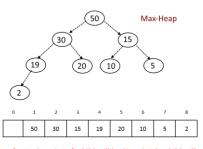
# Problem 1 Heaps! More Heaps!

# 1-1 Find-Greater(v) in O(k)

### 假設樹如下圖:



for Node at i: Left child will be 2i and right child will be at 2i+1 and parent node will be at [i/2].

欲找到比 19 大的總 element 個數,則先檢查 root(必定為最大),接著用遞迴檢查左子樹的值,30>19,繼續檢查其左子樹,19 == 19,找到一樣的數字了,則停下來,又因為為 max\_heap,因此 19 之子樹值比小於 19,因此不用往下檢查,於是開始檢查右子樹,30 的右子樹 20,比 19 大,繼續向下檢查,然而發現,

20 是子葉,因此停下,再往上檢查 50 的右子樹,然而 15<19 不合,同前面說法,因 為 max heap,因此 15 下面的子樹必小於 15,又 15<19,因此也不用繼續向下檢查。 得比 15 大的數有 50, 30, 19, 20,return 4。而時間複雜度,最糟糕的情況最多也只會減 達 2k 次(v 所在位置在樹的最後一格的情況)。因此可以得之時間複雜度為 O(2k) = O(k)。

### Code:

```
int Find_Greater(int heap [],int v, int root_id, int heap_sz){
    //max heap
    int k = 0; // the num larger than v, v != id
    int l_id = root_id*2 + 1;
    int r_id = root_id*2 + 2;
    if ( heap[root_id] <= v)
        return 0;
    if(heap[root_id] > v){
        k++;
        //繼續找下去
        if (l_id < heap_sz )
            k += up_to_down_heapify(heap, v, l_id, heap_sz);
        if (r_id < heap_sz)
            k += up_to_down_heapify(heap, v, r_id, heap_sz);
    }
    return k;
}</pre>
```

### 1-2 delete(id)

Delete a node,做法先將 id(th) node 的值和整個 heap 的 Last node value 做交換。之後 刪掉最後一個 node,時間為 const time。接著對第 id(th) 的 node 重新尋找他在 max heap 中正確的位置。又這個時間複雜度和第 id(th)的子樹高度成正比,因此 total time complexity = O(1) + O(h),最糟的狀況,當 id = 0,也就是刪掉 root 的時候,h = logN 時,時間複雜度為  $O(1) + O(\log N) = O(\log N)$ 。

## Code:

```
void Delete (int heap[], int del_id, int heap_sz){
   heap [del_id] = heap[heap_sz -1];
   heap[heap_sz] = NULL;
   heap_sz --;
   up_to_down_heapify(heap, del_id,heap_sz);
void up_to_down_heapify (int heap [], int root_id ,int heap_sz){
   int max = root id;
   int tmp;
   int l id = root id*2 + 1;
   int r_id = root_id*2 + 2;
   if (l_id < heap_sz && heap[l_id] > heap[max])
       max = l_id;
   if (r_id < heap_sz && heap[r_id] > heap[max])
       max = r_id;
   if (max != root_id) {
       tmp = heap[root_id];
       heap[root_id] = heap[max];
       heap[max] = tmp;
       up_to_down_heapify(heap, max, heap_sz);
```

### 1-3 median heap implementation

## 作法:

利用 max heap 和 min heap 兩個 heap 製作出 median heap。讓兩個 heap 都保持在擁有接近 n/2 個 data 的狀況下。

## Median():

欲取得當下的 median,假若,min heap 的 data 數>max heap 的 data 數,則 median 為min heap's root。若個數差反之,則 median 為 max heap's root。假若個數相等時,為根據題目定義為(n/2)th 也就是取小的,即比較兩 heap 的 root,取較小值為 median。因為整個 function 中最糟的狀況為 O(2)仍為 const time,因此時間複雜度仍為 O(1)。

#### Insert():

最一開始的 input data 我放在 min heap,又在這之後(min\_sz != 0 && max\_sz != 0 的時候),每次要 input data = x 進去,若 x > median,則 x 放入 min heap,之後對 min heap 重新做 heapify 找到 x 在 min heap 中正確的位置後,如同最一開始所說,須讓兩個 heap 都維持在 data 個數都最接近 n/2 的狀態,因此這時候要做一個 rebalance 的動作,讓兩個 heap 的數字保持個數 delta 只差 1,且此時,欲移動的 data 是 min heap[0] 移到 max heap 裡面,之後再對 max heap 作處理,讓其仍為 max heap,整個結束才是完成一個 Insert。反之則放入 max heap(又因為 data 都是 unique 不可能等於),後面同理。

