

Olgu antud mingi *tähestik* Σ — lihtsalt mingi lõplik hulk.
Tema elemente nimetame *tähtedeks*.

Sõne on tähestiku elementide mingi (lõplik) järjend. Kõigi sõnede hulka üle tähestiku Σ tähistame Σ^* -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 ϵ -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

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
---	---	---	---	---

$$i = 16$$

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

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 kontrollile
„ $s = t[i \dots i + m - 1]$?” 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 Σ 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:

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

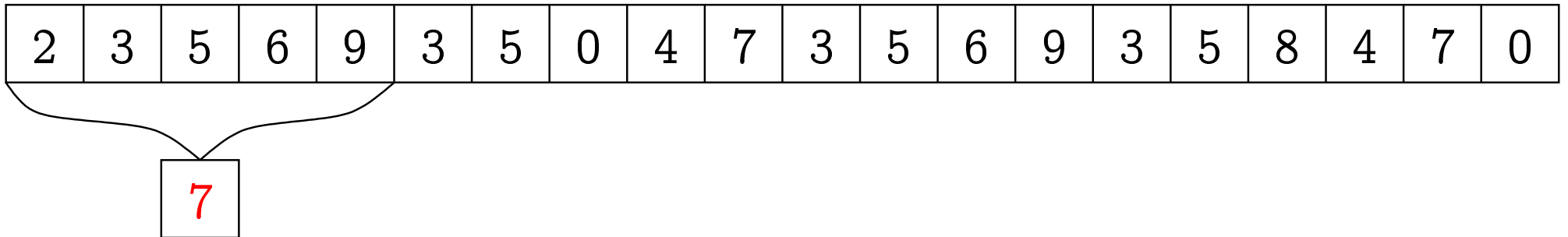
(kõik arvutused ikka mod q)

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  $h$ 
```

$$i = 1$$

$$J = \emptyset$$

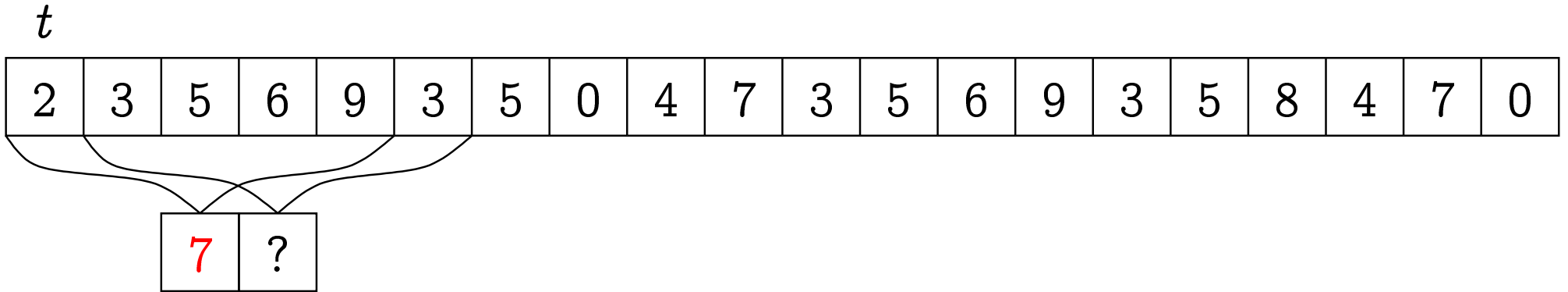
 t  s

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	?
---	---

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

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

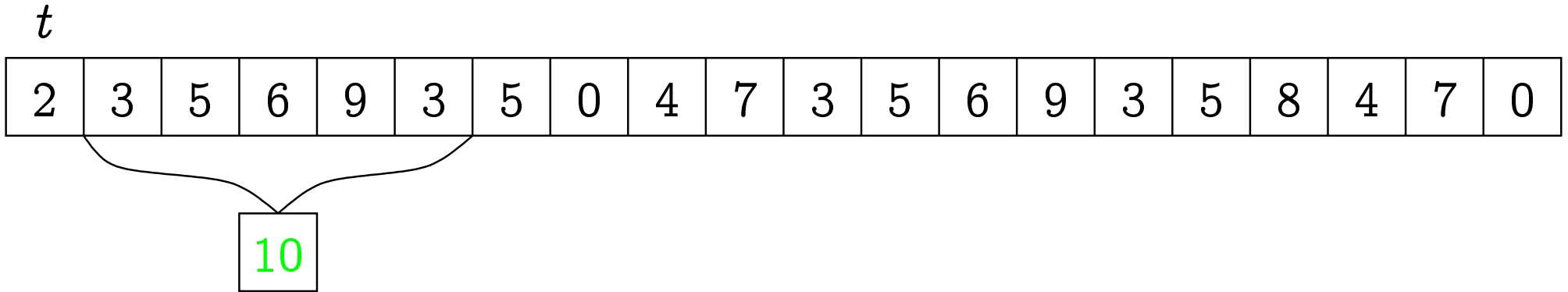
s

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

$$\pmod{17} = 10$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \emptyset$$



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

$$10000 \bmod 17 = 4$$

s

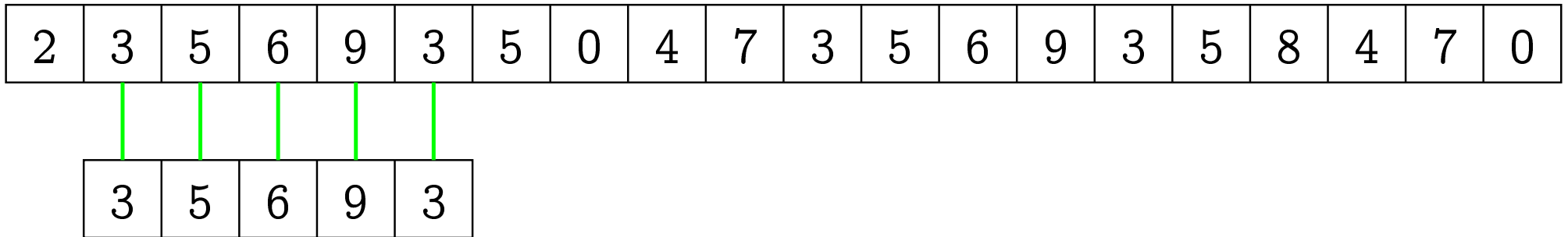
3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$

$$i = 2$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t



s



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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

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

$$i = 3$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t

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

10	?
