

# HEAPSORT E STRUTTURA DATI "HEAP"

ALGORITMO	COMPLESSITA'	SUL POSTO
INSERTION-SORT	$O(n^2)$	SI
MERGE-SORT	$O(n \log n)$	NO
HEAPSORT	$O(n \log n)$	SI

L'ALGORITMO HEAPSORT E' BASATO SULLA STRUTTURA DATI HEAP, PER LA GESTIONE EFFICIENTE DI CODE DI PRIORITA',

# HEAP

UN HEAP (BINARIO) È UNA STRUTTURA DATI BASATA SU ALBERI BINARI QUASI COMPLETI (RAPPRESENTATI IN MANIERA EFFICIENTE MEDIANTE ARRAY) SODDISFACENTI UNA PROPRIETÀ DELL'HEAP:

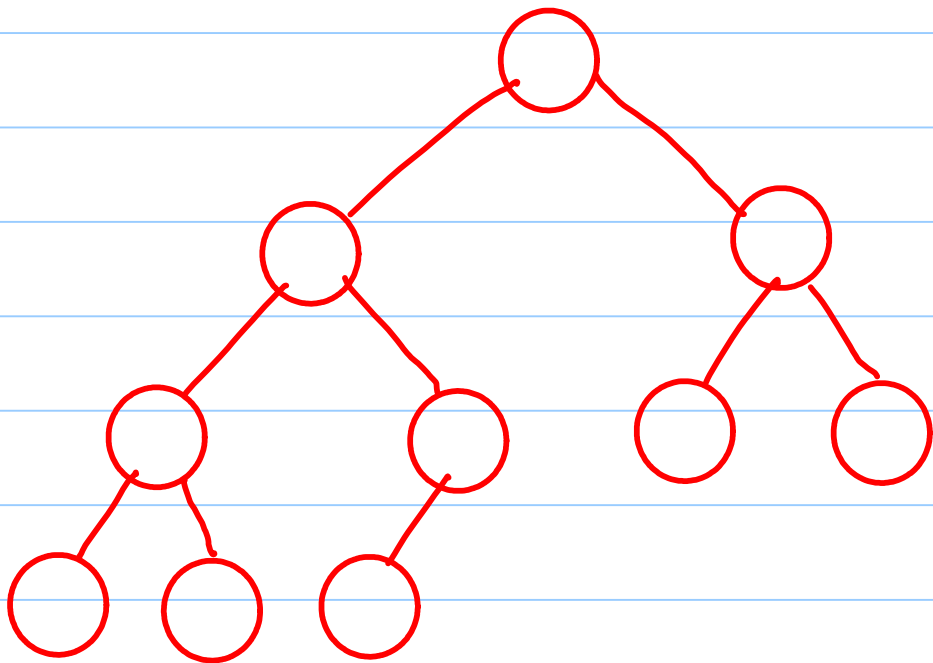
PROPRIETÀ DEL MAX-HEAP: IL VALORE DI UN NODO È MINORE O UGUALE AL VALORE DEL PADRE (SE ESISTENTE)

PROPRIETÀ DEL MIN-HEAP: IL VALORE DI UN NODO È MAGGIORE O UGUALE AL VALORE DEL PADRE (SE ESISTENTE)

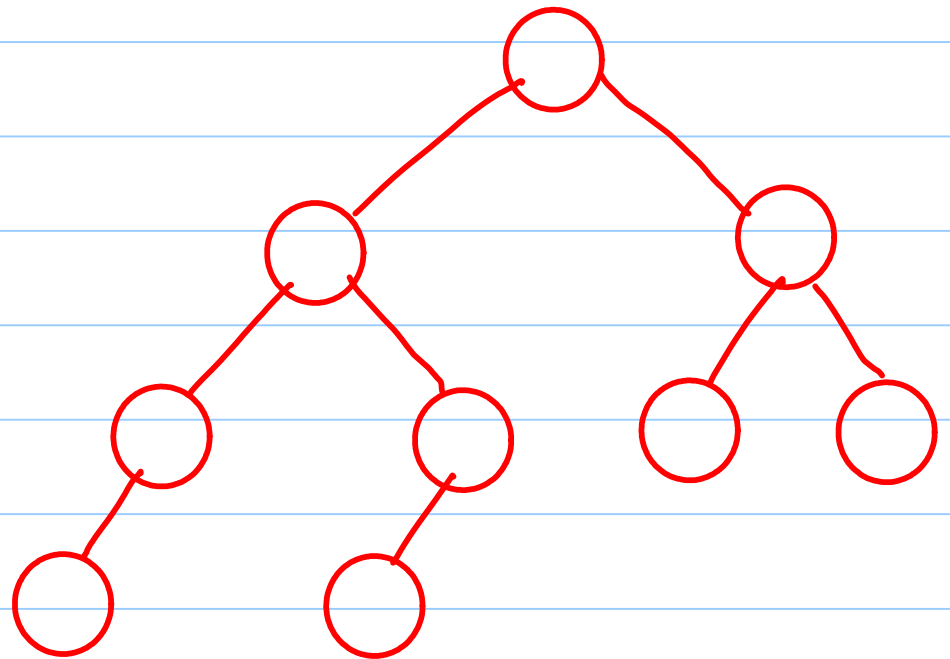
## ALBERI BINARI QUASI COMPLETI

SONO ALBERI BINARI POSIZIONALI TALI CHE:

