

## Overview

- Skip lists
  - Static Ordering for Biased Searches
  - Splay Trees
  - Counting Trees
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## Problems

### Q1. Static Ordering.

Let  $A$  be an unordered array with  $n$  distinct items  $k_0, \dots, k_{n-1}$ . Give an asymptotically tight ( $\Theta$ ) bound on the expected access cost if you put  $A$  in the optimal static order for the following probability distributions:

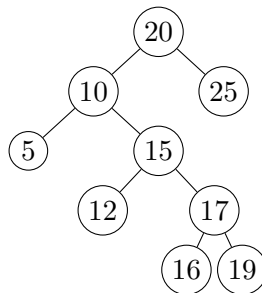
1.  $p_i = \frac{1}{n}$  for  $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$
2.  $p_i = \frac{1}{2^{i+1}}$ , for  $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$ ,  $p_{n-1} = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} p_i = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$

### Q2. Splay Trees.

Given the following splay tree  $S$ , calculate its potential using the potential function

$$\Phi(i) := \sum_{v \in S} \log n_v^{(i)},$$

where  $n_v^{(i)}$  is the number of nodes in the subtree rooted at  $v$  after  $i$  operations, including  $v$  itself. Insert the key 18. Calculate the new potential. Verify that the potential difference is less than  $4 \log n - 2R + 2$ , where  $R$  is the number of rotations.



**Q3. Skip Lists.**

Insert the numbers 12, 11, 13, 10, and 20 into an empty skip-list using the sequence of coin flips HHTHTHTTHHHT (i.e., every time we go to do a coin flip we take the first item out of this list). Then delete the keys 13 and 20.

**Q4. Counting Trees.**

How many binary trees with  $n$  nodes are there, as a formula in terms of  $n$ ? Find a recurrence relation.

(There is also a closed-form for this recurrence relation, but deriving it is outside the scope of this course.)