

Caminhadas_Aleatórias_Caio_Ivan

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```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[ ]: def plotRandomWalks1D(walkCumSum,N):
    t = np.arange(0, (N+1))
    plt.plot(t, walkCumSum)
    plt.title('Caminhadas aleatória 1D')
    plt.xlabel('Posição')
    plt.ylabel('Passos')
    plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: def genRandomWalks1D(N):

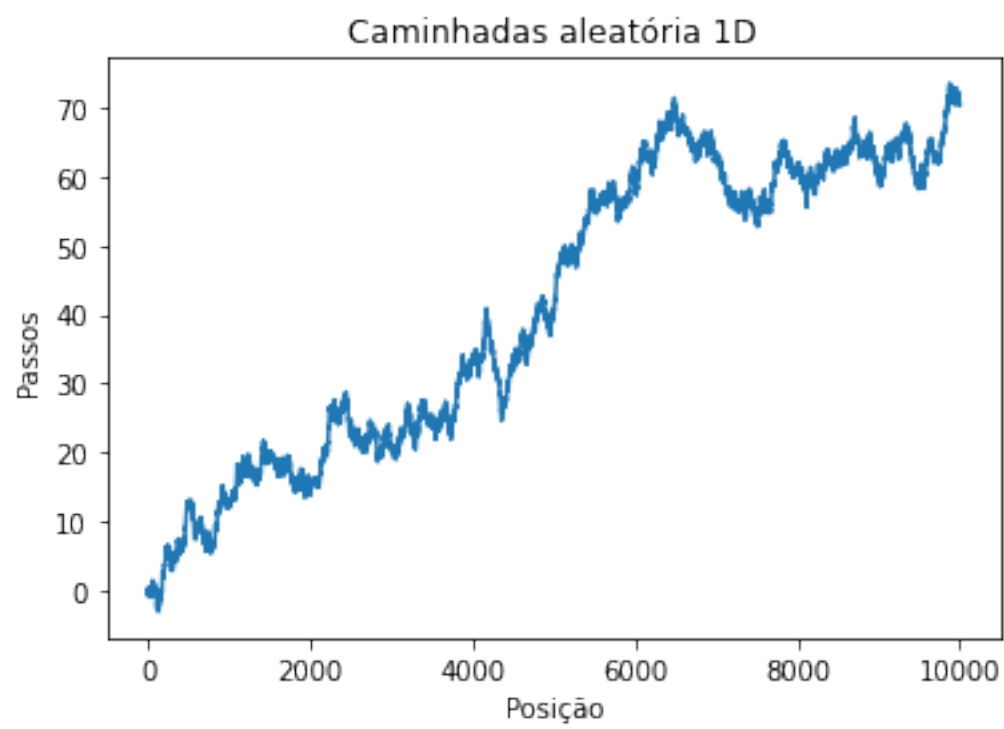
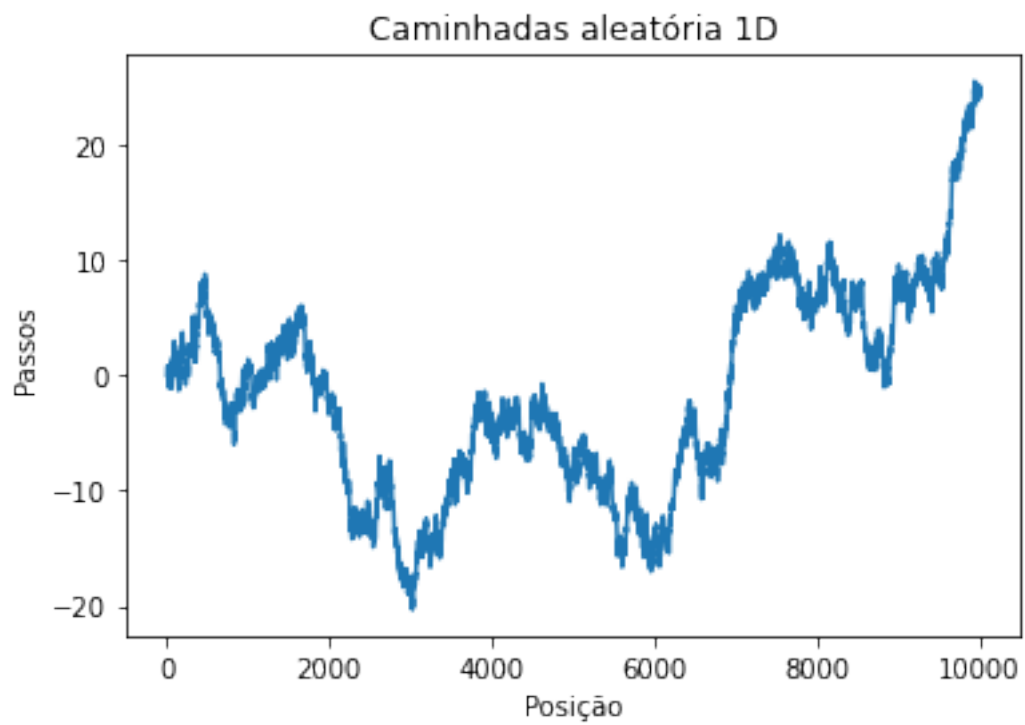
    walk = np.random.uniform(low=-0.5, high=0.5, size=(N,))

