

Olgu antud mingi *tähestik*  $\Sigma$  — lihtsalt mingi lõplik hulk. Tema elemente nimetame *tähtedeks*.

*Sõne* on tähestiku elementide mingi (lõplik) järjend. Kõigi sõnede hulka üle tähestiku  $\Sigma$  tähistame  $\Sigma^*$ -ga.

Sõne  $t$  *pikkus* on tähtede arv temas. Tähistame  $|t|$ .

Sõne  $t$  tähti tähistame  $t[1], t[2], \dots, t[|t|]$ . S.t.  $t = t[1]t[2] \cdots t[|t|]$ .

*Alamsõne*:  $t[i \dots j] := t[i]t[i+1] \cdots t[j]$ .

Tühja sõnet — ainukest sõnet pikkusega 0 — tähistame  $\epsilon$ -ga.

Kui  $i > j$ , siis  $t[i \dots j] := \epsilon$ .

Olgu  $s, t \in \Sigma^*$ .  $s$  *esineb*  $t$ -s *positsioonis*  $i$ , kui  
 $t[i \dots i + |s| - 1] = s$ .

$s$  on  $t$  *prefiks*, kui  $s$  esineb  $t$ -s positsioonis 1. Tähistame  
 $s \sqsubset t$ .

$s$  on  $t$  *sufiks*, kui  $s$  esineb  $t$ -s positsioonis  $|t| - |s| + 1$ .  
Tähistame  $s \sqsupset t$ .

Ülesanne: antud  $s$  ja  $t$ . Leia kõik sellised positsioonid  $i$ , et  
 $s$  esineb  $t$ -s positsioonis  $i$ .

Naiivne algoritm:

```
1   $J := \emptyset; m := |s|; n := |t|$ 
2  for  $i := 1$  to  $n - m + 1$  do
3    if  $\text{võrdle\_sõnesid}(s, m, t, i) = 0$  then  $J \leftarrow i$ 
4  return  $J$ 
```

$\text{võrdle\_sõnesid}(s, m, t, i)$  kontrollib, kas sõne  $s$  pikkusega  $m$  on võrdne alamsõnega  $t[i \dots i + m - 1]$ . Tagastab vähima sellise  $j$ , kus  $s[j] \neq t[i + j - 1]$ . Kui sellist ei leidu, siis tagastab 0. Ta on:

```
1  for  $j := 1$  to  $m$  do
2    if  $s[j] \neq t[i - 1 + j]$  then
3      return  $j$ 
4  return 0
```


Keerukus:  $\Theta(m(n - m))$ , kus  $m = |s|$  ja  $n = |t|$ .

$$i = 1$$

$$J = \emptyset$$

 $t$ 

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

 $s$ 

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 3$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 4$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---



$$i = 5$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 6$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

 $t$ 

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

 $s$ 

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 7$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$


3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 8$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 9$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$


3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$i = 10$

$J = \{2\}$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 11$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 12$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---




$$i = 13$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 14$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

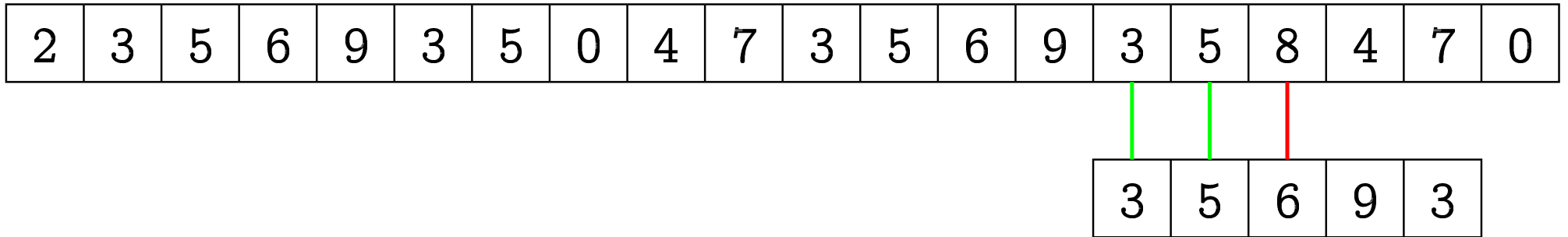
$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 15$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$



$s$




$$i = 16$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

Töö kiirendamiseks üritame kontrolle  
„ $s = t[i \dots i + m - 1]$ ?” kiiremini teha.

Idee: defineerime mingi funktsiooni  $h : \Sigma^m \longrightarrow X$  nii, et

- hulga  $X$  elementide võrdlemine on konstantse keerukusega;
- $h(t[i + 1 \dots i + m])$  on arvutatav  $h(t[i \dots i + m - 1])$ -st konstantses ajas.

Seejärel kontrollime iga  $i$  jaoks, kas

$h(s) = h(t[i \dots i + m - 1])$ . Kui jah (mingi  $i$  jaoks), siis kontrollime, kas  $s = t[i \dots i + m - 1]$ .

Asümptootiliselt me ei võida, kuid veendumine, et  $s$   $t$ -s mingis positsioonis ei esine, käib üldiselt märksa kiiremini.

Kui  $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ , siis sõne pikkusega  $m$  on mingi (ülimalt)  $m$ -kohaline arv.

Üldjuhul (suvalise  $\Sigma$  korral) olgu  $d = |\Sigma|$  ning olgu  $\nu : \Sigma \longrightarrow \{0, \dots, d-1\}$  mingi fikseeritud bijektsioon. Siis igale  $m$ -tähelisele sõnele vastab  $m$ -kohaline arv  $d$ -ndsüsteemis.

$$\nu(s) := \sum_{i=1}^m \nu(s[i])d^{m-i}$$

Olgu  $q \in \mathbb{N}$ . Võtame  $h(s) := \nu(s) \pmod q$ .

( $q$  võtame võimalikult suure, kuid piisavalt väikse selleks, et  $h(s)$  täisarvutüüpi ära mahuks.)

$h(t[i + 1 \dots i + m])$  on arvutatav  $h(t[i \dots i + m - 1])$ -st konstantses ajas:

$$\begin{aligned} h(t[i + 1 \dots i + m]) = & (h(t[i \dots i + m - 1]) - \nu(t[i]) \cdot d^{m-1}) \\ & \cdot d \\ & + \nu(t[i + m]) \pmod{q} . \end{aligned}$$

Seejuures  $d^{m-1} \pmod{q}$  võib ette valmis arvutada.

Kõik arvutused on seejuures  $\pmod{q}$ .

Vaatame eelmist näidet. Võtame  $q = 17$ .

Meil oli  $s = „35693“$ . Siis  $s \bmod 17 = 10$ .

Üldjuhul tuleb meil leida  $\sum_{i=1}^m \nu(s[i])d^{m-i} \bmod q$ . Seda on mugav teha Horneri skeemiga:

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = \\ ((\dots ((a_n x + a_{n-1})x + a_{n-2})x + \dots + a_2)x + a_1)x + a_0 .$$

(kõik arvutused ikka mod  $q$ )



