Actividad 1: Simulación Estocástica

Curso: Temas Selectos I: O25 LAT4032 1
Profesor: Rubén Blancas Rivera
Alumnos: auau 1, auau 2, auau 3
Universidad: Universidad de las Américas Puebla

Fecha: 2025-08-15

Tabla de Contenidos

```
Si x_0=5 y x_n=2x_{n-1}\ mod\ 150. Encontrar x_1,\dots,x_{10}. x_n=ax_{n-1}\ mod\ m
```

 $10 = 2*5 \bmod 15020 = 10*5 \bmod 15040 = 20*5 \bmod 15080 = 40*5 \bmod 15010 = 80*5 \odot 150100 = 80*5 \odot 15010 =$

```
[1]: pseudoaleatorios = []

x0 = 5
a = 2
m = 150

for i in range(10):
    xn = (a * x0) % m
    x0 = xn
    pseudoaleatorios.append(xn)

print(pseudoaleatorios)
```

[10, 20, 40, 80, 10, 20, 40, 80, 10, 20]

 $\int_0^1 \exp(e^x) \, dx$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \exp(e^x) \, dx.$$

Reescritura como valor esperado con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[exp(e^U)] .$$

Estimador Monte Carlo con $u_1, \dots, u_K \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K exp(e^{u_i}).$$

```
[154]: import numpy as np

def h(u):
    return np.exp(np.exp(u))

k = 10000

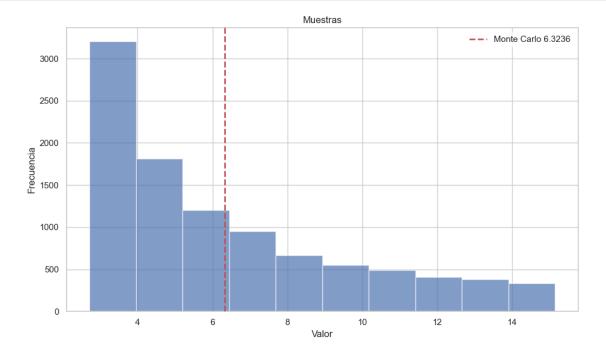
u = np.random.random(k)

muestras = h(u)
montecarlo = muestras.mean()
```

```
[146]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import seaborn as sns
       sns.set(style='whitegrid')
       def histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=50):
           fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
           n, _, _ = ax.hist(muestras, bins=bins, alpha=0.7)
           ax.axvline(montecarlo, color='r', linestyle='--',
                      linewidth=2, zorder=3, label=f'Monte Carlo {montecarlo:.4f}')
           xmin, xmax = ax.get_xlim()
           if montecarlo < xmin or montecarlo > xmax:
               ax.set_xlim(min(xmin, montecarlo), max(xmax, montecarlo))
           ax.set_title('Muestras')
           ax.set_xlabel('Valor')
           ax.set_ylabel('Frecuencia')
           ax.legend(facecolor='white', edgecolor='none')
           plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

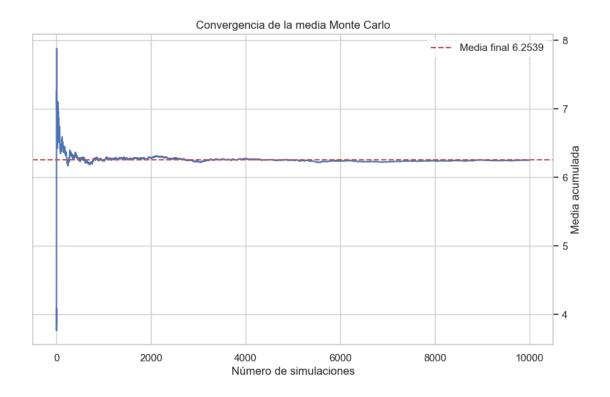
[155]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=10)



```
[]: def tlc(muestras, valor_verdadero=None):
         k = len(muestras)
         medias = np.cumsum(muestras) / np.arange(1, k + 1)
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
         plt.plot(medias)
         plt.xlabel('Número de simulaciones')
         plt.ylabel('Media acumulada')
         plt.title(f'Convergencia de la media Monte Carlo')
         plt.axhline(y=medias[-1], color='r', linestyle='--', label=f'Media final_
      \hookrightarrow {medias [-1]:.4f}')
         if valor_verdadero is not None:
             plt.axhline(y=valor_verdadero, color='g', linestyle='--', label=f'Valor_

