

Program-M11

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a) Solve the following integration analytically.

$$\int_0^1 dx (x^2 + 4x + 9)^3 (2x + 4)$$

b) Write and execute a Fortran program to solve the above problem by Monte Carlo hit-or-miss integration method and generate a merged plot for darts of hit and miss(with different colours) and the function. Compare your analytical and programmed integration results.

1 Theory

A Monte Carlo solution to this problem via the ‘hit-or-miss’ method is to draw a box extending from a to b and from 0 to y_0 where $y_0 > f(x)$ throughout this interval. Using random numbers drawn from a uniform distribution, we drop N points randomly into the box and count the number, N_0 , which fall below $f(x)$ for each value of x .

An estimate for the integral is then given by the fraction of points which fall below the curve times the area of the box, i.e

$$y = y_0(b - a) \frac{N_0}{N} \quad (1)$$

This estimate becomes increasingly precise as $N \rightarrow \infty$ and will eventually converge to the correct answer. This technique is an example of a ‘simple sampling’ Monte Carlo method and is obviously dependent upon the quality of the random number sequence which is used.

2 Numerical Solution

$$I = \int_0^1 dx (x^2 + 4x + 9)^3 (2x + 4)$$

$$\text{Let, } t = x^2 + 4x + 9 \\ dt = (2x + 4)dx$$

Integrating from $x=0$ to $x=1 \implies t=9$ to $t=14$

$$I = \int_9^{14} dt t^3$$

$$I = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_9^{14}$$

$$I = 7963.75$$

3 Program Algorithm

NOTE: Blue-colored text represents variables in the algorithm, eg. `variable`.

1. Program open.
2. Define `x`, `y`, `a`, `b`, `max`, `min`, `step`, `t`, `i`, `r`, `f`, `area`, `int_area`, `j`, `hits`, `n`, `fmt`.
3. Open a file "int_area.dat" with write access.
4. Define the function `f(x)`.
5. Get the user input for lower limit (`a`), upper limit (`b`), steps size (`step`) and max darts (`n`)
6. Set `i = a`, `max = f(i)` and `min = f(i)`
7. Open a do-while loop for index (`i`) till upper limit (`b`)
8. Compute `t = f(i)`
9. If the value of `t > max`, then `max = t`
10. If the value of `t < min`, then `min = t`
11. Increment the index (`i`) by the step size (`step`)

12. End-do-while loop.
13. Set $j = 0.0$
14. Open a do-while loop for index (j) till the total no of darts (n).
15. Compute a random number (r) and calculate the value of x , such that $x = a + (b - a) * r$
16. Compute a random number (r) and calculate the value of y , such that $y = y_{max}r$
17. If $y \leq f(x)$, then increment hits by 1.
18. Increment the index(j) by 1.
19. End-do-while loop.
20. Compute the integration area.
21. Print the no. of hits and the integration area for the user.
22. Close file.
23. Program close.

4 Program

4.1 Fortran program:

For computing the parameters

```

=====
! integration.f90
! Author: Devansh Shukla
=====
program integration
  implicit none
  ! Define the variables
  real*8 :: x, y, a=0.0, b=0.0, max=0.0, min=0.0, step=0.1, t=0, i=0.0, r=0.0
  real*8 :: f, area, int_area, j
  integer :: hits=0, n=0
  character(len=*), parameter :: fmt="(xF10.3,xF10.3,xF10.3)"

  ! Define the function
  f(x) = (x**2 + 4*x + 9)**3 * (2*x + 4)

  ! Open the data file
  open(unit=8, file="int_area.dat")

  ! Get input from the user
  print *, "Enter a, b"
  read *, a, b
  print *, "Enter step, n"
  read *, step, n
  print *, "-----"

  ! Max of f(x) in [a, b]
  i = a
  max = f(i)
  min = f(i)
  do while (i .le. b)
    t = f(i)
    if (max .lt. t) then
      max = t
    endif
    if (min .gt. t) then
      min = t
    endif
    i = i + step
  enddo
  print "(A,F10.3,xxA,F10.3)", "MIN:", min, "MAX:", max
  j = 0.0
  ! Compute the integration
  do while(j .le. n)
    call random_number(r)
    x = a + (b-a)*r
    call random_number(r)
    y = abs(max*r)
    ! print "(F10.3, xxF10.3)", y, f(x)
    write (8, fmt) x, y, f(x)
    if (y .le. abs(f(x))) then
      hits = hits + 1
    endif
    j = j + step
  enddo

