

# Classes Program Example

(Zylob 25.23)

Write a program to play an automated dice game (using the provided GVDie class). The player rolls both dice, and either wins one credit, loses one credit, or sets a goal for future rolls. The current round ends when player either loses or wins a credit. The game ends when the player reaches zero credits.

Step 0: Look at the provided class, GVDie, and the initial code template.

Class GVDie:

```
def __init__(self):
```

```
    self.value = None
```

← null pointer to  
an object.

← so, an int !!

```
def roll(self):
```

```
    self.value = random.randint(1,6)
```

```
def get_value:
```

```
    return self.value
```

```
def compare_to(self, d):
```

```
    return self.value == d.value
```

T/F Boolean

```
import random
```

```
import gvdie
```

```
seed = int(input())
```

( gvdie.py  
↓

defines  
GVDie class)

random, seed (int(seed)) L defines the particular sequence of random #'s

Credits = int(input())

↖ # of lives

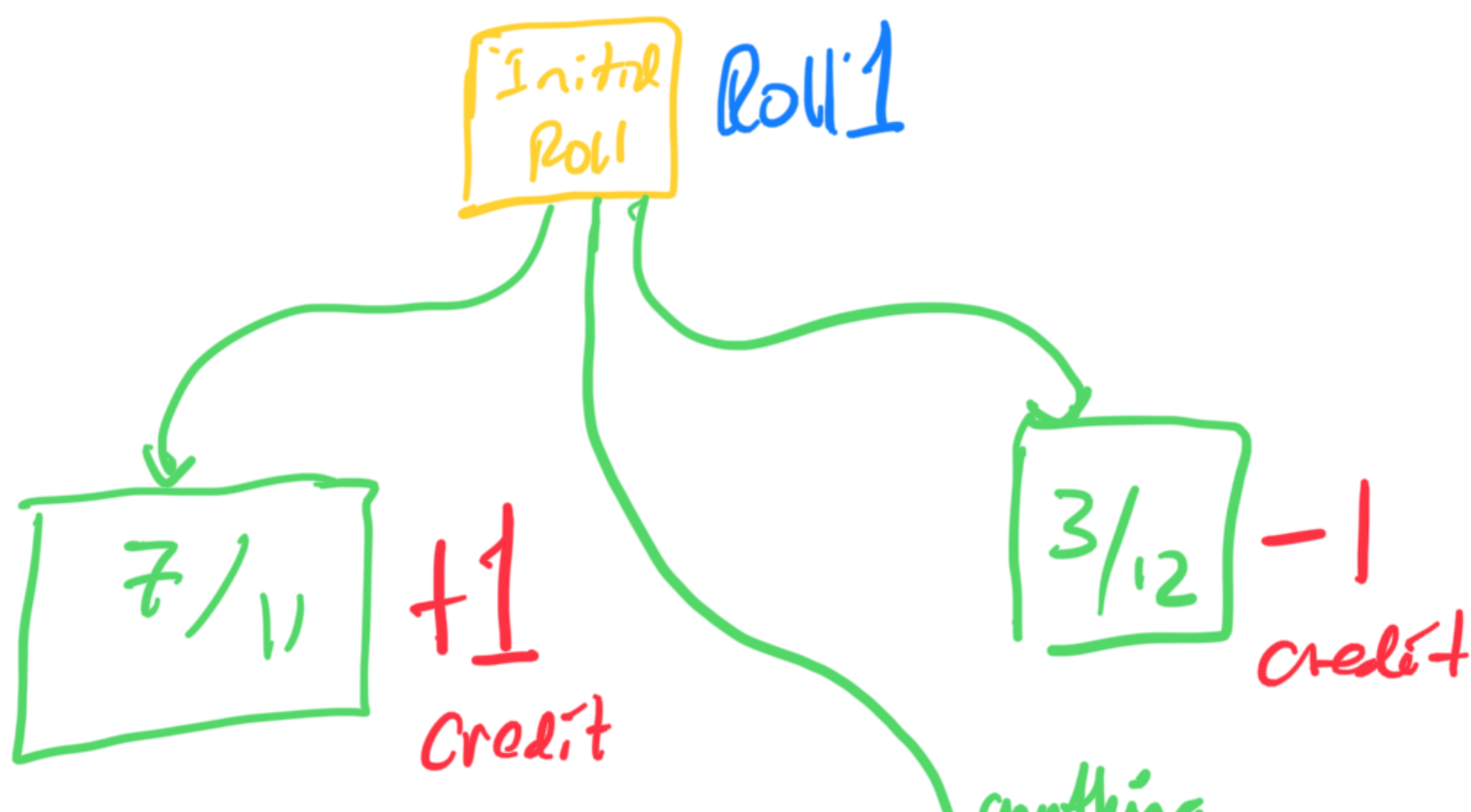
Step 1a:

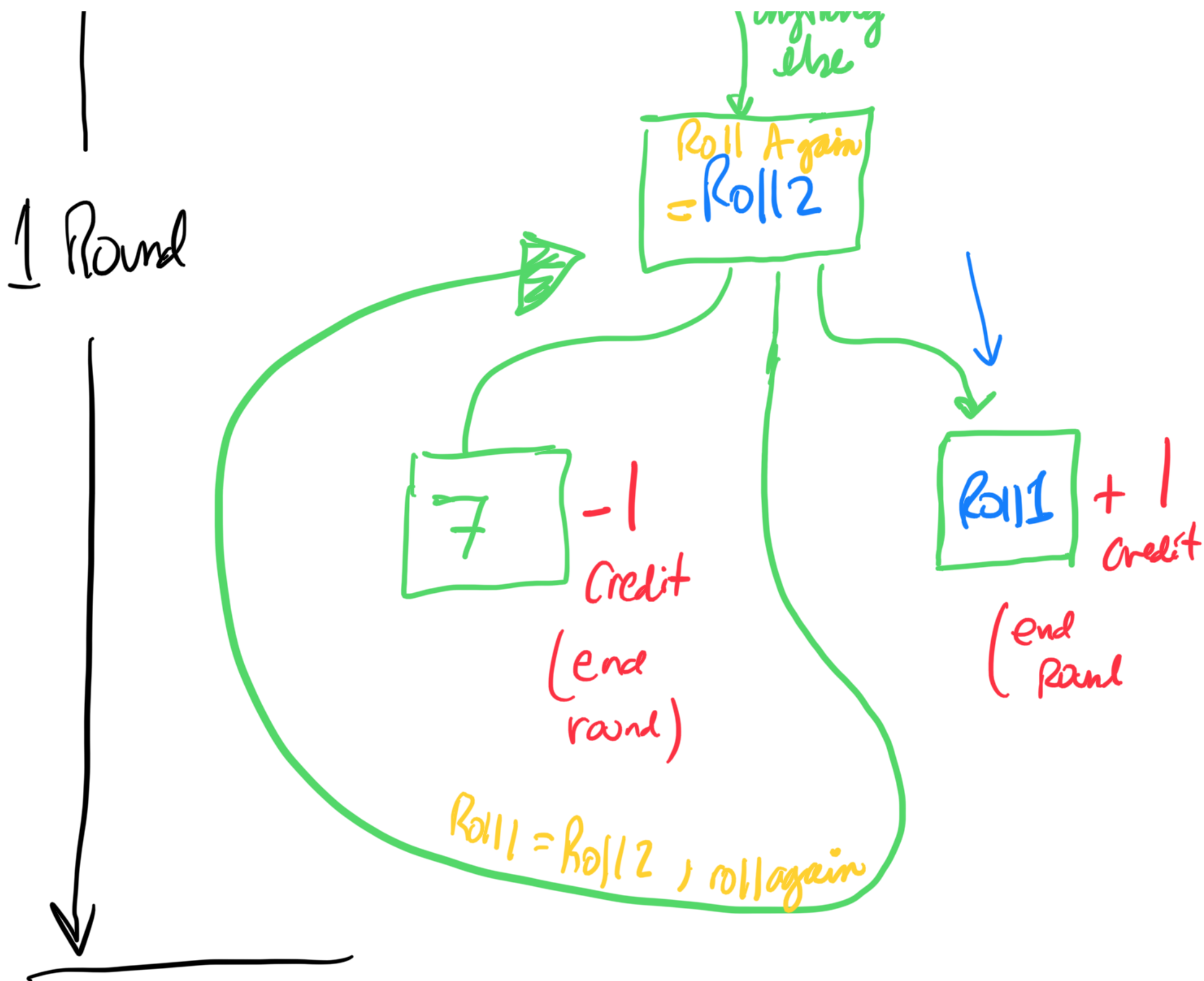
(i) create two GVDie objects

