

5.6 Heaps(堆)

Also called Priority Queue (优先队列)

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Priority Queue/优先队列

优先级高的先出队

When a collection of objects is organized by importance or priority, we call this a **Priority Queue**

基本操作:
 Insert (Enqueue), 插入一个新任务后依然需保持优先队列的特点
 removeFirst (Dequeue), 完成(删除)优先级最高任务后依然需保持优先队列的特点

实现:
 一些简单的实现: list, BST
Heap (堆): 普遍应用, 和**优先队列**几乎被认为是同一个概念

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Defination of Heaps

① **Complete binary tree** whose node with **property**:

- 1) value of any node **less than or equal** to that of its children (Min-heap, 小堆) or ②
- 2) value of any node **larger than or equal** to that of its children (**Max-heap 大堆**)

逻辑定义

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Defination of Heap

因为堆是CBT, 所以堆通常用**基于数组**的方式来实现, 即将BT中的结点按层由低到高, 层内由左到右进行编号并存放于1维数组中, 其结点的下标满足下列关系式:

- $PARENT(i) = (i-1)/2;$ /* 父结点 */
- $LEFT(i) = 2i+1;$ /* 左子结点 */
- $RIGHT(i) = 2i+2;$ /* 右子结点 */
- $n_0 = (int)((n+1)/2);$ /* 叶子结点的个数 */

物理定义

Defination: n个元素组成的序列 $\{k_0, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-1}\}$, 当且仅当满足下列关系之一时, 称之为**堆**

- 1) $k_i \leq k_{2i+1}$ 且 $k_i \leq k_{2i+2}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n/2-1$ **小堆**
- 2) $k_i \geq k_{2i+1}$ 且 $k_i \geq k_{2i+2}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n/2-1$ **大堆**

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Heap 与BST的区别

- **BST :**
 - 左与右的关系
 - 不一定是CBT
 - 一般用基于指针的方式存储/实现
- **heap:**
 - 前辈与后辈的关系
 - 一定是CBT
 - 一般用基于数组的方式存储/实现

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Heap

- **1个数组 + 2个整型变量就可描述一个堆**
 - 1个数组存放heap中各结点的值
 - 1个整型变量maxSize存放数组的尺寸
 - 1个整型变量size存放堆中的结点数
- **heap所涉及的基本操作**
 - Insert
 - remove
 - removeFirst
 - buildHeap

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```

maxHeap class(1)---Array based implement
template<class Elem> class maxHeap {
private:
    Elem* Heap; // Pointer to the heap array
    int maxSize; // Maximum size of the heap
    int size;    // Number of elems now in heap
    void siftDown(int); // Put element in place
public:
    maxHeap(Elem* h, int num, int max) {
        size=num; maxSize=max; Heap = new int[max]; }
    int heapSize() const {return size; }
    bool isLeaf(int pos) const {
        return (pos >= size/2) && (pos < size); }
    int leftChild(int pos) const {return 2*pos+1;}
    int rightChild(int pos) const {return 2*pos+2;}
    int parent(int pos) const {return (pos-1)/2;}
    void print( ) const { ... }
    void clear( ) { ... }
    int find (const Elem&) { ... }

```

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maxHeap class(2)---Array based implement

```

void buildHeap();

void insert(const Elem&);

Elem removeFirst();

