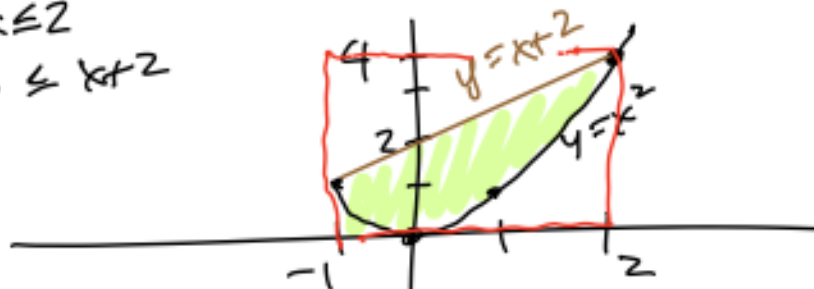


Another Monte Carlo Example.

Estimate $\int_{-1}^2 \int_{x^2}^{x+2} e^{-x^2+y} dy dx.$

Region of integration $\int_{x=-1}^2 \left(\int_{y=x^2}^{x+2} e^{-x^2+y} dy \right) dx$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$
$$x^2 \leq y \leq x+2$$



We will choose random

$$x \text{ in } [-1, 2]$$

$$y \text{ in } [0, 4]$$

② Check if $x^2 \leq y$ and $y \leq x+2$

③ If so, evaluate $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2+y}$ on the point, add to sum.

Do this
a lot.

→ (Take avg of 2B's.)

• Area of Region $\rightarrow \approx$ integral

$$\text{integral} \approx \frac{\text{sum}}{N} \cdot (\text{area}).$$

$N \leftarrow$ # pts inside region



$$\text{Area} = \int_{-1}^2 (x+2) - x^2 dx$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= 2 + 4 - \frac{8}{3}$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 6 - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{4.5}$$

SageMath $\rightarrow$ calculate use
random #s -

We got with $N = 1,000,000$

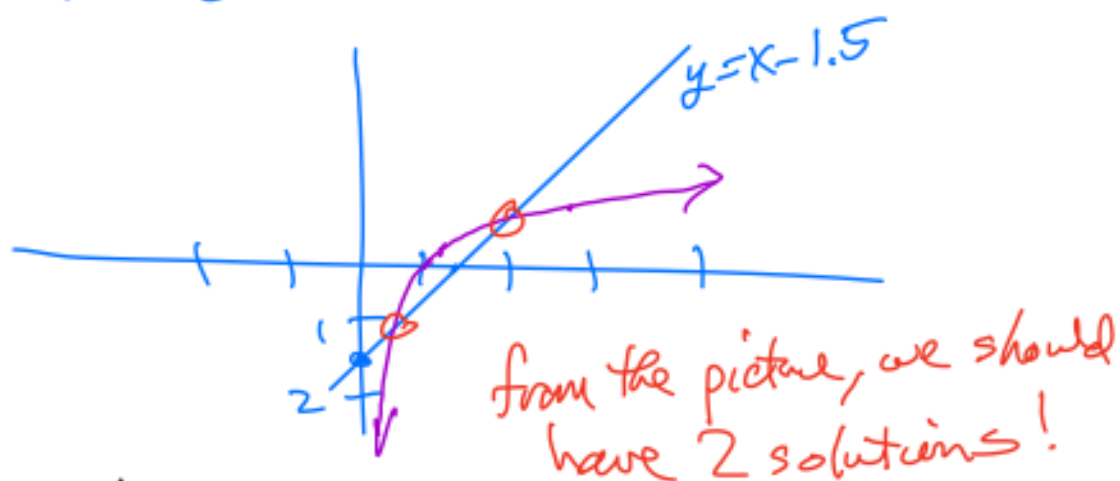
Integral ≈ 13.2295
(actually $13.247 \dots$)

New topic

Solving equations using
numerical methods.

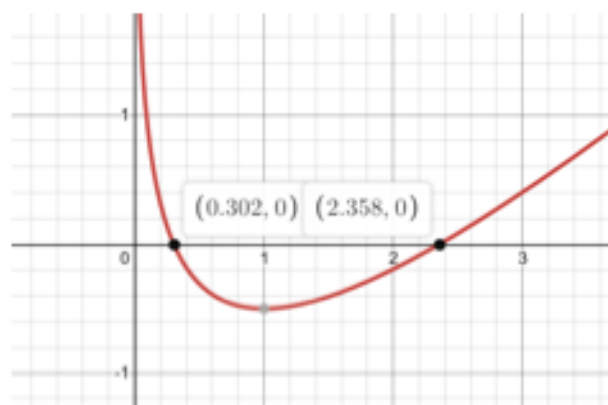
Examp: Solve the equation
 $x - 1.5 = \ln(x)$.

Looking at the graph



Using ordinary algebraic methods, we can't solve for them,

- ① Convert to solving for roots (zeros) of the function $f(x) = x - 1.5 - \ln(x)$
- ② To solve, we just need to find out where the function is zero.



How can we solve for the zeros?
There are many different algorithms.

Simplest: Method of bisection.

Let's try to find the first root.

Guess 1 zero of $f(x) = x - 1.5 - \ln(x)$
between $x = \frac{1}{4}$ & $x = 1$.

check $f(\frac{1}{4}) = \dots > 0$

$f(1) = \dots < 0$

$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = 1$

next guess: Try $c = \frac{5}{8} = \frac{a+b}{2}$.

if $\begin{cases} c=0, \text{ done} \\ c > 0, \text{ change } a \text{ to } c, \text{ go again.} \\ c < 0, \text{ change } b \text{ to } c, \text{ go again.} \end{cases}$

Keep doing that - get smaller & smaller interval where the zero is located



} idea.