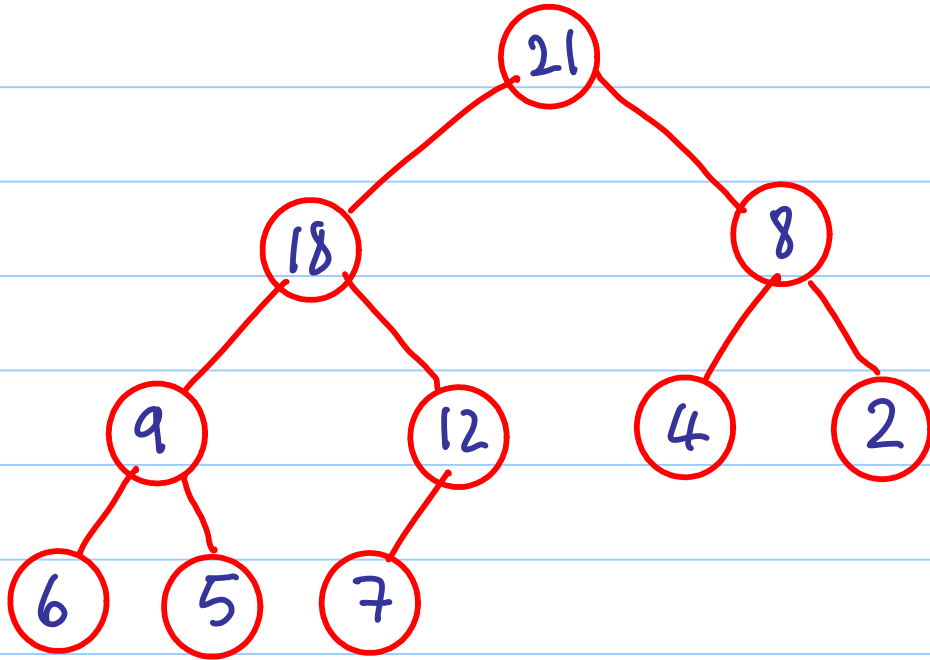
- TUTTI I LIVELLI, AD ECCEZIONE POSSIBILMENTE DELL'ULTIMO, SONO COMPLETI
- NELL'ULTIMO LIVELLO TUTTE LE FOGLIE SONO ADDOSSATE A SINISTRA



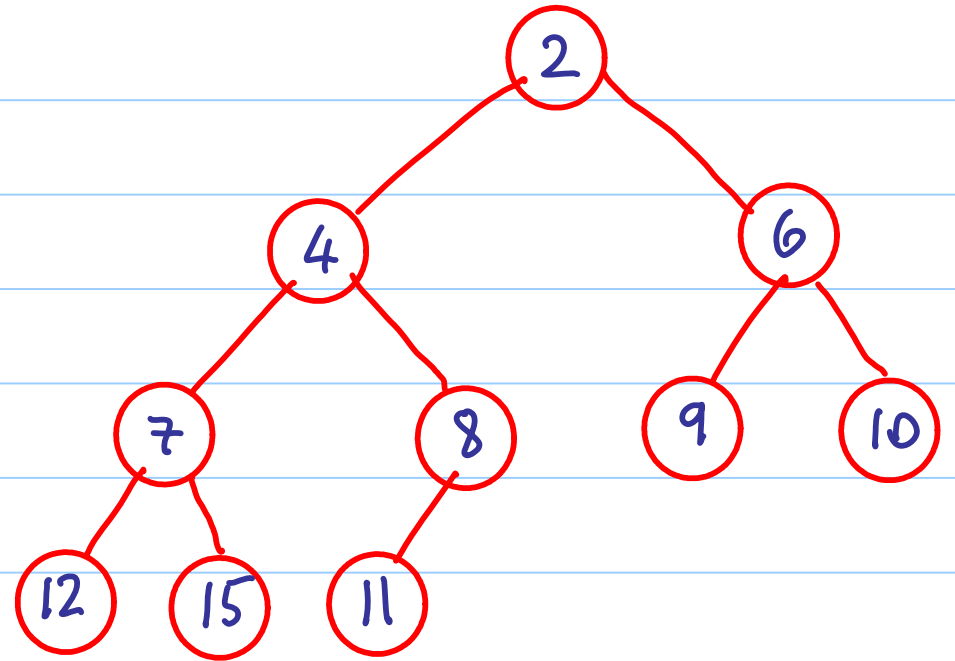
QUASI COMPLETO



NON E' QUASI COMPLETO



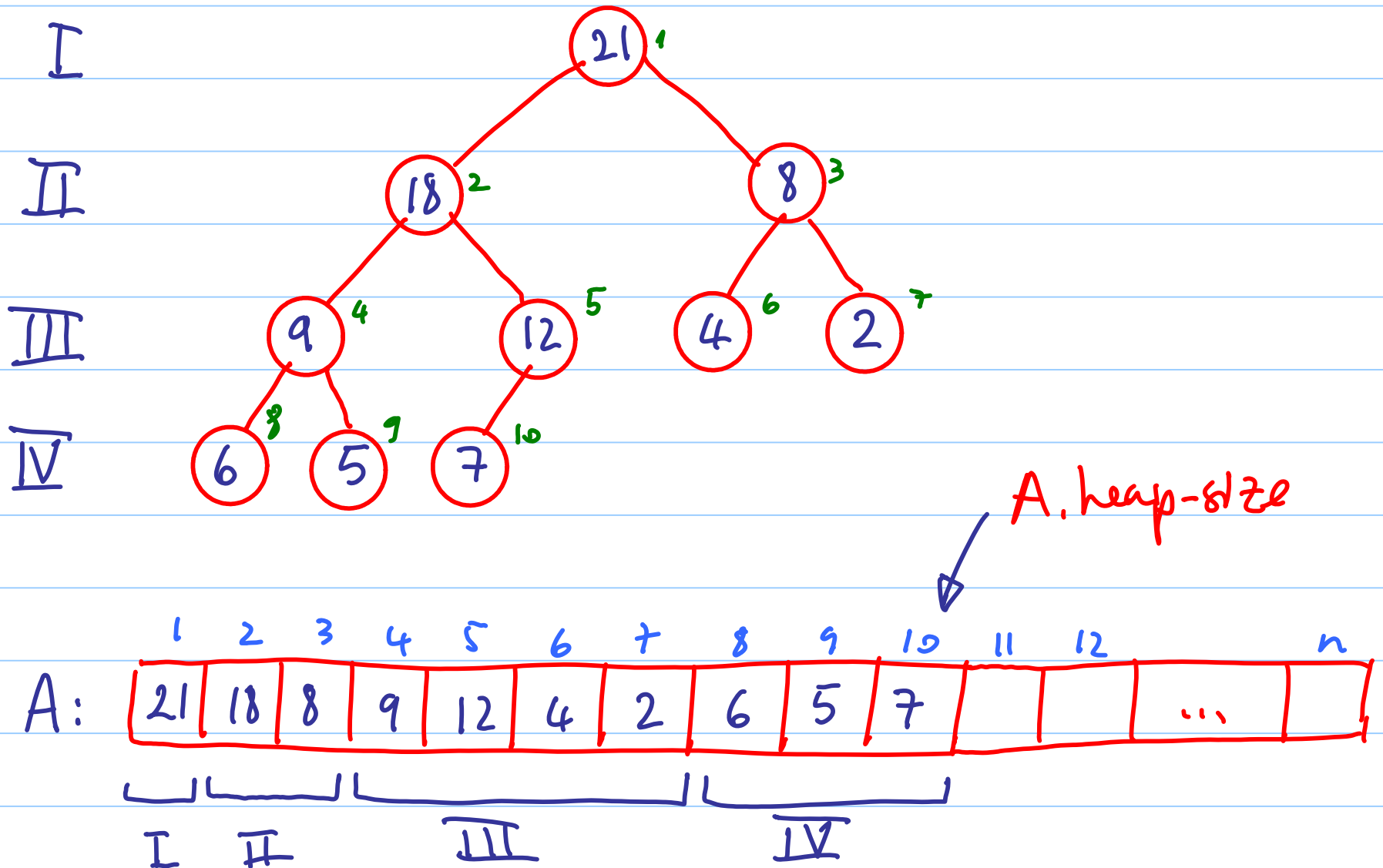
MAX-HEAP



MIN-HEAP

# RAPPRESENTAZIONE MEDIANTE ARRAY

(MAX-HEAP)