Funktsioon  $\text{modpoly}(s, d, q, a, m)$  leiab sõnele  $s[a \dots a + m]$  vastava  $h$  väärtuse. Ta on:

```
1   $h := 0$ 
2  for  $i := a$  to  $a + m$  do
3     $h := (((h \cdot d) \bmod q) + \nu(s[i])) \bmod q$ 
4  return  $h$ 
```

$$i = 1$$

$$J = \emptyset$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7

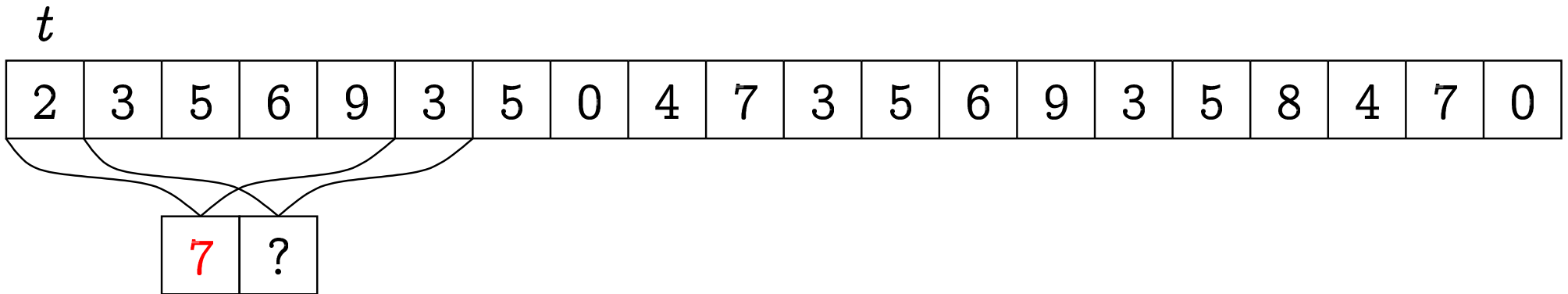
$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \emptyset$$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \bmod 17 = 4$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \emptyset$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7	?
---	---

$$= (7 - 2 \cdot 4) \cdot 10 + 3 \pmod{17}$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\pmod{17} = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

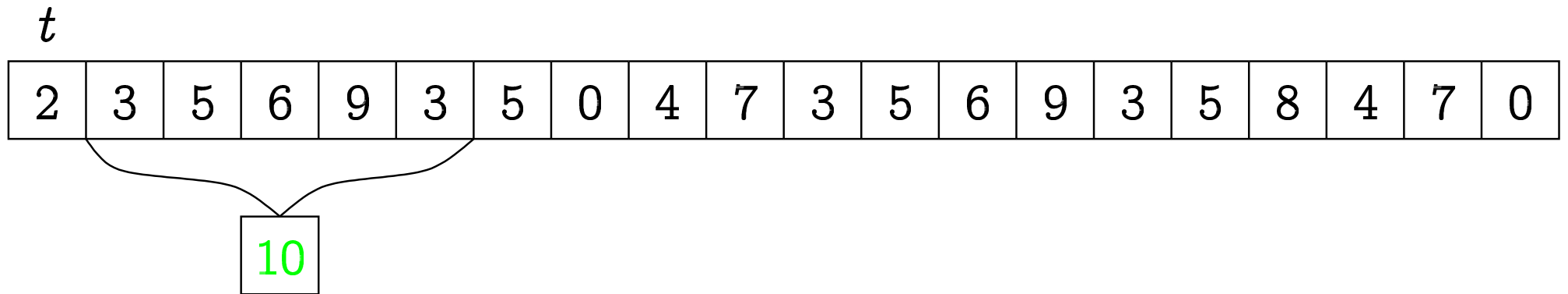
$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \pmod{17} = 4$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \emptyset$$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \bmod 17 = 4$$

$s$

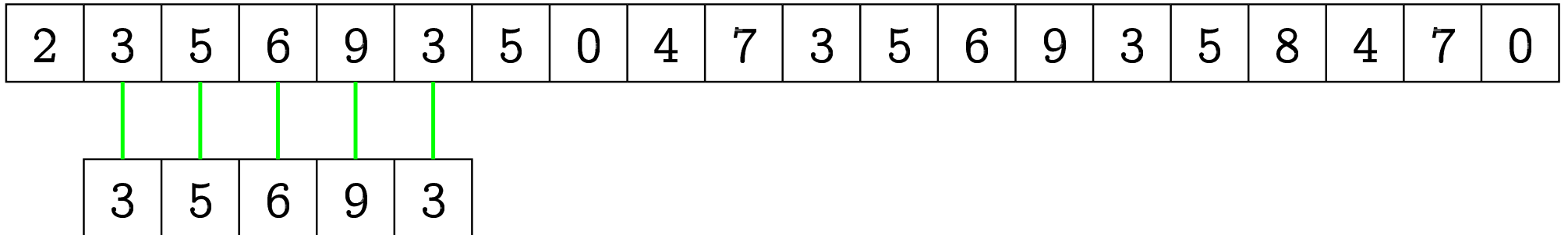
3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

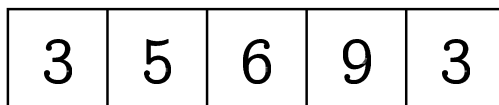


$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$s$



$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 3$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10	?
----	---

 $= (10 - 3 \cdot 4) \cdot 10 + 5 \pmod{17}$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \pmod{17} = 4$$

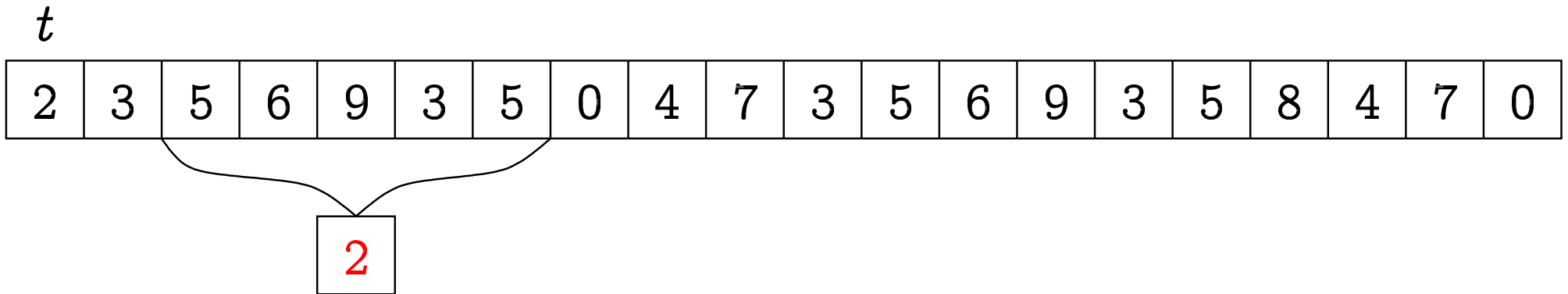
$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\pmod{17} = 10$$

$$i = 3$$

$$J = \{2\}$$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \bmod 17 = 4$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$



$$i = 4$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 5$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 6$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 6$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

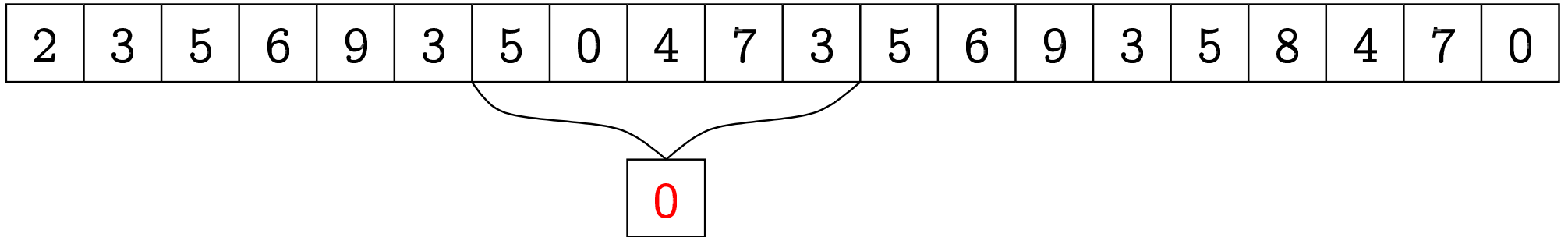
$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 7$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

