

ESERCIZIO 2

$$p(a) = 0,2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$p(b) = p(c) = 0,4 = \frac{2}{5}$$

A B C

$$f(a) = 0$$

$$f(b) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f(c) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$S_0 = 1$$

$$l_0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad S_1 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

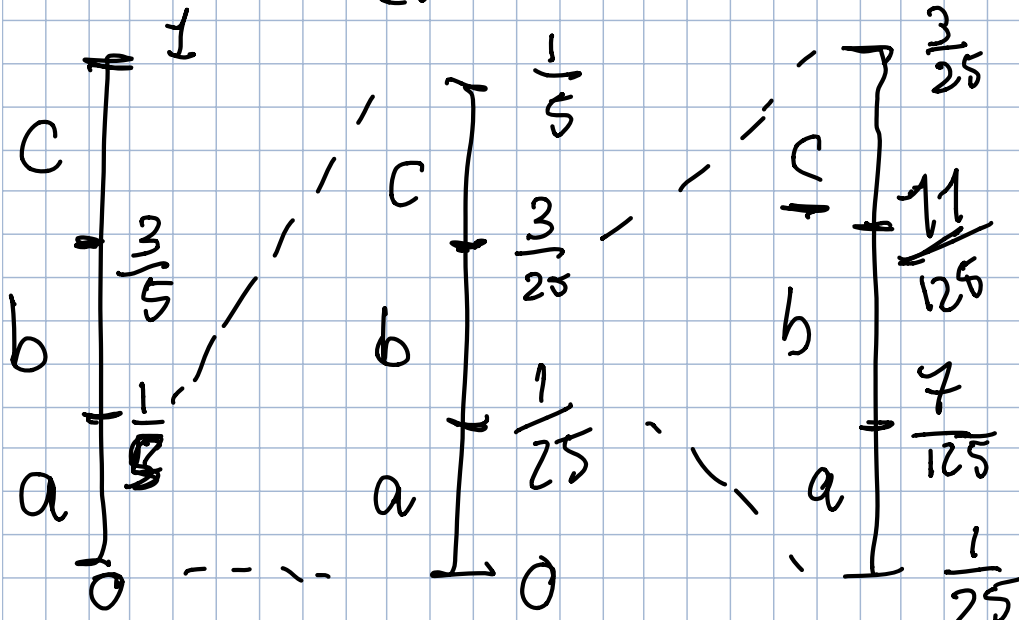
$$l_1 = 0 + 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S_2 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$l_2 = 0 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S_3 = \frac{2}{25} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{125}$$

$$l_3 = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{2}{25} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{125} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{11}{125}$$



$$\left(x \in \left[\frac{11}{125}, \frac{15}{125} \right), 3 \right)$$

$$\frac{11}{125} + \frac{4}{125} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{22+4}{250} = \frac{26}{250}$$

$$\log_2 \frac{2}{1} = \log_2 \frac{500}{26} = \log_2 19 = 5 \text{ bit}$$

$$\frac{26}{250} \cdot 2 < 1 \quad \text{si} \rightarrow \text{output 1}$$

$$\frac{52}{250} \cdot 2 < 1 \quad \text{si} \rightarrow \text{output 1}$$

$$\frac{104}{250} \cdot 2 < 1 \quad \text{su} \rightarrow \text{output 1}$$

$$\frac{208}{250} \cdot 2 < 1 \quad \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{output 0}$$

$$\frac{416}{250} - 2 = \frac{416}{250} - \frac{250}{250} = \frac{166}{250}$$

$$166 < 1 \quad \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{output 0}$$

250

1 1 1 0 0

ESERCIZIO 4

③ Arithmetic Coding is 2 bit from the optimal lower bound given by the entropy of a string/source.

Dim: Data una stringa S a n
 approssimo che la quantità di bit
 che viene emessa è

$$\log_2 \frac{2}{S_n} < 2 - \log S_n = 2 - \log \prod_{i=1}^n P[S[i]]$$

$$= 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2 P[S[i]]$$

Ora data la stringa lunga n , l'insieme
 che compare nelle stringhe chiamiamo

$$P[\sigma] = \frac{n_\sigma}{n}$$

Quindi:

$$\log_2 \frac{2}{S_n} < 2 - \log \prod_{i=1}^n P[S[i]]$$

$$2 - \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} n_{\sigma} \log_2 P[\sigma] = 2 - n \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} P[\sigma] \log_2 P[\sigma] \right)$$

$$2 + n H_0$$

ESERCIZIO 1

Reservoir Sampling (S):

Creo $R[1, m] = S[1, m]$

$j = m + 1$

for each next item in S

$h = \text{rand}(1, j)$

if $(h \leq m)$

set $R[h] = S[m]$

$j++$

Return R

Simulazione algoritmo:

$n = 8$ [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h] $m = 2$

random integer: [3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 5]

$R = [a, b]$

$h=3 \rightarrow \text{No}$

$h=1 \rightarrow R[1]=d \rightarrow R[d,b]$

$h=2 \rightarrow R[2]=e \rightarrow R[d,e]$

$h=2 \rightarrow R[2]=f \rightarrow R[d,f]$

$h=1 \rightarrow R[1]=g \rightarrow R[g,f]$

$h=5 \rightarrow \text{Niente}$

alla fine il sample è $[g,f]$

ESERCIZIO 4

① BoundedQS (S, i, j)

while ($j-i \geq n_0$):

$r = \text{pivot random on } S$

~~swap $S[i]$ con $S[r]$~~

$p = \text{partition}(S, i, j)$

if ($p \leq \frac{i+j}{2}$)

BoundedQS ($S, i, p-1$)

$i = p+1$

else if $(p > \frac{i+j}{2})$

BandedQS($S, p+1, j$)

$j = p-1$

InsertionSort(S, i, j)

Con il classico QuickSort abbiamo un costo in spazio $O(n)$ dovuto alle chiamate ricorsive.

