

# CSYS 300 PoCS Assignment 6

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**Code is located at** [https://github.com/Evelios/PoCS\\_Assignment\\_06](https://github.com/Evelios/PoCS_Assignment_06)

## 1 Problem 1

### 1-d Theoretical Percolation

On an infinite 1-d lattice forest with a tree present at any site with probability  $p$ . The probability of a tree not appearing is then  $1 - p$ .

The expected distribution of forest sizes  $L$  is the chance that a forest will extend for  $l$  sites and then be bordered by two non-tree sites. This equation for 1-d is

$$F(p, l) = p^l \quad (1)$$

To find the critical point for a 1-d lattice  $p_c$  we need to find when the forest creates one giant component. That is when  $l$  become massive (infinite)

$$\langle l \rangle = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l p^l$$

$$p_c = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L(p, l) \quad (2)$$

$$p_c = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} p^l \quad (3)$$

$$p_c = 1 \quad (4)$$

## 2 Problem 2

Showing analitically that the critical probability for site percolation on a triangular lattice is  $p_c = 1/2$ .

Using the real space renormalization of a 3-site connection on a triangular lattice we can come up with the percolation properties of the nodes to solve for the critical point  $p_c$ . Each of these nodes are made up of a 3-site triangle connection. There is flow through these nodes if there are at least two of the nodes activated. Since each node has an activation probability of  $p$  then the change of flow through a node  $P'$  is the sum of the probabilities of each configuration appearing.

There is one configuration state with all the sites active, this happens with probability  $p^3$ . There are then three configurations in which two of the sites are activated, each of those configurations have a  $p^2(1 - p)$  chance of occuring. Thus the change of a node appearing with an active flow state is,

$$p' = f(p) = p^3 + 3p^2(1 - p)$$

There are two important states to check for our node probability. If  $p = 0$  then  $p' = 0$ . If  $p = 1$  then  $p' = 1$ . Our equation satisfies these two requirements

$$f(0) = 0^3 + 3 * 0^2(1 - 0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 + 3 * 1^2(1 - 1) = 1$$

### 3 Problem 3

So, unfortunately on my part I read problem 3 and assumed that we were coding up the HOT model for tree placement optimization. I jumped on that gun and coded up the optimization design problem for arbitrary tree sizes and probabilities. Unfortunately I read the problem more and realized I wan't even close. That code is in HOT\_trees.R in the repository.

### 4 Problem 4

### 5 Problem 5