

Hashing

$h(k, i)$

$k \in U$

$0 \leq i < m$



$$h : U \times \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$$

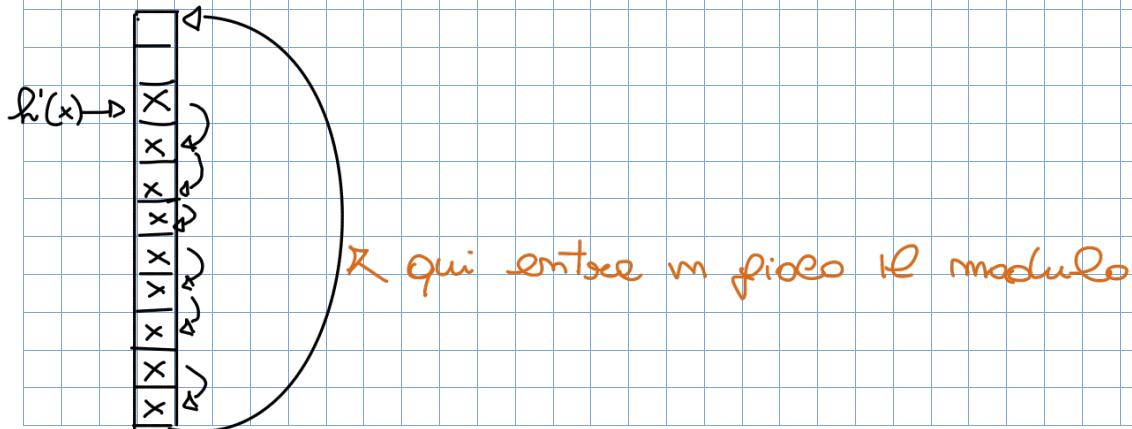
tecniche per fare l'hashing

Lineare

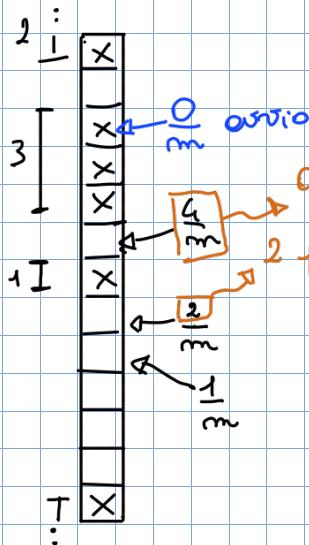
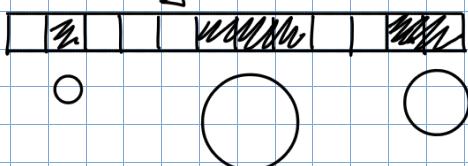
$$h' : U \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$h(k, i) = (h'(k) + i) \bmod m \rightarrow m!$$

numero di
possibili
percorri
minore di m^m
combinazioni delle
tabelle



K_0 viene ottenuta dalle celle con "meno più grande"



aumenta le probabilità perché è un blocco grande
2 perché deve finire in
quelle serie e rende nelle
successive

Questo fenomeno si chiama **plomberazione primaria**

Quadratice

qui non c'è

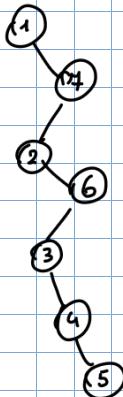
$$h(K, i) = (h'(K) + c_1 + c_2 \cdot i^2) \bmod m$$

anche in questo caso abbiamo m \approx consimi

hashing doppio due funzioni hash

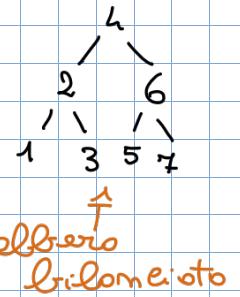
$$h(K, i) = (h'(K) + i \cdot h''(K)) \bmod m$$