----	---

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

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

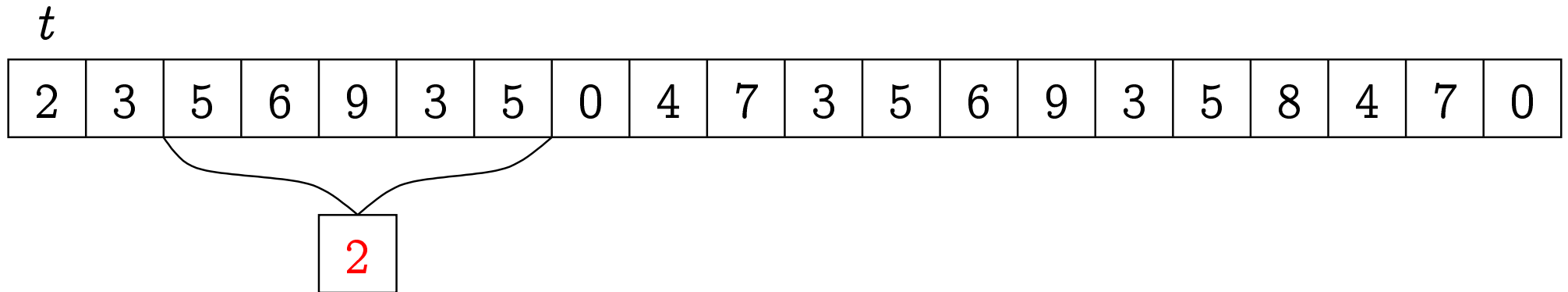
s

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

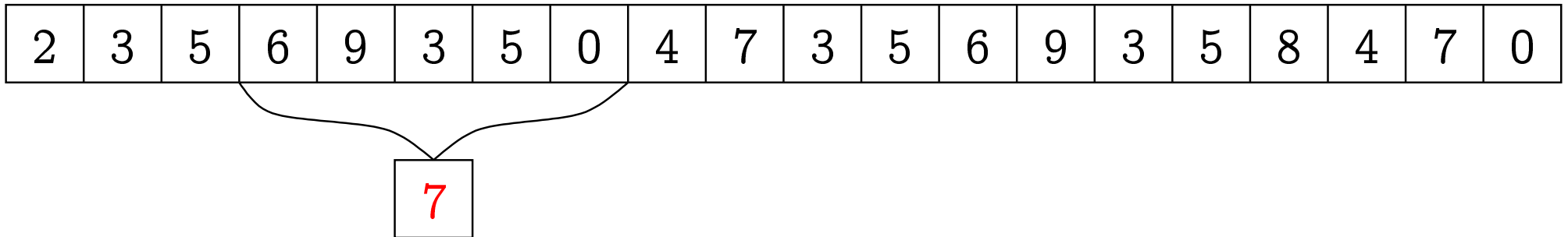
3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$

$$i = 4$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t



s

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

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

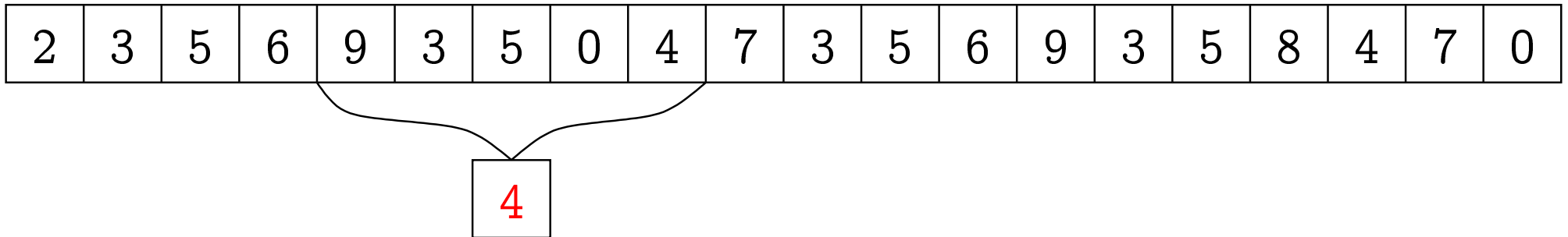
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

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

$$i = 5$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t

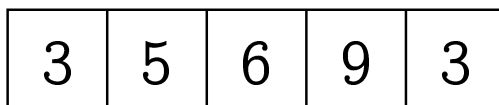


$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

s



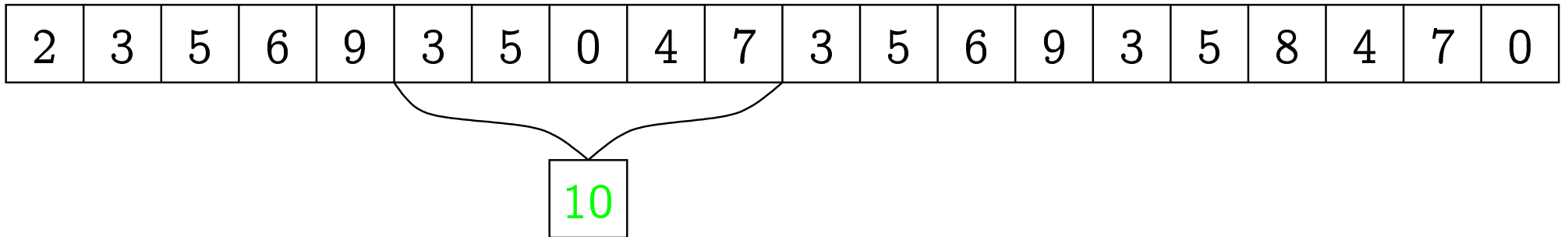
$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

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

$$i = 6$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

s

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

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

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

$$i = 6$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

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
---	---	---	---	---

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

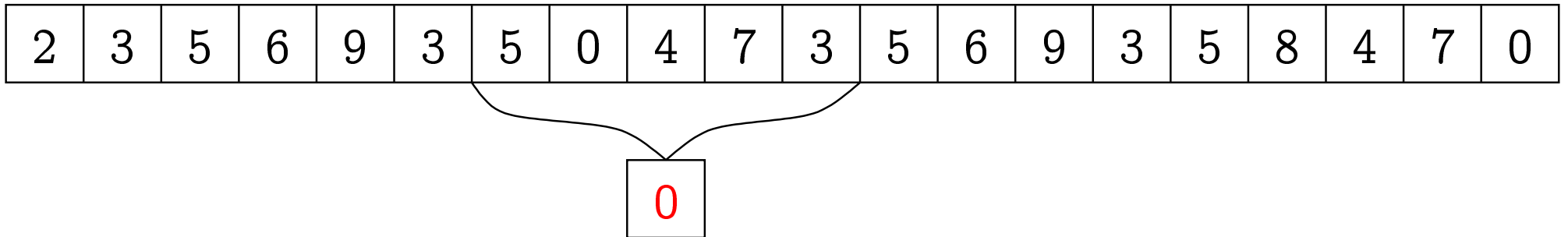
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

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

$$i = 7$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

t



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

s

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

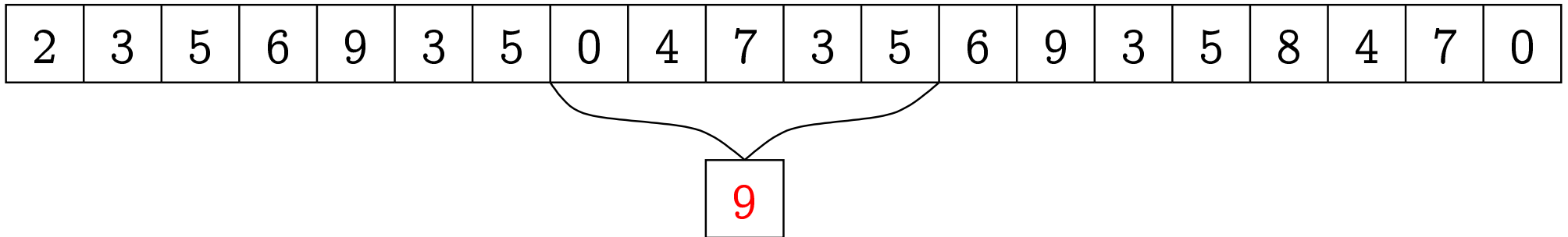
$$\text{mod } 17 = 10$$

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

$$i = 8$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