(ii) initialize rounds & goal = -1

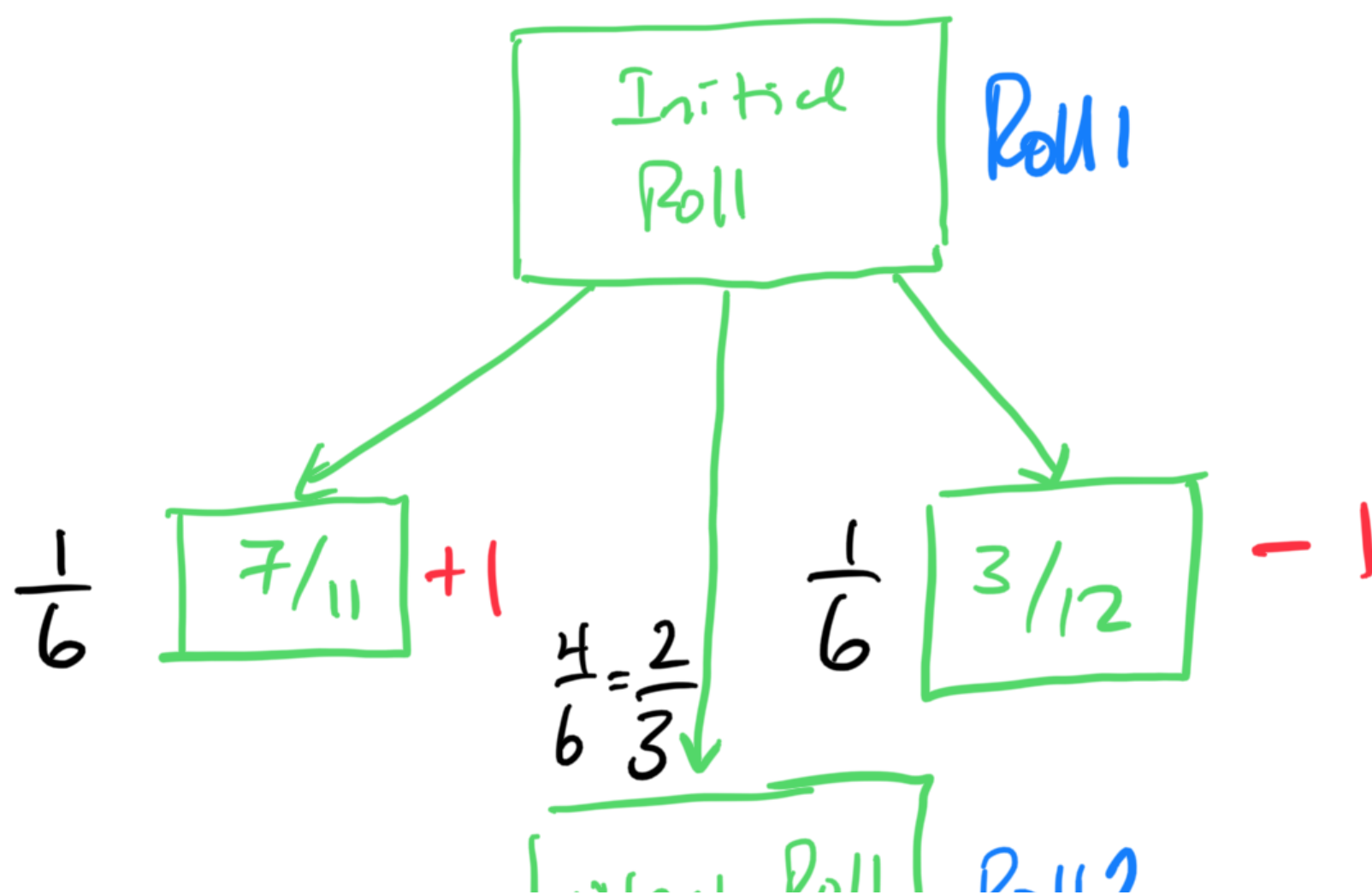
(iii) begin the main loop

