

INFORMATION-THEORETIC LOWER BOUND PER SEQUENZE MONOTONE

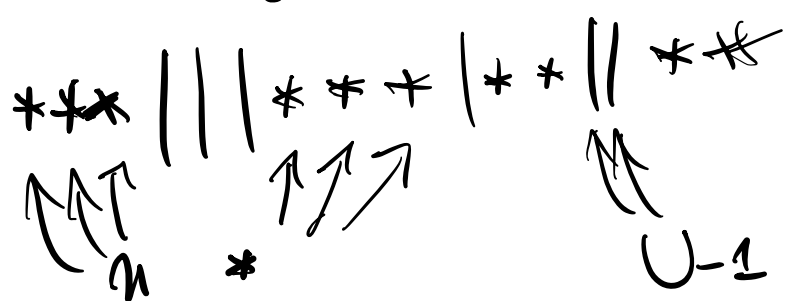
Dati n e U contare quante
sono le sequenze

$$0 \leq x_0 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_{n-1} < U$$

$\Leftrightarrow$ multisinsiemi su $\{0, 1, \dots, U-1\}$
di cardinalità n

$$\Leftrightarrow c_0 + c_1 + \dots + c_{U-1} = n$$

contare le soluzioni intere non
negative

$\Leftrightarrow$  STARS &
BARS

$$\binom{U+n-1}{U-1} = \frac{(U+n-1)!}{n!(U-1)!} = \binom{U+n-1}{n}$$

$$Z_n = \log \binom{U+n-1}{n} \approx \log(A) \approx B \log \frac{A}{B} + (A-B) \log \frac{A}{A-B}$$

$$A = U+n-1$$

$$B = n$$

$$Z_m \approx n \log \frac{U+m-1}{n} + (U-1) \log \frac{U+m-1}{U-1} \approx$$

$\underbrace{\frac{U+m-1}{U-1}}_{\approx 1} \quad m \ll U$

$$\approx n \log \frac{U+m-1}{n} =$$

$$= n \log \left(\frac{U}{n} \left(1 + \frac{m}{U} - \frac{1}{U} \right) \right) =$$

$$= n \log \frac{U}{n} + n \log \left(1 + \frac{m}{U} - \frac{1}{U} \right) \approx$$

$\approx \log(1+x)$

$$\approx n \log \frac{U}{n} + \left(\frac{n^2}{U} \right) \approx$$

$m^2 \ll U$

$$\approx n \log \frac{U}{n}$$

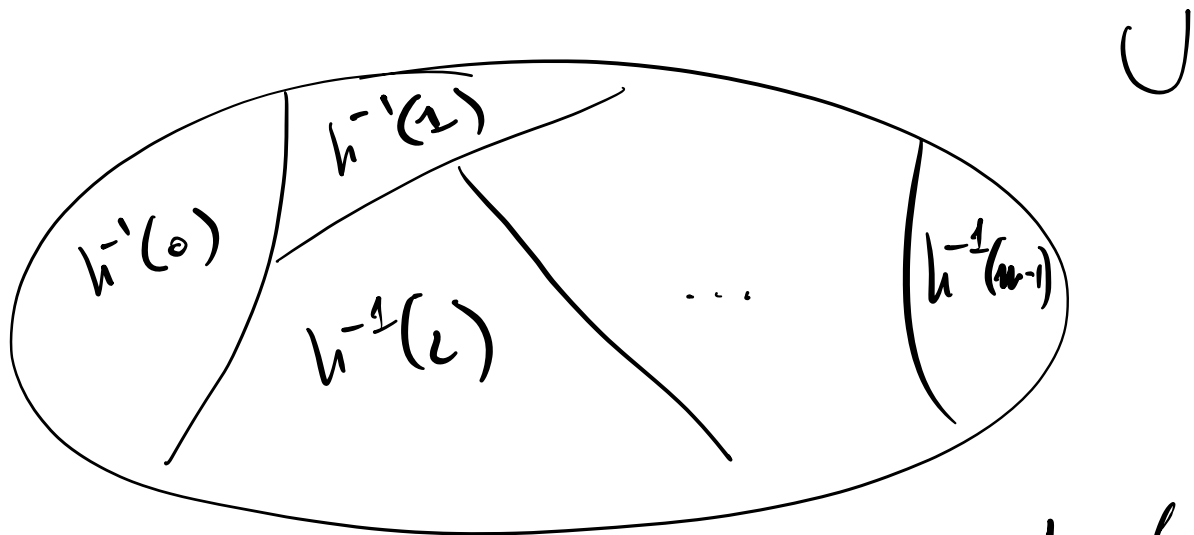
$$D_m \approx 3M + n \left[\log \frac{U}{n} \right]$$

