问题:

如何在一个有序链表中快速查找元素 k?

例如:

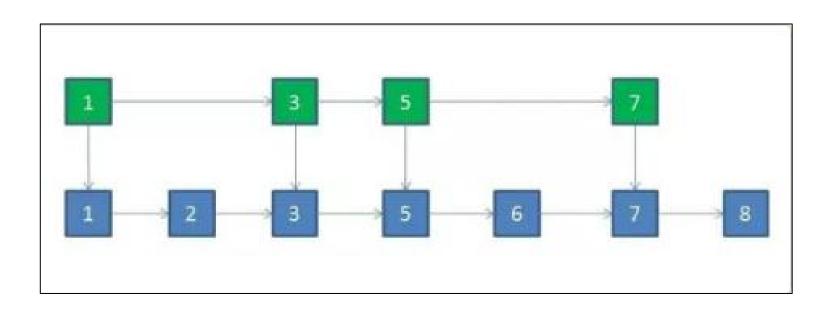


如果要查找 5 , 过程为 1→ 2 → 3 → 5

单链表中查找某个数据的时间复杂度为O(n),如何更快一些?

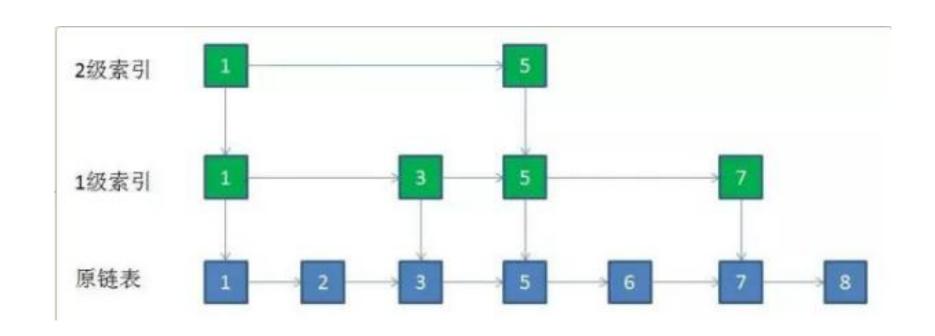
可以这样做:

从原链表中取出一些结点再构成一个有序链表,作为原链表的索引。



查找 6 , 过程为 1→ 3 → 5 → 6。

跳表,或跳跃表(Skip List),是一种基于**有序链表**的扩展,以有序的方式在层次化的链表(多级索引)中保存元素,结构简单,易于实现。



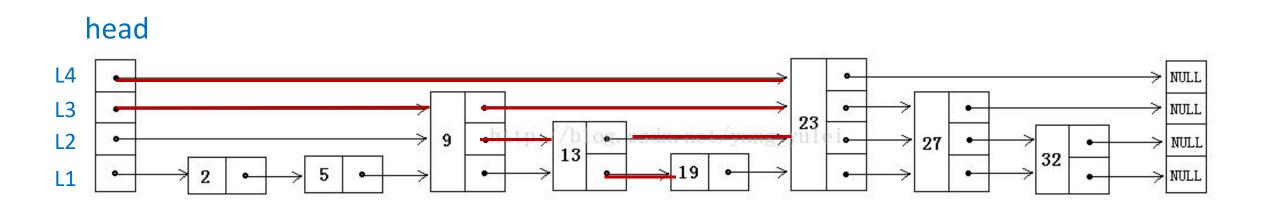
查找 6 , 过程为 1→ 5 → 6。

特点:

- ▶ 由多层(至少2层)结构组成,每层都是有序的链表(默认升序);
- ▶ 最底层包含所有元素;
- ▶ 如果元素x出现在第i层,则所有比i小的层都包含x。
- > 总是从最高层开始访问。

- ■基本操作
 - 创建
 - 查找
 - 插入
 - ●删除

● 查找



例如:

查找 19, 过程为 23 → 9→ 13 → 19, 查找成功。

查找 28, 过程为 23→27, 已到最底层, 查找失败。

● 查找

过程描述:

初始时位于跳表最上层的头结点,然后逐步向右扫描。

- (1) 若当前元素等于查找元素时,查找成功,退出;
- (2) 若当前元素大于查找元素时,回退到前一个元素,并下降一层,继续向右扫描。
- (3) 直到最下层链表,仍未找到待查元素,则查找失败,退出。

插入

过程描述:

- (1) 首先查找跳表,确认新元素应在链表中的插入位置。
- (2) 然后,在若干层中的适当位置插入新元素。

问题:这里"若干层"如何确定?

