重要抽样法的思路是,对被积函数做变换使其在积分区间内的起伏变小 对被积函数做如下变换

$$\int_{0} 1f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}g(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}dG(x)$$

取形状和f(x)相似的g(x)可以使f(x)/g(x)在积分区域内起伏很小,从而减小误差由于变换后随机点不再均匀分布而是按分布函数G(x)分布,所以选取g(x)时还要注意随机数是否容易产生

计算积分 $I=\int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx$ 先将积分区域变换到[0,1]区间,计算最终结果时再恢复 原始蒙特卡洛方法

```
In [1]:

1 import numpy as np
from numpy.random import default_rng
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 rng = default_rng()

In [2]:

1 # 变换后的被积函数
def integrand(x):
    return np. sin(np. pi*x)**2
```

```
1 N = 10**6
2 X = rng.random(N)
3 Y = integrand(X)
4 I = np.pi*sum(Y)/N
5 print(f"结果: {I}")
6 I0 = np.pi/2
7 print(f"误差: {abs(I0-I)/I0:.4%}")
```

结果: 1.5711919242634096

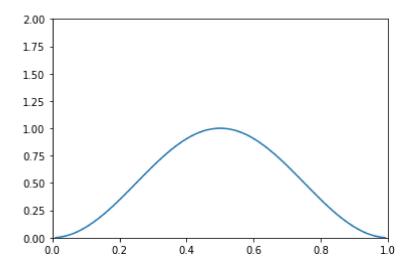
误差: 0.0252%

重要抽样法

积分区域内被积函数的形状如下

In [4]: ▶

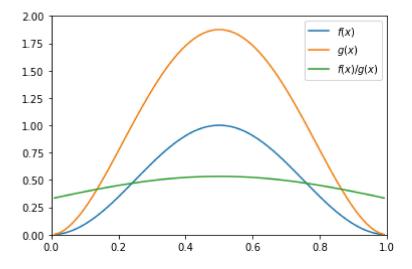
```
1  x = np.linspace(0.01, 0.99, 99)
2  f = integrand(x)
3  plt.plot(x, f)
4  plt.xlim((0,1))
5  plt.ylim((0,2))
6  plt.show()
```



f(x)有3处导数为0,据此可以构建一个形状相似的四次函数作为g(x),g(x)的抽样可以通过舍选法完成 取 $g(x)=30(-x^2+x)^2$

In [5]:

```
1  g = 30*(-x**2+x)**2
2  plt.plot(x, f, label="$f(x)$")
3  plt.plot(x, g, label="$g(x)$")
4  plt.plot(x, f/g, label="$f(x)/g(x)$")
5  plt.legend(loc='upper right')
6  plt.xlim((0,1))
7  plt.ylim((0,2))
8  plt.show()
```



经过变换后,被积函数的起伏减小了

```
In [6]:
```

```
1 # 用舍选法进行抽样
2 def sample_g():
    xi_1, xi_2 = rng.random(2)
    while (-xi_1**2+xi_1)**2*4 < xi_2:
        xi_1, xi_2 = rng.random(2)
        return xi_1
7 X = np.array([sample_g() for _ in range(N)])
```

In [7]:

```
1 # 计算积分的估计值

2 Y = (integrand(X)/(30*((-X**2+X)**2)))

3 I = np. pi*sum(Y)/N

4 print(f"结果: {I}")

5 I0 = np. pi/2

6 print(f"误差: {abs(I0-I)/I0:.4%}")
```

结果: 1.5710225328213605

误差: 0.0144%