

数据科学与工程算法基础 习题5

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输入	操作	结果
b	插入	$F = \{(b, 1)\}$
a	插入	$F = \{(b, 1), (a, 1)\}$
c	插入, 删除	$F = \{(b, 1), (a, 1), (c, 1)\}, F = \{\}$
a	插入	$F = \{(a, 1)\}$
d	插入	$F = \{(a, 1), (d, 1)\}$
e	插入, 删除	$F = \{(a, 1), (d, 1), (e, 1)\}, F = \{\}$
a	插入	$F = \{(a, 1)\}$
f	插入	$F = \{(a, 1), (f, 1)\}$
a	更新	$F = \{(a, 2), (f, 1)\}$
d	插入, 删除	$F = \{(a, 2), (f, 1), (d, 1)\}, F = \{(a, 1)\}$

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易知

$$E(\hat{f}_{a_j}) = f_a, Var(\hat{f}_{a_j}) = \frac{||f_a||_2^2}{k}$$

故由Chebyshev不等式可知

$$P\left(|\hat{f}_{a_j} - f_a| > \varepsilon f_a\right) \leq \frac{Var(\hat{f}_{a_j})}{\varepsilon^2 f_a^2} = \frac{1}{k\varepsilon^2} (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

其中 \hat{f}_{a_j} 为单次Basic Count Sketch算法的输出值, f_a 为真实值

由上式易见当 $k = \mathcal{O}(1/(\varepsilon^2 \delta))$ 时, \hat{f}_{a_j} 偏离 εf_a 概率小于 $1/3$

定义

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \left| \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{f}_{a_j} - f_a \right| > \varepsilon f_a \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

则 $E(Y_i) = P(Y_i = 1) < \frac{1}{3}$

若运行 t 次Basic Count Sketch算法，其失败次数的期望不会超过 $t/3$ 。进一步的，若Count Sketch算法失败，则中位数左边或右边的都失败，也即至少有一半的Basic Count Sketch失败。

由Chernoff不等式可知

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^t Y_i > \frac{t}{2}\right) &= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^t Y_i > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{t}{3}\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\sum_{i=1}^t Y_i > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mu\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \mu \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right\} \\ &< \delta \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\frac{t}{3} \leq \mu \leq 16 \ln \frac{1}{\delta}$$

也即 $t = \mathcal{O}(\log(1/\delta))$

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此时

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{f}_a) &= \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t E(\hat{f}_{a_i}) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot t \cdot \hat{f}_a = \hat{f}_a \\ Var(\hat{f}_a) &= \frac{1}{t^2} \sum_{i=1}^t Var(\hat{f}_{a_i}) = \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot t \cdot \frac{\|f_{-a}\|_2^2}{k} = \frac{\|f_{-a}\|_2^2}{tk} \end{aligned}$$

故由Chebyshev不等式可知

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(|\hat{f}_a - f_a| \geq \varepsilon \|f\|_2\right) &\leq P\left(|\hat{f}_a - f_a| \geq \varepsilon \|f_{-a}\|_2\right) \\ &\leq \frac{Var(\hat{f}_a)}{\varepsilon^2 \|f_{-a}\|_2^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{tk\varepsilon^2} \\ &< \delta \end{aligned}$$

又 $t = \log(1/\delta)$

因此

$$k = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\delta\varepsilon^2}\right)$$

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(1)

数据流	4	1	3	5	1	3	2	6	7	0	9
$h_1(x) = (3x + 2) \bmod 8$	6	5	3	1	5	3	0	4	7	2	5
$h_2(x) = (7x + 5) \bmod 8$	1	4	2	0	4	2	3	7	6	5	4
$h_3(x) = (5x + 3) \bmod 8$	7	0	2	4	0	2	5	1	6	3	0

因此CM Sketch矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_0 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_1 &= \min(3, 3, 3) = 3 \\ \hat{f}_2 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_3 &= \min(2, 2, 2) = 2 \\ \hat{f}_4 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_5 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_6 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_7 &= \min(1, 1, 1) = 1 \\ \hat{f}_9 &= \min(3, 3, 3) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

故CM Sketch估计的频繁项为 1 和 9

(2) 由 (1) 可知算法对元素 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 的计数时准确的, 但由于 $h(1) = h(9) \bmod 8$, 导致计数器的每一行 1 和 9 都产生冲突, 因此对元素 1 和 9 的计数偏大

(3) 将哈希函数的个数增加至 $\lceil \log(1/\delta) \rceil$, 哈希表的大小增加为 $2/\varepsilon$

现希望有 $1 - \delta$ 的概率使得 $\hat{f}_a - f_a \leq \varepsilon n$

例如取 $\delta = 0.05, \varepsilon = \frac{2}{11}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \left\lceil \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil = 11 \\ d &= \left\lceil \ln \frac{1}{0.05} \right\rceil = 3 \end{aligned}$$

因此可将哈希函数修改为

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= (3x + 2) \bmod 11 \\ h(x) &= (7x + 5) \bmod 11 \\ h(x) &= (5x + 3) \bmod 11 \end{aligned}$$