ARRAY  $A$  CON ATTRIBUTI

-  $A.length$  (LUNGHEZZA)

-  $A.heap-size$  (DIMENSIONE DELL' HEAP)

RADICE DELL' HEAP :  $A[1]$

FIGLI DEL NODO  $i$  :

$$LEFT(i) = 2i$$

$$RIGHT(i) = 2i+1$$

PADRE DEL NODO  $i$  :

$$PARENT(i) = \lfloor i/2 \rfloor$$

PROPRIETA' MAX-HEAP :

$$1 < i \leq A.heap-size$$

$$\implies A[PARENT(i)] \geq A[i]$$

## PROPRIETÀ

- IL PIÙ GRANDE ELEMENTO IN UN MAX-HEAP È NELLA RADICE
- IL PIÙ PICCOLO ELEMENTO IN UN MIN-HEAP È NELLA RADICE

ALTEZZA DI UN NODO: NUMERO DI ARCHI NEL CAMMINO  
SEMPLICE PIÙ LUNGO DAL NODO FINO AD UNA FOGLIA

ALTEZZA DI UN HEAP: ALTEZZA DELLA RADICE

## PROPRIETA'

L'ALTEZZA DI UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI E'  $\lfloor \log n \rfloor$   
(DUNQUE  $\Theta(\log n)$ )

DIM SIA  $h$  L'ALTEZZA DI UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI.

LIVELLO	# NODI ( $n_i$ )
0	1
1	2
2	$2^2$
3	$2^3$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$h-1$	$2^{h-1}$
$h$	$1 \leq n_h \leq 2^h$

SI HA:

$$n = \sum_{i=0}^h n_i = \sum_{i=0}^{h-1} 2^i + n_h = 2^h - 1 + n_h$$

$$1 \leq n_h \leq 2^h$$

$$\rightarrow 2^h \leq 2^h - 1 + n_h \leq 2^h - 1 + 2^h = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

$$\rightarrow 2^h \leq n < 2^{h+1}$$

$$\rightarrow h \leq \log n < h+1$$

$$\rightarrow h = \lfloor \log n \rfloor$$

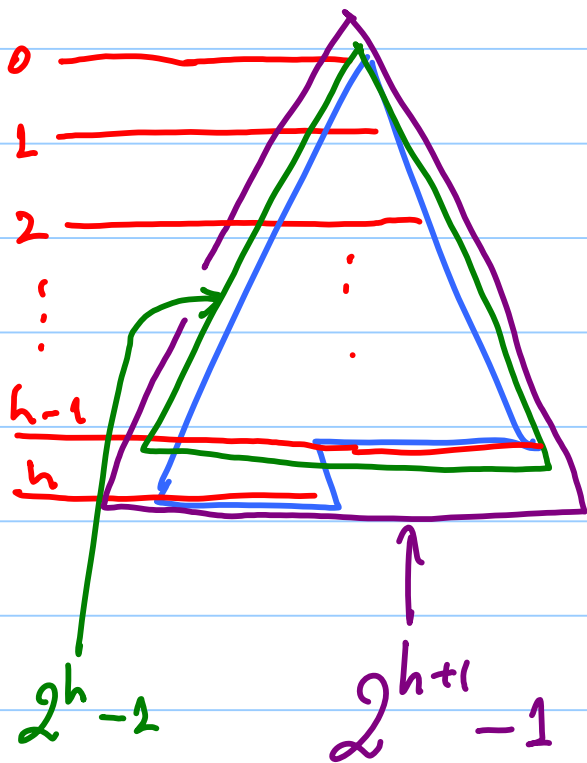




## PROPRIETA'

L'ALTEZZA DI UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI E'  $\lfloor \lg n \rfloor$   
(DUNQUE  $\Theta(\lg n)$ )

DIM SIA  $h$  L'ALTEZZA DI UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI.



E' BEN NOTO CHE UN ALBERO BINARIO  
DI ALTEZZA  $i$  HA ESATTAMENTE  $2^{i+1} - 1$  NODI

DUNQUE SI HA :

$$2^h \leq n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1 < 2^{h+1}$$

DA CUI :

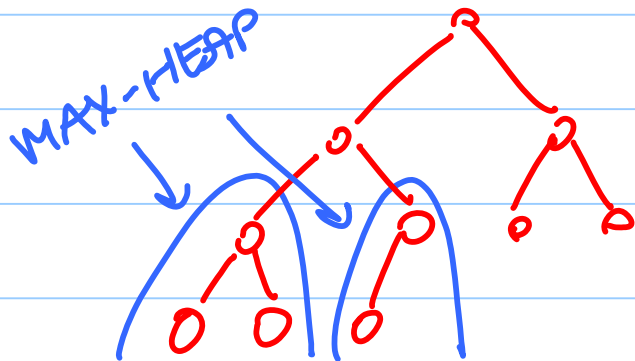
$$h \leq \lg n < h+1 \Rightarrow h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$