### 時間複雜度:

假若兩個 heap 都為空,insert 則為 const time。假若兩個 heap 都有 data。討論 Worst case,假設 min\_sz = k, max\_sz = k-1, insert\_data > median,則 insert\_data 須被加入 min\_heap 中,Insert 一開始加在最下面開始向上換,最糟的狀況可能被換到 min\_heap 的 root (即 median = max\_heap's root 此時),所花費的時間和 min heap 的高度成正比為 O(log(k))。然而,這時候 min\_sz 會變成 k+1,造成 min\_sz — maz\_sz >1,因此需要作 rebalance,將 min heap 的 root 移動給 max heap,這個動作會再花 O(logk)的時間,最後,被 insert 到 heap 的這個 data,已知此 data > max\_heap\_root 如前所述,因此他一定會被換到 max heap 的 root,又所花的時間和 max heap 的高度成正比為 O(logk),因此可之總花費時間為 O(logk)+ O(logk)+ O(logk) = O(logk) = O(logk) 。

## Extract-Median():

這個 function 其實在 Insert 的時候就用到了,就是在發現兩個 heap 的 size 相差超過 1 時,要將擁有較多 data 的 heap 的 root 移到另一個 heap 時會使用到。

### 做法:

先保留 root data 後,將 heap 中最後一個 data 的值壓過去 root data,最後刪掉 heap 的最後一個 node。然而這個時候的 min (max) heap 不一定是 min (max) heap,因此需要重新作 heapify,worst case 就是從第一層換到最後一層,因此所花費的時間和 heap 的高度成正比,最糟也是 O(logN)。

