CS3230
AY21/22 SEM 2
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01. COMPUTATIONAL MODELS

- **algorithm** $\rightarrow$ a well-defined procedure for finding the correct solution to the input
- **correctness**
  - **worst-case correctness** $\rightarrow$ correct on *every valid input*
  - other types of correctness: correct on random input/with high probability/approximately correct
- **efficiency** / **running time** $\rightarrow$ measures the number of steps executed by an algorithm as a function of the *input size* (depends on computational model used)
  - number input: typically the length of binary representation
  - **worst-case** running time $\rightarrow$ *max* number of steps executed when run on an input of size n

adversary argument $\rightarrow$
inputs are decided such that they have different solutions

Comparison Model

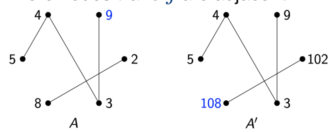
- algorithm can **compare** any two elements in one time unit ($x > y, x < y, x = y$)
- running time = number of pairwise comparisons made
- array can be manipulated at no cost

`Max` Problem

problem: find largest element in array A of n distinct elements

Proof. $n-1$ comparisons are needed

fix an algorithm M that solves the `Max` problem on all inputs using $< n-1$ comparisons. construct graph G where nodes i and j are adjacent iff M compares i & j.

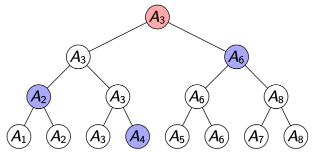


M cannot differentiate A and A'.

Second Largest Problem

problem: find the second largest element in $< 2n-3$ comparisons (2x Maximum $\Rightarrow (n-1)+((n-1)-1) = 2n-3$)

- *solution*: **knockout tournament** $\Rightarrow n + \lceil \lg n \rceil - 2$



1. bracket system: $n-1$ matches
   - every non-winner has lost exactly once
2. then compare the elements that have lost to the largest
   - the 2nd largest element must have lost to the winner
   - compares $\lceil \lg n \rceil$ elements that have lost to the winner using $\lceil \lg n \rceil - 1$ comparisons

Sorting

Claim. there is a sorting algorithm that requires $\leq n \lg n - n + 1$ comparisons.

Proof. every sorting algorithm must make $\geq \lg(n!)$ comparisons.

1. let set $\mathcal{U}$ be the set of all permutations of the set $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ that the adversary could choose as array A. $|\mathcal{U}| = n!$
2. for each query "is $A_i > A_j$?", if $\mathcal{U}_{yes} = \{A \in \mathcal{U} : A_i > A_j\}$ is of size $\geq |\mathcal{U}|/2$, set $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}_{yes}$. else: $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U} \backslash \mathcal{U}_{yes}$
3. the size of $\mathcal{U}$ decreases by at most half with each comparison
4. with $< \lg(n!)$ comparisons, $\mathcal{U}$ will still contain at least 2 permutations

$$n! \geq (\tfrac{n}{e})^n$$
$$\Rightarrow \lg(n!) \geq n \lg(\tfrac{n}{e}) = n \lg n - n \lg e$$
$$\approx n \lg n - 1.44n$$

$\Rightarrow$ roughly $n \lg n$ comparisons are **required** and **sufficient** for sorting n numbers

String Model

input	string of n bits
each query	find out **one bit** of the string

- n queries are **necessary** and **sufficient** to check if the input string is all 0s.
- **query complexity** $\rightarrow$ number of bits of the input string queried by the algorithm
- **evasive** $\rightarrow$ a problem requiring n query complexity

Graph Model

input	(symmetric) adjacency matrix of an n-node undirected graph
each query	find out if an edge is present between two chosen nodes (one entry of G)

- **evasive** $\rightarrow$ requires $\binom{n}{2}$ queries
- *Proof.* determining whether the graph is connected is evasive (requires $\binom{n}{2}$ queries)
  1. suppose M is an algorithm making $\leq \binom{n}{2}$ queries.
  2. whenever M makes a query, the algorithm tries not adding this edge, but adding all remaining unqueried edges.
     2.1. if the resulting graph is connected, M replies 0 (i.e. edge does not exist)
     2.2. else: replies 1 (edge exists)
  3. after $< \binom{n}{2}$ queries, at least one entry of the adjacency matrix is unqueried.

02. ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS

- **algorithm** $\rightarrow$ a *finite* sequence of well-defined instructions to solve a given computational problem
- **word-RAM model** $\rightarrow$ runtime is the total number of instructions executed
  - operators, comparisons, if, return, etc
  - each instruction operates on a *word* of data (limited size) $\Rightarrow$ fixed constant amount of time

Asymptotic Notations

upper bound ($\leq$): $f(n) = O(g(n))$
if $\exists c > 0, n_0 > 0$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$,
$\boxed{0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n)}$

lower bound ($\geq$): $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$
if $\exists c > 0, n_0 > 0$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$,
$\boxed{0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n)}$

tight bound: $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$
if $\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$,
$\boxed{0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)}$

o**-notation** ($<$): $f(n) = o(g(n))$
if $\forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$,
$\boxed{0 \leq f(n) < cg(n)}$

ω**-notation** ($>$): $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$
if $\forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$,
$\boxed{0 \leq cg(n) < f(n)}$

Limits

Assume $f(n), g(n) > 0$.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow f(n) = o(g(n))$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} < \infty \quad \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$$
$$0 < \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} < \infty \quad \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty \quad \Rightarrow f(n) = \omega(g(n))$$

Proof. using delta epsilon definition

Properties of Big O

$\boxed{\Theta(g(n)) = O(g(n)) \cap \Omega(g(n))}$

- **transitivity** - applies for $O, \Theta, \Omega, o, \omega$
  $f(n) = O(g(n)) \wedge g(n) = O(h(n)) \Rightarrow f(n) = O(h(n))$
- **reflexivity** - for $O, \Omega, \Theta, \quad f(n) = O(f(n))$
- **symmetry** - $f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \iff g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$
- **complementarity** -
  - $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$
  - $f(n) = o(g(n)) \iff g(n) = \omega(f(n))$
- **misc**
  - if $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$, then $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$
  - if $f(n) = o(g(n))$, then $f(n) = O(g(n))$

$\boxed{\log \log n < \log n < (\log n)^k < n^k < k^n}$

insertion sort: $O(n^2)$ with worst case $\Theta(n^2)$

03. ITERATION, RECURSION, DIVIDE-AND-CONQUER

Iterative Algorithms

- **iterative** $\rightarrow$ loop(s), sequentially processing input elements
- **loop invariant** implies correctness if
  - *initialisation* - true before the first iteration of the loop
  - *maintenance* - if true before an iteration, it remains true at the beginning of the next iteration
  - *termination* - true when the algorithm terminates

examples

- **insertionSort**: with loop variable as j, $A[1..J-1]$ is sorted.
- **selectionSort**: with loop variable as j, the array $A[1..j-1]$ is sorted and contains the $j-1$ smallest elements of A.
- **Misra-Gries algorithm** (determines which bit occurs more in an n-bit array A):
  - if there is an equal number of 0's and 1's, then $id = \bot$ and $count = 0$
  - if $z \in \{0, 1\}$ is the majority element, then $id = z$ and $count$ equals the difference between the count of the bits.

Divide-and-Conquer

powering a number

problem: compute $f(n, m) = a^n \pmod m$ for all $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

- observation: $f(x+y, m) = f(x, m) * f(y, m) \pmod m$
- **naive solution**: recursively compute and combine $f(n-1, m) * f(1, m) \pmod m$
  - $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(1) + \Theta(1) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$
- **better solution**: divide and conquer
  - divide: trivial
  - conquer: recursively compute $f(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, m)$
  - combine:
    - $f(n, m) = f(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, m)^2 \pmod m$ if n is even
    - $f(n, m) = f(1, m) * f(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, m)^2 \pmod m$ if odd
  - $T(n) = T(n/2) + \Theta(1) \Rightarrow \Theta(\log n)$

