7 101 - Discussion 16
Pandomized Median Algorithm 2-19-Discussion 1/2
Sample elements from S: U.d. st. D d \(\in \) \(\sigma
DC= {XES: d \ X \ a \ d \ is small \ ld d m in lu
Main Analysis Tool: Tail bounds on Binomial RUs.
E: Y = { YER: YEM } < = 1 Th
52: Y2= 1 { YER: Y > m} 1 D< = 1/4 - JA
E3: 101>414
Claim: $\ell_u \Rightarrow \varepsilon_z$ $\ell_d = \varepsilon_z$
Pf: Suppose lu > 1. Then the.
(= n=+Jn)th smallest element of R is smaller than m.
Therefore element in Raboue m is the
12 SIRI - (ZNF +Jn)=NF - (ZNF +Jn)
$= \frac{1}{2}N^{\frac{3}{4}} - \int N \square$
daim Pr [FAIL] < Pr[E,UE2 WE3].
PY (in book). $\leq P_1[E_1] + P_2[E_2] + P_3[E_3]$ PY[E,], PI[E_2]
Lemma 3.14 Pr [23] = =1-4
Dr. C = 2) Le Noment in Cabove median.
Pf: 531: 7214 elements in Cabove median. Esz: 7214 elements in Cabove median.
PY[23] = PY[Est UEsz] = PY[Est]+PV[Est].
1, 1-3] = [X[CX OCSE] = 11 [CY](1,000].

WTS
$$P([S_1] \leq \frac{1}{4}n^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$
 $\frac{2-(q-D)SCUSSIM}{2-(q-D)SCUSSIM} \frac{2}{2}$

(a) If S_3 ,

(b) U is at least the $C(\frac{1}{2}n+2n^{\frac{1}{4}})$ th largest in S , so.

(c) R has at least $X > \frac{1}{2}n^{\frac{1}{4}} - Jn}$ samples among the $\frac{1}{2}n-2n^{\frac{1}{4}}$ largest elements of S .

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n^{\frac{1}{4}}} X_i$$

$$P(X_i = 1] = \frac{1}{2}n - 2n^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - 2n^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$X = Bin(n^{\frac{1}{4}}, \frac{1}{2} - 2n^{-\frac{1}{4}})$$

$$= In^{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{1}{4} - 4n^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

$$= In^{\frac{$$