

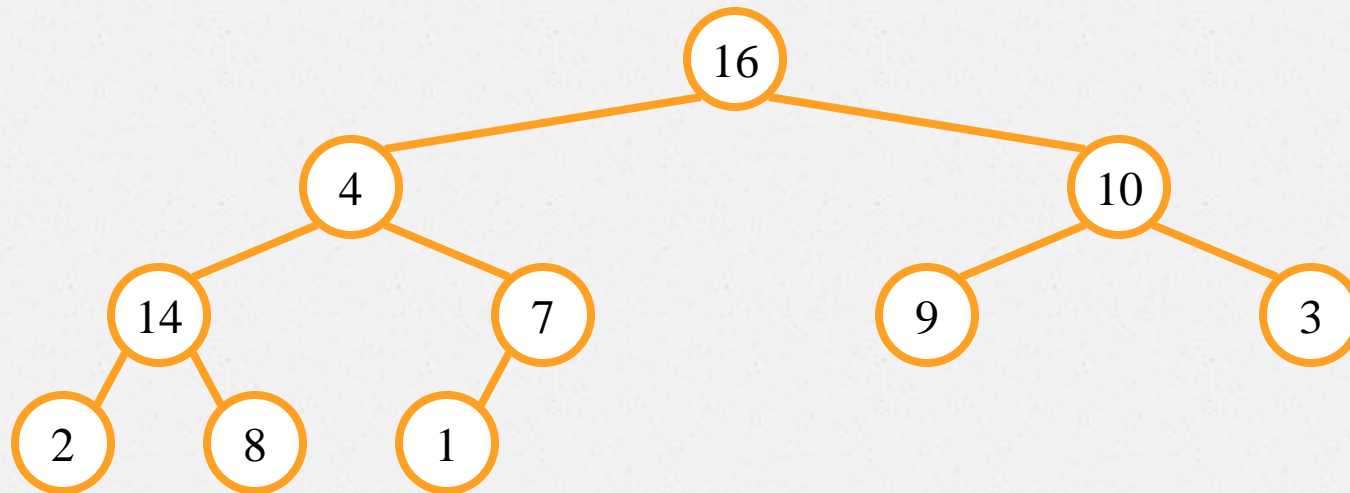
Heapsort

Leitura: Cormen – Capítulo 6

Heaps

- Uma estrutura de dados heap (binária) é um vetor de objetos que pode ser vista como uma árvore binária “aproximadamente” completa.
- A árvore é completamente preenchida em todos os níveis, exceto possivelmente pelo nível mais baixo que é preenchido a partir da esquerda até um certo ponto da estrutura.

Heaps



A =

16	4	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1
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Heaps

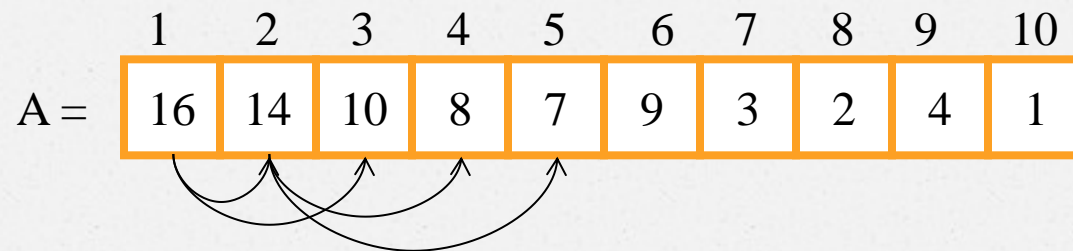
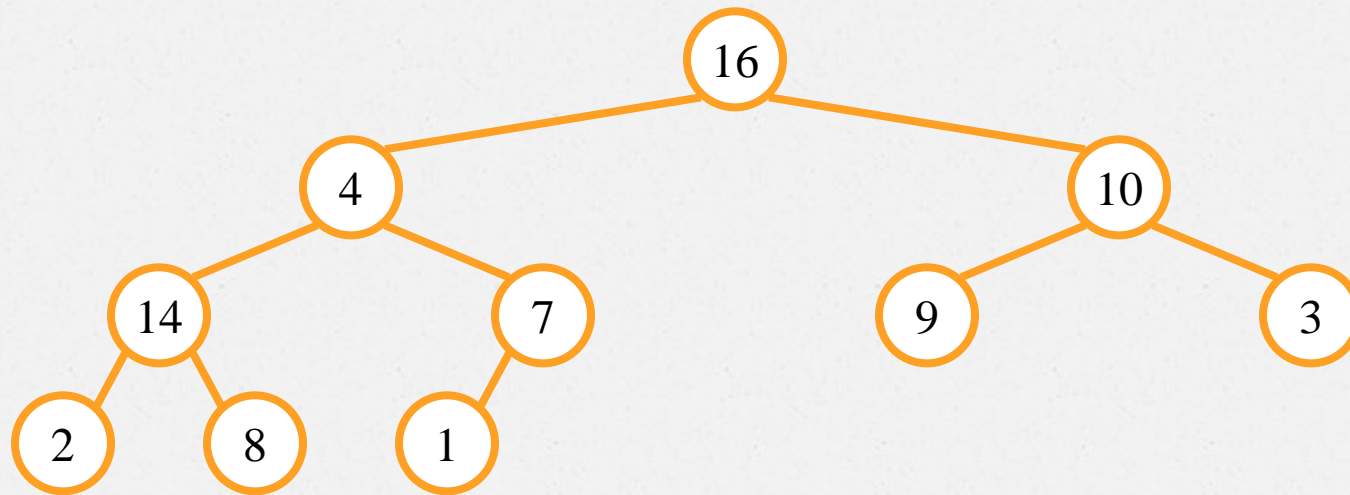
- Podemos representar uma heap como vetor, calculando os índices que ligam nós pais e filhos esquerdo e direito:

```
Parent(i)  
1.return  $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$ 
```

```
Left(i)  
1.return  $2i$ 
```

```
Right(i)  
1.return  $2i+1$ 
```


Heaps



Propriedades da Heap

- **Max-heap** : $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \geq A[i]$
- **Min-heap** : $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \leq A[i]$
- A altura de um nó na árvore é dada pelo número de arestas no caminho mais longo do nó atual até um nó folha.
- A altura da árvore é dada pela altura do nó raiz.
- A altura de uma heap de n elementos, baseada em uma árvore binária completa, será $\Theta(\lg n)$.

Rotinas para heap

- Max-Heapify
- Build-Max-Heap
- Heapsort
- Max-Heap-Insert
- Heap-Extract-Max
- Heap-Increase-Key
- Heap-Maximum

Max-Heapify(A, i)

➤ Essa rotina assegura a propriedade max-heap.

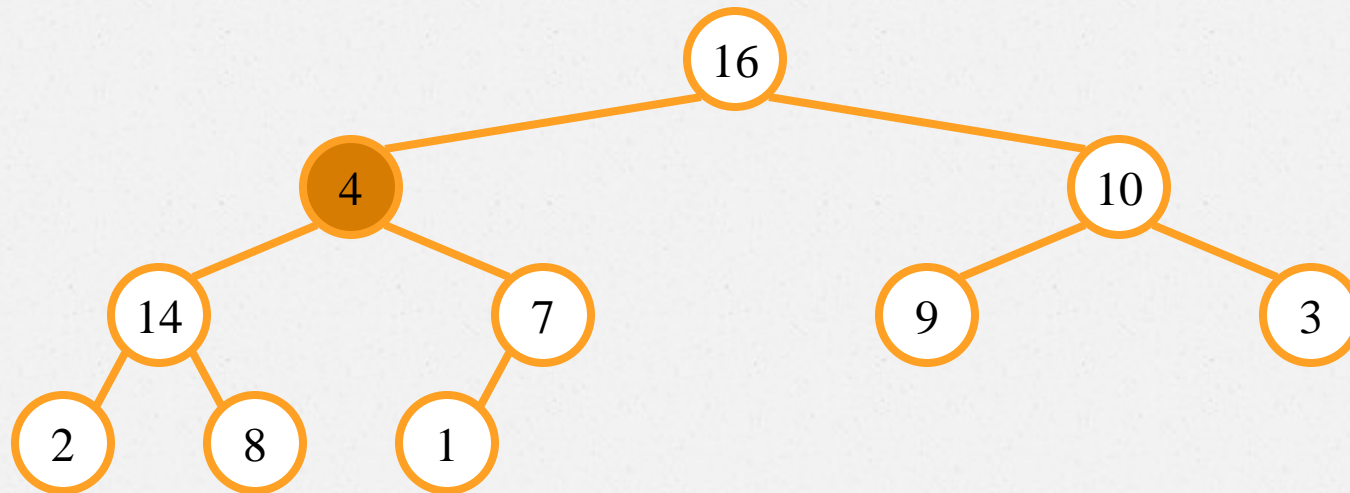
Max-Heapify(A, i)

```
1  $l = \text{Left}(i)$ 
2  $r = \text{Right}(i)$ 
3 if  $l \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[l] > A[i]$ 
4      $\text{largest} = l$ 
5 else  $\text{largest} = i$ 
6 if  $r \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$ 
7      $\text{largest} = r$ 
8 if  $\text{largest} \neq i$ 
9     exchange  $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[\text{largest}]$ 
10    Max-Heapify( $A, \text{largest}$ )
```

$$T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \Theta(1) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(\lg n)$$