Solving Recurrences

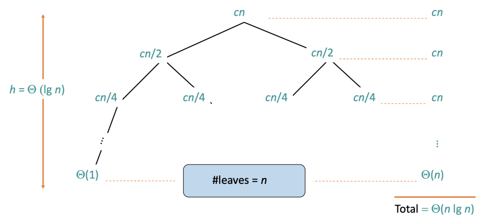
for a sub-problems of size $\frac{n}{b}$ where $f(n)$ is the time to divide and combine,

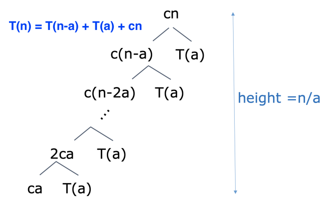
$$T(n) = aT(\tfrac{n}{b}) + f(n)$$

Recursion tree

total = height $\times$ number of leaves

- each node represents the cost of a single subproblem
- height of the tree = longest path from root to leaf





Master method

$a \geq 1, b > 1$, and f is asymptotically positive

$T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n) =$

$$\begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } f(n) < n^{\log_b a} \text{ polynomially} \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) & \text{if } f(n) = n^{\log_b a} \\ \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) > n^{\log_b a} \text{ polynomially} \end{cases}$$

three common cases

1. If $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ for some constant $\epsilon > 0$,
   - $f(n)$ grows polynomially slower than $n^{\log_b a}$ by n^{ϵ} factor.
   - then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.
2. If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$ for some $k \geq 0$,
   - $f(n)$ and $n^{\log_b a}$ grow at similar rates.
   - then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$
3. If $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$ for some constant $\epsilon > 0$,
   - and $f(n)$ satisfies the **regularity condition**
     - $af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$ for some constant $c < 1$ and all sufficiently large n,
     - this guarantees that the sum of subproblems is smaller than $f(n)$.
   - $f(n)$ grows polynomially faster than $n^{\log_b a}$ by n^{ϵ} factor
   - then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$.

Substitution method

1. guess that $T(n) = O(f(n))$.
   i.e. $\exists c$ such that $T(n) \leq c \cdot f(n)$, for $n \geq n_0$.
2. verify by induction:
   2.1. set $c = \max\{2, q\}$ and $n_0 = 1$
   2.2. verify base case ($n = n_0 = 1$)
   2.3. recursive case ($n > 1$):
   - by strong induction, assume $T(k) = c \cdot f(k)$ for $n > k > 1$
   - T(n) = <recurrence> ... $\leq c \cdot f(n)$

   2.4. hence $T(n) \leq c \cdot f(n)$ for $n \geq 1$.

! may not be a tight bound!

example

Proof. $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2/\lg n \Rightarrow \Theta(n^2 \lg\lg n)$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T(n/2) + \frac{n^2}{\lg n} \\ &= 4(4T(n/4) + \frac{(n/2)^2}{\lg n - lg 2}) + \frac{n^2}{\lg n} \\ &= 16T(n/4) + \frac{n^2}{\lg n - \lg 2} + \frac{n^2}{\lg n} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\lg n} \frac{n^2}{\lg n - k} \\ &= n^2 \lg\lg n \text{ by approx. of harmonic series } (\textstyle\sum \frac{1}{k}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n \Rightarrow O(n^2)$

To show that for all $n \geq n_0$, $T(n) \leq c_1 n^2 - c_2 n$

1. Set $c_1 = q + 1, c_2 = 1, n_0 = 1$.
2. Base case ($n = 1$): subbing into $c_1 n^2 - c_2 n$, $T(1) = q \leq (q+1)(1)^2 - (1)(1)$
3. Recursive case ($n > 1$):

