1. Results table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Num\_tosses | Result | Distance from Pi |
| 8 | 4 | 0.858407346 |
| 16 | 4 | 0.858407346 |
| 32 | 3 | 0.141592654 |
| 64 | 3 | 0.141592654 |
| 128 | 2.75 | 0.391592654 |
| 256 | 3.125 | 0.016592654 |
| 512 | 3.4375 | 0.295907346 |
| 1024 | 3.28125 | 0.139657346 |
| 2048 | 3.25 | 0.108407346 |
| 4096 | 3.195312 | 0.053719346 |
| 8192 | 3.144531 | 0.002938346 |
| 16384 | 3.101562 | 0.040030654 |
| 32768 | 3.110352 | 0.031240654 |
| 65536 | 3.121094 | 0.020498654 |
| 131072 | 3.132324 | 0.009268654 |
| 262144 | 3.128784 | 0.012808654 |
| 524288 | 3.133972 | 0.007620654 |
| 1048576 | 3.146149 | 0.004556346 |

From the table, we can see that as num\_tosses increases the result of the estimate trends closer to the actual value of Pi. This makes sense because as more and more tosses at the dart board occur, the more darts are likely to land within the area of the circle.