

# Design and Analysis of Information Systems

Topics in Advanced Theoretical  
Computer Science

Autumn-Winter 2011

# Purpose of the lecture

- Design of information systems
  - Statistics
  - Database management and query
  - Internet search
  - Pattern recognition
  - Logic problems
  - Computer graphics
- Mathematical Modeling and Algorithm Design
  - ART and also FUN!

# Text Books

- Programming Pearls
  - Jon Bentley 2009 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), Addison-Wesley \$40
- The art of computer programming vol 1-3
  - (Donald Knuth) 1997 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition), Addison-Wesley
- Mathematical Puzzles
  - Peter Winkler, 2004, A.K. Peters Ltd.
- The Art of Mathematics
  - Bela Bollobas, 2006, Cambridge Press,

# Day 1

Searching, Searching, and Searching

# Aha Algorithms

## (from Programming Pearls)

- I am thinking of a natural number in  $[1,1000]$ 
  - I write down on a paper
- You must find it
  - You can ask questions (question should be short)
  - I answer yes or no
- Your task: write down your strategy
- Winner: use least number of questions

# Finding missing number

- We have different 32bit numbers in a sequential array of length 4000,000,000
  - Find a missing number, using only one-word memory
    - One word can contain 64 bits
  - If you are allowed to use 1M byte memory, what you will do?
- We have 50 cards among 52
  - In one trial, all cards are shown in a random order
  - Find a missing card with least number of trials

# Debugging a program

- I have a computer program with 1000 lines of codes, but it has a bug in a line, and aborts.
- Find out the bug
  - You can place a stopper at any line and run the program. The program runs correctly if there is no bug until then.

# Computing power

- Write a fast code to compute the  $t$ -th power of a given natural number  $n$ .
- Write a fast code to compute the  $t$ -th power of  $n$  modulo  $p$ .
  - If you know  $p$  is prime, and  $p$  is much smaller than  $t$ , can you do better? (say,  $p = 31$  and  $t = 10000$ )



# Searching in the internet

- We have 1,000,000 documents each contains 10,000 characters (in alphabet).
  - Given any keyword (say, “Tokuyama”), find all documents containing it
  - Given any string (say, “keshi Tokuy”), find all documents containing it
- You can **preprocess** the data
  - What is preprocess? Make the data well-ordered so that we can find necessary information easily.

# We may encounter hard problems..

- Does the following program terminate for every integer  $x$  ?  
(Bentley, programming pearls, exercise of Chap 4)

while  $x > 1$  do

if even( $n$ ) then  $x = x/2$

else  $x = 3x + 1$

- If  $x = 10$ ,
  - $10 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
- If  $x = 9$ ,
  - $9 \rightarrow 28 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 22 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 34 \rightarrow 17 \rightarrow 52 \rightarrow 26 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow$

Hint by Jon Bentley: If you solve this problem, run to the nearest mathematics department and ask for a Ph. D.

# Engineers should be flexible

- An exercise in “Programming Pearls”
  - NASA needed for writing implements that work well in the extreme environment of space. A million dollar project research developed a “space pen”. According to the legend, how did the Soviets solve the same problem?
- I could not imagine the solution, but probably you can.

**QUIZES? ALGORITHMS!**

# Exchange two strings

- Given an array of length  $n = ab$ , which is concatenation of two strings  $a$  and  $b$
- Change the array to  $n' = ba$ , but we can only use additional one word memory
  - $a = 0302040552$ ,  $b = 02035530219852$
  - $n = 030204055202035530219852$
  - $n' = 020355302198520302040552$
- Write a smart program

# **USE OF RANDOMNES**

# Data checking

- We have  $n$  data  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  in a random order
  - $n$  is huge, and read from external disk
  - We suspect that one data is modified by the enemy. Can you check it by using single word additional memory?
- Can we check if we do not know how many data are modified?

# Use of randomness

- Given 10000 nuts and 10000 bolts forming 10000 matching pairs. We can compare a pair of bolts (or nuts) and see which is larger. How to find one matching pair quickly?





# Birthday trick

- If we have 20 students in a class, what is the probability that there is a pair of students with the same birthday?

# Danger of randomness



- Lets make a deal! (host: Monty Hall)
  - There are three doors , behind one of which contains a gorgeous car.
  - You pick one of them
  - The host comedian opens one of the unselected doors, which is open.
  - Now, “change or remain”.
- Too easy? Then....



**Marilyn vos Savant**

**INVARIANTS**

# Generalized Tick Tack Toe

- Let  $X = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_7\}$  where each  $S_i$  is a set with 3 elements (some elements may be shared by some sets)
- Alice and Bob color elements in turn. Alice colors red, and Bob colors blue (each element can be colored only once).
- If Alice makes a set with all red elements, Alice wins, otherwise Bob wins.
- If Bob starts, prove that Bob always wins.
- If Alice starts, show that Alice may win (it depends on  $X$ )

# Black and white beans

- We have 25 white beans and 20 black beans in a bin.
- We pick two beans randomly.
  - If they are same color, remove them, and throw in an extra black bean.
  - If they are same colors, return the white bean, and remove the black bean
- What is the probability that the last remaining bean is white?

# Clock Solitaire game

- We divide 52 playing cards into 13 card decks, each contains 4 cards. We number the deck to 1 to 13.
- Starting the deck of number 13 we open cards, where we next open the deck indicated by the card.
  - E.g., if we find 4 of hearts, we next open the deck 4.
  - If the deck is empty, we loose
- We win if all cards are open
- What is the probability of win.