

**COMP4804 Assignment 3: Due Tuesday March 16th, 23:59EDT**

Print this assignment and answer all questions in the boxes provided. Any text outside of the boxes will not be considered when marking your assignment.

**1 Lazy Deletion**

Suppose a student has implemented a balanced binary search tree (e.g., AVL-tree, red-black tree, etc.) that performs insertion and search operations in  $O(\log n)$  time, but was too lazy to implement deletion. Instead, they have implemented a *lazy* deletion mechanism: To delete an item, we search for the node that contains it (in  $O(\log n)$  time) and then *mark* that node as deleted. When the number of marked nodes exceeds the number of unmarked nodes (during a deletion) the entire tree is rebuilt (in  $O(n)$  time) so that it contains only unmarked (i.e., undeleted) nodes.

1. Define a non-negative potential function and use it to show that the amortized cost of deletion is  $O(\log n)$ .

2. How does your potential function affect the amortized cost of insertion?

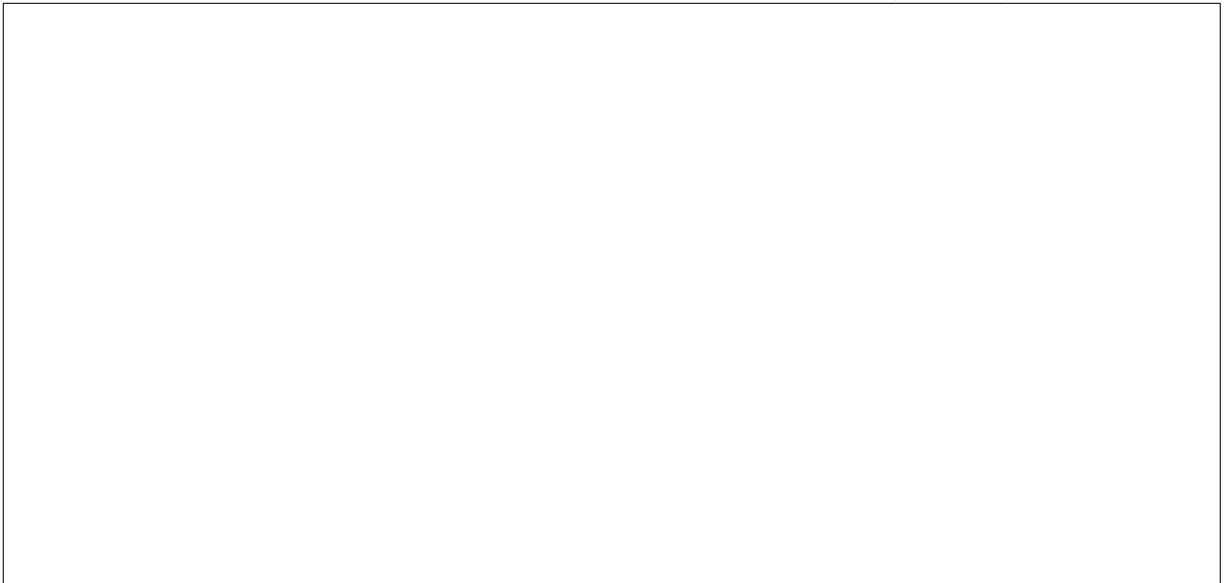
## 2 Lazy Insertion Data Structures

Suppose we have a static data structure for some search problem. Given  $n$  elements, we can build a data structure in  $O(n \log n)$  time that answers queries in  $O(\log n)$  time. We convert this into an insertion-only data structure as follows: We maintain two static data structures,  $D_1$  has size at most  $\sqrt{n}$  and  $D_2$  has size at most  $n$ . To insert a new element we first check if the number of elements in  $D_1$  is less than  $\sqrt{n}$ . If so, we add the newly inserted element to  $D_1$  and rebuild  $D_1$  at a cost of  $O(\sqrt{n} \log n)$ . Otherwise (there are too many elements in  $D_1$ ) we take all the elements of  $D_1$ , move them to  $D_2$  and rebuild  $D_2$  at a cost of  $O(n \log n)$ . To search for an element, we search for it in both  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  at a cost of  $O(\log n + \log \sqrt{n}) = O(\log n)$ .

1. Define a potential function on  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  to show that the amortized cost of insertion is  $O(\sqrt{n} \log n)$ .

