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M2CHPS

UQ Project Part I and II

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Chapter 1

Part I

We have to solve an uncertainty quantification problem, in which we have 5 input random parameters. We have to calculate the forces, Force 1 and Force 2, which are the forces when no current is supplied and with current respectively. In part 1.1 we have to calculate the outputs taking 1 random variable at a time and keeping the rest 4 to be their nomial values. We present the tables for 3 samples with their mean and calculate the convergence factor for first sample. Histogram plots for 10,000 samples are also shown for each calculation. In part I.II we take all 5 input parameters to be random simultaneously. Both Gaussian and uniform distribution is considered for the case of Part I.

1.1 Part I.I

In this section we start with the algorithm of Crude Monte Carlo algorithm which is used to calculate the output parameters. Then we present the tables of obtained results and histograms of Force 1 and Force 2. At last, we end the section with answer to all the questions posed in the project.

1.1.1 Algorithm

Crude Monte Carlo is the method used to calculate the output for random input parameters.

The algorithm of the method is as shown: Here j is the number of random input parameters and R is the number of samples generated for each random input parameter.

Crude Monte Carlo algorithm can be summarized in three major steps, which is generating

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{start} \\ \mathbf{for} \ param \leftarrow 1 \ \mathbf{to} \ j \ \mathbf{by} \ 1 \ \mathbf{do} \\ \mid \mathbf{for} \ samples \leftarrow 1 \ \mathbf{to} \ R \ \mathbf{by} \ 1 \ \mathbf{do} \\ \mid \mathbf{Generate} \ \mathbf{a} \ \mathrm{sample} \ \mathrm{from} \ \mathrm{required} \ \mathrm{distribution} \\ \mid \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{Calculate} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{random} \ \mathrm{samples} \ \mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{model} \ \mathrm{to} \ \mathrm{obtain} \ \mathrm{output} \ \mathrm{y} \\ \mathbf{Calculation} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{mean} \ \mathrm{and} \ \mathrm{variance} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{y} \ \mathrm{for} \ \mathrm{post-processing} \\ \mathrm{end} \end{array}
```

random samples from the required distribution for the uncertain input parameters. Then calculating the output by using the physical model which is provided. Then for the post processing of the solution or the analysis of the solution, its mean, standard deviation etc. could be studied.

1.1.2 Results

In this section we present the tables and histogram plots for the analysis of the method. Three Samples are taken for each case. Each table includes a caption, which means only that parameter is taken to be random in that case and rest 4 have their nominal values. The caption also entails if the distribution taken is normal or uniform. Histogram plots are shown for R=10000.

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	145.47228	151.23681	147.55152	2.17419
100	146.73397	148.59867	147.01965	0.74390
1000	147.89310	147.68017	147.43228	0.26031
10,000	147.47139	147.49201	147.47244	0.07969
1,00,000	147.45406	147.44603	147.44131	0.02517
10,00,000	147.42910	147.43368	147.43796	0.00756
50,00,000	147.4316	147.43480	147.43517	0.00356

Table 1.1: RV - e; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.96417	1.91396	1.27325	0.27242
100	1.043177	1.00587	1.11226	0.09865
1000	1.22213	1.14342	1.10148	0.03429
10,000	1.15112	1.16686	1.15573	0.01069
1,00,000	1.14974	1.15100	1.15583	0.00341
