

A Self-Adjusting Search Tree By Jorge Stolfi (1987)

Dynamically Optimal Self-Adjusting Single-Source Tree Networks

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Joint work with Kaushik Mondal and Stefan Schmid





Model (self-adjusting list)

• Dynamic list update [ST85]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

- Sequnnce σ
- Unit operation: swap
- Move-To-Front (MTF)
- Most-Recently-Used (MRU) property
- Working-Set property
- MTF is dynamicly optimal !

$$cost(ALG(\sigma))$$

= $\sum_{t=1}^{m} cost(ALG(\sigma^{(t)}))$
= $\sum_{t=1}^{m} acc - cost^{(t)} + adj - cost^{(t)}$

Let see an example List-update

Model (self-adjusting complete tree)



Lower bound: MRU Tree

• Working set bound: $cost(ALG(\sigma)) \ge WS(\sigma) = \sum log(\sigma^{(t)})$. rank

m

- MRU tree is dynamicly optimal
- Proof by potential function



Let see an example MRU tree

Alternative 1: MRU Tree via MAX-PUSH

• MAX-PUSH is too expensive



Alternative 2: RANDOM-PUSH

• Random walk to level k + MTF



Let see an example RANDOM-PUSH

Alternative 2: RANDOM-PUSH

• Theorem: The RANDOM PUSH algorithm is dynamically optimal on expectation.



Alternative 3: MOVE-HALF

- Swap with the maximum rank in level $\left|\frac{k}{2}\right|$
- Does not maintain the MRU property!



Let see an example MOVE-HALF

Alternative 3: MOVE-HALF

- MOVE-HALF is access-optimal (similar cost to MRU)!
- MOVE-HALF is dynamic optimal (since adjustment cost is O(k))



Related Work

- Linked List
- Binary Search Trees (e.g., Splay trees)
- Unordered Trees
- Skip Lists and B-Trees
- Self-Adjusting Networks



Future Work

- Self-Adjusting ego-trees as building block for self-adjusting netwroks
- More powerfull adversary
- Routing
- Switch based models (e.g., the ToR-matching-ToR model)

Thank you!

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