

第3章 球和箱子模型

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分 与硬币投掷相关的三种分布

- 3.1.1 Bernoulli实验,几何分布,二项分布 (课下自觉复习)
- 3.1.2 桶排序及其时间复杂度分析
- 3.1.3 跳表及其分析
- 3.2 球和箱子模型概述
 - 4.2.1 生日悖论
 - 4.2.2 赠券收集
 - 4.2.3 最大负载
- 3.3 生日悖论及其应用(自学)
- 3.4 通用散列函数族
- 3.5 综合应用



参考文献

- 《概率与计算》
 - 第5章
- 《Randomized Algorithms》
 - . 第8章



3.1 与硬币投掷相关的三种分布

- 3.1.1 Bernoulli实验、几何分布和二项分布
- 3.1.2 桶排序及其时间复杂度分析
- 3.1.3 跳表及其操作复杂度分析

自觉复习



3.1.1 Bernoulli实验,几何分布和二项分布

课下自觉复习





硬币投掷的相关概率术语

投掷一枚有偏硬币

•一次投掷结果的分布 两点分布(Bernoulli trial)

- •首次头面向上所需的投掷次数 几何分布(Geometric)
- •n次投掷中头面向上的总次数 二项分布 (Binomial)



Bernoulli实验



投掷一枚有偏硬币一次,实验结果的分布

X-表示头面向上还是背面向上

X=1—头面向上 X=0—背面向上

$$Pr[X=1] = p$$
 $Pr[X=0] = 1-p$

随机变量X称为Bernoulli实验,X的 分布称为两点分布

X=1称为实验成功,X=0称为实验失败

 $\mathbf{E}[X] = p \qquad \qquad \mathbf{Var}[X] = p(1-p)$



几何分布

实验次数

· 独立同分布重复Bernoulli实验直到实验成功

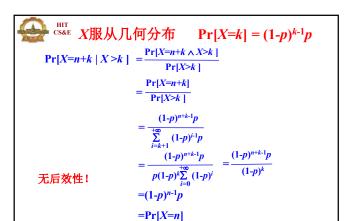
i.i.d (independent and identical distribution) 前后实验无关联,使用同样的硬币

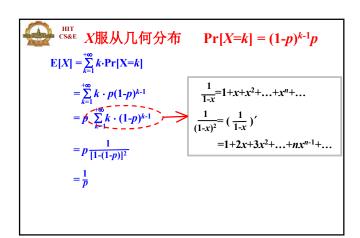
• X—实验次数或者投掷次数

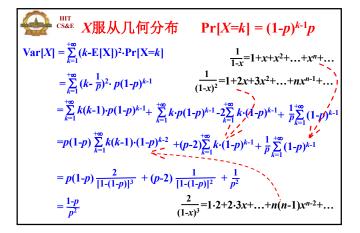
$$Pr[X=k] = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

• X服从参数为p的几何分布













成功实验的总次数

- 独立同分布重复Bernoulli实验n次
- X—成功实验的总次数 Pr[X=k] =("_t) (1-p)^{n-k}p^k
- X服从参数为p,n的二项分布





二项分布

二项分布 Pr[X=k] =(") (1-p)^{n-k}p^k

 $X_i=1$ 表示第i次实验成功,否则 $X_i=0$



$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{E}[X_i] = pn$$

$$Var[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Var[X_i] = p(1-p)n$$



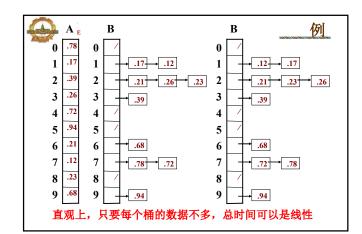
3.1.2 桶排序及其时间复杂度分析



桶排序

• 基本思想

- 假设所有输入值均匀等可能地取自[0,1);
- 初始化n个空桶,编号介于0到n-1之间;
- 扫描输入,将数值A[i]放入编号为LnA[i]]的桶中;
- 将各个桶内的数据各自排序
- 依编号递增顺序输出各个桶内的数据
- 需要一系列桶.需要排序的值变换为桶的索引
 - 不需要比较操作





桶排序算法

算法BucketSort(A)

Input:数组A[0:n-1], 0≤A[i]<1 Output: 排序后的数组A

- 1. for j ← 0 to n-1 do // 初始化 n个桶
- $B[j] \leftarrow \text{NULL};$
- 3. for $i \leftarrow 0$ to n-1 do
- 4. 将元素A[i]插入桶 B[[nA[i]]]中 //链表维护
- 5. for $i \leftarrow 0$ to n-1 do
- 用InsertionSort排序桶B[i]内的数据
- 7. 依编号递增顺序将各个桶内的数据回填到4中