10,00,000	1.15180	1.149322	1.15175	0.00107
50,00,000	1.15120	1.5156	1.15143	0.00048

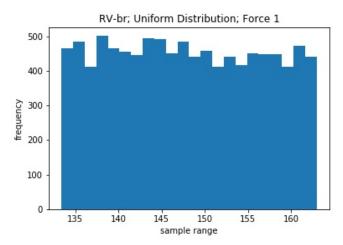
Table 1.2: RV - e; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	145.18426	145.55145	147.33387	2.73762
100	147.60098	147.19140	147.77953	0.85740
1000	147.66448	147.60475	148.126120	0.27413
10,000	148.05517	148.0153	147.91236	0.08573
1,00,000	147.94739	147.94933	147.91914	0.02698
10,00,000	147.93912	147.9414	147.92255	0.00853
50,00,000	147.93155	147.92565	147.92397	0.00381

Table 1.3: RV - br; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.14256	0.14916	0.17814	0.22401
100	0.13515	0.10507	0.12475	0.01150
1000	0.11794	0.12011	0.012696	0.00340
10,000	0.12457	0.12436	0.00110	0.12263
1,00,000	0.12288	0.12327	0.12336	0.00034
10,00,000	0.12326	0.12325	0.12333	0.00011
50,00,000	0.12334	0.12343	0.12337	4.9e-5

Table 1.4: RV - br; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

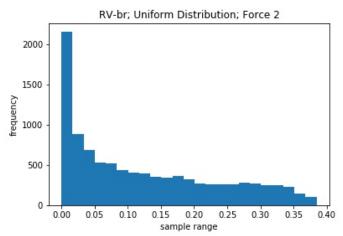
Figure 1.1: RV-br; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	151.51356	133.01096	141.68261	6.4e-06
100	149.97327	149.06359	153.85526	2.3e-06
1000	149.87101	150.81055	150.74356	7.3e-07
10,000	150.50391	149.84744	149.47618	0.21620
1,00,000	150.04085	150.02993	150.13318	0.06780
10,00,000	150.04450	150.03806	150.06047	0.02146
50,00,000	150.09024	150.07137	150.06776	0.00960

Table 1.5: RV - ep; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00016	0.00014	0.00015	6.4e-06
100	0.00016	0.00015	0.00016	2.3e-06
1000	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	7.3e-07
10,000	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	2.3e-07
1,00,000	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	7.2e-08
10,00,000	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	2.3e-08
50,00,000	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	1.03e-08

Table 1.6: RV - ep; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

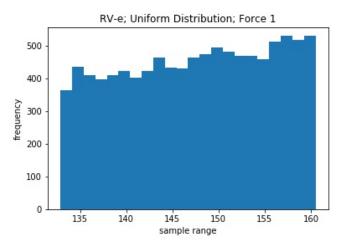
Figure 1.2: RV-br; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.79844	147.80413	147.97000	0.13644
100	147.79795	147.79928	147.80432	0.00514
1000	147.80081	147.80129	147.80479	0.00181
10,000	147.80235	147.80225	147.80179	0.00057
1,00,000	147.80270	147.80305	147.80264	0.00018
10,00,000	147.80266	147.80276	147.80256	5.7e-05
50,00,000	147.80277	147.80280	147.80281	2.5e-05

Table 1.7: RV - haim; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00021	0.00024	0.00038	4.2e-05
100	0.00024	0.00024	0.00022	2.0e-05
1000	0.00023	0.00022	0.00021	6.5e-06
10,000	0.00022	0.00022	0.00022	2.0e-06
1,00,000	0.00022	0.00022	0.00022	6.5e-07
10,00,000	0.00022	0.00022	0.00022	2.0e-07
50,00,000	0.00022	0.00022	0.00022	9.2e-08

Table 1.8: RV - haim; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

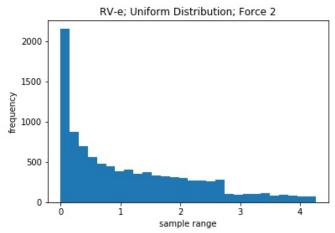
Figure 1.3: RV-e; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	064506	0.43102	0.33597	0.31095
100	0.49882	0.52190	0.50459	0.04512
1000	0.49753	0.57332	0.50359	0.01397
10000	0.49069	0.49379	0.49120	0.0044
1,00,000	0.49377	0.49452	0.49457	0.00140
10,00,000	0.49398	0.49371	0.49377	0.00044
50,00,000	0.49420	0.49372	0.49403	0.00019

Table 1.9: RV - current; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.77827	147.72617	147.87282	0.09817
100	147.79063	147.81671	147.81825	0.03101
1000	147.80976	147.80493	147.83023	0.00883
10,000	147.80691	147.80495	147.80501	0.00296
1,00,000	147.80531	147.80487	147.80422	0.00093
10,00,000	147.80425	147.8043	147.80453	0.00029
50,00,000	147.80451	147.80467	147.80459	0.00013

Table 1.10: RV - br; Normal Distribution; Force 1



Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

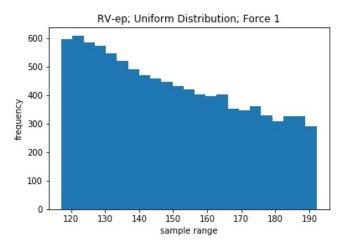
