Name:

This project is due on Oct 03. You can turn in any part of the problems for partial credit. You are allowed to use any available resource¹ for this project, but your solution and code must be your own and reflect your own understanding of the problem.

- 1. (10 points) A plane has parallel lines on it at equal distances d from each other. A needle of length l(l < d) is thrown at random on the plane. Figure 1 shows a single grid with two needles of length l representing two possible outcomes. What is the probability that the needle will lie across a line?
 - (a) Write a program in Julia or Matlab to approximate the probability using 1000 needles.
 - (b) Compute the probability using mathematical techniques that you have learned². Reduce your answer to its simplest form.
 - (c) Use the previous questions to run an approximation for π .

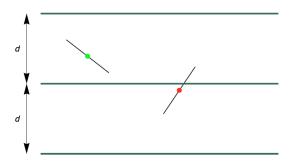


Figure 1. Buffon's needles on a single grid.

- 2. (15 points) In the double-grid experiment, also called the Laplace extension of Buffon's problem, a plane is covered with two sets of parallel lines where one set is orthogonal to the other. Figure 2 shows a double-grid plane and three needles of length *l* crossing zero, one and two lines. What is the probability that the needle will lie across zero, one or two lines?
 - (a) Write a program in Julia or Matlab to approximate the probabilities using 1000 needles.
 - (b) Compute the probabilities.

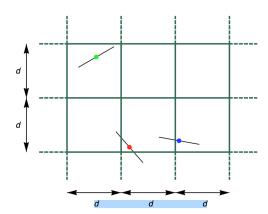


Figure 2. Buffon's needles on a double grid.

 $^{^{1}}$ books, articles, friends, Google, etc. Note I'm not included in this list, because I don't know answers to most of the questions.

²in or outside of this class

- 3. (15 points) In the triple-grid experiment, a plane is covered with equilateral triangles of altitude d and hence of side $\frac{2d}{\sqrt{3}}$. Figure 3 shows a triple-grid plane and four needles of length l crossing zero, one, two and three lines. What is the probability that the needle will lie across zero, one, two or three lines?
 - (a) Write a program in Julia or Matlab to approximate the probabilities using 1000 needles.
 - (b) Compute the probabilities.

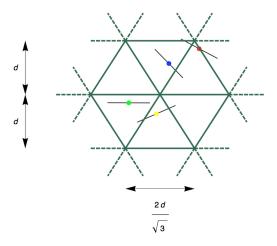


Figure 3. Buffon's needles on a triple grid.