

# Randomised Algorithms

## Winter term 2022/2023, Exercise Sheet No. 5

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#### Exercise 1.

(a) We have established in the notes that the probability of not making any mistakes after  $n - t$  contractions is at least  $\frac{t(t-1)}{n(n-1)}$ , in this case, when  $t = n - 1$ , we would get that this probability is  $\frac{n-2}{n} = 1 - \frac{2}{n}$ , which is in fact equal to  $q_n$ .

(b) We denote the probability that  $S_1$  (resp  $S_2$ ) is correct as  $P_1$  (resp.  $P_2$ ), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Output of } L5 \text{ is correct}\} | \{\text{Contraction at } L4 \text{ is correct}\}] \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Contraction at } L4 \text{ is correct}\}] \\ &= P(n-1)q_n \\ P_2 &= P(n) \end{aligned}$$

The algorithm is succesful if either the return at line 7 was a succes (i.e.,  $S_1$  is a success) or the return at line 10 was a succes, which yiled the following:

$$\begin{aligned} p(n) &= \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Entered } L7\}] \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Succes}\} | \{\text{entered } L7\}] + \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Didn't Enter } L7\}] \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Succes}\} | \{\text{Didn't enter } L7\}] \\ &= q_n \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Succes}\} | \{\text{entered } L7\}] + (1 - q_n) \mathbb{P}[\{\text{Succes}\} | \{\text{Didn't enter } L7\}] \\ &= q_n \mathbb{P}[\{S_1 \text{ is succesful}\}] + (1 - q_n) \mathbb{P}[\{\text{The best of } S_1, S_2 \text{ was succesful}\}] \\ &= q_n \mathbb{P}[\{S_1 \text{ is succesful}\}] + (1 - q_n)(1 - \mathbb{P}[\{S_1 \text{ and } S_2 \text{ failed}\}]) \\ &= q_n P_1 + (1 - q_n)[1 - (1 - P_1)(1 - P_2)] \quad (\text{We will just keep re-arranging after now}) \\ &= q_n^2 P(n-1) + (1 - q_n)[1 - (1 - q_n P(n-1))(1 - P(n))] \\ &= q_n^2 P(n-1) + (1 - q_n)[P(n) + q_n P(n-1) - q_n P(n-1)P(n)] \\ &= q_n P(n-1) + (1 - q_n)P(n) - q_n(1 - q_n)P(n-1)P(n) \\ &\implies \\ q_n P(n) &= q_n P(n-1) - q_n(1 - q_n)P(n-1)P(n) \\ &\implies \\ P(n) &= P(n-1) - (1 - q_n)P(n-1)P(n) \quad (q_n \neq 0 \text{ since } n \neq 2 \text{ as we would verify line 1 if } n = 2) \end{aligned}$$

(c) By dividing the equation that we derived in the last question by  $P(n)P(n-1)$ , we get the following, for  $k \in \{3, \dots, n\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{P(k-1)} - \frac{1}{P(k)} = -\frac{2}{k} \\
& \implies \\
& \sum_{k=3}^n \frac{1}{P(k-1)} - \sum_{k=3}^n \frac{1}{P(k)} = -\sum_{k=3}^n \frac{2}{k} \\
& \frac{1}{P(2)} - \frac{1}{P(n)} = -\sum_{k=3}^n \frac{2}{k} \\
& \implies \\
& P(n) = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=3}^n \frac{2}{k} - 1}
\end{aligned}$$

*Comparisons of the probability of succes with FastCut:*

- *GeoContraction* has a  $\Theta(\frac{1}{\log(n)})$  (Assuming the bouds are exact like suggested in (b) )
- *FastCut* had a  $\Omega(\frac{1}{\log(n)})$

**Exercise 2.**

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

**Exercise 3.**

- (a)
- (b)

**Exercise 4.**

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)