¬verdadero {valor_verdadero:.4f}')
         plt.legend(facecolor='white', edgecolor='none')
         plt.gca().yaxis.set_ticks_position('right')
         plt.gca().yaxis.set_label_position('right')
         plt.show()
```

[95]: tlc(muestras)



$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{x+x^2} dx$$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_{-2}^{2} e^{x+x^2} dx.$$

Cambio de variable a ([0,1]):

$$u = \frac{x - (-2)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{x + 2}{4}, \qquad x = -2 + 4u, \qquad dx = 4 du.$$

Entonces

$$\theta = \int_0^1 4 \, \exp[(-2 + 4u) + (-2 + 4u)^2] \, du.$$

Forma de valor esperado con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[g(U)]\,, \qquad g(u) = 4\,\exp\bigl[(-2+4u)+(-2+4u)^2\bigr].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

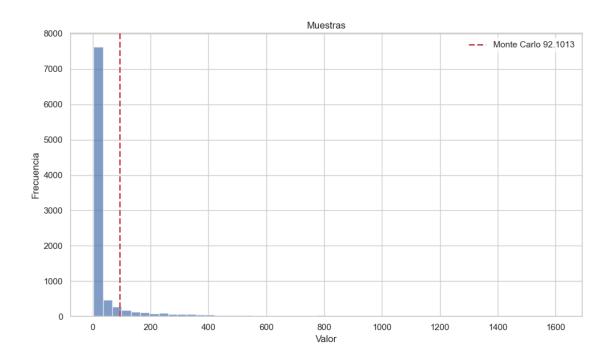
$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K g(u_i), \qquad u_i \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathrm{Unif}(0,1).$$

```
[]: def h(u):
    return (b-a)*np.exp(a+(b-a)*u + (a+(b-a)*u)**2)

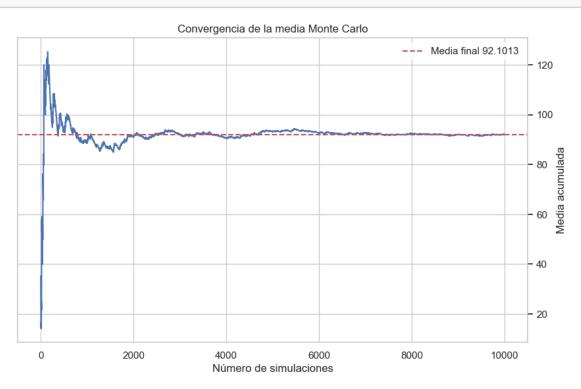
k = 10000
a = -2
b = 2
u = np.random.random(k)

