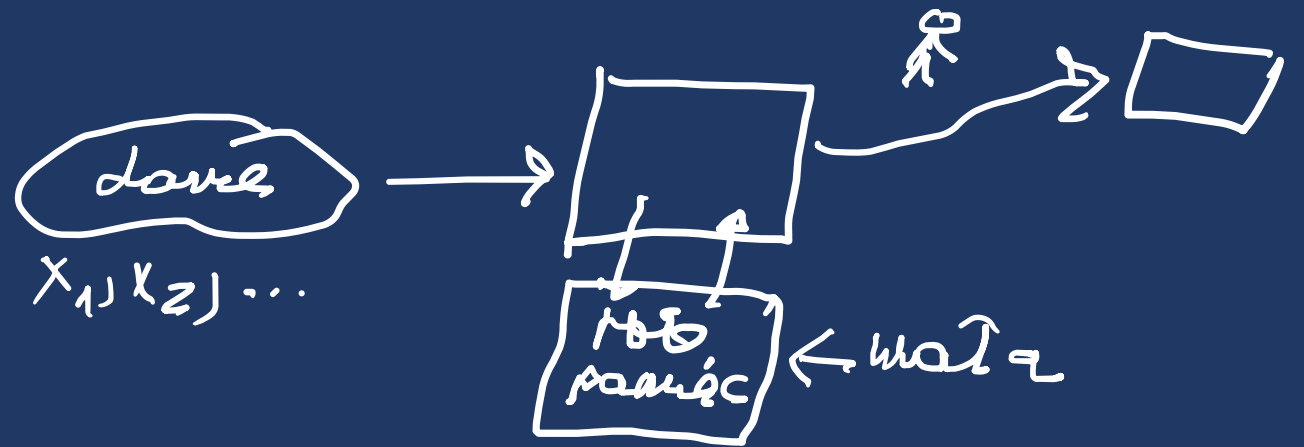


# STREAMING

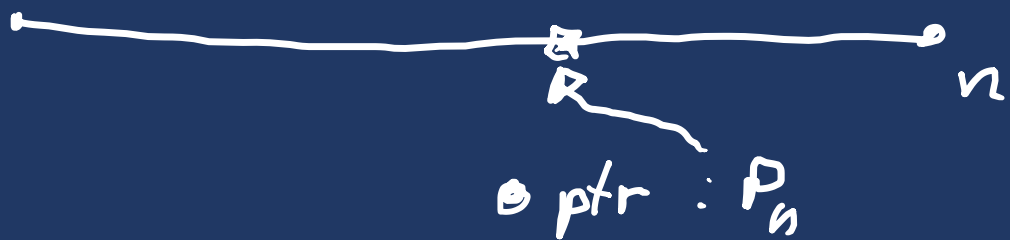


Generowanie próbek losowej.



CEL: jed. rozkład

CEL: próbka 1-elementowa



$(\forall n) p_n$  jest jedynym, wartości  $\in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$(\forall n) (\forall l \in \{1, \dots, n\}) (Pr[p_n = l] = \frac{1}{n})$$

Algorytm R (VITTER)

```
on Init () {
```

```
    n = 0; // licznik
```

```
    p = nil; // licznik wskaźnik
```

```
    data = nil; // kopie danych
```

```
}
```

```
on Read (x) { n++;
```

```
    if (random(0,1) < 1/n) {
```

```
        p = n;
```

```
        data = x
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

generata\_seed(100)

