

# 二叉堆的Python实现

陈斌 北京大学 gischen@pku.edu.cn

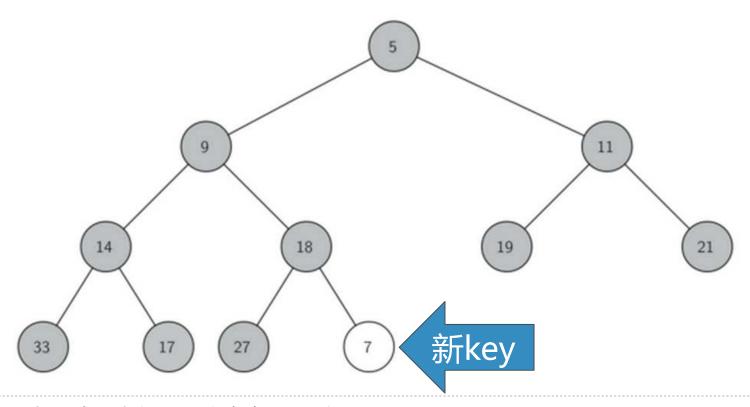
#### **❖二叉堆初始化**

采用一个列表来保存堆数据,其中表首下标为0的项无用,但为了后面代码可以用到简单的整数乘除法,仍保留它。

```
class BinHeap:
    def __init__(self):
        self.heapList = [0]
        self.currentSize = 0
```

#### ❖ insert(key)方法

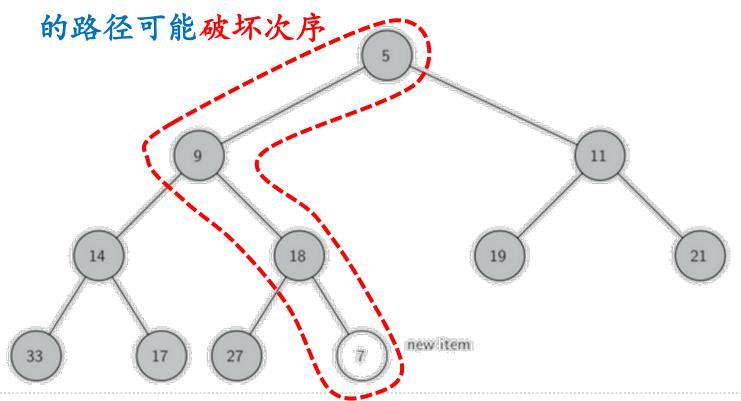
首先,为了保持"完全二叉树"的性质,新key 应该添加到列表末尾。会有问题吗?



#### ❖ insert(key)方法

新key加在列表末尾,显然无法保持"堆"次序

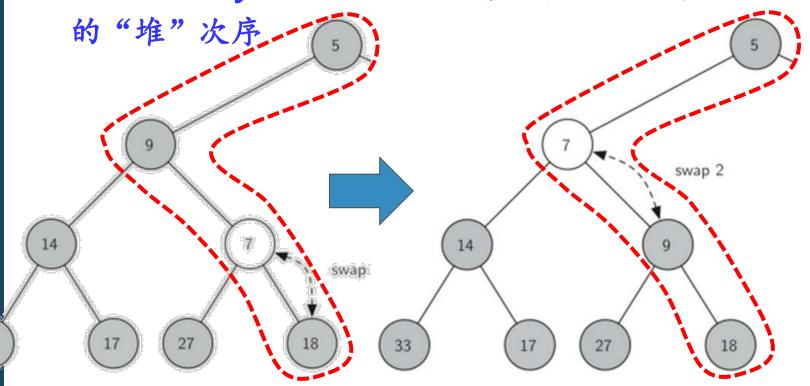
虽然对其它路径的次序没有影响, 但对于其到根



## ❖ insert(key)方法

需要将新key沿着路径来"上浮"到其正确位置

注意: 新key的"上浮"不会影响其它路径节点



## 二叉堆操作的实现: insert代码

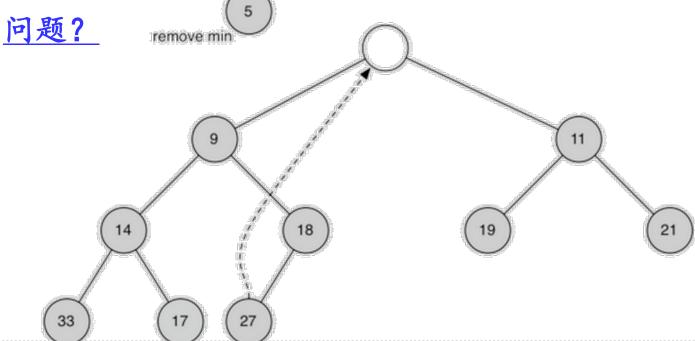
```
def percUp(self,i):
    while i // 2 > 0:
        if self.heapList[i] < self.heapList[i//2]:</pre>
  节点交换 tmp = self.heapList[i // 2]
self.heapList[i // 2] = self.heapList[i]
           self.heapList[i] = tmp 
        i = i // 2
def insert(self,k):
    self.heapList.append(k) 添加到末尾
    self.currentSize = self.currentSize + 1
    self.percUp(self.currentSize)
                                     新key上产
```

