

# Assignment 1

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1. When  $a = 10$ ,  $b = 5$ ,  $c = 1$ , the output is 5.

2. No need to report, but there is a example:

When  $\text{list}=[8, 3, 7, 11, 16]$ , continuous ceiling function values is  $[23, 7, 21, 35, 49]$ .

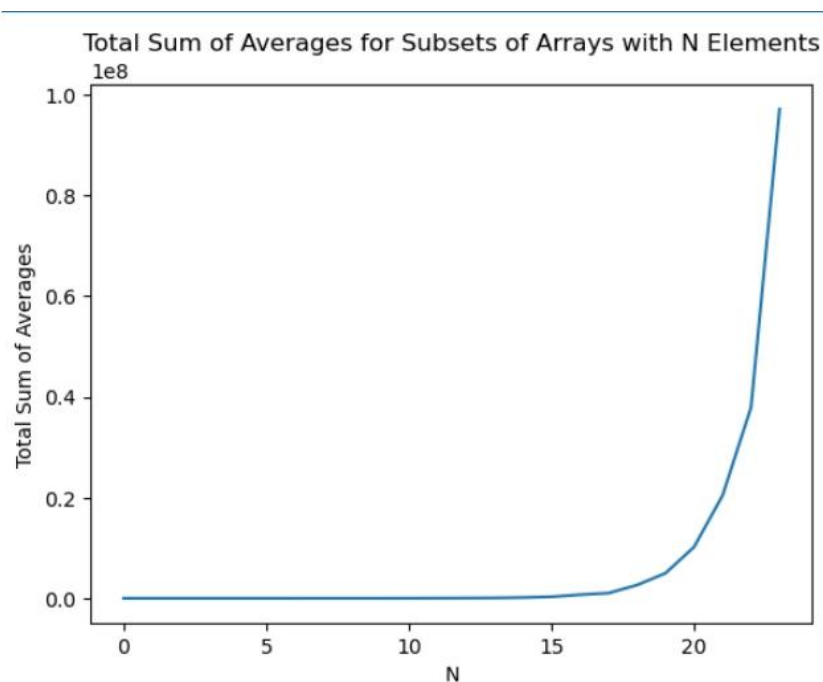
3. 3.1: I can calculate the total number of methods that the sum of any number of dice can give a given number.

Example: When  $\text{dice}=10$ ,  $\text{face}=6$ , the number of ways to get sum  $\leq 9$  with 10 dice is: 0; the number of ways to get sum 20 with 10 dice is 85228.

3.2:  $x=35$  yields the maximum of ways: 4395456.

4. As  $N$  increases, the total sum of averages for all subsets of the array also rises, with an accelerating trend in this increase.

Because my laptop has limited computing power, I calculated  $N$  in the range (1, 25) and plotted it. As shown in the following graph:



5. The average of the total number of paths from 1,000 runs is very different for each run, which I guess is probably because 1000 runs is too few. Therefore, I increased the number of runs to 10,000 times, but the output value still fluctuated, about  $0.3 \pm 0.2$ ; When I increased the number of runs to 100,000, the output stabilized at about  $0.35 \pm 0.02$ . So it follows that when there are enough runs, we can approximate the mean of total number of paths.