时间复杂度分析

散列过程需要O(n)时间将n个数据项散列到桶中 散列过程可以视为将n个球投入n个箱子中

X₀,...,X_{n-1} —各个桶中数据项的个数

 X_i —服从参数为n,1/n的二项分布,各 X_i 不独立

 $E[X_i] = pn = 1$

 $Var[X_i] = p(1-p)n=1-1/n$ $Var[X_i] = E[X_i^2]-(E[X_i])^2$

 $\mathbf{E}[T(n)] = O(n)$

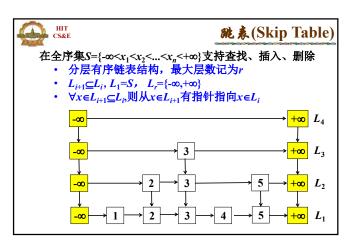
 $\mathbf{E}[X_i^2] = 2 - 1/n$

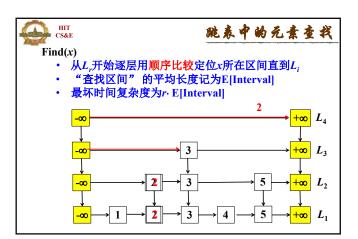
 $\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i^2/2\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{E}[X_i^2/2] = (2n-1)/2 = n-1/2$ 期望的线性性质

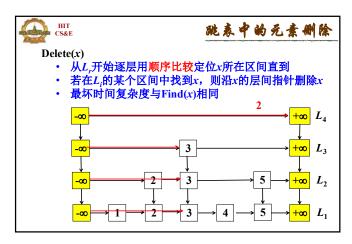
InsertSort排序的最坏时间复杂度为n²/2=O(n²) 散列完成之后,桶内排序总时间的期望不超过n-1/2

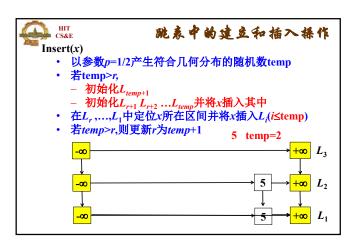
收集排序结果的时间为O(n)