# PROCEDURE

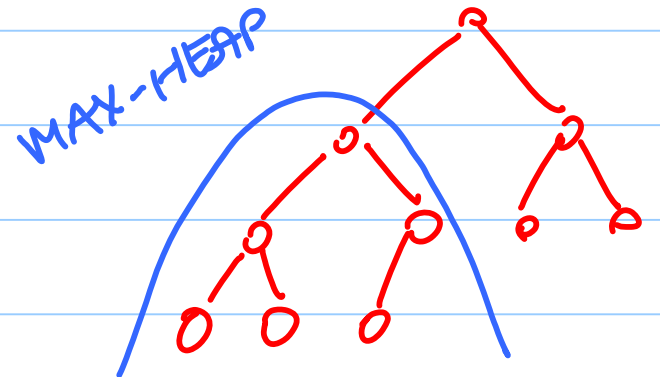
## MAX-HEAPIFY

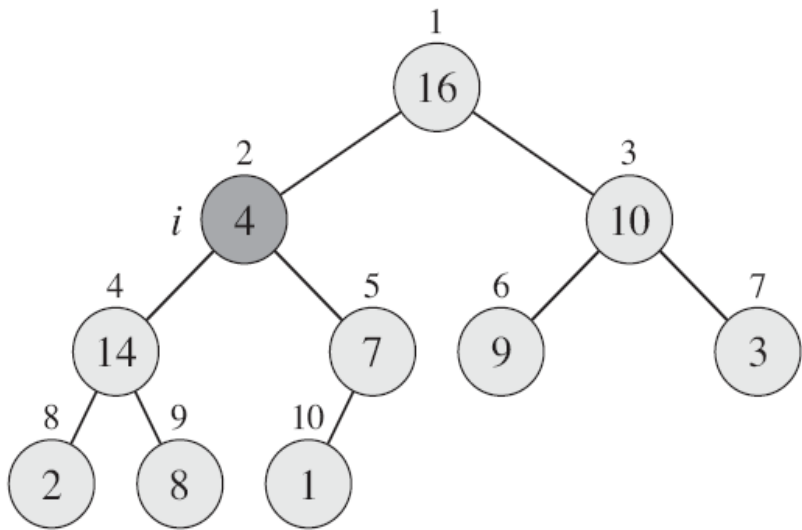
INPUT: UN ARRAY  $A$  E UN INDICE  $1 \leq i \leq A.length$   
TALI CHE GLI ALBERI CON RADICI  $LEFT(i)$  E  
 $RIGHT(i)$  SIANO MAX-HEAP

OUTPUT: UNA PERMUTAZIONE DELL'ARRAY  $A$  TALE CHE  
L'ALBERO CON RADICE  $i$  SIA UN MAX-HEAP

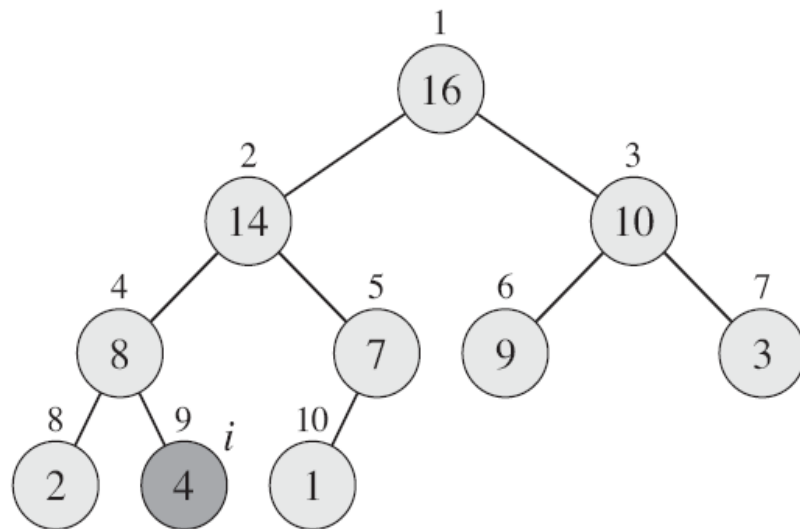


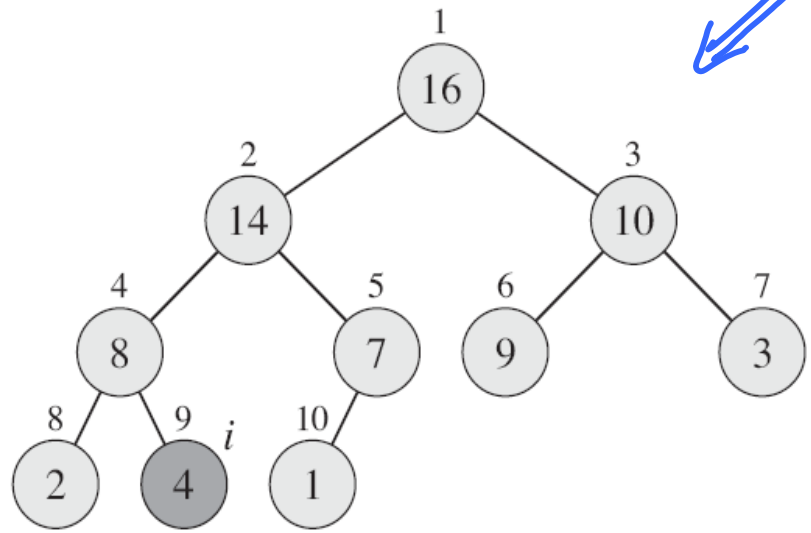
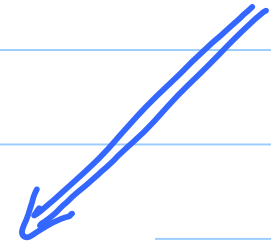
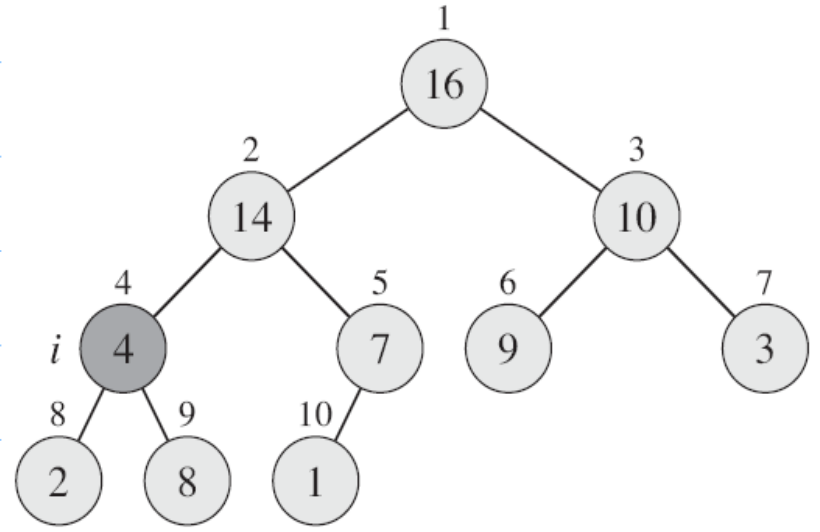
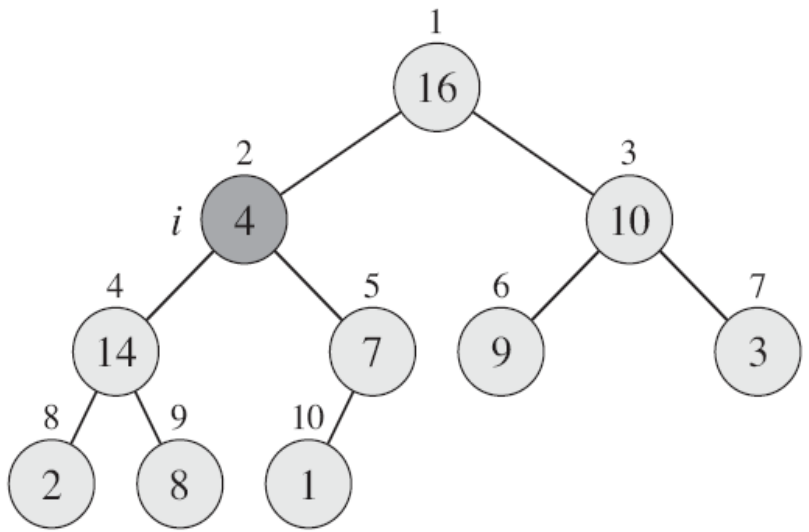
HEAPIFY  
⇒





