

FUNZIONI DI HASH

U universo

$$h: U \rightarrow m$$

"funzione di hash per U
con m bucket"

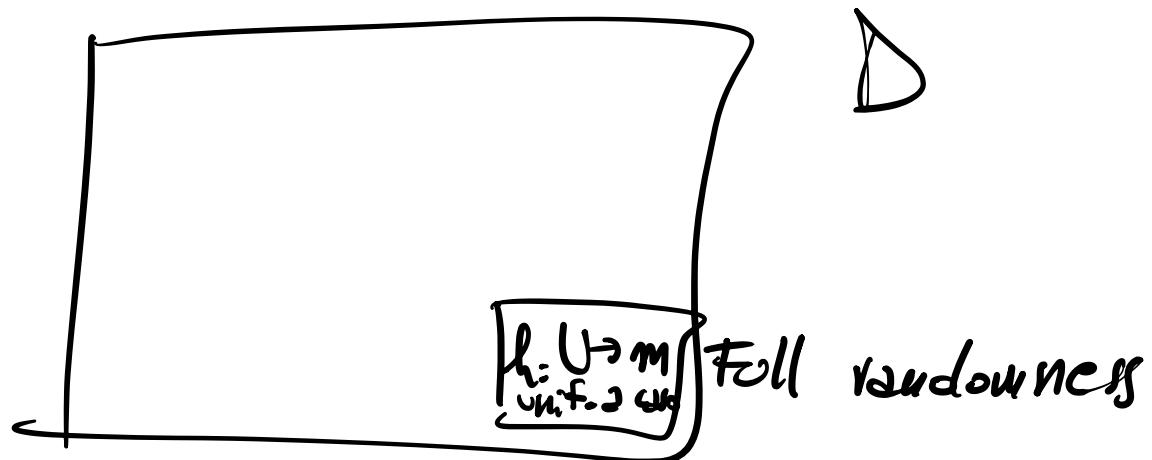
- 1) h si calcoli in tempo costante
- 2) h sia "molto iniettiva"

$$X \subseteq U \quad |X| = m$$

$$U = \sum^{\leq 100}$$

$$X \subseteq U \quad |X| = 20$$

$$\forall x, y \in X \quad x \neq y \quad h(x) \neq h(y)$$



$\Sigma = \{a, b, \dots, z, A, B, \dots, Z\} \quad |\Sigma| = 52$

$$U = \sum^{\leq 100}$$

$U = \{ \text{Boldo}, \text{ Russo}, \text{ Giavitelli};$
 $\dots, \text{ Tapklv}, \text{ ZZZA...} \}$

$$\boxed{h: U \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 99\}}$$

$$x = x_1 \dots x_m \in U$$

w	w ₁	w ₂	w ₁₀₀
	x	x	x	x	

$$\in \{0, 1, \dots, 99\}$$

x	x ₁	x ₂	...	x _n	
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$$h(x) \triangleq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i \right) \bmod 100$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{U, m} \subseteq m^U$$

$$\forall x \in U \quad P_d[h(x) = t] = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$t \in m$$

FUNZIONE DI HASH PERFECCA

- $h: U \rightarrow m$
~~perfetta per $X \subseteq U$ se è~~
iniettiva su X
(è necessario che $m \geq |X|$)
- MINIMALE se $m = |X|$

TECNICA MHHC (Majewski, Worwad, Havaš & Czech)