FUNZIONI SUCCINTE (DIZIONARIO, MAPPA, ARRAY ASSOCIATIVO)

PRELUDIO: HASH

$$h: U \rightarrow m$$

universo *bucket*



1) h sia "facile" da calcolare

TEMPO $O(\lg U)$

2) la funzione occupi poco spazio

3) il più iniettiva possibile

$$S \subseteq U \quad |S| \ll |U|$$

$$|S| = m \quad M \leq m$$

FULL-RANDOMNESS ASSUMPTION

Dato U e m , si sceglie

$$h: U \rightarrow m$$

Uniformemente a caso.

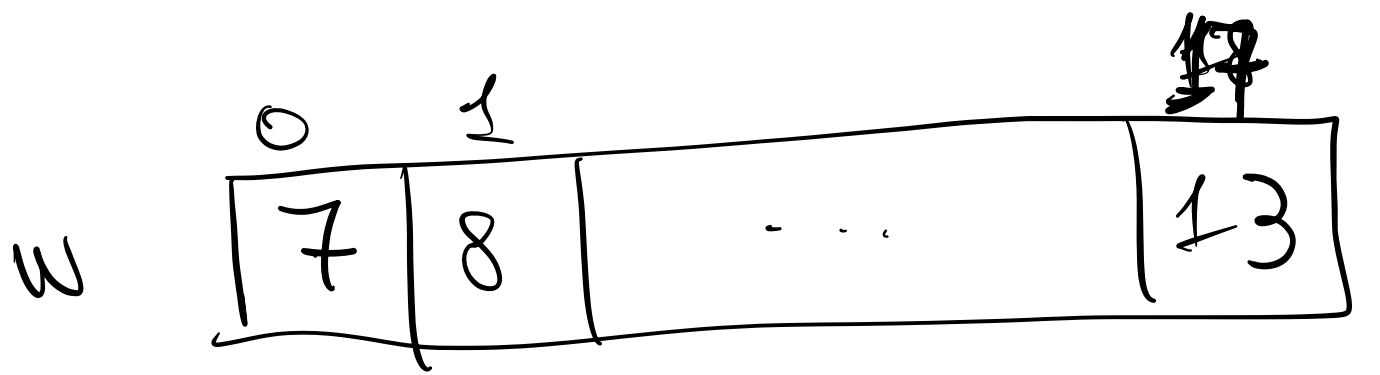
$$|U| \leq \log m$$

$$U = \{a, b, \dots, z\} \leq 18$$

$$M = 14$$



↓ paolo boldi +



$h(\text{'paolo boldi'})$

↓ ↓ ↓

0-26 0-26 0-26

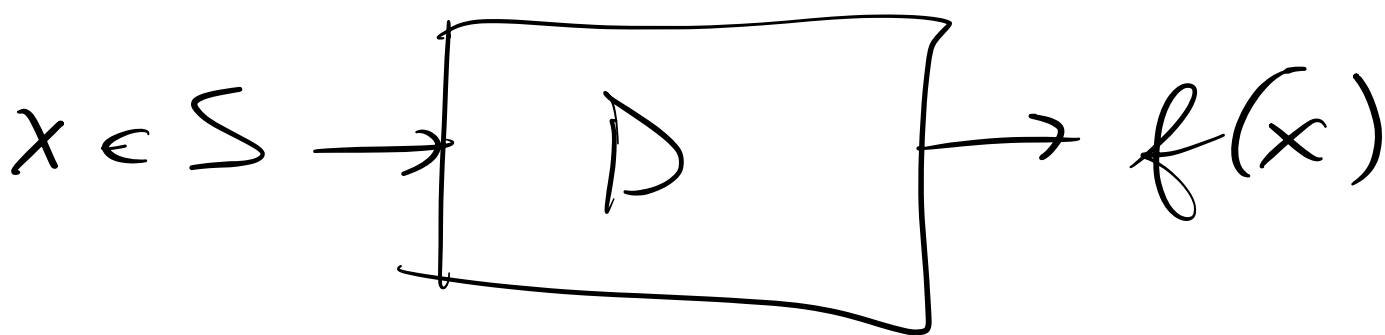
FUNZIONI STATICHE

Dato U e un $n > 0$,
ho una funzione

$$f: S \rightarrow 2^n$$

con $S \subseteq U$.