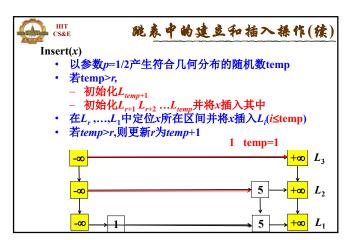


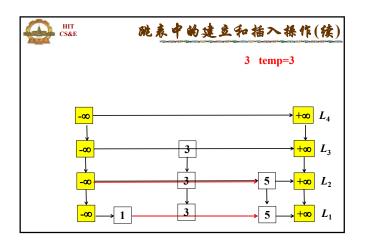


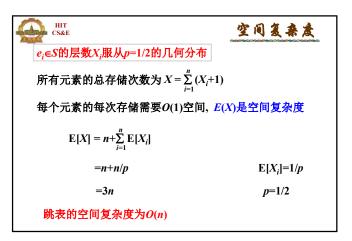


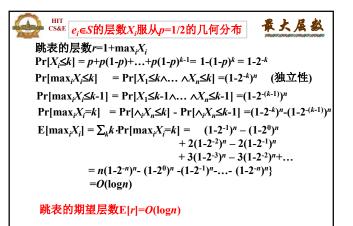


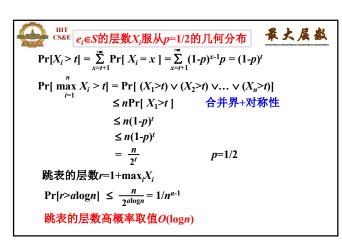


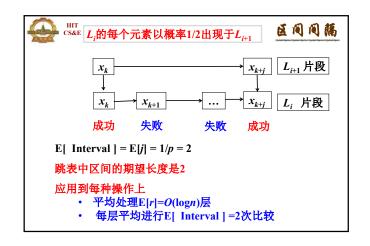


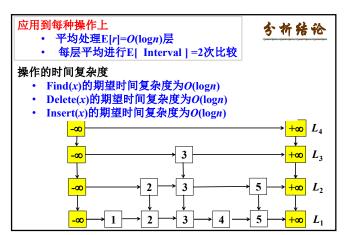








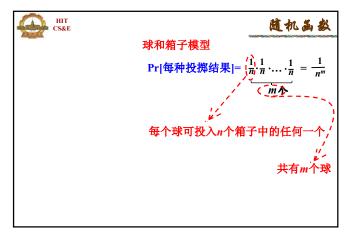


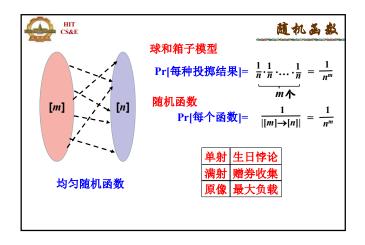


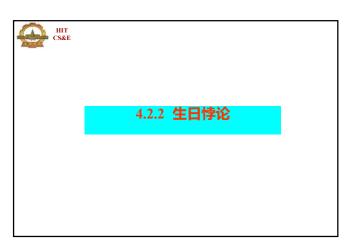


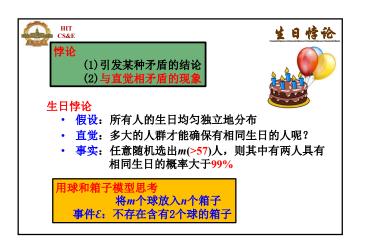


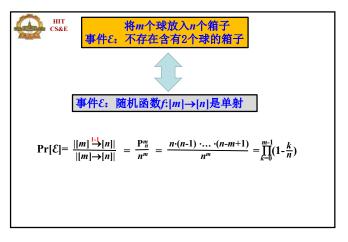


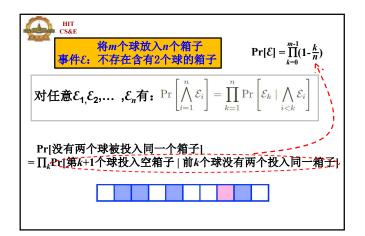


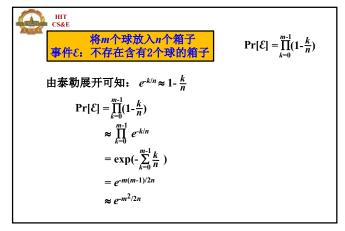


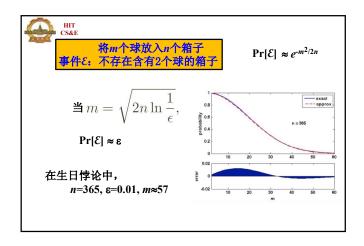




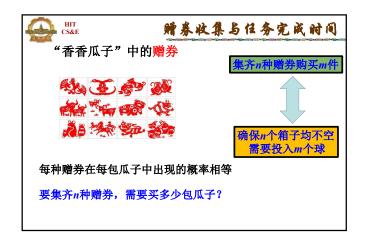


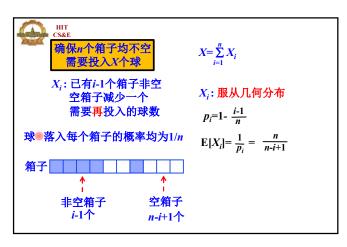


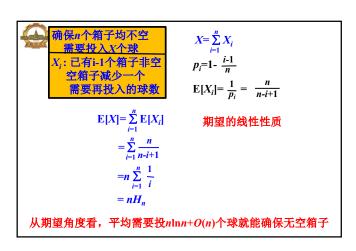


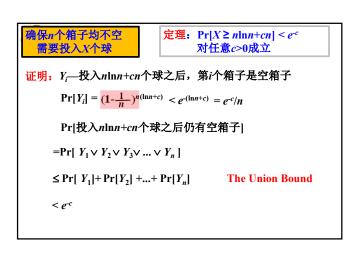


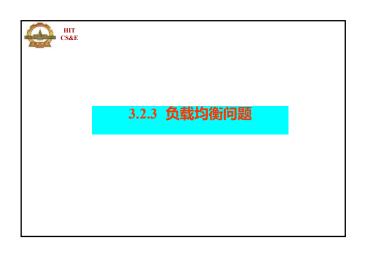


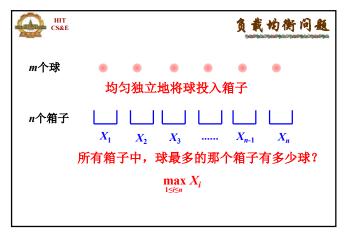


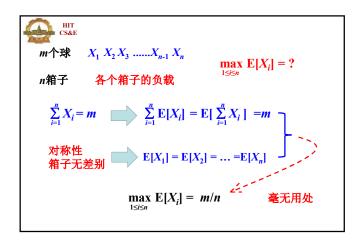


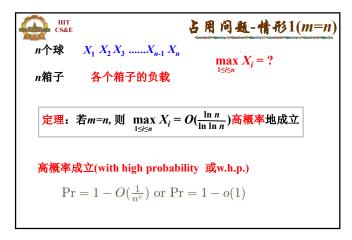


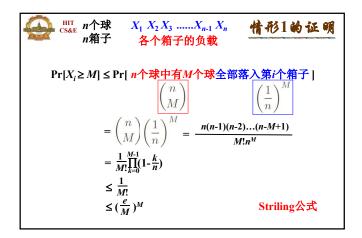


