.1, 0.1)
69 \mid \# f = lambda \ x:0.5*(x-2)
70 | ##plt.plot(x1, f(x1), c="b")
71 | ##plt.plot([4, 4], [0, 1], "r-.")
72 | ##plt.plot([4, 4.5], [1, 1], c="b")
73 | ##if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
           os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
    | ##plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure_save_path, "1-5-CDF" + ".jpg"))
75
76
77
    ##plt.title("CDF")
78 | ##plt.xlabel("$x$")
79 | ##plt.ylabel("$F(x)$")
80 \mid \#\#plt.xlim(-0.5, 5.0)
81 \mid \#plt.ylim(-0.5, 1.5)
82 \mid ##plt.axhline(0, c="black")
83 | ##plt.axvline(0, c="black")
84 \mid \#x1 = np.arange(0, 4.6, 0.1)
85 \mid \#\#f = lambda \ x:1-np.exp(-x)
86 \mid \#plt.plot(x1, f(x1))
87 | \#plt.axhline(1, c="r", linestyle="-.")
88 | ##if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
89
          os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
90
   |\#plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure_save_path, "1-6-CDF" + ".jpg"))
91
92 | plt.title("PDF")
93 | plt.xlabel("$x$")
94 | plt.ylabel("$P(x)$")
95 \mid plt.xlim(-0.5, 4.5)
96 | plt.ylim(-0.2, 1.2)
97 | plt.axhline(0, c="black")
98 plt.axvline(0, c="black")
99 | f = lambda x:np.exp(-x)
100 \mid x1 = np.arange(0, 4.1, 0.1)
101
    plt.plot(x1, f(x1))
102 | if not os.path.exists(figure_save_path):
103 | os.makedirs(figure_save_path)
104 \mid \texttt{plt.savefig(os.path.join(figure\_save\_path, "1-6-PDF" + ".jpg"))}
```

题五代码一: 蒙特卡洛方法二维积分

```
import os
figure_save_path = "file_fig"
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("error")
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from PIL import Image
10 | print("RNG:", "Python numpy.random.random")
11
12 | X_start = 0
13 | Y_start = 0
15
  X_{end} = 2
16
   Y_{end} = 2
17
18
  N = 10000000
19
20 | num_points
                   = list(range(N))
   random_xpoints = np.random.uniform(X_start, X_end, N)
  random_ypoints = np.random.uniform(Y_start, Y_end, N)
24 \mid X = np.arange(X_start, X_end, 100)
25 \mid Y = np.arange(Y_start, Y_end, 100)
27
  f = lambda i: 3 - random_xpoints[i]/2 - random_ypoints[i]/2
28
   guess = np.array(list(map(f, num_points)))
29
   ave = sum(guess)/N
30
   I = ave*(X_end-X_start)*(Y_end-Y_start)
31
32 \mid S2 = sum((guess-ave)**2)/(N-1)
33 \mid S = S2**0.5
34
35 | print(I, "\pm", S/N**0.5)
36
37 \mid \# running \ result
38 | ##RNG: Python numpy.random.random
39 | ##8.000621379470351 \pm 0.00012908204728442695
```

题五代码二: 蒙特卡洛方法二维点估计

```
import os
   figure_save_path = "file_fig"
3 | import warnings
4 | warnings.filterwarnings("error")
5 | import numpy as np
6 | np.random.seed(0)
7 | import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from PIL import Image
10 | print("RNG:", "Python numpy.random.random")
11 \mid N = 10000000
12
13 | num
                   = list(range(N))
  xpoints = np.random.random(N) * 2
15
   ypoints = np.random.random(N) * 2
16
   | zpoints = np.random.random(N) * 3
17
18
   V = 2 * 2 * 3
19
20
  f = lambda i:zpoints[i] <= 3-xpoints[i]/2-ypoints[i]/2
21
22 | counts = np.sum(np.array(list(map(f, num))))
23 | ave = counts/N
24 | S2 = counts*(1-ave)**2/(N-1) + (N-counts)*ave**2/(N-1)
25 S
        = S2**0.5
```

26 | print(ave*V, "\pm", S/N**0.5*V)

题七代码:

```
import os
2 | figure_save_path = "figure"
3 | import warnings
  | warnings.filterwarnings("error")
  import numpy as np
   np.random.seed(0)
7
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8
   from PIL import Image
9
10 | X1_start = 0
11 | X2_start = 0
12 \mid X3\_start = 0
13 \mid X4_{start} = 0
14
  X5_start = 0
15
16 | X6_start = 0
  X7_start = 0
17
  X8_start = 0
18
19
   X9_start = 0
20
   X0_start = 0
21
22
23 \mid X1_{end} = 2
24 \mid X2_{end} = 2
  X3_{end} = 2
   X4_{end} = 2
27
   X5_{end} = 2
29
   X6_{end} = 2
30
   X7_{end} = 2
31
   X8_{end} = 2
32
   X9_{end} = 2
33
   X0_{end} = 2
34
35
  | N = 100000000
36
37
38
  num_points
                   = list(range(N))
  random_x1points = np.random.uniform(X1_start, X1_end, N)
  random_x2points = np.random.uniform(X2_start, X2_end, N)
  random_x3points = np.random.uniform(X3_start, X3_end, N)
42 | random_x4points = np.random.uniform(X4_start, X4_end, N)
43
   random_x5points = np.random.uniform(X5_start, X5_end, N)
44
45
   random_x6points = np.random.uniform(X6_start, X6_end, N)
   random_x7points = np.random.uniform(X7_start, X7_end, N)
47
   random_x8points = np.random.uniform(X8_start, X8_end, N)
48
   random_x9points = np.random.uniform(X9_start, X9_end, N)
49
   random_x0points = np.random.uniform(X0_start, X0_end, N)
50
51
   f = lambda i: np.exp(-(random_x1points[i]**2 +
52 | random_x2points[i]**2 +
   random_x3points[i]**2 +
   random_x4points[i]**2 +
55
   random_x5points[i]**2 +
56
```

```
57 | random_x6points[i] **2 +
58 random_x7points[i]**2 +
59 random_x8points[i]**2 +
60
  random_x9points[i]**2 +
61
  random_x0points[i]**2 ))
62
63
  guess = np.array(list(map(f, num_points)))
  ave = sum(guess)/N
64
65
  I = ave*(X1_end-X1_start)*\
66
  (X2_end-X2_start)*\
67
  (X3_end-X3_start)*\
68
  (X4_end-X4_start)*\
69
  (X5_end-X5_start)*\
  (X6_end-X6_start)*\
   (X7\_end-X7\_start)*\
72 (X8_end-X8_start)*\
73
   (X9\_end-X9\_start)*\
74 (X0_end-X0_start)
75
76 |S2 = sum((guess-ave)**2)/(N-1)
77
  S = S2**0.5
78
  print(I, "\pm", S/N**0.5)
```