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## Online and Approximation Algorithms

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*Due May 20, 2016 before 10:00*

### Exercise 1 (Linear List Compression - 8 points)

Consider the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{b, n, o\}$  and the string  $S = \text{'boonobo'}$  obtained from  $\Sigma$ .

- Show the encoding procedure of  $S$  by using Linear List compression and the Move-To-Front algorithm, assuming that the initial list is  $\{b, n, o\}$ .
- Give the binary encoding of the integer list found in (a), using a variable-length prefix code.
- Show the decoding procedure of the string  $S$ .

### Exercise 2 (Burrows-Wheeler Transformation - 12 points)

Consider the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{b, n, o\}$  and the string  $S = \text{'boonobo'}$  obtained from  $\Sigma$ . Show all the steps of both directions of the Burrows-Wheeler transformation using linear space.

### Exercise 3 (Linear List Compression with Limited List Length - 10 points)

Consider the alphabet  $\Sigma$  with  $n$  symbols. Recall that a compression with a linear list requires maintaining a linear list of all the symbols in  $\Sigma$ . In order to use less space, we shorten the length of the list to  $n^{1/k}$ , where  $k$  is a positive integer.

- Extend the compression scheme presented in class to the new setting.  
*Hint: Assume that we have at our disposal a fixed-length encoding of all the symbols in  $\Sigma$  which can be used in the case where a symbol is not in the list.*
- Show that the encoding length increases by a factor of at most  $O(k)$  due to the decrease of the list's length.

### Exercise 4 (Huffman-code - 10 points)

- Encode the string 'rhabarber' using the Huffman-code. Include the resulting tree as well as the encoding table.
- Decode the encoded string from (a). Include intermediate steps.