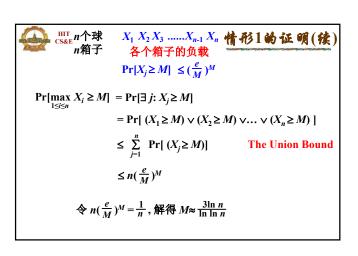


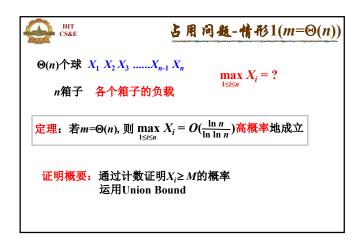


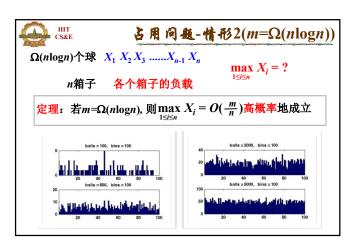




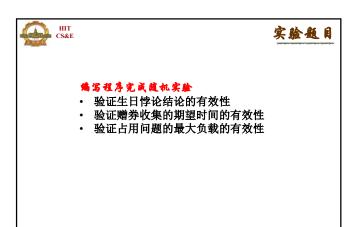








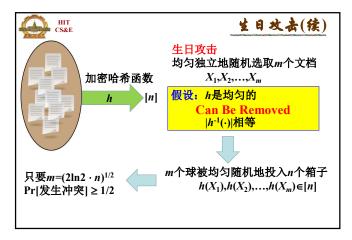
















应用2:环上的Leader这举

Leader选举问题

- 从一组处理器中选出一个处理器作为Leader
- 所有处理器的初始配置均相同(运行相同的局部算法)
- 有一个处理器最终将自己标记为Leader
- · 其他处理器最终将自己标记为非Leader

用途

- 协调处理器之间的通讯和计算过程,以便完成计算任务
- 容错和节省资源

例

- · 当死锁出现时,可通过Leader选举来破死锁
- 通过Leader选举,简化广播算法的实现

选举时机

· 分布式算法需要Leader,但计算环境中没有优先的Leader



算法执行按轮进行

每轮先通信后计算

同步算法

Leader选举(续)

环拓扑结构

- 处理器连接成环
- 处理器仅能与相邻节点通信

匿名环

- 处理器没有唯一标识
- 所有处理器具有相同的状态机

一致匿名环

- · 算法不知道处理器的数目n
- 所有处理器具有相同的状态机

- 算法知道处理器的数目n
- 所有处理器具有相同的状态机
- · n不同, 状态机不同



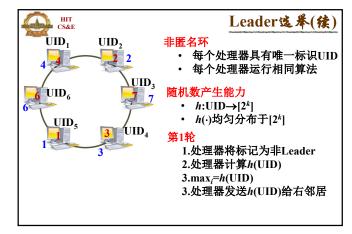
Leader这举(续)

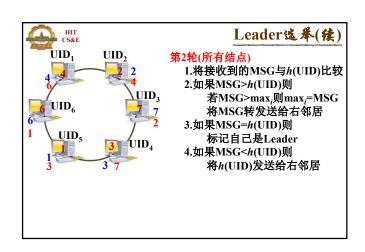
同步匿名环不存在Leader选举算法

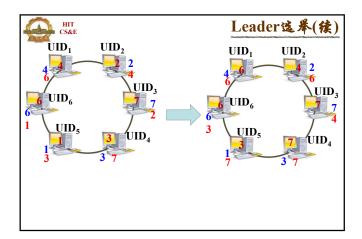
- 所有处理器初始状态相同
- 每轮通信信息相同
- 每轮执行的计算也相同
- 归纳重复通信、计算
- 无法区分任何处理器

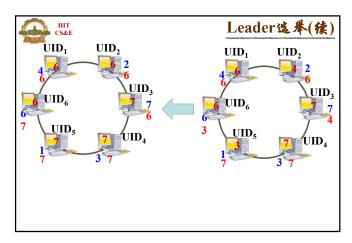
定理(Angluin 1980):同步匿名环不存在Leader选举算法证明:对轮数k进行数学归纳

