Heap Sort Notes David Casperson

The Ideas Summary The End

Heap Sort Notes

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Outline

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1 The Ideas

- The Notion of a Heap
- Implementing a Heap in an array

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- Forming the Heap
- Rebuilding the Heap

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- Report Card

The Notion of a Heap

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The Ideas

The Notion of a Heap

Implementing a Heap in an array Forming the Heap Rebuilding the Heap

Summary

The End

A heap is a binary tree

- where the left and right subtrees are heaps, and
- the root of the tree is larger than everything below it.

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The Notion of a Heap Array Based Heaps

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The Ideas

The Notion of a Heap

Implementing a Heap in an array

Forming the Heap Rebuilding the Heap

Summary

The End

• often implement heaps using trees and pointers

can use arrays when the shape doesn't change often

for 0-indexed arrays:

• we store the left subnode of node i in node 2i + 1

• we store the right subnode of node i in node 2i + 2

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The Notion of a Heap Array Based Heaps

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The Notion of a Heap

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Summary

The End

• often implement heaps using trees and pointers

can use arrays when the shape doesn't change often

for 0-indexed arrays:

• we store the left subnode of node i in node 2i + 1

• we store the right subnode of node *i* in node 2i + 2

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• the parent of node *i* is in node (i-1)/2.





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in an array Forming the Heap

Rebuilding the Heap

Summary

The End

- Building a heap from the bottom up costs $\Theta(n)$ -time.
- Building a heap from the bottom up costs $\Theta(1)$ -space.

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Building a heap is **not** stable.

Unbuilding the Heap Making a hole



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Unbuilding the Heap Moving the Hole Down



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Unbuilding the Heap Moving the Hole Down



Unbuilding the Heap Moving the Hole Down



Unbuilding the Heap Moving an Element Up



Unbuilding the Heap Moving an Element Up



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Unbuilding the Heap Moving an Element Up



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Unbuilding the Heap The second element



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Unbuilding the Heap The second element



Unbuilding the Heap The second element



Unbuilding the Heap The second element



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Unbuilding the Heap The second element



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Unbuilding the Heap Summary

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The Ideas

The Notion of a Heap Implementing a Heap in an array Forming the Heap Rebuilding the Heap

Summary

The End

- It is faster to move a hole down, then an element up.
- Moving a hole down costs $\Theta(\log n)$ -time.
- Moving a element up costs worst-case $\Theta(\log n)$ -time.
- Moving a element up costs average-case $\Theta(1)$ -time?

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- Unbuilding the whole heap costs $\Theta(\log(n!))$ -time.
- Unbuilding the whole heap costs $\Theta(1)$ -space.
- Unbuilding the heap is not stable.

Heap Sort Summary New Ideas

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New Ideas

Heap Sort:

uses a heap

- represents a binary tree in an array
- has worst-case running time of $\Theta(n \log n)$

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has constant extra space usage.

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 $T_{worst}(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

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• $T_{worst}(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

■ *T*_{ave}(*n*) = Θ(*n* log *n*) almost all the time

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• $T_{worst}(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

■ T_{ave}(n) = Θ(n log n) almost all the time

 \blacksquare O(1) extra storage for recursion

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Summary New Ideas Report Card • $T_{worst}(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

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not stable.

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