```
on Get () {
```

```
    return ((p, data))
```

```
}
```

$P_n$  = wartość wskaźnika po przeczytaniu  $n$ -tego elementu,

$$P_n \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

ZAK.  $P[P_n = i] = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$P[P_{n+1} = i] = P[P_{n+1} = i | Z] \cdot P[Z] + P[P_{n+1} = i | \bar{Z}] \cdot P[\bar{Z}]$$

$Z$  = "losowa zmiana w momencie  $n+1$ ,"

①  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P[P_{n+1} = i] &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} + P[P_n = i] \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

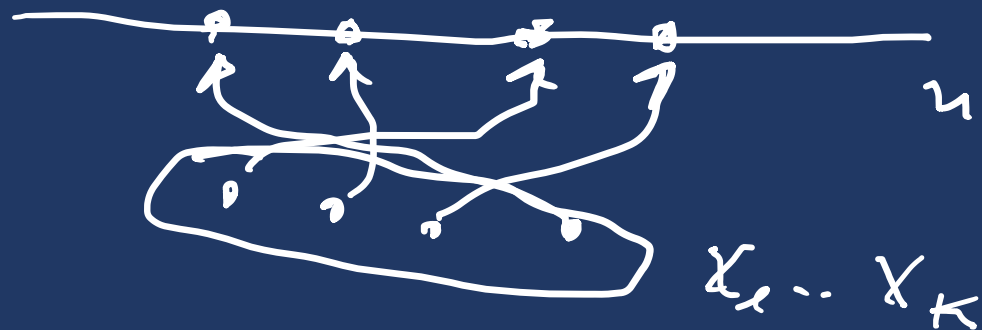
②  $i = n+1$

$$P[P_{n+1} = i] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} + 0 = \frac{1}{n+1} \quad \square$$

Co zrobić aby otrzymać próbkę rozmiaru  $k$  ( $k \ll n$ )

① Generujemy niezależnie  $k$  liczników:

$$X_1, \dots, X_k$$



$$P \left[ \bigwedge_{1 \leq l < j \leq k} (X_l^{(n)} \neq X_j^{(n)}) \right] =$$

$$\approx 1 - P \left[ \bigvee_{l < j} X_l^{(n)} = X_j^{(n)} \right] \approx 1 - \sum_{1 \leq l < j \leq k} P \left[ X_l^{(n)} = X_j^{(n)} \right] =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \frac{1}{n} \approx 1 - \frac{k^2}{2n}$$

W.N.  $n \gg k^2/2$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 próbkę jest możliwy  
 k w. h. p

B.P.

2. Chcemy wygenerować  $[x_1, \dots, x_k]$  elem. parowmi  
róznych

$$P[\{x_1, \dots, x_k\} = A] = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{k}}$$

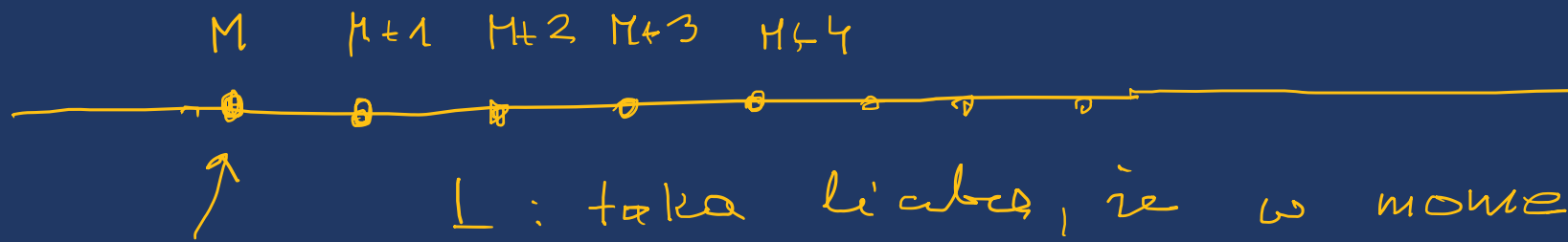
$$A \subseteq \{1 \dots n\}$$

- przeczytaj pierwsze  $k$  elem;  
wstaw do  $[x_1 \dots x_k]$
- dla  $n > k$ .