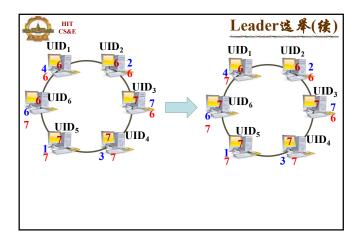
必须依赖额外信息或能力来打破对称性

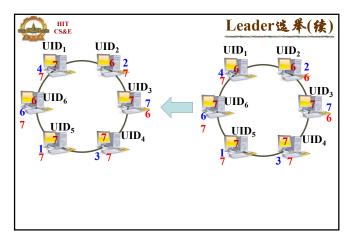


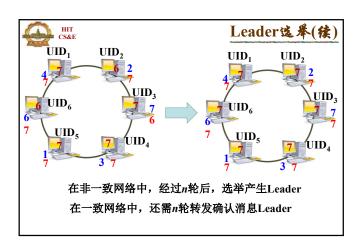


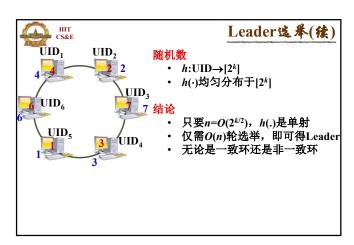
















相互独立

定义:事件的相互独立性

- 随机事件*E*₁,*E*₂,...,*E*_n
- · 对于任意I⊆{1,2,...,n}均有

 $\Pr[\bigcap_{i \in I} E_i] = \prod_{i \in I} \Pr[E_i]$

则称 $E_1,E_2,...,E_n$ 相互独立

定义: 随机变量的相互独立性

- 随机变量X1,X2,...,Xn
- 对于任意I⊆ $\{1,2,...,n\}$ 和任意 x_i 均有

 $\Pr[\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i = x_i)] = \prod_{i \in I} \Pr[X_i = x_i]$

则称X1,X2,...,X,相互独立



HIT CS&E

K-独立

定义:事件的k-独立性

- 随机事件E₁,E₂,...,E_n
 对于任意I⊆{1,2,...,n}, |I|≤ k均有

 $\Pr[\bigcap_{i \in I} E_i] = \prod_{i \in I} \Pr[E_i]$

则称 $E_1, E_2, ..., E_n$ 是k-独立的

定义: 随机变量的k-独立性

- 随机变量X₁,X₂,...,X_n
- 对于任意I⊆{1,2,...,n} (|I|≤ k) 和任意x_i均有

 $\Pr[\bigcap_{i \in I} (X_i = x_i)] = \prod_{i \in I} \Pr[X_i = x_i]$

则称 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 是k-独立的



两两独立

定义:事件的两两独立性

- 随机事件 $E_1, E_2, ..., E_n$
- 对于任意 E_i , E_i 均有

 $Pr[E_i \cap E_i] = Pr[E_i] \cdot Pr[E_i]$

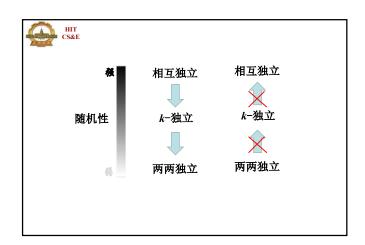
则称 $E_1, E_2, ..., E_n$ 是两两独立的

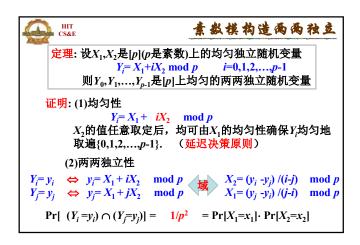
定义: 随机变量的两两独立性

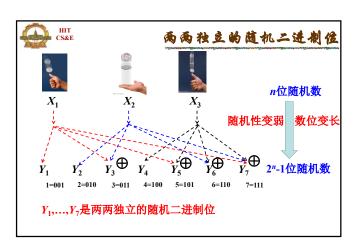
- 随机变量X1,X2,...,Xn
- 对于任意 X_i, X_j 和 x_i, x_i 均有