MAX-HEAPIFY(A, 2)





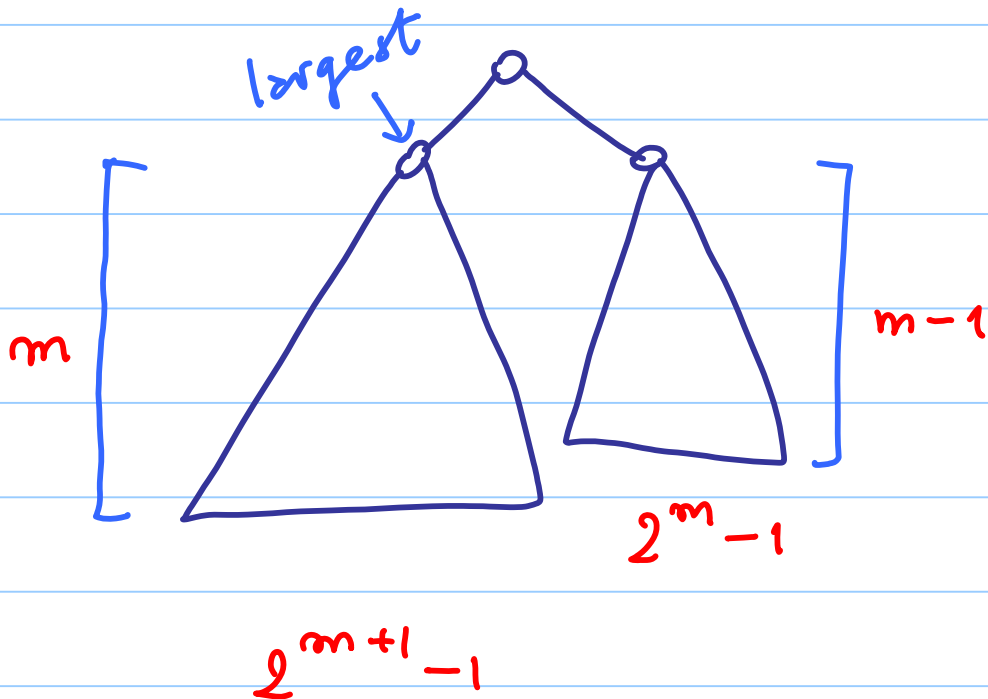
MAX-HEAPIFY( $A, i$ )

```
1   $l = \text{LEFT}(i)$   
2   $r = \text{RIGHT}(i)$   
3  if  $l \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[l] > A[i]$   
4      $largest = l$   
5  else  $largest = i$   
6  if  $r \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[r] > A[largest]$   
7      $largest = r$   
8  if  $largest \neq i$   
9     exchange  $A[i]$  with  $A[largest]$   
10    MAX-HEAPIFY( $A, largest$ )
```

## COMPLESSITA' MAX-HEAPIFY

$$T(m) \leq T(\text{size-of}(A[\text{largest}])) + \Theta(1)$$

### CASO PEGGIORE



$$\begin{aligned}n &= 2^{m+1}-1 + 2^m-1 + 1 \\ &= 2^{m+1} + 2^m - 1 \\ &= 3 \cdot 2^m - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$2^m = \frac{n+1}{3} \quad 2^{m+1} = \frac{2}{3}(n+1)$$

$$\text{size-of}(A[\text{largest}]) \leq \frac{2}{3}(n+1) - 1$$

$$\text{size\_of}(A[\text{largest}]) \leq \frac{2}{3}(n+1) - 1 = \frac{2^n}{3} - \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2^n}{3}$$

È UNIVQUE

$$T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{2}{3}n\right) + \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_b a = 0$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

TEOREMA MASTER  
 $\implies$

$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$$

## COSTRUZIONE DI UN HEAP

### IDEA:

- LE FOGLIE GODONO DELLA PROPRIETA' **MAX-HEAP**
- SE **k** E' IL MASSIMO DEGLI INDICI DEI NODI INTERNI,  
LE CHIAMATE

**MAX-HEAPIFY** ( $A, k$ )

**MAX-HEAPIFY** ( $A, k-1$ )

...

**MAX-HEAPIFY** ( $A, 2$ )

**MAX-HEAPIFY** ( $A, 1$ )

CONSENTONO DI PROPAGARE LA PROPRIETA' **MAX-HEAP**  
ANCHE AI NODI  $k, k-1, \dots, 2, 1$ .