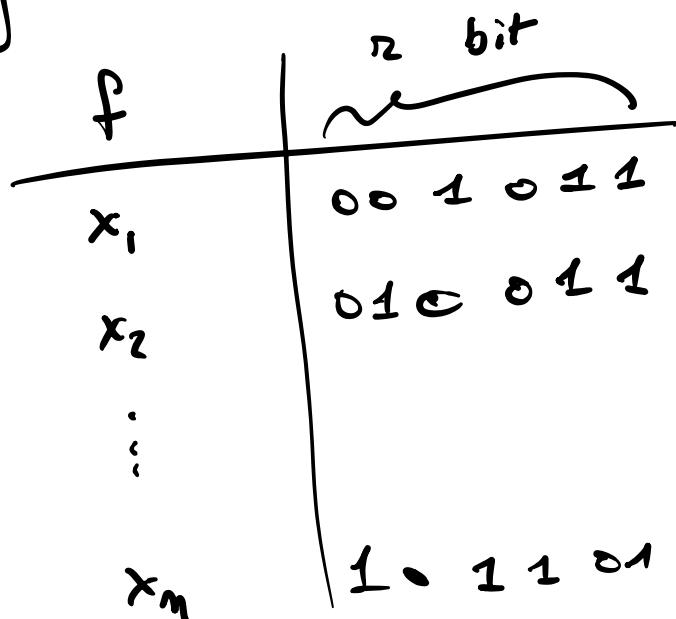
RA PRESENTAZIONE DI
FUNZIONI STATICHE A N BIT

U Universo

$X \subseteq U$

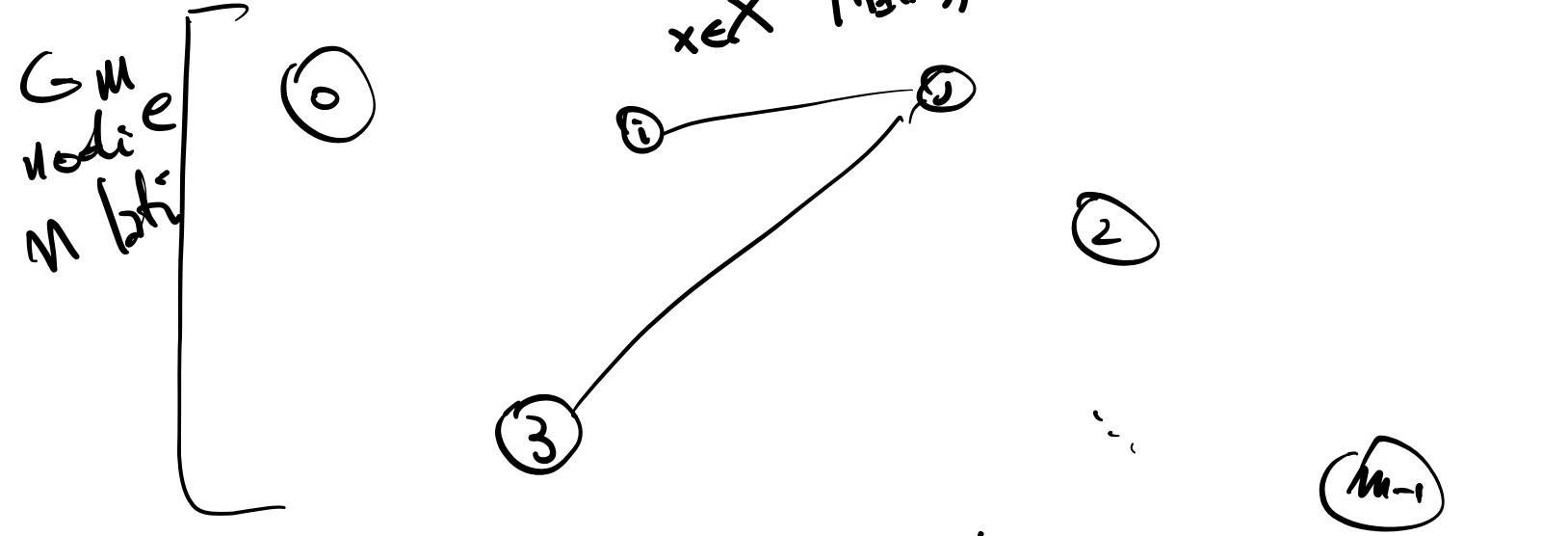
$|X|=n$

$x_i \in X$



- 1) Fissano un $M \geq n$
- 2) Scelgono unif. 2 cas 2 $h_1, h_2 : U \rightarrow M$
- 3) Costruiscono un proto

