

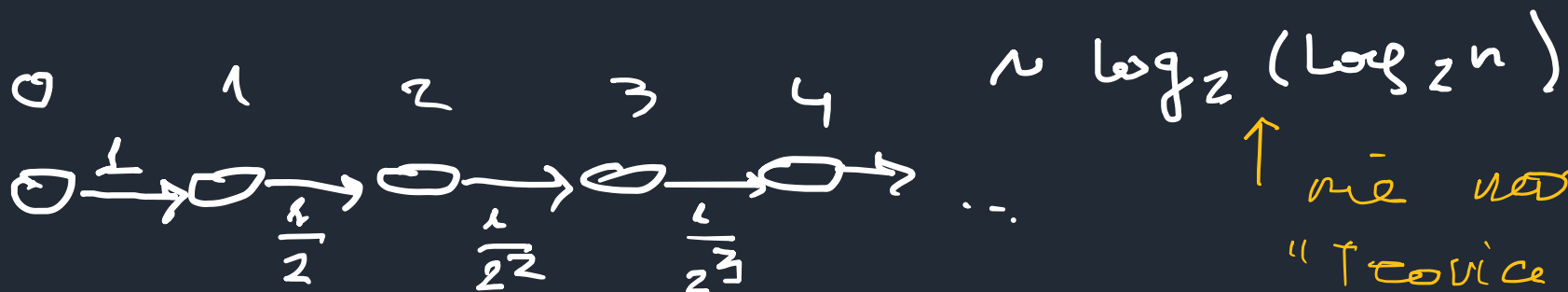
Licznik Morrisa : $C_n =$ wartość na n -okresach.

• $C_n \approx \log_2 n$

• $E[2^{C_n}] = n + 1$

$\hat{n} = 2^{C_n} - 1 \leftarrow$ estymator n

• ile bitów do zapisania C_n :



$p = \frac{1}{2}$; tym p możemy ignorować

np. $p = \frac{3}{4}$; $E[C_n]$ więcej
czas (2^{C_n}) może być

Licznik geometryczny

- stosunkowo mało pamięci
- liczenie różnych elementów

$$\{a, a, b, a, a, b, c\} \equiv \{a, b, c\}$$

"distinct counter"

IDEA: użyj dobrej funkcji hash: $h: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$

$$\{a, a, b, a, a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{h(a), h(a), \dots, h(c)\}$$

• $h(a) = \underbrace{00001000\dots 0}_{m \text{ bits}}$

$$\boxed{m \approx 64}$$

$$\varphi(a) = \begin{cases} m+1 & \{k : h(a)_k = 1\} \\ m+1 & \exists k \ h(a)_k = 1 \\ m+1 & \forall k \ h(a)_k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(a) = \min \{i : h(a)_i = 1\}$$

① X - sury binary elements
 $|X| = n$



$$|X_1| \approx |X|/2$$

$$|X_i| \approx \frac{n}{2^i}$$

$$\text{KEY: } E[|X_i|] \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{2^i} \leq 1 &\equiv 2^i \geq n \\ &\equiv i \geq \log_2 n \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \{a \in X : \varphi(a) = 1\} \\ &= \{a \in X : h(a) = '1*\}' \end{aligned}$$

$$X_2 = \{a \in X : h(a) = '01*\}'$$

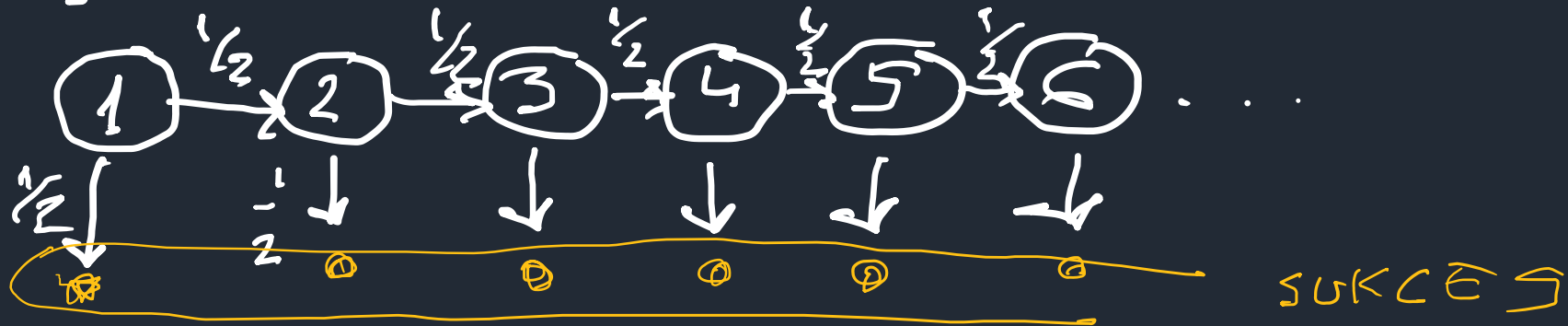
$$X_i = \{a \in X : h(a) = \underbrace{'00\dots 0'}_{i-1} 1*\}$$

Preuzjæ:

clæy losowy 0-1:

$X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n$

X:



$$X \sim \text{Geo}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$E[X] = 2$$

many X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n un. los. neral.
o valit. $\text{Geo}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

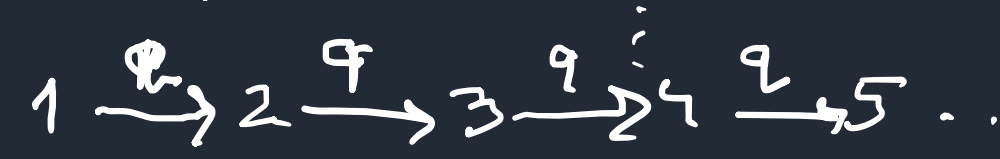
$$Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

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$$P[Y \leq k] = P[X_1 \leq k \wedge \dots \wedge X_n \leq k]$$

$$= P[X_1 \leq k]^n = (1 - P[X_1 > k])^n$$

$Z \sim \text{Geo}(p)$

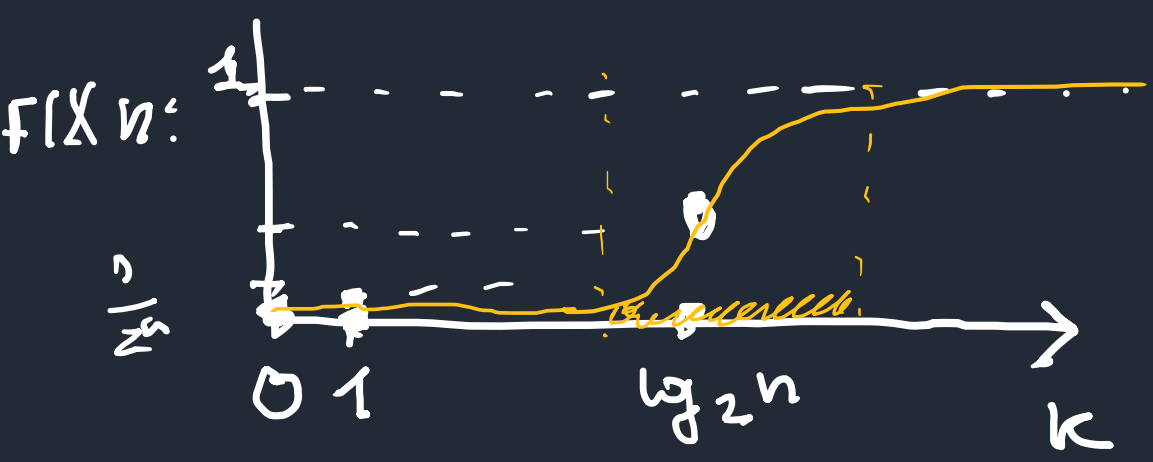


$$P[Z > 3] = q^3$$

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

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

$$q = 1 - p$$



$$k \leftarrow \lg_2 n$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^k}\right)^n$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\lg_2 n}}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e}$$

$$Y = \max \{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \quad X_i \sim \text{Geo}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{H_n}{\ln 2} + r_n \quad |r_n| < 0.01$$

nietrywialne

$$\approx \frac{\ln n}{\ln 2} = \log_2 n$$

$$H_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\approx \ln n + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\approx \ln n$$

Pomysł: $\hat{m} = 2^L$

≈ 1990

(Martin, Flajolet)

Problem: dostateczność

Pomysł: rownoczesne liczenie L_1, \dots, L_m

użyj $\frac{L_1 + \dots + L_m}{m} = \text{średnia}(L_1, \dots, L_m)$

FAKT: L_1, \dots, L_m - ten same verdeling
onafhankelijk,

$$Z_m = L_1 + \dots + L_m$$

$$\bullet E[Z_m] = m \cdot E[L_1]$$

$$\bullet \text{var}(Z_m) = m \cdot \text{var}(L_1) \quad ; \text{ onafhankelijk,}$$

◦ Chebyshev's lemma:

$$P(|Z_m - E[Z_m]| \geq \alpha E[Z_m]) \leq \frac{\text{var}(Z_m)}{\alpha^2 E[Z_m]^2} =$$

$$P(|Z_m - m E[L_1]| \geq C) = \frac{m \text{var}(L_1)}{\alpha^2 \cdot m^2 E[L_1]^2} =$$

$$= P\left(\left|\frac{Z_m}{m} - E[L_1]\right| \geq \frac{C}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \cdot C$$

...