Figure 1.4: RV-e; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00035	0.00039	0.00037	0.00011
100	0.00033	0.00029	0.00027	3.90e-05
1000	0.00028	0.00029	0.00027	1.08e-05
10000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	3.60e-06
100000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	1.10e-06
1000000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	3.70e-07
5000000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	1.60e-07

Table 1.11: RV - br; Normal Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.80432	147.80442	147.80456	9.80e-05
100	147.80432	147.80432	147.80432	3.10e-05
1000	147.80431	147.80442	147.80487	1.00e-05
10000	147.80442	147.80441	147.80443	3.40e-06
100000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	1.00e-06
1000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	3.40e-07
5000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	1.50e-07

Table 1.12: RV - e; Normal Distribution; Force 1



Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

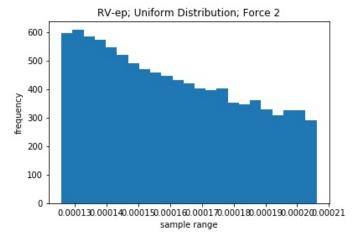
Figure 1.5: RV-ep; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.30e-07
100	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.00e-07
1000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.50e-08
10000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.10e-08
100000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.60e-09
1000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.10e-09
5000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	5.17e-10

Table 1.13: RV - e; Normal Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.80446	147.80451	147.80467	6.20 e-05
100	147.80441	147.8044	147.80443	2.60e-05
1000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	7.60e-06
10000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	2.40e-06
100000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	7.60e-07
1000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	2.40e-07
5000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	1.00e-07

Table 1.14: RV - ep; Normal Distribution; Force 1



Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

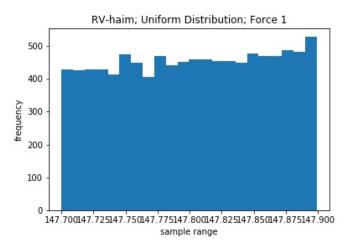
Figure 1.6: RV-ep; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	6.70e-11
100	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	2.80e-11
1000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	8.20e-12
10000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	2.60e-12
100000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	8.19e-13
1000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	2.59e-13
5000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.16e-13

Table 1.15: RV - ep; Normal Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.80446	147.80451	147.80467	5.16e-05
100	147.80441	147.8044	147.80443	1.70e-06
1000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	5.16e-07
10000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	1.60e-07
100000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	5.20e-08
1000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	1.60e-08
5000000	147.80442	147.80442	147.80442	7.30e-09

Table 1.16: RV - haim; Normal Distribution; Force 1



Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

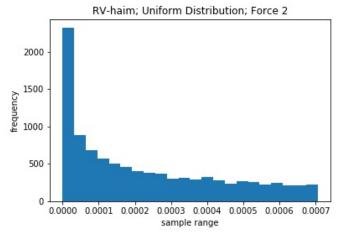
Figure 1.7: RV-haim; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.70e-08
100	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	5.80e-09
1000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.70e-09
10000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	5.50e-10
100000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.70e-10
1000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	5.50e-11