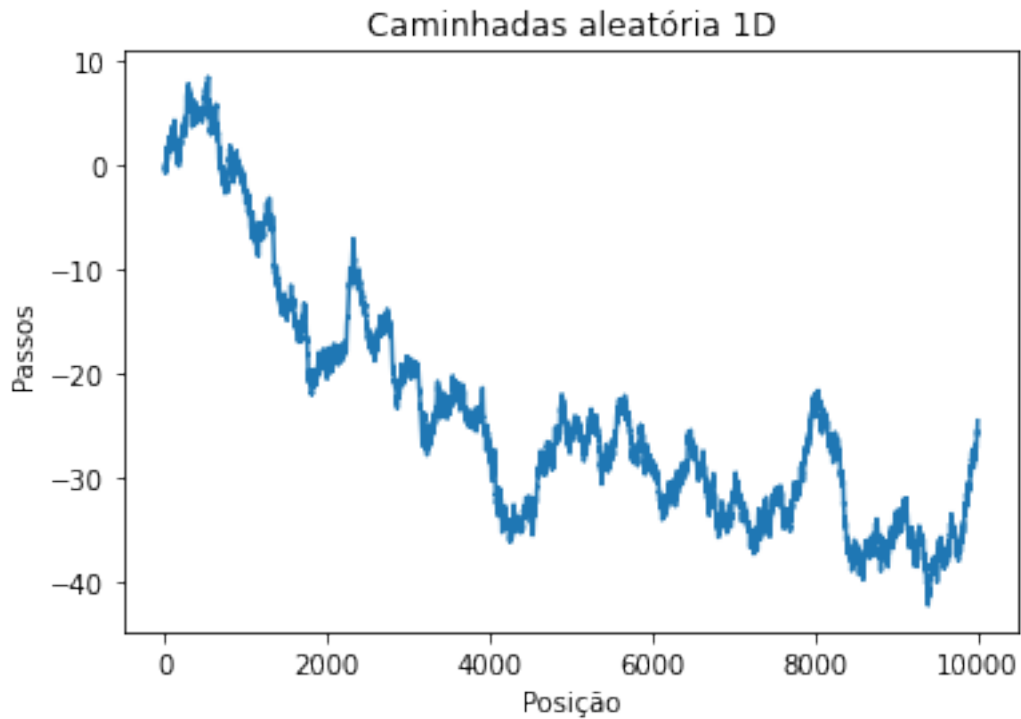
    # A caminhada começa do 0
    walk = np.insert(walk, 0, 0, axis=0)
    walkCumSum = np.cumsum(walk)

    return walkCumSum
```

Fazendo 3 caminhadas em 1 dimensão com $N = 10000$.

```
[ ]: for i in range(0,3):
    cumSum = genRandomWalks1D(10000)
    plotRandomWalks1D(cumSum, 10000)
```





```
[ ]: def genRandomWalks2D(N):
    walkX = np.random.uniform(low=-0.5, high=0.5, size=(N,))
    walkY = np.random.uniform(low=-0.5, high=0.5, size=(N,))