in questo caso abbiamo m^2 \approx consimi



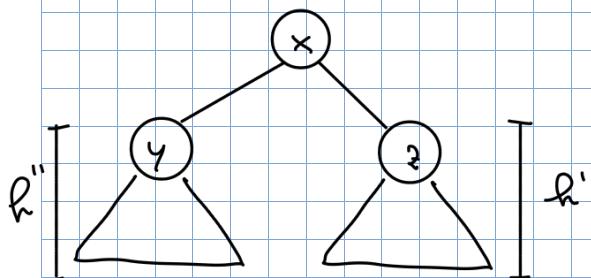
→ Albero sbilanciato → caso peggior de' esito

↓
è praticamente una lista



Vogliamo trovare un modo per rendere l'albero autobilanciante

Definizione "albero bilanciato":

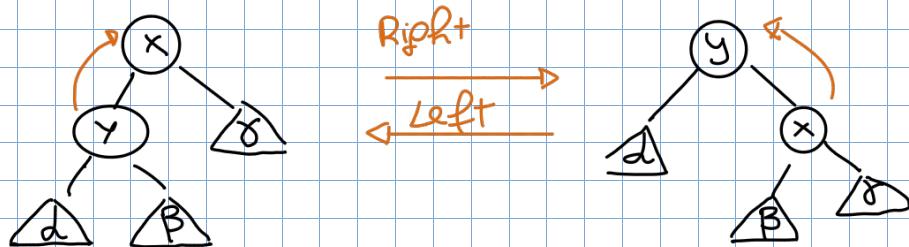


$$|h' - h''| \leq 2 \quad \text{oppure} \quad |\#(y) - \#(z)| \leq \frac{m}{2}$$

Basta che nei due sottoalberi ci sia esattamente lo stesso numero di nodi.

Alberi Rosso - Nero (RB-TREE)

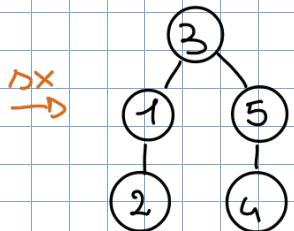
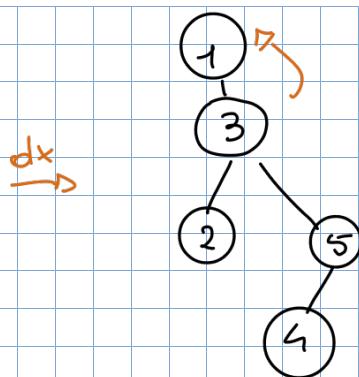
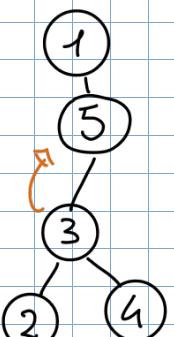
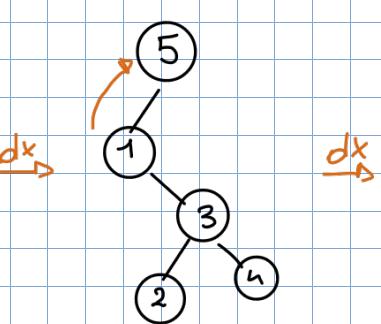
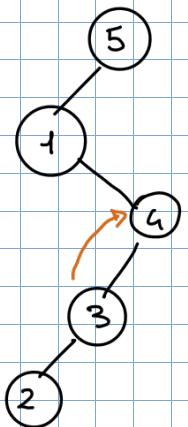
Per bilanciarsi fa uso delle Rotazioni