5000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	2.40e-11

Table 1.17: RV - haim; Normal Distribution; Force 2

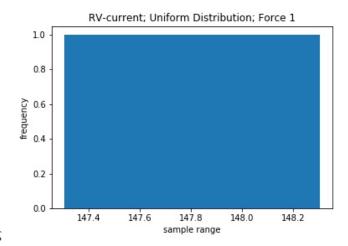
R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.70e-07
100	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.90e-08
1000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.20e-08
10000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.80e-09
100000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.20e-09
1000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	3.90e-10
5000000	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	1.70e-10

Table 1.18: RV - current; Normal Distribution; Force 2



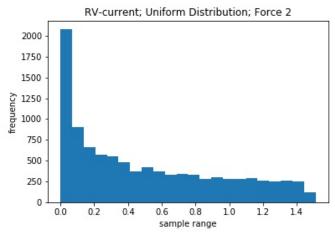
Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.8: RV-haim; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



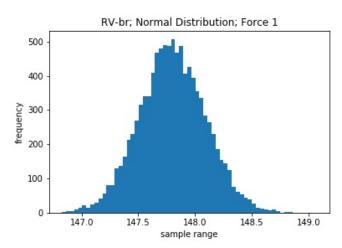
Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.9: RV-current; Uniform Distribution; Force 1



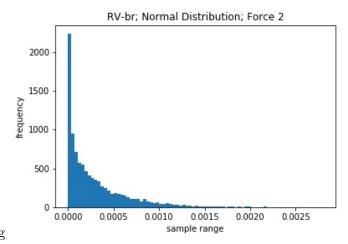
Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.10: RV-current; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



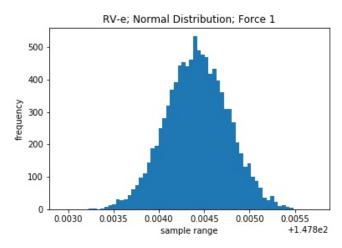
Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.11: RV-br; Normal Distribution; Force 1



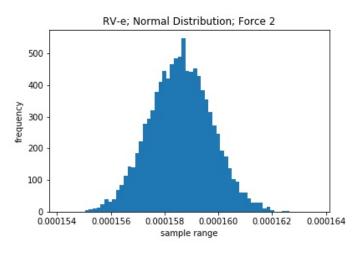
Normal Distribution; Force $2.\mathrm{jpg}$

Figure 1.12: RV-br; Normal Distribution; Force 2



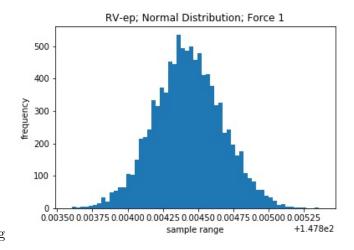
Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.13: RV-e; Normal Distribution; Force 1



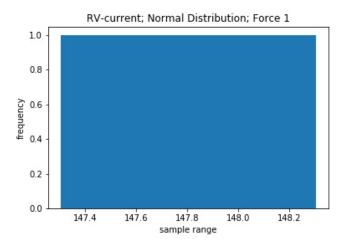
Normal Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.14: RV-e; Normal Distribution; Force 2



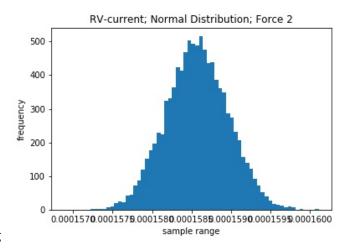
Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.15: RV-ep; Normal Distribution; Force 1



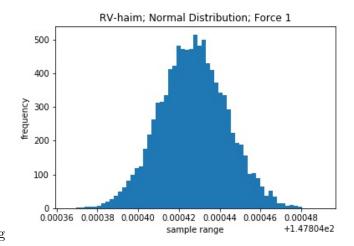
Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.16: RV-current; Normal Distribution; Force 1



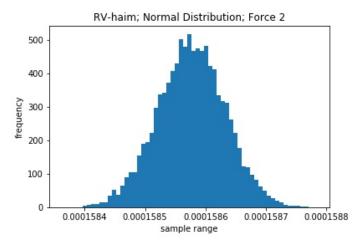
Normal Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.17: RV-current; Normal Distribution; Force 2



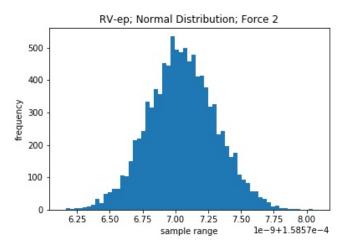
Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.18: RV-haim; Normal Distribution; Force 1



Normal Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.19: RV-haim; Normal Distribution; Force 2



Normal Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.20: RV-ep; Normal Distribution; Force 2

1.1.3 Is there an Influence on the PDF

Yes, there is an influence of the PDF choosen on the outputs. The influence is that normal distribution achieves the same answer on very small number of samples, which uniforml distribution achieves for a very large number of samples. This also confirms the central limit theorem.

1.1.4 Which value seems to be most influent on force 1 and force 2

The RV ep seems most influent on force 1 and the RV e seems most influent on force 2. We reached on this inference by observing the difference between the saturation mean values obtained by considering each RV alone and the actual values of force 1 and force 2 of no randomness would have been there.

1.2 Part I.II

In this part we show the results obtained when all the input parameters are taken to be random. We show 4 tables showing the results and corresponding histogram plots of the forces.

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	151.99065	160.32926	140.91721	7.36256
100	150.35774	151.69125	150.83038	2.43098
1000	150.70704	149.86041	150.0672	0.75865
10000	149.52385	149.79439	150.03615	0.24487
100000	149.92523	149.83358	149.93442	0.07736
1000000	149.80654	149.84531	149.81789	0.02443