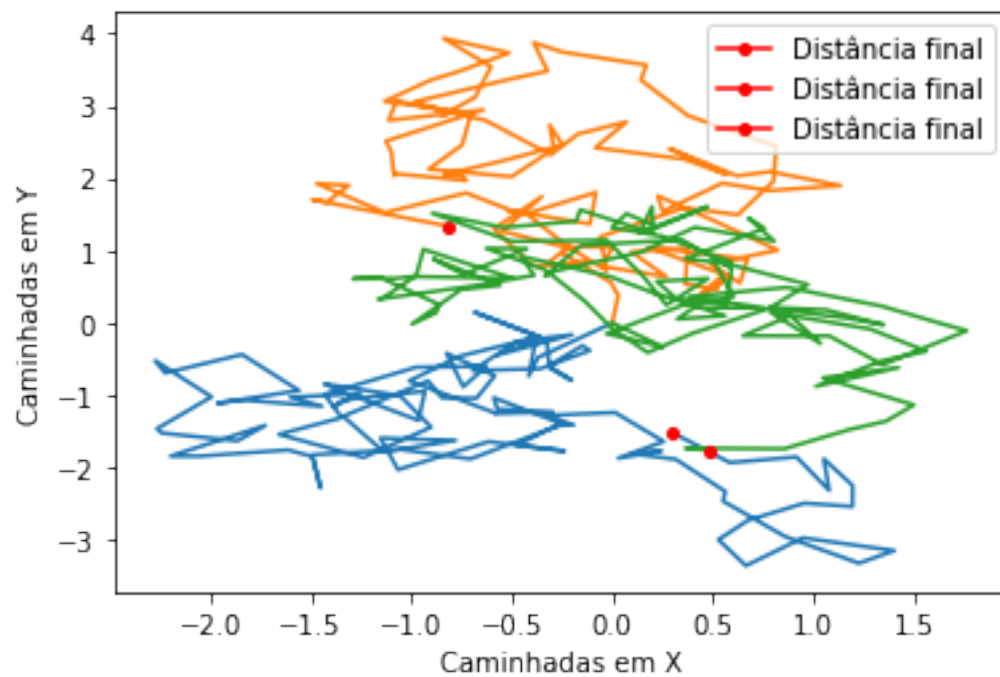
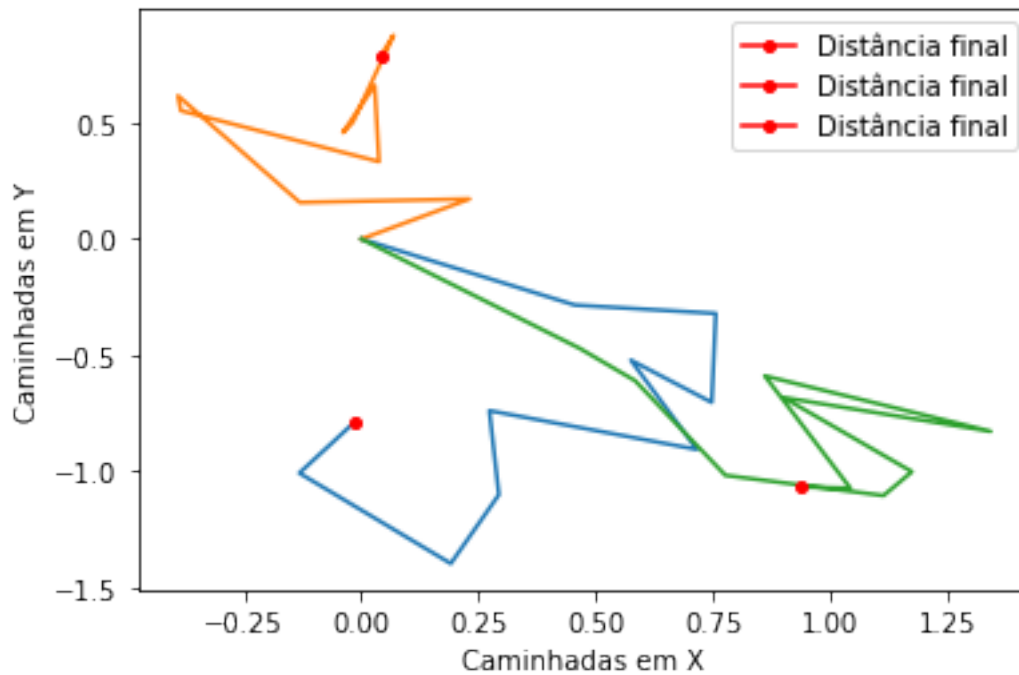
    # A caminhada começa do 0
    walkX = np.insert(walkX, 0, 0, axis=0)
    walkY = np.insert(walkY, 0, 0, axis=0)
    walkCumSumX = np.cumsum(walkX)
    walkCumSumY = np.cumsum(walkY)