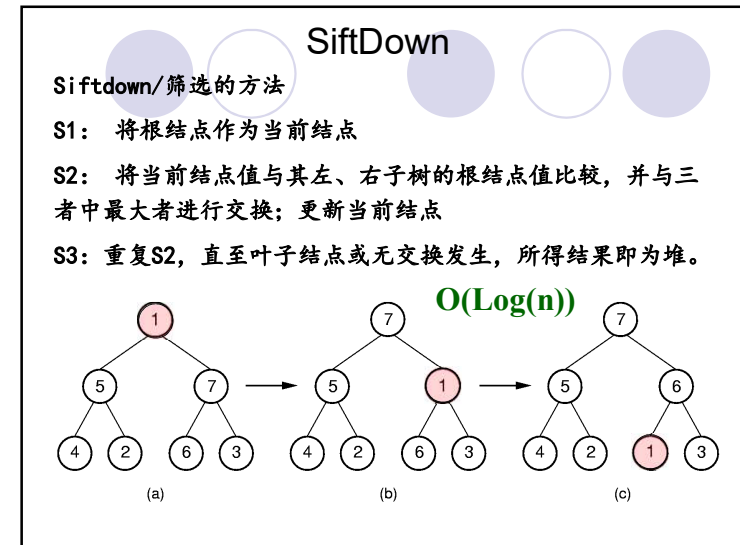
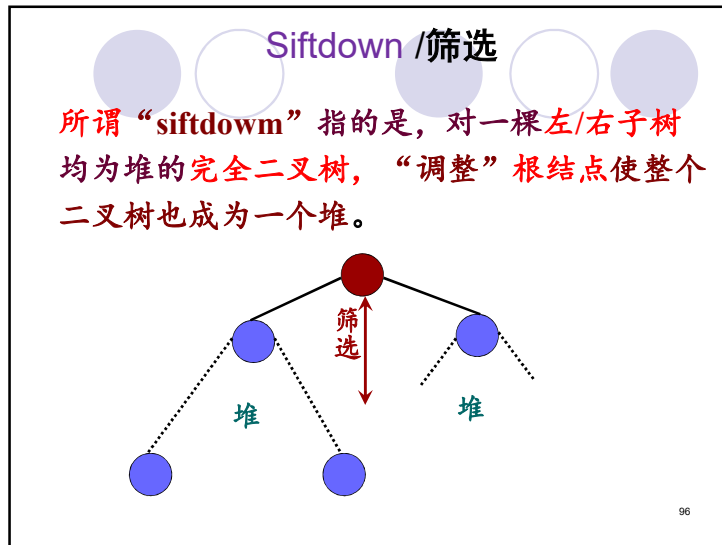
Elem remove(int);

};

```

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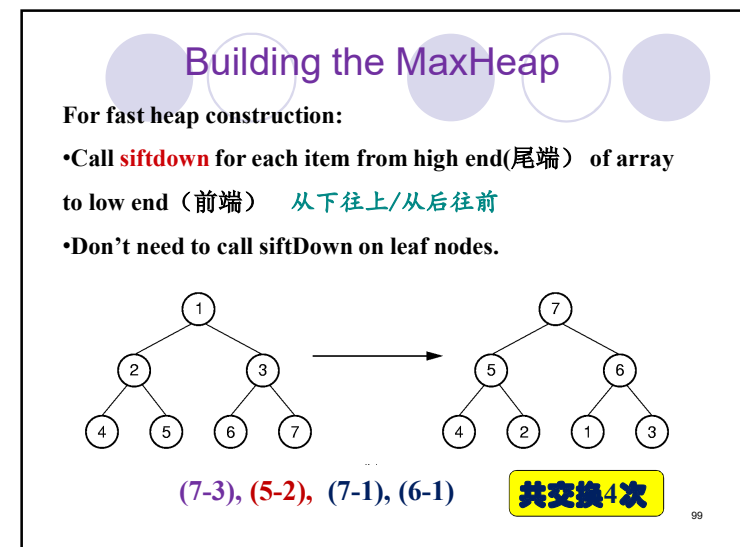


maxHeap class(3)--- SiftDown

```
template <class Elem>
void maxHeap<Elem>::siftDown(int pos) {
    while (!isLeaf(pos)) {
        int j = leftChild(pos);
        int rc = rightChild(pos);
        if ((rc < size) && (Heap[j] < Heap[rc]))
            j = rc;
        if (Heap[pos] >= Heap[j]) return;
        swap(Heap, pos, j); // 请自行写出该函数的代码
        pos = j;
    }
}
```

$O(\log(n))$

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maxHeap class(4)--- BuildingHeap

