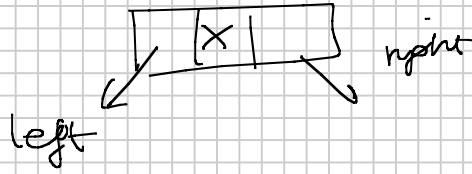


Heap



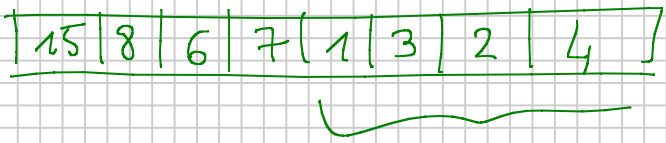
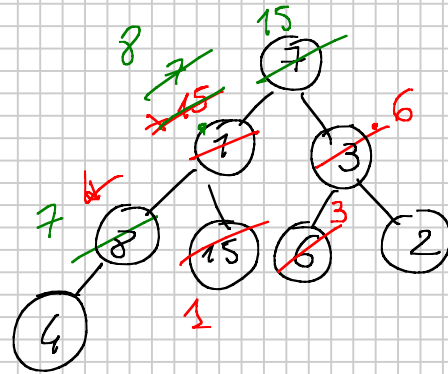
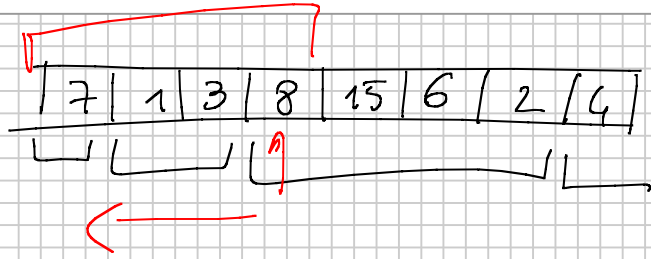
$$\textcircled{1} \quad H = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$

$$H = O(\lg n)$$

$n = \# \text{ nodi}$
 $H = \text{altezza}$

$\textcircled{2}$ un heap di n nodi contiene $\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$ foglie

$\textcircled{3}$ un heap di n nodi contiene al più $\lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \rceil$ nodi di altezza h .



Build-Max-Heap(A) // ~~n~~ dim A = n

A.heap-size = n;
 for i = $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ downto 1
 Max-Heapify(A, i);
 }

Correttezza (Invariante di ciclo)

su l'initio di ogni iterazione ~~del~~ del for ogni nodo $i+1, i+2, \dots, n$
 è radice di un max-heap.

Complessità

chiamo $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$ volte max-heapify
 $O(\log n)$

$$T(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot O(\log n) = O(n \log n)$$