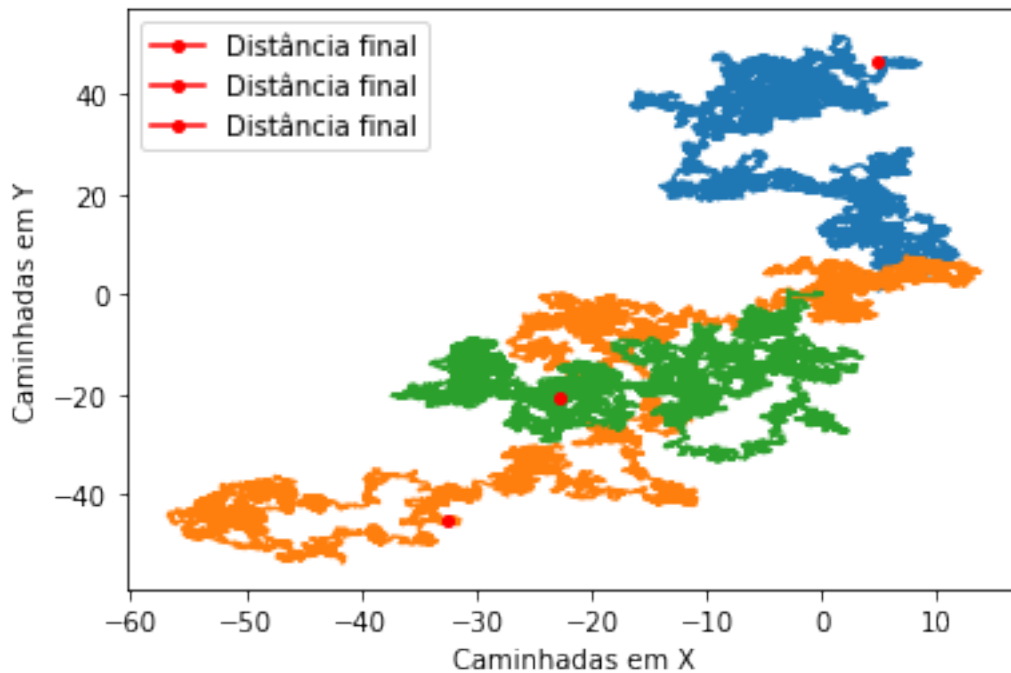
    return walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY

[ ]: def plotRandomWalks2D(walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY):
    plt.plot(walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY)
    plt.plot(walkCumSumX[-1], walkCumSumY[-1], marker='o', markersize=4,
    color='red', label='Distância final')
    plt.xlabel('Caminhadas em X')
    plt.ylabel('Caminhadas em Y')
    plt.legend()
```

Gerando 3 caminhadas aleatórias em 2 dimensões para 3 quantidades de passos diferentes: 10, 100, 10000

```
[ ]: for i in [10,100,10000]:
      for j in range(0,3):
          walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY = genRandomWalks2D(i)
          plotRandomWalks2D(walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY)
      plt.show()
```





Como visto nos gráficos acima, multiplicar o N por um fator de 100 não faz com que a distância final de N e $100N$ seja de 10 vezes.

Como as caminhadas são geradas aleatoriamente para N , obtemos resultados sem essa relação de $100 \times N$. Sendo possível que a distância final de N e $100N$ diminua ou aumente em um fator aleatório.

```
[ ]: def ensembleRandomWalks2D(W):
    X_1_FinalCoord = np.zeros(W)
    Y_1_FinalCoord = np.zeros(W)

    X_10_FinalCoord = np.zeros(W)
    Y_10_FinalCoord = np.zeros(W)

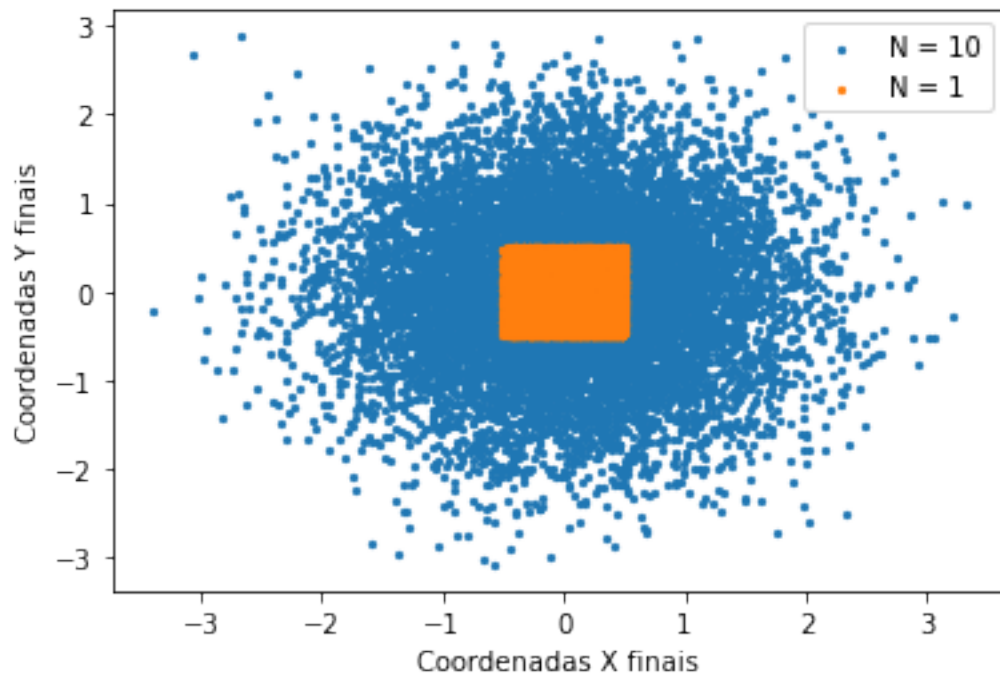
    for n in range(W):
        walkCumSumX, walkCumSumY = genRandomWalks2D(1)
        X_1_FinalCoord[n] = walkCumSumX[-1]
        Y_1_FinalCoord[n] = walkCumSumY[-1]