$i$  FOGLIA  $\iff n < 2i \leq 2n$

$\iff \frac{n}{2} < i \leq n \iff \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1 \leq i \leq n$

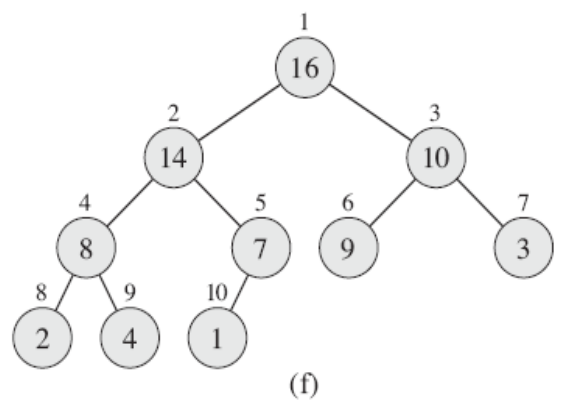
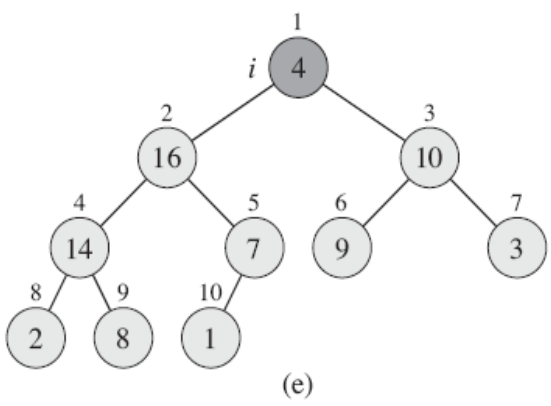
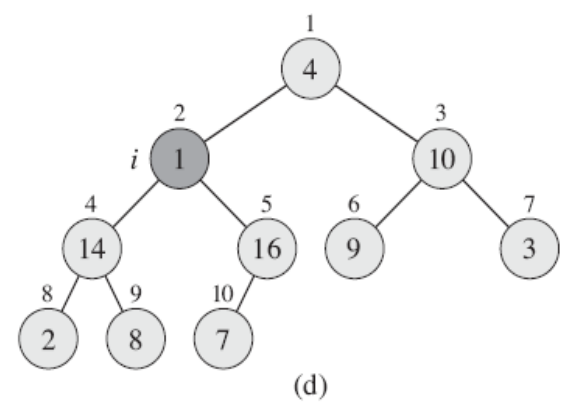
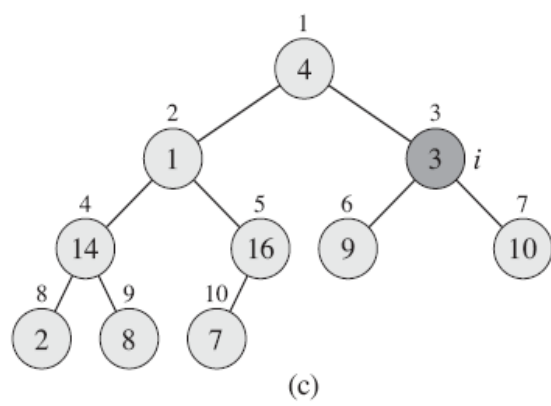
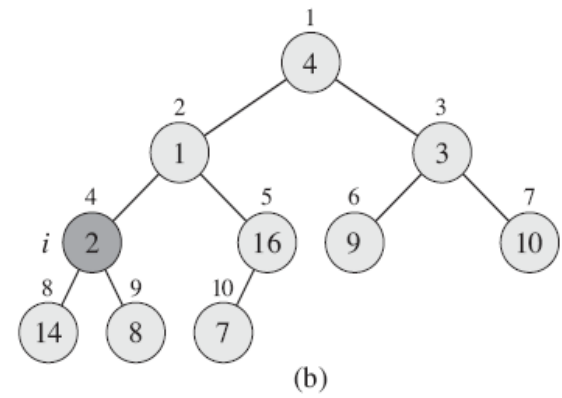
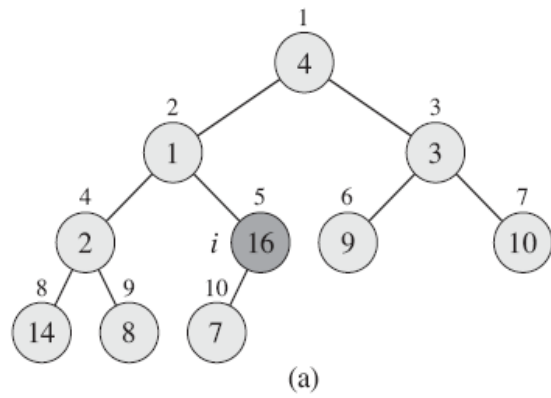
QUINDI IL MASSIMO DEGLI INDICI DEI NODI INTERNI E'  $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ .

BUILD-MAX-HEAP( $A$ )

- 1  $A.heap\text{-}size = A.length$
- 2 **for**  $i = \lfloor A.length/2 \rfloor$  **downto** 1
- 3     MAX-HEAPIFY( $A, i$ )

# ESEMPIO

A [ 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 7 ]



## COMPLESSITA' DI BUILD-MAX-HEAP

LIMITE ASINTOTICO (NON STRETTO):  $O(n \log n)$

### PROPRIETA'

IN UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI CI SONO ESATTAMENTE  $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$  NODI DI ALTEZZA  $\geq 1$ .

PROCEDENDO PER INDUZIONE, LA PRECEDENTE PROPRIETA' PUO' ESSERE GENERALIZZATA.

### PROPRIETA'

IN UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI CI SONO ESATTAMENTE  $\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \rfloor$  NODI DI ALTEZZA  $\geq h$ .

PERTANTO:

### PROPRIETA'

IN UN HEAP CON  $n$  ELEMENTI CI SONO ESATTAMENTE

$\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \rfloor$  NODI DI ALTEZZA =  $h$ .

$$T(n) \leq \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \left( \lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \rfloor \right) \cdot O(h) = O\left( \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} h \left( \lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \rfloor \right) \right)$$

QUINDI

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

$$T(n) = O\left(\sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} h \left( \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \right)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} h \left( \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \right) &= \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} h \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor - \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} h \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{h=2}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} h \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor - \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor - 1} h \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor - 1} (h+1) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor - \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor - 1} h \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor - 1} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{h=2}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor = \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^h} \right\rfloor < \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^h} = n \end{aligned}$$

PERTANTO:  $T(n) = O(n)$ .