- by strong induction, assume $T(k) \leq c_1 \cdot k^2 - c_2 \cdot k$ for all $n > k \geq 1$
- $$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T(n/2) + n \\ &= 4(c_1(n/2)^2 - c_2(n/2)) + n \\ &= c_1 n^2 - 2c_2 n + n \\ &= c_1 n^2 - c_2 n + (1 - c_2) n \\ &= c_1 n^2 - c_2 n \quad \text{since } c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - c_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

04. AVERAGE-CASE ANALYSIS & RANDOMISED ALGORITHMS

- **average case** $A(n) \rightarrow$ expected running time when the input is chosen uniformly at random from the set of all $n!$ permutations
  - $A(n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\pi} Q(\pi)$ where $Q(\pi)$ is the time complexity when the input is permutation π.
  - $A(n) = \underset{x \sim \mathcal{D}_n}{\mathbb{E}}$ [Runtime of Alg on x]
    - $\mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}_n}$ is a probability distribution on U restricted to inputs of size n.

Quicksort Analysis

- divide & conquer, linear-time $\Theta(n)$ partitioning subroutine
- assume we select the first array element as pivot
- $T(n) = T(j) + T(n - j - 1) + \Theta(n)$
  - if the pivot produces subarrays of size j and $(n - j - 1)$
- **worst-case**: $T(n) = T(0) + T(n-1) + \Theta(n) \Rightarrow \Theta(n^2)$

Proof. for quicksort, $A(n) = O(n \log n)$

let $P(i)$ be the set of all those permutations of elements $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ that begins with e_i.

Let $G(n, i)$ be the average running time of quicksort over $P(i)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} G(n) &= A(i-1) + A(n-i) + (n-1). \\ A(n) &= \tfrac{1}{n} \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} G(n, i) \\ &= \tfrac{1}{n} \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} (A(i-1) + A(n-i) + (n-1)) \\ &= \tfrac{2}{n} \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} A(i-1) + n - 1 \\ &= O(n \log n) \text{ by taking it as area under integration} \end{aligned}$$

quicksort vs mergesort

	average	best	worst
quicksort	$1.39n \lg n$	$n \lg n$	$n(n-1)$
mergesort	$n \lg n$	$n \lg n$	$n \lg n$

- disadvantages of mergesort:
  - overhead of temporary storage
  - cache misses
- advantages of quicksort
  - in place
  - reliable (as $n \uparrow$, chances of deviation from avg case $\downarrow$)
- issues with quicksort
  - **distribution-sensitive** $\rightarrow$ time taken depends on the initial (input) permutation

Randomised Algorithms

- **randomised algorithms** $\rightarrow$ output and running time are **functions** of the **input** and **random bits chosen**
  - vs non-randomised: output & running time are functions of the *input only*
- expected running time = worst-case running time = $E(n) = \underset{\text{input } x \text{ of size } n}{\max} \mathbb{E}$[Runtime of RandAlg on x]
- **randomised quicksort**: choose pivot at random
  - probability that the runtime of *randomised* quicksort exceeds average by $x\% = n^{-\frac{x}{100} \ln\ln n}$
  - P(time takes at least double of the average) = 10^{-15}
  - distribution insensitive

Randomised Quicksort Analysis

$T(n) = n - 1 + T(q-1) + T(n-q)$

Let $A(n) = \mathbb{E}[T(n)]$ where the expectation is over the randomness in expectation.

Taking expectations and applying linearity of expectation:

$$\begin{aligned} A(n) &= n - 1 + \tfrac{1}{n} \textstyle\sum_{q=1}^{n} (A(q-1) + A(n-q)) \\ &= n - 1 + \tfrac{2}{n} \sum_{q=1}^{n-1} A(q) \end{aligned}$$

$A(n) = n \log n \quad \Rightarrow$ same as average case quicksort

Randomised Quickselect

- $O(n)$ to find the k^{th} smallest element
- randomisation: unlikely to keep getting a bad split