        walkCumSumX2, walkCumSumY2 = genRandomWalks2D(10)
        X_10_FinalCoord[n] = walkCumSumX2[-1]
        Y_10_FinalCoord[n] = walkCumSumY2[-1]
```

```
plt.scatter(X_10_FinalCoord, Y_10_FinalCoord, s=5, label='N = 10')
plt.scatter(X_1_FinalCoord, Y_1_FinalCoord, s=5, label='N = 1')

plt.xlabel('Coordenadas X finais')
plt.ylabel('Coordenadas Y finais')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: ensembleRandomWalks2D(10000)
```



```
[ ]: def ensembleRandomWalks1D(W,N):
    finalCoord = np.zeros(W)

    for i in range(0,W):
        cumSum = genRandomWalks1D(N)
        finalCoord[i] = cumSum[-1]

    rootMeanSquare = np.sqrt(np.mean(finalCoord ** 2))
    sigma = np.sqrt(N) * rootMeanSquare

    fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(15, 5))
    ax1.set_title('Pontos finais de {} caminhadas aleatórias\n com {} passos'.
        ↪format(W,N))
```

```

ax1.hist(finalCoord, bins=50)
ax1.set_xlabel('Pontos finais')

x = np.linspace((-3 * sigma),(3 * sigma), 200)
px = (1 / np.sqrt(2 * np.pi * sigma)) * (np.exp(-(x ** 2 / 2 * sigma)))

# Usando Latex para gerar a equação
title = r'$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi \sigma}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2 \sigma}}$'
ax2.set_title(title, fontsize=16)
ax2.plot(x,px)

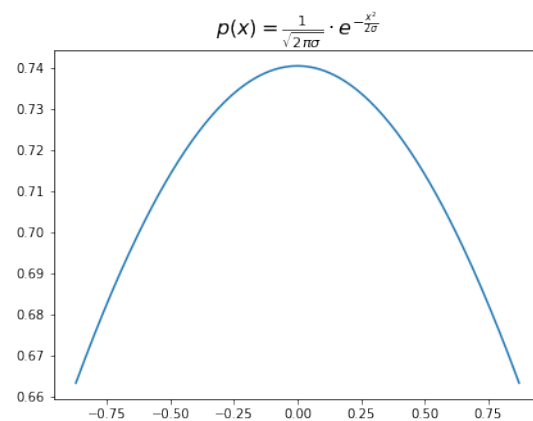
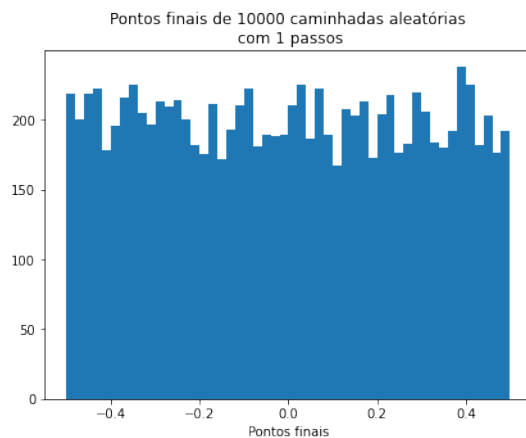
plt.show()