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
---	---	---	---	---

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

s

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

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

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

$$i = 11$$

$$J = \{2\}$$

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
---	---	---	---	---

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

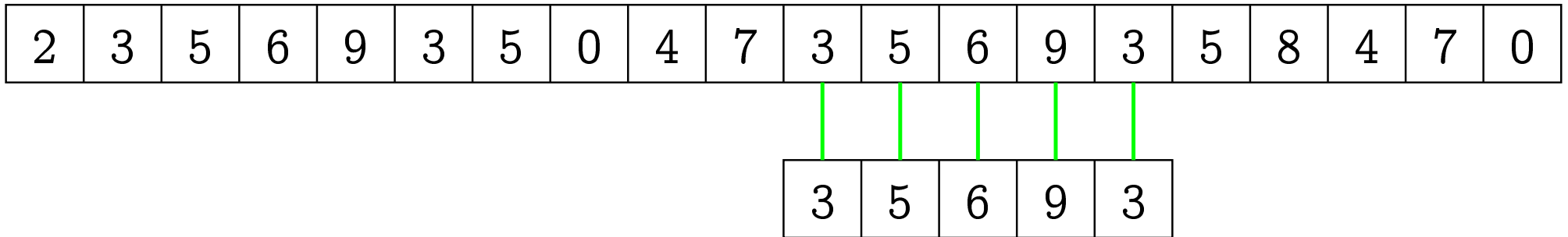
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

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

$$i = 11$$

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

t



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

s

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

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

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

$$i = 12$$

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

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

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

16

s

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

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

$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

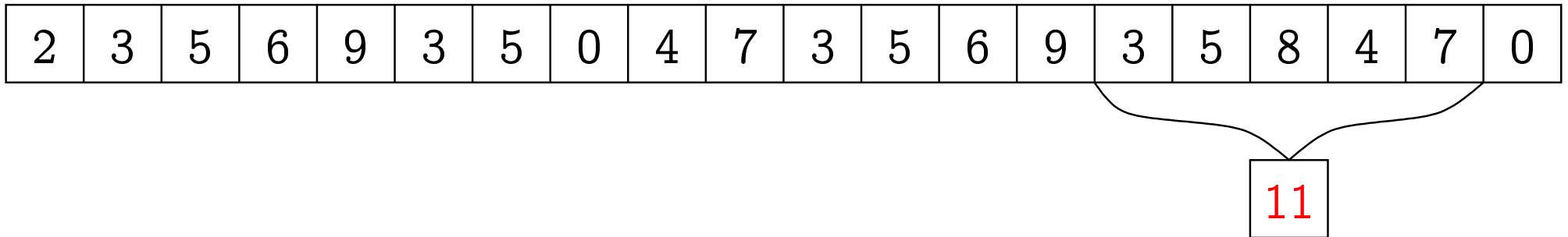
$$d^{m-1} = 10000$$

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

$$i = 15$$

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

t



$$d = 10$$

$$m = 5$$

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

$$10000 \bmod 17 = 4$$

s

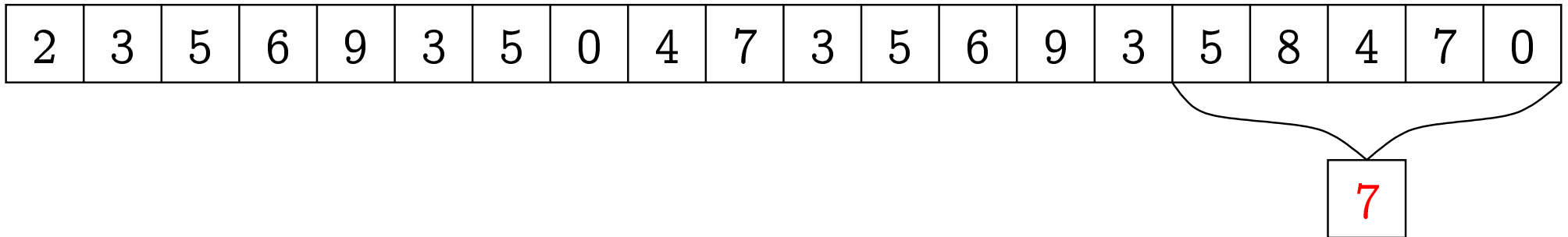
3	5	6	9	3
---	---	---	---	---

$$\bmod 17 = 10$$

$$i = 16$$

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

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

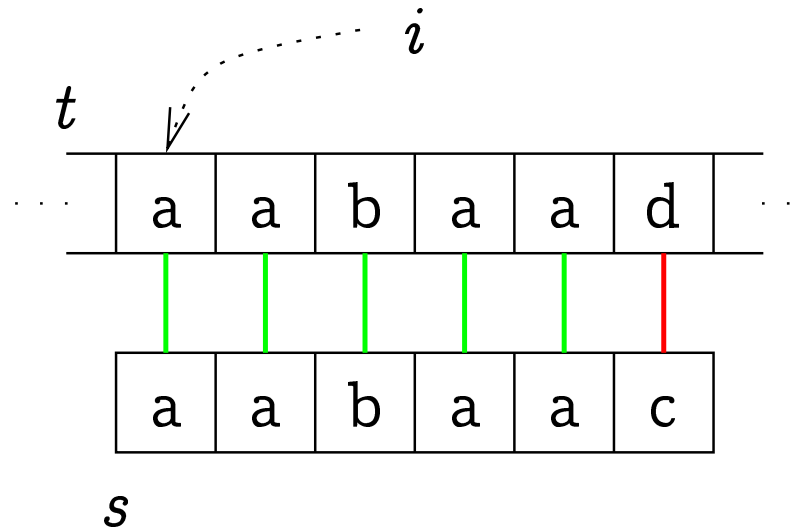
Sõltuvalt s -st võib järeldada, et mõningates järgmistes positsioonides ($i + 1$, $i + 2$, jne.) pole mõtet s -i t -s otsida — niikuinii ei ole.

