

Calculation of π by Monte-Carlo algorithm

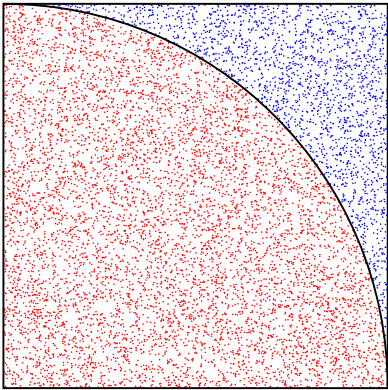
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n = 10000

r = random(fill(vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.796934 0.3428716 0.8387431
0.8144222 0.208082 0.9580367 0.235574 0.9640031 0.8439941 0.7286194 0.8198159 0.4949155 0.8513573
0.5243268 0.004840068 0.2672824 0.02825512 0.8103465 0.5666044 0.4332156 ... 0.04434482]

r = random(fill(Vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(Vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.692637 0.3152484 0.9603776
0.2372237 0.8257397 0.1262372 0.2408104 0.9619765 0.2079101 0.9574729 0.8109736 0.5249152 0.1995952
0.6665502 0.7679245 0.3873982 0.4064997 0.1041482 0.3927386 0.1914169 ... 0.735944]

r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2) = [1.055865 0.4657708 1.275075 0.848268 0.851554 0.9663178 0.336875 1.361874
0.8692254 1.203179 1.153159 0.7214411 0.8744412 0.8480612 0.7679398 0.4706561 0.4074805 0.8170118
0.6894086 0.4736204 ... 0.7372788]

n_in = count(floor(r); 0; 1) = 7920 , PI = (4 * n_in) / n = (4 * 7920) / 10000 = 3.168
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