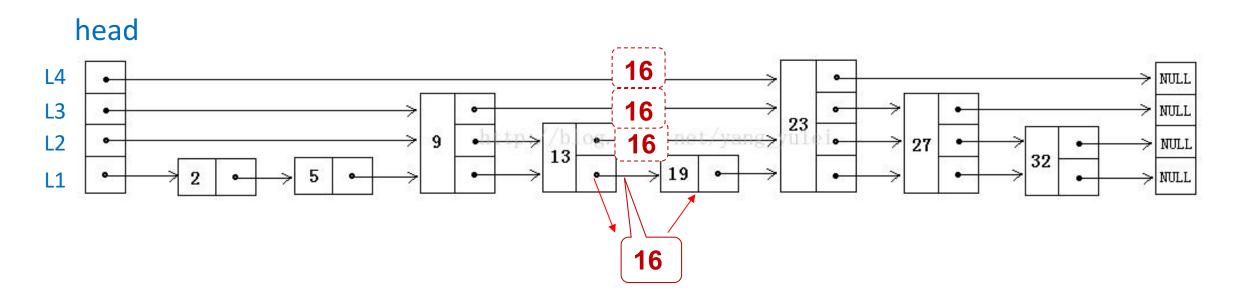
跳表是一种随机化数据结构,其随机化体现在插入元素时,元素所占有的层数完全是随机的,层数是通过一个随机函数实现。

随机化算法:

掷硬币的方式确定应在哪些层插入新元素。

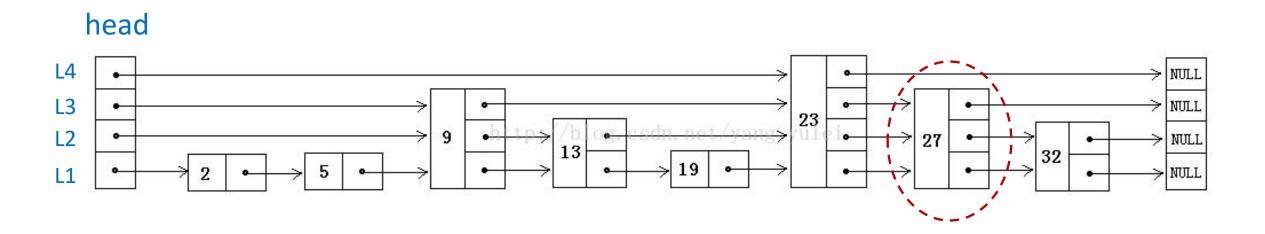
初始层数level设为1(最底层)。调用random(),返回1(代表'正面')或0(代表'背面'),每个出现的概率是1/2,如果是1,更新层数level++,否则终止更新。

• 插入



插入16。

●删除



例如: 删除27, 过程为 23 → 27, 查找到27, 删除。

●删除

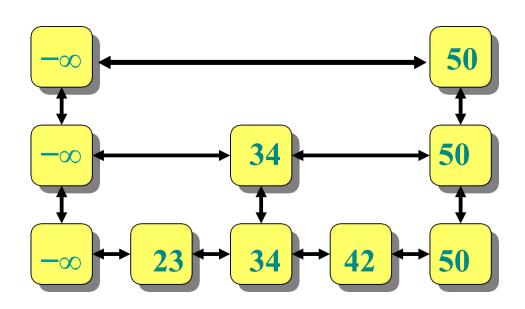
过程描述:

- (1) 首先查找跳表,从含有关键字为k的元素的最上层链表中删除。
- (2) 然后, 依次删除以下各层中关键字为k的元素, 直到最底层。

注: 从所有包含该元素的层中删除。

创建

跳表是初始空结构(仅包含一∞)进行系列插入操作后的结果。



跳表的结点:

down data next

或

(假定Maxlevel=7)

data	next[6]
	next[5]
	next[4]
	next[3]
	next[2]
	next[1]
	next[0]