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \{h_1(x), h_2(x)\} \subseteq \{i, j\} \quad \textcircled{4}$$



situazioni spiaetoli

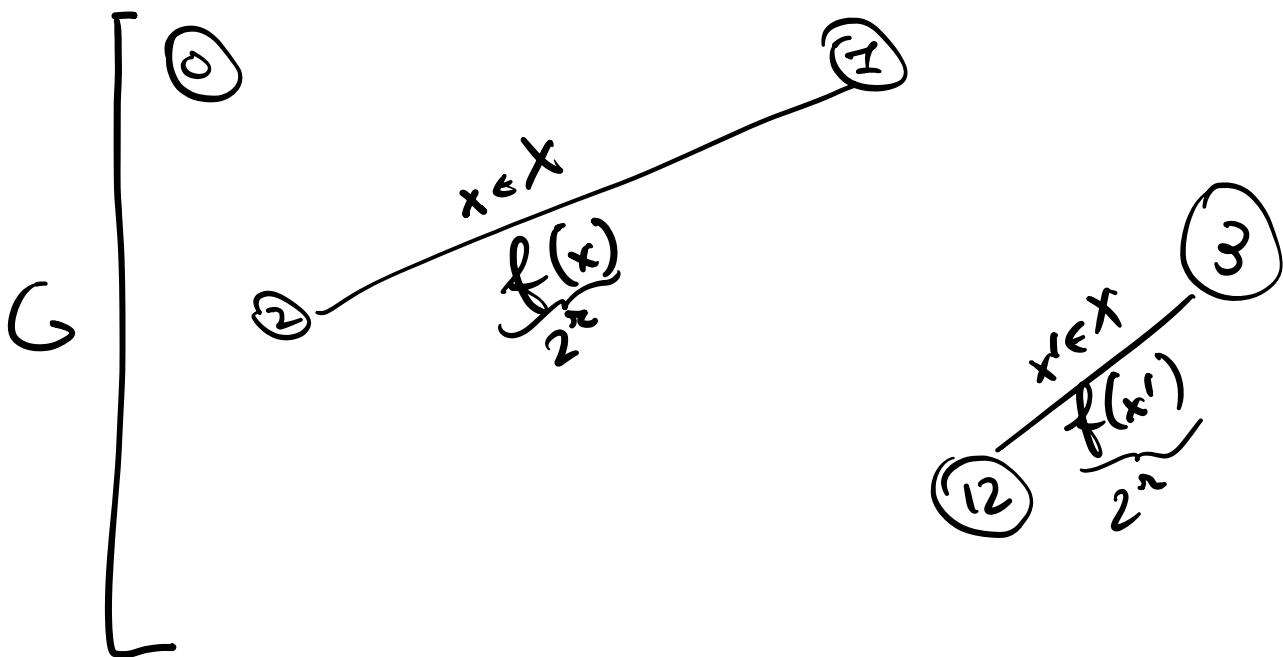
$h_1(x) = h_2(x)$ per qualche x

$x, y \in X \quad x \neq y \quad \{h_1(x), h_2(x)\} = \{h_1(y), h_2(y)\}$

3) G ciclico

DUK
Vie
e li
scelgo
di nuovo

Tutti: Se $m > 2.09n$, le
funzioni h_1, h_2 hanno q.s. le
proprietà desiderate (e ci
nuova di tentativi effetti
 ≈ 2)