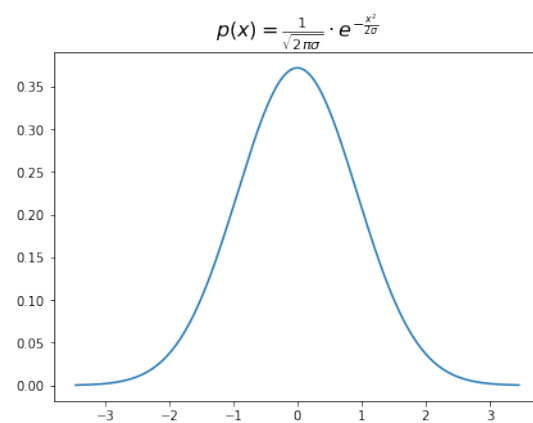
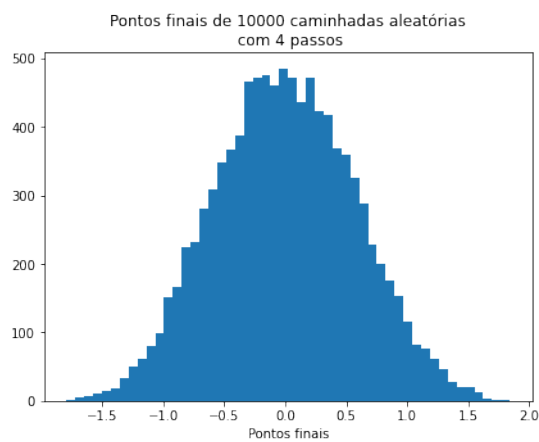
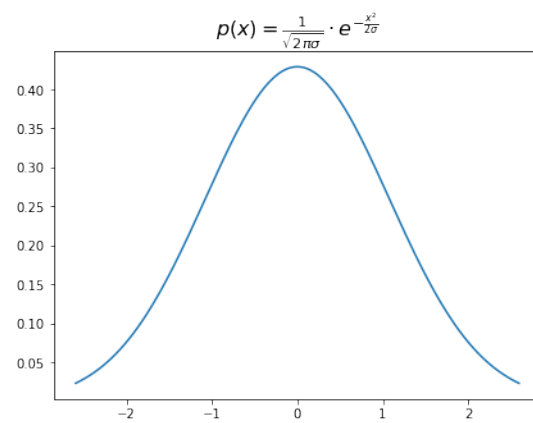
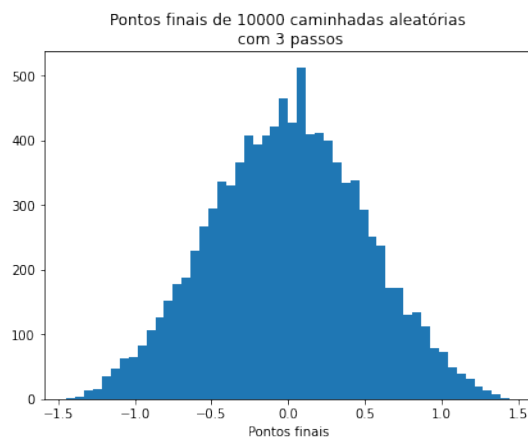
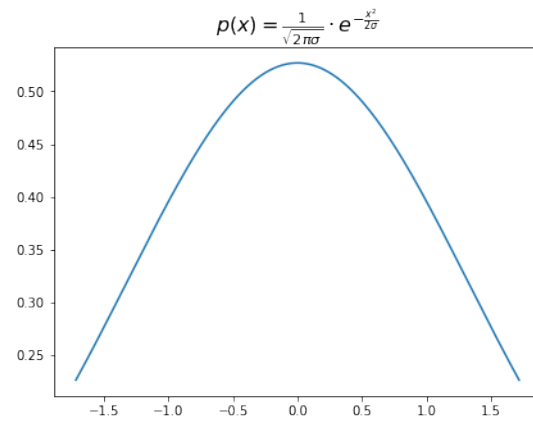
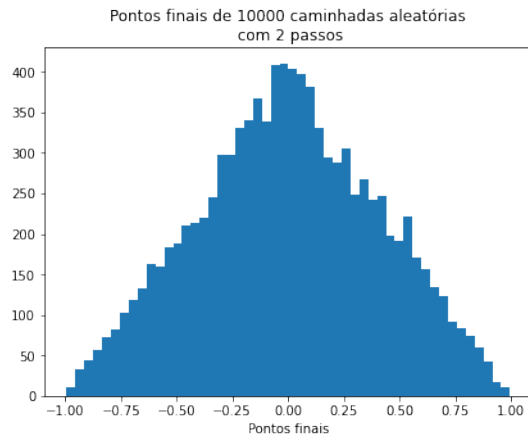
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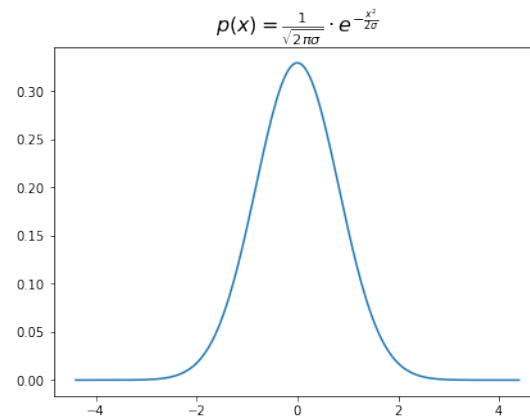
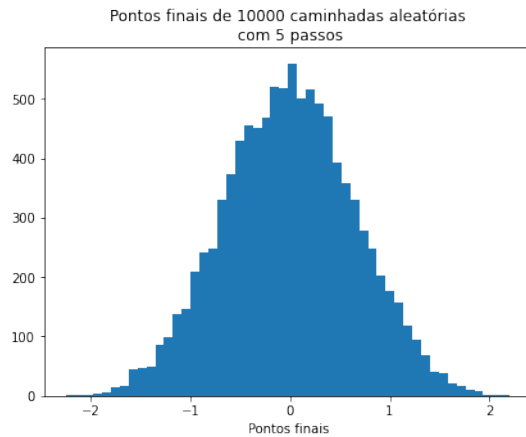
```

[ ]: ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,1)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,2)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,3)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,4)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,5)