#### ❖ delMin()方法

移走整个堆中最小的key:根节点heapList[1]

为了保持"完全二叉树"的性质,只用最后一个

节点来代替根节点

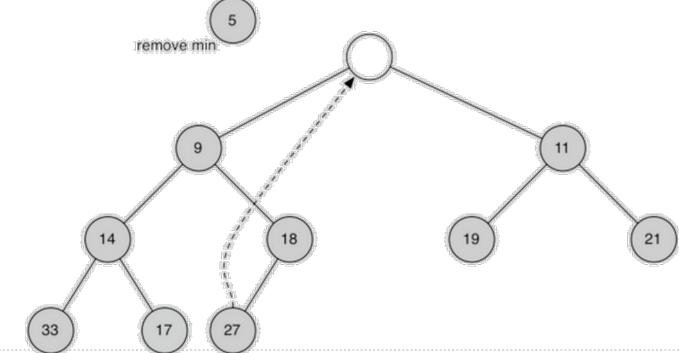


#### ❖ delMin()方法

同样,这么简单的替换,还是破坏了"堆"次序

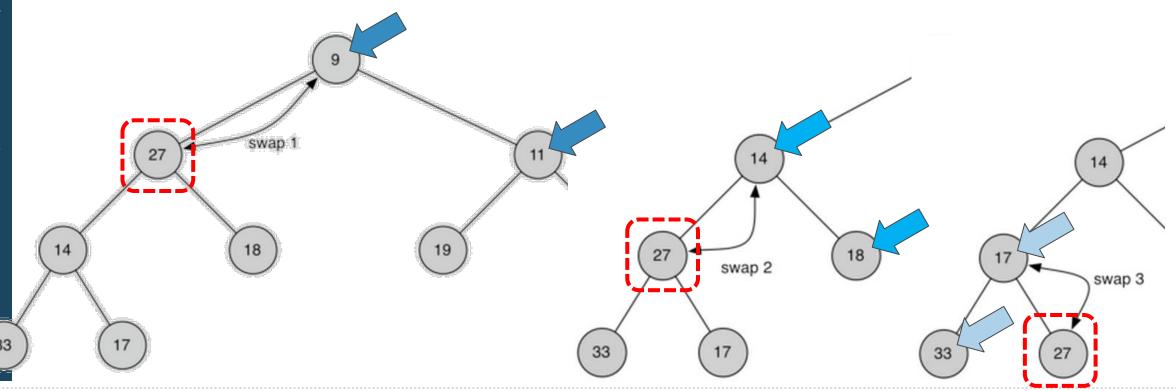
解决方法:将新的根节点沿着一条路径"下沉",

直到比两个子节点都小



# ❖ delMin()方法

"下沉"路径的选择:如果比子节点大,那么选择较小的子节点交换下沉

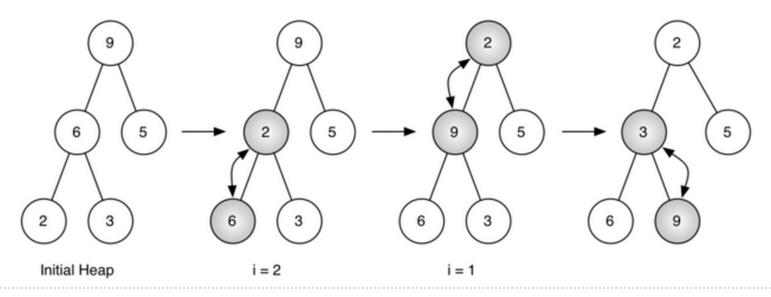


```
def percDown(self,i):
    while (i * 2) <= self.currentSize:</pre>
        mc = self.minChild(i)
        if self.heapList[i] > self.heapList[mc]:
           tmp = self.heapList[i]
          self.heapList[i] = self.heapList[mc]
            self.heapList[mc] = tmp
        i = mc
def minChild(self,i):
    if i * 2 + 1 > self.currentSize:
        return i * 2
    else:
        if self.heapList[i * 2] < self.heapList[i * 2 + 1]:</pre>
            return i * 2
        else:
            return i * 2 + 1
def delMin(self):
    retval = self.heapList[1]
    self.heapList[1] = self.heapList[self.currentSize]
    self.currentSize = self.currentSize - 1
    self.heapList.pop()
    self.percDown(1)
    return retval
```

❖ buildHeap(lst)方法:从无序表生成"堆"

我们最自然的想法是:用insert(key)方法,将 无序表中的数据项逐个insert到堆中,但这么 做的总代价是O(nlog n)

其实,用"下沉"法,能够将总代价控制在O(n)



❖ buildHeap(lst)方法:从无序表生成"堆"

其实,用"下沉"法,能够将总代价控制在O(n)

```
def buildHeap(self,alist):
    i = len(alist) // 2
    self.currentSize = len(alist)
    self.heapList = [0] + alist[:]
    print(len(self.heapList), i)
    while (i > 0):
        print(self.heapList, i)
        self.percDown(i)
        i = i - 1
    print(self.heapList,i)
```

❖思考:利用二叉堆来进行排序?

"堆排序"算法: O(nlog n)