muestras = h(u)
montecarlo = muestras.mean()
```

[89]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)



[90]: tlc(muestras)



 $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx.$$

Cambio:

$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $dy = -\frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = -y^2 dx$.

Entonces

$$\theta = \int_0^1 h(y) \, dy, \qquad h(y) = \frac{g \Big(\frac{1}{y} - 1\Big)}{y^2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{(1 + x^2)^2}.$$

Cálculo explícito de *h*:

$$x = \frac{1-y}{y} \implies h(y) = \frac{(1-y)y}{(1-2y+2y^2)^2}, \qquad y \in (0,1).$$

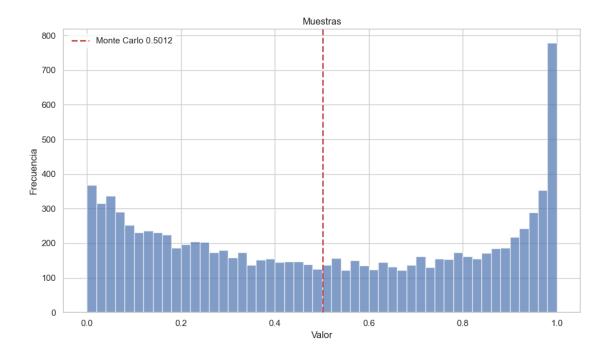
Forma de esperanza con $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[\,h(U)\,].$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

$$\hat{\theta}_K = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K h(u_i), \quad u_i \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Unif}(0,1).$$

[102]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)



Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx.$$

Integral impropia:

$$\theta = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_0^b \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx.$$

Sustitución $u=1+x^2 \Rightarrow du=2x\,dx$: cuando $x=0 \Rightarrow u=1$, cuando $x=b \Rightarrow u=1+b^2$. Entonces

$$\int_0^b \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{1+b^2} u^{-2} \, du.$$

Primitiva:

$$\int u^{-2} \, du = -u^{-1} + C.$$

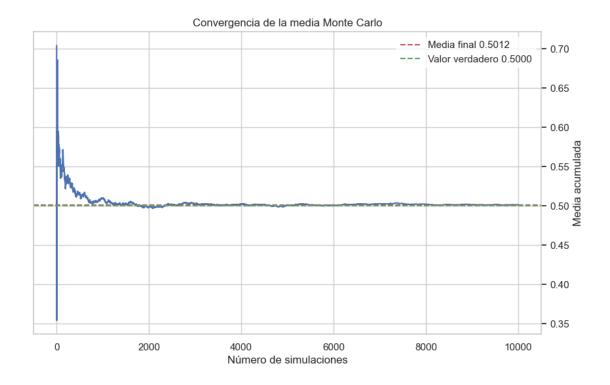
Evaluación:

$$\frac{1}{2} \Big[-u^{-1} \Big]_1^{1+b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Big(-\frac{1}{1+b^2} + 1 \Big) \,.$$

Límite:

$$\theta = \lim_{b \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \Big(1 - \frac{1}{1+b^2} \Big) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

[101]: tlc(muestras, 1/2)



$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)^2} \, dy \, dx$$

Sea

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \! \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)^2} \, dy \, dx.$$

Entonces

$$\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 g(x_1, x_2) \, dx_1 \, dx_2, \qquad g(x_1, x_2) = e^{(x_1 + x_2)^2}.$$

Sabemos que:

$$\theta = \mathbb{E}[g(U_1, U_2)], \quad U_1, U_2 \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathrm{Unif}(0, 1).$$

Estimador Monte Carlo:

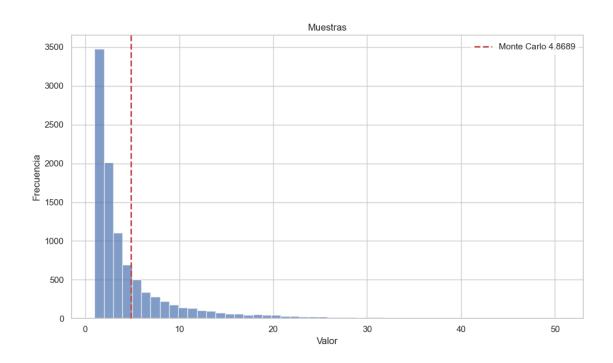
$$\hat{\theta}_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k g(u_{i1}, u_{i2}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \exp \bigl((u_{i1} + u_{i2})^2 \bigr), \quad (u_{i1}, u_{i2}) \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathrm{Unif}(0, 1).$$

```
[103]: def h(u1, u2):
    return np.exp((u1 + u2)**2)

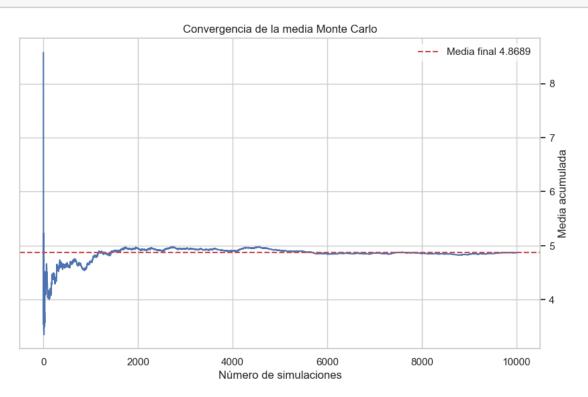
k = 10000

u1 = np.random.random(k)
    u2 = np.random.random(k)
    muestras = h(u1, u2)
    montecarlo = muestras.mean()
```

[104]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo)



[105]: tlc(muestras)



Usar simulación para aproximar $Cov(U,e^U)$, donde $U \sim \mathcal{U}(0,1)$. Comparar con la respuesta exacta. Asumo $U \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$.

Por definición,

$$Cov(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}X)(Y - \mathbb{E}Y)].$$

Expansión lineal:

$$Cov(X,Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \; \mathbb{E}[Y].$$

Aplicando a X = U y $Y = e^U$:

$$Cov(U, e^U) = \mathbb{E}[Ue^U] - \mathbb{E}[U] \ \mathbb{E}[e^U].$$

Cálculo analítico

$$\mathbb{E}[U] = \int_0^1 u \, du = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{U}] = \int_{0}^{1} e^{u} \, du = e - 1.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Ue^U] = \int_0^1 ue^u \, du = \left[ue^u\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^u \, du = e - (e - 1) = 1.$$

Por tanto,

$$Cov(U, e^U) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(e - 1) = 0.140859086$$

Estimación Monte Carlo

Sea $u_1,\dots,u_K \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathrm{Unif}(0,1).$ Entonces

$$\hat{\mu}_U = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i, \qquad \hat{\mu}_e = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K e^{u_i}, \qquad \widehat{m} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K u_i e^{u_i}.$$

Estimador por identidad de momentos:

$$\widehat{Cov}^{(MC)} = \widehat{m} - \widehat{\mu}_U\,\widehat{\mu}_e$$

