



《数据挖掘导论》

(Exercises for Monte Carlo Methods)

学 院 名 称 : 数据科学与计算机学院

专业 (班级) : 16 软件工程电子政务

学 生 姓 名 : 孙肖冉

学 号 : 16340198

时 间 : 2019 年 3 月 14 日

Exercise 1.

The Monte Carlo method can be used to generate an approximate value of π . The figure below shows a unit square with a quarter of a circle inscribed. The area of the square is 1 and the area of the quarter circle is $\pi/4$. Write a script to generate random points that are distributed uniformly in the unit square. The ratio between the number of points that fall inside the circle (red points) and the total number of points thrown (red and green points) gives an approximation to the value of $\pi/4$. This process is a Monte Carlo simulation approximating π . Let N be the total number of points thrown. When $N=50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000, 5000$, what are the estimated π values, respectively? For each N , repeat the throwing process 100 times, and report the mean and variance. Record the means and the corresponding variances in a table.

蒙特卡洛方法可以用于产生接近 π 的近似值。图1显示了一个带有1/4内切圆在内的边长为1的正方形。正方形的面积是1，该1/4圆的面积为 $\pi/4$ 。通过编程实现在这个正方形中产生均匀分布的点。落在圈内（红点）的点和总的投在正方形（红和绿点）上的点的比率给出了 $\pi/4$ 的近似值。这一过程称为使用蒙特卡洛方法来仿真逼近 π 实际值。令 N 表示总的投在正方形的点。当投点个数分别是20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000, 5000时， π 值分别是多少？对于每个 N ，每次实验算出 π 值，重复这个过程20次，并在表中记下均值和方差。

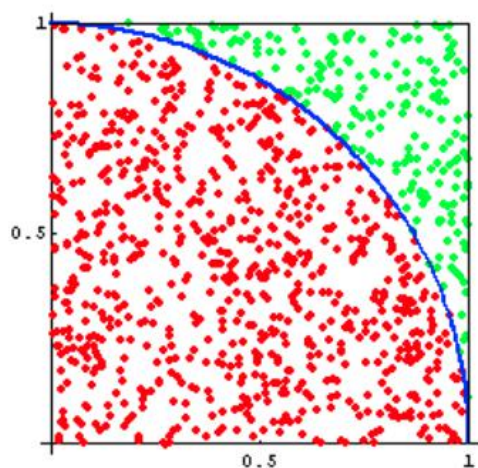


Figure 1 蒙特卡洛方法求解 π

源代码：

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define COUNT 1000
//定义每次取样所用的点的个数

//判断采样的点是否在圆内
bool exit_in_circle(double x , double y){
    double length = x*x+y*y;
    return length < 1;
}

int main(){

    //用于生成随机数
    srand(time(NULL));
    for (int j = 0 ; j < 20 ; j++){
        int sum = 0 ;
        for (int i = 0 ; i < COUNT ;i++){
            double x = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX;
            double y = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX;
            if(exit_in_circle(x,y)){
                sum++;
            }
        }