Types of Randomised Algorithms

- randomised **Las Vegas** algorithms
  - output is always correct
  - runtime is a *random variable*
  - e.g. randomised quicksort, randomised quickselect
- randomised **Monte Carlo** algorithms
  - output may be incorrect with some small probability
  - runtime is *deterministic*

examples

- *smallest enclosing circle:* given n points in a plane, compute the smallest radius circle that encloses all n points
  - best **deterministic** algorithm: $O(n)$, but complex
  - las vegas: average $O(n)$, simple solution
- *minimum cut:* given a connected graph G with n vertices and m edges, compute the smallest set of edges whose removal would disconnect G.
  - best **deterministic** algorithm: $O(mn)$
  - **monte carlo**: $O(m \log n)$, error probability n^{-c} for any c
- *primality testing:* determine if an n bit integer is prime
  - best **deterministic** algorithm: $O(n^6)$
  - **monte carlo**: $O(kn^2)$, error probability 2^{-k} for any k

Geometric Distribution

Let X be the number of trials repeated until success.
X is a random variable and follows a geometric distribution with probability p.

Expected number of trials, $E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$

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

Linearity of Expectation

For any two events X, Y and a constant a,

$$E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$$
$$E[aX] = aE[X]$$

Coupon Collector Problem

n types of coupon are put into a box and randomly drawn with replacement. What is the expected number of draws needed to collect at least one of each type of coupon?

- let T_i be the time to collect the i-th coupon after the $i - 1$ coupon has been collected.
  - Probability of collecting a new coupon, $p_i = \frac{(n-(i-1))}{n}$
  - T_i has a **geometric distribution**
  - $E[T_i] = 1/p_i$
- total number of draws, $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i$
- $E[T] = E[\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[T_i]$ by linearity of expectation
  $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{n}{n-(i-1)} = n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} = \Theta(n \lg n)$

05. HASHING

Dictionary ADT

- different types:
  - **static** - fixed set of inserted items; only care about queries
  - **insertion-only** - only insertions and queries
  - **dynamic** - insertions, deletions, queries
- implementations
  - sorted list (static) - $O(\log N)$ query
  - balanced search tree (dynamic) - $O(\log N)$ all operations
  - direct access table
    - × needs items to be represented as non-negative integers (**prehashing**)
    - × huge space requirement
- using $\mathcal{H}$ for dictionaries: need to store both the hash table and the matrix A.
  - additional storage overhead $= \Theta(\log N \cdot \log |U|)$, if $M = \Theta(N)$
  - other universal hashing constructions may have more efficient hash function evaluation
- *associative array* - has both key and value (dictionary in this context has only key)

Hashing

- **hash function**, $h : U \rightarrow \{1, \dots, M\}$ gives the location of where to store in the hash table
  - notation: $[M] = \{1, \dots, M\}[M] = \{1, \dots, M\}$
  - storing N items in hash table of size M
- **collision** $\rightarrow$ for two different keys x and y, $h(x) = h(y)$
  - resolve by **chaining**, **open addressing**, etc
- desired properties
  - ✓ minimise collisions - `query(x)` and `delete(x)` take time $\Theta(|h(x)|)$
  - ✓ minimise storage space - aim to have $M = O(N)$
  - ✓ function h is easy to compute (assume constant time)
- if $|U| \geq (N-1)M + 1$, for any $h : U \rightarrow [M]$, there is a set of N elements having the same hash value.
  - *Proof*: pigeonhole principle
- use **randomisation** to overcome the adversary
  - e.g. randomly choose between two *deterministic* hash functions h_1 and h_2
    $\Rightarrow$ for any pair of keys, with probability $\geq \frac{1}{2}$, there will be no collision

Universal Hashing

Suppose $\mathcal{H}$ is a set of hash functions mapping U to $[M]$.

$\mathcal{H}$ is **universal** if $\forall x \neq y$, $\frac{|h \in \mathcal{H} : h(x) = h(y)|}{|H|} \leq \frac{1}{M}$

or $\underset{h \sim \mathcal{H}}{Pr}[h(x) = h(y)] \leq \frac{1}{M}$

- aka: for any $x \neq y$, if h is chosen uniformly at random from a universal $\mathcal{H}$, then there is at most $\frac{1}{M}$ probability that $h(x) = h(y)$

- probability where h is sampled uniformly from $\mathcal{H}$
- aka: for any $x \neq y$, the fraction of hash functions with collisions is at most $\frac{1}{M}$.