Max-Heapify(A, i)

Max-Heapify($A, 2$)

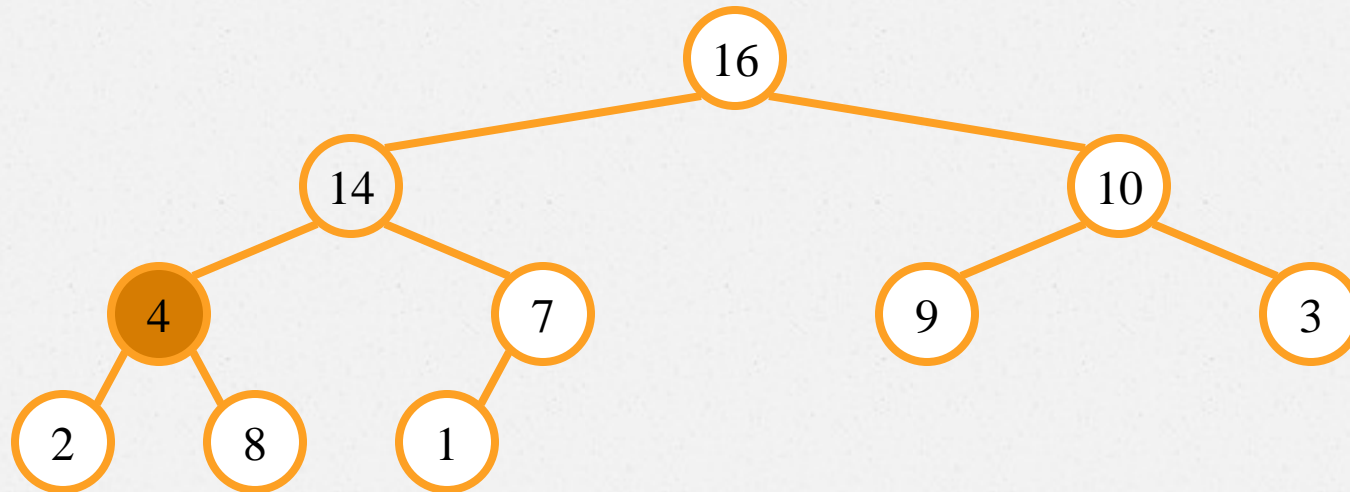


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	4	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1

Max-Heapify(A, i)

Max-Heapify($A, 2$)

-> Max-Heapify($A, 4$)



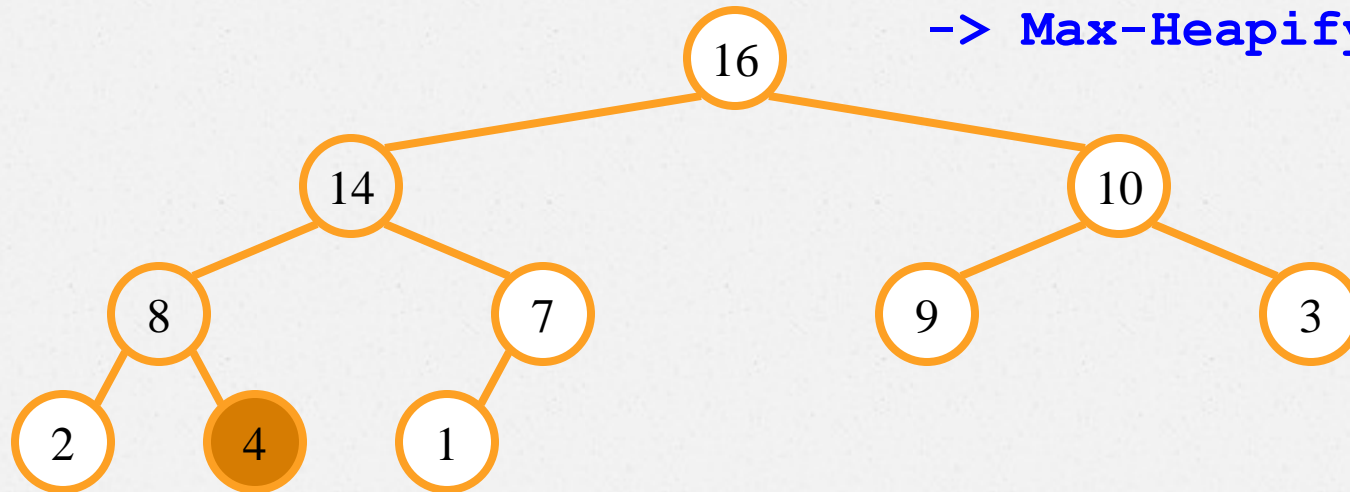
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	4	7	9	3	2	8	1

Max-Heapify(A, i)

Max-Heapify($A, 2$)

-> Max-Heapify($A, 4$)

-> Max-Heapify($A, 9$)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

Build-Max-Heap(*A*)

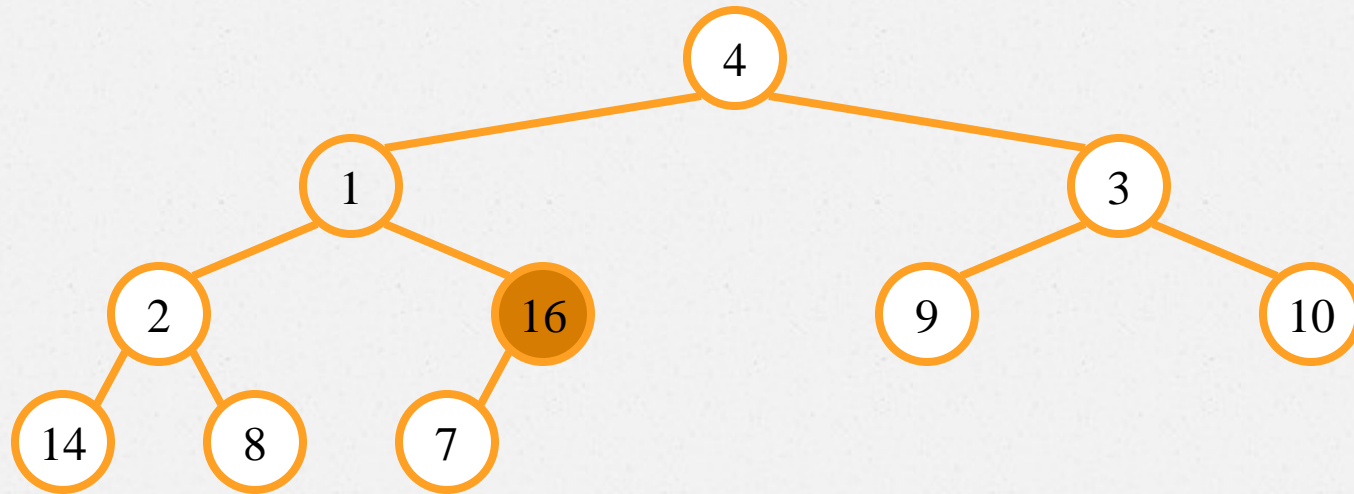
- Retorna uma max-heap a partir de um vetor desordenado.