```
template <class Elem>
void maxHeap<Elem>:: buildHeap() {
    for(i = size/2-1; i >= 0; i--)
        siftDown(i);
}
```

$O(n)$

$f(n)$ 的具体计算公式见课本p184

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Insert a value in the MaxHeap

思路:

- 在堆末尾添加一取值为待插入值的叶子结点, 作为当前结点, 并size加1
- 将当前结点值与其双亲结点值比较, 若大于则进行交换, 并将其双亲作为当前节点;
- 重复上述操作, 直至当前结点值小于等于其双亲结点值 或到达根结点。

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maxHeap class(5)--- Insert

```
template <class Elem>
void maxHeap<Elem>:: insert(const Elem& e)
{
    Assert( size < maxSize, "Heap is full");
    int curr = size;
    Heap[curr] = e; size++;
    while(curr!=0 && Heap[curr]>Heap[parent(curr)]) {
        swap(Heap, curr, parent(curr)); curr=parent(curr);
    }
    return true;
}
```

$O(\log(n))$

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Remove First value in the Maxheap

思路:

- 将根结点值与最末叶子结点值进行交换, 并size减1
- 对根结点 做 siftDown 操作

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maxHeap class (6)--Remove First Value

```
template <class Elem>
Elem maxHeap<Elem>::
removeFirst() {
    Assert ( size > 0, "Heap is empty");
    swap(Heap, 0, --size);    // Swap First with end
    if (size != 0) siftDown(0);
    return Heap[size];    // Return First value
}
```

$O(\log(n))$

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Remove 给定下标位置的值从maxHeap

思路:

- 将待删除结点作为当前结点
- 将当前结点与最末叶子结点进行值交换，并size减1。
- 将当前结点值与其双亲结点值比较，若大于则进行交换，同时将其双亲作为当前节点；
- 重复上述操作，直至当前结点值小于其双亲结点值 或到达根结点。
- 对当前结点调用 siftDown

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maxHeap class(7) --Remove

```
template <class Elem>
Elem maxHeap<Elem>::remove(int pos) {
    Assert((pos>=0) && (pos<size), "Bad position");
    if ( pos == size-1 ) size--;
    else {
        swap(Heap, pos, --size);
        while ((pos != 0) &&
            (Heap[pos] > Heap[parent(pos)])) {
            swap(Heap, pos, parent(pos));
            pos = parent(pos);
        }
        if (size != 0) siftDown(pos);
    }
    return Heap[size];
}
```

$O(\log(n))$

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An application example of heap

- 写一个程序，输入下列序列构建maxHeap，并测试插入，删除，查找，清空，打印等功能

● 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

● 5 2 3 7 6 4 1

输入序列顺序不同，构建的heap可能不同；
但是，重复removeFirst直到堆为空得到的结果却是绝对相同的。

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```

.....
#include "heap.h" // maxHeap class--课件中PP91,92,95,97,101,103
using namespace std;
void main() {
    int i; double a[100], temp;
    cout<<"please input 7 data:"<<endl;
    for(i=0;i<7;i++) cin>>a[i];
    maxHeap<double> h1(a,7,100);
    cout<<"after buildHeap the heap is:"<<endl;
    h1.buildHeap(); h1.print(); cout<<endl;
    cout<<"insert function test....."<<endl;
    cout<<"please input the insert data:";
    cin>>temp; h1.insert(temp);
    cout<<"after insert "<<temp<<" the heap is:"<<endl;
    h1.print(); cout<<endl;
    cout<<"removeFirst function test....."<<endl;
    while(h1.heapSize()){
        temp=h1.removeFirst(); cout<<temp<<" ";
    }
    cout<<endl;
    .....
}

