## MATH 3800 F Assignment 3

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## Winter 2020

1. Use Simpson's Rule with 4 subintervals to approximate  $\int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx$  to 6 decimal places. Compare your result with the true value by calculating the simple error, ie |true-approx|.

```
4 subintervals thus h = \frac{1-0}{4} = 0.25 \Rightarrow x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.25, x_2 = 0.5, x_3 = 0.75, x_4 = 1
\int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx \simeq \frac{h}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{1+0^2} + 4 \frac{2}{1+0.25^2} + 2 \frac{2}{1+0.5^2} + 4 \frac{2}{1+0.75^2} + \frac{2}{1+1^2} \right] = 1.570784
True value of \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx = 2 * \arctan(1) - 2 * \arctan(0) = 1.570796
Error = |true - approx| = |1.570796 - 1.570784| = 0.000012
Very close to 0.
```

2. Use Gaussian Quadrature with 4 steps to approximate  $\int_0^1 \cos^2 x dx$  to 6 decimal places

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 \int_0^1 \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(t+1)) dt \simeq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^4 A_j \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(t_j+1)) = \frac{1}{2} [0.3478548451 \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(0.8611363116+1)) + 0.3478548451 \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(-0.8611363116+1)) + 0.6521451549 \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(0.3399810436+1)) + 0.6521451549 \cos^2 (\frac{1}{2}(-0.3399810436+1))] = 0.727324318763 \simeq 0.727324  True value of  \int_0^1 \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\cos(1)\sin(1)+1}{2} - \frac{\cos(0)\sin(0)+0}{2} = 0.727324   Error = |true - approx| = 0.727324 - 0.727324 = 0.  Excellent approximation.
```

3. Use Monte Carlo simulation to approximate the probability of three tails occurring when four fair coins are flipped. Do a sufficient number of trials to have a meaningful result.

Python 3 code:

```
[7] import random

total = 10000
three_tails = 0
for _ in range(total):
    coin1 = (random.getrandbits(1))
    coin2 = (random.getrandbits(1))
    coin3 = (random.getrandbits(1))
    coin4 = (random.getrandbits(1))
    if coin1 + coin2 + coin3 + coin4 == 3:
        three_tails += 1

print(three_tails / total)
```

□.2498

The true probability of 3 tails occurring in four fair coins is 4/16 and this simulation is very close to that value.

4. Given the loaded (unfair) dice probabilities below, use Monte Carlo simulation to simulate the results of ten rolls of the dice

$\operatorname{result}$	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	5	6
die 1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
die 2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.25

Python 3 code:

```
dist1 = (0.1, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1)
    dist2 = (0.3, 0.1, 0.2, 0.1, 0.05, 0.25)
    def roll(massDist):
        randRoll = random.random() # in [0,1]
        sum = 0
        result = 1
        for mass in massDist:
            sum += mass
            if randRoll < sum:
                return result
            result += 1
    rolls10 = 0
    for _ in range(total):
      for _ in range(10):
        rolls10 += roll(sampleMassDist1)
        rolls10 += roll(sampleMassDist2)
    print(rolls10 / total)
    69.4525
C→
```

The average result of throwing each of the dies 10 times is 69.4525.