Voglio rappresentare f .



f	S	INDIRIZZO
	"Paolo Baldi"	via Giovanni Tonti, 7
	"Pippo Berti"	...
	"Cina"	

Giuliana
Lassi
...

$$U = \sum_{\leq 100}$$

$$\Sigma = \text{ASCII}$$

TECNICA

MWHC

$$S \subseteq U$$

$$f: S \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$|S| = m$$

Fisso $m \in \mathbb{N}$ e due
funzioni

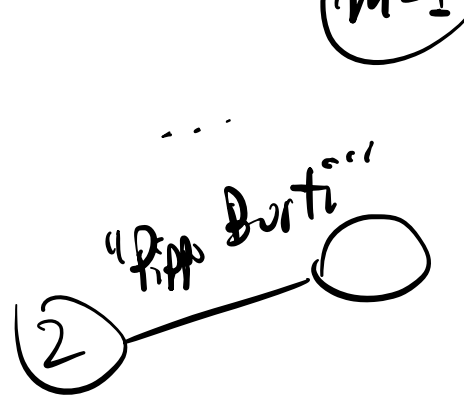
$$h_0, h_1: U \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Costruisco un grafo

①

①

①



③

$seS \rightarrow \begin{matrix} lto \\ n \quad lti \end{matrix}$

$h_0(s), h_1(s)$

1) $h_0(x) \neq h_1(x)$

$x \in S$

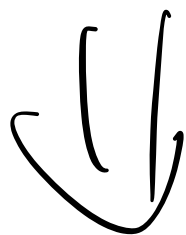
2) $\{h_0(x), h_1(x)\} \neq$

$\forall x, y \in S$

$\{h_0(y), h_1(y)\}$

$x \neq y$

3) $\subseteq$ sia aciclico



Vedo $\hookrightarrow$ come un
insieme di eqvt.
 n equazioni

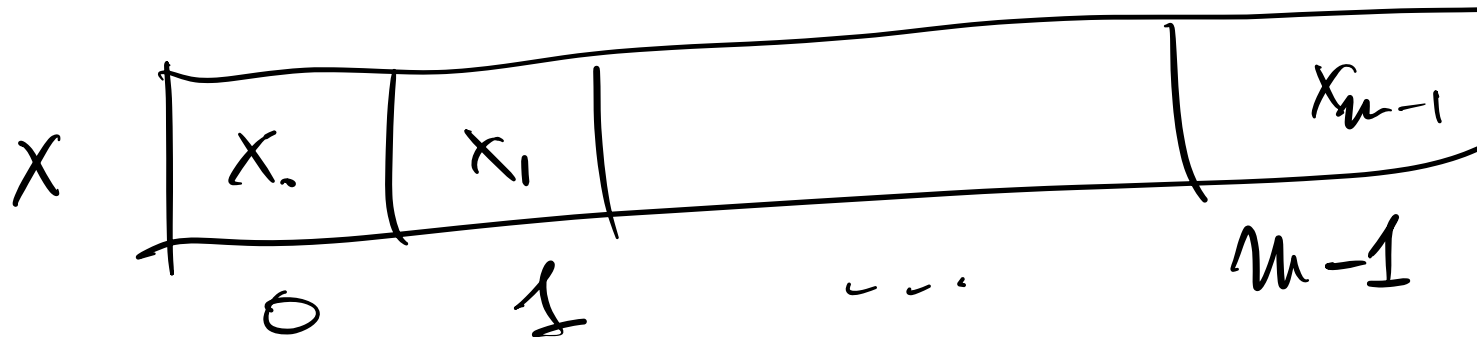
$$\left(X_{h_0}(\text{"Bolo Boldi"}) + X_{h_1(\text{"Bolo Boldi"})} \right)$$

$$\text{mod } 2^{\Omega} = \text{" via Giovanni Tonti, 7"$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (X_{h_0(s)} + X_{h_1(s)}) \text{mod } 2^{\Omega} = f(x) \\ \forall s \in S \end{array} \right.$$

