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Student ID: 1130824

Student Name: 何有安

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Part A: Hash Table Definitions (Conceptual Understanding)

Q1. Define "collision" in the context of hash tables.

A1: key 經由 hash function 轉成 index
有相同 index (\Rightarrow collision)

Q2. What is a "bucket" in a hash table?

A2: array 結構、存放 index

Q3. Define "load factor (α)" and explain why it affects performance.A3: $\alpha = \frac{\text{element}}{\text{table size}}$ $\alpha \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 填充程度 $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ 時間複雜度較大

Q4. What is "primary clustering," and which probing method suffers from it?

A4: \downarrow
連續聚集的，會造成探查長度 \uparrow
 \Rightarrow linear probing
會聚集越來越多。

Q5. What is "secondary clustering," and how is it different from primary clustering?

A5: 不同 key, 相同 h(k) \Rightarrow ex: 平方 probing
經由一樣程序會得出相同結果
定義不同，
primary clustering
不會聚集在一起
secondary clustering
得出的結果會一樣

Q6. Briefly explain the difference between:

- Open addressing
- Separate chaining

A6: open addressing: 尋找空的 slot. ex: linear probing
append array 來處理
separate chaining: 用 linked list 處理 collision
array + linked list

Part B: Hash Function Calculation (Collision & Pattern Observation)

Show your steps clearly.

Hash Function 1 — Division Method

$$h_1(k) = k \bmod 10$$

Hash Function 2 — Folding Method

Split key into two-digit chunks and sum the chunks.

$$h_2(k) = (\text{sum of 2-digit groups}) \bmod 11$$

Example:

Key = 8429 → groups: 84 + 29 → 113 → 113 mod 11 = 3

Q7. (Compute using Hash Function 1)

Given keys: 27, 37, 47, 57, 67

Compute their hash values using:

$$\begin{aligned} A7: \quad 27 \bmod 10 &= 7 \\ 37 \bmod 10 &= 7 \\ 47 \bmod 10 &= 7 \\ 57 \bmod 10 &= 7 \\ 67 \bmod 10 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Q8. (Identify collision pattern)

From your results in Q1:

- What pattern do you observe?
- Explain why these keys collide.

A8: $h_1(k)$ 都是 7, 會 collision
因為 hash function 會將 key 轉成 index. ⇒ 有相同 index ⇒ collision
都是 7

Q9. (Compute using Hash Function 2)

Compute $h_2(k)$ for: 1234, 9217, 4519, 9902

A9:

$$\begin{aligned} 1234 &\Rightarrow 12 + 34 = 46 \quad 46 \bmod 11 = 2 \\ 9217 &\Rightarrow 92 + 17 = 109 \quad 109 \bmod 11 = 10 \\ 4519 &\Rightarrow 45 + 19 = 64 \quad 64 \bmod 11 = 9 \\ 9902 &\Rightarrow 99 + 2 = 101 \quad 101 \bmod 11 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Q10. (Compare distribution)

- Which hash function (h_1 or h_2) produced more collisions for the input set?
- Which seems to spread keys more evenly?
- Provide 1–2 sentences of explanation.

A10: h_1
 h_2

↓ ↗
非
 h_1 more collisions ⇒ 雖然都是 7, 但模數易 collision 所以
 h_2 more evenly ⇒ 模數不容易 collision = 數字較平均