Program Structure & Algorithms 2021 Fall

Assignment No.1

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1. Task

Imagine a drunken man who, starting out leaning against a lamp post in the middle of an open space, takes a series of steps of the same length: 1 meter . The direction of these steps is randomly chosen from North, South, East or West. **After n steps, how far (*d*), generally speaking, is the man from the lamp post?** Note that *d* is the Euclidean distance of the man from the lamp-post. **Deduce the relationship**.

Please find the code on

https://github.com/Dalek371/INFO6205/tree/Fall2021/src/main/java/edu/neu/coe/info6205/randomwalk

2、Relationship Conclusion

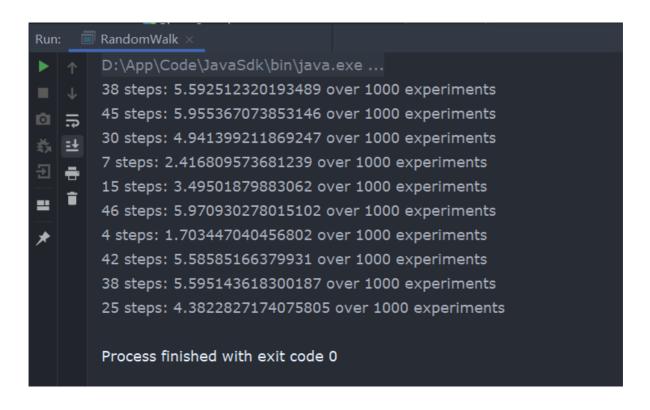
$$d = \sqrt{n}$$

Just a approximation of the result.

3. Evidence

1) Output & Graphical Representation

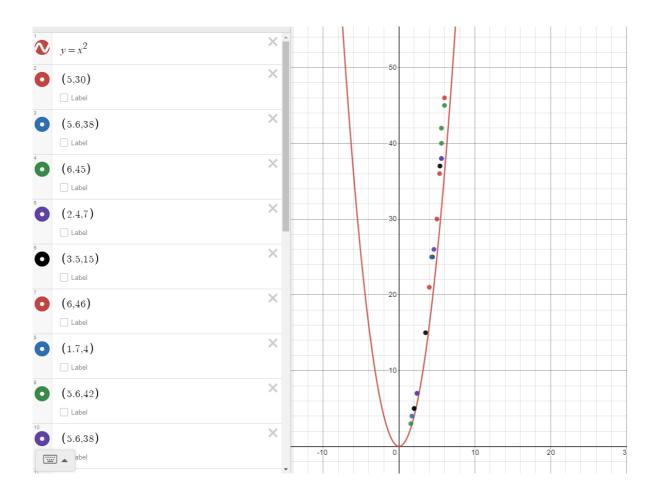
1.1 Output Screenshot





Then we put all the points into the coordinate system with (n,d) as (x,y)

We will easily get a set of points that is very similar and close to the function of $y=x^2$ as the following graph



2) Mathematics deduction

To get to the conclusion of

$$d = \sqrt{n}$$

We consider the drunken man walking in a coordinate system and the lamp spot as the origin, then we will get his position as (x,y)

and the distance will be

$$d=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

And we assume him walking on

West-East direction (x axis) for i steps

North-South direction (y axis) for **k** steps

$$n = i + k$$

Then we will have

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = X1 + X2 + X3... + Xi \\ Y = Y1 + Y2 + Y3... + Yk \end{array} \right.$$

If we see Xa/Ya represent the steps as -1/1 for opposite direction.

$$X^{2} = (X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3} \dots + X_{i})^{2}$$

$$= X_{1}^{2} + X_{1}X_{2} + X_{1}X_{3} + \dots + X_{1}X_{i}$$

$$+ X_{2}^{2} + X_{1}X_{2} + X_{2}X_{3} + \dots + X_{2}X_{i}$$

$$+ X_{3}^{2} + X_{1}X_{3} + X_{2}X_{3} + \dots + X_{3}X_{i}$$

$$\dots$$

$$+ Xi^{2} + X_{1}X_{i} + X_{2}X_{i} + \dots + X_{i-1}X_{i}$$

$$= (X1^{2} + X2^{2} + X3^{2} \dots + Xi^{2}) + 2(X_{1}X_{2} + X_{1}X_{3} + X_{1}X_{4} \dots + X_{i-1}X_{i})$$

$$\therefore Xa = -1 \text{ or } 1,$$

$$Xa^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore (X1^2 + X2^2 + X3^2... + Xi^2) = 1 * i = i$$

Each XaXa pair will be within the following types:

$$\begin{cases} 1, & -1 = -1 \\ 1, & 1 = 1 \\ -1, & 1 = -1 \\ -1, & -1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

and the probability of these pairs will be the same because it's **Random**On average will be 0,

$$\therefore 2(X_1X_2 + X_1X_3 + X_1X_4... + X_{i-1}X_i) = 0$$

Therefore,

$$X^2 = (X1^2 + X2^2 + X3^2 \ldots + Xi^2) + 2(X_1X_2 + X_1X_3 + X_1X_4 \ldots + X_{i-1}X_i) = i + 0 = i$$

the same procedure may be easily adapted to Y²

$$Y^2 = (Y1^2 + Y2^2 + Y3^2 \ldots + Yk^2) + 2(Y_1Y_2 + Y_1Y_3 + Y_1Y_4 \ldots + Y_{k-1}Y_k) = k + 0 = k$$

So, we can approximately deduce that

$$d = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} = \sqrt{i + k} = \sqrt{n}$$

QED

4. Unit tests result