M equazioni distorte
con m incognite $(x_0, \dots, x_{m-1})$

ACICLICITÀ $\Rightarrow$ SOLUBILITÀ



$\uparrow$
SOLUZIONE DEL
SISTEMA

$m \pi$ bit

$$\left(x_{h_0(s)} + x_{h_1(s)} \right) \bmod 2^\pi = f(s)$$

Teorema: Se $m > 2.09n$

il problema è quasi sempre

decidico (e bastano
2 tentativi)

$$M = 2 \cdot \Theta(n)$$

$2 \cdot \Theta(n) \text{ bit}$

PELABILITA' DI UN IPERGRAFO

Un ipergrafo è pelabile
se esiste un ordinamento

e_0

e_1

$\vdots$

HINGE

x_0

x_1

$\vdots$

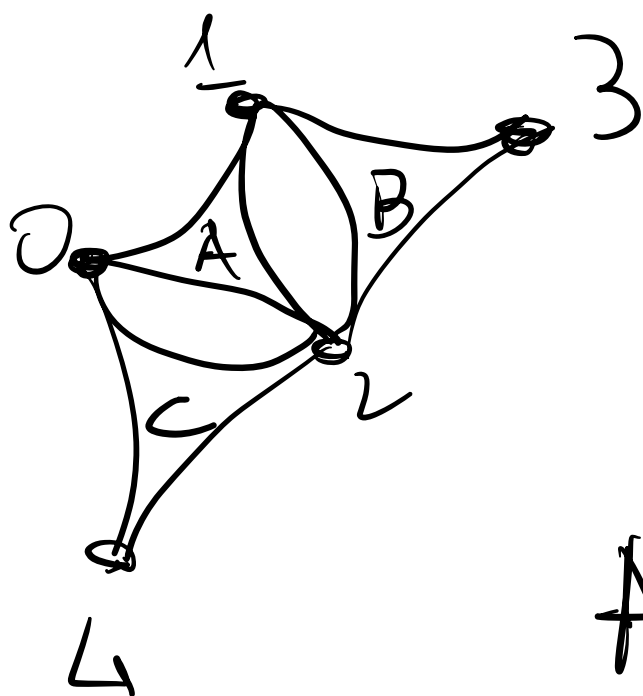
x

$x_i \in e_i$

E_{k-1}
↑
iperlati

Λ_{k-1}
↑
vertici

t.c. $x_i \notin E_0 \cup \dots \cup E_{i-1}$



A

0

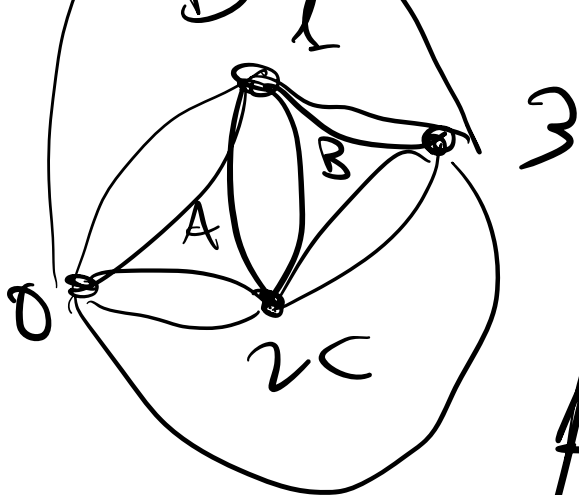
C

4

B

3

D.



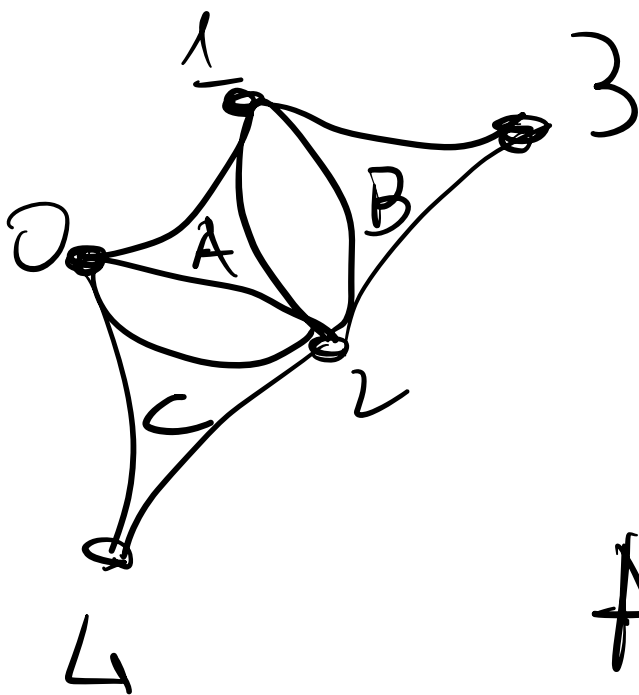
A

0

B

3

D



A

0

C

4

B

3

mod 100
↓

A

$$x_0 + x_1 + x_2$$

$$= 25$$

C

$$x_0 + x_2 + x_4$$

$$= 37$$

B

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$= 12$$

25	0	0	12	12
----	---	---	----	----

x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4