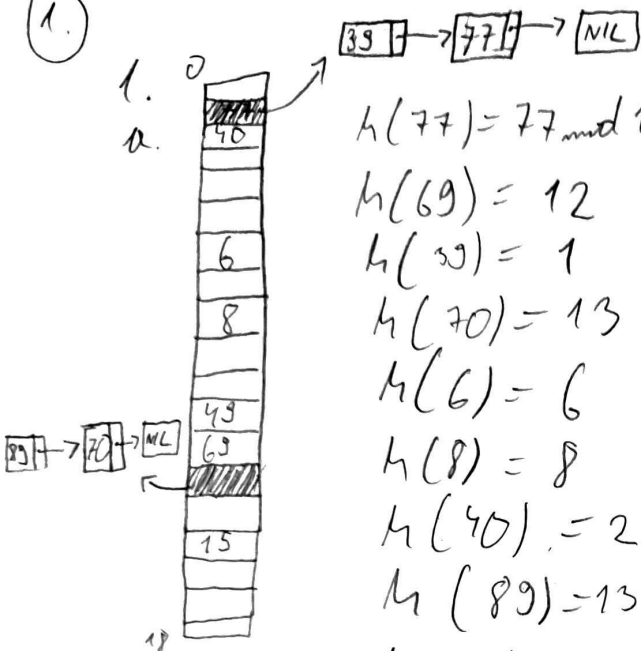


1.



$h(77) = 77 \bmod 19 = 1$	subceguir a tabelle no existe o slot 1	1
$h(69) = 12$	-11-	12
$h(39) = 1$	-11-	1
$h(70) = 13$	-11-	13
$h(6) = 6$	-11-	6
$h(8) = 8$	-11-	8
$h(40) = 2$	-11-	2
$h(89) = 13$	-11-	13
$h(49) = 11$	-11-	11
$h(15) = 15$	-11-	15

b.

$$h(77, 0) = (h_1(77) + 0 \cdot h_2(77)) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{1}$$

$$h(69, 0) = h_1(69) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{12}$$

$$h(39, 0) = h_1(39) \bmod 19 = 1$$

$$h(39, 1) = (h_1(39) + 1 \cdot h_2(39)) \bmod 19 = (1 + 4) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{5}$$

$$h(70, 0) = h_1(70) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{13}$$

$$h(6, 0) = h_1(6) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{6}$$

$$h(8, 0) = h_1(8) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{8}$$

$$h(40, 0) = h_1(40) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{2}$$

$$h(89, 0) = h_1(89) \bmod 19 = 13$$

$$h(89, 1) = (h_1(89) + 1 \cdot h_2(89)) \bmod 19 = (13 + 18) \bmod 19 = 12$$

$$h(89, 2) = (13 + 36) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{11}$$

$$h(49, 0) = h_1(49) \bmod 19 = 11$$

$$h(49, 1) = (11 + 14) \bmod 19 = 6$$

$$h(49, 2) = (11 + 28) \bmod 19 = 1$$

$$h(49, 3) = (11 + 42) \bmod 19 = \textcircled{15}$$

$$h(15,0) = h_1(15) \bmod 19$$

$$= 15$$

$$h(15,1) = (15 + 16) \bmod 19$$

$$= 12$$

$$h(15,2) = (15 + 32) \bmod 19$$

$$= 9$$

0	77
	40
	39
	6
	8
	15
	89
	69
	70
	59
19	

2. Vize mineralna gl' na mpr. $m=3$ i' $a_1=a_2=a_3$ i' na

mpr. 987 i' 107 $9 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 1 = 24 \bmod 8 = 0$

$$1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 1 = 8 \bmod 8 = 0$$

izgleda da se radi o istoj stvari $1 > \frac{1}{p}$.

2. Ako definisano sluč. varijable X koji modela izgleda kao sledeće:

ko $0, \dots, m-1$ uočeno klijent:

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & m-1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{m} & \frac{2}{m} & \dots & \frac{m-1}{m} \end{pmatrix} \text{ imamo očekivanje}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i-1}{m} = \frac{m^2 - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}}{m} = \frac{m^2 - m}{2m}$$

3. 1. Postoji li $m \leq m/2$, namo da se bar pola mjesta prava u tablici u našem trenutku. Kada bi imali više od k polubrojani modeli bi u našem od prvih k polubrojani docu na modelu na kraju je već nešto u tablici, a izgleda da to je moguće od $1/2$, pa se izgleda da se to doprinosi malo put ili jednako od $\frac{1}{2}$ k $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot k$

2. Koristimo dokaz iz prethodnog zadatka na $k = 2 \lg m$,
 dokle vrijednost $p \leq 2^{-2 \lg m} = 2^{\lg m - 2} = \frac{1}{m^2}$, tj. $O\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\right)$.

3. Pošto je $X = \max \{X_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}$, odnosno

$$\Pr \{X > 2 \lg m\} = \Pr \{X_1 > 2 \lg m \vee X_2 > 2 \lg m \vee \dots \vee X_m > 2 \lg m\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \Pr \{X_i > 2 \lg m\} \stackrel{\text{nezavisnost}}{\leq} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{m}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m}, \text{ tj. } O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right).$$

4.

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^m i \cdot \Pr \{X=i\} \leq \Pr \{X \leq 2 \lg m\} 2 \lg m + \Pr \{X > 2 \lg m\} m$$

$$\leq \frac{m-1}{m} 2 \lg m + \frac{1}{m} m = 2 \lg m + 1 - \frac{2 \lg m}{m} \in O(\lg m).$$