Build-Max-Heap(*A*)

```
1 A.heap-size = A.length
2   for i =  $\lfloor A.length/2 \rfloor$  downto 1
3       Max-Heapify(A, i)
```


Build-Max-Heap(A)

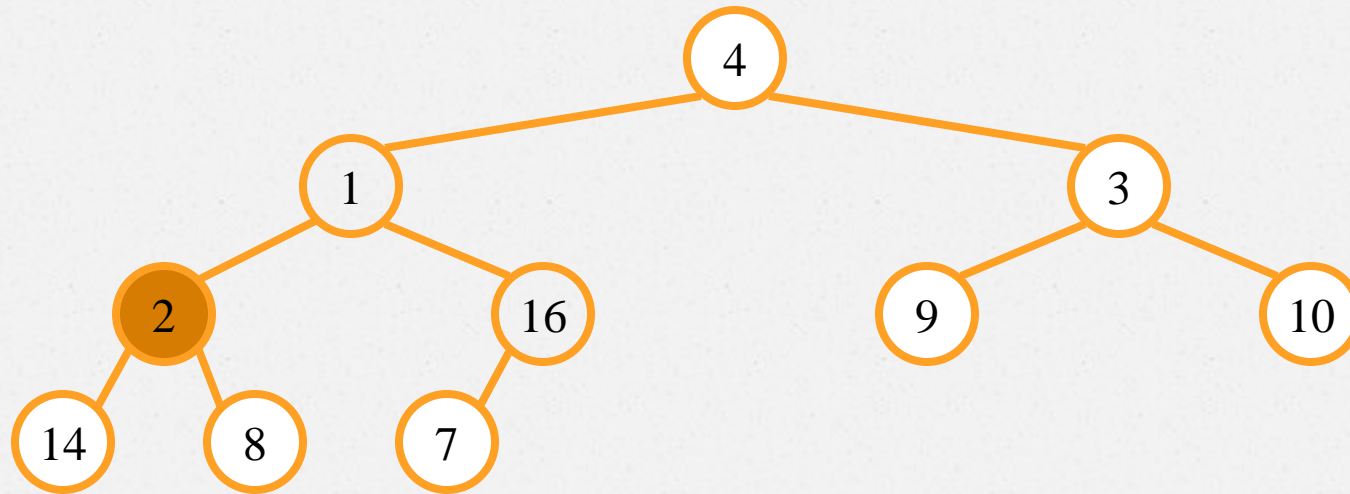
Max-Heapify(A, 5)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	3	2	16	9	10	14	8	7

Build-Max-Heap(A)

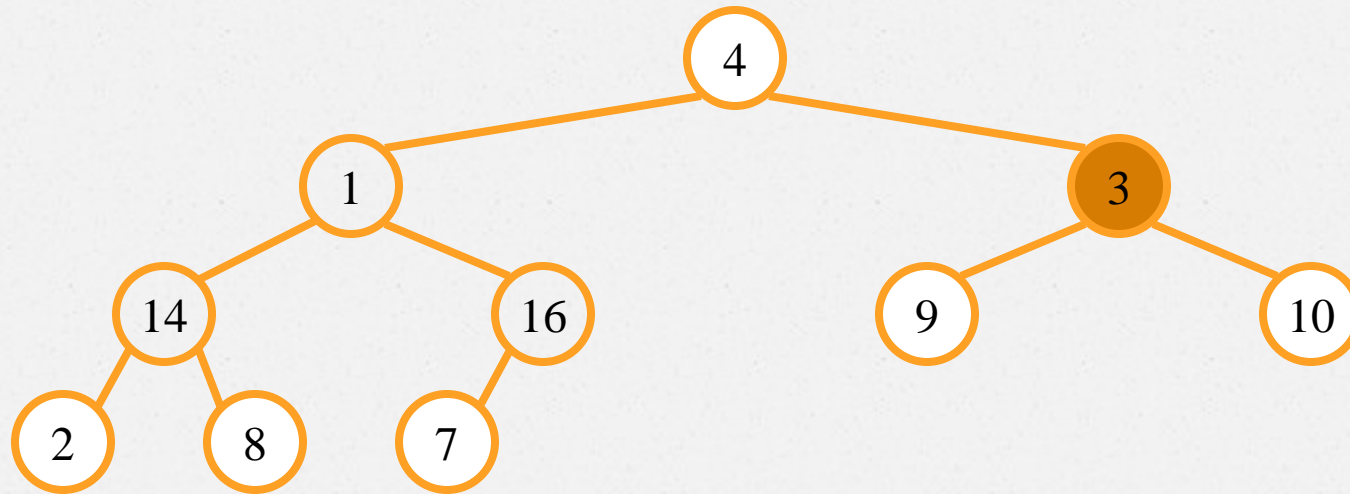
Max-Heapify(A, 4)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	3	2	16	9	10	14	8	7

Build-Max-Heap(A)

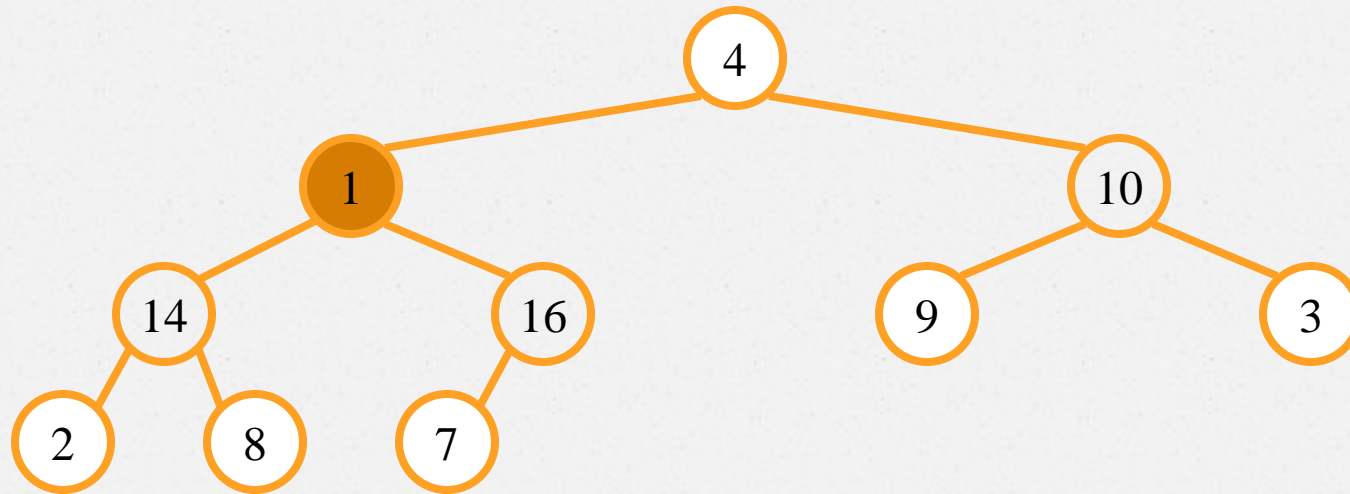
Max-Heapify(A, 3)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	3	14	16	9	10	2	8	7

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

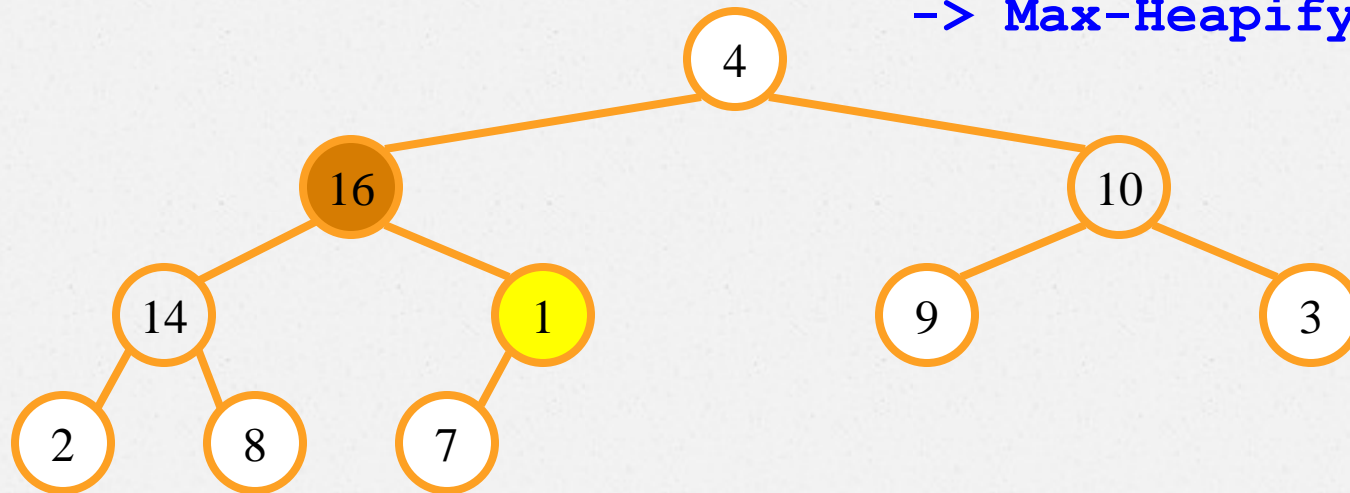


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	10	14	16	9	3	2	8	7

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 5)