Properties of universal hashing

Collision Analysis

- for any N elements $x_1, \ldots, x_N \in \mathcal{U}$, the **expected number of collisions** between x_N and other elements is $< N/M$.
  - it follows that for K operations, the expected cost of the last operation is $< K/M = O(1)$ if $M > K$.

Proof. by definition of Universal Hashing, each element $x_1, \ldots, x_{N-1} \in \mathcal{U}$ has at most $\frac{1}{M}$ probability of collision with x_N (over random choice of h).

by indicator r.v., $E[A_i]=P(A_i=1)\leq\frac{1}{M}$. expected number of collisions = $(N-1)\cdot\frac{1}{M} < \frac{N}{M}$.

- if $x_1, \ldots, x_N$ are added to the hash table, and $M > N$, the expected **number of pairs** (i, j) with collisions is $< 2N$.

Proof. let A_{ij} be an indicator r.v. for collision.

$$\mathbb{E}[\sum_{1\leq i,j\leq N} A_{ij}] = \sum_{i=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}[A_{ii}] + \sum_{i\neq j}\mathbb{E}[A_{ij}]$$
$$\leq N\cdot 1 + N(N-1)\cdot\frac{1}{M} < 2N$$

Expected Cost

- for any sequence of N operations, if $M > N$, then the **expected total cost** for executing the sequence is $O(N)$.

Proof. linearity of expectation; sum up expected costs

Construction of Universal Family

Obtain a universal family of hash functions with $M = O(N)$.

- Suppose U is indexed by u-bit strings and $M = 2^m$.
- For any $m \times u$ binary matrix A, $h_A(x) = Ax \pmod 2$
  - each element `x => x % 2`
  - x is a $u \times 1$ matrix $\Rightarrow Ax$ is $m \times 1$
- *Claim*: $\{h_A : A \in \{0,1\}^{m\times u}\}$ is universal
- e.g. $U = \{00, 01, 10, 11\}, M = 2$
  - h_{ab} means $A = [a\ b]$

	00	01	10	11
h_{00}	0	0	0	0
h_{01}	0	1	0	1
h_{10}	0	0	1	1
h_{11}	0	1	1	0

Proof. Let $x \neq y$. Let $z = x - y$. We know $z \neq 0$.

Collision: $P(Ax=Ay)=P[A(x-y)=0]=P(Az=0)$.

To show $P(Az = 0) \leq \frac{1}{M}$.

Special case - Suppose z is 1 at the i-th coordinate but 0 everywhere else. Then Az is the i-th column of A. Since the i-th column is uniformly random, $P(Az = 0) = \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{1}{M}$.

General case - Suppose z is 1 at the i-th coordinate. Let $z = [z_1\ z_2\ \ldots\ z_u]^T$. $A = [A_1\ A_2\ \ldots\ A_u]$ hence A_k is the k-th column of A.
Then $Az = z_1A_1 + z_2A_2 + \cdots + z_uA_u$.
$Az = 0 \Rightarrow z_1A_1 = -(z_2A_2 + \cdots + z_uA_u)\quad (*)$
We fix z_1A_1 to be an arbitrary $m \times 1$ matrix of 1s and 0s. The probability that $(*)$ holds is $\frac{1}{2^m}$.

Perfect Hashing

static case - N fixed items in the dictionary $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_N$
To perform `Query` *in $O(1)$ worst-case time.*

Quadratic Space: $M = N^2$

if $\mathcal{H}$ is universal and $M = N^2$, and h is sampled uniformly from $\mathcal{H}$, then the expected number of collisions is < 1.

Proof. for $i \neq j$, let indicator r.v. A_{ij} be equal to 1 if $h(x_i) = h(x_j)$, or 0 otherwise.

