Hashing

The searching problem

直接地址法

例子: IPv4的32位地址, 对于一个学校

• 可用地址数量(n)相对于总量(m)是非常小的 $(n \ll m)$,所以可以优化

Hashing

- 通过一种映射,映射到特别小的空间,即开一个哈希表,在这个表里,进行查找
- 会出现冲突情况, 所以要处理

Load Factor/负载因子 定义为 $lpha=rac{n}{m}$

Collision Handling for Hashing

Closed Address

- Each address is a linked list 接链表
- 头插法效率更高, 所以默认用头插法进行时间复杂度分析
- $\alpha = \frac{n}{m}$ (n可以大于m)

Open Address

- 所有元素都存在哈希表里,不开辟新的空间
 - 。 无链表
 - \circ $\alpha = \frac{n}{m} < 1$
- 冲突处理靠"rehashing"
- 探查(probing)序列可以看成1, 2, ..., m-1的一个排列

α很接近1的时候效率很低

- 常见探查函数
 - Linear Probing
 - Quadratic Probing
 - Double Hashing
- Equally Likely Permutations
 - Each key is equally likely to have any of the m! Permutations of (1,2,...,m) as its probe sequence
 - Both linear and quadratic probing have only m distinct probe sequence, as determined by the first probe

Cost Analysis of Hashing

Closed Address

Assumption - simple uniform hashing

需要做一个假设, 假设你知道整体哈希表的情况, 比方说大小m, 元素n

只有定好场景之后,才能分析时间复杂度

假设等概率分布到任意地址

如果两个元素在同一个地址,会被链起来

链表平均长度有多长? n/m

The average cost for an unsuccessful search

不存在的元素,认定会被哈希函数等概率映射到m个地址空间,所以查找情况都是链表遍历,对应平均长度,平均时间复杂度为 $\Theta(1+n/m)$

For successful search (Assuming that x_i is the i^{th} element inserted into the table, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$)

- 对每个i, x_i 被查找的概率是 $\frac{1}{n}$
- 对给定 x_i ,成功搜索需要查看t+1次元素(t是在 x_i 之后被插入同一个哈希表的元素数量)

从而successful search的平均时间复杂度为

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(1+t)$$

(注:在某个结点之后在同一位置插入的结点在其之前,假设有t个新结点,再包含本身,就是t+1)

计算上式,需要处理t,由于t是与被查找元素同一个地址的元素,基于等概率映射到每个地址的假设,有 $t=\frac{1}{m}$,从而

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 + \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \frac{1}{m})$$

(其中"1"是计算哈希值)

展开计算

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 + \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \frac{1}{m}) &= 1 + \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n-i) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{nm} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{n-1}{2m} \\ &= \Theta(1+\alpha) \end{split}$$

哈希表就只能考复杂度分析,所以一定要会算

Open Address

The average number of probes in an unsuccessful search is at most $\frac{1}{1-\alpha}(\alpha=\frac{n}{m}<1)$

Assuming uniform hashing

第一次查找发现被占的概率是 📶

第二次查找要基于第一次查找的情况,只有第一次查找没找到才会进行第二次查找,会查找一个新的地址,相当于排除一个地址,因此,概率是 $\frac{n-1}{m-1}$

第jth(j > 1)查找发现位置被占的概率是 $\frac{n-i+1}{m-i+1}$

所以探查次数不少于i的概率为(推到第i-1次)

$$rac{n}{m}\cdotrac{n-1}{m-1}\cdotrac{n-2}{m-2}\cdot\dots\cdotrac{n-i+2}{m-i+2}\leq\left(rac{n}{m}
ight)^{i-1}=lpha^{i-1}$$

The average number of probe is: (近似方法,无穷级数求和要注意有开地址哈希<u>前提</u> $\alpha < 1$)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha^{i-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha^i = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

Introduction to Algorithms p.1199

C.3 Discrete random variables

1199

When a random variable X takes on values from the set of natural numbers $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$, we have a nice formula for its expectation:

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \cdot \Pr\{X = i\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i (\Pr\{X \ge i\} - \Pr\{X \ge i + 1\})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Pr\{X \ge i\} ,$$
(C.25)

since each term $Pr\{X \ge i\}$ is added in i times and subtracted out i-1 times (except $Pr\{X \ge 0\}$, which is added in 0 times and not subtracted out at all).

