Balls & Bins

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Outline

Model

Balls & Bins

Model

We have m Balls and n Bins. We throw each ball in a bin uniformly at random.

What is the probability of following events:

1. Balls i and j are in the same bin.
2. Bin $\#i$ receives (a) 0 balls, (b) k balls, and (c) $\geq k$ balls.
3. All bins have $\leq \frac{c \ln n}{\ln \ln n}$ balls.

Applications: Birthday Paradox, Load Balancing, Perfect Hashing

Collisions

Probability of Balls i and j in the same bin

Number of Balls = m
Number of Bins = n.

$Pr[\text{Balls } i \text{ and } j \text{ in same bin}] = \frac{1}{n}$.

Expected number of collisions

Number of Balls = m
Number of Bins = n.

Define r.v. X_{ij} ($1 \leq i \leq m-1$, $i+1 \leq j \leq m$) as follows:

$$X_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if balls } i \text{ and } j \text{ are in same bin} \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$Pr(X_{ij} = 1) = \frac{1}{n}$ and $E[X_{ij}] = \frac{1}{n}$

Define $X = \sum_{i,j} X_{ij}$ = Total # of collisions

$E[X] = E[\sum_{i,j} X_{ij}]$

By Linearity of Expectation: $E[\sum_{i,j} X_{ij}] = \sum_{i,j} E[X_{ij}]$

Thus $E[X] = \frac{1}{n}\binom{m}{2}$

Birthday Paradox

Number of Balls = m = Number of Students
Number of Bins = n = Number of days in a Year.

For two students to have same Birthday:
What value of m will result in $E[X] = \frac{1}{n}\binom{m}{2} \geq 1$

For $m \geq 28$, $E[X] = \frac{1}{365}\frac{m(m-1)}{2} \geq 1$

Birthday Paradox Contd.

What is minimum value of m so that the probability that two students share the same birthday is $\geq \frac{1}{2}$?

Probability that all m students have distinct birthday's is given by:
$(1-\frac{1}{n})(1-\frac{2}{n})(1-\frac{3}{n})\ldots(1-\frac{m-1}{n})$

Let us use the inequality $1-x \leq e^{-x}$.

We want:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\frac{1}{n}}e^{-\frac{2}{n}}e^{-\frac{3}{n}}\ldots e^{-\frac{m-1}{n}} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \\ e^{-\frac{m(m-1)}{2n}} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Now using $n = 365$, we have $e^{-\frac{m(m-1)}{2*365}} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ or $m \geq 23$.

Size of Bins

Number of Balls in Bin i

Number of Balls = m; Number of Bins = n.

Problem I

What is the probability that Bin i receives no balls?

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m \leq e^{-\frac{m}{n}}$$

If $n = m$, $(1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \leq e^{-1} = 0.37$.

Problem II

What is the probability that Bin i receives exactly k balls?

$$\binom{m}{k} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{m-k}$$

Number of Balls in Bin i contd.

Number of Balls = m; Number of Bins = n.

Problem III

What is the probability that Bin i receives $\geq k$ balls?

$$\leq \binom{m}{k}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k$$

If $n = m$ and using Stirling's approximation ($\binom{n}{k} \leq \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k$), we have $\binom{n}{k}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k \leq \left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k$

Expected Number of Balls in a Bin

Number of Balls = m; Number of Bins = n.

Problem IV

What is Expected # of Balls in a Bin?

$$= \frac{m}{n}$$

Define a r.v. B_{ij} such that

$$B_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if balls } i \text{ is in Bin } j \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Result follows from $Pr(B_{ij} = 1) = \frac{1}{n}$ and $E[B_{ij}] = \frac{1}{n}$.

Expected Number Empty Bins

Number of Balls = m; Number of Bins = n.

Problem V

What is Expected # of Empty Bins?

Define a r.v. X_i such that

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Bin } i \text{ is empty} \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

From Problem I, $Pr(X_i = 1) \leq e^{-\frac{m}{n}}$ and $E[X_i] \leq e^{-\frac{m}{n}}$

Thus, $E[\text{\# of Empty Bins}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[X_i] \leq ne^{-\frac{m}{n}}$

When $n = m$, $E[\text{\# of Empty Bins}] \leq \frac{n}{e}$

Max # Balls in Bins

Number of Balls = Number of Bins = n.

Max # of Balls in Bins

With probability $\geq 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ all bins receive fewer than $3\frac{\ln n}{\ln \ln n}$ balls.

Pr(Bin i has more that k balls) $\leq \left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k$

Substitute $k = 3\frac{\ln n}{\ln \ln n}$ and show that

Pr(Bin i has more that k balls) $\leq \frac{1}{n^2}$

Thus by Union Bound,

Pr(Any bin has more that k balls) $\leq \frac{1}{n}$

Max # Balls in Bins Contd.

Claim

For $k = 3\frac{\ln n}{\ln\ln n}$, $\left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$

Proof.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k &= \left[e\frac{\ln\ln n}{3\ln n}\right]^{\frac{3\ln n}{\ln\ln n}} \\
&= \left[e^1 e^{\ln\frac{\ln\ln n}{3\ln n}}\right]^{\frac{3\ln n}{\ln\ln n}} \\
&= e^{\frac{3\ln n}{\ln\ln n}[1+\ln\ln\ln n-\ln(3\ln n)]} \\
&= e^{\frac{3\ln n}{\ln\ln n}[1+\ln\ln\ln n-\ln 3-\ln\ln n]} \\
&\leq e^{\frac{3\ln n}{\ln\ln n}[\ln\ln\ln n-\ln\ln n]} \\
&= e^{\left[-3\ln n+\frac{3\ln n\ln\ln\ln n}{\ln\ln n}\right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

For large values of n, $-3\ln n + \frac{3\ln n\ln\ln\ln n}{\ln\ln n} \leq -2\ln n$.
Thus, $\left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k \leq e^{-2\ln n} = \frac{1}{n^2}$ □

References

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4. My Notes on Algorithm Design.