```
[119]: def valor_esperado_1(u):
    return u * np.exp(u)
```

[120]: montecarlo

[120]: np.float64(0.1406986786630252)

[121]: 1 - 1/2*(np.e -1)

[121]: 0.14085908577047745

Para variables aleatorias uniformes U_1, U_2, \dots definir

$$N = \min \left\{ n : \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i > 1 \right\}.$$

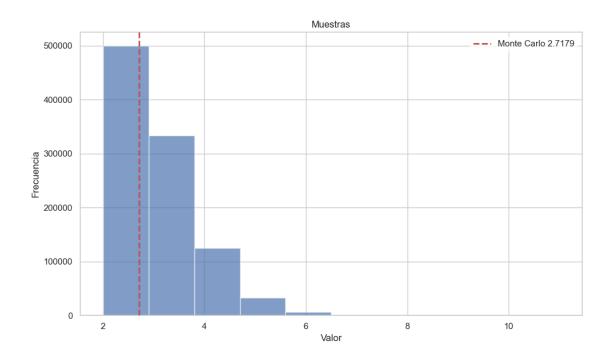
Estimar $\mathbb{E}[N]$ por simulación con: a) 100 valores, b) 1000 valores, c) 10000 valores, d) Discutir el valor esperado.

```
PSEUDOCÓDIGO - MINIMO_N(k)
total_contadores ← 0
PARA i ← 1 HASTA k HACER:
    suma ← 0
    contador ← 0
MIENTRAS suma < 1 HACER:
        contador ← contador + 1
        suma ← UNIFORME(0,1)
    total_contadores ← total_contadores + contador
RETORNAR total_contadores / k</pre>
```

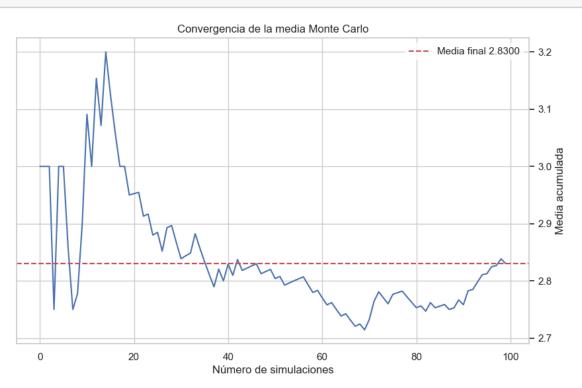
```
[123]: def minimo_N(k):
    lista_contadores = []
    for _ in range(k):
        suma = 0
        contador = 0
        while suma < 1:
            contador += 1
            suma += np.random.random()
        lista_contadores.append(contador)
    return lista_contadores</pre>
```

```
[142]: muestras = minimo_N(1000000)
montecarlo = np.mean(muestras)
```

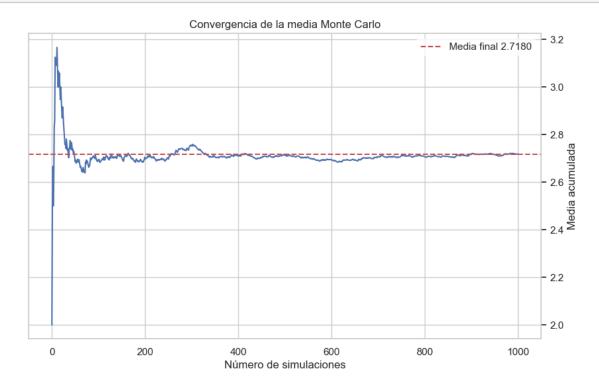
[151]: histograma(muestras, montecarlo, bins=10)



[138]: tlc(minimo_N(100))



[139]: tlc(minimo_N(1000))



[140]: tlc(minimo_N(10000))