        //计算pi值
        double result = (double)sum/(double)COUNT*4;
        cout << result << endl;
    }
}
```

数据统计：

| N \ 次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 20 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3 |
| 50 | 3.2 | 3.68 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 100 | 3 | 3.04 | 3.4 | 3.32 | 3.36 |
| 200 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 2.92 |
| 300 | 3.08 | 3.10667 | 3.34667 | 3.21333 | 3.10667 |
| 500 | 3.08 | 3.264 | 3.304 | 3.048 | 3.184 |
| 1000 | 3.108 | 3.056 | 3.128 | 3.212 | 3.104 |
| 5000 | 3.172 | 3.1696 | 3.104 | 3.1384 | 3.112 |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| 3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 3.36 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 3.04 | 2.96 | 3.44 |
| 3.12 | 2.8 | 3 | 3.4 | 3.48 | 3.16 |
| 3.12 | 3.02 | 3.2 | 3.16 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 3.17333 | 3.06667 | 2.90667 | 3.21333 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| 3.168 | 2.968 | 3.168 | 3.152 | 3.104 | 3 |
| 3.16 | 3.18 | 3.116 | 3.172 | 2.076 | 3.152 |
| 3.152 | 3.16 | 3.1328 | 3.1328 | 3.128 | 3.1624 |

| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3.4 | 3 | 3.6 | 3 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| 3.12 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.88 | 3.6 | 3.12 |
| 3.08 | 3.12 | 3.04 | 3.28 | 3 | 3.28 |
| 3.24 | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3.14 | 3 | 3.24 |
| 3.09333 | 3.04 | 3.14667 | 2.93333 | 3.13333 | 3.09333 |
| 3.096 | 3.04 | 3.24 | 3.048 | 3.064 | 2.968 |
| 3.108 | 3.124 | 3.2 | 3.144 | 3.208 | 3.152 |
| 3.1632 | 3.1368 | 3.16 | 3.1256 | 3.124 | 3.1248 |

| 18 | 19 | 20 | 方差 | 均值 |
|---------|---------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 3.8 | 3 | 2.8 | 0.164 | 3 |
| 3.36 | 2.96 | 3.12 | 0.057984 | 3.136 |
| 2.96 | 3.16 | 3.08 | 0.030124 | 3.154 |
| 3.1 | 3.18 | 3.32 | 0.010819 | 3.149 |
| 3.10667 | 3.10667 | 3.2 | 0.012675524 | 3.1333335 |
| 3.096 | 3.104 | 3.256 | 0.00904384 | 3.1176 |
| 3.12 | 3.176 | 3.068 | 0.05567116 | 3.053538462 |
| 3.136 | 3.1696 | 3.1848 | 0.000471198 | 3.14444 |

Exercise 2.

We are now trying to integrate the another function by Monte Carlo method:

$$\int_0^1 x^3$$

A simple analytic solution exists here: $\int_{x=0}^1 x^3 = 1/4$. If you compute this integration using Monte Carlo method, what distribution do you use to sample x ? How good do you get when $N = 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100$, respectively? For each N , repeat the Monte Carlo process 20 times, and report the mean and variance of the integrate in a table.

我们现在尝试通过蒙特卡洛的方法求解如下的积分：

$$\int_0^1 x^3$$

该积分的求解我们可以直接求解，即有 $\int_{x=0}^1 x^3 = 1/4$ 。如果你用蒙特卡洛的方法求解该积分，你认为 x 可以通过什么分布采样获得？如果采样次数是分别是 $N = 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100$ ，积分结果有多好？对于每个采样次数 N ，重复蒙特卡洛过程100次，求出均值和方差，然后在表格中记录对应的均值和方差。

源代码：

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define COUNT 100

//判断是否位于函数图像的下方
bool under_the_line(double x, double y){
    double num = x*x*x;
    return y < num ;
}

int main(){
    srand(time(NULL));
    for(int j = 0 ; j<20 ; j++){
        int sum = 0 ;
        for (int i = 0 ; i < COUNT ;i++){
            double x = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX;
            double y = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX;
            if(under_the_line(x,y)){
                sum++;
            }
        }
        double result = (double)sum/COUNT;
        cout << result << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

数据统计：

| N \ 次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0 |
| 10 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.45 | 0.2 |
| 30 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.266667 | 0.366667 | 0.266667 |