```

```

area = (b-a) * max
int_area = area * hits * step / real(n)
! Print for the user
print "(A,I6)", "HITS=", hits
print "(A,F10.3)", "INTEGRATION AREA=", int_area
print *, "-----"

! Close the data file
close(8)

end program integration

```

4.2 Python program: Plots

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
"""
Author: Devansh Shukla
"""
# In[0]
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec

plt.style.use("rcStyleSheet.mplstyle")
# mpl.use("pgf")
# plt.ioff()

# In[2]
x = np.linspace(0, 1, 1000)
func = (x**2 + 4*x + 9)**3 * (2*x + 4)

for n in [1000, 2000, 5000, 10000]:
    df = pd.read_csv(f"int_area_{n}.dat", engine="python", delimiter=" ", header=None, skipinitialspace=True, comment="#"
                    )
    missed_darts_x = []
    missed_darts_y = []
    hit_darts_x = []
    hit_darts_y = []

    for i in range(0, len(df[0])):
        if df[1][i] <= df[2][i]:
            hit_darts_x.append(df[0][i])
            hit_darts_y.append(df[1][i])
        else:
            missed_darts_x.append(df[0][i])
            missed_darts_y.append(df[1][i])

    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
    gs = gridspec.GridSpec(1, 1)
    ax = fig.add_subplot(gs[0, 0])
    ax.plot(hit_darts_x, hit_darts_y, "x", markersize=3, color="C0", label=r"Hit")
    ax.plot(missed_darts_x, missed_darts_y, "x", markersize=3, color="C1", label=r"Missed")
    ax.plot(x, func, "-", linewidth=2, markersize=2, color="C5", label=r"$f(x)$")
    ax.set_xlim(left=0, right=1.1)
    ax.set_ylim(0, 18000)
    ax.set_xlabel(r"$x$")
    ax.set_ylabel(r"$y$")
    ax.legend(loc="lower right")
    # plt.suptitle("Integration--Hit or miss")
    plt.title(f"Integration--Hit or miss (n={n})")
    plt.savefig(f"outputs/int_{n}.pdf")

# %%

```

5 Results

5.1 Terminal Output

5.1.1 n = 1000

```

Enter a, b
0 1
Enter step, n
1 1000
-----

```

```

MIN: 2916.000 MAX: 16464.000
HITS= 486
INTEGRATION AREA= 8001.504
-----

```

5.1.2 n = 2000

```

Enter a, b
0 1
Enter step, n
1 2000
-----
MIN: 2916.000 MAX: 16464.000
HITS= 977
INTEGRATION AREA= 8042.664
-----

```

5.1.3 n = 5000

```

Enter a, b
0 1
Enter step, n
1 5000
-----
MIN: 2916.000 MAX: 16464.000
HITS= 2412
INTEGRATION AREA= 7942.234
-----

```

5.1.4 n = 10000