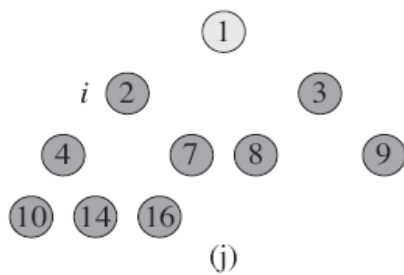
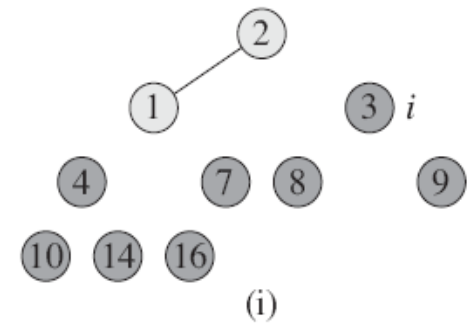
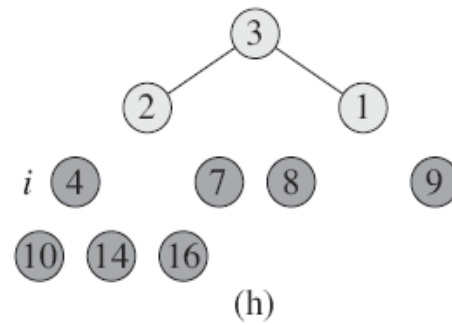
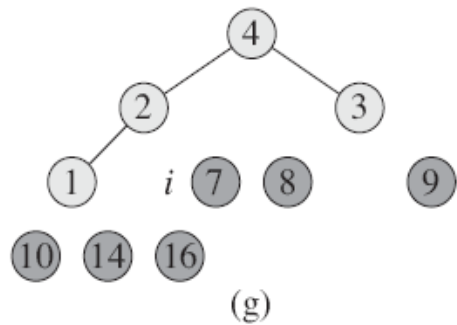
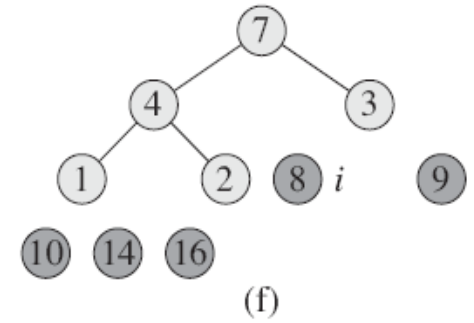
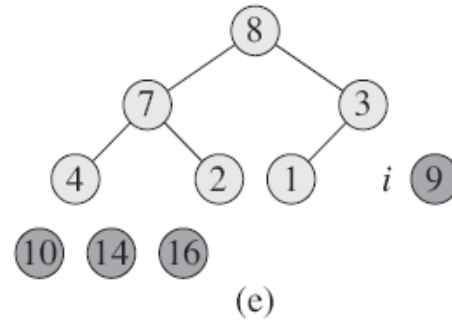
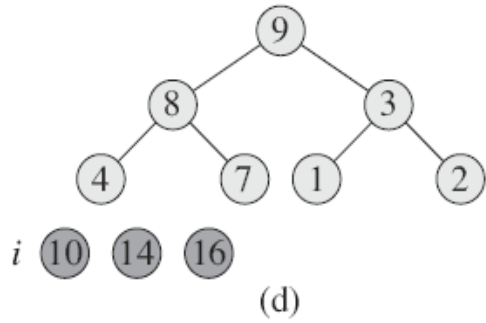
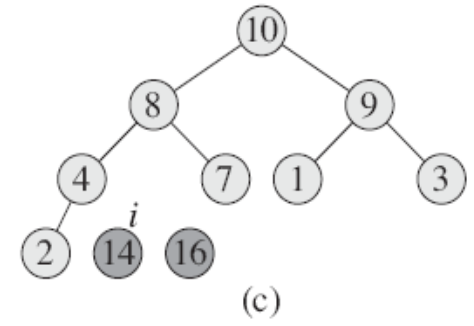
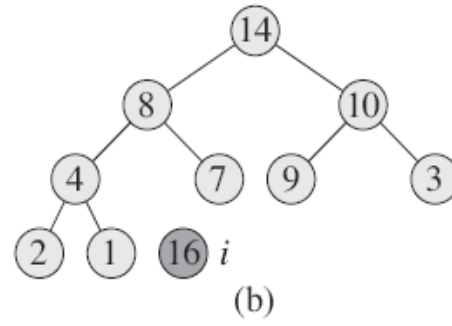
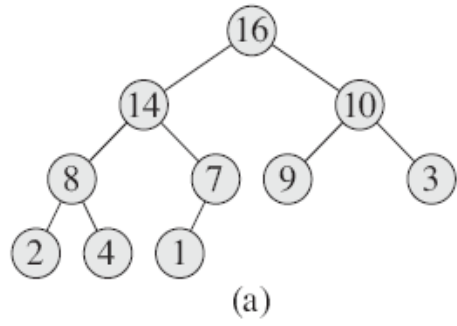
## L'ALGORITMO HEAPSORT

HEAPSORT( $A$ )

- 1 BUILD-MAX-HEAP( $A$ )
- 2 **for**  $i = A.length$  **downto** 2
- 3     exchange  $A[1]$  with  $A[i]$
- 4      $A.heap\text{-}size = A.heap\text{-}size - 1$
- 5     MAX-HEAPIFY( $A, 1$ )

COMPLESSITA':  $O(n \log n)$

# ESEMPIO



A

1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10	14	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

(k)

## ESERCIZI

### 6.1-1

What are the minimum and maximum numbers of elements in a heap of height  $h$ ?

### 6.1-3

Show that in any subtree of a max-heap, the root of the subtree contains the largest value occurring anywhere in that subtree.

### 6.1-4

Where in a max-heap might the smallest element reside, assuming that all elements are distinct?

### 6.1-5

Is an array that is in sorted order a min-heap?

### 6.1-6

Is the array with values  $\langle 23, 17, 14, 6, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12 \rangle$  a max-heap?



**6.2-1**

Illustrate the operation of  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}(A, 3)$  on the array  $A = \langle 27, 17, 3, 16, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12, 4, 8, 9, 0 \rangle$ .

**6.2-2**

Starting with the procedure  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}$ , write pseudocode for the procedure  $\text{MIN-HEAPIFY}(A, i)$ , which performs the corresponding manipulation on a min-heap. How does the running time of  $\text{MIN-HEAPIFY}$  compare to that of  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}$ ?

**6.2-3**

What is the effect of calling  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}(A, i)$  when the element  $A[i]$  is larger than its children?

**6.2-4**

What is the effect of calling  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}(A, i)$  for  $i > A.\text{heap-size}/2$ ?

**6.2-6**

Show that the worst-case running time of  $\text{MAX-HEAPIFY}$  on a heap of size  $n$  is  $\Omega(\lg n)$ .

### **6.3-1**

Using Figure 6.3 as a model, illustrate the operation of BUILD-MAX-HEAP on the array  $A = \langle 5, 3, 17, 10, 84, 19, 6, 22, 9 \rangle$ .

