## CS240, Spring 2022 Assignment 4: Question 4

Q4a) Which hash function is better? Justify your answer.

To compare the two hash functions, lets consider their values for the first 7 elements of our universe:

| k | Output of h1(k) | Output of h2(k) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1               | 2               |
| 2 | 2               | 4               |
| 3 | 3               | 0               |
| 4 | 4               | 2               |
| 5 | 5               | 4               |
| 6 | 0               | 0               |
| 7 | 1               | 2               |

From this table we can see that the output of h1(k) encompasses the set  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5\}$  where as the output of h2(k) only encompasses  $\{2,4,0\}$ .

Therefore since the output of h2(k) only has half as many outputs as h1(k) we would expect more conflicts and thus h1(k) is the better hash function.

**Q4b)** Prove that  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{c_n}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$ .

To start we know that the number of keys and the number of spaces in our hash table are both equal to n. Moving forward we will define an indicator variable I such that (where i is an integer between 0 and n-1):

 $I_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if the hash table at index i has more then 0 elements chained in it} \\ 1 & \text{if the has table at index i has 0 elements in it} \end{cases}$ 

Since  $c_n$  represents the expected number of empty elements in the hash table, therefore we get:

$$c_n = \sum_{i=0}^n I_i$$

An index will be empty if each of the n numbers that are inserted into the table go into any of the n-1 slots in the hash table. Therefore the expected value of any slot being empty is given by

$$E[I_i] = (\frac{n-1}{n})^n$$

Plugging this into our equation for  $c_n$  we get:

$$c_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$$
$$c_n = n\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$$

Since we are asked to solve for  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{c_n}{n}$  we can now plug our equation for  $c_n$  in to get:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{c_n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(\frac{n-1}{n})^n}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{n-1}{n})^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \text{ from the fact given in the question}$$

Thus we have proved  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{c_n}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$  as required.