| 40 | 0.15 | 0.225 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.3 |
| 50 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.24 |
| 60 | 0.266667 | 0.216667 | 0.233333 | 0.216667 | 0.283333 |
| 70 | 0.314286 | 0.285714 | 0.2 | 0.271429 | 0.228571 |
| 80 | 0.325 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.3125 | 0.225 |
| 90 | 0.144444 | 0.255556 | 0.3 | 0.288889 | 0.166667 |
| 100 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.19 |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.266667 | 0.2 | 0.366667 |
| 0.225 | 0.2 | 0.425 | 0.275 | 0.275 | 0.3 |
| 0.16 | 0.2 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.216667 |
| 0.171429 | 0.285714 | 0.242857 | 0.185714 | 0.257143 | 0.257143 |
| 0.1375 | 0.225 | 0.275 | 0.2625 | 0.3625 | 0.3375 |
| 0.222222 | 0.266667 | 0.266667 | 0.222222 | 0.233333 | 0.2 |
| 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.29 |

| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 |
| 0.3 | 0.233333 | 0.266667 | 0.233333 | 0.233333 | 0.3 |
| 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.3 | 0.175 | 0.25 | 0.3 |
| 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.34 | 0.26 |
| 0.116667 | 0.35 | 0.216667 | 0.233333 | 0.216667 | 0.216667 |
| 0.271429 | 0.3 | 0.257143 | 0.328571 | 0.257143 | 0.257143 |
| 0.2875 | 0.2875 | 0.325 | 0.3 | 0.2625 | 0.1875 |
| 0.277778 | 0.222222 | 0.233333 | 0.255556 | 0.244444 | 0.222222 |
| 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.3 | 0.32 | 0.3 | 0.29 |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 均值 | 方差 |
| 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.26 | 0.0364 |
| 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.24 | 0.0154 |
| 0.3 | 0.25 | 0.3 | 0.215 | 0.007025 |
| 0.3 | 0.233333 | 0.2 | 0.2666667 | 0.002444456 |
| 18 | 0.3 | 0.25 | 0.245 | 0.00485 |
| 0.2 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.261 | 0.004299 |
| 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.333333 | 0.23750005 | 0.002690959 |
| 0.3 | 0.257143 | 0.228571 | 0.2557143 | 0.001487754 |
| 0.3 | 0.2875 | 0.25 | 0.264375 | 0.003348047 |
| 18 | 0.288889 | 0.233333 | 0.2383333 | 0.001475009 |
| 0.2 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.247 | 0.002091 |

Exercise 3:

We are now trying to integrate a more difficult function by Monte Carlo method that may not be analytically computed:

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

Can you compute the above integration analytically? If you compute this integration using Monte Carlo method, what distribution do you use to sample (x,y)? How good do you get when the sample sizes are N = 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 200 respectively? For each N, repeat the Monte Carlo process 100 times, and report the mean and variance of the integrate.

我们现在尝试通过蒙特卡洛的方法求解如下的更复杂的积分：

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

你能够通过公式直接求解上述的积分吗？如果你用蒙特卡洛的方法求解该积分，你认为(x, y)可以通过什么分布采样获得？如果点 (x, y) 的采样次数分别是N = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 200, 500, 积分结果有多好？对于每个采样次数N，重复蒙特卡洛过程100次，求出均值和方差，然后在表格中记录对应的均值和方差。

方法一：

源代码：

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define COUNT 500

double get_result(double x , double y ){
    double e;
    e=((y*y*exp((-1)*y*y)+pow(x,4)*exp((-1)*x*x))/(x*exp((-1)*x*x));
    return e;
}

int main(){
    srand(time(NULL));
    double sum ;
    double result ;
    for(int j = 0 ; j < 20 ; j++){
        for (int i = 0 ; i < COUNT ;i++){
            double x = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX*2+2;
            double y = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX*2-1;

            result = get_result(x,y);
            sum += result;
        }

        double fina;
        fina = sum/COUNT*4;
