Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2024

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GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/kartikeyhebbar/INFO6205

Task: Assignment 1 (Random Walk)

Relationship Conclusion:

Let's assume that the lamp post or the starting point of the man is at the origin (0,0) on a 2-dimensional cartesian plane. As per the problem description, 'm' signifies the number of steps the person walks in any given iteration 'n'. These 'm' steps would be taken from the origin position.

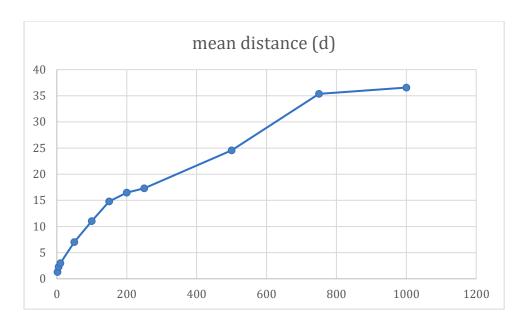
The steps can be taken on either X or Y coordinates. After each step taken the man's position on the cartesian plane changes as the X or Y value changes due to the addition of 'dx' and 'dy' to them which signify the step in X and Y coordinates respectively. After completing 'm' steps the man would be at a particular coordinate (X, Y) from where the total walk distance ('d') can be computed using **the Distance** Formula $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

In general, as the 'm' increases, the distance from the lamp post must also increase. But since, we are dealing with random numbers here where the next step taken by the man may not be always further away from the lamp post, the general conclusion might not always hold true. However, a true conclusion would be that there would be a high probability of seeing a higher distance value for higher 'm' values. Thus, we can say, 'd' increases as 'm' increases.

Evidence to support that conclusion:

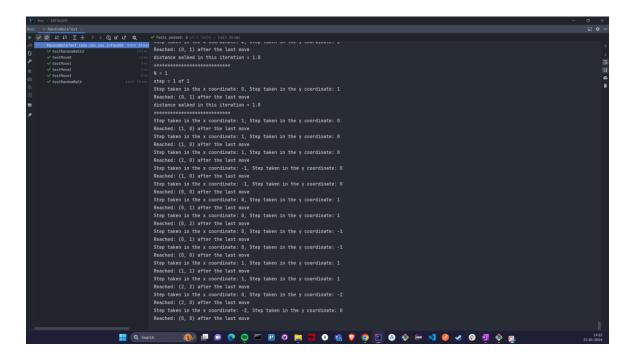
To visualize the conclusion, here is a sample data of the result derived when 'm' was increased significantly from 2 to 1000. This was done to see the increase in the distance more significantly. The number of iterations ('n') in each of the cases was set to 10. Distance from lamp post after walking 'm' steps was calculated for each iteration 'n' (1-10) and a mean total distance was calculated for each value of 'm'. Here is the data of how the mean distance varied with increase in the value of 'm'.

m (no. of steps)	mean distance (d)
2	1.307106781
5	2.291930648
10	2.979520573
50	7.023421471
100	11.03066331
150	14.79640307
200	16.47381124
250	17.31320181
500	24.54487557
750	35.35534818
1000	36.56477705



As discussed earlier, since it is a random walk, there is not a clear indication of a linear increment in the mean distance when the value of 'm' increases. However, after performing these tests multiple times on significantly increasing 'm' values, we can support the above conclusion with quantitative data showing an increase in the mean distance when 'm' increases.

Unit Test Screenshots:



Program Output:

```
"C:\Users\Kartikey Hebbar\.jdks\openjdk-21.0.1\bin\java.exe" ...
       Reached: (-1, 0) after the last move
==
       Reached: (-1, -1) after the last move distance walked in this iteration = 1.4142135623730951
       ********
       N = 2
       step = 1 of 2
       Step taken in the x coordinate: -1, Step taken in the y coordinate: \theta
       Step taken in the x coordinate: \theta, Step taken in the y coordinate: 1
       Reached: (-1, 1) after the last move
       step = 2 of 2
       Reached: (0, 0) after the last move
       distance walked in this iteration = 0.0
       Step taken in the \boldsymbol{x} coordinate: 1, Step taken in the \boldsymbol{y} coordinate: 0
       Step taken in the x coordinate: -1, Step taken in the y coordinate: \boldsymbol{\theta}
       distance walked in this iteration = 0.0
```

A complete log of the output is added to the repository along with this report for your reference.