
UM-SJTU JOINT INSTITUTE

Introduction to Algorithms
(VE477)

Homework #1

Prof. Manuel

Xinmiao Yu
518021910792

Sept. 18, 2020

Q1.

1. Obviously $1 \leq k \leq n$, otherwise the statement would not be true. To prove, because the hash table has n slots and the probability of n keys to hash to any slot is equal, for each key, it has a probability of $\frac{1}{n}$ to hash to any slot. So the number of keys hash to a same slot follows a binomial distribution with parameter n and p , where $p = \frac{1}{n}$. Then the probability for exactly k keys hash to a same plot is

$$P_k = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k}.$$

2. The probability of a slot to have k keys is P_k . More than one slots may have k keys, but no slots would have more than k keys. Then, P'_k = the probability of at least one slot has k keys and other slots have no more than k keys, which is **smaller than or equal to** the probability that at least one slot has k keys. Because we have n slots, the probability of only one slot has k keys is $\binom{n}{1}P_k = nP_k$, and this probability is **larger than or equal to** the probability that at least one slot has k keys. Through this two inequality, $P'_k \leq nP_k$.
3. We have Stirling formula $n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$, and $1 \leq k \leq n$

$$\begin{aligned} P_k &= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-k} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ &\approx \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{\sqrt{2\pi(n-k)} \left(\frac{n-k}{e}\right)^{n-k} k!} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-k} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-k}} \left(\frac{n}{n-k} \frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n-k}{e} \frac{1}{n} \frac{n}{n-1}\right)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi k} \left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k} \\ &< \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi k(n-k)}} \frac{e^{-k}}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k} \\ &< \frac{e^k}{k^k} \end{aligned}$$

Q2.

Suppose G is an undirected graph G with weighted edges and the weight of an edge e is decreased where $e \notin T$, $e = (u, v)$.

Algorithm 1: Algorithms in the homework

Input : this file

Output: nice algorithms in the homework

```

1 Function AlgoHw(this file):
2   download file;
3   open file;
4   compile file;
5   while not at end of this document do
6     read;
7     if understand then
8       go to next line;
9       current line becomes this one;
10    else if want to know more on algorithms in LATEX then
11      refer to algorithm2e documentation
12    else
13      restart reading from the beginning;
14    end if
15  end while
16  for exercise  $\leftarrow 1$  to 7 do
17    if algorithm is requested then
18      solve the problem;
19       $A[\textit{exercise}] \leftarrow$  write the algorithm in LATEX;
20    end if
21  end for
22  return  $A$ 
23 end

```

Q3.

Algorithm 2: Compute Sum

Input : two n -bits integer stored in array $num1$, $num1$ separately**Output:** array $result$ stores the sum of two integers

```
1 Function AlgoHw( $num1$ ,  $num2$ ):  
2    $i \leftarrow 0$ ;  
3    $carry \leftarrow 0$ ;  
4   while  $i < n$  do  
5      $x \leftarrow num1[i] + num2[i] + carry$ ;  
6     if  $x < 10$  then  
7        $result[i] \leftarrow x$ ;  
8        $carry \leftarrow 0$ ;  
9     else  
10       $result[i] \leftarrow x \% 10$ ;  
11       $carry \leftarrow 1$ ;  
12    end if  
13     $i \leftarrow i + 1$ ;  
14  end while  
15  if  $carry = 1$  then  
16     $result[i] \leftarrow 1$ ;  
17  end if  
18  return  $result$   
19 end
```