        cout << fina << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```


数据统计：

| N\次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| 10 | 299824 | 397553 | 881189 | 974488 | 1.01E+06 |
| 20 | 24107.2 | 92723.3 | 121870 | 138793 | 321814 |
| 30 | 193646 | 383439 | 484730 | 554564 | 637943 |
| 40 | 113763 | 222730 | 318065 | 482063 | 584229 |
| 50 | 111795 | 313562 | 517067 | 6.07E+05 | 673003 |
| 60 | 54906.5 | 123272 | 339072 | 385318 | 532250 |
| 70 | 123261 | 167124 | 340291 | 421138 | 490381 |
| 80 | 83494 | 212097 | 279632 | 362005 | 447745 |
| 100 | 165669 | 255418 | 370252 | 458767 | 541323 |
| 200 | 98664 | 216012 | 313958 | 391540 | 496065 |
| 500 | 110541 | 239580 | 344910 | 452162 | 566768 |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1.10E+06 | 1.20E+06 | 1.29E+06 | 1.44E+06 | 1.44E+06 | 1.54E+06 |
| 430594 | 476957 | 583757 | 596149 | 754247 | 1.02E+06 |
| 786706 | 911886 | 986541 | 1.24E+06 | 1.33E+06 | 1.37E+06 |
| 751672 | 866054 | 969312 | 998535 | 1.03E+06 | 1.16E+06 |
| 820256 | 1.03E+06 | 1.12E+06 | 1.16E+06 | 1.30E+06 | 1.52E+06 |
| 704849 | 806990 | 891836 | 1.06E+06 | 1.21E+06 | 1.33E+06 |
| 564228 | 660534 | 793609 | 869830 | 1.02E+06 | 1.19E+06 |
| 571804 | 727554 | 836930 | 969479 | 1.08E+06 | 1.25E+06 |
| 633304 | 735659 | 922667 | 1.05E+06 | 1.18E+06 | 1.27E+06 |
| 583419 | 642286 | 759065 | 850498 | 997675 | 1.10E+06 |
| 665413 | 770599 | 861379 | 965199 | 1.08E+06 | 1.22E+06 |

| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1.77E+06 | 1.89E+06 | 1.95E+06 | 1.97E+06 | 1.97E+06 | 1.99E+06 |
| 1.16E+06 | 1.26E+06 | 1.43E+06 | 1.47E+06 | 1.54E+06 | 1.74E+06 |
| 1.38E+06 | 1.69E+06 | 1.88E+06 | 2.04E+06 | 2.13E+06 | 2.29E+06 |
| 1.19E+06 | 1.24E+06 | 1.32E+06 | 1.44E+06 | 1.55E+06 | 1.63E+06 |
| 1.64E+06 | 1.76E+06 | 1.92E+06 | 2.02E+06 | 2.09E+06 | 2.23E+06 |
| 1.43E+06 | 1.50E+06 | 1.69E+06 | 1.82E+06 | 1.94E+06 | 2.17E+06 |
| 1.37E+06 | 1.44E+06 | 1.58E+06 | 1.64E+06 | 1.72E+06 | 1.85E+06 |
| 1.40E+06 | 1.51E+06 | 1.66E+06 | 1.80E+06 | 1.90E+06 | 1.98E+06 |
| 1.36E+06 | 1.46E+06 | 1.61E+06 | 1.77E+06 | 1.91E+06 | 1.98E+06 |
| 1.22E+06 | 1.33E+06 | 1.45E+06 | 1.59E+06 | 1.68E+06 | 1.81E+06 |
| 1.33E+06 | 1.45E+06 | 1.57E+06 | 1.69E+06 | 1.82E+06 | 1.94E+06 |

| 18 | 19 | 20 | 均值 | 方差 |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 2.18E+06 | 2.23E+06 | 2.42E+06 | 1497130.7 | 3.40071E+11 |
| 1.93E+06 | 2.14E+06 | 2.48E+06 | 986035.075 | 5.22422E+11 |
| 2.42E+06 | 2.46E+06 | 2.58E+06 | 1387856.75 | 5.52439E+11 |
| 1.72E+06 | 1.77E+06 | 1.98E+06 | 1066002.65 | 2.73092E+11 |
| 2.34E+06 | 2.42E+06 | 2.45E+06 | 1402051.7 | 5.22457E+11 |
| 2.34E+06 | 2.55E+06 | 2.66E+06 | 1276992.175 | 6.29891E+11 |
| 1.95E+06 | 2.03E+06 | 2.16E+06 | 1118686.3 | 4.12157E+11 |
| 2.03E+06 | 2.20E+06 | 2.30E+06 | 1180417 | 4.93366E+11 |
| 2.09E+06 | 2.23E+06 | 2.33E+06 | 1216957.45 | 4.55808E+11 |
| 1.91E+06 | 2.06E+06 | 2.18E+06 | 1084240.1 | 3.97955E+11 |
| 2.06E+06 | 2.15E+06 | 2.27E+06 | 1178342.55 | 4.31561E+11 |

方法二：

源代码：

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define COUNT 500

double get_result(double x , double y ){

    double e;

    e=((y*y*exp((-1)*y*y)+pow(x,4)*exp((-1)*x*x)))/(x*exp((-1)*x*x));

    return e;
}

bool exit_under_fx(double z , double e){
    return z < e;
}

int main(){
    srand(time(NULL));
    for(int j = 0 ; j < 20 ; j++){
        int sum = 0;
        for(int i = 0 ; i < COUNT ; i++){
            double x = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX*2+2;
            double y = (double)rand()/RAND_MAX*2-1;
            double z = rand()%800000;
            double e = get_result(x,y);
            if(exit_under_fx(z,e)){
                sum++;
            }
        }
        double result = (double)sum/(double)COUNT*4*800000;
        cout << result<<endl;
    }
}
```