 $\Pr[(X_i = x_i) \cap (X_j = x_j)] = \Pr[X_i = x_i] \cdot \Pr[X_j = x_j]$

则称 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 是两两独立的

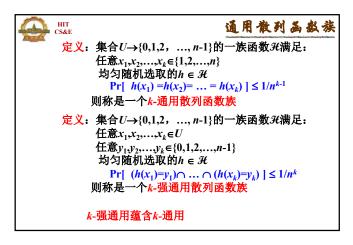


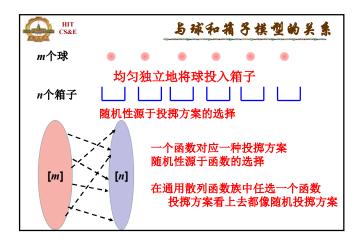


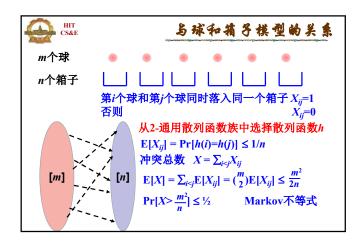


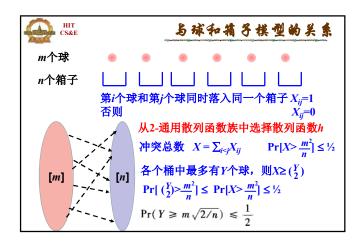














例1:2-通用散列函数族

定理: 设 $h_{a,b}(x)$: $\{0,1,2,...,m-1\} \rightarrow \{0,1,2,...,n-1\}$ 定义为 $h_{a,b}(x) = (ax+b \mod p) \mod n$ $p \ge m$ 是素数 则 $\mathcal{H}=\{h_{a,b}(x)|\ 1\le a\le p-1,\ 0\le b\le p-1\}$ 是2-通用散列函数族

- 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2$,任取 $a,b(a \neq 0)$,则 $ax_1 + b \neq ax_2 + b$ $ax_1 + b = ax_2 + b \mod p \Leftrightarrow a(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \mod p$
- 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2, y_1 \neq y_2$,存在唯一 a,b,使得 $ax_1 + b = y_1, ax_2 + b = y_2$ $ax_1 + b = y_1, mod p$ $ax_2 + b = y_2, mod p$ $a = (y_1 - y_2)/(x_1 - x_2), mod p$ $b = y_1 - x_1(y_1 - y_2)/(x_1 - x_2), mod p$
- 任取 y_1 ,在 $\{0,1,...,p-1\}$ 中至多存在 $p/n \land y_2$ 使 $y_1 = y_2 \mod n$
- ・ 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2$,均匀随机选取 $h_{a,b} \in \mathcal{H}$ $\Pr[\ h_{a,b}(x_1) = h_{a,b}(x_2)\] \ = \ \frac{p(p-1)/n}{p(p-1)} \ = 1/n$



例2: 2-强通用散列函数族

- 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2$,任取 a,b $ax_1 + b = ax_2 + b \mod p \iff a(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \mod p \iff a = 0$
- 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2, y_1, y_2$,至多有一个a,b,使得 $ax_1 + b = y_1, ax_2 + b = y_2$ $ax_1 + b = y_1, mod p$ $ax_2 + b = y_2, mod p$ $ax_2 + b = y_2, mod p$ $a = (y_1 - y_2)/(x_1 - x_2), mod p$
- 任取 $x_1 \neq x_2$,任取 y_1, y_2 ,均匀随机选取 $h_{a,b} \in \mathcal{H}$ $\Pr[(h_{a,b}(x_1) = y_1) \cap (h_{a,b}(x_2) = y_2)] \leq 1/p^2$



例3: 2-强通用散列函数族

有限域{0,1,2...,p^k-1}的基本性质 v={0,1,2...,p^k-1}

 $x \in \{0,1,2,\dots,p^k-1\}$

 $\exists u_0, u_1, ..., u_{k-1} \in \{0,1,2, ..., p-1\}$ 使得 $x = u_0 p^0 + u_1 p^1 + ... + u_{k-1} p^{k-1}$

有限域{0,1,2...,p^k-1}

 \Leftrightarrow 向量空间 $\{0,1,2,...,p-1\}^k$

任给向量 $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, ..., a_{k-1})$ 和 b, 其中 $a_0 b \in \{0, 1, 2, ..., p-1\}$ $h_{a,b}(\mathbf{u}) = a_0 u_0 + a_1 u_1 + ... + a_{k-1} u_{k-1} + b \mod p$ 定义 $\{0, 1, 2, ..., p^k - 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, ..., p-1\}$ 的函数

 $\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b}(\mathbf{x}) \mid \mathbf{a} \in \{0,1,2, ..., p-1\}^k, b \in \{0,1,2, ..., p-1\}\}$

HIT CS&

• 任取 $u_1 \neq u_2 y_1, y_2$, 至多有一个 a,b, 使得 $au+b=y_1 \ au_2+b=y_2$

数域上的二元一次方程有唯一解

 $\mathbf{au_1} + b = y_1 \mod p$ 在 $\{0,1,...,p^k-1\}$ 上有 p^{k-1} 个解 $\mathbf{au_2} + b = y_2 \mod p$ 延迟决策原理