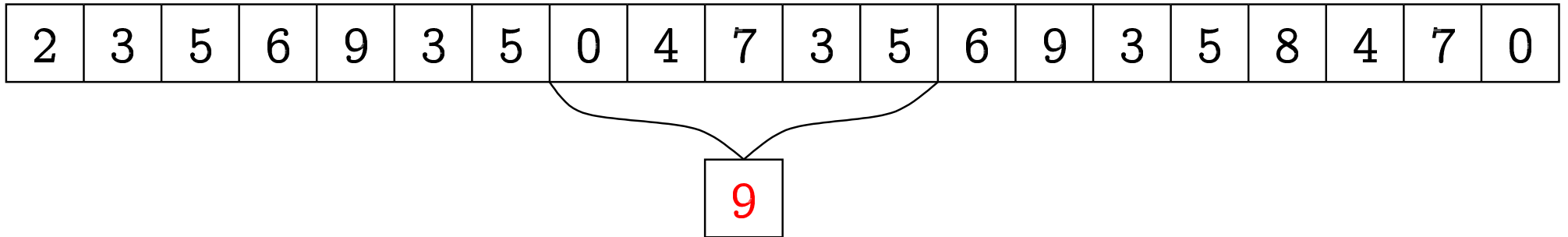
$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 8$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 9$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

11

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 10$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$



$$i = 10$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 11$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 11$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 12$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 13$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$

2	3	5	6	9	3	5	0	4	7	3	5	6	9	3	5	8	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

15

$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

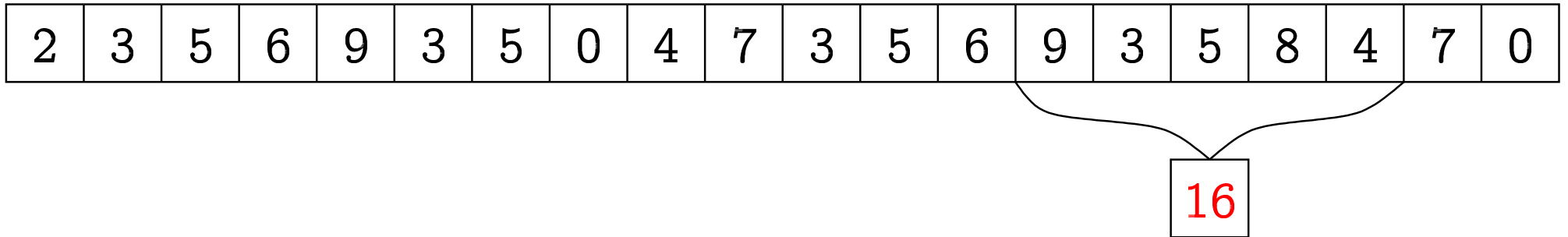
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 14$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$



$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

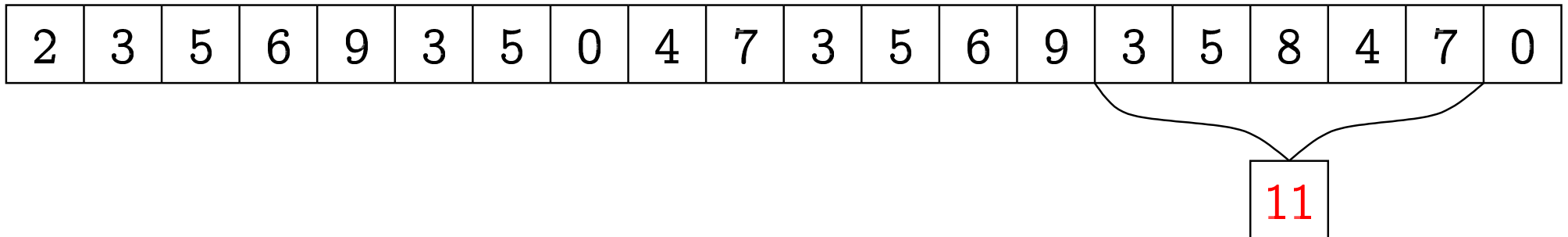
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 15$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$



$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

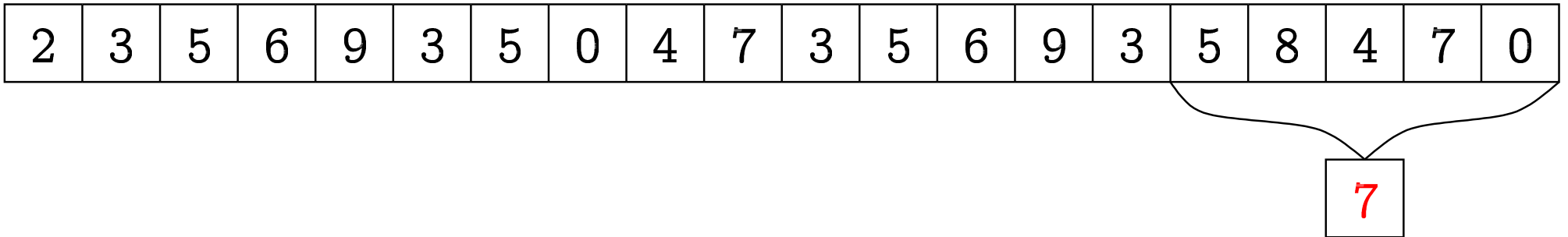
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$

$$i = 16$$

$$J = \{2, 11\}$$

$t$



$s$

3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

$$10000 \text{ mod } 17 = 4$$



Eelnev on tuntud kui **Rabin-Karpi** algoritm:

```
1   $J := \emptyset; m := |s|; n := |t|; d := |\Sigma|$ 
2   $D := 1$ 
3  for  $i := 1$  to  $m - 1$  do  $D := D \cdot d \pmod q$ 
4   $hs := \text{modpoly}(s, d, q, 1, m); ht := \text{modpoly}(t, d, q, 1, m)$ 
5  for  $i := 1$  to  $n - m + 1$  do
6    if  $hs = ht$  then
7      if  $\text{võrdle\_sõnesid}(s, m, t, i) = 0$  then  $J \leftarrow i$ 
8    if  $i < n - m + 1$  then
9       $a1 := (ht - \nu(t[i]) \cdot D) \pmod q$ 
10      $a2 := a1 \cdot d \pmod q$ 
11      $ht := (a2 + \nu(t[i + m])) \pmod q$ 
12  return  $J$ 
```

Töö kiirendamiseks kasutame ära järgmist tähelepanekut:

Kui  $s$  ja  $t[i \dots i + m - 1]$  erinevad esimest korda  $j$ -ndas positsioonis, siis  $s[1] = t[i]$ ,  $s[2] = t[i + 1]$ , ...,  $s[j - 1] = t[i + j]$ .

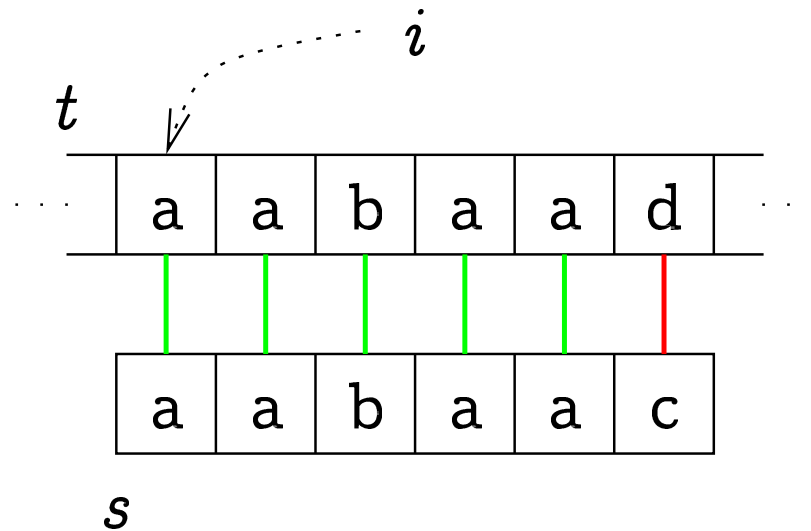
Sõltuvalt  $s$ -st võib järeldada, et mõningates järgmistes positsioonides ( $i + 1$ ,  $i + 2$ , jne.) pole mõtet  $s$ -i  $t$ -s otsida — niikuinii ei ole.

