

Monte Carlo Method

$$F_n = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)$$

Assume that we uniformly indep. draw a random sample from (a, b) , i.e. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots \sim U(a, b)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(F_n) &= \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(f(X_i)) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{n} n \cdot \int_a^b f(x) p(x) dx, \text{ w) } p(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Var}(F_n) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)\right) \\ &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(X_i)}{p(X_i)}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} n \text{Var}\left(\frac{f(X)}{p(X)}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}\left(\frac{f(X)}{p(X)}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0. \end{aligned}$$

• Let $\hat{I} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(X_i)}{p(X_i)}$

Assume that we randomly sample $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ iid. with $p(x)$,

We have $\text{Var}(\hat{I}) \rightarrow 0$ and $E(\hat{I}) = I$

i.e. $\hat{I} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} I$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Also, $|\hat{I} - I| = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$

Note Quadract, 梯形形 $|\hat{I}_T - I| = O(n^{-2})$

Simpson $|\hat{I}_S - I| = O(n^{-4})$

How to choose $p(x)$?

The Best is $p(x) \propto f(x)$ i.e. $\frac{f(x)}{p(x)} = c$, for $c = \text{constant}$

Since $\text{Var}\left(\frac{f(x)}{p(x)}\right) = \text{Var}(c) = 0$

But, the problem coming soon,

How to generate $X \sim p(x)$?

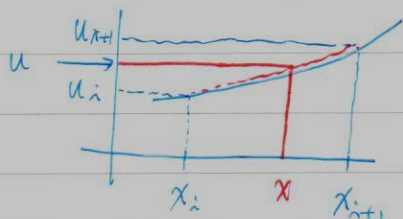
If F^{-1} is not available, but F is either available or can be approx.

Consider grid point x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k

Evaluate $u_1 = F(x_1), \dots, u_k = F(x_k)$

Sample $U \sim U(0, 1)$, Find index i s.t. $u_i \leq U \leq u_{i+1}$

Then $X = \frac{u_{i+1} - U}{u_{i+1} - u_i} x_i + \frac{U - u_i}{u_{i+1} - u_i} x_{i+1}$



$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{3} t^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$F^{-1}(u) = x$$

$$X = F^{-1}(U) \sim p_2(x)$$