```

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5.7 Huffman Coding Trees

5.7.1 Huffman Tree definition (哈夫曼树定义)

5.7.2 Huffman Tree Construction (哈夫曼树构造)

5.7.3 Huffman Coding (哈夫曼编码)



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问题引入:

设给出一段报文 **CAST CAST SAT AT A TASA**
 字符集合是 {C, A, S, T}, 各个字符出现的频度(次数)
 是 $W=\{2, 7, 4, 5\}$

若给每个字符以等长编码

A: 00 T: 10 C: 01 S: 11

则报文总编码长度为 $(2+7+4+5) * 2 = 36 \text{ bits}$

字符平均长度 = $36/18 = 2 \text{ bits}$

若按各个字符出现的概率不同而给予 **不等长编码**, 可望减少总编码长度

A: 0 T: 10 C: 110 S: 111

它的总编码长度为

$7*1+5*2+(2+4)*3 = 35 \text{ bits}$

字符平均长度 = $35/18 = 1.944 \text{ bits}$ 比等长编码的情形要短

哈夫曼编码

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◆ 结点间路径长度(Path Length)

连接两结点的路径上的分支数

◆ 结点的路径长度(又称结点的深度)

从根结点到该结点的路径上分支的数目

◆ 叶子的加权路径长度 (weighted path length of a leaf)

叶子的深度与叶子的权值之积

◆ 树的外部路径权值 (External path weight), 也称树的加权路径长度 (Weighted Path Length of a tree, WPL)

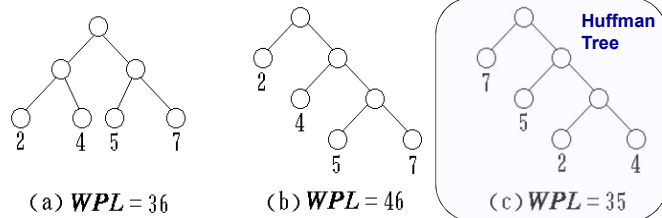
树的所有叶结点的加权路径长度之和

$$WPL = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (w_i * l_i)$$

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5.7.1 哈夫曼树定义 (Huffman Tree)

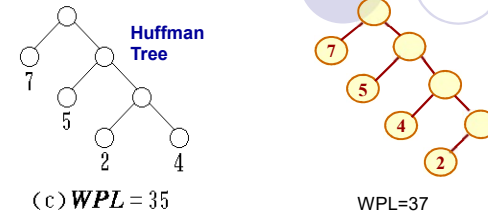
在所有含 n_0 个带确定权值叶子结点的二叉树中, 必存在一棵加权路径长度最小的树, 称该树为“最优树”, 或“哈夫曼树” (Huffman Tree)



- 1) 叶结点的权值越小, 离根越远
 - 2) 叶结点的权值越大, 离根越近
- 哈夫曼树的特点之一

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哈夫曼树 (Huffman Tree)



Huffman Tree 特点一:

- 1) 叶结点的权值越小, 离根越远
- 2) 叶结点的权值越大, 离根越近

特点二:

满二叉树, FBT

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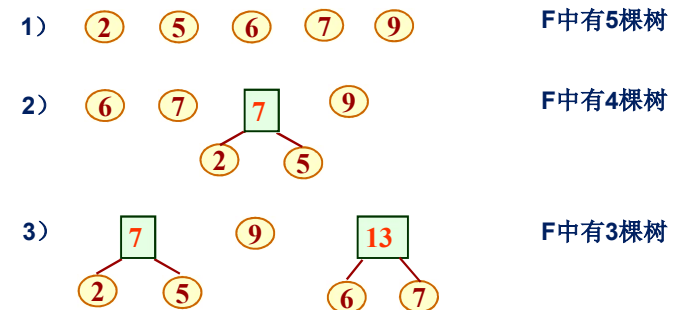
5.7.2 Huffman Tree Construction