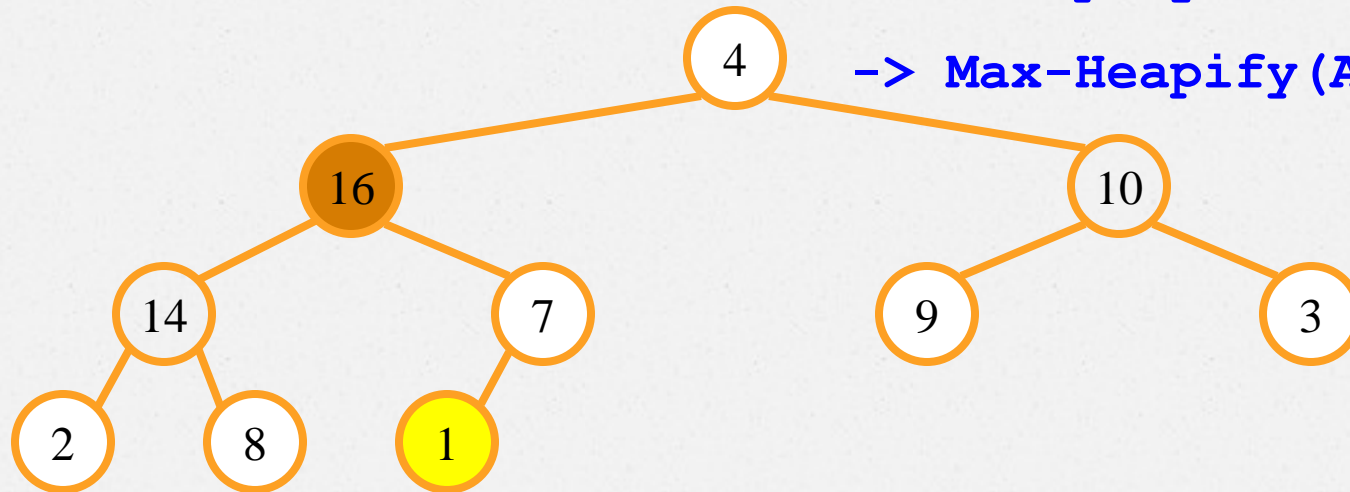
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	16	10	14	1	9	3	2	8	7

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 5)

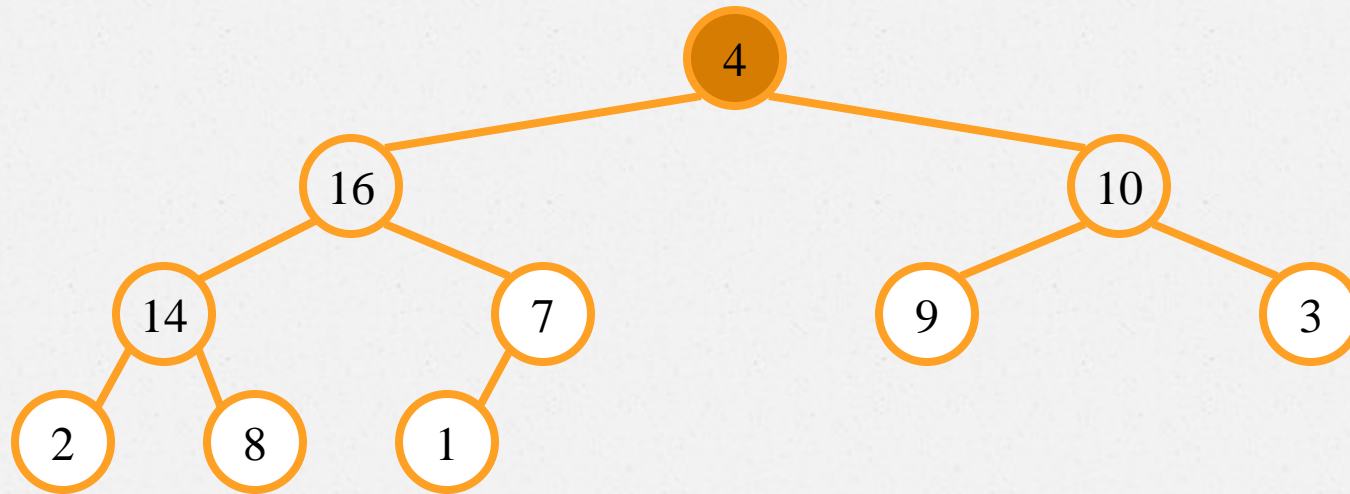
-> Max-Heapify(A, 10)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	16	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1

Build-Max-Heap(A)

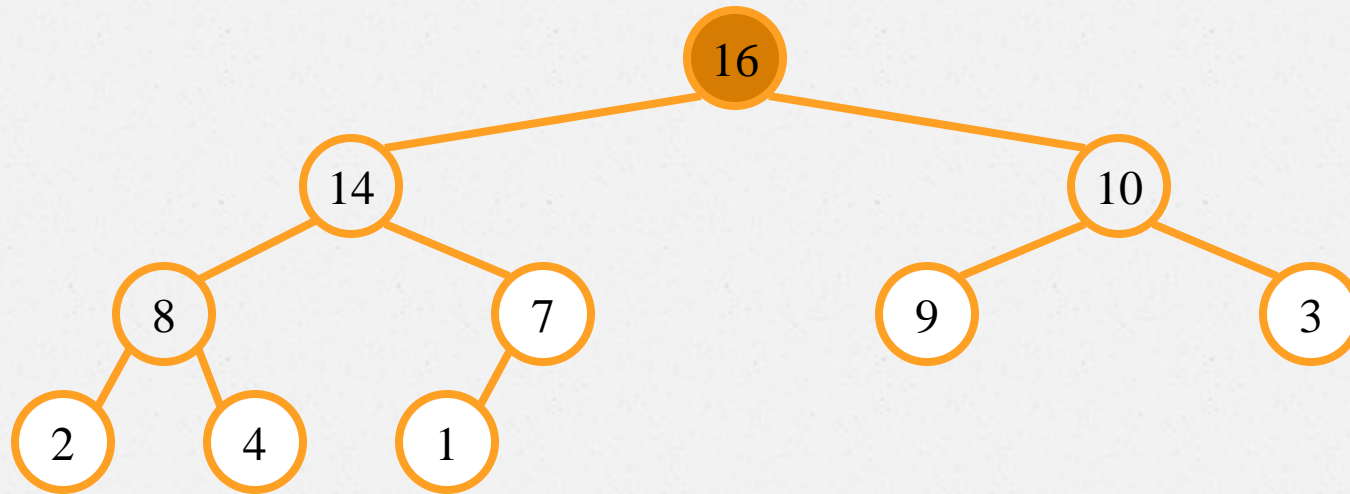
Max-Heapify(A, 1)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	16	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 1)

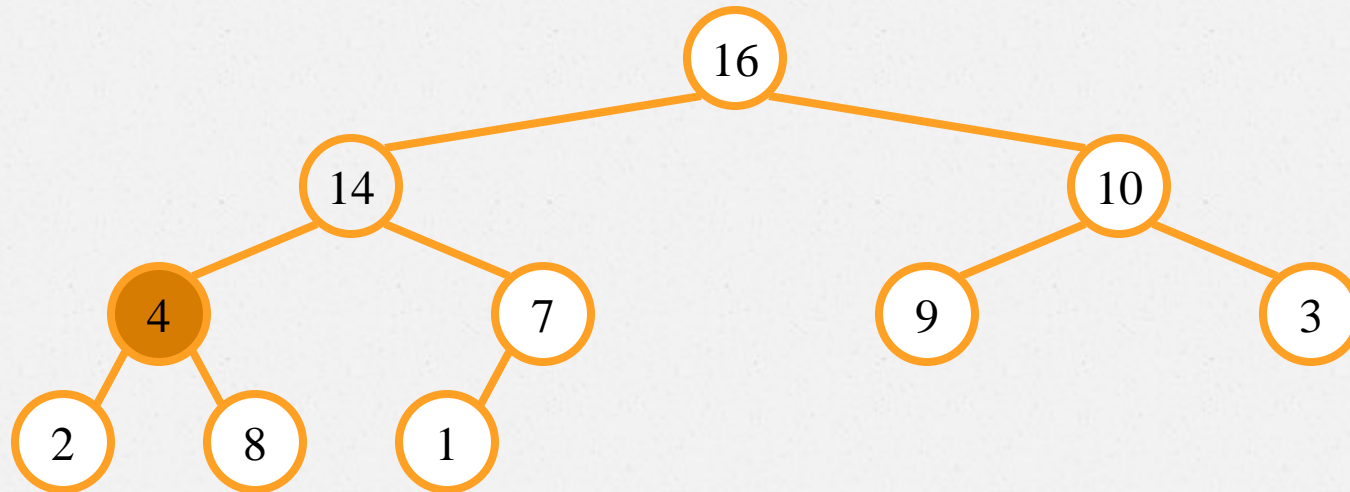


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 4)