```

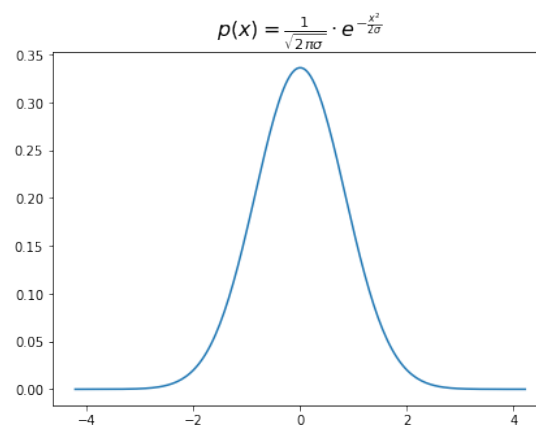
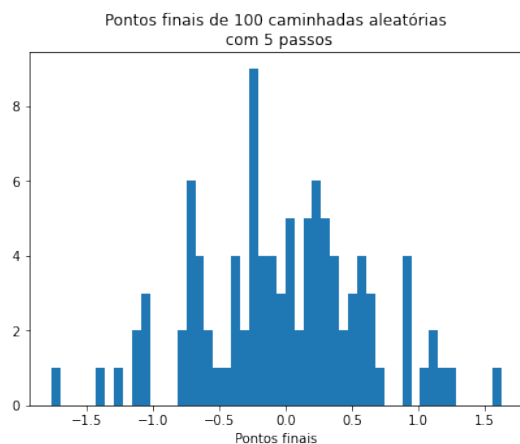


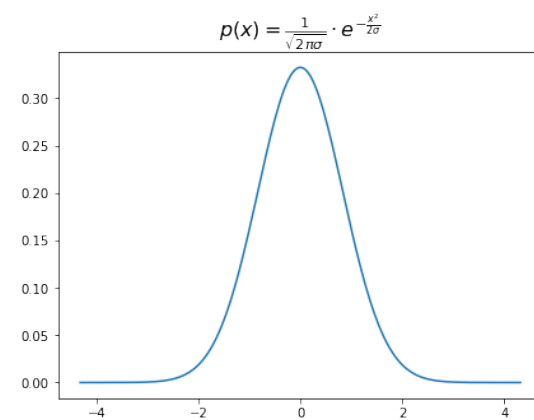
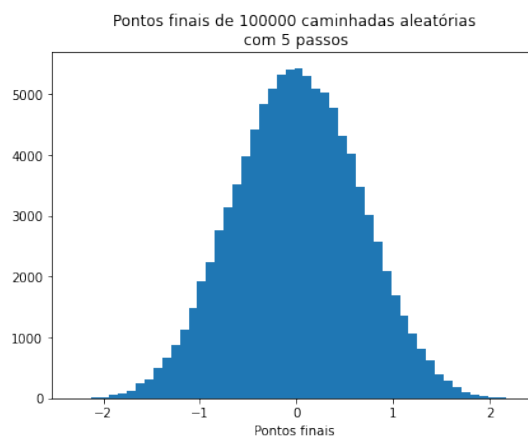
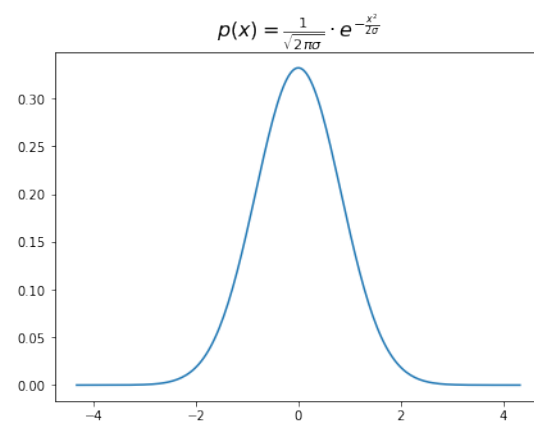
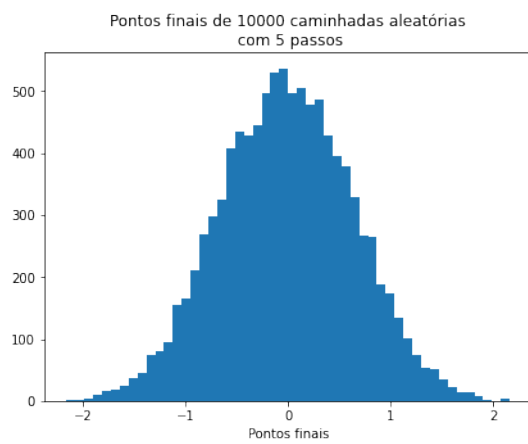
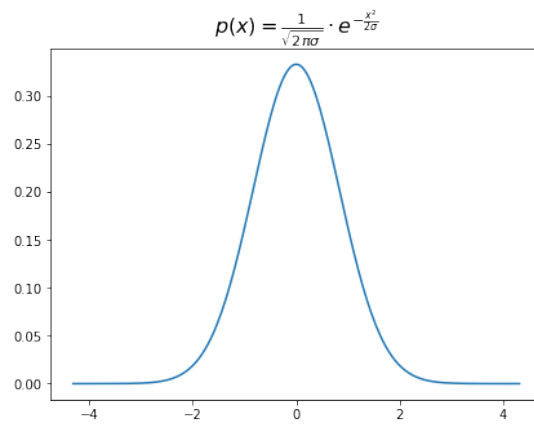
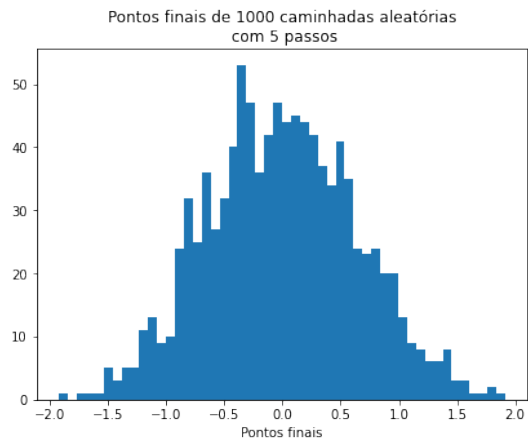


