1. It takes significantly longer with large molecule count values.

2. The second reaction takes 5 steps, and the concentration matches

3. It settles after around time = 50. The concentrations do not stay fixed, and they are roughly A = 0.5, B = 0.2 and C = 0.15

4. The uniform is a uniformly distributed probability to represent the probability of the first reaction taking place. Spatial information is encoded in the uniform() method where if R1 takes place we remove an A and the closest B.

5. The spatial model has more fluctuations due to the increased randomness of reactions happening due to the positions of molecules. The spatial model results in more of R2 taking place and a higher concentration of C.

6. 0.56

7. The distances are still distributed roughly uniformly.

8. Increasing the distance makes the reaction slower. This is analogous to decreasing p and increasing q.

10. The recursive version uses T/s iterations

11. It lands slightly to the West

14. d(targetX)/dt = targetVX, similar for the missile values

15. This is true since angular velocity \* radius is linear distance.

16. The difference in linear distance divided by axle length gives us angle since angle is essentially arc length/radius.

20. This is true since this represents the effective force downward.

21. There is no such torque

22. Torque of m\*10 is sufficient.