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

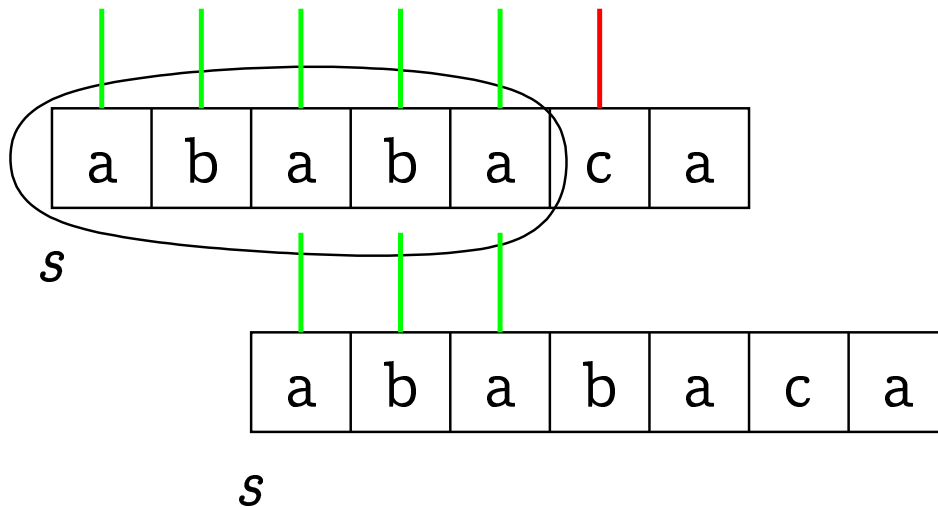
Selleks, et s võiks t -s esineda positsioonis $i + 2$, on tarvilik $s[1] = s[3]$, $s[2] = s[4], \dots, s[j - 3] = s[j - 1]$.

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 $(j + 1)$ -ndas positsioonis, siis vaatame sõnet $s[1 \dots j]$.

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

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

Olgu π_1, \dots, π_m massiiv („prefiksfunksioon“), nii et iga i jaoks on

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

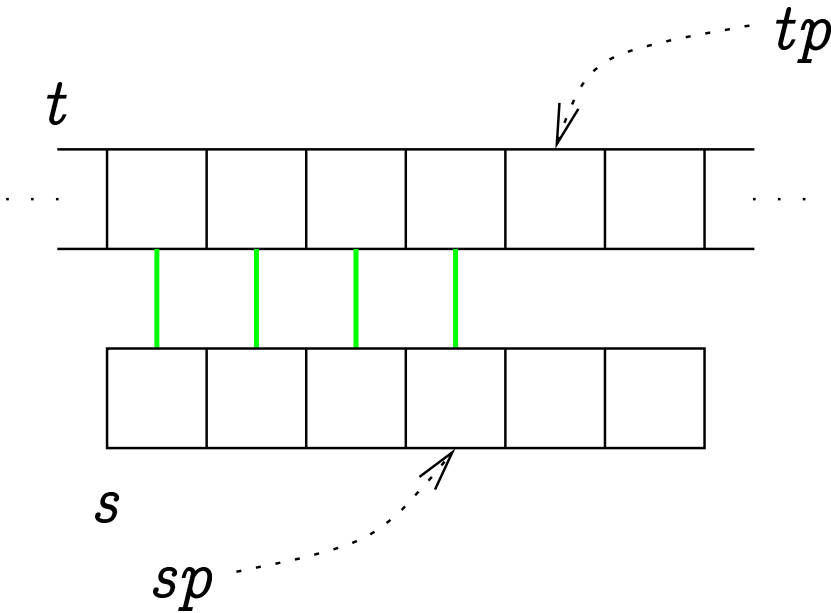
Näiteks kui $s = \text{„aabcaabca“}$, siis π on:

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
π_i	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	5

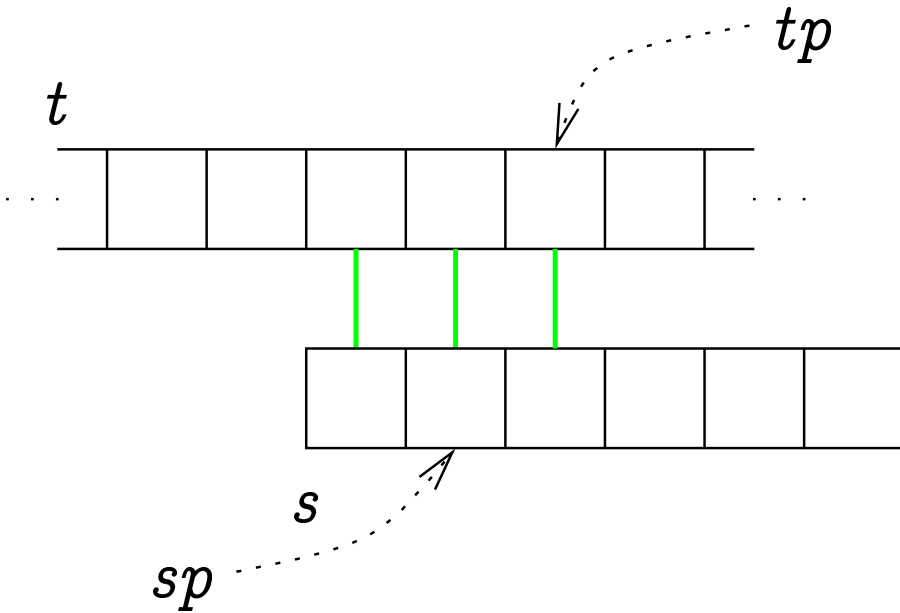
Alamsõne esinemisi saab siis otsida järgnevalt: (**Knuth-Morris-Pratti** (KMP) algoritm)

```