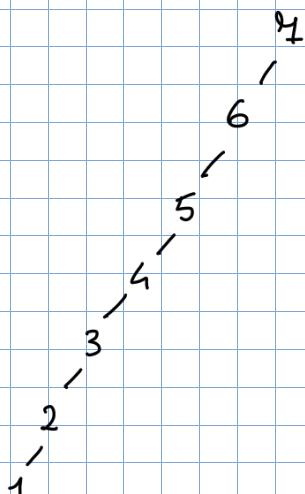
$$d \leq y \leq B \leq x \leq r$$

→ sotto albero

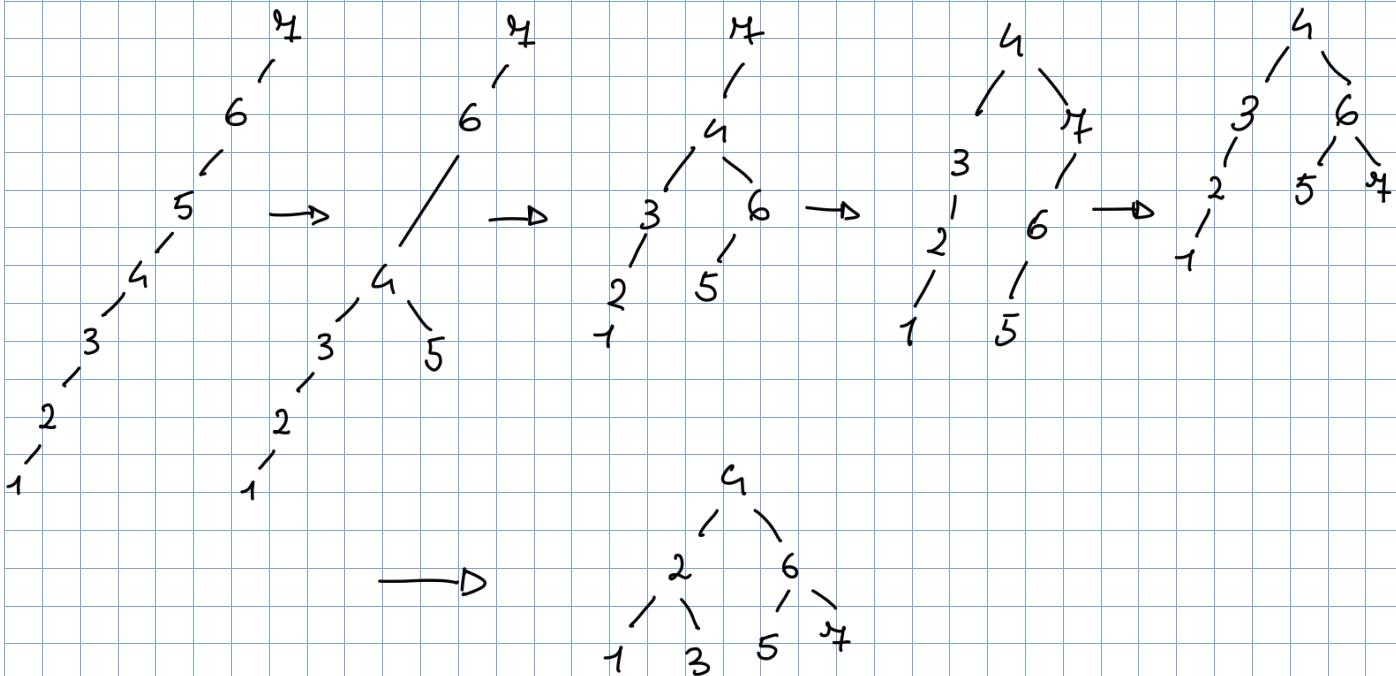
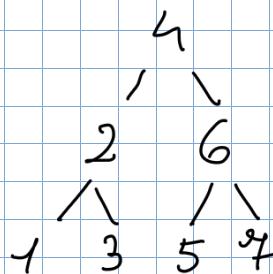
Abbiamo modificato la struttura dell'albero ma non il suo significato



Abbiamo ridotto l'albero senza modificare come lo siamo fatto



Come si fa ??