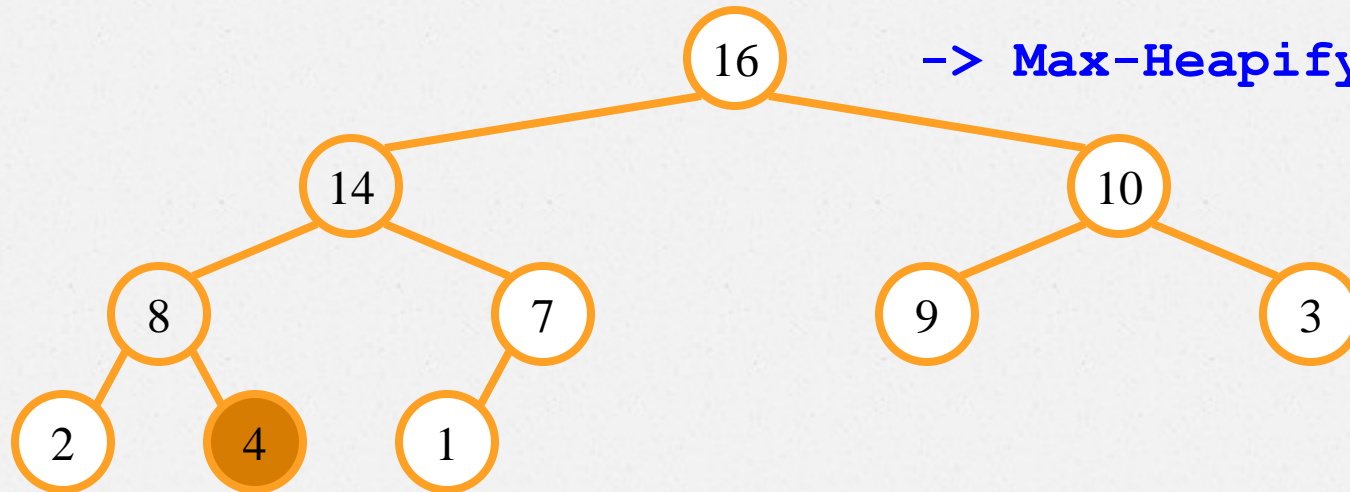
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	4	7	9	3	2	8	1

Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 4)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 9)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

- $O(n \lg n)$?

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \left\lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rceil O(h) = O\left(n \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^h}\right)$$

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^h} = 2 \left(\because \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)$$

$$O\left(n \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^h}\right) = O\left(n \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^h}\right) = O(n)$$

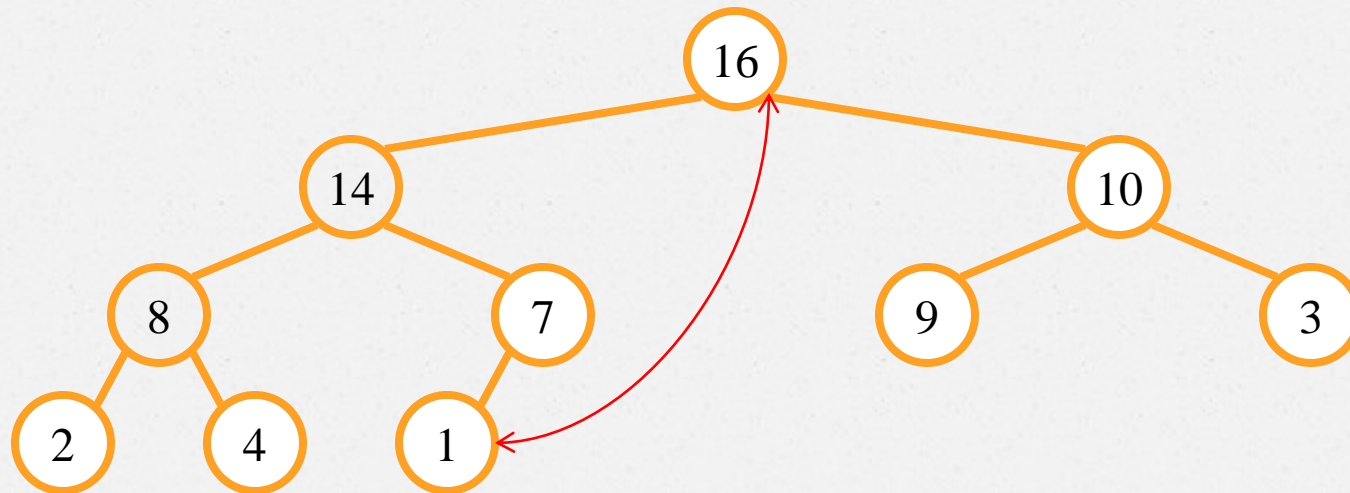
Build-Max-Heap não é $O(n \lg n)$, mas $O(n)$

Heapsort(A)

Heapsort(A)

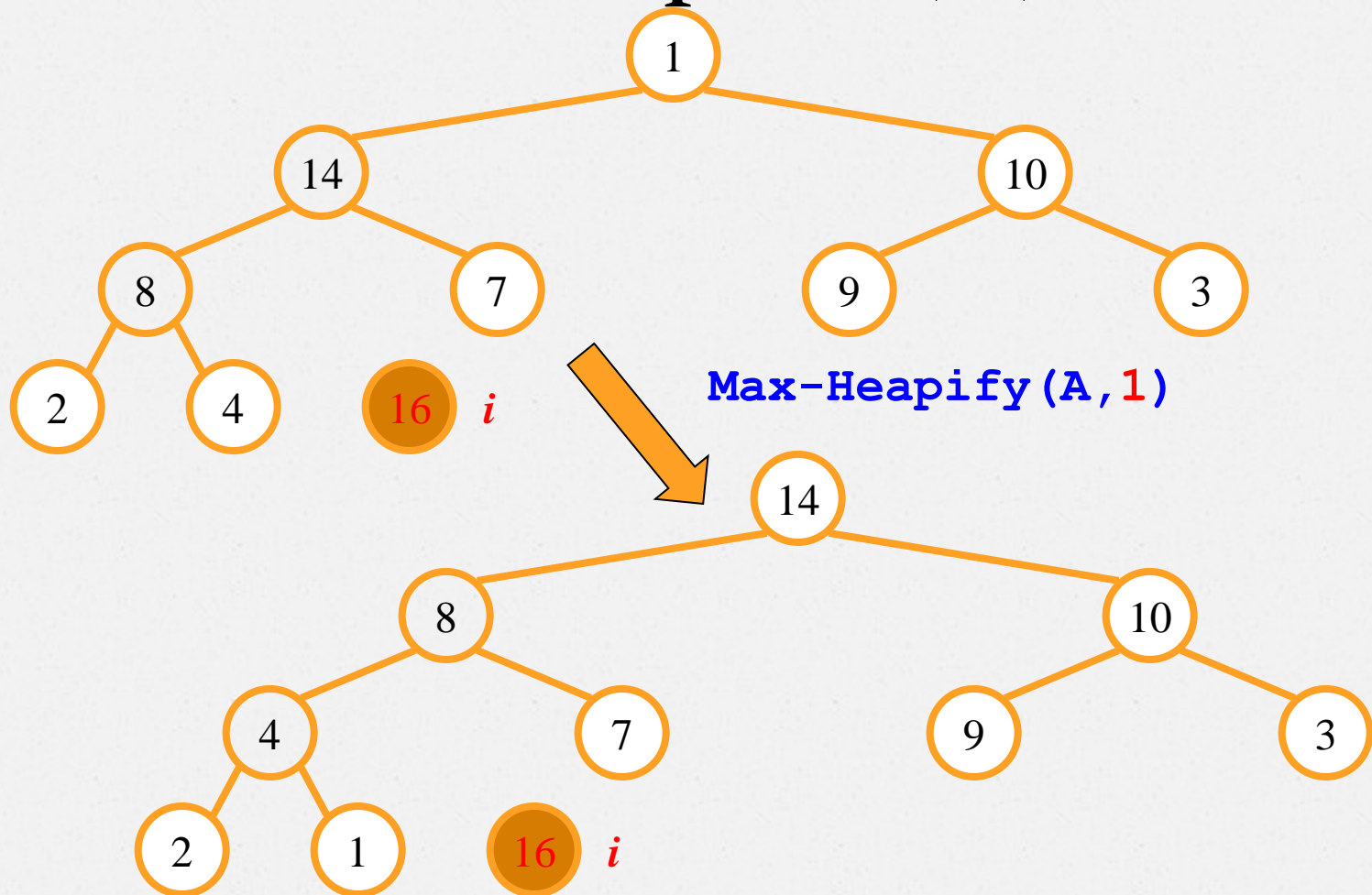
```
1  Build-Max-Heap(A)
2  for i = A.length downto 2
3      exchange A[1] ↔ A[i]
4      A.heap-size = A.heap-size - 1
5      Max-Heapify(A, 1)
```


Heapsort(A)

