

Calculation of π by Monte-Carlo algorithm

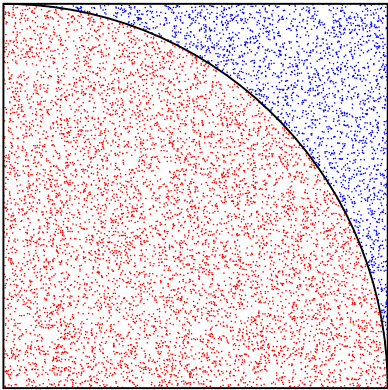
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n = 10000

r = random(fill(vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.001799367 0.8750261 0.2829606
0.1733978 0.5763774 0.2903022 0.3657439 0.5450284 0.6811521 0.129895 0.6017672 0.3065246 0.7190901
0.1435574 0.4793494 0.4363276 0.9358903 0.2292997 0.5298317 0.8569359 ... 0.4501879]

r = random(fill(Vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(Vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.4698551 0.403979 0.3578065
0.08098221 0.2013057 0.3727541 0.220038 0.3555691 0.9844405 0.3892044 0.5625908 0.6622651 0.6501075
0.4220525 0.9375995 0.5138136 0.8339162 0.2749179 0.04185187 0.5474062 ... 0.9424482]

r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2) = [0.4698586 0.9637789 0.4561713 0.1913764 0.6105202 0.4724627 0.4268318 0.6507575
1.197118 0.4103081 0.8237914 0.7297619 0.9693969 0.4457993 1.053028 0.6740817 1.253518 0.3579919
0.5314821 1.016854 ... 1.044451]

n_in = count(floor(r); 0; 1) = 7742, PI = (4 * n_in) / n = (4 * 7742) / 10000 = 3.0968
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