### Code:

```
Ref: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15319561/how-to-implement-a-
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int min_sz = 0;
int max_sz = 0;
//0(1)
int Median(int min_heap[], int max_heap[]) {
   if ( min_sz > max_sz){
       return min_heap[0];
   else if (min_sz < max_sz){</pre>
       return max_heap[0];
   else { // == ,取(n/2)th ,取值小的
       if (min_heap[0] < max_heap [0]){</pre>
           return min_heap[0];
       else {
           return max_heap[0];
   }
void Insert_min_heap (int heap [], int value){
   heap[min_sz] = value;//置入
   min_down_to_up_heapify(heap, min_sz);
   min_sz ++;//new heap_sz
void min_down_to_up_heapify (int heap [],int min_sz){
   int parent = ( min_sz -1 ) /2;
   int tmp;
```

```
if (min_sz == 0){
       return;
   if ( heap[min_sz] > heap[parent]){
       return;
   else{ //(heap[heap_sz] < heap [parent])</pre>
       tmp = heap[min_sz];
       heap[min_sz] = heap[parent];
       heap[parent] = tmp;
       min_down_to_up_heapify(heap, parent);
void Insert_Max_heap (int heap [], int value){
   heap[max_sz] = value;
   max_down_to_up_heapify(heap, max_sz);
   max_sz ++;
void max_down_to_up_heapify (int heap [], int max_sz){
   int parent = ( max_sz -1 ) /2;
   int tmp;
   if (\max_{sz} == 0){
       return;
   if ( heap[max_sz] < heap[parent]){</pre>
       return;
   else{ //(heap[heap_sz] > heap [parent])
       tmp = heap[max_sz];
       heap[max_sz] = heap[parent];
       heap[parent] = tmp;
       max_down_to_up_heapify(heap, parent);
void Delete_min_root (int heap [], int heap_sz){
  heap[0] = heap[heap_sz];
  heap[heap_sz]= NULL;
  min_up_to_down_heapify(heap, 0, heap_sz);
```

```
void min_up_to_down_heapify (int heap [], int root_id ,int heap_sz){
   int min = root_id;
   int tmp;
   int l_id = root_id*2 + 1;
   int r_id = root_id*2 + 2;
   if (l_id < heap_sz && heap[l_id] < heap[min])</pre>
       min = l_id;
   if (r_id < heap_sz && heap[r_id] < heap[min])</pre>
       min = r_id;
   if (min != root_id) {
       tmp = heap[root_id];
       heap[root_id] = heap[min];
       heap[min] = tmp;
       min_up_to_down_heapify(heap, min, heap_sz);
void Delete_max_root (int heap [], int heap_sz){
  heap[0] = heap[heap_sz];
  heap[heap_sz]= NULL;
  max_up_to_down_heapify(heap, 0, heap_sz);
void max_up_to_down_heapify (int heap [], int root_id ,int heap_sz){
   int max = root_id;
   int tmp;
   int l_id = root_id*2 + 1;
   int r_id = root_id*2 + 2;
   if (l_id < heap_sz && heap[l_id] > heap[max])
       max = l_id;
   if (r_id < heap_sz && heap[r_id] > heap[max])
       max = r_id;
   if (max != root id) {
       tmp = heap[root_id];
       heap[root_id] = heap[max];
       heap[max] = tmp;
       max_up_to_down_heapify(heap, max, heap_sz);
```

```
}
void Rebalance(int min_heap[], int Max_heap[], int type ){
   //type1 : min_heap 多 2
   if (type == 1){
       Insert_Max_heap(Max_heap, min_heap[0]);
       min_sz --;
       Delete_min_root(min_heap, min_sz);
   if (type == 2){
       Insert_min_heap(min_heap, Max_heap[0]);
       max_sz --;
       Delete_max_root(Max_heap, max_sz);
//0(logN)
void Insert(int min_heap[], int max_heap[], int x){
   printf("into insert\n");
   int med;
   //init
   if (max_sz == 0 && min_sz == 0){
       min_heap[0] = x;
       med = x;
       min_sz ++;
   else{
       med = Median(min_heap,max_heap);
       printf("Median = %d\n",med);
   //不會有 == 因為都是 unique
   if ( med > x ){ // 若 x 比較小, x 放進 max heap
       Insert_Max_heap( max_heap , x );
   if (med < x){
       Insert_min_heap( min_heap, x );
   int type;
   if (\min_sz - \max_sz > 1){
```

```
type = 1;
       Rebalance( min_heap, max_heap, type);
   if (max_sz - min_sz > 1){
       type = 2;
       Rebalance( min_heap, max_heap, type);
// Insert 部分結束
//0(logN)
void Extract_Median(int min_heap[], int max_heap[], int min_sz, int
max_sz) {
   if (min_sz > max_sz){
       Delete_min_root(min_heap,min_sz);
   else if( max_sz > min_sz){
       Delete_min_root(max_heap, max_sz);
   else {
       if (min_heap[0] < max_heap [0]){</pre>
           Delete_min_root(min_heap,min_sz);
       else {
           Delete_min_root(max_heap, max_sz);
       }
//以下的 main function 中的 printf 純粹為在本機中測試上面的 function 是否能
work 用的 QQ
int main()
   int tot_num,data;
   int min_heap[tot_num];
   int max_heap[tot_num];
   scanf("%d", &tot_num);
```

```
printf("%d\n", tot_num);
for (int i = 0; i < tot_num; i++){
    scanf("%d\n", &data);
    printf("%d\n", data);
    Insert(min_heap,max_heap,data);
    printf("no. %d times \n", i);
    printf("min_heap_sz = %d: \n", min_sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < min_sz; i++){
        printf("%d = %d\n",i,min_heap[i]);
    }
    printf("max_heap_sz = %d : \n", max_sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < max_sz; i++){
        printf("%d = %d\n",i,max_heap[i]);
    }
    printf("%d = %d\n",i,max_heap[i]);
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

## Problem 2 Algorithmic Complexity Attack (2) - Hash Table and Function

#### 2-1-a

