



## Week 3. Problem set

1. Consider a hash table with 13 slots and the hash function  $h(k) = (k^2 - k + 11) \bmod 13$ . Show the state of the hash table after inserting the keys (in this order)

6, 28, 19, 15, 20, 33, 12, 17, 10, 13, 3, 39

with collisions resolved by *linear probing* [CLRS, §11.4].

Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Key													

2. Consider a dictionary that maps an integer (e.g. group number) and a short<sup>1</sup> string (e.g. student email) to a number (e.g. grade), and is implemented as a hashtable  $T$  of hashtables:

- for an integer  $k$ , if  $T$  contains  $k$ , then  $T[k]$  is a hashmap with string keys
- for a string  $s$ , if  $T[k]$  contains  $s$ , then  $T[k][s]$  is a floating point number

Compute average case time complexities of successful and unsuccessful search in this hashtable of hashtables with the different possible combinations of chaining and open addressing, assuming

- (a) *independent uniform hashing* for hashtables with separate chaining [CLRS, §11.2]
- (b) *independent uniform permutation hashing* for hashtables with open addressing [CLRS, §11.4]
- (c) for the hashtable  $T$ , load factor  $\alpha$  and size  $n$
- (d) for the hashtables  $T[k]$ , average load factor  $\beta$  and average size  $m$

	Successful search	Unsuccessful search
$T$ uses separate chaining and each $T[k]$ uses separate chaining		
$T$ uses separate chaining and each $T[k]$ uses open addressing		
$T$ uses open addressing and each $T[k]$ uses separate chaining		
$T$ uses open addressing and each $T[k]$ uses open addressing		

3. (+0.5% extra credit) Compute the average case time complexity of the following algorithm:

```

1  secret(M, k):
2      Q := new linked queue
3      while M.containsKey(k) and k > 0
4          item := M.get(k)
5          k := min(item.value, k) - 1
6          if k == item.value - 1
7              Q.offer(item)
8      while not Q.isEmpty()
9          M.remove(Q.poll())
10     return k

```

$M$  is a hashtable of size  $n$  with load factor  $\alpha$  that resolves collisions by *separate chaining* [CLRS, §11.2]. The answer **must** use  $O$ -notation and may depend on  $n$ ,  $k$ , and  $\alpha$ . Assume *independent uniform hashing* and worst case for the contents (values) of the input map  $M$ .

Justify your answer (3–5 sentences). Detailed proof is not required.

<sup>1</sup>Assume that strings have a relatively small constant maximum size.

## References

- [CLRS] Cormen, T.H., Leiserson, C.E., Rivest, R.L. and Stein, C., 2022. *Introduction to algorithms, Fourth Edition*. MIT press.