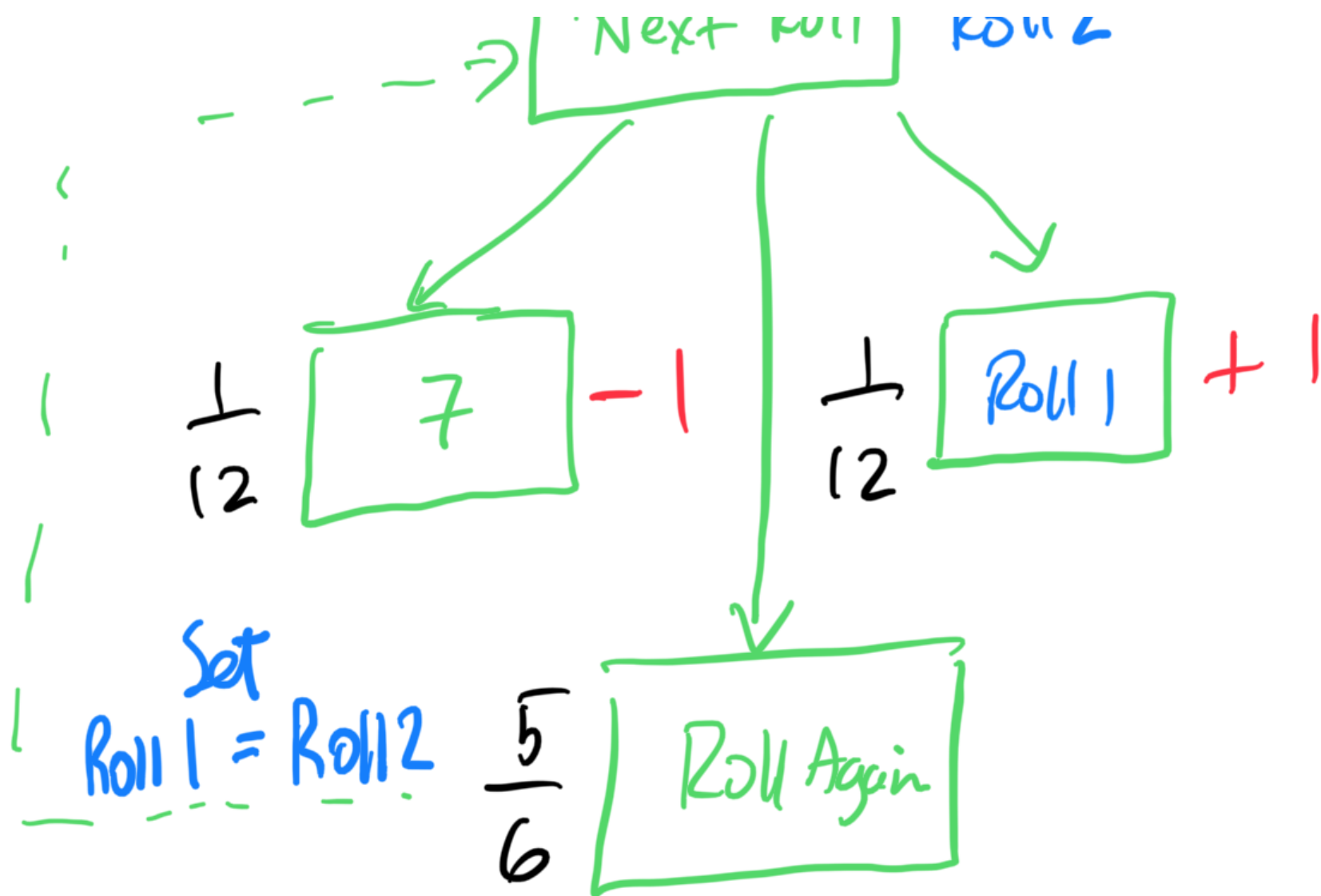
How does the game work?





