#### A hash function consists of:

- I. hash function h(k)
- 2. array
- 3. collision resolution strategies

SUHA: Simple Uniform Hashing Assumption,意思大概是均匀分布,定义为 $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{h}(a)=\mathrm{h}(b))=rac{1}{m}$ 

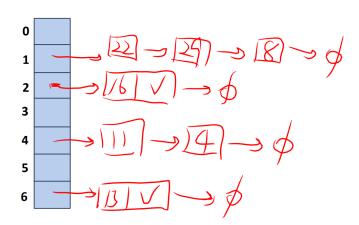
- 一个好的哈希函数满足:
  - 常数时间 (O(1))
  - 确定性 (如果 $k_1 == k_2 \implies h(k_1) == h(k_2)$
  - SUHA

#### **Collision Handlin**

### **Separate Chaining**

使用链表来存储

假设 
$$S = \{16, 8, 4, 13, 29, 11, 22\}, h(k) = k\%7$$

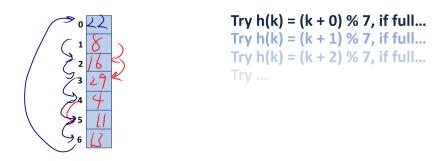


load factor  $\alpha = \frac{n}{N}$ 

注意到会有空位没用(unbounded),所以这是一个 open hashing

#### **Probe-based Hashing**

假设 
$$S = \{16, 8, 4, 13, 29, 11, 22\}, h(k) = k\%7$$



缺点:即使负载低也很容易拥挤,导致寻址变慢

### **Double Hashing**

$$S = \{ 16, 8, 4, 13, 29, 11, 22 \} \quad |S| = n$$

$$h_1(k) = k \% 7 \quad |Array| = N$$

$$h_2(k) = 5 - k \% 5$$

$$Try h(k) = (k + 0*h_2(k)) \% 7, if full...$$

$$Try h(k) = (k + 1*h_2(k)) \% 7, if full...$$

$$Try h(k) = (k + 2*h_2(k)) \% 7, if full...$$

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# 时间 (不用记)

下面是SUHA条件下找到一个key的期望寻找次数

#### **Linear Probing**

- Successful:  $\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)$
- Unsuccessful:  $\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right)^2$

#### **Double Hashing**

- Successful:  $\frac{1}{\alpha} \times \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right)$
- Unsuccessful:  $\frac{1}{1-\alpha}$

### **Separate Chaining**

• Successful:  $1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 

• Unsuccessful:  $1 + \alpha$ 

# 重哈希

从上面知道, $\alpha$ 大的时候哈希表会速度会退化,所以在 $\alpha$ 达到一定值我们需要进行重哈希。

我们一般吧哈希表大小扩大到原来的2倍,然后重新进行哈希映射

# 复杂度

### 时间复杂度

• 查找:

• 平均: O(1)

• 最差: O(n)

• 插入:

• 平均: O(1)

• 最差: O(n)

### 空间复杂度

O(n)

Npprox 1.5n

# 几个std ADS

### std::map

是红黑树实现的

#### 方法:

- operator[]
- insert
- erase
- lower\_bound(key): Iterator to the first element <= key
- upper\_bound(key): Iterator to the first element > key

### std::unordered\_map

#### 方法

- operator[]
- insert
- erase
- load\_factor()
- max\_load\_factor(ml):设置最大load factor