Le 5 regole dei Rombo-Neri

 = nero  = rosso

① Ogni modo è rosso o nero

② La radice è nera

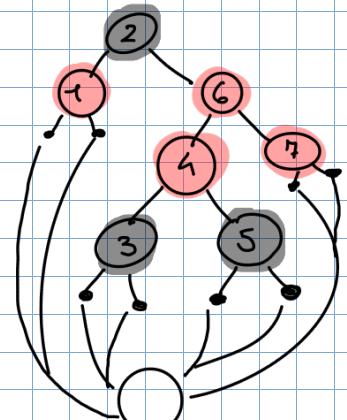
③ Le foglie sono nere

↳ **proprietà self-balancing** (può anche non essere se consideriamo la rinflessione)

foglie sempre elencati modi NULL

Facendo così però poco de un elenco:
 $m \rightarrow 2m+1$

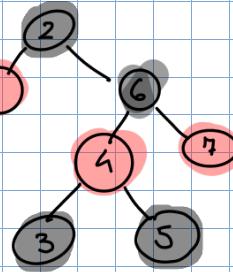
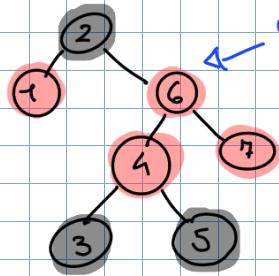
non cambia il comportamento asintotico



Imparentato
quintano tutti
ad un singolo
modo null

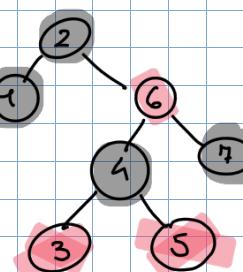
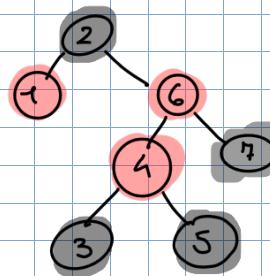
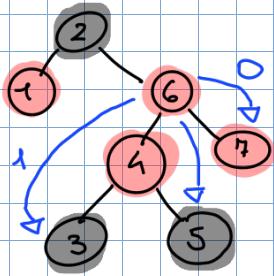
④ Un modo rosso ha figli neri

risale queste regole



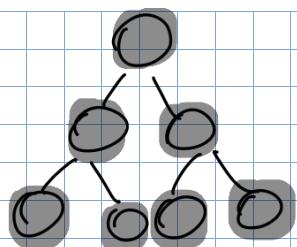
⑤ Un qualsiasi cammino da un modo ad una foglia

contiene lo stesso numero di modi neri

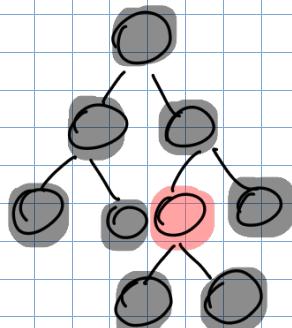


Non esiste un solo modo di colorare un albero
in diversi, basta che questa proprietà risulti rispettata

Queste proprietà rendono essere rispettata solo su un
albero binario



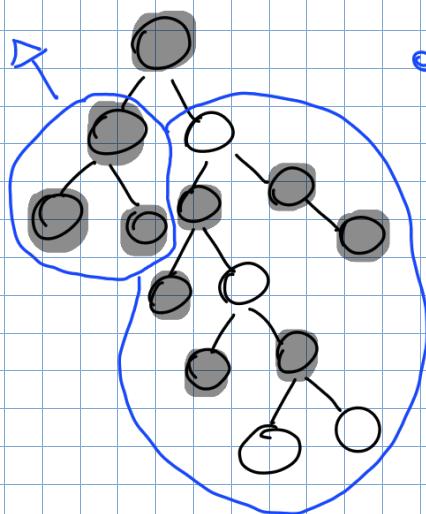
→ rispetta tutte le proprietà



→ rispetta le proprietà anche aggiungendo un nodo

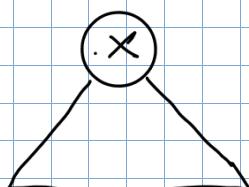
$lh(x) \rightarrow$ altezza mass.