Selleks, et  $s$  võiks  $t$ -s esineda positsioonis  $i + 1$ , on tarvilik  $s[1] = s[2]$ ,  $s[2] = s[3]$ , ...,  $s[j - 2] = s[j - 1]$ .

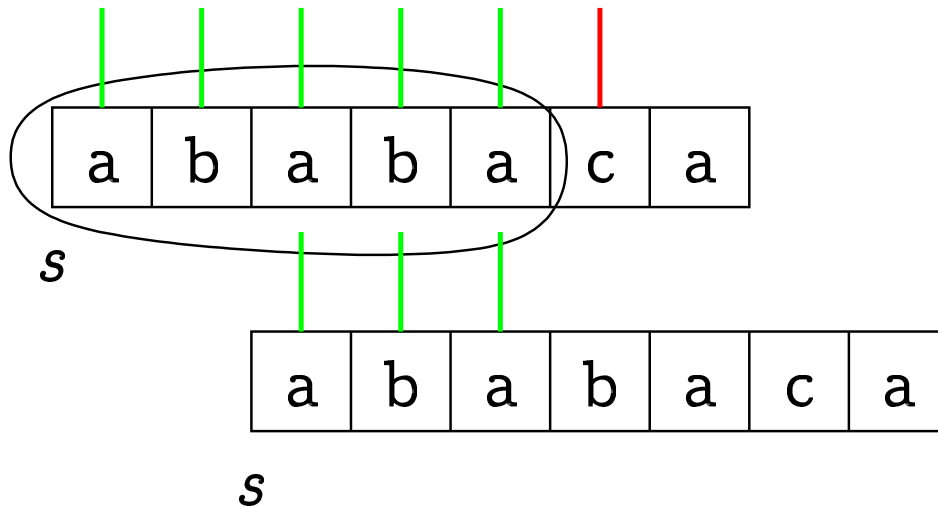
Selleks, et  $s$  võiks  $t$ -s esineda positsioonis  $i + 2$ , on tarvilik  $s[1] = s[3]$ ,  $s[2] = s[4]$ , ...,  $s[j - 3] = s[j - 1]$ .

Jne.

Näiteks:



Saades siin erinevuse 6. positsioonis, teame, et  $i + 1$  korral tuleb | |,  $i + 2$  korral tuleb |,  $i + 3$  korral tuleb | | ja edasi on mõtet võrrelda  $s[3]$ -e ja  $t[(i + 3) + 2]$ -e.



Kui erinevus tekkis  $j$ -ndas positsioonis, siis vaatame sõnet  $s[1 \dots j - 1]$ .

Nihutame sõnet  $s$  paremale senikaua, kuni tema algus langeb kokku sõne  $s[1 \dots j - 1]$  lõpuga.

S.t. me otsime pikimat sellist sõne  $u$ , mis oleks  $s[1 \dots j - 1]$  prefiksiks ja sufiksiks.

Olgu  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m$  massiiv („prefiksfunksioon“), nii et iga  $i$  jaoks on

- $\pi_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, i - 1\}$ ;
- $s[1 \dots \pi_i] \sqsupseteq s[1 \dots i]$ ;
- $\pi_i$  on suurim arv, mis eelmisi tingimusi rahuldab.

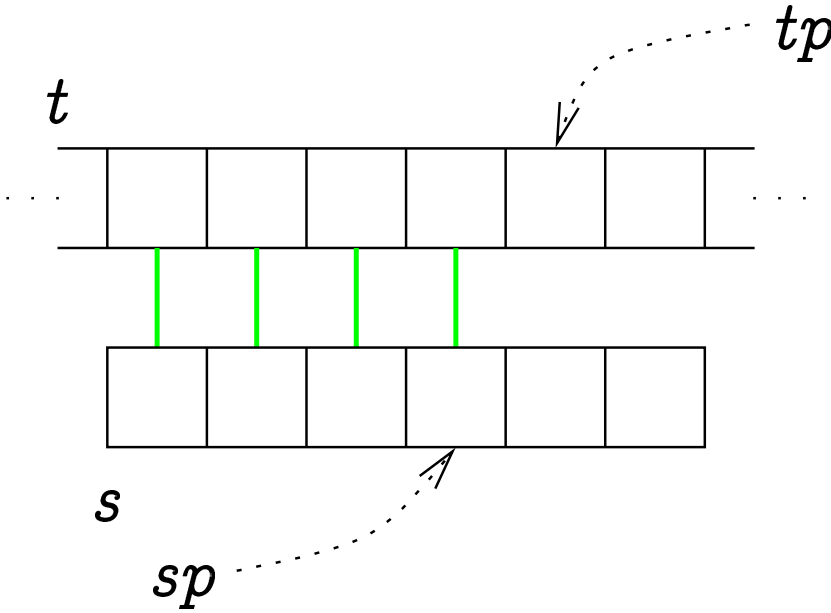
Näiteks kui  $s = \text{„aabcaabca“}$ , siis  $\pi$  on:

$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\pi_i$	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	5

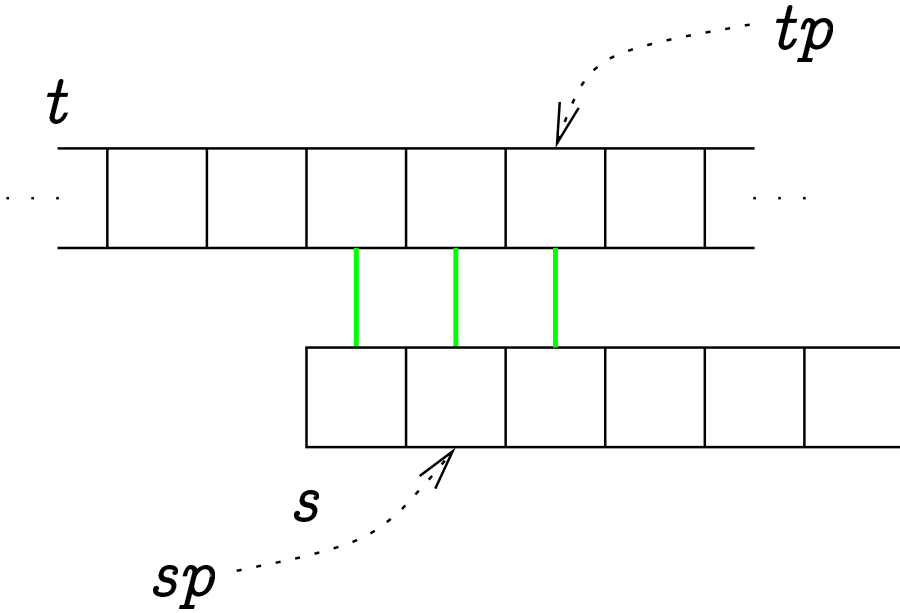
Alamsõne esinemisi saab siis otsida järgnevalt: (**Knuth-Morris-Pratti** (KMP) algoritm)

```
1   $m := |s|; n := |t|; J := \emptyset$ 
2   $\pi := \text{leia\_pi}(s)$ 
3   $sp := 0$ 
4  for  $tp := 1$  to  $n$  do
5      while  $sp > 0$  and  $s[sp + 1] \neq t[tp]$  do  $sp := \pi_{sp}$ 
6      if  $s[sp + 1] = t[tp]$  then  $sp := sp + 1$ 
7      if  $sp = m$  then
8           $J \leftarrow tp - m + 1$ 
9           $sp := \pi_{sp}$ 
10 return  $J$ 
```

Peale 4. rida:

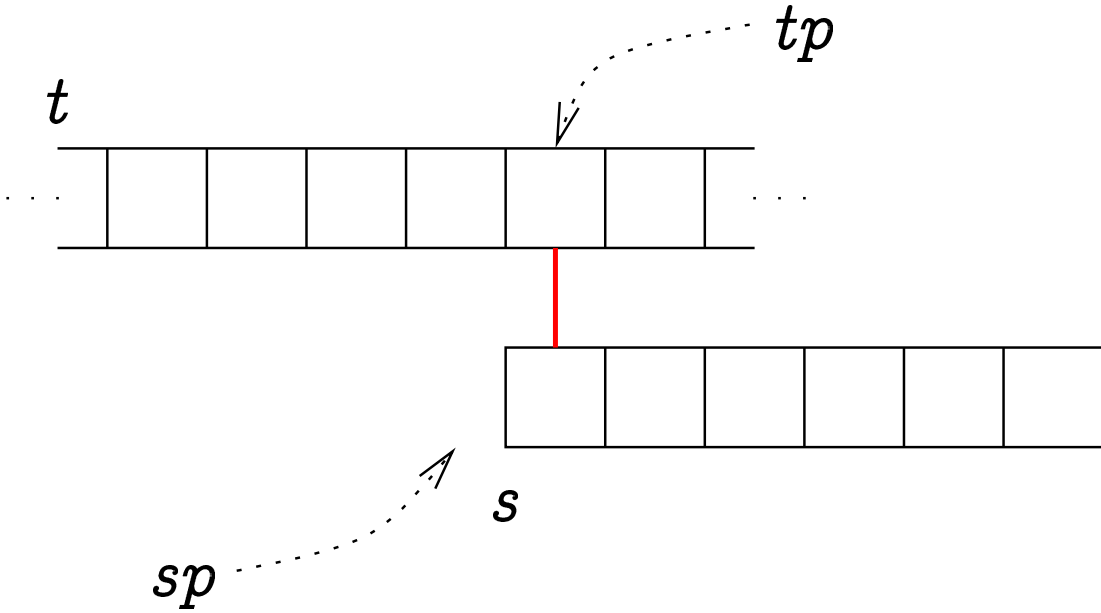


Peale 5. rida: kas

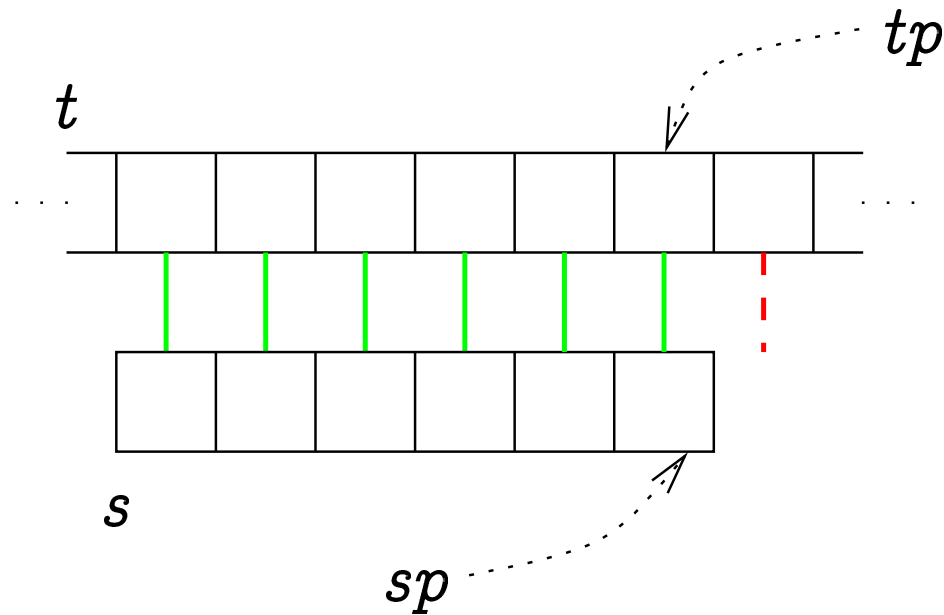




võĩ



Read 7–9: kui  $sp = m$ , siis



Siis peaks  $s[sp + 1]$  võrdlemine  $t$  elemendiga negatiivse vastuse andma. Kuna  $s[sp + 1]$  tegelikult ei eksisteeri, siis tuleb seda juhtu eraldi töödelda (mitte teha järgmisel iteratsioonil reas 5).

Keerukus: ilma leia\_pi väljakutseta on KMP-algoritmi tööaeg  $O(n)$ .

Näitame, et põhitsükli ühe iteratsiooni (read 4–9) *amortiseeritud* tööaeg on  $O(1)$ .

Potentsiaaliks võtame muutuja  $sp$  väärtuse. Küllalt suure ajaühiku korral siis:

Read 4 ja 7–9 võtavad  $\leq 1$  ühiku tõelist aega. Kuna  $sp$  väärtus neis ridades ei suurene, siis võtavad nad ka  $\leq 1$  ühiku amortiseeritud aega.

```
4  for  $tp := 1$  to  $n$  do
    ...
7    if  $sp = m$  then
8         $J \leftarrow tp - m + 1$ 
9         $sp := \pi_{sp}$ 
```

Rida 6 võtab  $\leq 1$  ühiku tõelist aega. Kuna  $sp$  võib suureneda 1 võrra, siis võtab ta  $\leq 2$  ühikut amortiseeritud aega.

6      **if**  $s[sp + 1] = t[tp]$  **then**  $sp := sp + 1$

5. reas võtab iga iteratsioon  $\leq 1$  ühiku tõelist aega. Et aga  $\pi_i < i$ , siis väheneb  $sp$  igal iteratsioonil (vähemalt ühe võrra). Seega võtab 5. rea iga iteratsioon  $\leq 0$  ühikut amortiseeritud aega.

```
5    while  $sp > 0$  and  $s[sp + 1] \neq t[tp]$  do  $sp := \pi_{sp}$ 
```

Kokku võtab üks iteratsioon seega  $\leq 1 + 2 + 0 = 3$  ühikut amortiseeritud aega.

Töö alguses  $sp = 0$  ja alati  $sp \geq 0$ . Seega on tõeline koguaeg mitte suurem kui amortiseeritud koguaeg.

Korrektuse näitamiseks tuleb näidata, et

1.  $s$  esineb  $t$ -s kõigil  $J$ -i lisatavatel positsioonidel;
2. ükski selline positsioon ei jää  $J$ -i lisamata.

Esimene neist järeldeb otseselt invariandist peale 4. rida.

Teine järeldeb sellest, et kui

$$s[1] = t[i], s[2] = t[i + 1], \dots, s[j] = t[i + j - 1],$$

siis iga täiendava nihke  $k$  jaoks, mis on väiksem kui  $j - \pi_j$ , leidub  $l \in \{1, \dots, j - k\}$  nii, et  $s[l] \neq s[l + k]$ , s.t.  $s[l] \neq t[i + k + l - 1]$ , s.t.  $s$  ei esine  $t$ -s positsioonil  $i + k$ .

leia\_pi( $s$ ) on sarnane otsimisalgoritmi endaga:

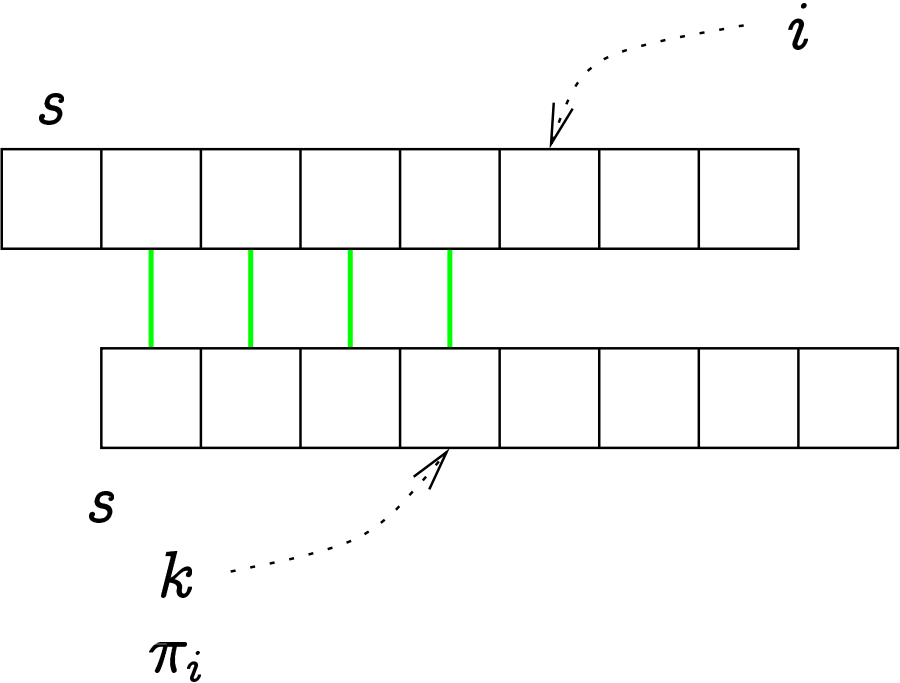
```
1   $m := |s|; \pi_1 := 0$ 
2   $k := 0$ 
3  for  $i := 2$  to  $m$  do
4      while  $k > 0$  and  $s[k + 1] \neq s[i]$  do  $k := \pi_k$ 
5      if  $s[k + 1] = s[i]$  then  $k := k + 1$ 
6       $\pi_i := k$ 
7  return  $\pi$ 
```

Taas saame näidata, et tsükli üks iteratsioon võtab  $O(1)$  ühikut amortiseeritud aega. Potentsiaaliks on  $k$  väärtus.

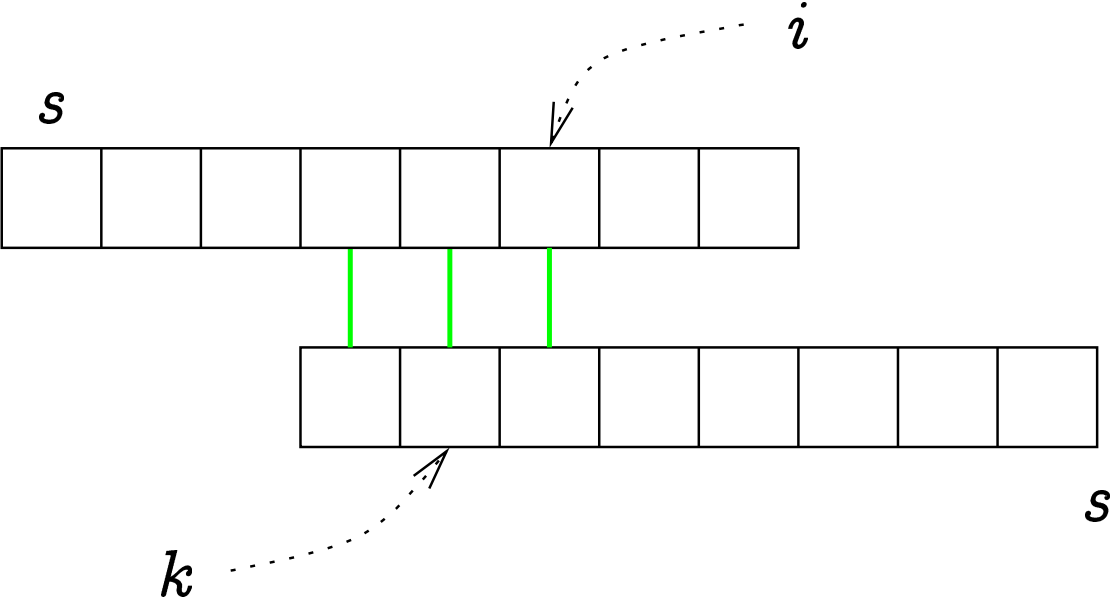
Kogu KMP-algoritmi keerukus on seega  $O(n + m)$ .



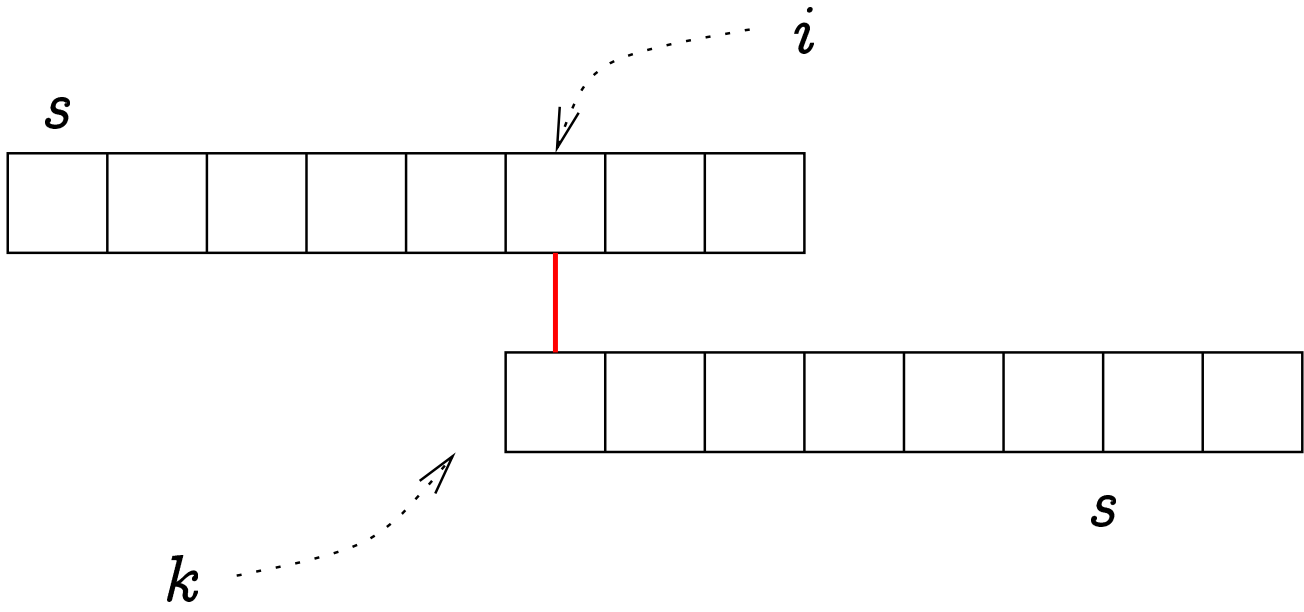
Peale 3. rida:



Peale 4. rida: kas



$v\ddot{o}i$



Boyer-Moore'i (BM) alamsõne otsimise algoritm töötab halvimal juhul ajas  $O(m(n - m))$ , aga pika  $s$ -i ja suure  $\Sigma$  korral võib praktikas kõige kiiremaks algoritmiks osutuda.

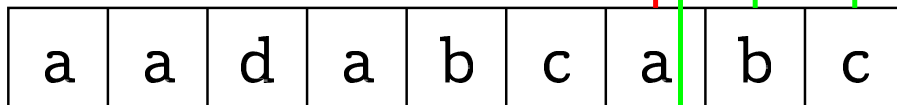
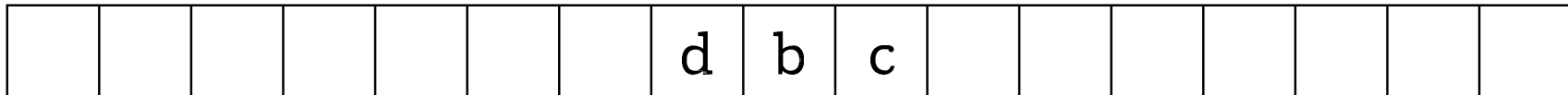
```
1   $m := |s|; n := |t|; J := \emptyset$ 
2  initsialiseeri_BM
3   $i := 1$ 
4  while  $i \leq n - m + 1$  do
5       $j := m$ 
6      while  $j > 0$  and  $s[j] = t[i + j - 1]$  do  $j := j - 1$ 
7      if  $j = 0$  then  $J \leftarrow i$ 
8       $i := i + \text{leia\_nihe}(j, t[i + j - 1])$ 
9  return  $J$ 
```

S.t. BM-algoritm käib sõne  $t$  lihtsalt vasakult paremale läbi ja uurib, kas seal esineb alamsõnena sõne  $s$ . Uurimine käib paremalt vasakule.

