## Estimating Distance from Origin in a 2D Random Walk

This report describes the approach for estimating the distance d from the origin after a 2D random walk with N steps, where each step moves in one of four directions (up, down, left, or right) with equal probability (0.25). The project aims to evaluate the average distance  $\langle d \rangle$  after N steps and compare it to the theoretical expected distance,  $d=\sqrt{N}$ .

Below is the code used to simulate the random walk, calculate the average distance and uncertainty, and plot the results.

## Code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import os
 6 N_steps = [10, 20, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280]
7 k = 10 # number of trials for averaging
10 def random_walk_2d(n_steps):
          x, y = 0, 0 # starting point
for _ in range(n_steps):
                direction = np.random.choice(["up", "down", "left", "right"])
                if direction == "up":
               y += 1
elif direction == "down":
          return np.sqrt(x**2 + y**2) # final distance from origin
    # Theoretical values for sqrt(N_step)
theoretical_d = [np.sqrt(N) for N in N_steps]
28 for trial in range(1, 4):
29 avg_d = []
          avg_d = []
delta_d = []
              distances = [random_walk_2d(N) for _ in range(k)]
              uncertainty_d = np.sqrt(disp_d)
avg_d.append(mean_d)
                delta_d.append(uncertainty_d)
          plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.errorbar(N_steps, avg_d, yerr=delta_d, fmt='o', label=f'<d> (Trial {trial})', capsize=5, color='blue')
plt.plot(N_steps, theoretical_d, 'r--', label='Expected d = sqrt(N)')
           plt.xlabel("N_step")
           plt.ylabel("Distance d")
          plt.xscale("log")
           plt.yscale("log")
          plt.legend()
          plt.grid(True)
          os.makedirs("plots", exist_ok=True)
plt.savefig(f"plots/random_walk_trial_{trial}.png")
```

## **Plots**

The same calculation was repeated three times to illustrate the randomness.