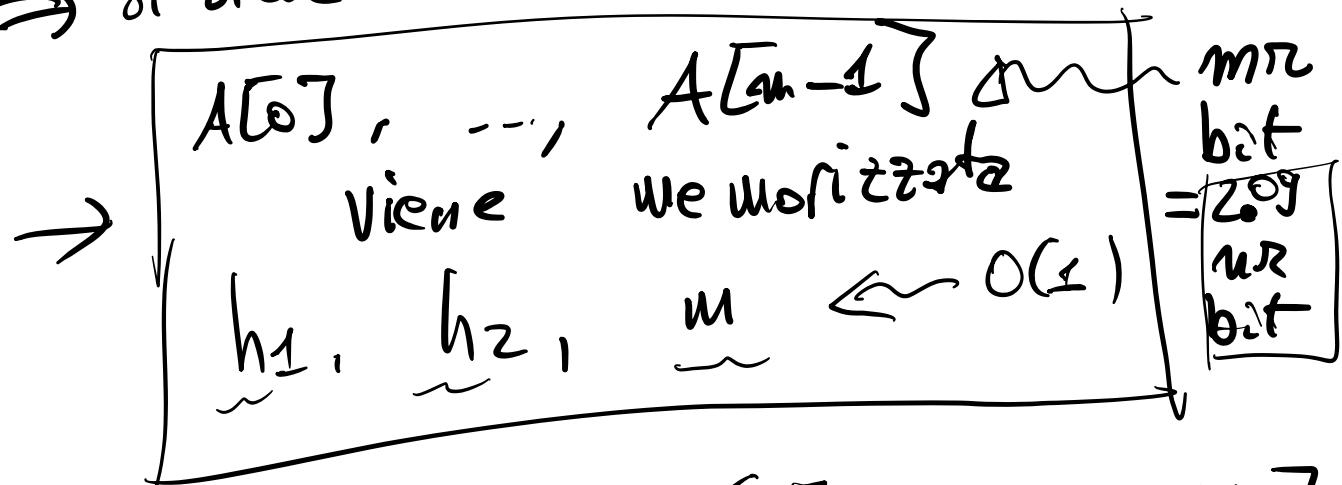


\downarrow sistema di equazioni

$$A[0], A[1] \dots, A[m-1] \in \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$\forall x \in X \quad (A[h_1(x)] + A[h_2(x)]) \bmod 2^n \\ = f(x)$$