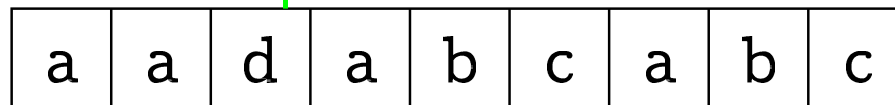
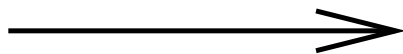
Teatavas positsioonis mitteesinemise korral minnakse sõnes  $t$  edasi (rida 8). Edasi minnakse vähemalt 1 positsiooni võrra, aga lisaks sellele kasutatakse kahte heuristikat:

ebasobiva tähe heuristika:

*t*



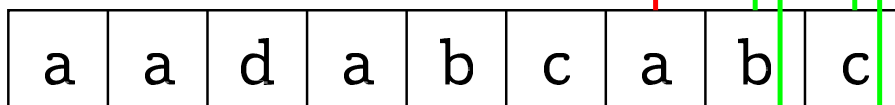
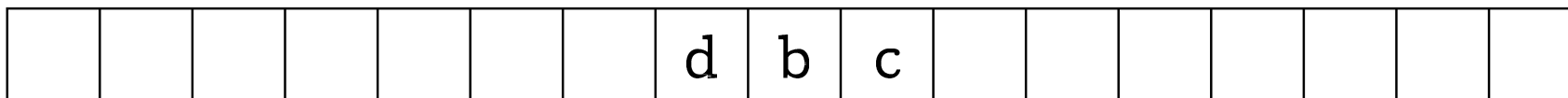
*s*



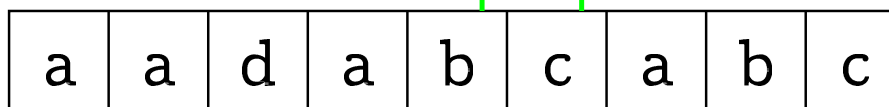
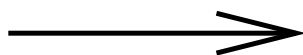
*s*

sobiva sufiksi heuristika:

$t$



$s$



$s$

Neist kahest heuristikast võetakse parem.

Ebasobiva tähe heuristika kasutamiseks tuleb meil iga  $a \in \Sigma$  jaoks leida tema viimane esinemiskoht  $s$ -s.

Olgu  $\lambda$  massiiv, mis on indekseeritud  $\Sigma$  elementidega. Siis `leia_viimased_kohad(s,  $\Sigma$ )` on

```
1  for all  $a \in \Sigma$  do  $\lambda_a := 0$ 
2  for  $i := 1$  to  $|s|$  do
3       $\lambda_{s[i]} := i$ 
4  return  $\lambda$ 
```



Sobiva sufiksi heuristika kasutamiseks: Olgu  $j$  see koht, kus tekkis erinevus  $s$  ja  $t$  vahel.

S.t. meie sobivaks sufiksiks on  $s[j + 1 \dots m]$ .

Meil tuleb leida suurim selline  $\gamma_j$ , et

- $\gamma_j < m$ ;
- kehtib üks järgmistest väidetest:
  - $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsupseteq s[1 \dots \gamma_j]$  (kui  $m - j \leq \gamma_j$ ),
  - $s[1 \dots \gamma_j] \sqsupseteq s[j + 1 \dots m]$  (kui  $\gamma_j \leq m - j$ );

$\gamma_j$  on korrektselt defineeritud, sest 0 rahuldab alati neid kahte tingimust.

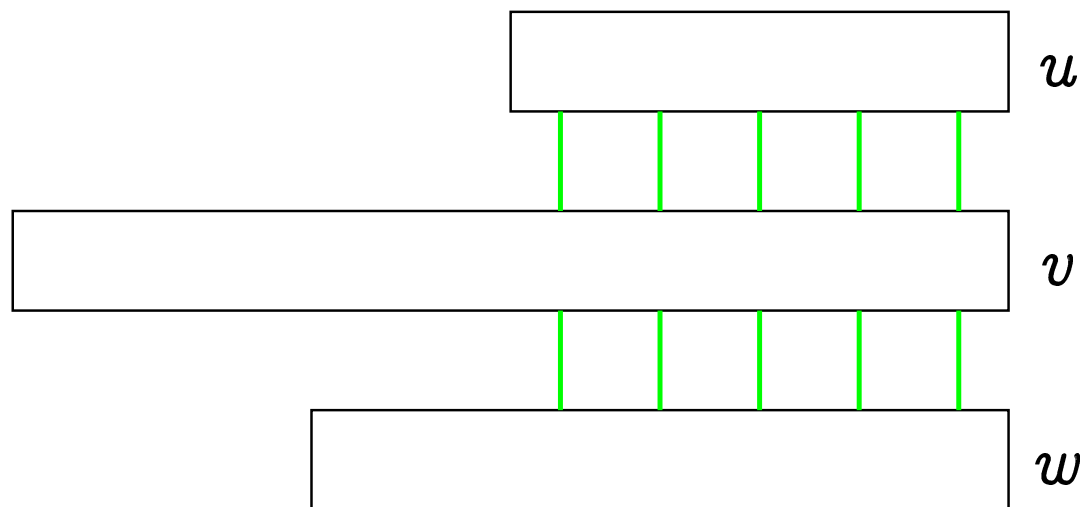
Tähistagu  $u \sim v$ , kus  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ , seda, et  $u \sqsupseteq v$  või  $v \sqsupseteq u$ .

Teisisõnu, kui  $u \sim v$ , siis  $u$  ja  $v$  lõpud langevad kokku kuni neist kahest lühema sõne alguseni.

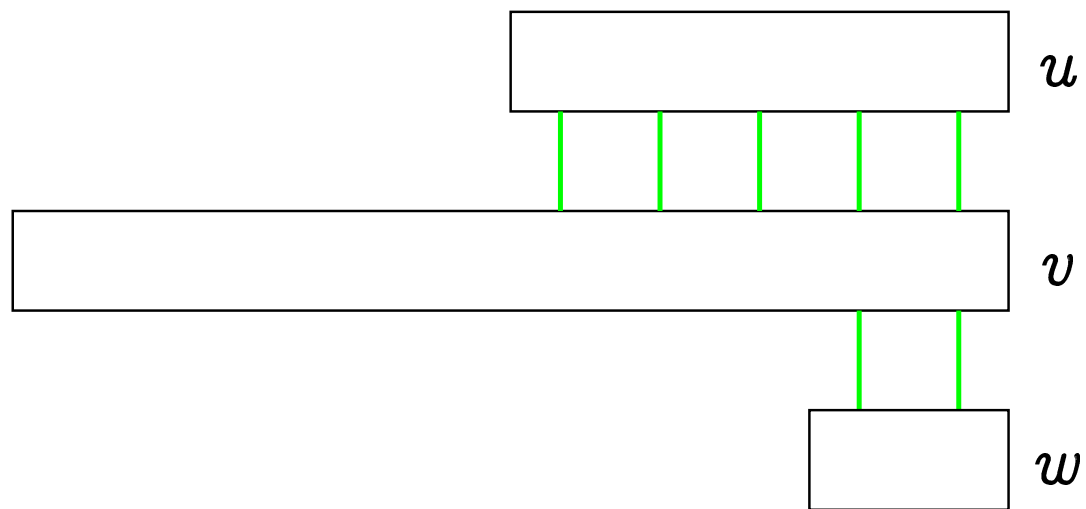
$$\gamma_j := \max\{k : 0 \leq k < m \text{ ja } s[1 \dots k] \sim s[j + 1 \dots m]\}$$

Näitame, et kui  $u \sim v$  ja  $w \sqsupseteq v$  ( $u, v, w \in \Sigma^*$ ), siis  $u \sim w$ .