altezzamimime: k



altezza massime: $2k + 1$

Più di così non posso sbilanciare



$$lh(x) \\ I(x) \geq 2 - 1$$

$h(x) \rightarrow$ altezza

$lh(x) \rightarrow$ altezza mass.

$$lh(x) \geq \frac{h(x)}{2}$$

$$\} \cdot h(x) \geq lh(x)$$

ma non troppo infatti

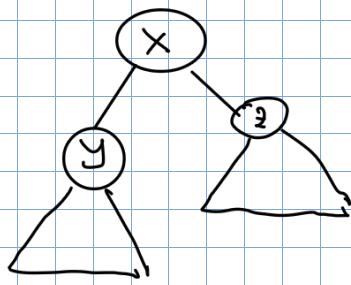
$$h(x) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{=} \asymp$$

$$2^0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

le proprietà vole

$$h(x) > 0$$



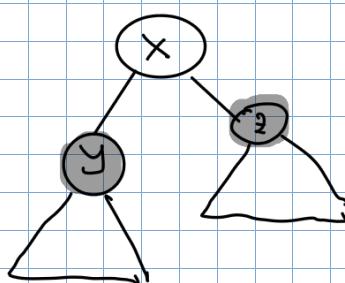
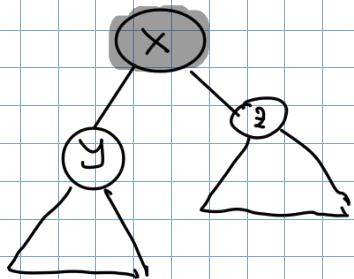
numero nodi
interimi

↗ $I(y) \geq 2^{lh(y)} - 1$

$I(z) \geq 2^{lh(z)} - 1$

$lh(y) < lh(x)$

$lh(z) < lh(x)$



$$lh(y) = lh(x)$$

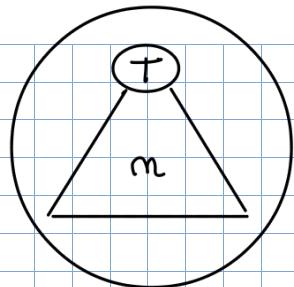
$$lh(z) = lh(x) - 1$$

$$lh(y) \geq lh(x) - 1$$

$$lh(z) \geq lh(x) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &= I(y) + I(z) + 1 \\ &\geq 2^{lh(y)} - 1 + 2^{lh(z)} - 1 + 1 \\ &\geq 2^{lh(x) - 1} - 1 + 2^{lh(x) - 1} \\ &= 2^{lh(x)} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