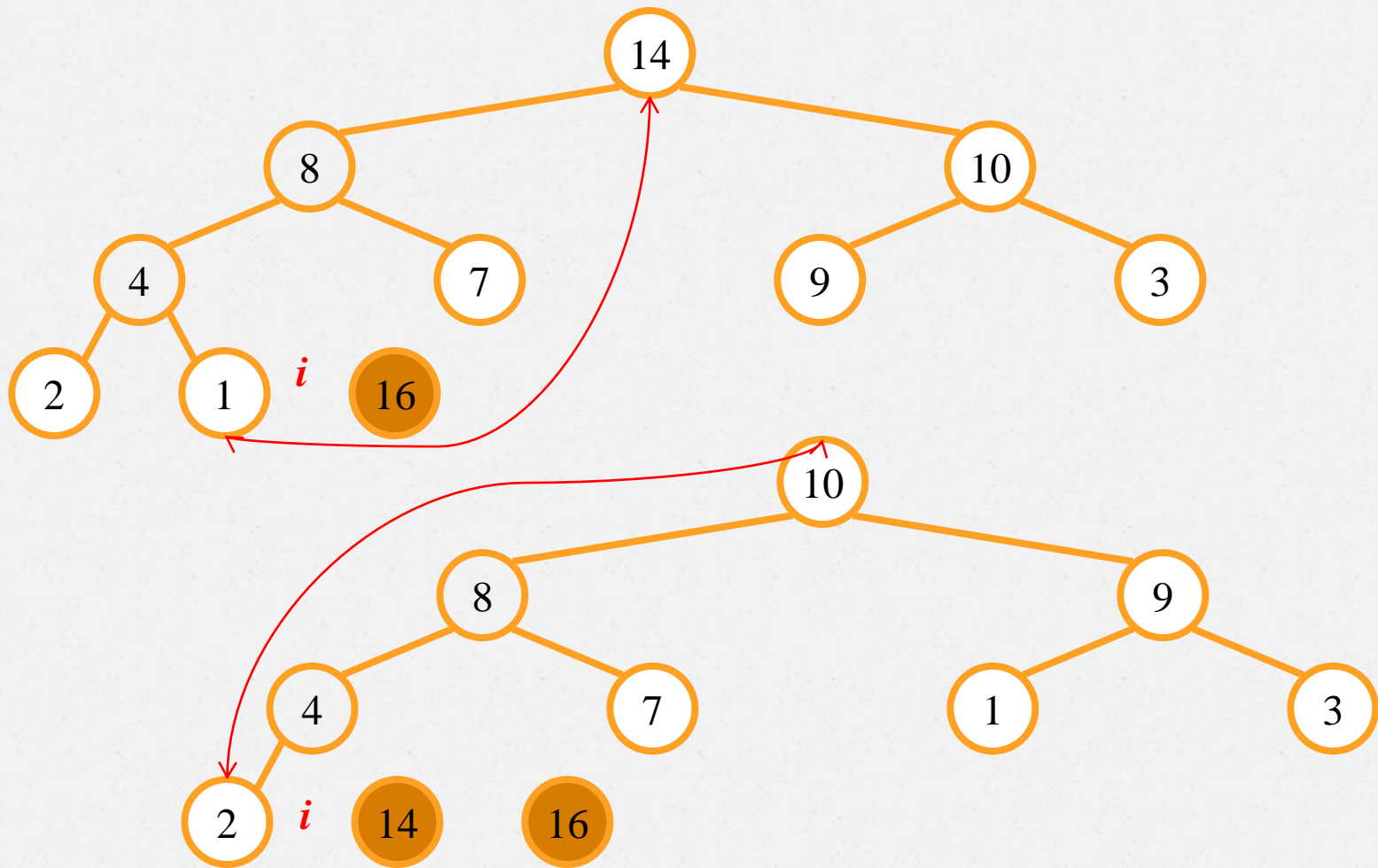


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

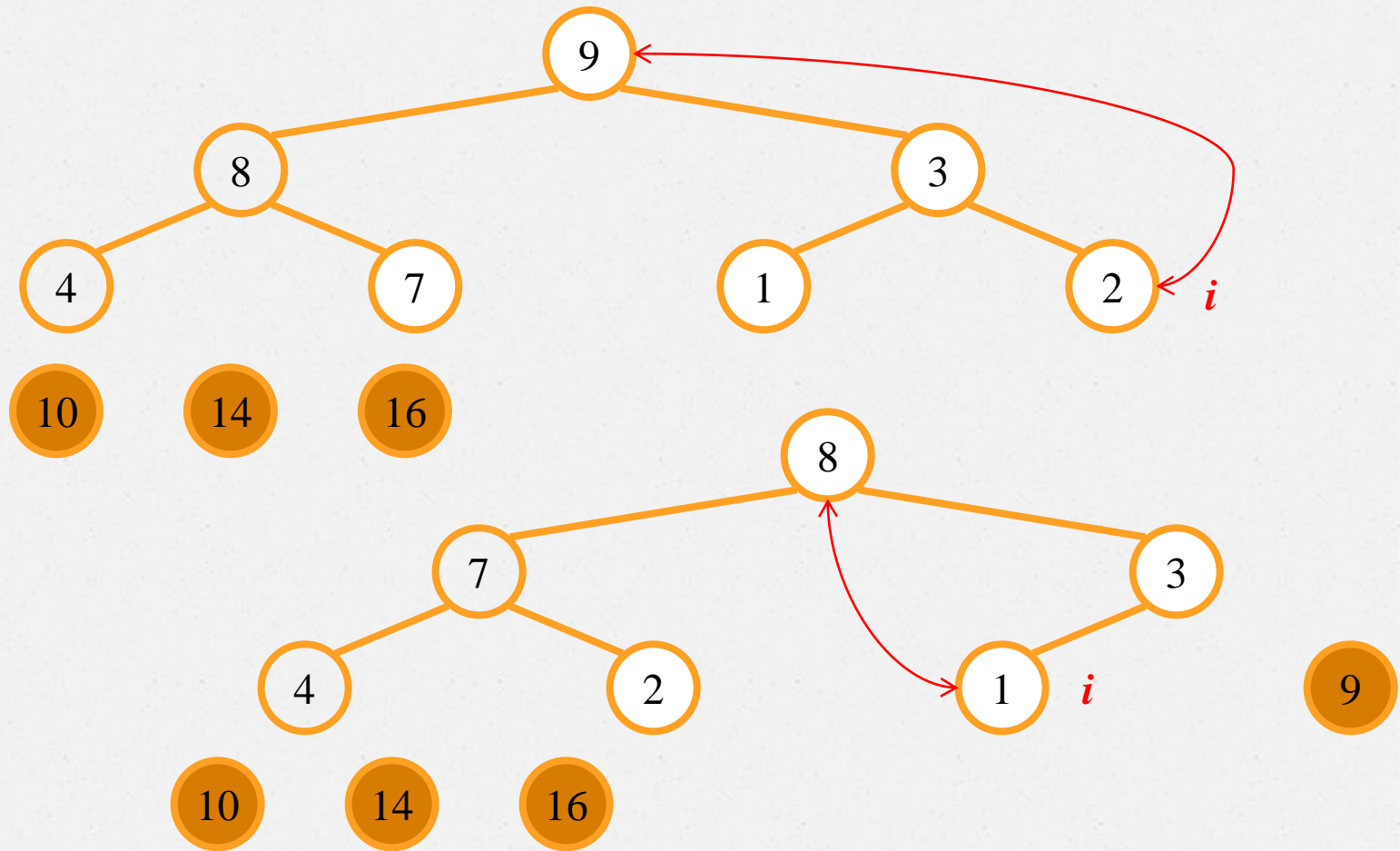
Heapsort(A)