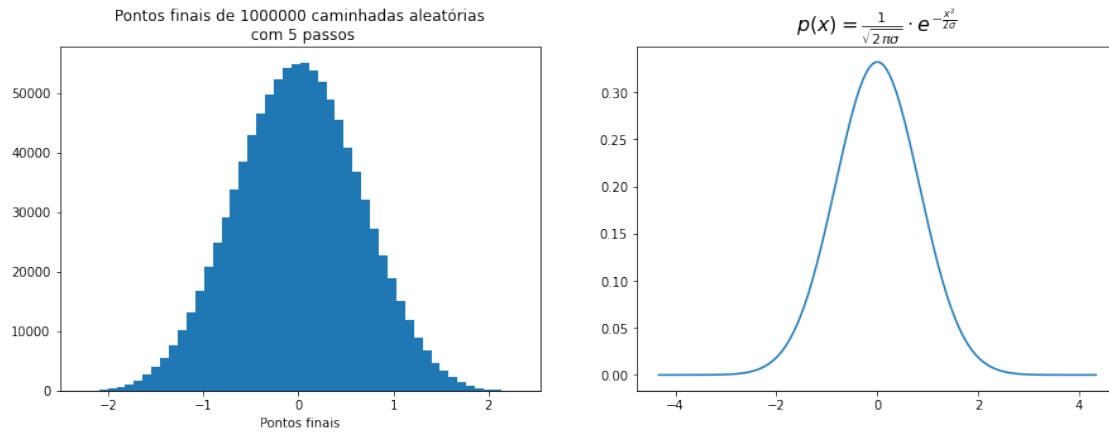


Com valores de N menores que 3 temos algo ainda muito abstrato, mas com $N = 2$ já vemos algo que lembra uma distribuição normal. A partir de $N = 3$ com $W = 10000$ a distribuição Gaussiana ou Normal se torna uma boa aproximação para caminhada aleatória, sendo que em $N = 5$ temos algo bem similar a essa distribuição.

```
[ ]: ensembleRandomWalks1D(100,5)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(1000,5)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(10000,5)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(100000,5)
ensembleRandomWalks1D(1000000,5)
```







Acima, fomos aumentando o nosso ensemble por um fator **10x** de *100 a 1000000* como $N = 5$. É notório ver como nosso histograma vai se tornando cada vez mais semelhante a uma distribuição normal o que era esperado de acordo com o teorema central do limite, levando em conta que estamos aumentando nosso ensemble.