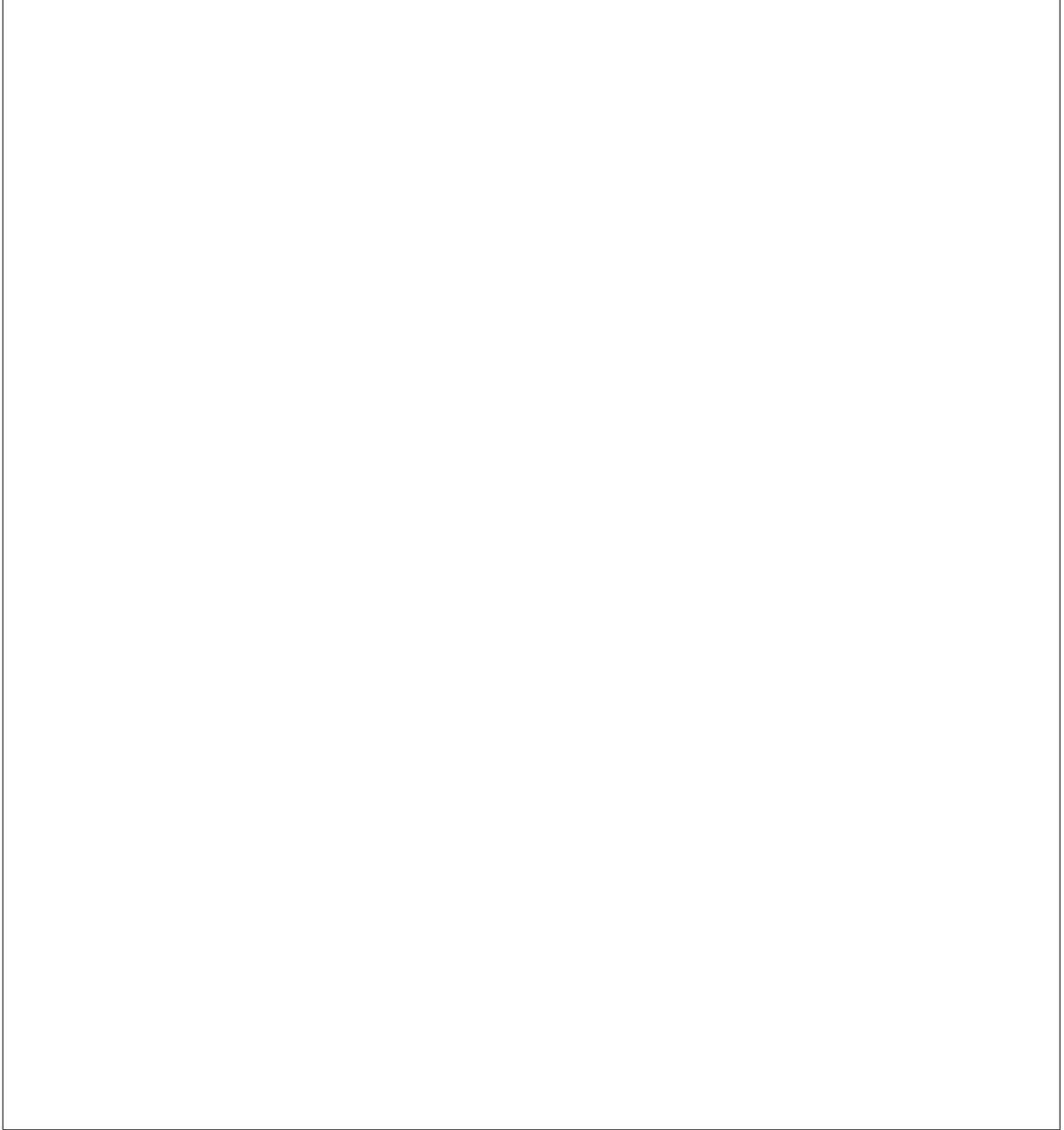


2. Show that during the second case of the insertion procedure, even if we only insert half the elements of  $D_1$  into  $D_2$ , the amortized cost of insertion is still only  $O(\sqrt{n} \log n)$ .



3. Suppose we generalize this data structure so that we maintain  $d$  static data structures  $D_1, \dots, D_d$  where  $D_i$  has maximum size  $n^{i/d}$ . Whenever  $D_i$  becomes full we empty it and put all its elements in  $D_{i+1}$ .

Define a potential function on  $D_1, \dots, D_d$  to show that the amortized cost of insertion is  $O(n^{1/d} \log n)$ .



### 3 Array-Based Priority Queues

In this question, we investigate an implementation of priority queues based on a collection of sorted lists. In this implementation we store  $O(\log n)$  sorted lists  $L_0, \dots, L_k$ , where the list  $L_i$  has size at most  $2^i$ . To find the minimum element, we simply look at the first element of each list (remember, they are sorted) and report the minimum, so the operation FINDMIN takes  $O(\log n)$  time.

1. To do an insertion, we find the smallest value of  $i$  such that  $L_i$  is empty, merge the new element as well as  $L_0, \dots, L_{i-1}$  into a single list and make that list be  $L_i$ . At the same time, we make  $L_0, \dots, L_{i-1}$  be empty.

Prove, by induction on  $i$ , that the list  $L_i$  has size at most  $2^i$ .

2. Show how to merge  $L_0, \dots, L_{i-1}$  so that the cost of this merging (and hence the insertion) is  $O(2^i)$ .

3. Starting with an empty priority queue and then performing a sequence of  $n$  insertions, how many times does list  $L_i$  go from being empty to being non-empty.

4. Using your answer from the previous question, what is the total running time of a sequence of  $n$  insertions beginning with an empty priority queue?

5. As this data structure evolves, the elements move to lists with larger and larger indices. Define a non-negative potential on the element  $x$  so that when  $x$  is in  $L_0$  its potential is  $\log n$  and when  $x$  is in  $L_{\log n}$ , its potential is 0.

6. Define a non-negative potential function on this data structure so that, when we build the list  $L_i$ , the potential decreases by at least  $c2^i$ , for some constant  $c$ .

7. Show that the amortized cost of insertion (using your potential function from the previous question) is  $O(\log n)$ .