- ◆性能分析
 - 时间复杂度 O(logn)

查找操作的时间复杂度与 跳表的索引高度*每层遍历的元素个数 相关。

> 跳表的索引高度

理想情况下每两个结点会抽出一个结点作为上一级索引的结点,原始的链表有n个元素,则第一级索引有n/2个结点,以此类推,k级索引就有n/(2^k)个元素,最高索引一般有两个元素,索引最大高度k= log_2n – 1,加上原始链表,跳表的总高度k= log_2n 。

> 每层遍历的元素个数

按上面提到的假设,每级索引中都是两个结点抽出一个结点作为上一级索引的结点。 从最高一级(只有两个元素)开始,这时的查找就像是在进行二分查找,每一层最多遍历 三个元素。

0



- ◆性能分析
 - 空间复杂度 O(n)

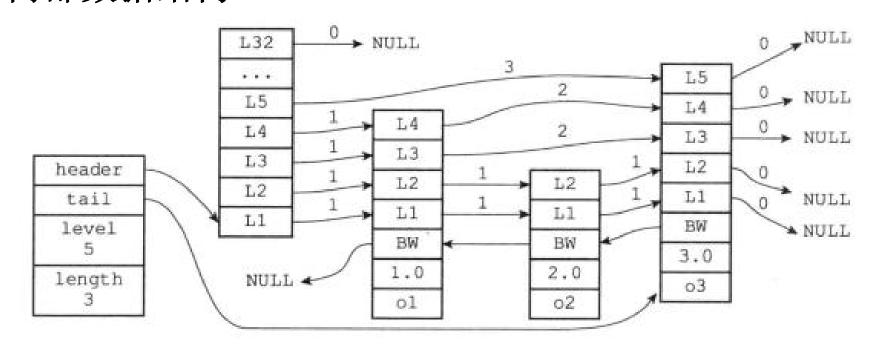
理想情况下, 第i层元素个数为 n/(2^i), 所以跳表中元素总数为

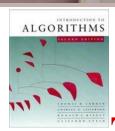
$$\sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{n}{2^i} < 2n$$

注: 跳表是多级索引链表结构,是一种典型的"以空间换取时间"的做法。

> 应用

跳跃表在Redis里的用处:一是实现有序集合,另一个是在集群结点中用作内部数据结构。



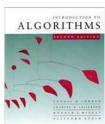


With-high-probability theorem

THEOREM: With high probability, every search in a skip list costs $O(\lg n)$

- **Informally:** Event E occurs with high probability (w.h.p.) if, for any $\alpha \ge 1$, there is an appropriate choice of constants for which E occurs with probability at least $1 O(1/n^{\alpha})$
 - In fact, constant in $O(\lg n)$ depends on α
- FORMALLY: Parameterized event E_{α} occurs with high probability if, for any $\alpha \geq 1$, there is an appropriate choice of constants for which E_{α} occurs with probability at least $1 c_{\alpha}/n^{\alpha}$



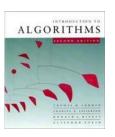


With-high-probability theorem

THEOREM: With high probability, every search in a skip list costs $O(\lg n)$

- **Informally:** Event E occurs with high probability (w.h.p.) if, for any $\alpha \ge 1$, there is an appropriate choice of constants for which E occurs with probability at least $1 O(1/n^{\alpha})$
- IDEA: Can make *error probability* $O(1/n^{\alpha})$ very small by setting α large, e.g., 100
- Almost certainly, bound remains true for entire execution of polynomial-time algorithm





Boole's inequality / union bound

Recall:

BOOLE'S INEQUALITY / UNION BOUND:

For any random events $E_1, E_2, ..., E_k$,

$$\Pr\{E_1 \cup E_2 \cup ... \cup E_k\}$$

 $\leq \Pr\{E_1\} + \Pr\{E_2\} + ... + \Pr\{E_k\}$

Application to with-high-probability events:

If $k = n^{O(1)}$, and each E_i occurs with high probability, then so does $E_1 \cap E_2 \cap ... \cap E_k$





Analysis Warmup

LEMMA: With high probability, n-element skip list has $O(\lg n)$ levels

Proof:

• Error probability for having at most *c* lg *n* levels

```
= \Pr{more than c \lg n levels}
```

 $\leq n \cdot \Pr\{\text{element } x \text{ promoted at least } c \text{ lg } n \text{ times}\}$

(by Boole's Inequality)

$$= n \cdot (1/2^{c \lg n})$$

$$= n \cdot (1/n^{c})$$

$$= 1/n^{c-1}$$





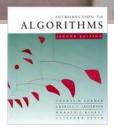
Analysis Warmup

Lemma: With high probability, n-element skip list has $O(\lg n)$ levels

PROOF:

- Error probability for having at most $c \lg n$ levels $\leq 1/n^{c-1}$
- This probability is *polynomially small*, i.e., at most n^{α} for $\alpha = c 1$.
- We can make α arbitrarily large by choosing the constant c in the $O(\lg n)$ bound accordingly.





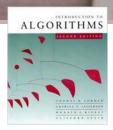
Proof of theorem

THEOREM: With high probability, every search in an n-element skip list costs $O(\lg n)$

COOL IDEA: Analyze search backwards—leaf to root

- Search starts [ends] at leaf (node in bottom level)
- At each node visited:
 - If node wasn't promoted higher (got TAILS here), then we go [came from] left
 - If node was promoted higher (got HEADS here), then we go [came from] up
- Search stops [starts] at the root (or $-\infty$)





Proof of theorem

THEOREM: With high probability, every search in an n-element skip list costs $O(\lg n)$

COOL IDEA: Analyze search backwards—leaf to root

PROOF:

- Search makes "up" and "left" moves until it reaches the root (or -∞)
- Number of "up" moves \leq number of levels $\leq c \lg n$ w.h.p. (Lemma)
- \Rightarrow w.h.p., number of moves is at most the number of times we need to flip a coin to get $c \lg n$ HEADS





Coin flipping analysis

CLAIM: Number of coin flips until $c \lg n$ HEADS $= \Theta(\lg n)$ with high probability

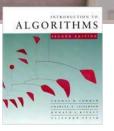
PROOF:

Obviously $\Omega(\lg n)$: at least $c \lg n$

Prove $O(\lg n)$ "by example":

- •Say we make $10 c \lg n$ flips
- •When are there at least $c \lg n$ HEADS? (Later generalize to arbitrary values of 10)





Coin flipping analysis

CLAIM: Number of coin flips until $c \lg n$ HEADS $= \Theta(\lg n)$ with high probability

PROOF:

• Pr{exactly $c \lg n$ HEADS} = $\begin{bmatrix} 10c \lg n \\ c \lg n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ orders HEADS TAILS

• $\Pr\{\text{at most } c \text{ lg } n \text{ HEADS}\} \leq \begin{pmatrix} 10c \log n \\ c \log n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{9n}{2}}$ overestimate on orders





Coin flipping analysis (cont'd)

- Recall bounds on $\begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$ $\left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \le \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^{x} \le \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^{x}$
- $\Pr\{\text{at most } c \text{ lg } n \text{ HEADS}\} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 10c \lg n \\ c \lg n \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2n}{2}}$

$$\leq \left[e^{\frac{10c \lg n}{c \lg n}} \right]^{\frac{\log n}{\log n}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{9c \lg n}$$

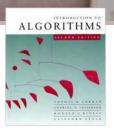
$$= \left(\frac{10e}{c \lg n} \right)^{c \lg n} 2^{-9c \lg n}$$

$$= 2^{\lg(10e) \cdot c \lg n} 2^{-9c \lg n}$$

$$= 2^{\lceil \lg(10e) - 9 \rceil \cdot c \lg n}$$

$$= 1/n^{\alpha} \text{ for } \alpha = \lceil 9 - \lg(10e) \rceil \cdot c \rceil$$





Coin flipping analysis (cont' d)

- $\Pr\{\text{at most } c \text{ lg } n \text{ HEADS}\} \le 1/n^{\alpha} \text{ for } \alpha = [9-\lg(10e)]c$
- **KEY Property:** $\alpha \to \infty$ as $10 \to \infty$, for any *c*
- So set 10, i.e., constant in $O(\lg n)$ bound, large enough to meet desired α

This completes the proof of the coin-flipping claim and the proof of the theorem.

