## MA/CSSE 473 Day 30 Announcements and Summary

## Announcements:

- 1. HW 12 due Thursday, Oct 30.
- 2. I will be off-campus Oct 30 in the afternoon and most of Oct 31 (I hope to be here for hours 9-10) due to my IVIG infusions.
- 3. No class meeting Oct 31.
- 4. Exam 2 Tuesday Nov 4 in class. Exam specification is linked from Day 34 in the schedule page.
- 5. HW 13 due Thursday, Nov 6, HW 14 Monday Nov 10.
- 6. Final Exam Monday Nov 17 at 6:00 PM.
- 7. In my office today: hours 6, 8, 9.

## Main ideas from today: Optimal Binary Search trees.

- 1. Formally, an Extended Binary Tree (EBT) is either
  - a. an external node, or
    - b. an (internal) root node and two EBTs  $T_L$  and  $T_R$
- 2. Optimal BST notation:
  - a. Keys are  $K_1, K_2, \ldots, K_n$
  - b. Let v be the value we are searching for
  - c. For i=1, ..., n, let  $a_i$  be the probability that v is key  $K_i$
  - d. For i = 1, ..., n-1, let  $b_i$  be the probability that  $K_i < v < K_{i+1}$
  - e. Similarly, let  $b_0$  be the probability that  $v < K_1$ , and  $b_n$  the probability that  $v > K_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i = 1$$

- f. We can also just use *frequencies* instead of *probabilities* when finding the optimal tree (and divide by their sum to get the probabilities if we ever need them). That is what we will do.
- 3. We want to minimize weighted path length,

$$C(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i [1 + depth(x_i)] + \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i [depth(y_i)]$$

- 4. You will show by induction (HW 12) that C(T) can be calculated by the recursive formula
  - a. C(empty EBT) = 0,
  - b. If T has a root and two subtrees  $T_L$  and  $T_R$ ,  $C(T) = C(T_L) + C(T_R) + \Sigma a_i + \Sigma b_i$ ,
  - c. where the summations are over all  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  for nodes in T
- 5. Consider these Frequencies of vowel occurrence in English A, E, I, O, U
  - a's: 32, 42, 26, 32, 12 b's: 0, 34, 38, 58, 95, 21
- 6. Define the quantities  $W_{ij}$  that help with the calculation of the  $C_{ij}$ .
- 7.  $R_{ij}$  (an integer) is the index of the best key to use as a root of the optimal tree.

It is the value of k that minimizes

- 8. What is the running time of the optimalBST algorithm, as a function of the number of keys?
- 9. What do we mean by "greedy" algorithm?