By universality, $E[A_{ij}] = P(A_{ij} = 1) \leq 1/N^2$

$$E[\text{\# collisions}] = \sum_{i<j} E[A_{ij}] \leq \binom{N}{2}\frac{1}{N^2} < 1$$

It follows that there exists $h \in \mathcal{H}$ causing no collisions (because if not, $\mathbb{E}$[#collisions] would be ≥ 1).

2-Level Scheme: $M = N$

- No collision and less space needed

Construction

Choose $h : U \to [N]$ from a universal hash family.

- Let L_k be the number of x_i's for which $h(x_i) = k$.
- Choose $h_1, \ldots, h_N$ **second-level** hash functions $h_k : [N] \to [(L_k)^2]$ s.t. there are no collisions among the L_k elements mapped to k by h.
  - quadratic second-level table $\to$ ensures no collisions using quadratic space

Analysis

if $\mathcal{H}$ is universal and h is sampled uniformly from $\mathcal{H}$, then

$$E\left[\sum_k L_k^2\right] < 2N$$

Proof. For $i, j \in [1, N]$, define indicator r.v. $A_{ij} = 1$ if $h(x_i) = h(x_j)$, or 0 otherwise.

$A_{ij} =$ # possible collisions = # pairs * 2 $= L_k^2$
Hence $\sum_k L_k^2 = \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}$

$$E[\sum_{i,j} A_{ij}] = \sum_i E[A_{ii}] + \sum_{i\neq j} E[A_{ij}]$$
$$\leq N\cdot 1 + N(N-1)\cdot\frac{1}{N}$$
$$< 2N$$

Hash Table Resizing

- when number of inserted items, N is not known
  - **reshashing** - choose a new hash function of a larger size and re-hash all elements
  - costly but infrequent $\Rightarrow$ amortize

06. FINGERPRINTING & STREAMING

String Pattern Matching

problem: does the pattern string P occur as a substring of the text string T?

$m =$ length of P, $n =$ length of T, $\ell =$ size of alphabet

- assumption: operations on strings of length $O(\log n)$ can be executed in $O(1)$ time. (word-RAM model)
- naive solution: $\Theta(n^2)$

Fingerprinting approach (Karp-Rabin)

- faster string equality check:
  - for substring X, check $h(X) == h(P)$ for a hash function $h \Rightarrow \Theta(1)$ + cost of hashing instead of $\Theta(|X|)$
- **Rolling Hash**: $O(m + n)$
  - update the hash from what we already have from the previous hash - $O(1)$
  - compute $n - m + 1$ hashes in $O(n)$ time
  - *Monte Carlo* algorithm

Division Hash

Choose a random **prime** number p in the range $\{1, \ldots, K\}$.
For integer x, $h_p(x) = x \pmod p$

- if p is small and x is b-bits long in binary, hashing $\Rightarrow O(b)$
- hash family $\{h_p\}$ is approximately universal
- if $0 \leq x < y < 2^b$, then $\Pr_h[h_p(x) = h_p(y)] < \frac{b\ln K}{K}$

Proof. $h_p(x) = h_p(y)$ when $y - x = 0 \pmod p$.
Let $z = y - x$.
Since $z < 2^b$, then z can have at most b distinct prime factors.
p divides z if p is one of these $\leq b$ prime factors.
number of primes in range $\{1, \ldots, K\}$ is $> \frac{K}{\ln K}$,
hence the probability is $b/\frac{K}{\ln K} = \frac{b\ln K}{K}$

values of K

- higher K = lower probability of false positive
  - for $\delta = \frac{1}{100n}$, P(false positive) < 1%.