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  $J$ 
```

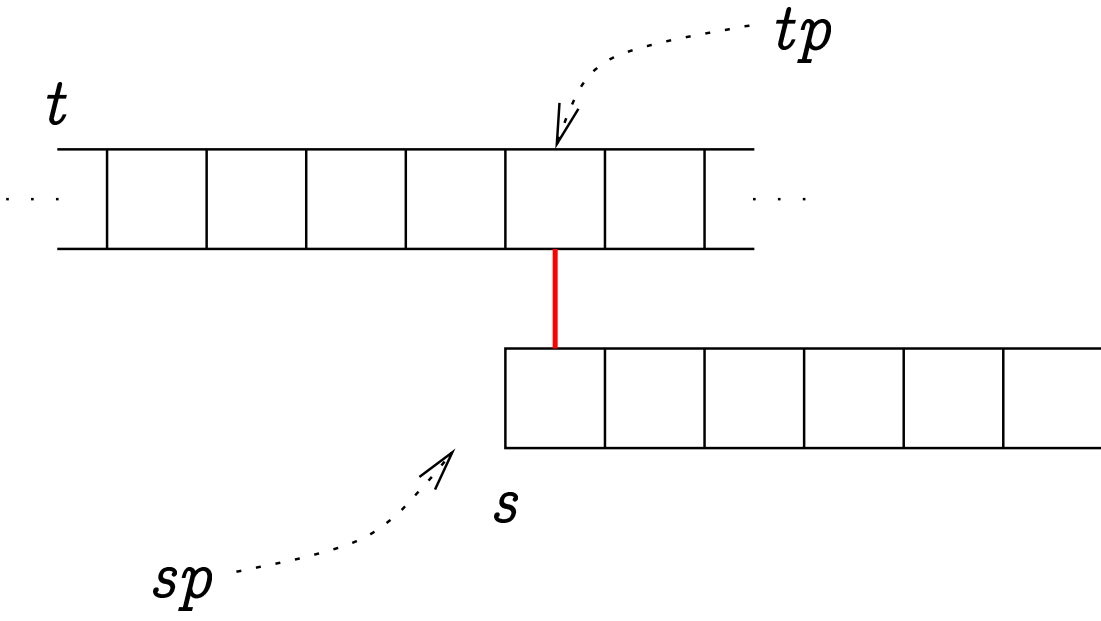
Peale 4. rida:



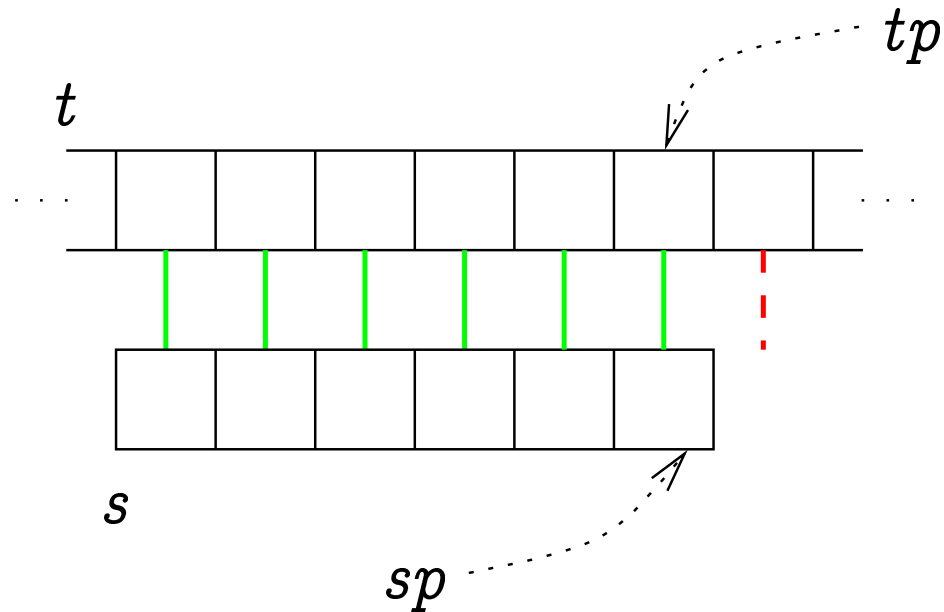
Peale 5. rida: kas



$v\tilde{o}i$



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 ≤ 1 ühiku tõelist aega. Kuna sp väärtus neis ridades ei suurene, siis võtavad nad ka ≤ 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 ≤ 1 ühiku tõelist aega. Kuna sp võib suureneda 1 võrra, siis võtab ta ≤ 2 ühikut amortiseeritud aega.

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

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

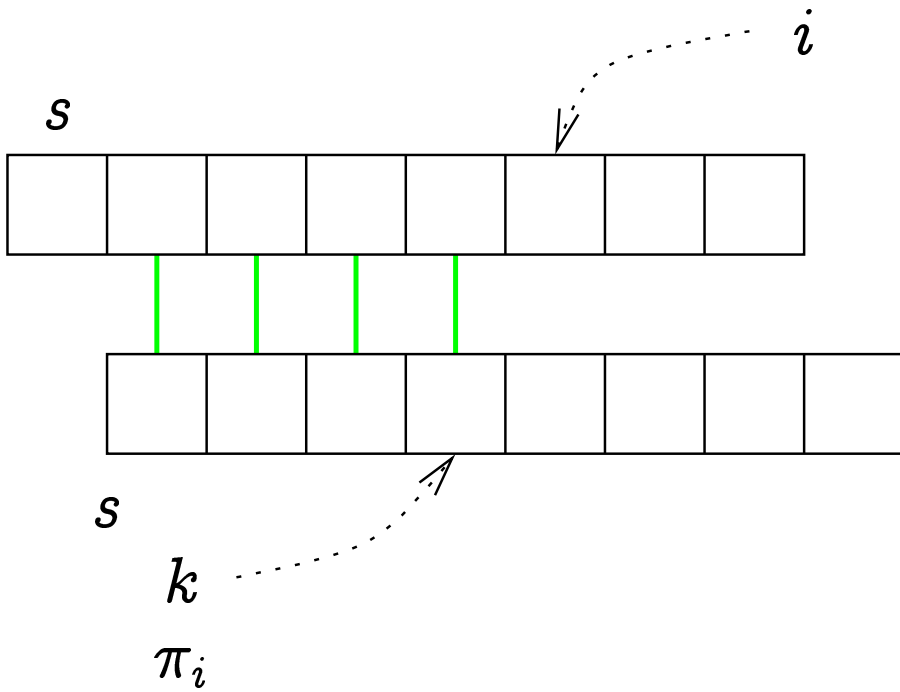
leia_pi(s) on sarnane otsimisalgoritmi endaga:

```
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  $\pi$ 
```

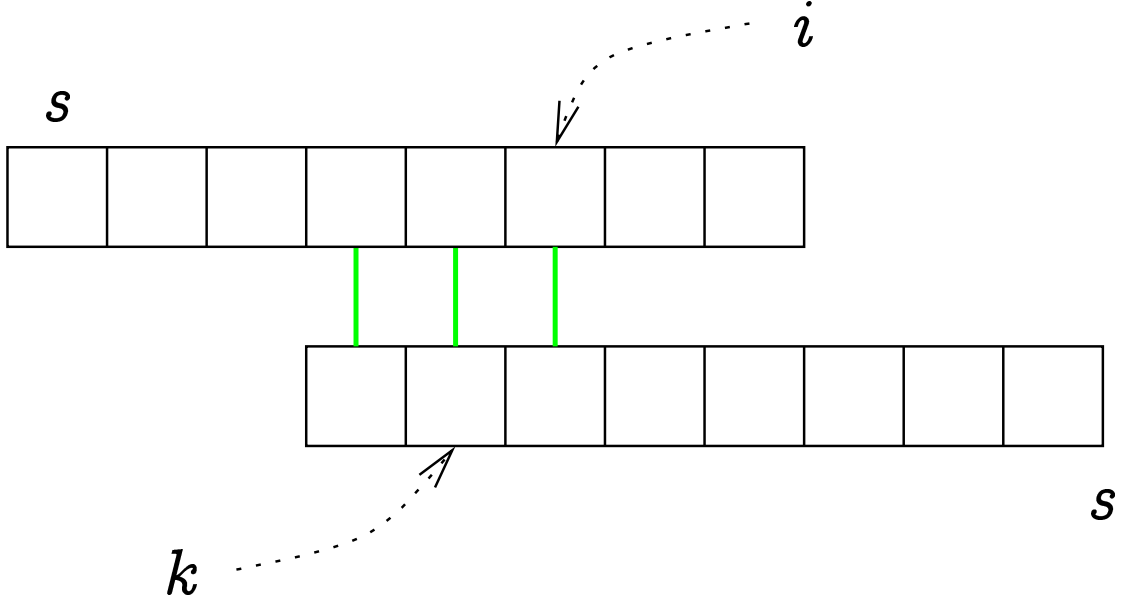
Taas saame näidata, et tsükli üks iteratsioon võtab $O(1)$ ühikut amortiseeritud aega. Potentsiaaliks on k väärtus.