Con il Banded QS riduciamo questo costo a $O(\lg n)$ perché riduciamo le chiamate ricorsive. Infatti si usa la ~~for~~ elimination of tail recursion e ordiniamo ogni volta a fine la ricorsione sulla parte più piccola dell'array, sulla più grande invece ordiniamo avanti con il while poi

le dividiamo e di nuovo ricorriamo
Banded QS sulla parte più piccola

ESERCIZIO 3

$\{aa, ad, bc, bd, ca, dc\}$

$$\text{rank}(x) = \begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ a & b & c & d \end{matrix}$$

$$m = 13$$

$$h_1(x', x'') = 3 \cdot \text{rank}(x') \cdot \text{rank}(x'') \bmod 13$$

$$h_2(x', x'') = \text{rank}(x') + \text{rank}(x'') \bmod 13$$

Design a proper $g(t)$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 4$$

$$c = 5$$

$$d = 6$$

$$h_1(x', x'') = 3 \cdot \text{rank}(x') \cdot \text{rank}(x'') \bmod 13$$

$$h_2(x', x'') = \text{rank}(x') + \text{rank}(x'') \bmod 13$$

aa : $h_1 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \bmod 13 = 1$

$h_2 = 3 + 3 \bmod 13 = 6$

$$\underline{aa} = h_1: 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \bmod 13 = 2$$

$$h_2 = 3 + 6 \bmod 13 = 9$$

$$\underline{bc} \quad h_1: 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \bmod 13 = 8$$

$$h_2: 4 + 5 \bmod 13 = 9$$

$$\underline{bd} \quad h_1: 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \bmod 13 = 7$$

$$h_2: 4 + 6 \bmod 13 = 10$$

$$\underline{ca}, \quad h_1: 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$h_2: = 8$$

$$\underline{dc} = h_1: 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \bmod 13 = 12$$

$$h_2: 6 + 5 \bmod 13 = 11$$

	h_1	h_2	$h(t)$	x	$g(x)$
aa	1	6	0	0	/
ad	2	9	1	1	0
bc	8	9	2	2	3
bd	7	10	3	3	/
ca	6	8	4	4	/
dc	12	11	5	5	/

$$n = 6$$

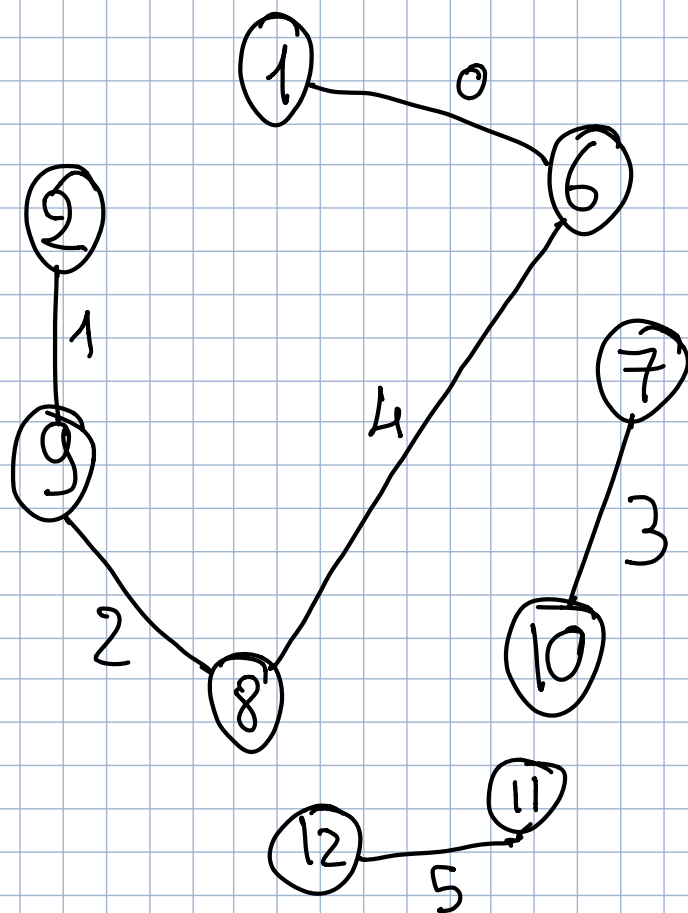
$$h(t) = (g(h_1) + g(h_2)) \bmod n$$

$$h(t) = (g(h_1) + g(h_2)) \bmod 6$$

$$g(8) + g(8) \bmod 6$$

$$4 + 0 \bmod 6$$

6	0
7	0
8	4
9	4
10	3
11	0
12	5



$$g(v_i) = (h(v_{i-1}, v_i) - g(v_i)) \bmod n$$

$$g(6) = 0 - 0 \bmod 6 = 0$$

$$g(8) = 4 - 0 \bmod 6 = 4$$

$$g(9) = 2 - 4 \pmod{6} = -2 \pmod{6} = 4$$

$$g(2) = 1 - 4 \pmod{6} = -3 \pmod{6} = 3$$

$$g(10) = 3 - 0 \pmod{6} = 3$$

$$g(12) = 5 - 0 \pmod{6} = 5$$

OK!