

### 1. Randomized Edge Cuts

We will randomly partition the vertex set of a graph  $G$  into two sets  $S$  and  $T$ . The algorithm is to flip a coin for each vertex and with probability  $1/2$ , put it in  $S$ ; otherwise put it in  $T$ .

- Show that the expected number of edges with one endpoint in  $S$  and the other endpoint in  $T$  is exactly half the edges in  $G$ .
- Now say the edges have weights. What can you say about the sum of the weights of the edges with one endpoint in  $S$  and the other endpoint in  $T$ ?

### 2. Skip Lists

A *skip list* is built in layers. The bottom layer is an ordinary sorted linked list. Each higher layer acts as an “express lane” for the lists below, where an element in layer  $i$  appears in layer  $i + 1$  with some fixed probability  $p$ .

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1
1-----4---6
1---3-4---6-----9
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10

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- What is the probability a node reaches height  $h$ .
- What is the probability any node is above  $c \log n$  (for some fixed value of  $c$ )? Compute the value explicitly when  $p = 1/2$  and  $c = 4$ .
- To search for an entry  $x$ , scan the top layer until you find the last entry  $y$  that is less than or equal to  $x$ . If  $y < x$ , drop down one layer and in this new layer (beginning at  $y$ ) find the last entry that is less than or equal to  $x$ . Repeat this process (dropping down a layer, then finding the last entry less than or equal to  $x$ ) until you either find  $x$  or reach the bottom layer and confirm that  $x$  is not in the skip list. What is the expected search time?
- Describe an efficient method for insertion. What is the expected insertion time?

### 3. Clock Solitaire

In a standard deck of 52 cards, put 4 face-down in each of the 12 ‘hour’ positions around a clock, and 4 face-down in a pile in the center. Turn up a card from the center, and look at the number on it. If it’s number  $x$ , place the card face-up next to the face-down pile for  $x$ , and turn up the next card in the face-down pile for  $x$  (that is, the face-down pile corresponding to hour  $x$ ). You win if, for each  $\text{Ace} \leq x \leq \text{Queen}$ , all four cards of value  $x$  are turned face-up before all four Kings (the center cards) are turned face-up.

What is the probability that you win a game of Clock Solitaire?