	#nodes	*Uniform Distribution (avg lookup cycles)*	*Zipfian Distribution (avg lookup cycles)*	*Speedup (zip over uniform)*	*Avg Speedup (zip over uniform)*
Exp. 1	**1000**	847	625	**26.21%**	
Exp. 2	**1000**	860	621	**27.79%**	
Exp. 3	**1000**	862	617	**28.42%**	**28.32%**
Exp. 4	**1000**	867	608	**29.87%**	
Exp. 5	**1000**	846	598	**29.31%**	
Exp. 6	**10000**	1398	1135	**18.81%**	
Exp. 7	**10000**	1428	908	**36.41%**	
Exp. 8	**10000**	1439	979	**31.97%**	**31.01%**
Exp. 9	**10000**	1511	1082	**28.39%**	
Exp. 10	**10000**	1533	928	**39.47%**	
Exp. 11	**100000**	2287	1546	**32.40%**	
Exp. 12	**100000**	2406	1543	**35.87%**	
Exp. 13	**100000**	3177	1525	**52.00%**	**39.90%**
Exp. 14	**100000**	2389	1446	**39.47%**	
Exp. 15	**100000**	2493	1502	**39.75%**	
Exp. 16	**1000000**	3078	1782	**42.11%**	
Exp. 17	**1000000**	2815	1841	**34.60%**	
Exp. 18	**1000000**	3177	1847	**41.86%**	**38.76%**
Exp. 19	**1000000**	3170	2052	**35.27%**	
Exp. 20	**1000000**	2954	1774	**39.95%**	

Note: The number of nodes, number of lookups and range of the nodes are all the same.

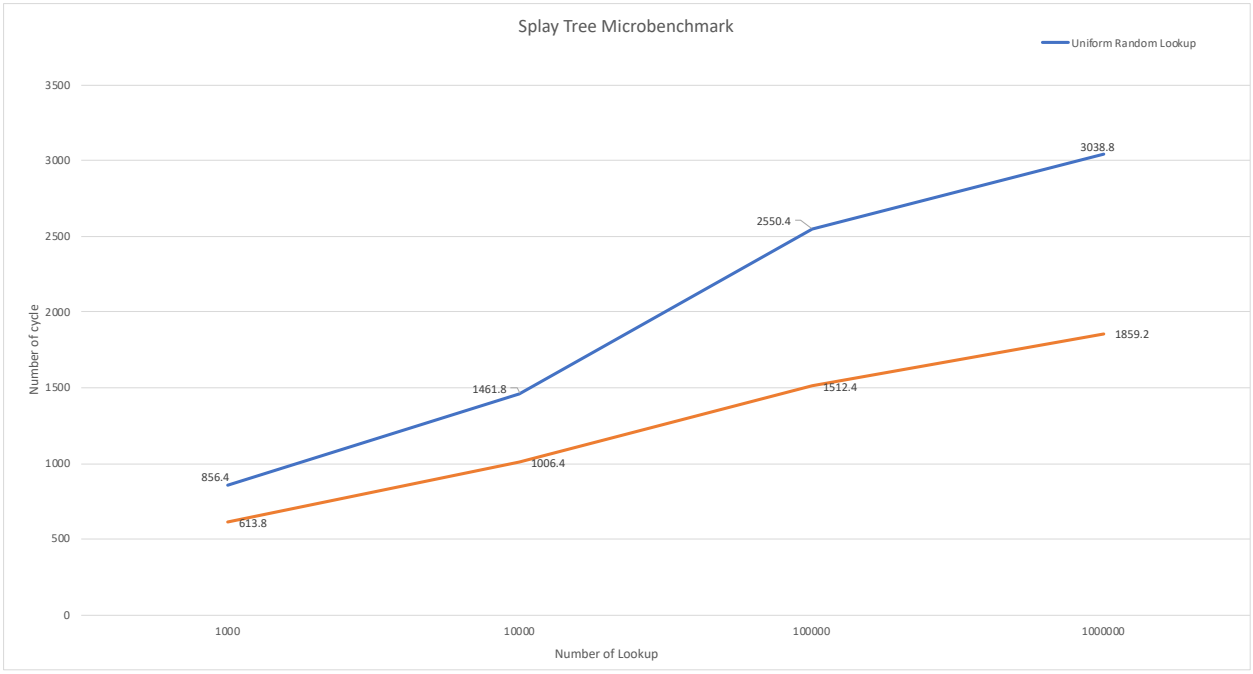

Figure 1. graph shows average lookup for uniform and Zipfian distribution (low number favored) workload, with spay tree data structure. For each experiment, number of lookup, number of nodes inserted and range of the node value are all the same.