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Task

Question:

Your submission should include:

- 1. Your conclusion about the relationship between d and n;
- 2. Your evidence to support that relationship (screen shot and/or graph and/or spreadsheet);
- 3. Your code (RandomWalk.java plus anything else that you changed or created);
- 4.A screen shot of the unit tests all passing.
 - Output of RandomWalk

```
■ 1: Project
                   * @param n the number of experiments to run
                 public static double randomWalkMulti(int m, int n) {

→ <u>0</u>: Commit
                           RandomWalk walk = new RandomWalk();
                           walk.randomWalk(m);
→ Pull Requests
                      return totalDistance / n;
                  public static void main(String[] args) {
7: Structure
                       if (args.length > 1) \underline{n} = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
                       double meanDistance = randomWalkMulti(m, n);
                       System.out.println(m + " steps: " + meanDistance + " over " + n + " experiments")
¥ 2: Favorites
             200 steps: 12.258016452963734 over 30 experiments
AWS Explorer
            Process finished with exit code 0
```

Tests Results

```
RandomWaikTest

| RandomWaikTest (edunev2 * 297 ms | steps:139 Expeacted value: 11.7898 | Actual value:18.4838 Difference: 1.3868 | steps:148 Expeacted value: 11.7898 | Actual value:19.247 Difference: 1.1676 | vestKove0 | 2 ms | steps:148 Expeacted value: 12.1655 | Actual value:19.247 Difference: 1.3108 | vestKove1 | 1 ms | vestKove2 | 1 ms | vestKove2 | 1 ms | vestKove2 | 1 ms | vestKove3 | vestKove3 | vestKove3 | vestKove4 | vestKove3 | vestKove4 | vestKove4 | vestKove5 | vestKov
```

My own test

```
@Test
public void testRandowWalk3(){
   Random random = new Random();
   for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
      int steps = random.nextInt( bound: 200);
      double expected =Math.sqrt(steps);
      double average = RandomWalk.randomWalkMulti(steps, n: 10000);
      System.out.printf("steps:%d Expeacted value: %.4f Actual value:%.4f Difference:%.4f\n",steps,expected,avera assertEquals(expected,average, delta: 3);
}
}
}</pre>
```

Conclusion

n: number of steps

d: the distance between the man and the lamp post.

Delta is the difference between the expected value and the actual value. The more tests, the more likely Delta will be to zero

$$\sqrt{n} = d \pm \Delta$$

Prove

According to the given topic, we can only get the expected value of the distance, that is, to find the following expected value

$$E_n(X^2 + Y^2) = \sum (x^2 + y^2)P(X = x, Y = y)$$

According to the same possibility of the four directions, it can be concluded that

$$P(X=x+1,Y=y) = P(X=x+1,Y=y|X=x,Y=y)P(X=x,Y=y) = \frac{1}{4}P(X=x,Y=y)$$

Therefore, for N=n+1:

$$E_{n+1}(X^2+Y^2) = \frac{1}{4}\sum \left[(x+1)^2+y^2\right] + \left[x^2+(y+1)^2\right] + \left[(x-1)^2+y^2\right] + \left[x^2+(y-1)^2\right]P(X=x,Y=y)$$

A fter simplificated, we got :

$$E_{n+1}(X^2+Y^2) = \sum (x^2+y^2+1)P(X=x,Y=y) = E_n(X^2+Y^2) + \sum P(X=x,Y=y)$$

Absolutely

$$\sum P(X=x,Y=y)=1$$

So, we get

$$E_n(X^2 + Y^2) = n$$

That is to say, the number of steps is the square of the expected Euclidean distance

Provement of the test results

• When n=10000, delta=2 could pass the test successfully;

```
@Test
public void testRandowWalk3(){
Random random = new Random();
for(int i = 0; i < 180; i++){
    int steps = random.nextInt( bound: 280);
    double average = RandomWalk.randomWalk.hulti(steps.);
    double average = RandomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.randomWalk.random
```

• When n=100, delta=2 failed to pass the test;

```
public void testRandomWalk3(){
Random random = new Random();
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
    int steps = random.nextInt( bound: 200);
    double expected =Hath.sqrt(steps);
    double expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.expected.
```

That is to say, as the number of test getting bigger, delta will tend to 0.