

1. a) ULAŇČAVANSE

1. a) KLJUČEVI: 77, 69, 39, 70, 6, 8, 40, 89, 49, 15

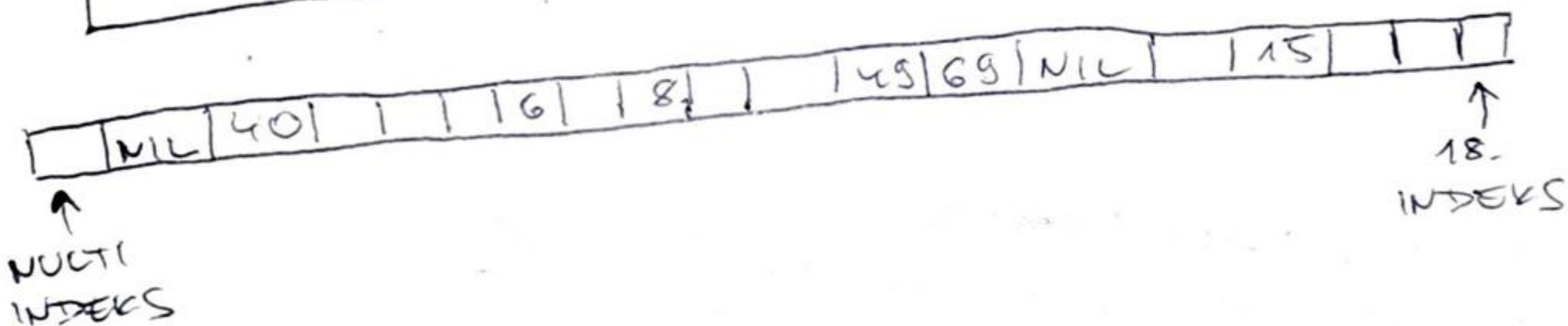
HASH TABLICA: $m = 19$

k - 12 Ljub

$$h(k) = k \bmod m$$

$KLJUČ \xrightarrow{h(KLJUČ)} \text{INDEXS U HASHU}$

KLSJC	INDEXS
77	1
69	12
39	1
70	13
6	6
8	8
40	2
89	13
49	11
15	15



b) DVOSTRUKO PROBIRANJE

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$h(k, i) = (h_1(k) + i \cdot h_2(k)) \bmod m$$

$$h(k, i) = (h_1(k) + i \cdot h_2(k)) \bmod m$$

$$h_1(k) = k \bmod m, \quad h_2(k) = 1 + (k \bmod (m-1))$$

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

$$h(69, 0) = 12$$

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$$h(39, 0) = 1 \Rightarrow h(39, 1) = (h_1(39) + 1 \cdot h_2(39)) \bmod 19 = 5 \bmod 19 = 5$$

$$h(70, 0) = 13$$

$$h(6, 0) = 6$$

$$h(8, 0) = 8$$

$$h(40, 0) = 2$$

$$h(8,0) = 0$$

$$h(40,0) = 2$$

$$h(89,0) = 13 \Rightarrow h(89,1) = (h_1(89) + 1 \cdot h_2(89)) \bmod 19 =$$

$$= (13 + 18) \bmod 19 = 12 \Rightarrow h($$

$$h(49, 0) = 11 \Rightarrow h(49, 1) = 6 \Rightarrow h(49, 2) = 1 \Rightarrow h(49, 3) = 15$$

$$h(49, 0) = 11 \Rightarrow h(49, 1) = 6 \Rightarrow h(15, 2) = 9$$

$$h(15, 0) = 15 \Rightarrow h(15, 1) = 12 \Rightarrow h(15, 2) = 9$$

$(15, 0) = 15 \Rightarrow h(15, 1) = 12$

① 2.

HASH F-JA $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \pmod{8}$ NIJE UNIVERZALNA.

npr.

$$n=2 \quad | \quad a_1=a_2=a_3$$

$$17 \quad | \quad 71 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 1 &= 8 \pmod{8} = 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 &= 8 \pmod{8} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ILI ZA:

$$62 \quad | \quad 88 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 6 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 &= 8 \pmod{8} = 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 1 &= 16 \pmod{8} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

②

UZ PRETPOSTAVKU UNIFORMNOG RASPRŠENJA, OČEKIVANI BROJ KOLIZIJA MOŽEMO DOBITI PREKO SUME SVIH KOLIZIJA (KOLIZIJA SVAKOG MOGUĆEG ELEMENTA).

DEFINIRAMO X - SLUČ. VAR. KOJA MODELIRA KOLIZIJE

ZA $0, \dots, n-1$ KLJUČEVA.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{m} & \frac{2}{m} & \dots & \frac{n-1}{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-i}{m} = \frac{n^2 - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{m} = \frac{\frac{n^2 - n}{2}}{m} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2m}$$

③

1. m - VELIČINA HASH TABLICE

n - KLJUČEVI, PRI ČEMU VRIJEDI $n \leq \frac{m}{2}$

PRI UNIFORMNOM RASPRŠIVANJU BROJ PRAZNIH MJESTA

JE BAREM $\frac{m}{2}$ ZBOG UVJETA NA n .

VJEROJATNOST DOGAĐAJA DA DODAMO NA ISTI INDEKS [NA ONAJ KOJI VEĆ IMA NEŠTO U HASHU] U SVAKOM

OD PRVIH k PROBIRANJA UZ PRETPOSTAVKU DA IMAMO

$> k$ PROBIRANJA, UVIJEK JE $\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$ tj.

$$\leq \frac{1^k}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^k} = 2^{-k}$$

2. AKO JE $k = 2 \lg n$ ONDA JE VJEROJATNOST:

$$\leq 2^{-2 \lg n} = 2^{\lg n^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

3. $X = \max \{x_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

$$\Pr \{X > 2 \lg n\} = \Pr \{x_1 > 2 \lg n \cup x_2 > 2 \lg n \dots \cup x_n > 2 \lg n\} =$$

$$= \Pr \{\cup_i x_i > 2 \lg n\} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \Pr \{x_i > 2 \lg n\} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$4. EX \leq \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \Pr \{X = i\} \leq \Pr \{X \leq 2 \lg n\} 2 \lg n + \Pr \{X > 2 \lg n\} n =$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} 2 \lg n + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 2 \lg n + 1 - \frac{2 \cdot \lg n}{n} \in O(\lg n)$$