Teorema

$$T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

Dim

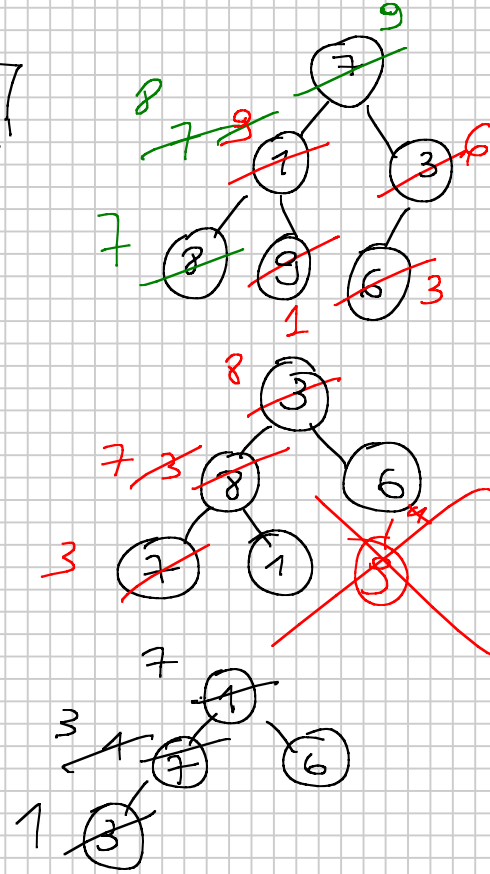
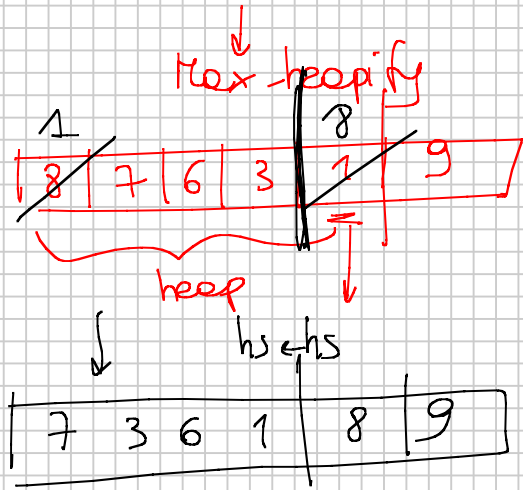
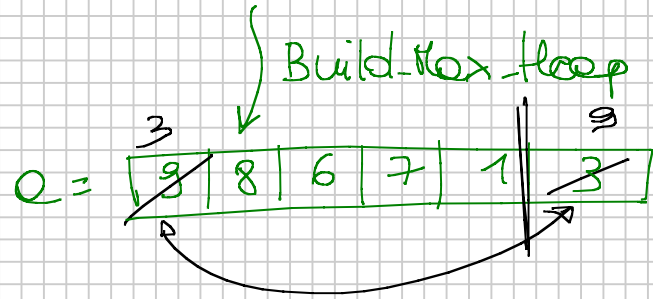
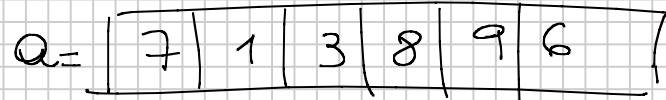
$$T(n) = \sum_{h=1}^H n_h \cdot O(h) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} n_h \cdot O(h) \stackrel{(3)}{\leq} \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rfloor \cdot O(h)$$

$n_h = \# \text{ nodi di altezza } h$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left\lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rceil \cdot O(h) = O\left(\sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2^h} \right\rceil\right) = \\ &= O\left(\frac{n}{2} \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^h}\right) = O\left(\frac{n}{2} \underbrace{\sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} \frac{h}{2^h}}_2\right) = O(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$S(n) = \Theta(1)$$

Heap sort



HeapSort(A)

Build-Max-Heap(n);

A.heap-size = n;

for i = n downto 2 ✓

 swap(A[1], A[i]);

 A.heap-size --;

 Max-Heapify(A, i);

↳

OTTTTO

$\Theta(n)$

$\Theta(1)$

ripeto $n-1$ volte il caso,
di costo

$\Theta(1) + O(\log n)$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n) + O(n \log n) = O(n \log n)$$

$$S(n) = \Theta(1)$$

Correttore | invariante di ciclo

All' inizio di ogni iterazione del `for` il segmento di array $A[1..i]$ è un max-heap che contiene gli i elementi più piccoli di A , e ~~il~~ il segmento $A[i+1..n]$ contiene gli $(n-i)$ elementi più grandi di A , ordinati.

HEAP

implementazione delle code di priorità

	array non ordinato	array ordinato	lista non ordinata	lista ordinata	heap
<u>Insert</u>	$\Theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$
<u>Maximum</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Extract-max</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$O(\log n)$
<u>Increase-key</u>	$\Theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$

Implementazione delle operazioni delle Code di Priorità su heap

Heap-Maximum(A)

return A[1];

$$T(n) = \Theta(1)$$

Heap-Extract-Max(A)

if (A.heap-size < 1) error "underflow"

max = A[1];

A[1] = A[A.heap-size];

A.heap-size --;

Max-heapify(A, 1);

return max;

$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$

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

if ($k < A[i]$) errore * la nuova chiave è più piccola delle chiavi contenute in A

$A[i] = k;$

while ($i > 1$ && $A[\text{Parent}(i)] < A[i]$) ✓
 scambia ($A[i], A[\text{parent}(i)]$);
 $i = \text{Parent}(i);$

}

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

Max-Heap-Insert (A, key)

A.heapsize++

A[A.heapsize] ← do

Heap-Increase-Key(A, A.heapsize, key)

$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$

ESEMPLO

Max-Heap-Insert(A, 15)

