

Random sampling without replacement

- guarantees that the distribution of permutations is uniform
 - every element has a probability 1/n to become selected in the first position
 - subsequent position are filled with the remaining n 1 elements
 - because selections are independent, the probability of any generated ordered set is $1/n \cdot 1/(n-1) \cdot 1/(n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1/1 = 1/n!$
 - $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-2)} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{n!}$ there are exactly *n*! possible permutations
 - There are exactly *m* possible permutations
 → generated ordered sets have a uniform distribution









Probability of success: 52 cards, <i>m</i> shuffles, <i>n</i> guesses													
m	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	00	
12													
1	997	839	288	088	042	028	023	021	020	020	019	019	
2	1000	943	471	168	083	057	047	042	040	039	039	038	
3	1000	965	590	238	123	085	070	063	061	059	058	058	
13	1000	998	884	617	427	334	290	270	260	254	252	250	
26	1000	999	975	835	688	596	548	524	513	505	503	500	
	cut-off												

Random numbers in games

- terrain generation
- events
- character creation
- decision-making
- \blacksquare game world compression
- synchronized simulation

Game world compression

- used in *Elite* (1984)
- finite and discrete galaxy
- enumerate the positions
- set the seed value
- generate a random value for each position
 if smaller than a given density, create a star
 otherwise, space is void
- each star is associated with a randomly generated number, which used as a seed when creating the star system details (name, composition, planets)
- can be hierarchically extended



Random game world generation

- discrete game worlds
 - example: Nethack, Age of Empires
 - rooms, passages, item placements
- continuous game worlds
 - random world is not believable
 - modular segments put together randomly
- terrain generation



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