数据统计：

| N\次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 10 | 0 | 640000 | 1. 28E+06 | 640000 | 960000 |
| 20 | 640000 | 800000 | 640000 | 800000 | 1. 12E+06 |
| 30 | 853333 | 533333 | 1. 07E+06 | 533333 | 106667 |
| 40 | 480000 | 560000 | 1. 20E+06 | 480000 | 640000 |
| 50 | 768000 | 704000 | 576000 | 640000 | 512000 |
| 60 | 693333 | 1. 01E+06 | 746667 | 640000 | 693333 |
| 70 | 548571 | 594286 | 457143 | 640000 | 502857 |
| 80 | 640000 | 640000 | 520000 | 720000 | 560000 |
| 100 | 640000 | 800000 | 864000 | 608000 | 384000 |
| 200 | 752000 | 672000 | 576000 | 736000 | 544000 |
| 500 | 691200 | 672000 | 678400 | 665600 | 780800 |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 0 | 0 | 960000 | 320000 | 640000 | 640000 |
| 800000 | 960000 | 640000 | 1. 28E+06 | 1. 12E+06 | 800000 |
| 426667 | 426667 | 426667 | 853333 | 640000 | 640000 |
| 800000 | 320000 | 800000 | 320000 | 560000 | 800000 |
| 768000 | 640000 | 1. 02E+06 | 704000 | 640000 | 832000 |
| 746667 | 586667 | 586667 | 533333 | 533333 | 586667 |
| 548571 | 731429 | 411429 | 868571 | 777143 | 914286 |
| 640000 | 760000 | 560000 | 760000 | 560000 | 520000 |
| 832000 | 800000 | 608000 | 672000 | 672000 | 704000 |
| 816000 | 752000 | 656000 | 704000 | 720000 | 752000 |
| 608000 | 723200 | 582400 | 710400 | 646400 | 768000 |

| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 28E+06 | 960000 | 960000 | 320000 | 960000 | 320000 |
| 320000 | 960000 | 960000 | 800000 | 800000 | 960000 |
| 746667 | 533333 | 213333 | 640000 | 640000 | 746667 |
| 640000 | 800000 | 480000 | 720000 | 640000 | 560000 |
| 576000 | 640000 | 896000 | 640000 | 512000 | 576000 |
| 693333 | 906667 | 640000 | 693333 | 480000 | 693333 |
| 731429 | 685714 | 411429 | 731429 | 594286 | 960000 |
| 640000 | 720000 | 720000 | 560000 | 800000 | 680000 |
| 896000 | 640000 | 704000 | 640000 | 704000 | 704000 |
| 592000 | 560000 | 784000 | 672000 | 736000 | 576000 |
| 678400 | 704000 | 672000 | 672000 | 627200 | 736000 |

| 18 | 19 | 20 | 均值 | 方差 |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 320000 | 960000 | 640000 | 640000 | 1.536E+11 |
| 1.12E+06 | 640000 | 800000 | 848000 | 46336000000 |
| 533333 | 960000 | 320000 | 592000.15 | 55153916623 |
| 960000 | 640000 | 640000 | 652000 | 41136000000 |
| 1.02E+06 | 768000 | 704000 | 707200 | 20674560000 |
| 853333 | 640000 | 960000 | 695999.8 | 19477233067 |
| 731429 | 777143 | 594286 | 660571.55 | 23713954188 |
| 560000 | 480000 | 760000 | 640000 | 8800000000 |
| 576000 | 800000 | 704000 | 697600 | 12861440000 |
| 608000 | 592000 | 752000 | 677600 | 6714240000 |
| 755200 | 704000 | 704000 | 688960 | 2438246400 |

方法一使用的是随机产生点的x,y坐标，并将这个点对应的函数图像的Z坐标求出来，多次计算求平均值，得出一个结果，然后与4（及在xy平面内的投影面积）相乘得出对应的结果。

方法二是随机生成一个以xy平面内的投影面为底，以在此范围函数图像应的最大的z值为高（800000）的长方体内的点的坐标，计算处于函数图像下方（即位于被积空间内部）的概率，然后乘以长方体的体积，得到相应的结果。