5000000	149.83306	149.82605	149.83545	0.01093

Table 1.19: RV - All 5; Uniform Distribution; Force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	1.0232	1.27794	1.57816	0.39844
100	1.82531	1.89108	1.65273	0.21315
1000	1.78409	1.97474	1.72091	0.06984
10000	1.77449	1.80182	1.80257	0.02177
100000	1.80677	1.79424	1.80913	0.00702
1000000	1.80056	1.80678	1.80138	0.00221
5000000	1.80093	1.80228	1.80312	0.00099

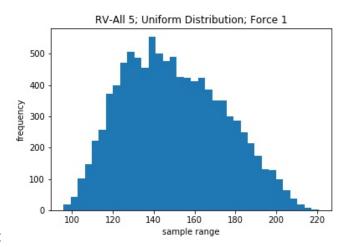
Table 1.20: RV - All 5; Uniform Distribution; Force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	147.71888	147.72987	147.83896	0.07656
100	147.73095	147.85299	147.82279	0.0285
1000	147.79485	147.80893	147.8025	0.00952
10000	147.80043	147.80412	147.80718	0.003
100000	147.80289	147.8065	147.80638	0.00093
1000000	147.80473	147.80499	147.80469	0.00029
5000000	147.8043	147.80453	147.80476	0.00013

Table 1.21: RV - All 5; Normal Distribution; Force 1

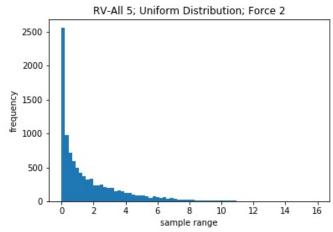
R	S1	S2	S3	sigma/R
10	0.00035	0.0002	0.00027	0.00013
100	0.00038	0.00026	0.00028	3.90E-05
1000	0.00032	0.00029	0.0003	1.20E-05
10000	0.00031	0.0003	0.0003	3.80E-06
100000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	1.10E-06
1000000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	3.70E-07
5000000	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	1.60E-07

Table 1.22: RV - All 5; Normal Distribution; Force 2



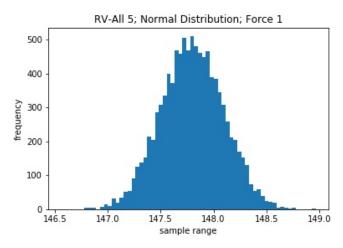
5; Uniform Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.21: RV-All 5; Uniform Distribution; Force 1



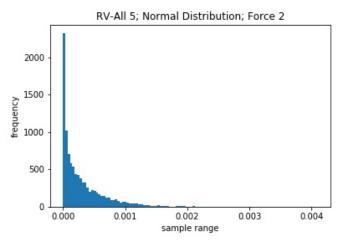
5; Uniform Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.22: RV-All 5; Uniform Distribution; Force 2



5; Normal Distribution; Force 1.jpg

Figure 1.23: RV-All 5; Normal Distribution; Force 1



5; Normal Distribution; Force 2.jpg

Figure 1.24: RV-All 5; Normal Distribution; Force 2

1.2.1 Comparison with case 1

The comparison with case 1 clearly shows that the uncertainty in the final solution is lot more in case II than in case I. The values obtained in case I are very close to the determinitic case as compared to the case II.

1.2.2 Comment on convergence speed when increasing RV from 1 to 5

The convergence speed has no effect because of the increase in number of random variables. This is a very special property of the Crude Monte Carlo method, that its convergence is not affected whether we are considering thousands of RV or only one RV. However, the convergence is pretty slow. Due to which interest to learn other methods inspired from Monte Carlo are studied.

Chapter 2

Part 2

In this part we have to calculate the probabilities that F1 is lower than 120; F2 is greater than 10 and both.

We will consider three cases. One taking only ep as RV and taking nominal values of other 4 RVs. ep is taken because it is most infuential on force 1 in part 1. Table 2.1 to 2.3 shows the results for this case with three samples.

Secondly, we take only e as RV and other 4 as nominal values. we have taken e because it is most influential for force 2 from previous part. This is illustrated in table 2.4 to 2.6.

Lastly, we consider all input random variables (5), Last three tables have answer to this case.

Algorithm to calculate probability is as follows:

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{start} \\ \mathbf{N} = 0 \\ \mathbf{for} \ i \leftarrow 1 \ \mathbf{to} \ R \ \mathbf{by} \ 1 \ \mathbf{do} \\ & | \ \mathbf{if} \ \textit{Force condition satisfied then} \\ & | \ \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{N} + 1; \\ & | \ \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{prob} = \mathbf{N}/\mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{end} \end{array}
```