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

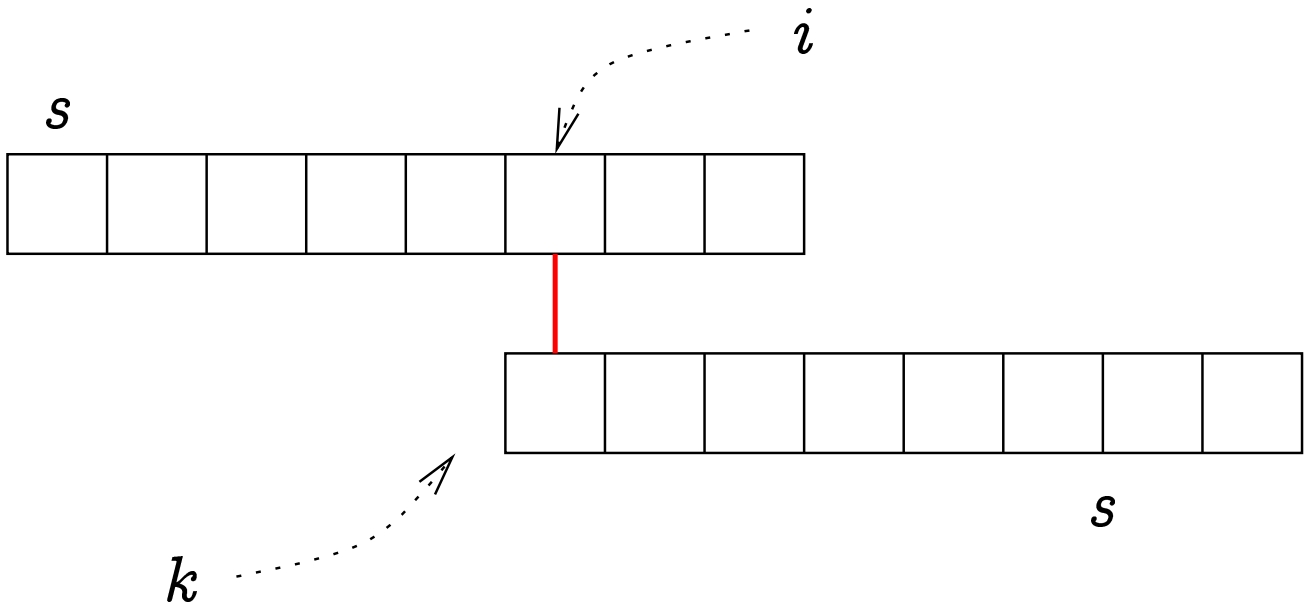
Peale 3. rida:



Peale 4. rida: kas



$v\ddot{o}i$



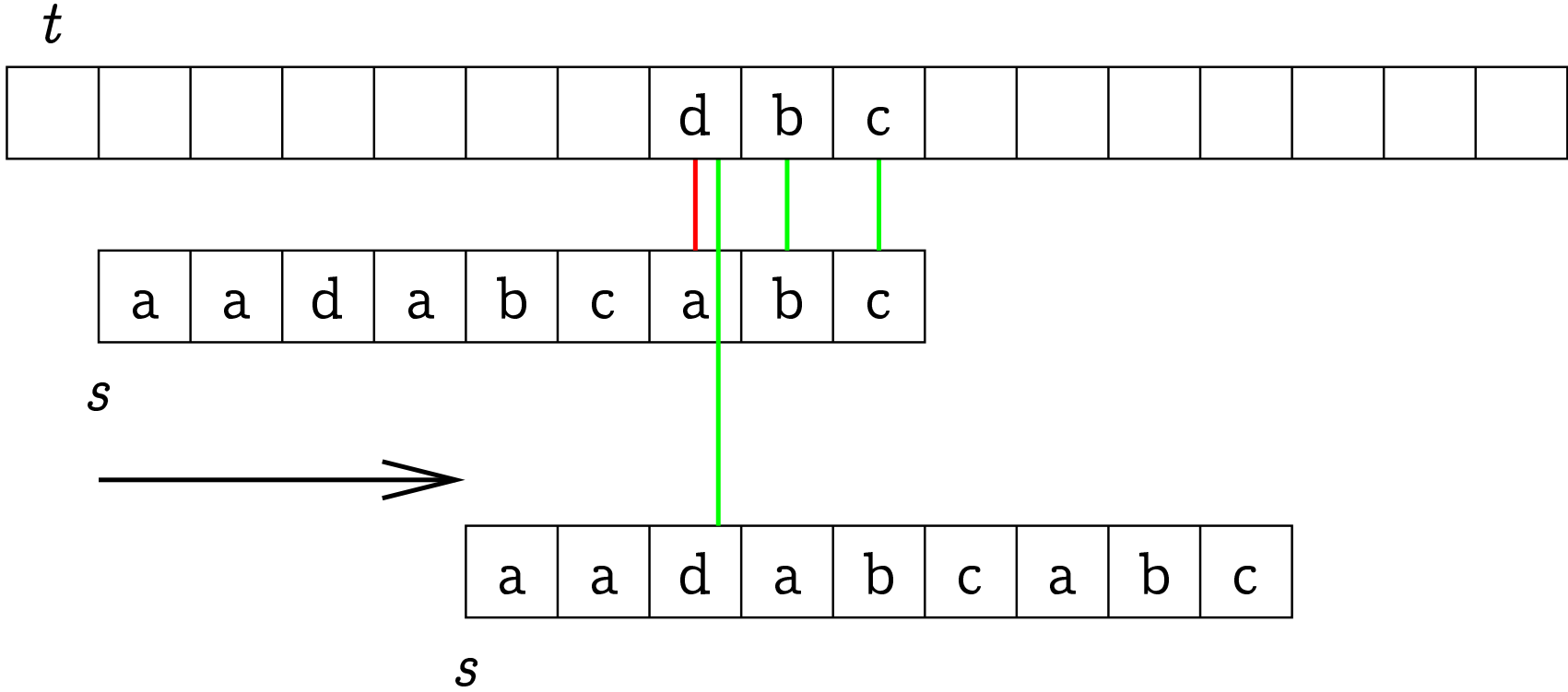
Boyer-Moore'i (BM) alamsõne otsimise algoritm töötab halvimal juhul ajas $O(m(n - m))$, aga pika s -i ja suure Σ korral võib praktikas kõige kiiremaks algoritmiks osutuda.

