Should Tables be Sorted:

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Credit Where Credit is Due

This is all from the paper
Should Tables be Sorted?
by Andrew Yao.

This was the first paper to apply **Ramsey Theory** to a problem in
Theoretical Computer Science

The Cell Probe Model

Definition The *Cell Probe Model* for search is as follows:

1. The size of the universe is U. The universe is $\{1, \ldots, U\}$.

2. The number of elements from the universe that we will store is n.

3. The function *PUT* takes $A \in \binom{[U]}{n}$ and outputs the elements of A in some order. This tells us how to store A in an array.

4. An algorithm *FIND* that, on input $x \in U$, probes the array (by asking 'What is in cell c'), and based on the answer probes another cell, etc, and then says either x is in A, or x is not in A.

Examples One: Sort

▶ The function *PUT* takes $A \in \binom{[U]}{n}$ and puts them in an *n*-array SORTED.

▶ The algorithm *FIND* does Binary Search.

Number of Probes $\lceil (\rceil \log(n+1))$.

Can we do better?

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This depends on how *n* and *U* compare.

0 Probes But Its Stupid

Silly Example: $U = n$.

- ▶ The function PUT takes $A \in \binom{[n]}{n}$ and puts A into an n-array. Note that *everything in U is in the table*.
- ▶ Just say YES, since EVERY element is in the table.

Number of Probes 0.

Caveat The Model only asked us to determine if x is IN the table, not to find WHERE in the table x is.

1 Probes But Its Stupid

Silly Example: $U = n + 1$.

- ▶ The function PUT takes $A \in \binom{[n+1]}{n}$, notes that z is the ONLY element of $U - A$, and puts $z - 1$ (mod U) into the first spot of the array.

- ▶ Given x, look at the first spot of the array and you see w. If $x = w + 1$ (mod U) then say NO, else say YES.

Number of Probes 1.

1 Probes and More Interesting

$U = 2n - 2$.

I have notes on this on the website.

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I know what you are thinking What if $n \ll U$? Then do you need $\log n$ probes? How much bigger than n does U have to be? Perhaps a Ramsey Number?

Main Result

We saw that if U is **small** then we can do FIND with $<< \log n$ probes.

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The main result is that if U is **big** then it REQUIRES $\log n$ probes.

Lemma on Sorting

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Lemma If $U \geq 2n - 1$ and the elements are always put in in sorted order than ANY probe algorithm requires $\geq \log(n+1)$ probes. We omit the proof. Its in the paper. It is an adversary argument. We can rephrase the lemma as follows:

Lemma Let σ be the permutation $(1, 2, 3, \ldots, n)$. If $U \geq 2n - 1$ and the elements are always put in in the array using the perm σ then ANY probe algorithm requires $\geq \log(n+1)$ probes.

Lemma on Any Permutation

Let $\sigma = (3, 4, 5, 1, 2)$.

Then we can think of putting elements into an array using this σ.

$A[1]$ would have the 3rd largest elements

$A[2]$ would have the 4th largest elements

$A[3]$ would have the 5th largest elements

$A[4]$ would have the 1st largest elements

$A[5]$ would have the 2nd largest elements

Lemma Let σ be any permutation of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$. If $U \geq 2n - 1$ and the elements are always put in in the array using the perm σ then ANY probe algorithm requires $\geq \log(n + 1)$ probes.

We omit the proof. Its in the paper. It is an adversary argument.

Main Theorem

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(n-ary Ramsey, $2n-1$ homog set, $n!$ color).

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Then any Cell Probe Search Algorithm requires $\log_2(n + 1)$ probes.

Proof Color $\binom{[U]}{n}$ as follows: Color $X \in \binom{[U]}{n}$ by σ such that X was put into the array via σ.

By the n-ary Ramsey Theorem and the definition of U there exists $2n - 1$ element that are always put into the array using the SAME perm, which we call σ.

By Lemma above, if you restrict the cell probe algorithm to there $2n - 1$ elements then ANY probe-algorithm requires $\log_2(n + 1)$ probes.