

CMPSCI 611: Advanced Algorithms

Lecture 16: Lazy Select

Andrew McGregor

Last Compiled: April 11, 2024

Outline

Lazy Select

Next Time: Balls and Bins and Birthdays and Coupons

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

1. Assume for a moment, we are given values $a, b \in S$ such that $a < v_2 < b$ and there aren't too many values in S between a and b .

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

1. Assume for a moment, we are given values $a, b \in S$ such that $a < v_2 < b$ and there aren't too many values in S between a and b .
2. An approach could be:

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

1. Assume for a moment, we are given values $a, b \in S$ such that $a < v_2 < b$ and there aren't too many values in S between a and b .
2. An approach could be:
 - 2.1 Take $O(n)$ time to compute the number of elements in S that are less than equal to a . Call this number t .

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

1. Assume for a moment, we are given values $a, b \in S$ such that $a < v_2 < b$ and there aren't too many values in S between a and b .
2. An approach could be:
 - 2.1 Take $O(n)$ time to compute the number of elements in S that are less than equal to a . Call this number t .
 - 2.2 Let $S' = \{y \in S : a < y < b\}$. Return the $(k - t)$ th smallest element in S' . This is easier than the original problem since $|S'| \ll |S|$.

Lazy Select: Warm Up

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Warm-Up:

1. Assume for a moment, we are given values $a, b \in S$ such that $a < v_2 < b$ and there aren't too many values in S between a and b .
2. An approach could be:
 - 2.1 Take $O(n)$ time to compute the number of elements in S that are less than equal to a . Call this number t .
 - 2.2 Let $S' = \{y \in S : a < y < b\}$. Return the $(k - t)$ th smallest element in S' . This is easier than the original problem since $|S'| \ll |S|$.
3. **Question:** How can we easily compute a and b ?

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Algorithm

1. *Finding a and b* : Sample each element in S with probability $p = 1/n^{1/4}$. Call the sampled set R , sort R , and let

$$a = (n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

$$b = (n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Algorithm

1. *Finding a and b* : Sample each element in S with probability $p = 1/n^{1/4}$. Call the sampled set R , sort R , and let

$$a = (n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

$$b = (n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Algorithm

1. *Finding a and b* : Sample each element in S with probability $p = 1/n^{1/4}$. Call the sampled set R , sort R , and let

$$a = (n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

$$b = (n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Algorithm

1. *Finding a and b* : Sample each element in S with probability $p = 1/n^{1/4}$. Call the sampled set R , sort R , and let

$$a = (n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

$$b = (n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

2. Construct $S' = \{y \in S : a < y < b\}$ and let t be the number of values less or equal to a amongst S .

Lazy Select

Let S be set of $n = 2k$ distinct values. Want to find k -th smallest value. For the sake of analysis, let v_2 be the value that we need to return.

Algorithm

1. *Finding a and b* : Sample each element in S with probability $p = 1/n^{1/4}$. Call the sampled set R , sort R , and let

$$a = (n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

$$b = (n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n})\text{th smallest element in } R.$$

2. Construct $S' = \{y \in S : a < y < b\}$ and let t be the number of values less or equal to a amongst S .
3. Sort S' and return $(k - t)$ th smallest value in S' .

Lazy Select: Running Time

Theorem

Running time of Lazy Select is $O(n)$ if $|R| \leq 2n^{3/4}$ and $|S'| \leq 20n^{3/4}$

Lazy Select: Running Time

Theorem

Running time of Lazy Select is $O(n)$ if $|R| \leq 2n^{3/4}$ and $|S'| \leq 20n^{3/4}$

Proof.

- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to define R .



Lazy Select: Running Time

Theorem

Running time of Lazy Select is $O(n)$ if $|R| \leq 2n^{3/4}$ and $|S'| \leq 20n^{3/4}$

Proof.

- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to define R .
- ▶ $O(|R| \log |R|)$ steps to sort R and find a and b .



Lazy Select: Running Time

Theorem

Running time of Lazy Select is $O(n)$ if $|R| \leq 2n^{3/4}$ and $|S'| \leq 20n^{3/4}$

Proof.

- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to define R .
- ▶ $O(|R| \log |R|)$ steps to sort R and find a and b .
- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to compute S' and find t .



Lazy Select: Running Time

Theorem

Running time of Lazy Select is $O(n)$ if $|R| \leq 2n^{3/4}$ and $|S'| \leq 20n^{3/4}$

Proof.

- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to define R .
- ▶ $O(|R| \log |R|)$ steps to sort R and find a and b .
- ▶ $O(n)$ steps to compute S' and find t .
- ▶ $O(|S'| \log |S'|)$ steps to sort $|S'|$ and select element.



Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4} \quad , \quad r_2 = n/2 \quad , \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4} \quad , \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

$$X_2 > n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow "a" \text{ is below median}$$

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

$$X_2 > n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a"} \text{ is below median}$$

$$X_2 < n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b"} \text{ is above median}$$

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

$$X_2 > n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a" is below median}$$

$$X_2 < n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b" is above median}$$

$$X_1 < n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a" is above } v_1$$

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

$$X_2 > n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a"} \text{ is below median}$$

$$X_2 < n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b"} \text{ is above median}$$

$$X_1 < n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a"} \text{ is above } v_1$$

$$X_3 > n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b"} \text{ is below } v_3$$

Correctness Analysis

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the values in S of rank

$$r_1 = n/2 - 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_2 = n/2, \quad r_3 = n/2 + 10n^{3/4}, \quad r_4 = n$$

where the rank of a value is the number of values less or equal to it.

Define $X_i =$ number of values sampled in R less or equal to v_i and note:

$$X_4 < 2n^{3/4} \Rightarrow |R| < 2n^{3/4}$$

$$X_2 > n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a"} \text{ is below median}$$

$$X_2 < n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b"} \text{ is above median}$$

$$X_1 < n^{3/4}/2 - 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"a"} \text{ is above } v_1$$

$$X_3 > n^{3/4}/2 + 5\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \text{"b"} \text{ is below } v_3$$

If "a" is above v_1 and "b" is below v_3 then $|S'| < r_3 - r_1 = 20n^{3/4}$.

Correctness Analysis

Each X_i is a binomial random variable and $E[X_i] = r_i p$ and $\mathbb{V}[X] = r_i p(1 - p) \leq np$. Hence, by the Cheybshev Bound

$$\mathbb{P} [|X_i - \mathbb{E}[X_i]| \geq \sqrt{n}] \leq \mathbb{V}[X_i] / n \leq n^{-1/4}$$

Correctness Analysis

Each X_i is a binomial random variable and $E[X_i] = r_i p$ and $\mathbb{V}[X] = r_i p(1 - p) \leq np$. Hence, by the Cheybshev Bound

$$\mathbb{P} [|X_i - \mathbb{E}[X_i]| \geq \sqrt{n}] \leq \mathbb{V}[X_i] / n \leq n^{-1/4}$$

i.e.,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i] - \sqrt{n} < X_i < \mathbb{E}[X_i] + \sqrt{n}$$

with probability at least $1 - n^{-1/4}$.

Correctness Analysis

Each X_i is a binomial random variable and $E[X_i] = r_i p$ and $\mathbb{V}[X] = r_i p(1-p) \leq np$. Hence, by the Cheybshev Bound

$$\mathbb{P}[|X_i - \mathbb{E}[X_i]| \geq \sqrt{n}] \leq \mathbb{V}[X_i] / n \leq n^{-1/4}$$

i.e.,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i] - \sqrt{n} < X_i < \mathbb{E}[X_i] + \sqrt{n}$$

with probability at least $1 - n^{-1/4}$.

In particular, with probability at least $1 - 4n^{-1/4}$,

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &< \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} - 10\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} < \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} - 5\sqrt{n} \\ \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} - \sqrt{n} &< X_2 < \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} + \sqrt{n} \\ \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} + 5\sqrt{n} &< \frac{n^{3/4}}{2} + 10\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n} < X_3 \\ X_4 &< n^{3/4} + \sqrt{n} < 2n^{3/4} \end{aligned}$$

Outline

Lazy Select

Next Time: Balls and Bins and Birthdays and Coupons

Balls and Bins

Throw m balls into n bins where each throw is independent.

Balls and Bins

Throw m balls into n bins where each throw is independent.

- ▶ **Birthday Paradox:** How large can m be such that all bins have at most one ball? Applications: Picking IDs without coordination in a Multi-Agent System.

Balls and Bins

Throw m balls into n bins where each throw is independent.

- ▶ **Birthday Paradox:** How large can m be such that all bins have at most one ball? Applications: Picking IDs without coordination in a Multi-Agent System.
- ▶ **Coupon Collecting:** How large must m be such that all bins get at least one ball?

Balls and Bins

Throw m balls into n bins where each throw is independent.

- ▶ **Birthday Paradox:** How large can m be such that all bins have at most one ball? Applications: Picking IDs without coordination in a Multi-Agent System.
- ▶ **Coupon Collecting:** How large must m be such that all bins get at least one ball?
- ▶ **Load Balancing:** What is the maximum number of balls that fall into the same bin? Application: Assigning jobs to different machines without overloading any machine.