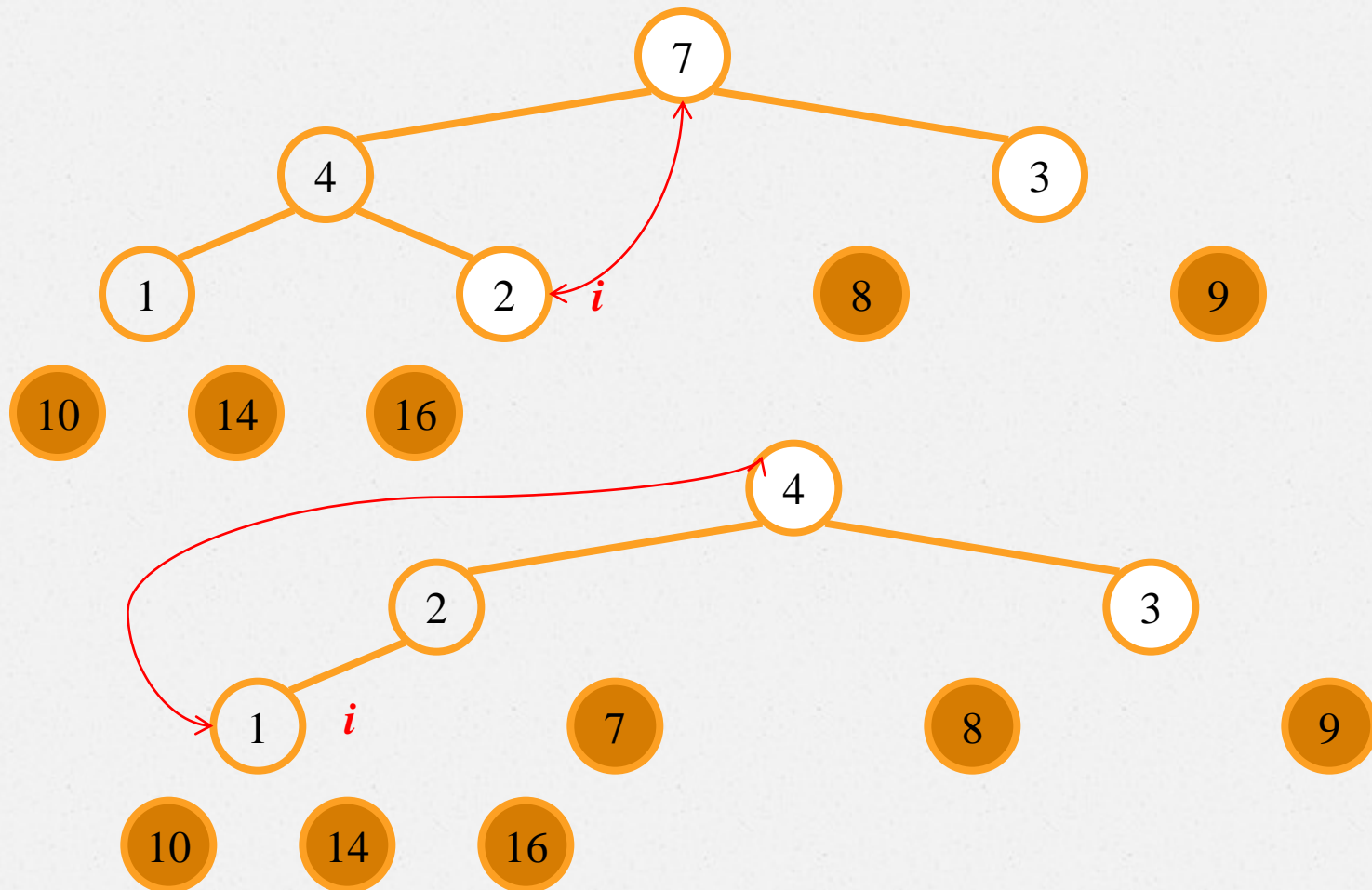
Heapsort(A)



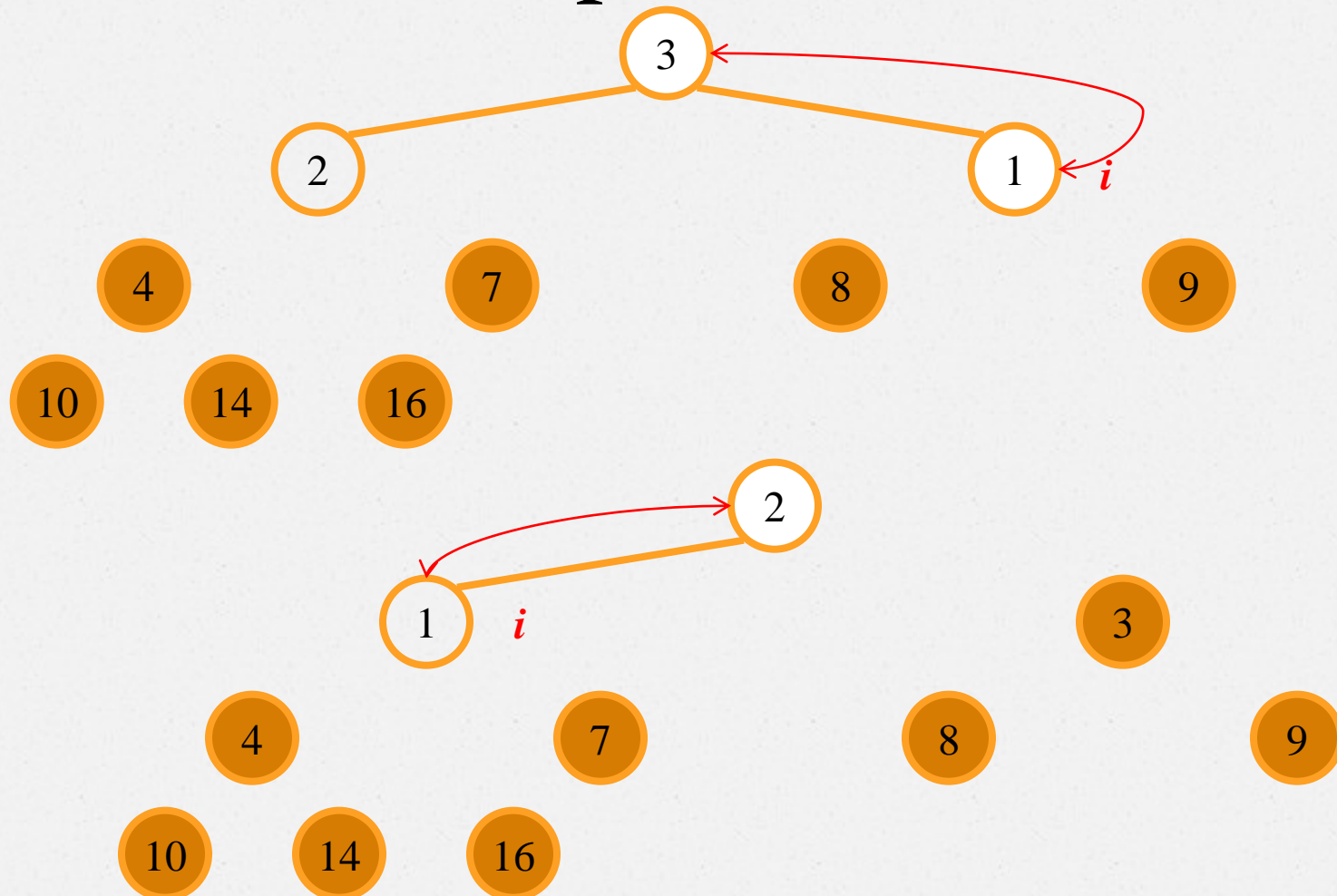
Heapsort(A)



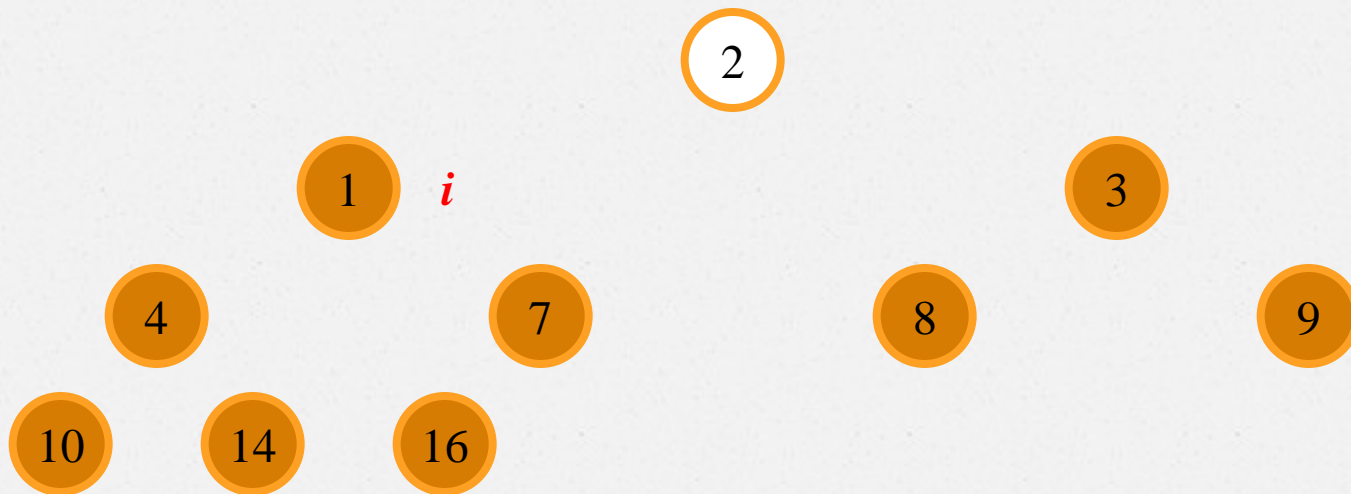
Heapsort(A)



Heapsort(A)



Heapsort(A)



Filas de Prioridade

- Filas de prioridade (priority queues) são estruturas de dados que mantem um conjunto S de elementos, onde cada um tem uma chave associada.
- A chamada **max-priority queue** suporta as seguintes operações:
 - ✓ **Insert(S, x)**
 - Insere o elemento x no conjunto S .
 - Complexidade $O(\lg n)$
 - ✓ **Maximum(S)**
 - Retorna o elemento de S com a maior chave.
 - Complexidade $O(1)$

Filas de Prioridade

➤ Extract-Max(S)

- ✓ Remove e retorna o elemento de S com a maior chave.
- ✓ Complexidade $O(\lg n)$

