

3. Use the function `manyFastRandomWalks` defined above to find out the average length of a random walk (averaged over 1000 simulations) for (i) $n = 100$; $\text{jump} = 2$, (ii) $n = 200$; $\text{jump} = 5$, and (iii) $n = 500$; $\text{jump} = 10$.

Answer:

- i. $n = 100$; $\text{jump} = 2$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 7113
- ii. $n = 200$; $\text{jump} = 5$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 13218
- iii. $n = 500$; $\text{jump} = 10$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 42053

5. Use the function `manyFastRandomWalks` defined above to find out the average length (aver-aged over 1000 simulations) of the new type of random walk (defined in the above problem)for (i) $n = 100$; $\text{jump} = 2$, (ii) $n = 200$; $\text{jump} = 5$, and (iii) $n = 500$; $\text{jump} = 10$.

Answer:

- i. $n = 100$; $\text{jump} = 2$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 7208
- ii. $n = 200$; $\text{jump} = 5$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 12990
- iii. $n = 500$; $\text{jump} = 10$; $\text{numRepetition} = 1000$
Average length is 41491