```
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  $J$ 
```

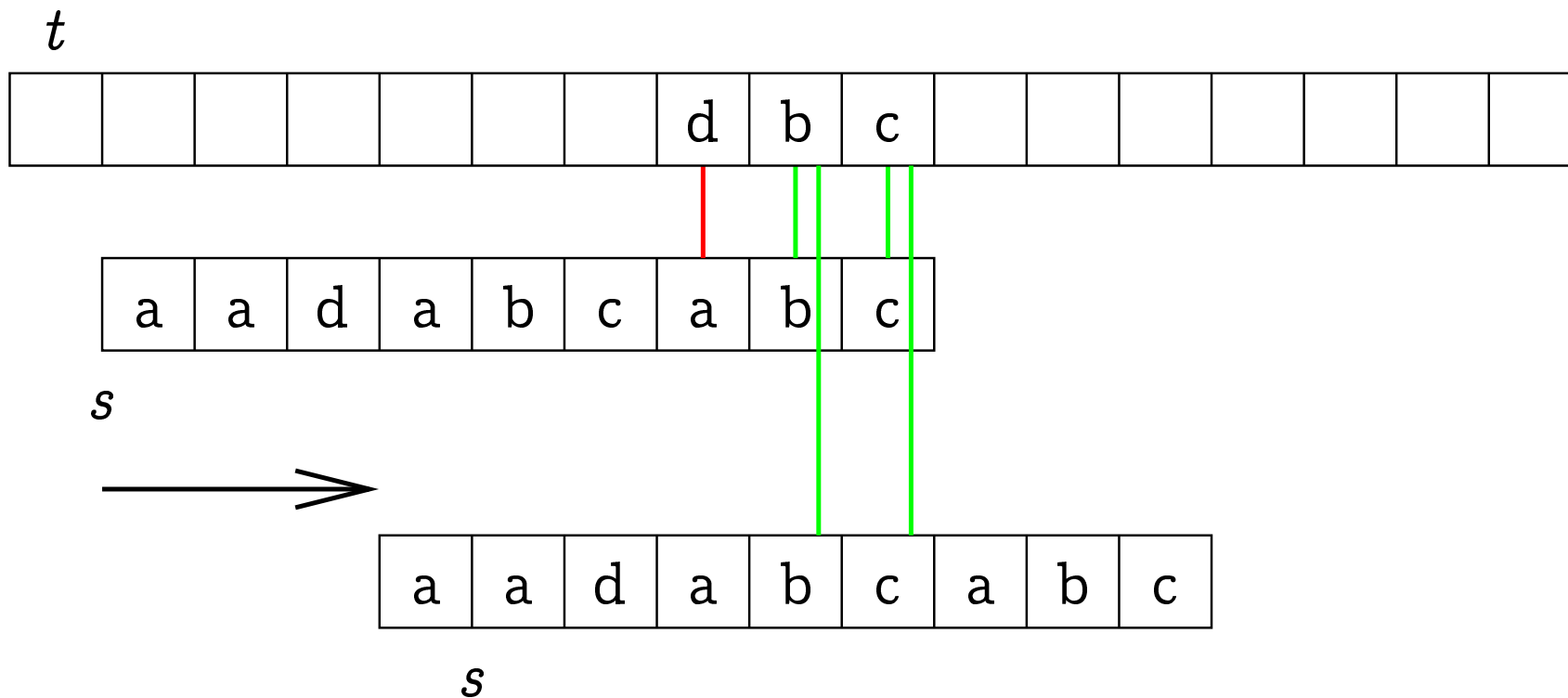
S.t. BM-algoritm käib sõne t lihtsalt vasakult paremale läbi ja uurib, kas seal esineb alamsõnena sõne s . Uurimine käib paremalt vasakule.

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:



sobiva sufiksi heuristika:



Neist kahest heuristikast võetakse parem.

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

Olgu λ massiiv, mis on indekseeritud Σ elementidega. Siis `leia_viimased_kohad(s, Σ)` 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 γ_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 $\gamma_j \leq m - j$);

γ_j on korrektselt defineeritud, sest 0 rahuldab alati neid kahte tingimust.

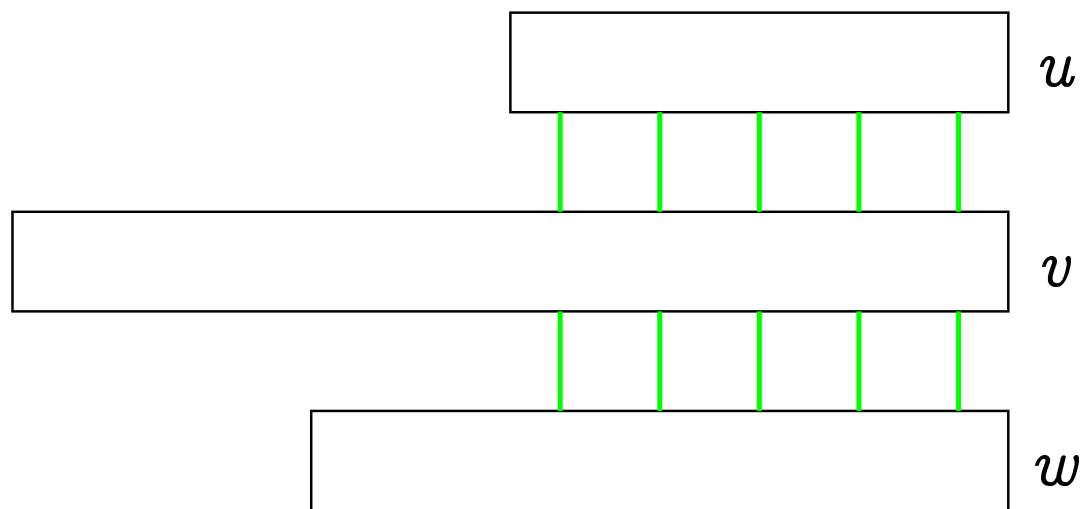
Tähistagu $u \sim v$, kus $u, v \in \Sigma^*$, seda, et $u \sqsupseteq v$ või $v \sqsupseteq u$.