The average cost of probes in an successful search is at most $rac{1}{lpha} \ln rac{1}{1-lpha} (lpha = rac{n}{m} < 1)$

Assume uniform hashing

查找第 $(i+1)^{th}$ 个被插入的元素的开销等同于在哈希表里只有i个元素时插入它(考虑查找过程,和插入过程完全一致),等价于在有i元素m这么大的哈希表里面查找失败(因为没有这个元素才要插入),此时 $\alpha=\frac{i}{m}$,可以直接使用上面unsuccessful search的cost计算公式,所以cost是 $\frac{1}{1-\frac{i}{m}}=\frac{m}{m-i}$.

所以成功查找的平均开销(即求期望)为

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{m}{m-i} = \frac{m}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{m-i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{m-n+1}^{m} \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{m-n}^{m} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{m}{m-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

Hash Function

- A good hash function satisfies the assumption of simple uniform hashing
 - Heuristic hashing functions
 - The division method: $h(k) = k \mod m$
 - lacksquare The multiplication method: $h(k) = \lfloor m(kA \mod 1)
 floor (0 < A < 1)$
 - No single function can avoid the worst case $\Theta(n)$
 - So "universal hashing" is preposed.
 - Rich resource about hashing function
 - Gonnet and Baeza-Yates: Handbook of Algorithms and Data Structures, Addison-Wesley, 1991.

Amortized Analysis (平摊分析)

Array Doubling - An Example

```
hashingInsert(HASHTABLE H, ITEM x)
  integer size = 0, num = 0;
  if size = 0 then
     allocate a block of 2 * size;
     move all item into new table;
     size = 2 * size;
  insert x into the table;
  num = num + 1;
return
```

(std::vector的实现方式)

Worst-case Analysis

单次操作Worst-case是O(n),但是因此就认为n次操作是 $O(n^2)$ 就不合理,这个界太宽了

一个操作序列有n次操作, 要看整体的开销。

$$c_i = \left\{ egin{aligned} i, & ext{if } i-1 ext{ is exactly the power of 2} \ 1, & ext{otherwise} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

So the total cost is (直接求和放缩):

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \leq n + \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \log n
floor} 2^j < n+2n = 3n$$

总体操作中有简单操作也有复杂操作,看平摊开销,让这个界紧一点。

Amortized Analysis - Why?

- Unusually expensive operations
 - E.g., Insert-with-array-doubling
- Relationship between expensive operations and ordinary ones
 - Each piece of the doubling cost corresponds to some previous insert

Amortized Analysis - How?

- Amortized equation:
 - amortized cost = actual cost + accounting cost

"未雨绸缪,没等你开销先帮你记下来"

accounting - 会计

- · Design goal for accounting cost
 - In any legal sequence of operations, the sum of the accounting costs is nonegative

$$\sum$$
 accounting ≥ 0

• The amortized cost of each operation is fairly regular, inspite of the wide fluctuate possible for the actual cost of individual operations

尽管但看各个操作cost会有波动,整体平摊下来的cost很稳定规整。

例子

Array Doubling

- Why non-negative accounting cost?
 - For any possible sequence of operations?

	Amortized	Actual	Accounting
Insert(normal)	3	1	2
Insert(doubling)	3	k+1	-k+2

Insert(normal)的actual cost为1代表直接插入; Accounting cost的2代表为了之后扩张成2k的新空间准备自己摊到的那一份"储蓄"。为什么是2呢,因为这k个元素已经消耗掉了以前存储cost(前一半元素为后一半存储,一个动态过程),所以后面扩展的时候不光要存储自己这一半的cost还要存储之前替自己存储的前一半的cost(因为都需要被拷贝)

Insert(doubling)的actual cost为k+1代表开辟2k空间之后把原k个元素搬进去再加上新元素插入;Accounting cost中的-k代表消耗先前的Insert(normal)提前准备的储蓄,2则是作为未来扩展成4k的时候做的储备中平摊到它一个元素的那份。

Multi-pop Stack

多次压栈,一次全部出栈

	Amortized	Actual	Accounting
Push	2	1	1
Multi-pop	0	k	-k

Binary Counter

一次操作: 位翻转(bit flip)

0翻到1, 下一次一定是1翻到0

	Amortized	Actual	Accounting
Set 1	2	1	1
Set 0	0	1	-1