

Calculation of π by Monte-Carlo algorithm

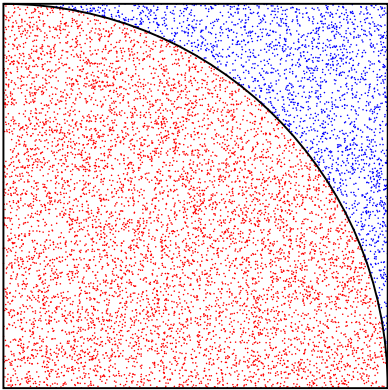
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n = 10000

x = random(fill(vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.8815335 0.7977784 0.6651829
0.2953373 0.184329 0.9738323 0.448848 0.4044005 0.3997995 0.8671214 0.7228449 0.2846159 0.5242558
0.0004758663 0.9974857 0.4574623 0.08322548 0.8563595 0.03470082 0.3026956 ... 0.9153]

y = random(fill(Vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(Vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.7608876 0.4550417 0.5076255
0.4827496 0.5171769 0.4588636 0.3735884 0.232175 0.251505 0.09061793 0.04239632 0.6901894
0.09934924 0.1348916 0.7329476 0.3553113 0.1951417 0.7389414 0.604645 0.439894 ... 0.2009293]

r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2) = [1.164496 0.9184298 0.8367508 0.5659251 0.5490438 1.076525 0.5839802 0.46631
0.4723287 0.8718436 0.7240871 0.7465706 0.5335864 0.1348925 1.237817 0.579239 0.2121479 1.131099
0.6056399 0.5339769 ... 0.9370948]

n_in = count(floor(r); 0; 1) = 7849, PI = (4 * n_in) / n = (4 * 7849) / 10000 = 3.1396
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