\Rightarrow sistema assume le soluzioni



$$f("Baldi") = (A[h_1("Baldi")]) + \\ (A[h_2("Baldi")]) \bmod 2^n$$

ESEMPIO

$$M=3$$

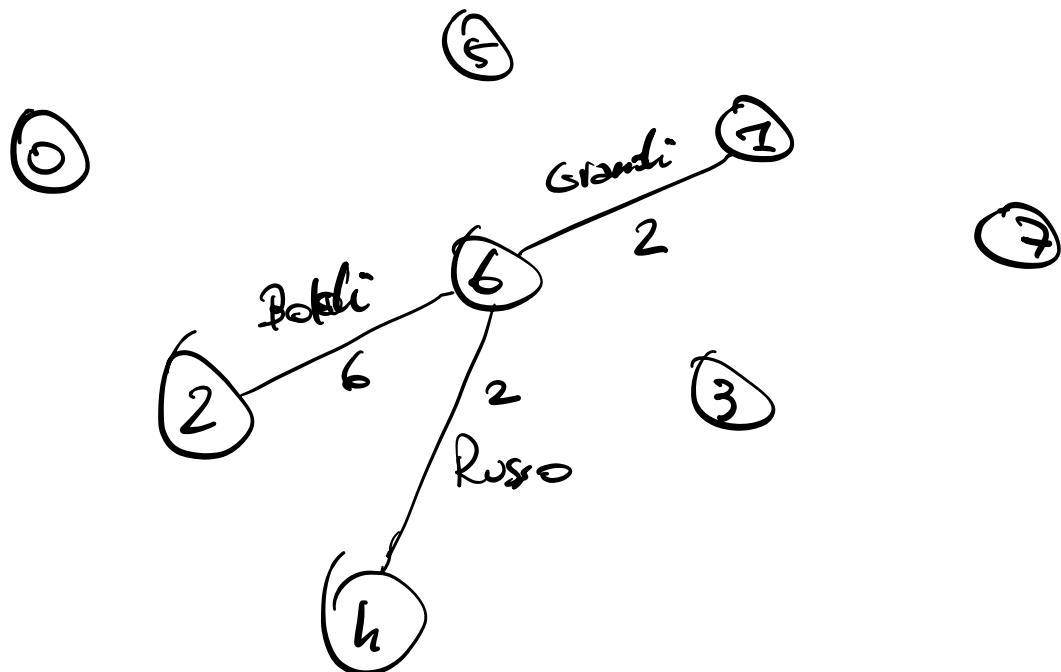
Boldi	6
Russo	2
Grandi	2

$$R=3$$

$$2^2 = 8$$

$$M > 2 \cdot 09 \cdot n$$

$$M=7$$



x	$h_1(x)$	$h_2(x)$
Boldi	2	6
Russo	6	4
Grandi	6	1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_2 + A_6) \mod 8 = 6 \\ (A_1 + A_6) \mod 8 = 2 \\ (A_4 + A_6) \mod 8 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A_2 = 6$$

$$A_6 = 0$$

$$A_1 = 2$$

$$A_5 = 2$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	0	2	6	0	2	0	0

$$f(\text{"Russo"}) = 2$$

CON UN

3 - 1 PER GRAFO

Thm

vale per

$m >$



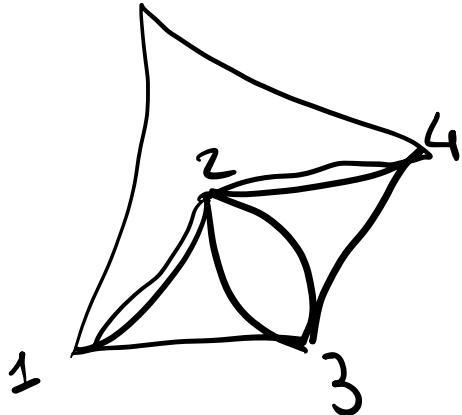
AEROCICITA' \leftrightarrow PEELABILITY

Un ipergrafo (V, E) ammette una peeling sequence se esiste un modo per ordinare gli iperarchi $e_1, \dots, e_n \in E$ e una sequenza di

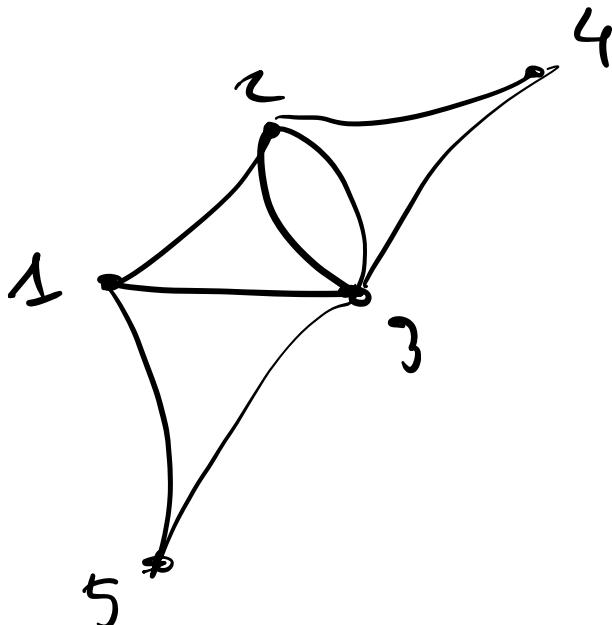
vert-ci $x_1, \dots, x_m \in E^*$ + c.

x_1, e_1
 x_2, e_2
 \vdots
 x_n, e_n

- 1) $x_i \in e_i$
 (hinge)
 2) $x_i \notin e_j$
 $H_j < i$



1	1, 2, 3
4	2, 3, 4
	1, 2, 4



1	1, 2, 3
4	2, 3, 4
5	1, 3, 5

$$A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \sim$$

$$A_2 + A_3 + A_4 = \sim$$

$$A_1 + A_3 + A_5 = \sim$$

SPACE OCCUPIED

$\gamma^M \pi$ BIT

$m\pi + \gamma^m + \underline{o(n)}$ BIT

$$m\pi + \gamma^m < \gamma^M R$$

$$(\gamma - 1)^{m\pi} > \gamma^M \quad r=1.23$$

$$R > \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$R > 5$$