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

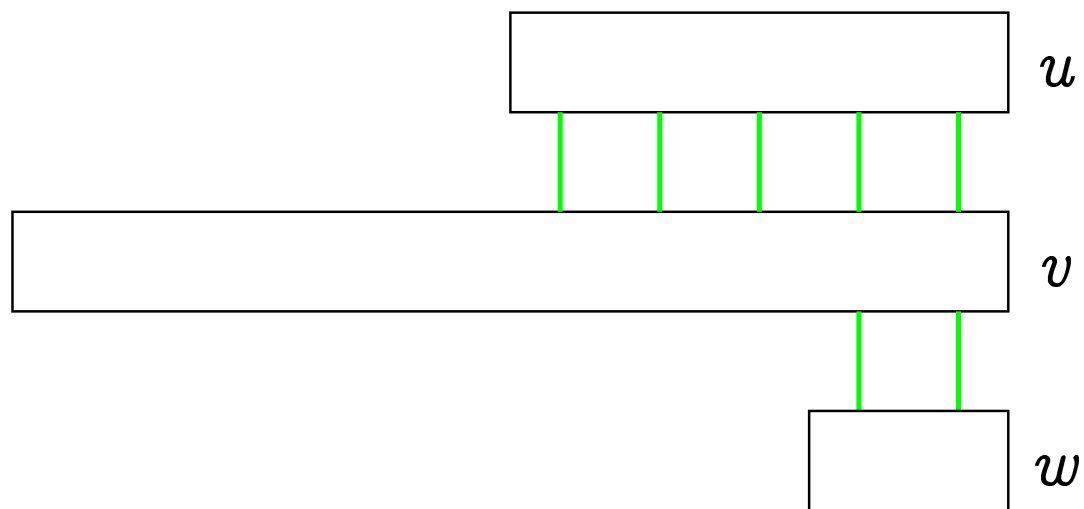
$$\gamma_j := \max\{k : 0 \leq k < m \text{ ja } s[1 \dots k] \sim s[j + 1 \dots m]\}$$

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

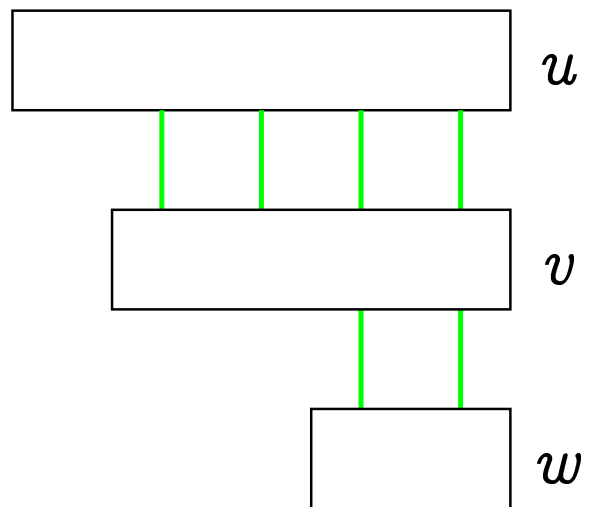
Kui $|u| < |v|$ ja $|u| \leq |w|$, siis



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 π_m hulka, mis esineb γ_j definitsioonis, ning järelikult

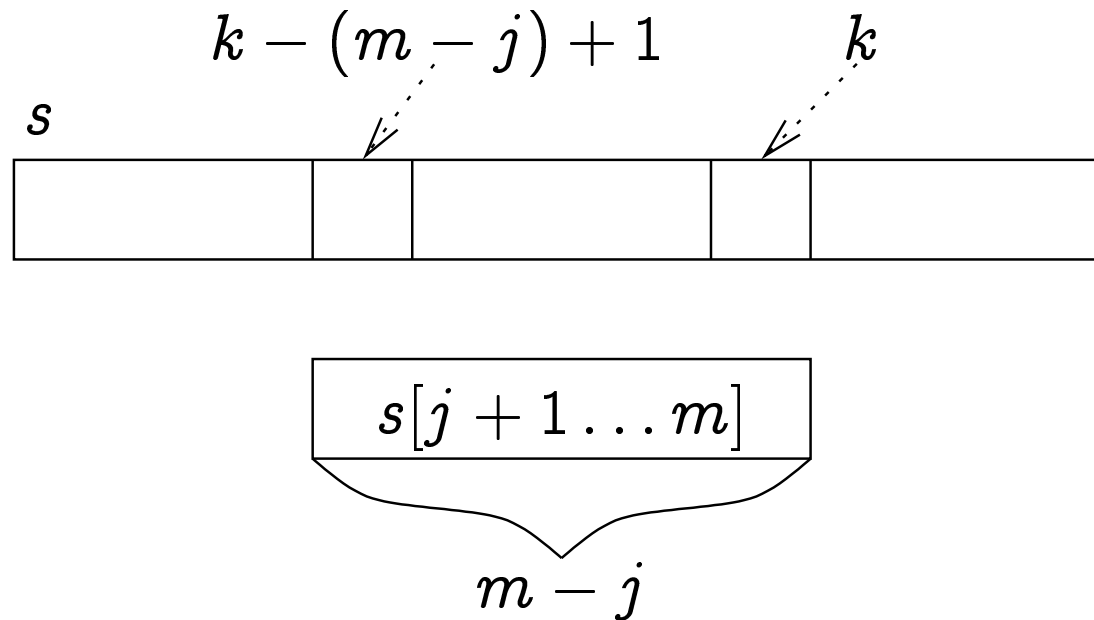
$$\gamma_j = \max\{k : \pi_m \leq k < m \text{ ja } s[1 \dots k] \sim s[j + 1 \dots m]\}$$

Kui $s[1 \dots k] \sqsupset s[j + 1 \dots m]$, siis $s[1 \dots k] \sqsupset s$ ja vastavalt π_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 π' s -i „sufiksfunktsioon“ (analoogiline prefiksfunktsioonile). S.t. iga $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ jaoks

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

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

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
π'_i	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	10

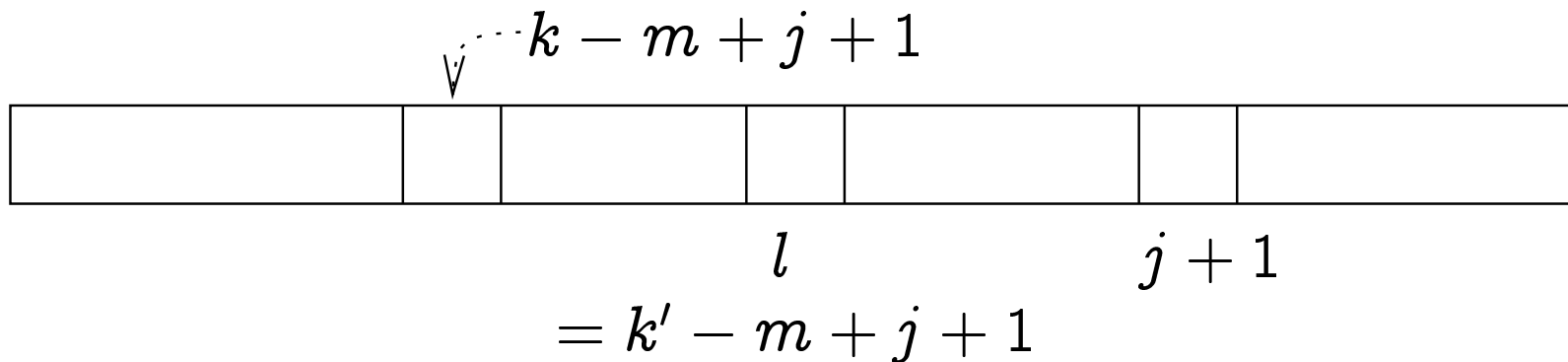
Kui \bar{s} on s „paremalt vasakule“ ja $\bar{\pi}$ on tema prefiksfunktsioon, siis kehtib $i + \bar{i} = m + 1 \Rightarrow \pi'_i + \bar{\pi}_{\bar{i}} = m + 1$. Seega $\pi'_i = m + 1 - \bar{\pi}_{m+1-i}$.

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

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.

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

Massiivi γ täitmine:

- Initsialiseeri: $\forall j : \gamma_j = \pi_m$.
- Iga $k - m + j + 1 \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ jaoks:
 - $j + 1 = \pi'_{k-m+j+1}$. π' on välja arvutatud. Leiame j -i.
 - Me teame suurusi $k - m + j + 1$, j , m . Leiame k .
 - $\gamma_j := \max(\gamma_j, k)$.

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** $\max(nl, ng)$