```
做法:如題目已知 hash(x) = xmodk,因此在作業上給的網址,開始 try & error hash(9000000000000000) = 900000000000000(不夠大,要增大) hash(100000000000000000) = 776627963145224196 (爆了,要縮小) hash(3000000000000000) = 694156990786306049 (一路一路慢慢試...)
```

hash(2305843009213693951) = 0

2-1-b 欲發生 collision,就須要讓所有的不同 input key 卻得到一樣的 value,如前一題已知道 hash 所使用的 k 是 2305843009213693951。

因此要給出 10^6 個 valid key-value pairs to be inserted into the dictionary,第一個 data 取 x(key=1),則第二個 data 則取 kx(key=2),則這兩個不同的 key 在 dictionary 中取 mode k 後,就可以達成不同的 key 卻得到相同的 value 的值,就代表發生了 collision。 然而因為須要有 10^6 個數字,電腦數字會存爆,因此取到  $x*k^m$  (此時的 key 為 m+1)

的電腦能容忍最大值後,開始取(x+1)最為第 m+2,而 key = m+2 之 value 便取(x+1)\*k,同理下一個 value 一樣在乘以一個 k...,最後一路同理取到  $10^6$  個。就會發生很多很多次的 collision。

2-2

## 2-2-a (Ref: http://users.ece.utexas.edu/~adnan/360C/hash.pdf)

**Theorem 2** In a hash table in which collisions are resolved by chaining, a successful search takes  $\Theta(1+\alpha)$  time on average, assuming simple uniform hashing.

**Proof**: Assume that the search is equally likely to be any of the n keys, and that inserts are done at the end of the list.

Expected # of elements examined = 1 + # elements examined when sought after element was inserted.

Take average over the n elements of 1 + expected length of list to which the i-th element was added.

The expected length of list to which i-th element is added is (i-1)/m

$$(1/n) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 + (i-1)/m)\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (i-1)\right)$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \cdot \left(\frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2}\right)$$
$$= 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot m}$$
$$= \Theta\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot m}\right)$$

Hence overall complexity is  $\Theta(1+\frac{\alpha}{2}-\frac{1}{2\cdot m})=\Theta(1+\alpha)$ .  $\blacksquare$  Think about the case where  $\alpha=1$ , when  $\alpha\ll 1$ , and when  $\alpha\gg 1$ .

$$, 又\alpha = 0.8, 所求 = 1.8 次。$$

#### 2-2-b (Ref:

https://www.cs.oberlin.edu/~bob/cs151.spring17/Class%20Examples%20and%20Notes/April/April%205/HashMapAnalysis.pdf)

If you assume that the data in a hash table is randomly distributed, then the probability that any particular cell is occupied is  $\lambda$  and the probability it is unoccupied is 1- $\lambda$ . The probability that the first location a linear probe tests is unoccupied is 1- $\lambda$ . The probability that the first is occupied and the second is free is  $\lambda^*(1-\lambda)$ . The probability that the first two are occupied and the third is free is  $\lambda^*\lambda^*(1-\lambda)$ . Altogether the expected number of probes we need under the assumption of complete randomness is

ENP = 
$$1*(1-\lambda) + 2*\lambda*(1-\lambda) + 3*\lambda*\lambda*(1-\lambda) + ...$$

ENP = 
$$1*(1-\lambda) + 2*\lambda*(1-\lambda) + 3*\lambda*\lambda*(1-\lambda) + ...$$
  
=  $(1-\lambda) *[1 + 2*\lambda + 3*\lambda^2 + 4*\lambda^3 + ...]$ 

Let S be the portion of this in square brackets:

$$S = 1 + 2*\lambda + 3*\lambda^2 + 4*\lambda^3 + ...$$
 Then  $\lambda*S = \lambda + 2*\lambda^2 + 3*\lambda^3 + 4*\lambda^4 + ...$ 

If we subtract these we get

$$S - \lambda^*S = 1 + \lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 + \dots$$

This is a geometric series; it sums to  $1/(1-\lambda)$ 

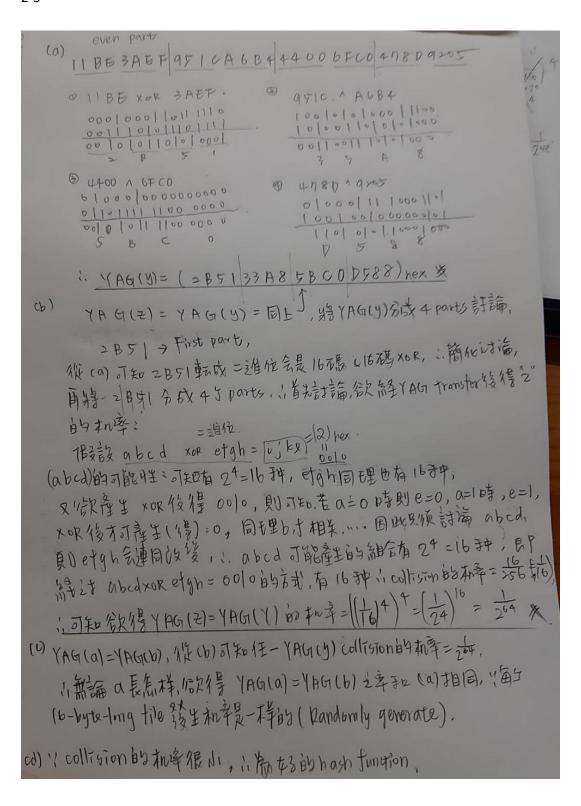
So 
$$S - \lambda *S = 1/(1-\lambda)$$

$$S(1-\lambda) = 1/(1-\lambda)$$

$$S = 1/(1-\lambda)^2$$

ENP = 
$$(1-\lambda)$$
 \*S =  $1/(1-\lambda)$ 

因此所求 = 1/(1-0.6) = 1/0.4 = 2.5 次



#### 3-1

