

Calculation of π by Monte-Carlo algorithm

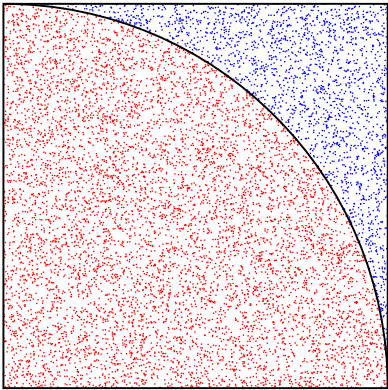
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n = 10000

r = random(fill(vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.9882515 0.6982182 0.03760643
0.1857159 0.4567316 0.7827297 0.04639334 0.2158546 0.183602 0.6674352 0.9997863 0.5006415 0.2710936
0.436829 0.2343034 0.4045 0.1483605 0.7862917 0.2631828 0.2915469 ... 0.8075436]

v = random(fill(Vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(Vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.9710967 0.521226 0.1175385
0.6798183 0.7955947 0.569588 0.5397672 0.3323671 0.6885513 0.3370292 0.4228953 0.2619703 0.6453309
0.1049927 0.9271668 0.9881129 0.5417095 0.6491377 0.958092 0.2898161 ... 0.7519289]

r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2) = [1.385522 0.8713124 0.123408 0.7047293 0.9173738 0.9680373 0.5417573 0.3963094
0.7126097 0.7477021 1.085547 0.5650402 0.6999597 0.4492694 0.956314 1.067702 0.5616582 1.019625
0.9935821 0.4110875 ... 1.103415]

n_in = count(floor(r); 0; 1) = 7922, PI = (4 * n_in) / n = (4 * 7922) / 10000 = 3.1688
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