$\forall\delta > 0$, if $X \neq Y$ and $K = \frac{2m}{\delta}\cdot\lg\ell\cdot\lg(\frac{2m}{\delta}\lg\ell)$, then $Pr[h(X) = h(Y)] < \delta$

Streaming

problem: Consider a sequence of insertions or deletions of items from a large universe $\mathcal{U}$. At the end of the stream, the *frequency* f_i of item i is its net count.
Let M be the sum of all frequencies at the end of stream.

naive solutions

- direct access table - $\Omega(U)$ space
- sorted list - $\Omega(M)$ space, no $O(1)$ update
- binary search tree - $O(M)$ space

Frequency Estimation

an approximation $\hat{f}_i$ is **ϵ-approximate** if

$$f_i - \epsilon M \leq \hat{f}_i \leq f_i + \epsilon M$$

Using Hash Table

$$f_i \leq \mathbb{E}[\hat{f}_i] \leq f_i + M/k$$

- increment/decrement $A[h(j)]$ on an empty table A of size k
- collision $\Rightarrow$ false positives $\Rightarrow$ may give overestimate of f_i
  - $A[h(i)] = \sum_{j:h(j)=h(i)} f_j \geq f_i$
- if h is drawn from a universal family, overestimate, $\mathbb{E}[A[h(i)] - f_i] \leq M/k$
- space: $O(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\cdot\lg M + \lg U\cdot\lg M)$
  let $k = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ for some $\epsilon > 0$.
  - number of rows $= O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$
  - size of each row $= O(\lg M)$
  - size of hash function (using universal hash family from ch.05) $= O(\lg U\cdot\lg M)$
- **Count-Min Sketch** $\to$ gives a bound on the probability that $\hat{f}_i$ deviates from f_i instead of a bound on the expectation of the gap

asymptotic bounds

set notation

- $O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c, n_0 > 0 \mid \forall n \geq n_0,\ 0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n)\}$
- $\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c, n_0 > 0 \mid \forall n \geq n_0,\ 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n)\}$
- $\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \mid \forall n \geq n_0, \quad 0 \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)\} = O(g(n)) \cap \Omega(g(n))$
- $o(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0 \mid \forall n \geq n_0, \quad 0 \leq f(n) < cg(n)\}$
- $\omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0 \mid \forall n \geq n_0, \quad 0 \leq cg(n) < f(n)\}$

example proofs

Proof. that $2n^2 = O(n^3)$

let $f(n) = 2n^2$. then $f(n) = 2n^2 \leq n^3$ when $n \geq 2$.
set $c = 1$ and $n_0 = 2$.
we have $f(n) = 2n^2 \leq c \cdot n^3$ for $n \geq n_0$. $\square$

Proof. $n = o(n^2)$

For any $c > 0$, use $n_0 = 2/c$.

Proof. $n^2 - n = \omega(n)$

For any $c > 0$, use $n_0 = 2(c + 1)$.

Example. let $f(n) = n$ and $g(n) = n^{1+\sin(n)}$.

Because of the oscillating behaviour of the sine function, there is no n_0 for which f dominates g or vice versa.

Hence, we cannot compare f and g using asymptotic notation.

Example. let $f(n) = n$ and $g(n) = n(2 + \sin(n))$.

Since $\frac{1}{3}g(n) \leq f(n) \leq g(n)$ for all $n \geq 0$, then $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$. (note that limit rules will not work here)

helpful approximations

harmonic number, $H_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = \Theta(\lg n)$

number of primes in range $\{1, \ldots, K\}$ is $> \frac{K}{\ln K}$

mentioned algorithms

- ch.3 - **Misra Gries** - space-efficient computation of the majority bit in array A
- ch.3 - **Euclidean** - efficient computation of GCD of two integers
- ch.3 - **Tower of Hanoi** - $T(n) = 2^n - 1$
  1. move the top $n - 1$ discs from the first to the second peg using the third as temporary storage.
  2. move the biggest disc directly to the empty third peg.
  3. move the $n - 1$ discs from the second peg to the third using the first peg for temporary storage.
- ch.3 - **MergeSort** - $T(n) = T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \Theta(n)$
- ch.3 - **Karatsuba Multiplication** - multiply two n-digit numbers x and y in $O(n^{\log_2 3})$
  - worst-case runtime: $T(n) = 3T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + \Theta(n)$

uncommon notations

- $\perp$ - false