```
假設所有 node 都是 unique
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX_N (某個數字,隨著每次 node data 的最大值而改變)
struct Node {
   struct Node * parent;
   int data;
   int set_min;
   int rank;
};
struct Node * create_Node (void){
   struct Node * New_node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
   if(New_node == NULL)
       exit(1);
   return (New_node);
struct Node * Node_Array [MAX_N];
void Make_Set (int new_data){
   struct Node * tmp = create_Node();
   tmp->data = new_data;
   tmp->parent = tmp; //parent 連到自己
   tmp->set_min = new_data;
   tmp->rank = 0;
   Node_Array[new_data] = tmp;//存入 node array 這樣等等比較好 call
void Union(int x, int y){
   struct Node * n_x = Node_Array[x];
   struct Node * n_y = Node_Array[y];
   Link(Find_Set(n_x),Find_Set(n_y));
};
void Link(struct Node * x, struct Node * y){
```

```
y->parent = x;
   else {
       x->parent = y;
       if (x-\rangle rank == y-\rangle rank)
          y->rank = y->rank + 1;
   // min_element 只有 head 會對
   if (x->set_min > y->set_min)
       x->set_min = y->set_min;
   else
       y->set_min = x->set_min;
Struct Node * Find_Set(struct Node * x){
   if (x->parent != x)
       x->parent = Find_Set(x->parent);
   return x->parent;
};
int Min_element(int k){
   struct Node * tmp = Node_Array[k];
   tmp = Find_Set(tmp);// 回傳每個 set 的頭
   return tmp->set_min;
};
int main()
```

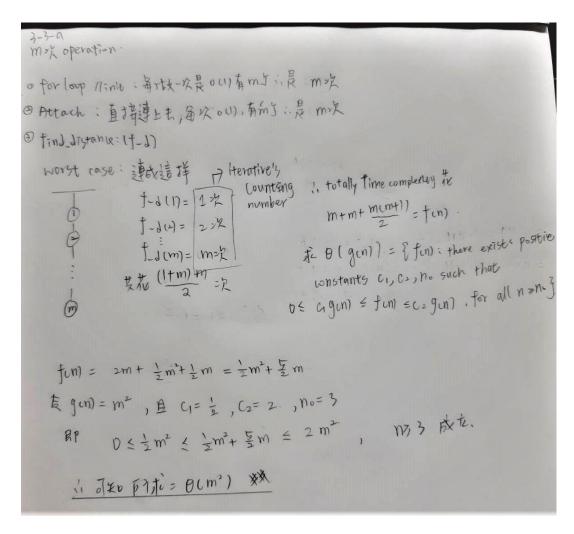
# 3-2 Isolate, same\_set

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX_N (某個數字,隨著每次 node data 的最大值而改變)
struct Node {
```

```
struct Node * parent;
   int data;
   int rank;
};
struct Node * create_Node (void){
   struct Node * New_node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
   if(New_node == NULL)
       exit(1);
   return (New_node);
};
struct Node * Node_Array [MAX_N];
void Make_Set (int new_data){
   struct Node * tmp = create_Node();
   tmp->data = new_data;
   tmp->parent = tmp; //parent 連到自己
   tmp->rank = 0;
   Node_Array[new_data] = tmp;//存入 node array 這樣等等比較好 call
void Union(int x, int y){
   struct Node * n_x = Node_Array[x];
   struct Node * n_y = Node_Array[y];
   Link(Find_Set(n_x),Find_Set(n_y));
};
void Link(struct Node * x, struct Node * y){
   y->parent = x;
   else {
       x->parent = y;
       if (x-\rangle rank == y-\rangle rank)
          y->rank = y->rank + 1;
bool jdg;
int dat;
struct Node * Find_Set(struct Node * x){
```