```

Enter a, b
0 1
Enter step, n
1 10000
-----
MIN: 2916.000 MAX: 16464.000
HITS= 4786
INTEGRATION AREA= 7879.670
-----

```

5.2 Data file

First 15 lines from the data files:

5.2.1 n=1000

0.692	1439.580	9896.093
0.687	16434.379	9802.525
0.270	5772.160	4747.724
0.921	12487.015	14467.349
0.080	5672.326	3373.902
0.521	3385.990	7377.755
0.881	13813.405	13549.712
0.798	12020.211	11820.175
0.177	6165.399	4024.906
0.588	3588.527	8289.113
0.811	6898.841	12068.639
0.076	2910.669	3347.432
0.028	3270.688	3069.353
0.979	396.588	15913.615
0.027	13995.890	3061.298

5.2.2 n=2000

0.227	15022.729	4400.755
0.662	2214.450	9400.041
0.028	4167.096	3070.868
0.649	13930.334	9196.467
0.268	13818.178	4732.205
0.367	8244.030	5644.085
0.005	1341.379	2944.564
0.821	13455.542	12272.351
0.520	12970.420	7374.287
0.272	8009.497	4766.538
0.790	4929.982	11654.809
0.164	8200.403	3932.176
0.009	12358.934	2964.042
0.438	5832.690	6387.523
0.548	12044.597	7736.247

5.2.3 n=5000

0.885	8533.953	13650.801
0.198	15057.940	4177.385
0.613	5848.596	8642.460
0.616	10505.039	8693.425
0.349	9809.356	5464.368
0.965	9768.904	15560.457
0.405	14756.200	6029.395
0.554	1841.258	7816.494
0.794	327.680	11730.961
0.763	15326.246	11142.031
0.753	11329.285	10957.114
0.355	9594.986	5528.884
0.961	10534.360	15456.058
0.757	2724.988	11041.800
0.396	4720.083	5938.949

5.2.4 n=10000

0.624	7582.257	8809.351
0.023	14280.443	3040.532
0.023	14118.389	3039.229
0.262	1537.884	4688.192
0.378	7042.783	5750.841
0.268	4812.257	4738.644
0.017	2003.143	3008.568
0.900	4786.821	13984.678
0.777	15236.311	11409.511
0.355	12492.522	5519.944