allora $I(x) = 2^{lh(x) - 1}$



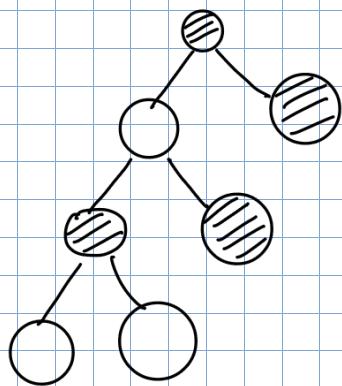
$\log(+)$

$$I(+) = m \geq 2^h - 1$$

$$m+1 \geq 2^{h(+)}$$

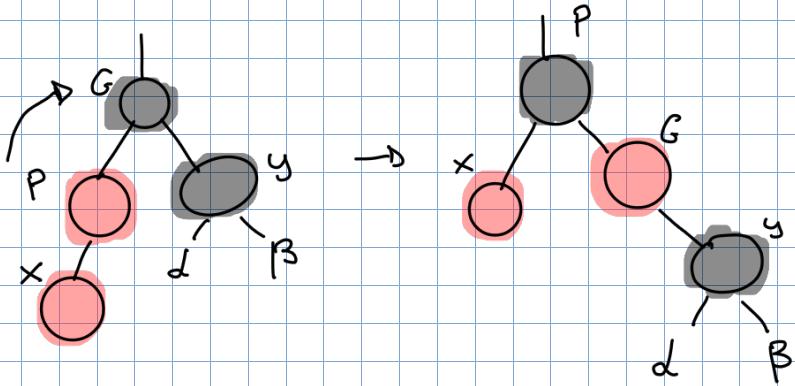
$$\log(m+1) \geq \frac{h(+)}{2} \Rightarrow h(+) \leq 2 \log(m+1)$$

Inserimento in un albero rosso nero

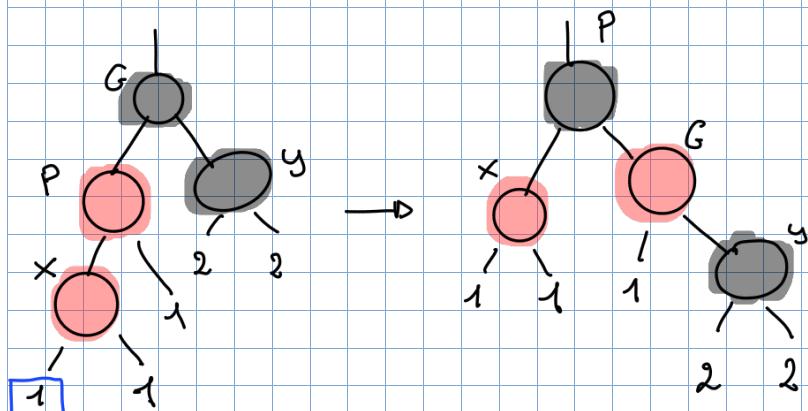


I modi inseriti sono sempre scarsi, così abbiamo meno problemi.

