

# Quadratic Probing (Q.P).

Theorem:

Assumption ① Q.P ✓

② Table Size is prime ✓

Then a new element can always be inserted if the table is at least half empty.

Proof: Let Table Size be a prime greater than 3

We show that  $\left\lceil \frac{\text{TableSize}}{2} \right\rceil$

alternative locations, including the initial  $h_0(x)$  are all distinct. Show this. ↙

Proof by contradiction:

Consider 2 alternative locations in the first  $\left\lceil \frac{\text{TableSize}}{2} \right\rceil$  set, namely

①  $\rightarrow h(x) + i^2 \pmod{\text{TableSize}}$

$$\textcircled{2} - h(x) + j^2 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}.$$

where  $0 \leq \textcircled{i, j} \leq \left\lfloor \frac{\text{Table Size}}{2} \right\rfloor$

Assume that [these locations are the same] but  $\textcircled{i \neq j}$ . (Assume contradiction)

$$\textcircled{1} \Downarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$\hookrightarrow h(x) + i^2 \pmod{\text{Table Size}} = h(x) + j^2 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$   
even though  $i \neq j$

$$i^2 - j^2 = 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}.$$

$$(i+j)(i-j) = 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}.$$

Since Table Size is prime,

either  $i+j = 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$   
or  $i-j = 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$

But  $i-j \neq 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$   
since  $i \neq j$  by assumption  
+  
 $i+j \neq 0$  because  
 $0 \leq i, j \leq \left\lfloor \frac{\text{Table Size}}{2} \right\rfloor$

$\Rightarrow$  So  $i^2 - j^2$  cannot be  $= 0 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$

$\Rightarrow$  Our assumption the 2 alternative locations we chose.  
 $h(x) + i^2 \pmod{\text{Table Size}} \neq h(x) + j^2 \pmod{\text{Table Size}}$   
 $0 \leq i, j \leq \left\lfloor \frac{\text{Table Size}}{2} \right\rfloor$  are equal is false  $\Rightarrow$  they are distinct!  
Q.E.D.

\* In QP example, if we remove 89.  
almost all other find ops will fail..

Lazy deletion.

Quadratic Probing  $\leftarrow$  Computing probing sequence.

① Difference between 2 consecutive square #'s is odd number

$$f(i+1) - f(i) = (i+1)^2 - i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{i^2} + 2i + 1 - \cancel{i^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{2i+1} \text{ odd \#}$$

$$f(i+1) - f(i) = 2i+1$$

$$\boxed{f(i+1) = f(i) + 2i + 1}$$

eg  $f(7) = f(6) + 2 \times 6 + 1$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad i=6 \quad = 36 + 12 + 1$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad = 49$

The difference between consecutive odd #'s is 2!

$i^2$	$i$
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3
16	4
25	5
36	6
49	7
$\frac{49}{f(i)}$	$i$

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Check the code for contains, insert,  
remove 5,17