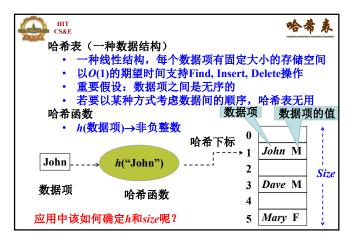
• 任取 $\mathbf{u}_1 \neq \mathbf{u}_2$, 任取 y_1, y_2 , 均匀随机选取 $h_{a,b} \in \mathcal{H}$

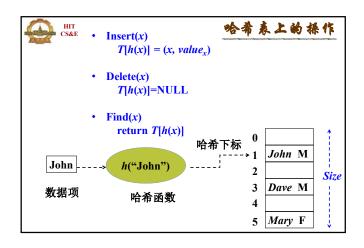
 $\Pr[\ (h_{a,b}(\mathbf{u}_1) = y_1) \cap (h_{a,b}(\mathbf{u}_2) = y_2)] = p^{k-1}/p^{k+1} = 1/p^2$

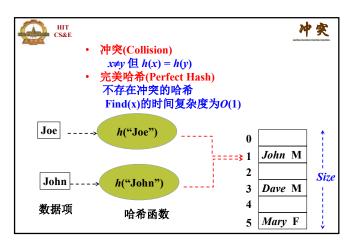


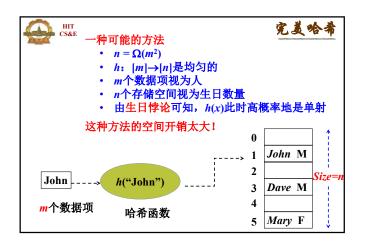


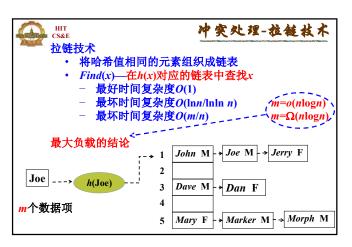


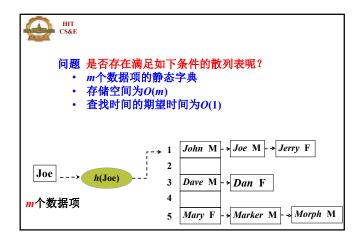




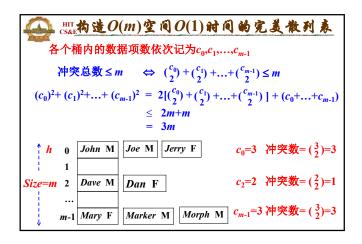


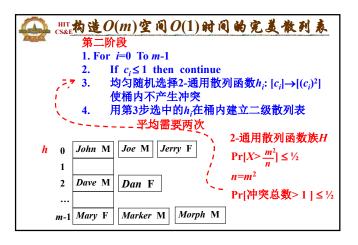












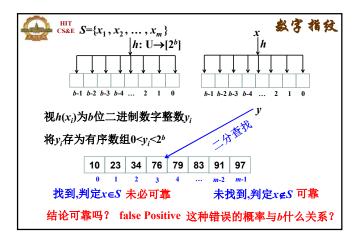


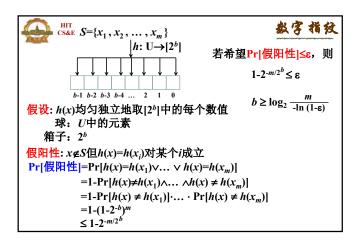


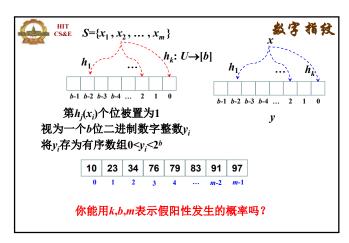


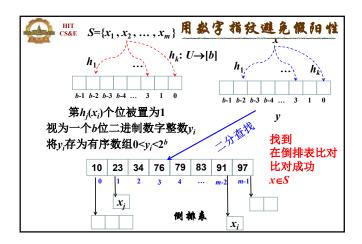


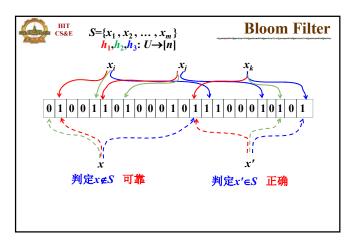


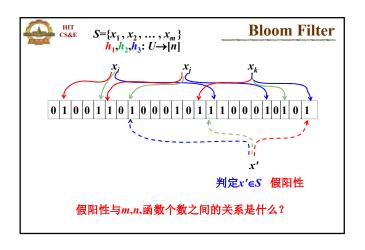


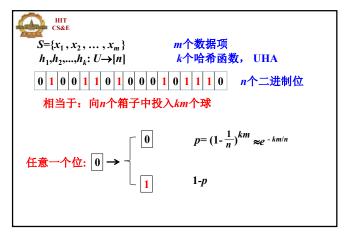


