Random Walk

Conclusion

As per the experiments performed for 9 samples of **n** with a 100 experiments in each experiment cycle, the mean distance **d** remained approximately near for every 10 experiment cycle results. Also it was obvious, with increasing value of n, the distance d increased.

In our experiment we can observe, the distance covered by a drunken man with a fixed **n** number of random steps remains almost closer, irrespective of the random moves made over multiple experiment cycles.

n - number of steps

d - mean of euclidean distance

Number of tests performed - 100 experiments per cycle, 10 cycles for each n steps

Evidence

n steps	50	60	70	80	90	100	150	200	250
Cycle 1	6.51	6.45	7.19	8.25	7.75	9.14	11.71	12.74	14.99
Cycle 2	6.18	6.68	7.42	8.02	8.18	8.96	10.72	11.93	13.64
Cycle 3	6.66	7.16	7.19	8.35	8.61	8.81	10.12	12.60	15.13
Cycle 4	6.05	6.63	6.74	7.65	8.11	8.84	9.94	12.91	14.02
Cycle 5	6.62	7.17	6.77	7.91	8.57	8.04	11.90	12.87	14.30
Cycle 6	5.99	6.78	8.21	8.43	8.19	8.87	10.88	12.43	14.01
Cycle 7	6.30	6.55	7.77	7.50	8.70	9.43	10.55	12.43	13.83
Cycle 8	6.04	6.74	7.48	8.18	8.98	9.08	11.31	11.97	14.10
Cycle 9	6.22	6.79	8.01	8.00	8.56	8.60	10.62	11.36	14.67
Cycle 10	6.56	6.87	7.16	823	9.49	8.79	10.69	12.94	15.17

The value of d remains in a closer range for every cycle with the same number of steps.

Code

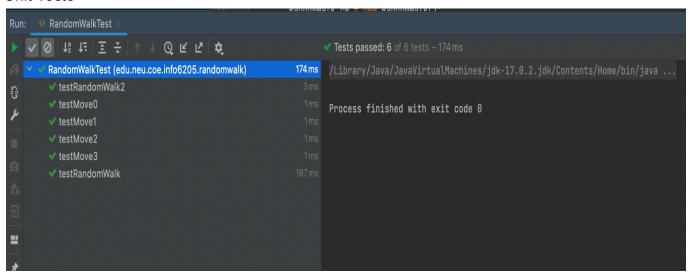
RandomWalk.java

```
package edu.neu.coe.info6205.randomwalk;
import java.util.Random;
public class RandomWalk {
  private int x = 0;
  private int y = 0;
  private final Random random = new Random();
   private void move(int dx, int dy) {
      x = x + dx;
      y = y + dy;
   * @param m the number of steps the drunkard takes
   private void randomWalk(int m) {
       for(int i=0; i<m; i++)</pre>
          randomMove();
  }
situation.
   private void randomMove() {
      boolean ns = random.nextBoolean();
```

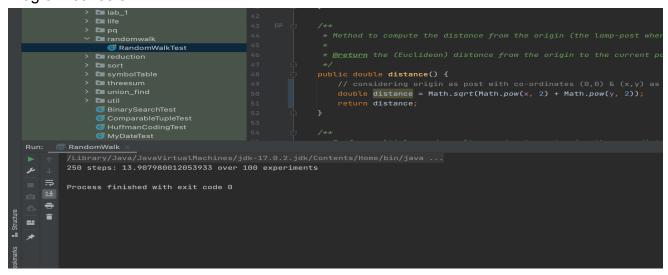
```
int step = random.nextBoolean() ? 1 : -1;
      move(ns ? step : 0, ns ? 0 : step);
  }
  public double distance() {
position after m steps
      double distance = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x, 2) + Math.pow(y, 2));
      return distance;
    * Perform multiple random walk experiments, returning the mean distance.
   * @param m the number of steps for each experiment
  public static double randomWalkMulti(int m, int n) {
      double totalDistance = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
          RandomWalk walk = new RandomWalk();
          walk.randomWalk(m);
          totalDistance = totalDistance + walk.distance();
       }
       return totalDistance / n;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
       if (args.length == 0)
          throw new RuntimeException("Syntax: RandomWalk steps [experiments]");
      int m = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      int n = 30;
      if (args.length > 1) n = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
       double meanDistance = randomWalkMulti(m, n);
       System.out.println(m + " steps: " + meanDistance + " over " + n + "
experiments");
  }
}
```

Screen shots

Unit Tests



Program console



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