模擬與統計計算 HW2

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第一部分:利用蒙地卡羅模擬方法實作本題積分。

5.
$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{x+x^2} dx$$

程式碼實作:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import random
          from scipy import integrate
         import numpy as np
plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
         def function(x):
'''欲積分函式樣式:'''
               return np.exp(x + x^{**2})
         def Monte_Carlo(start,end,n):
                   "蒙地卡羅實作:
                    start 積分起始點
                    end 積分終點
                   n 次數
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              total = 0 #總和
               for i in range(n): #給n次積分範圍內隨機值
                    x = random.uniform(-2,2) #uniform random var in -2~2 total += function(x) #將隨機x所得到的output加入total
              return (total/n)*(end - start),(total/n) #回傳用蒙地卡羅方法所得到的積分面積以及高
         start 積分起始點
                    end 積分終點
               area,err = integrate.quad(function,start, end)
         def draw():
'''樂圖'''
               area_mon, height_mon = Monte_Carlo(-2,2,1000000)
               area = normal_integral(-2,2)
               x_diff = np.linspace(-2,2,1000)
              plt.plot(x_diff,[height_mon]*1000,color = 'green',label = 'Monte_Carlo: Area =' + str(area_mon))
plt.fill_between(x_diff,y1=height_mon,y2=0,where=(x_diff>=-2)&(x_diff<=2),facecolor='green',alpha=0.2)
plt.plot(x_diff,y,color = 'blue',label = 'e^(x^2+x): Aera =' + str(area))
plt.fill_between(x_diff,y1=y,y2=0,where=(x_diff>=-2)&(x_diff<=2),facecolor='blue',alpha=0.2)</pre>
               plt.legend()
plt.show()
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```

figure 1:程式碼

函式介紹:

function(): 欲積分函式

Monte_Carlo(): 蒙地卡羅方法實作

normal_integral():利用 python scipy 中的積分函式所得到的積分值

draw():製圖

結果:

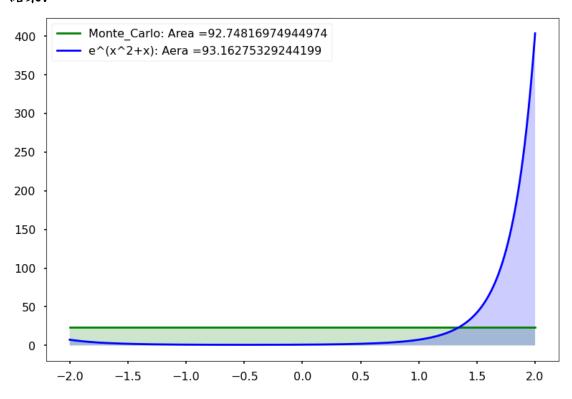


figure 2:X 軸為積分區間,Y 軸為高度(函式輸出值)

由結果可得知使用蒙地卡羅方法(N = 1000000)所得到的積分結果為 92.75 左右,而與使用一般積分方法所得到的值 93.16 相差不遠,此外我也測試了 $N=10 \cdot 100 \cdot 1000 \cdot 10000 \cdot 100000$ 所得到的結果,結果如下圖:

```
N = 10 251.0881794169133

N = 100 110.95237304295092

N = 1000 103.17949683063529

N = 10000 94.17968468523479

N = 100000 93.09687360625345
```

figure 3: 結果

由此亦可推測N越大會越接近理論值,亦符合大數法則。

第二部分:

12. For uniform (0, 1) random variables U_1, U_2, \ldots define

$$N = \text{Minimum} \left\{ n: \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i > 1 \right\}$$

That is, N is equal to the number of random numbers that must be summed to exceed 1.

- (a) Estimate E[N] by generating 100 values of N.
- (b) Estimate E[N] by generating 1000 values of N.
- (c) Estimate E[N] by generating 10,000 values of N.
- (d) What do you think is the value of E[N]?

程式碼實作:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import random
      import numpy as np
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      plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
      def sum_to_exceed_1(time):
          '''time 次數''
          N_list = [] #儲存每次需要的N次數
          for i in range(time):
              total = 0
              N = 0
              while(total <=1):#當total超過1則停止
                   total += random.uniform(0, 1) #uniform random var in 0~1
              N_list.append(N)
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          expect_value = sum(N_list)/time #期望值計算
          return expect_value
      def draw():
          '''製圖'''
          x_diff = range(100, 100000, 100)
          y = []
          for i in x_diff:
              y.append(sum_to_exceed_1(i))
          plt.plot(x_diff,y,label = 'E[N] by generating 100 to 100000 values of N')
          plt.legend()
          plt.show()
          print('E[N] by generating 100000 values of N: '+str(y[-1]))
      print(sum_to_exceed_1(100))
      print(sum_to_exceed_1(1000))
print(sum_to_exceed_1(10000))
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      print(sum_to_exceed_1(100000))
      draw()
```

figure 4程式碼

函式介紹:

sum_to_exceed_1():根據題意實作之函式

draw():製圖

根據題目回答問題:

(a)N=100: $\underline{2.74}$ (b)N=1000: $\underline{2.723}$ (c)N=10000: $\underline{2.7128}$

> 2.74 2.723 2.7128

figure 5:1. N=100 2. N=1000 3. N=10000

(d)為了更加準確,我另外製作了一張圖來觀察其收斂情況,由此圖得知其期望值大約為2.718左右。

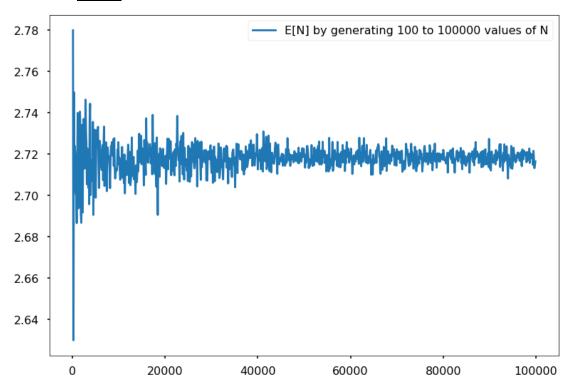


figure 6: X 軸為次數,Y 軸為期望值