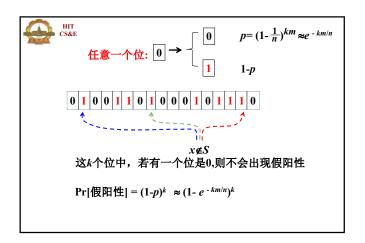


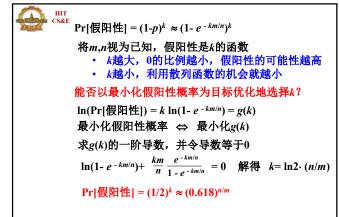


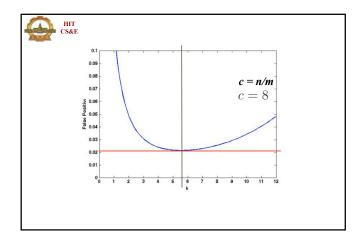






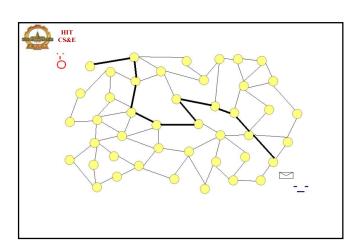


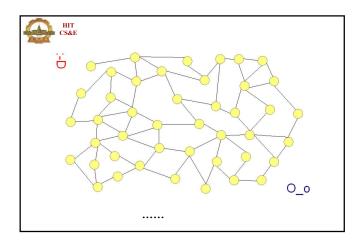


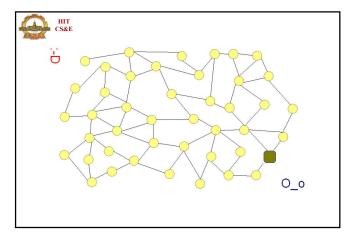


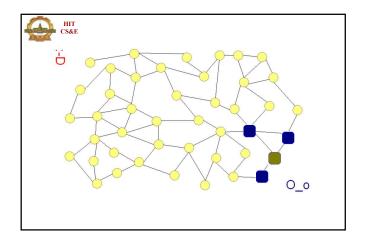


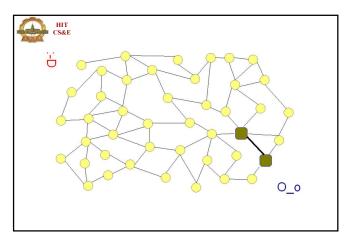


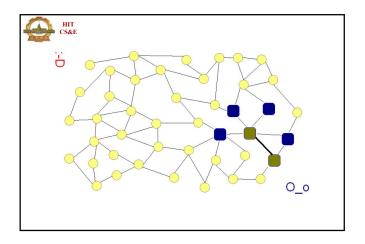


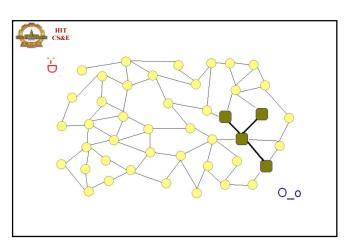


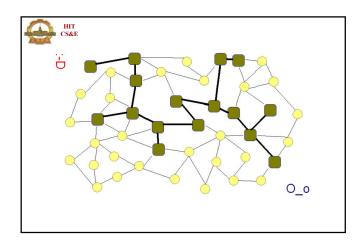


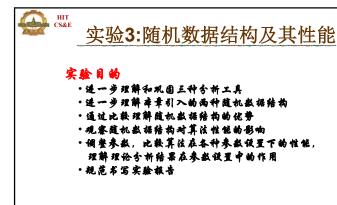














实验内容

-, BloomFilter

- 1. 查阅资料了解BloomFilter的典型应用
- 选择一种有意义(interesting)的应用加心实现
 对此用和不用BloomFilter的的耐、空性能
- 4. 调整BloomFilter的参数, 对比性能
- 5. 撰写实验报告

二、随机酰素

- 1. 查阅资料了解随机酰表的典型应用
- 2. 选择一种有意义(interesting)的应用加以实现
- 3. 对比用和不用随机酰素树的树、空性能
- 4. 调整层间数据留存参数p,对此耐、空性能
- 5. 撰写实验报告