

# GEMS OF TCS

## STREAMING ALGORITHMS

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# FRUIT GAME

Credit: Jelani Nelson

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CorP4I23wOo&t=2434s>)

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- Mostly randomized algorithms

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- Sum of all numbers in range  $\{0, \dots, n\}$  is

$$S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Sum of squares of all numbers in range

$\{0, \dots, n\}$  is  $T = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

# STREAMING ALGORITHM

- If missing numbers are  $a$  and  $b$ , then

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- Find it!

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- Return  $m$

# EXAMPLE

PROOF

# ANOTHER VIEW

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- $\text{count}_1, \dots, \text{count}_k \leftarrow 0$ ;  $m_1, \dots, m_k \leftarrow \perp$
- For each element  $x_i$  of Stream:
  - If  $x_i = m_j$ , then  $\text{count}_j ++$
  - Else
    - Let  $\text{count}_j$  be min in  $\text{count}_1, \dots, \text{count}_k$
    - If  $\text{count}_j = 0$ , then  $m_j = x_i$ ;  $\text{count}_j = 1$
    - Else  $\text{count}_1 --, \dots, \text{count}_k --$
- Return  $m_1, \dots, m_k$

# Approximate Counting

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- Efficient **approximate** algorithm?

# OVERVIEW

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- Return  $2^c - 1$



# ANALYSIS

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- Similar inequalities show that  $\Pr[\text{output} \in [n - O(n), n + O(n)]] \geq 0.9$
- Again, repeating Algorithm several times significantly amplifies probability of success

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- Use Randomness and Approximation
- Markov's inequality: from Expectation to Probability
- Amplify probability by Repetitions