INTRO TO ALGORITHMS

ONE-PASS ALGORITHMS

Sasha Golovnev August 28, 2024

TEACHING ASSISTANTS



Samuel King



Sidhant Saraogi

• Class Meetings: MW 12:30pm–1:45pm, ICC 106

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- Next Class: <u>Tuesday</u>, 9/3

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- Canvas page for HW

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 - Erickson. Algorithms. Online Draft.

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- Extra Credit for in-class Participation

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- Can work in groups of 2-3 people, must write up your own solutions and list all group members

• Divide and Conquer

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- Greedy Algorithms

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- Dynamic Programming

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- Advanced Topics: Algorithms for Bid Data, Randomized and Approximation Algorithms

TODAY'S LECTURE

• Algorithmic Thinking

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• Efficient algorithms

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• Algorithmic Thinking

• Efficient algorithms

Next Lecture: Asymptotic notation

Algorithms

Pseudocode

Algorithms

Pseudocode

Correctness

Algorithms

Pseudocode

Correctness

• Running Time

Missing Number

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• Input contains *n* distinct numbers in range $\{0, \ldots, n\}$

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• Efficient algorithm?

• Compute sum of all elements in stream:

$$S = X_1 + \ldots X_n$$

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- Missing number is $S s = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} s$
- One pass through stream, efficient processing, O(log n) space

TWO MISSING ELEMENTS

• Stream contains n - 1 distinct numbers in range $\{0, \ldots, n\}$

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• Return both missing numbers

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• Efficient algorithm?

• Compute sum and sum of squares of all elements in stream:

$$S = X_1 + \dots X_{n-1}$$

 $t = X_1^2 + \dots X_{n-1}^2$

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$$S = X_1 + \dots X_{n-1}$$

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• Sum of all numbers in range $\{0, ..., n\}$ is $S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ Sum of squares of all numbers in range $\{0, ..., n\}$ is $T = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

• If missing numbers are *a* and *b*, then

a + b = S - s $a^2 + b^2 = T - t$

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Majority Element

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• Stream has element occuring > n/2 times

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• Find it!

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 - Else count --
- Return m

EXAMPLE

Proof

ANOTHER VIEW

MISRA-GRIES ALGORITHM

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- $\textbf{\cdot} \hspace{0.1 count} count_{1}, \ldots, count_{k} \leftarrow 0; \hspace{0.1 cm} m_{1}, \ldots, m_{k} \leftarrow \perp$
- For each element *x_i* of Stream:
 - If $x_i = m_j$, then count_j ++
 - Else
 - Let $count_j$ be min in $count_1, \ldots count_k$
 - If $count_j = 0$, then $m_j = x_i$; $count_j = 1$
 - Else count₁ -, ..., count_k -
- Return **m**₁,..., **m**_k