POKRYTÍ: $L[0, \dots, 2^m - 1]$

$$h(a) = 'x_1 \dots x_M' =$$

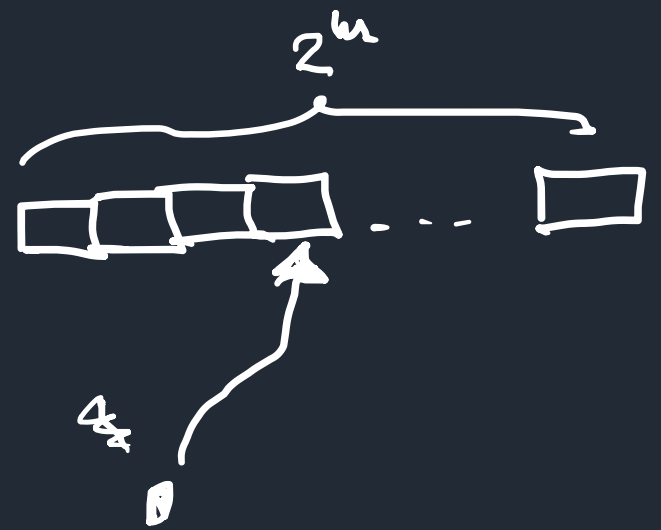
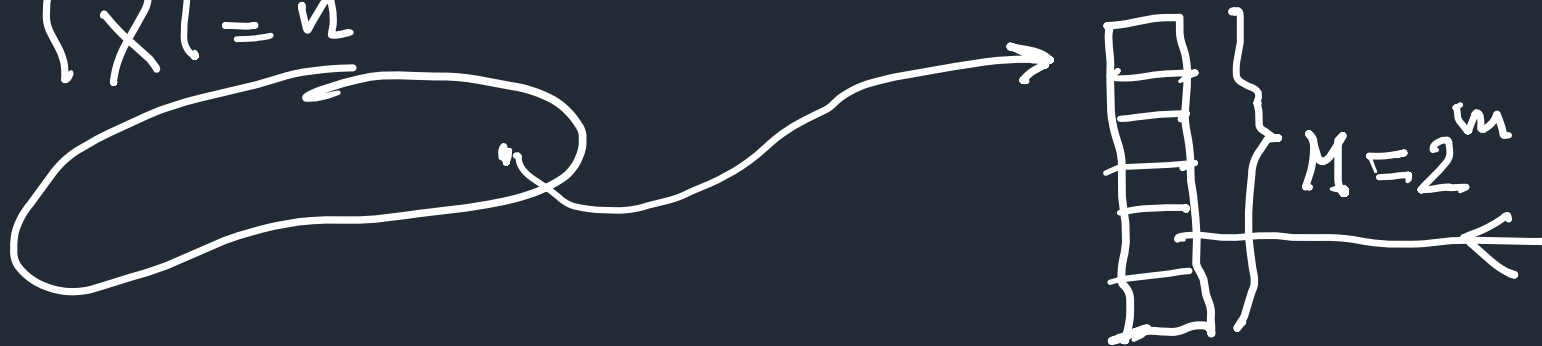
$$= \underbrace{'x_1 \dots x_m'}_m \mid 'x_{m+1} \dots x_M'$$

onUpdate (a) {

$$h(a) = p \parallel s ; |p| = m$$

$$L[(p)_{(2)}] = \max \{ L[(p)_{(2)}], \psi(s) \}$$

$$|X| = n$$



+ $\frac{n}{M}$ trafí střední
 $\frac{n}{M}$ elem.

$$|X| = n$$



$$\sum L[i]$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{M}$$

$$n \approx M \cdot 2^{L[L]}$$

Ostateczny estymator

$$\text{Średnia} (M \cdot 2^{L[1]}, \dots, M \cdot 2^{L[M-1]})$$

LOG-LOG

HYPER-LOG-LOG:

$$\text{Średnia} (x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}$$

średnia
harmon.

ANALYZE \bar{u}

$$x_1, \dots, x_n > 0$$

$$\frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

sr. harmon.
sr. geom.
sr. arith.

↑
 {more variables
 {no outliers

$$x_1 = m \cdot 2^{L[u]}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{L[0]} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{L[m-1]} = \frac{1}{2^{L[0]}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{L[m-1]}}$$

on Get Estimator $\{$

$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}L[0] + \dots + \frac{1}{2}L[H-1]}$$

return: $\alpha_m \cdot Z$

}

α_m

$$= \left(M \int_0^{\infty} \left(\log_2 \left(\frac{u+2}{u+1} \right) \right)^M du \right)^{-1}$$

$$K = 2^m$$

M	α_m
16	0.673
32	0.69..
64	0.709
≥ 128	$\frac{0.7213}{1 + \frac{1.079}{M}}$

OSTATECZNA KOREKTA

LH-1

- małe n



Jeśli są zerowe

liczniki, to

restosuj LINEAR COUNTING;

czyli: $z \leftarrow$ liube plesty M

retur n

$$M \cdot \ln \frac{M}{z}$$

powinno $M \ln \frac{M}{z}$

- Prawdopodobieństwo rozkładu kto'wego = liczniki:

korekta \rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} \langle L \rangle & \frac{2^{64}}{30} \\ L & = -2^{64} \ln \left(1 - \frac{L}{2^{64}} \right) \end{cases}$$



DOKŁADNOŚĆ : (stand. odchylenie)

$$\approx \frac{1.04}{\sqrt{M}}$$

CZYLI :

$$\begin{cases} M = 1024 \\ \sqrt{M} = 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma \approx \frac{1}{32}$$

$$3 \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &\approx 128 \\ \sqrt{M} &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \approx \frac{1}{10} ; 10\%$$

Z

ZALMPEKENTUJ

HLL