CASO 1 y interno, x esterno

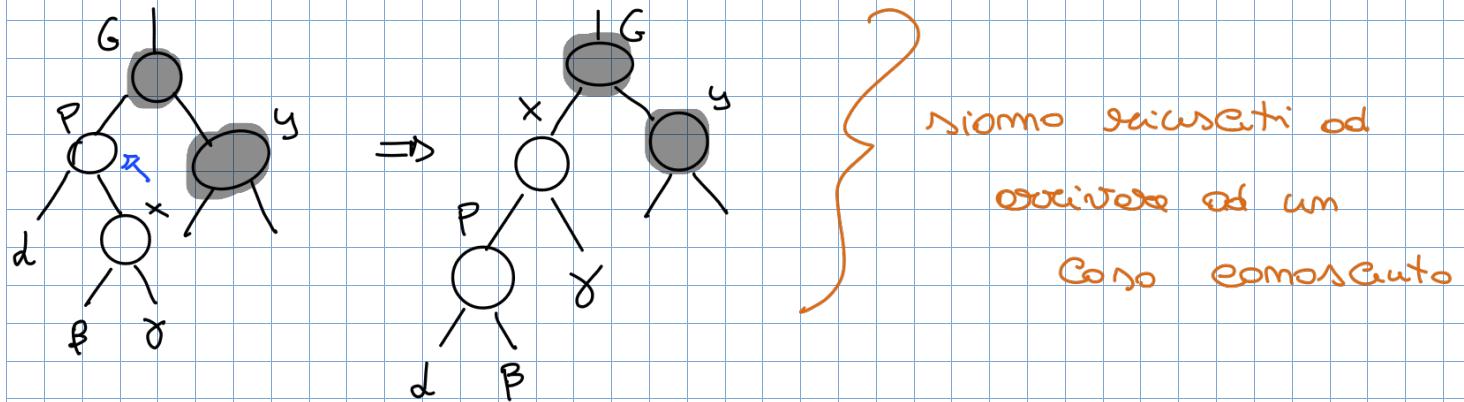


l'albero resta
invariato

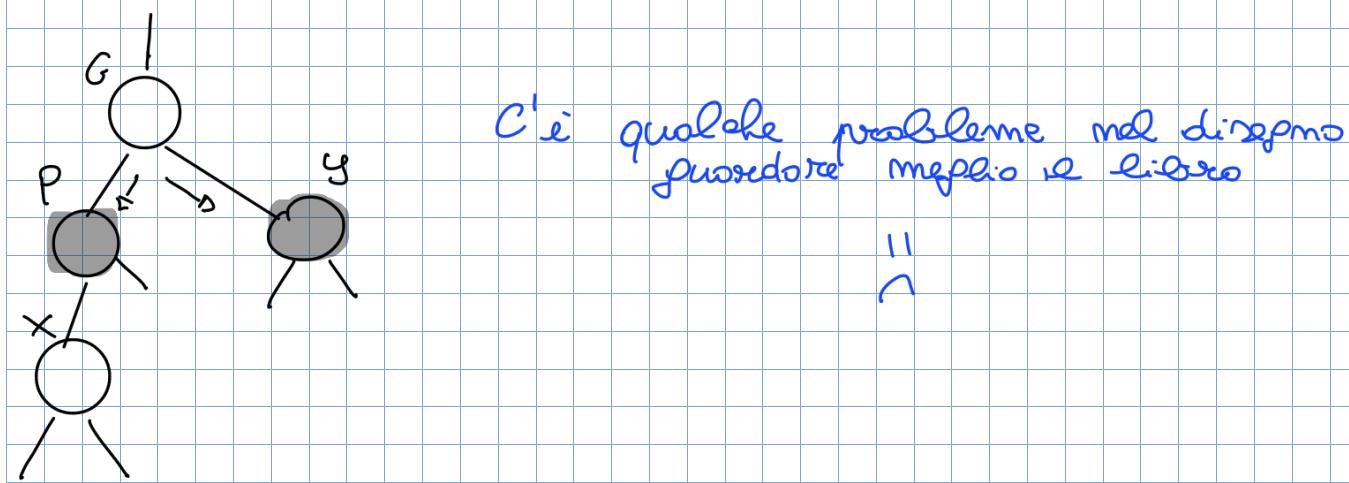


→ numero modi diversi nel cammino