1. 根据给定的 n 个符号权值对 $\{ \{s_1, w_1\}, \{s_2, w_2\}, \dots, \{s_n, w_n\} \}$, 造 n 棵二叉树的集合 $F = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$, 其中每棵二叉树中均只含一个符号权值对为 (s_i, w_i) 的根结点, 其左、右子树为空树;
2. 在 F 中选取根结点权值最小的两棵二叉树, 分别作为左(最小)、右(次小)子树构造一棵新的二叉树, 并置这棵新的二叉树根结点的权值为其左、右子树根结点的权值之和;
3. 从 F 中删去这两棵树, 同时加入刚生成的新树;
4. 重复 (2) 和 (3) 两步, 直至 F 中只含一棵树为止。

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Huffman Tree Construction (2)

例1: 已知字符集 $\{A, C, V, E, K\}$ 的出现频数为 $\{5, 6, 2, 9, 7\}$, 以频数为权值构造哈夫曼树

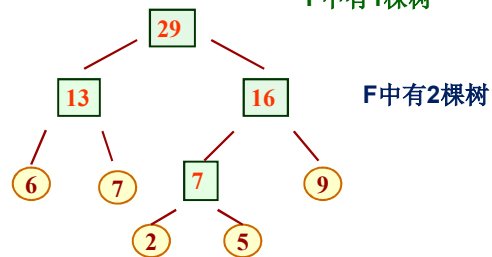


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Huffman Tree Construction (3)

例1: 已知字符集 {A, C, V, E, K} 的出现频数为 {5, 6, 2, 9, 7}, 以频数为权值构造哈夫曼树

4)

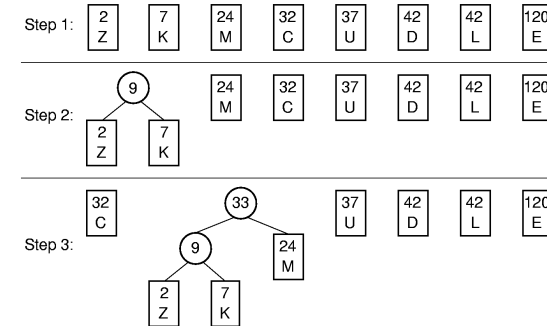


该树的加权路径长度WPL = ?

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Huffman Tree Construction (4)

example2:

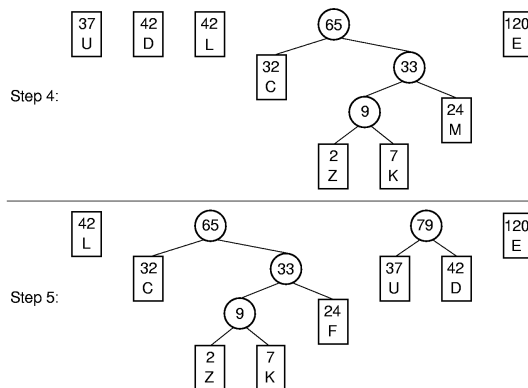


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Huffman Tree Construction (5)

example2:

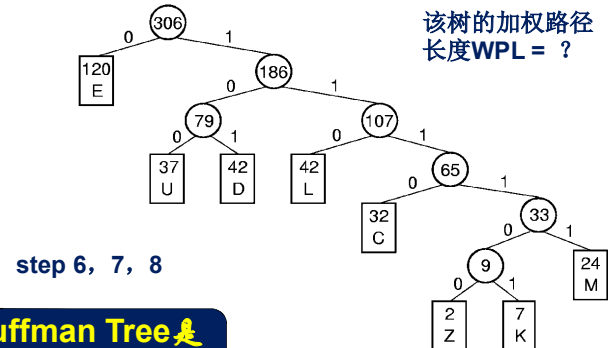


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Huffman Tree Construction (6)

example2:



step 6, 7, 8

Huffman Tree是
full(满)二叉树

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哈夫曼树 (Huffman Tree)

