

Calculation of π by Monte-Carlo algorithm

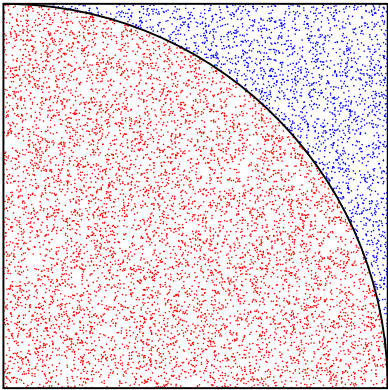
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n = 10000

r = random(fill(vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.742176 0.6508581 0.6605696
0.4676931 0.4043998 0.07013425 0.3354955 0.6740415 0.1928455 0.738402 0.2264924 0.9583731 0.7860559
0.8423899 0.682569 0.4437863 0.6225958 0.6052215 0.464681 0.9610078 ... 0.008128978]

r = random(fill(Vector_hp(n); 1)) = random(fill(Vector_hp(10000); 1)) = [0.252411 0.6218393 0.9869916
0.7059767 0.3959453 0.7679354 0.9081831 0.7795125 0.6866257 0.777726 0.9668872 0.513738 0.9697231
0.2164705 0.6545053 0.03312811 0.07900223 0.7108383 0.1505013 0.8923924 ... 0.4678099]

r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2) = [0.7839238 0.9001668 1.187647 0.8468412 0.565961 0.7711313 0.9681703 1.03052
0.713193 1.072425 0.9930607 1.087385 1.248298 0.8697587 0.9456626 0.4450211 0.6275882 0.9335867
0.4884456 1.31145 ... 0.4678806]

n_in = count(floor(r); 0; 1) = 7897, PI = (4 * n_in) / n = (4 * 7897) / 10000 = 3.1588
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