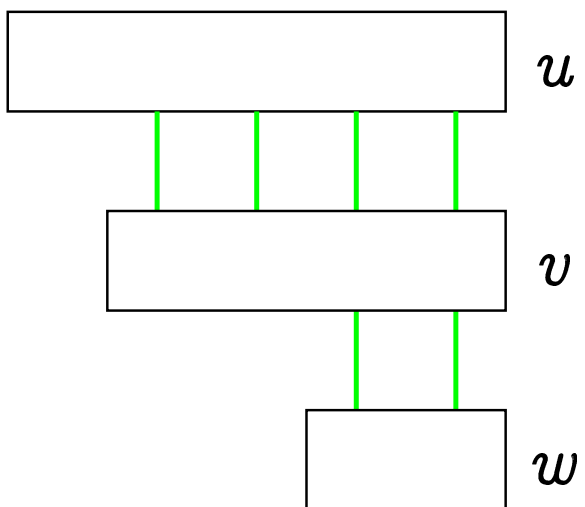
Kui  $|u| < |v|$  ja  $|u| \leq |w|$ , siis



Kui  $|u| < |v|$  ja  $|u| > |w|$ , siis



Kui  $|u| \geq |v|$ , siis



Kuna  $s[1 \dots \pi_m] \sim s$  ja  $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsupset s$ , siis  $s[1 \dots \pi_m] \sim s[j + 1 \dots m]$ . Seega kuulub  $\pi_m$  hulka, mis esineb  $\gamma_j$  definitsioonis, ning järelikult

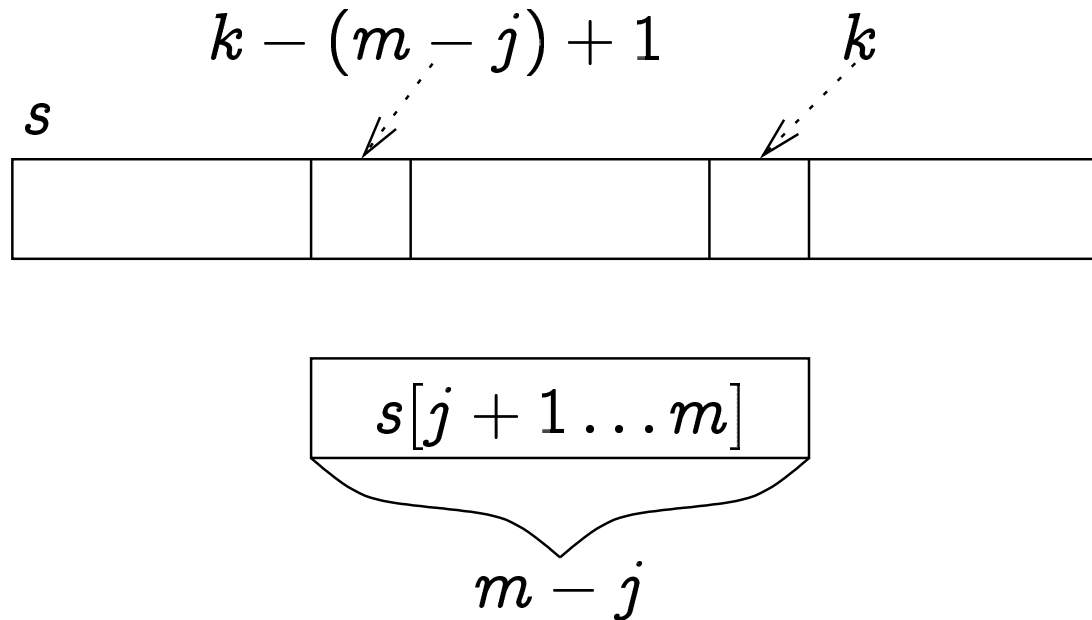
$$\gamma_j = \max\{k : \pi_m \leq k < m \text{ ja } s[1 \dots k] \sim s[j + 1 \dots m]\}$$

Kui  $s[1 \dots k] \sqsupset s[j + 1 \dots m]$ , siis  $s[1 \dots k] \sqsupset s$  ja vastavalt  $\pi_m$  definitsioonile  $k \leq \pi_m$ . Seega

$$\gamma_j = \max(\{\pi_m\} \cup \{k : \pi_m < k < m \text{ ja } s[j+1 \dots m] \sqsupset s[1 \dots k]\}).$$

Väide  $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsupseteq s[1 \dots k]$  on samaväärne väitega  
 $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsubseteq s[k - m + j + 1 \dots m]$ .

$$\gamma_j = \max(\{\pi_m\} \cup \{k : \pi_m < k < m \text{ ja } s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsubseteq s[k - m + j + 1 \dots m]\})$$



Olgu  $\pi'$   $s$ -i „sufiksfunktsioon“ (analoogiline prefiksfunktsioonile). S.t. iga  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  jaoks

- $\pi'_i \in \{i + 1, i + 2, \dots, m + 1\}$ ;
- $s[\pi'_i \dots m] \sqsubset s[i \dots m]$ ;
- $\pi'_i$  on vähim arv, mis eelmisi tingimusi rahuldab.

Näiteks kui  $s = „aabcaabca“$ , siis  $\pi'$  on:

$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\pi'_i$	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	10

Kui  $\bar{s}$  on  $s$  „paremalt vasakule“ ja  $\bar{\pi}$  on tema prefiksfunktsioon, siis kehtib  $i + \bar{i} = m + 1 \Rightarrow \pi'_i + \bar{\pi}_{\bar{i}} = m + 1$ . Seega  $\pi'_i = m + 1 - \bar{\pi}_{m+1-i}$ .



Olgu  $\pi_m < k < m$ . Vaatame tingimust

$s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsubset s[k - m + j + 1 \dots m]$ . Olgu  $l = \pi'_{k-m+j+1}$ .

- Kui  $l > j + 1$ , siis vaadeldav tingimus ei kehti.
- Kui  $l = j + 1$ , siis vaadeldav tingimus kehtib.
- Kui  $l < j + 1$ , siis võib tingimus kehtida või mitte kehtida. Kui ta aga kehtib, siis ka  $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsubset s[l \dots m]$ .

Viimasel juhul olgu  $k' = l - 1 - j + m$ . Siis  $k' > k$  ja  $s[j + 1 \dots m] \sqsubset s[k' - m + j + 1 \dots m]$ . S.t.  $k$  polnud maksimaalne selline, mille korral antud tingimus kehtib.

$$\gamma_j = \max(\{\pi_m\} \cup \{k : \pi_m < k < m \text{ ja } \pi'_{k-m+j+1} = j + 1\})$$

arvuta\_sobiva\_sufiksi\_pikkus( $s$ ) on

```
1   $m := |s|$ ;  $\bar{s} := \text{pööra\_üumber}(s)$ 
2   $\pi := \text{leia\_pi}(s)$ ;  $\bar{\pi} := \text{leia\_pi}(\bar{s})$ 
3  for  $i := 1$  to  $m$  do  $\pi'_i := m + 1 - \bar{\pi}_{m+1-i}$ 
4  for  $j := 1$  to  $m$  do  $\gamma_j := \pi_m$ 
5  for  $h := 1$  to  $m$  do
6       $j := \pi'_h - 1$ 
7       $k := h - 1 - j + m$ 
8      if  $\gamma_j < k$  then  $\gamma_j := k$ 
9  return  $\gamma$ 
```

initsialiseeri  $\_BM$  on

- 1  $\lambda := \text{leia\_viimased\_kohad}(s)$
- 2  $\gamma := \text{arvuta\_sobiva\_sufiksi\_pikkus}(s)$

$\text{leia\_nihe}(j, x)$  on

- 1 if  $j > 0$  then
- 2      $nl := j - \lambda_x$
- 3 else
- 4      $nl := 0$
- 5  $ng := m - \gamma_j$
- 6 return  $\max(nl, ng)$