➤ Increase-Key(S,x,k)

- ✓ Aumenta o valor da chave de um elemento x para um novo valor k, onde $k \geq$ valor atual da chave do elemento x.
- ✓ Complexidade $O(\lg n)$

Filas de Prioridade

Heap-Maximum (A)

```
1 return A[1]
```

Heap_Extract-Max (A)

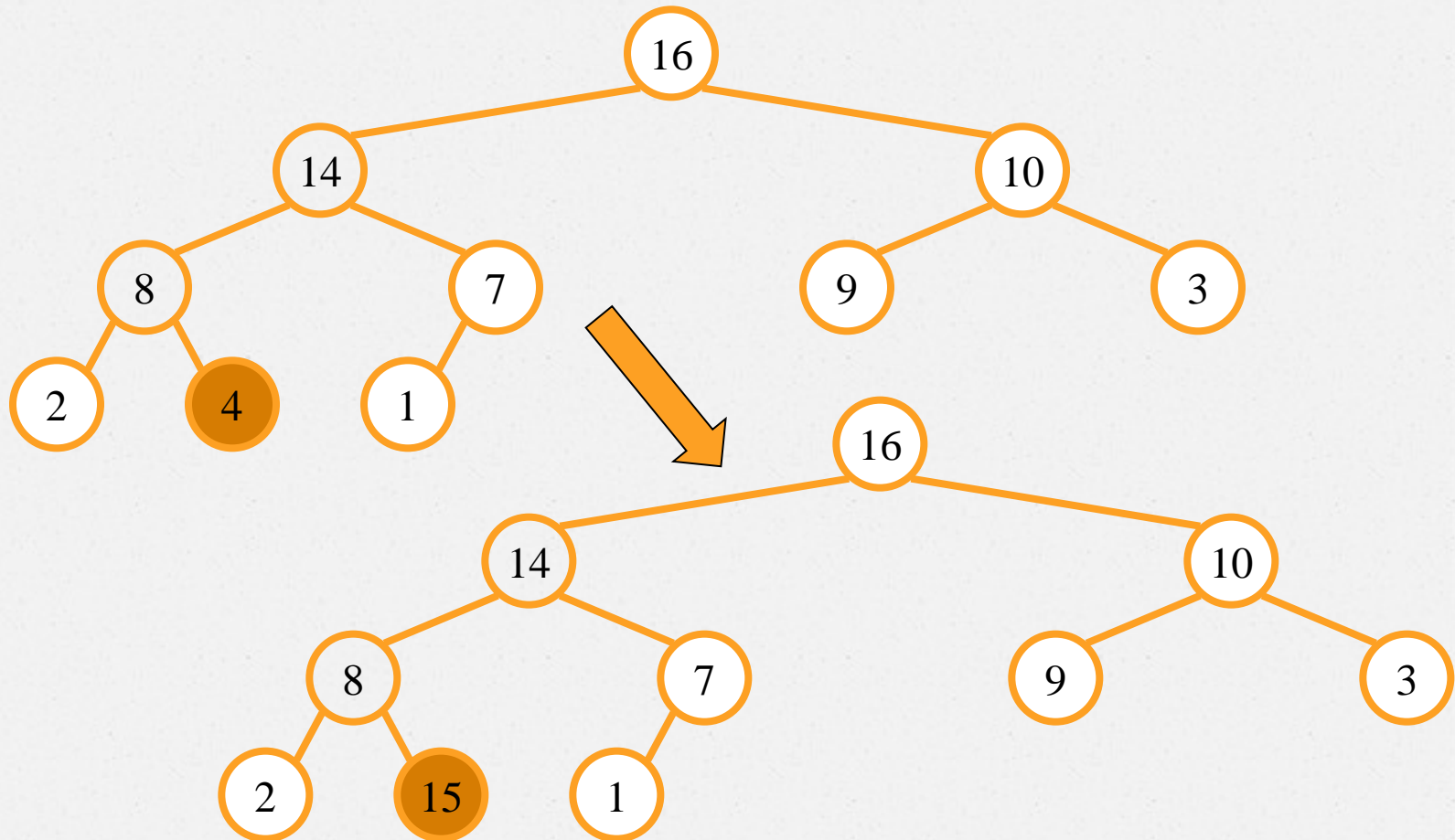
```
1  if heap-size[A] < 1
2      error "heap underflow"
3  max = A[1]
4  A[1]=A[A.heap-size]
5  A.heap-size = A.heap-size- 1
6  Max-Heapify(A, 1)
7  return max
```


Heap-Increase-Key

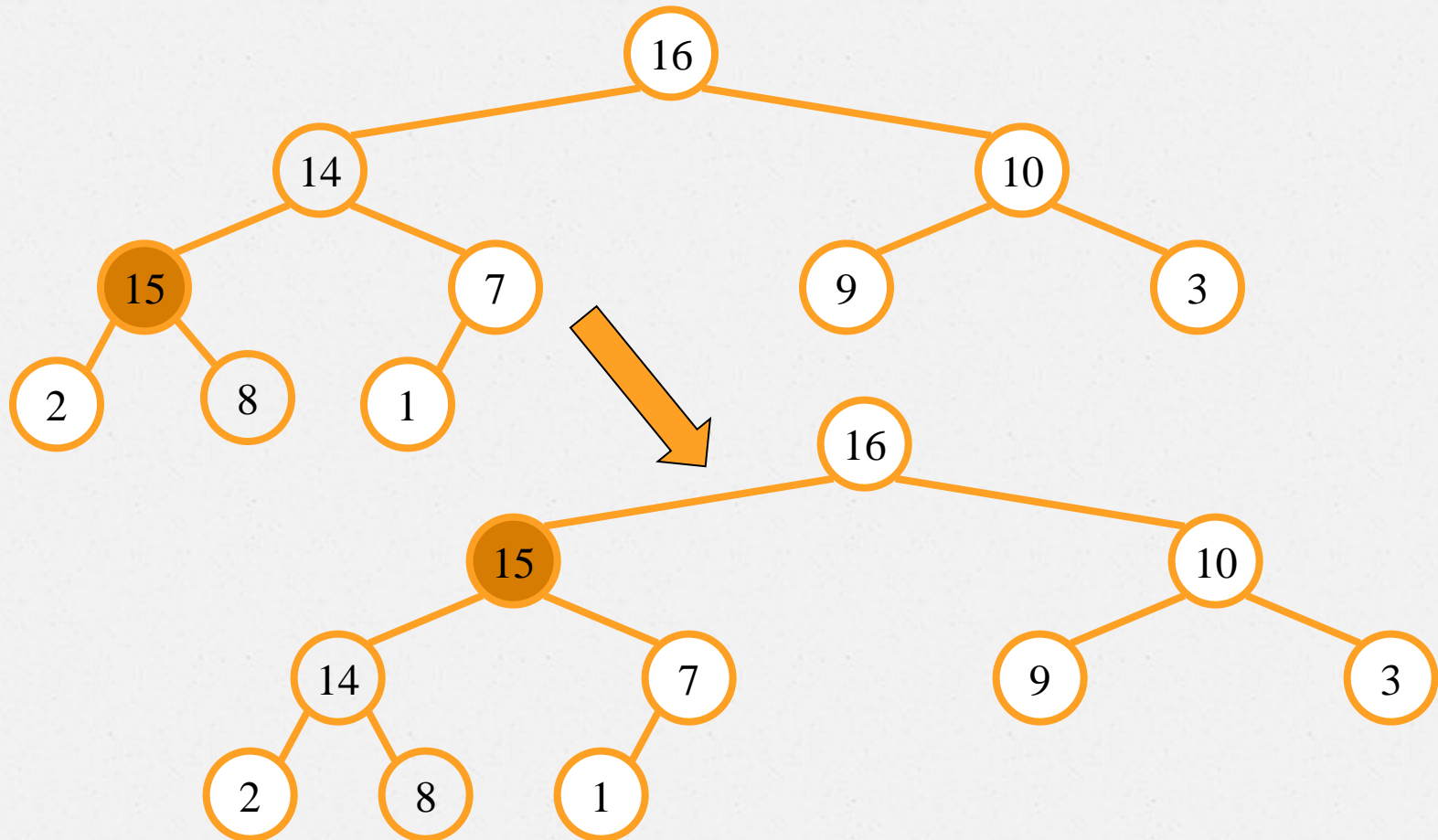
Heap-Increase-Key (A, i, key)

```
1  if key < A[i]
2  error "new key is smaller than current key"
3  A[i] = key
4  while i > 1 and A[Parent(i)] < A[i]
5      exchange A[i] ↔ A[Parent(i)]
6      i = Parent(i)
```

Heap-Increase-Key



Heap-Increase-Key



Heap_Insert

Heap_Insert(A, key)

1 A.heap-size = A.heap-size + 1

2 A[A.heap-size] = $-\infty$

3 Heap-Increase-Key(A, A.heap-size, key)