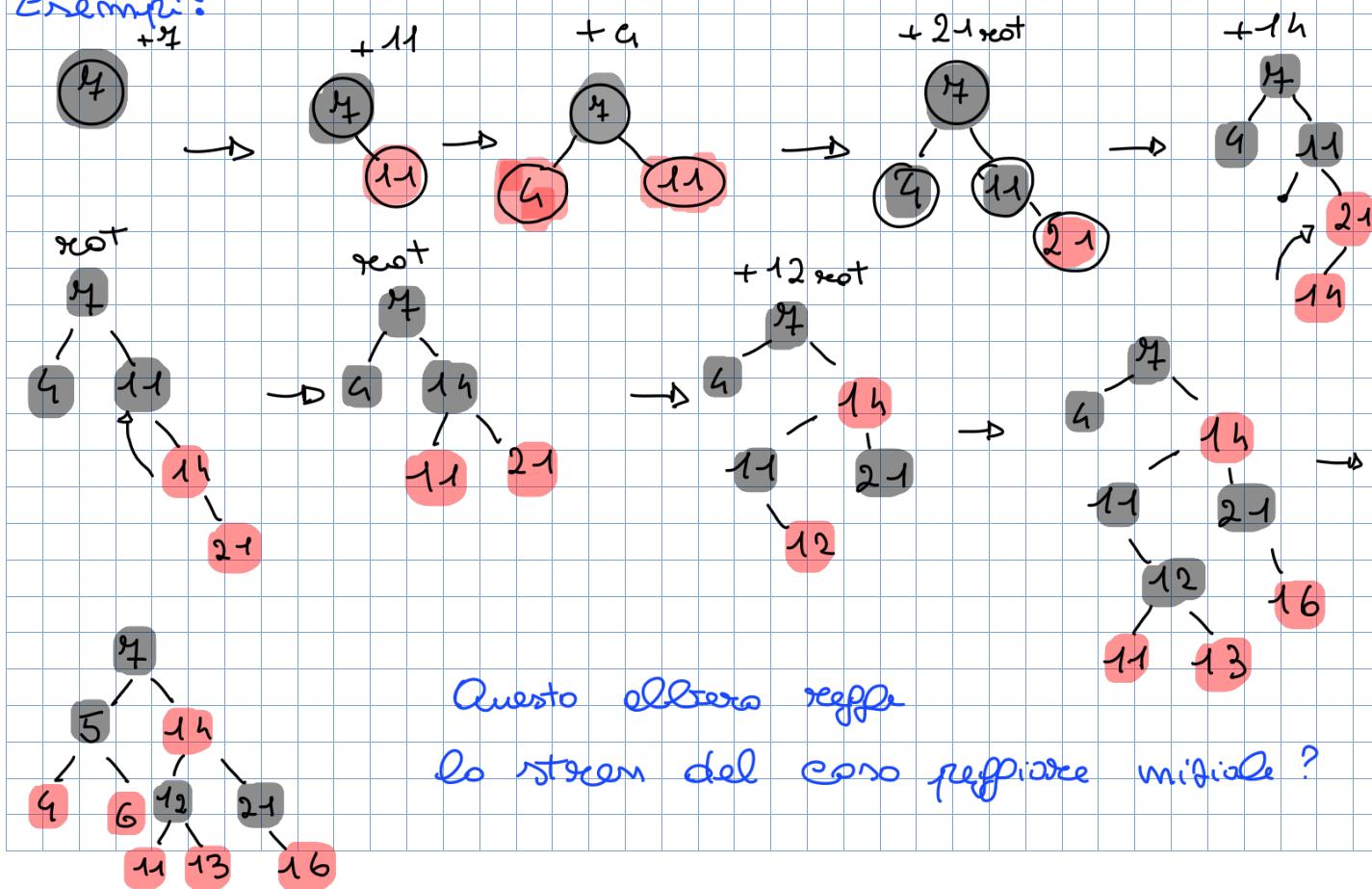
CASO 2 y nero, x interno

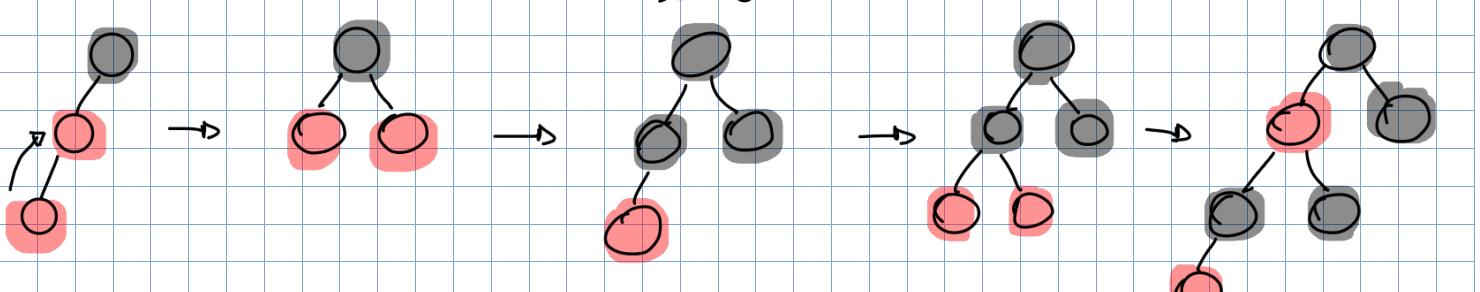


CASO 3 y rosso



Esempi:



$lsh(+)=0$  $lsh(+)=1$ 