若所有叶子权值相同，在huffman树中是否深度也相同呢？

字符集合: { A, B, C, D, E }

权值W: { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 }

字符集合: { A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I }

权值W: { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 }

若所有叶节点权值相同且叶结点个数为2的整数次方，则对应的Huffman Tree是一个叶子节点均在最底层(即深度相同)的完全满二叉树

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HuffmanTree class implement (pointer based)

需要定义3个class: FreqPair, HuffNode, HuffTree

```
template <class Elem>
class FreqPair {
private:
    Elem symbol;
    int freq;
public:
    FreqPair( Elem s, int f) { symbol = s; freq = f;}
    int weight() { return freq; }
    Elem val() { return symbol; }
};
```

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HuffNode class(1)

```
template <class Elem>
class HuffNode { // Abstract base class, 可变类型结点
public:
    virtual int weight()=0;
    virtual bool isLeaf() = 0;
};

template <class Elem> // Leaf of huffman tree
class LeafNode : public HuffNode<Elem> { //<Elem>
private:
    FreqPair <Elem> * it; // freq pair
public:
    LeafNode( Elem val, int freq)
    { it = new FreqPair<Elem>(val, freq); } // Constructor
    int weight() {return it->weight();}
    bool isLeaf() { return true; }
    FreqPair<Elem>* val() { return it; }
};
```

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HuffNode class(2)

```
template <class Elem> // Internal node of huffman tree
class IntNode : public HuffNode<Elem> {
private:
    HuffNode<Elem>* lc; // Left child
    HuffNode<Elem>* rc; // Right child
    int wgt; // weight value
public:
    IntNode( HuffNode<Elem>* l, HuffNode<Elem>* r)
    { wgt = l->weight()+ r->weight(); lc = l; rc = r; }
    int weight() {return wgt; }
    bool isLeaf() { return false; }
    HuffNode<Elem>* left() { return lc; }
    void setLeft(HuffNode<Elem>* l) { lc = (HuffNode*)l; }
    HuffNode<Elem>* right() { return rc; }
    void setRight(HuffNode<Elem>* r) { rc = (HuffNode*)r; }
};
```

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HuffTree class(1)

```

template <class Elem>
class HuffTree {
private:
    HuffNode<Elem>* myroot;
    void printhelp(HuffNode<Elem>* subroot, int level) const { //相当于中序遍历
        FreqPair<Elem>* s1;
        if (subroot==NULL) return;
        if (subroot->isLeaf()) { // Do leaf node
            for(int i=0; i<level; i++) cout << "***";
            cout << "Leaf: ";
            s1=((LeafNode<Elem> *)subroot)->val ();
            cout<<s1->val()<<" "<<s1->weight()<<endl; }
        else {
            printhelp(((IntlNode<Elem> *)subroot)->left(),level+1); //打印左树
            for(int i=0; i<level; i++) cout << "***"; //打印根
            cout << "Internal: ";
            cout<< (((IntlNode<Elem> *)subroot)->weight())<<endl;
            printhelp(((IntlNode<Elem> *)subroot)->right(),level+1); //打印右树
        }
    }
}

```

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HuffTree class(2)

```

public:
    HuffTree(Elem val, int freq) {
        myroot = new LeafNode<Elem>(val,freq);
    }
    HuffTree(HuffTree<Elem>* l, HuffTree<Elem>* r) {
        myroot = new IntlNode<Elem>(l->root(),r->root());
    }
    ~HuffTree() { ..... } //可参考BST class 补写
    clear() { ..... } //可参考BST class 补写

    HuffNode<Elem>* root() { return myroot; }
    int weight() { return myroot->weight(); }
    void print() const { //相当于中序遍历
        if (myroot == NULL) cout << "The huffTree is empty.\n";
        else printhelp(myroot, 0);
    }
};

```

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本章作业二

- 5.26 (b)
- 5.32

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