```
if ( random(0,1) <  $\frac{k}{n}$  ) {  
     $i = \text{random}(\{1, \dots, k\})$ ;  
     $x_i = (n, x)$   
}
```



POPRAWNOŚĆ!!!  
ZADANIE



$L$ : taka liczba, że w momencie  $M+L$  nastala zmiana

$$L \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$P[L \geq 1] = 1$$

$$P[L \geq 2] = 1 - \frac{1}{M+1} = \frac{M}{M+1}$$

$$P[L \geq 2] = P[L \geq 3] = \left(1 - \frac{1}{M+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{M+2}\right) = \frac{M}{M+1} \cdot \frac{M+1}{M+2}$$

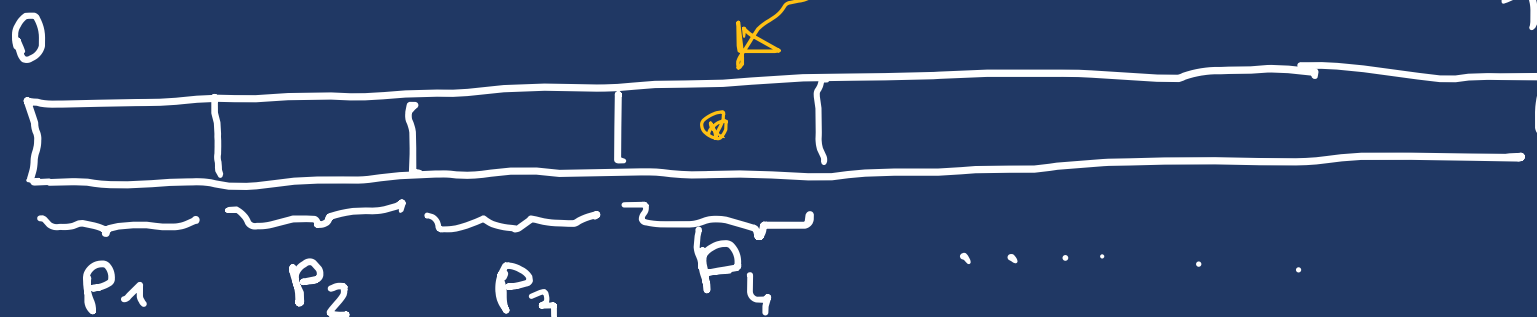
$$P[L \geq k] = \frac{M}{M+1} \cdot \frac{M+1}{M+2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{M+(k-1)}{M+k} = \frac{M}{M+k}$$

$$P[L \leq k] = 1 - \frac{M}{M+k} = \frac{k}{M+k}$$

$$[*] P[L \leq k] = \frac{k}{M+k}$$

$$P_i = P[L=i]$$

$$P[L \leq k] = P_1 + \dots + P_k$$



!!!

$$= \frac{i}{M+i} - \frac{(i-1)}{M+(i-1)}$$

$$E[L] = \sum_{L=1}^{\infty} L P_L = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{M+k} = \infty$$

Zwierzytnie  
o rozk<sup>l</sup>  
[\*]

1)  $u \in \text{UNIFORM}(0,1)$  [ $u = \text{random}(0,1)$ ]

2) znajd.  $k$  t. ie

$$P_1 + \dots + P_{k-1} < u \leq P_1 + \dots + P_k$$

zwroc  $k$

Nierownosc Markowa

$\sum a_n < \infty$   
 $\rightarrow \lim a_n = 0$

Szukamy min  $k$  t.je

$$P[L \leq k] \geq u$$

$$\frac{k}{M+k} \geq u$$

$$k = \left\lceil \frac{M \cdot u}{1-u} \right\rceil$$

$$k \geq M u + k \cdot u$$

$$k(1-u) \geq M u$$

$$k \geq \frac{M \cdot u}{1-u}$$



# Modifikace čjg alg. R:

$n = 0$  ;  $c = 0$  ;  $data = nil$  ;  $p = 0$  ;  $L = 1$  ;

on Read (x) {

$n++$  ;  $c++$  ;

if ( $c == L$ ) {

$data = x$  ;

$p = n$  ;

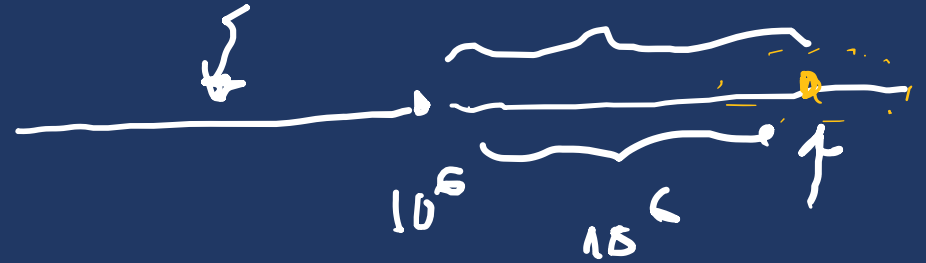
$u = \text{random}(0, 1)$

$L = \text{ceiling}((n \cdot u) / (1 - u))$  ;

$c = 0$  ;

}  
}

$P \quad pr[zuvane] \approx \frac{1}{10^6}$



"całk<sup>k</sup> eliminacje losowej"

Zak: znamy ser. na cał. dług. strumienia

$N$  (np.  $N = 10^{16}$ )

Pred uruchomieniem "obserwatora":

generacja momenty zmian

$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, \dots, L_k, \dots$

dziękuję  
dr M. Gębali  
za korektę

$$L_{k+1} = L_k + \left[ \frac{L_k - u}{1 - u} \right]$$

t.ze  $L_k \geq N$