0.270	7058.562	4750.357
0.372	10010.884	5689.219
0.408	5209.458	6064.748
0.001	15434.466	2918.727
0.521	13581.180	7383.239

5.3 Plots

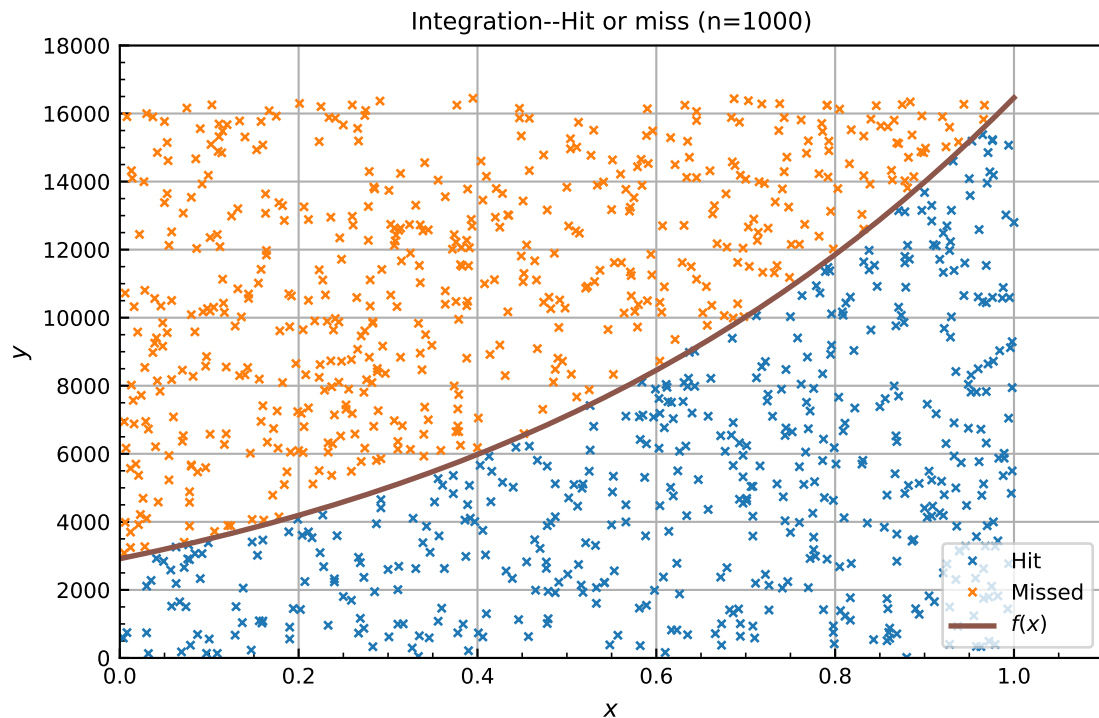


Figure 1: n=1000

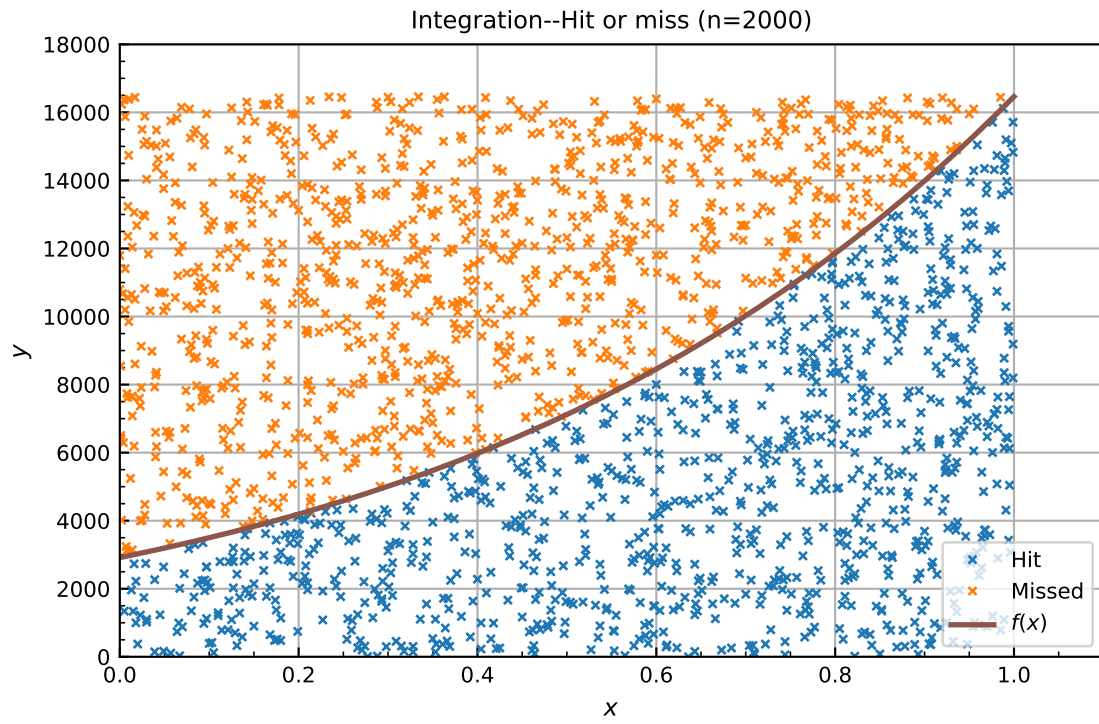


Figure 2: n=2000

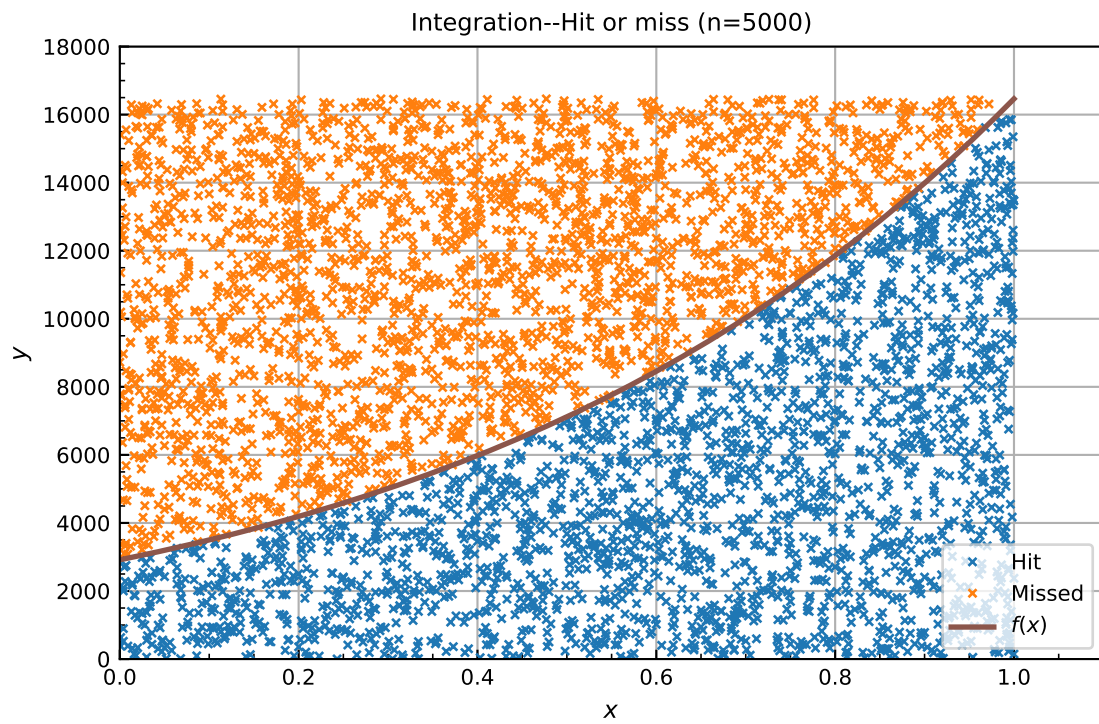


Figure 3: n=5000

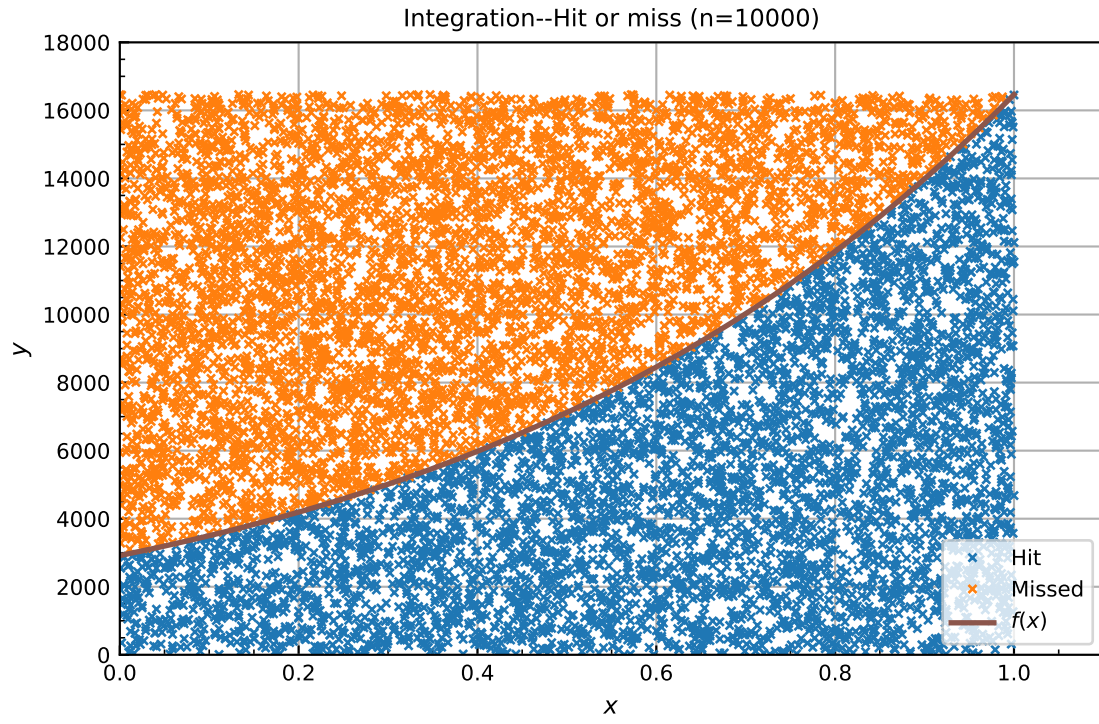


Figure 4: n=10000

6 Remarks

The programs can be used to numerically compute the integral, its especially useful in cases when the integral is difficult to compute analytically.

The parameters computed numerically and via the programs are within reasonable limits.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\% error for } n=5000 &= \frac{|7963.750 - 7942.234|}{7963.750} \\ &= 0.27\% \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$