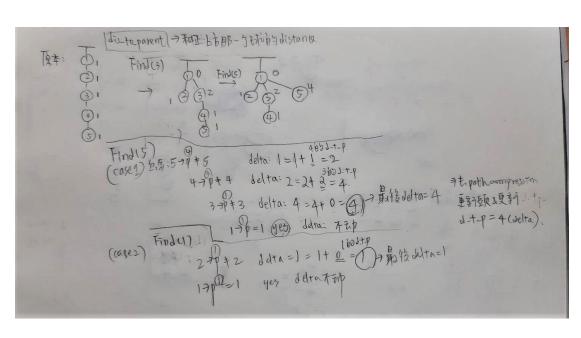
```
dat = 0;
   if (x->data != -1)
       dat = x->data;
   jdg = false;
   if (x->parent != x){
       x->parent = Find_Set(x->parent);
   if(x-)parent->data == -1 && x->data == -1){}
       jdg = true;
   if (jdg == false)
       return x->parent;
   else // 讀到 -1 == -1,代表頭之前被刪掉了
       return Node_Array[dat];
};
//跟上面不一樣的是要更新 rank
struct Node *Find_Set_for_delete(struct Node * x){
   dat = 0;
   if (x->data != -1)
       dat = x->data;
   jdg = false;
   if (x->parent->data == -1){
       //遇到之前刪中間的狀況,重新接頭
       x->parent = x->parent->parent;
       //遇到之前刪掉頭的狀況
       if (x->parent->parent->data == -1){
          x \rightarrow parent = x;
   x->rank --;
   if (x-\text{-}parent != x){}
       x->parent = Find_Set_for_delete(x->parent);
```

```
if(x-)parent->data == -1 && x->data == -1){}
       jdg = true;
   if (jdg == false)
      return x->parent;
   else
      return Node_Array[dat];
};
void Isolate(int k){
   struct Node * del_node = Node_Array[k];
   del_node->data = -1; //將 data 設為-1,之後找 parent 遇到-1 時,就繼續往
   struct Node * head = Find_Set_for_delete(del_node);
   //Node_Array 裡面的 Node 也會被新的 Node 蓋掉
   Make_Set(k);//重新 new 這個 data 成一個新的 Node
bool Same_Set (int x, int y){
   struct Node * x = Node_Array[x];
   struct Node * y = Node_Array[y];
   if (Find_Set(x) == Find_Set(y))
      return true;
   else
      return false;
```



# 3-3-b implement path compression

## 假設圖:



```
假設所有 node 都是 unique
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX_N (某個數字,隨著每次 node data 的最大值而改變)
struct Node {
   struct Node * parent;
   int data;
   int dis_to_par;
};
struct Node * create_Node (void){
   struct Node * New_node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
   if(New_node == NULL)
       exit(1);
   return (New_node);
};
struct Node * Node_Array [MAX_N];
void Make_Set (int new_data){
   struct Node * tmp = create_Node();
   tmp->data = new_data;
   tmp->parent = tmp; //parent 連到自己
   tmp->dis_to_par = 0;
   Node_Array[new_data] = tmp;//存入 node array 這樣等等比較好 call
void Attah(int x, int y){
   struct Node * dn = Node_Array[x]; // 連在下面
   struct Node * up = Node_Array[y]; //連在上面
   dn->parent = up;
   dn->dis_to_par = 1;
int Find dis(int x){
   struct Node * tmp = Node_Array[x];
   struct Node * head = Find_Set(x);
   path_com(tmp, head); // 更新 parent, 更新 d_t_p distance to parent
   return tmp->dis_to_par + 1;
```