What are the odds ! ? ! ?  
 . . .





Probability (+1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \right. \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \left. + \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \left. \left. \vdots \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \left. \left. \downarrow \right. \right. \right. \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Probability (-1)

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \right. \right.$$



$$\frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \right.$$

⋮  
↓

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{2}{3} \left( \left( \frac{5}{6} \right) \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) + \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) + \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^3 \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) + \dots \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{6} + \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^3 + \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^4 + \dots \right)$$

5 😊

Sum of Geometric Series.

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 (1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6}^2 + \frac{5}{6}^3 + \frac{5}{6}^4 + \dots$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{5}{6} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^{\infty} \right) = 5$$

$$1 - 5/6$$

$$P = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{10}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{12} (6)$$

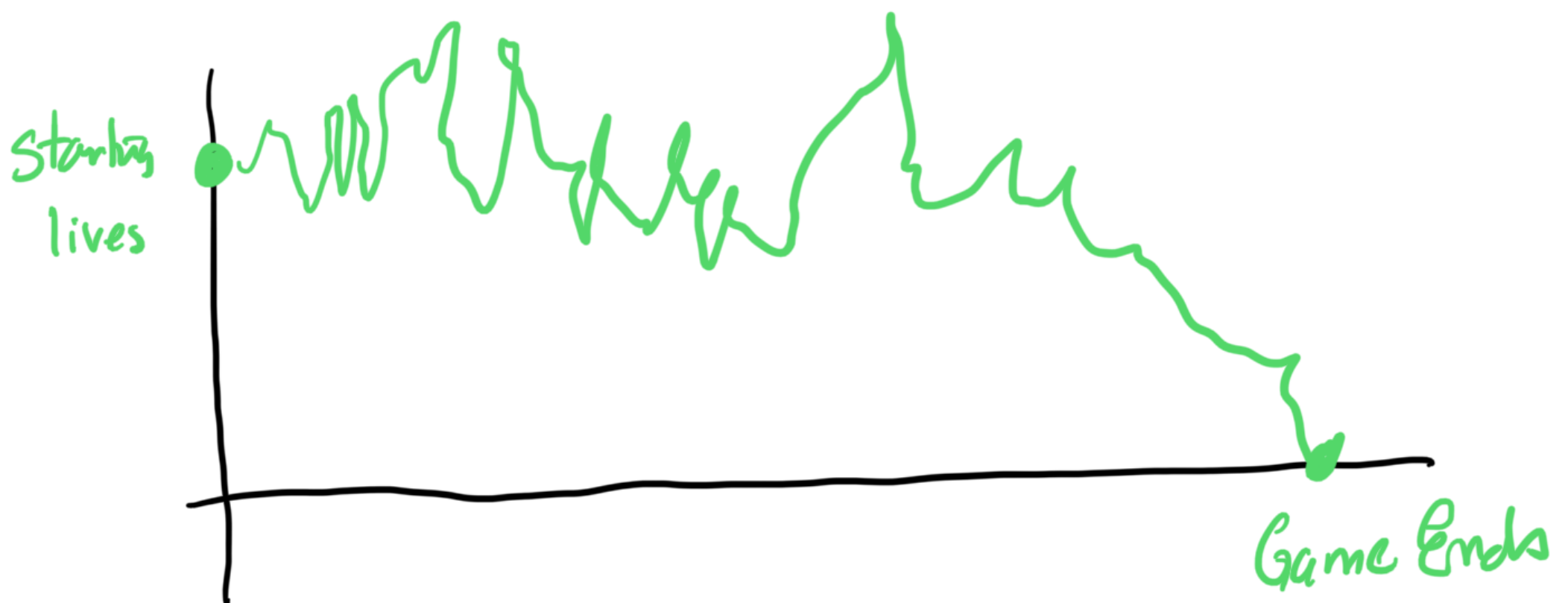
$$= 0.5 \quad !! \quad \text{Love it!}$$

So, in this game

$$P(+1) = 0.5$$

$$P(-1) = 0.5$$

in any round.



This is known as a random walk problem, and is actually a fascinating one in modeling and simulation theory (take PHYS 441 (Python) to learn more. 😊

---

See [zylab-23\\*.py](#) !!