### **6.3-2**

Why do we want the loop index  $i$  in line 2 of BUILD-MAX-HEAP to decrease from  $\lfloor A.length/2 \rfloor$  to 1 rather than increase from 1 to  $\lfloor A.length/2 \rfloor$ ?

### **6.4-1**

Using Figure 6.4 as a model, illustrate the operation of HEAPSORT on the array  $A = \langle 5, 13, 2, 25, 7, 17, 20, 8, 4 \rangle$ .

## CODE DI PRIORITA'

CODE DI MAX-PRIORITA' E CODE DI MIN-PRIORITA'

UNA CODA DI MAX-PRIORITA' SUPPORTA LE SEGUENTI OPERAZIONI

- $INSERT(S, x)$  : INSERISCE  $x$  IN  $S$
- $MAXIMUM(S)$  : RESTITUISCE L'ELEMENTO DI  $S$  CON LA CHIAVE MAX
- $EXTRACT-MAX(S)$  : ESTRAE DA  $S$  L'ELEMENTO CON LA CHIAVE PIÙ GRANDE E LO RESTITUISCE
- $INCREASE-KEY(S, x, k)$  : AUMENTA IL VALORE DELLA CHIAVE DI  $x$  AL NUOVO VALORE  $k$  (CON  $k$  NON INFERIORE AL VALORE CORRENTE DELLA CHIAVE DI  $x$ )

# APPLICAZIONI

CODE DI MAX-PRIORITA'

- GESTIONE PRIORITA' SU RISORSE CONDIVISE

CODE DI MIN-PRIORITA'

- SIMULATORE CONTROLLATO DA EVENTI

HEAP-MAXIMUM( $A$ )

1 **return**  $A[1]$

---

COMPLESSITA' :  $O(1)$

HEAP-EXTRACT-MAX( $A$ )

1 **if**  $A.heap-size < 1$

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**  $max$

COMPLESSITA' :  $O(\lg n)$

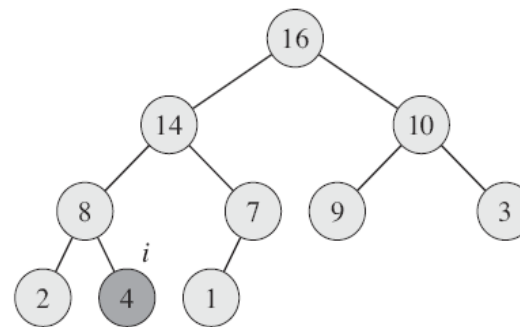
HEAP-INCREASE-KEY( $A, i, key$ )

- 1 **if**  $key < A[i]$
- 2     **error** “new key is smaller than current key”
- 3  $A[i] = key$
- 4 **while**  $i > 1$  and  $A[\text{PARENT}(i)] < A[i]$
- 5     exchange  $A[i]$  with  $A[\text{PARENT}(i)]$
- 6      $i = \text{PARENT}(i)$

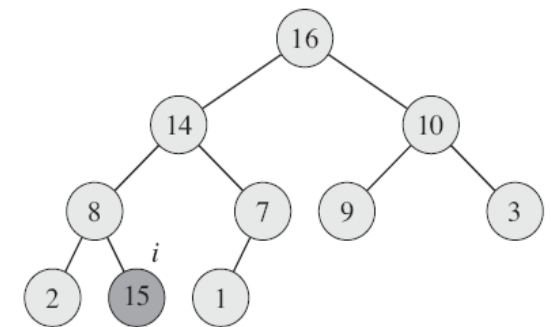
COMPLESSITA':  $O(\lg n)$

ESEMPIO

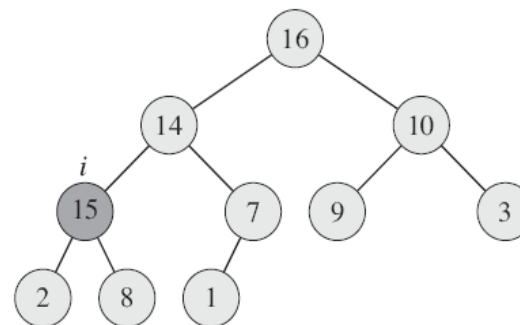
HEAP-INCREASE-KEY( $A, 9, 15$ )



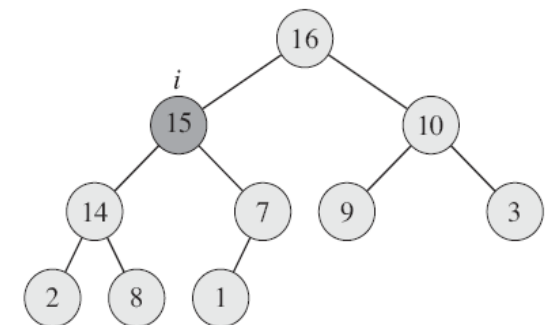
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

MAX-HEAP-INSERT( $A, key$ )

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

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

3 HEAP-INCREASE-KEY( $A, A.heap-size, key$ )

COMPLESSITA' :  $O(\lg n)$

## ESERC121

### 6.5-1

Illustrate the operation of HEAP-EXTRACT-MAX on the heap  $A = \langle 15, 13, 9, 5, 12, 8, 7, 4, 0, 6, 2, 1 \rangle$ .

### 6.5-2

Illustrate the operation of MAX-HEAP-INSERT( $A, 10$ ) on the heap  $A = \langle 15, 13, 9, 5, 12, 8, 7, 4, 0, 6, 2, 1 \rangle$ .

### 6.5-4

Why do we bother setting the key of the inserted node to  $-\infty$  in line 2 of MAX-HEAP-INSERT when the next thing we do is increase its key to the desired value?

### 6.5-6

Each exchange operation on line 5 of HEAP-INCREASE-KEY typically requires three assignments. Show how to use the idea of the inner loop of INSERTION-SORT to reduce the three assignments down to just one assignment.



**6.5-7**

Show how to implement a first-in, first-out queue with a priority queue. Show how to implement a stack with a priority queue.

**6.5-8**

The operation  $\text{HEAP-DELETE}(A, i)$  deletes the item in node  $i$  from heap  $A$ . Give an implementation of  $\text{HEAP-DELETE}$  that runs in  $O(\lg n)$  time for an  $n$ -element max-heap.

**6.5-9**

Give an  $O(n \lg k)$ -time algorithm to merge  $k$  sorted lists into one sorted list, where  $n$  is the total number of elements in all the input lists. (*Hint:* Use a min-heap for  $k$ -way merging.)