25 } 26 } 27

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Run Code

Our Solution(s) Run Code

```
Solution 1
 1 // Copyright © 2020 AlgoExpert, LLC. All rights reserved.
   #include <vector>
4 using namespace std;
 6 void buildMaxHeap(vector<int> &array);
   void siftDown(int currentIdx, int endIdx, vector<int> &heap);
9 // Best: O(nlog(n)) time | O(1) space
10 // Average: O(nlog(n)) time | O(1) space
11 // Worst: O(n\log(n)) time | O(1) space
12 vector<int> heapSort(vector<int> array) {
13
     buildMaxHeap(array);
     for (int endIdx = array.size() - 1; endIdx > 0; endIdx--) {
14
       swap(array[0], array[endIdx]);
16
       siftDown(0, endIdx - 1, array);
17
18
     return array;
19 }
20
21 void buildMaxHeap(vector<int> &array) {
22
     int firstParentIdx = (array.size() - 2) / 2;
     for (int currentIdx = firstParentIdx; currentIdx >= 0; currentIdx--)
23
       siftDown(currentIdx, array.size() - 1, array);
```

28 void siftDown(int currentIdx, int endIdx, vector<int> &heap) {

int childTwoIdx = currentIdx \* 2 + 2 <= endIdx ? currentIdx \* 2 +</pre>

if (childTwoIdx != -1 && heap.at(childTwoIdx) > heap.at(childOneId

int childOneIdx = currentIdx \* 2 + 1;

 $\textbf{while} \text{ (childOneIdx <= endIdx) } \{$ 

int idxToSwap;

```
Your Solutions
```

```
Solution 1 Solution 2 Solution 3
```

```
1 #include <vector>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 vector<int> heapSort(vector<int> array) {
5  // Write your code here.
6  return {};
7 }
```

Run or s

Run or submit code when you're ready.