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0	0	0	0
100	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.02861
1000	0.058	0.062	0.061	0.00739
10000	0.0526	0.0524	0.0541	0.00223
100000	0.05474	0.05367	0.05282	0.00071
1000000	0.05314	0.05347	0.05321	0.00022
5000000	0.05326	0.05324	0.05323	0.0001

Table 2.1: ep as random force 1

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0
1000	0	0	0	0
10000	0	0	0	0
100000	0	0	0	0
1000000	0	0	0	0
5000000	0	0	0	0

Table 2.2: ep as random force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0	0	0	0
100	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.02861
1000	0.058	0.062	0.061	0.00739
10000	0.0526	0.0524	0.0541	0.00223
100000	0.05474	0.05367	0.05282	0.00071
1000000	0.05314	0.05347	0.05321	0.00022
5000000	0.05326	0.05324	0.05323	0.0001

Table 2.3: ep as random force 1 or force 2 $\,$

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0
1000	0	0	0	0
10000	0	0	0	0
100000	0	0	0	0
1000000	0	0	0	0
5000000	0	0	0	0

Table 2.4: e as random force 1

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	R)
10 0 0 0	
100 0 0 0	
1000 0 0 0	
10000 0 0 0	
100000 0 0 0 0	
1000000 0 0 0 0	
5000000 0 0 0 0	

Table 2.5: e as random force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0
1000	0	0	0	0
10000	0	0	0	0
100000	0	0	0	0
1000000	0	0	0	0
5000000	0	0	0	0

Table 2.6: e as random force 1 or force 2

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0.5	0.1	0	0.15811
100	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.03128
1000	0.123	0.115	0.108	0.01038
10000	0.103	0.105	0.1065	0.00303
100000	0.11271	0.1104	0.1117	0.001
1000000	0.11109	0.11065	0.11116	0.00031
5000000	0.11115	0.11111	0.11111	0.00014

Table 2.7: all parameters are random force1

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0.1	0	0	0.09486
100	0.02	0	0.01	0.014
1000	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.00223
10000	0.0091	0.0105	0.0093	0.00094
100000	0.00956	0.00929	0.0096	0.0003
1000000	0.00929	0.00922	0.00942	9.50E-05
5000000	0.00918	0.0092	0.00923	4.20E-05

Table 2.8: all parameters are random force2

R	S1	S2	S3	$\operatorname{sqrt}((p)(1-p)/R)$
10	0.5	0.1	0	0.15811
100	0.12	0.13	0.1	0.03249
1000	0.128	0.121	0.112	0.01564
10000	0.1112	0.1145	0.115	0.00314
100000	0.12107	0.11875	0.12018	0.00103
1000000	0.11937	0.11876	0.11948	0.00102
5000000	0.11955	0.1193	0.11931	0.00014

Table 2.9: all parameters are random force 1 or force $2\,$