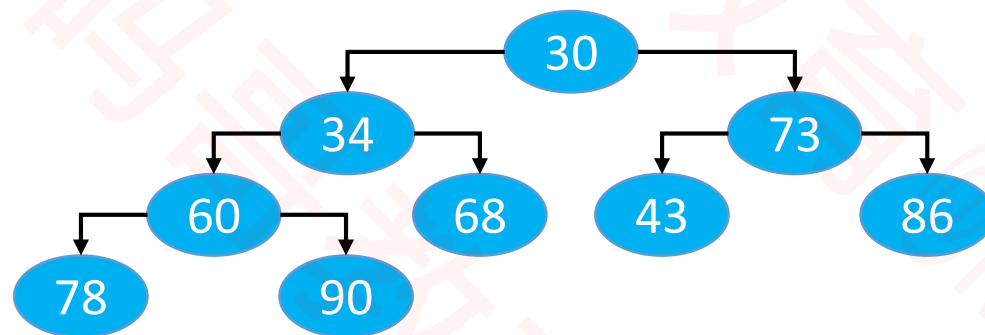


最大堆 - 批量建堆 (Heapify)

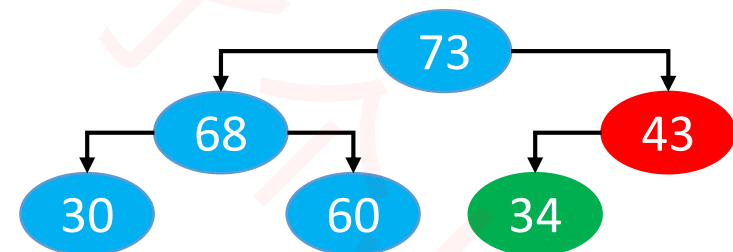
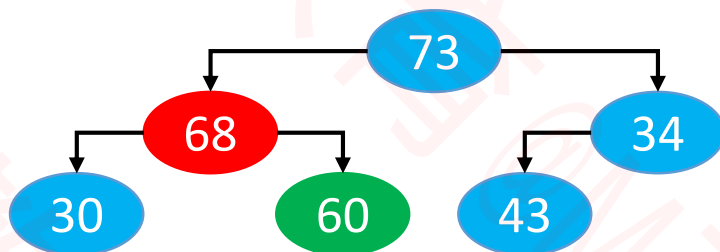
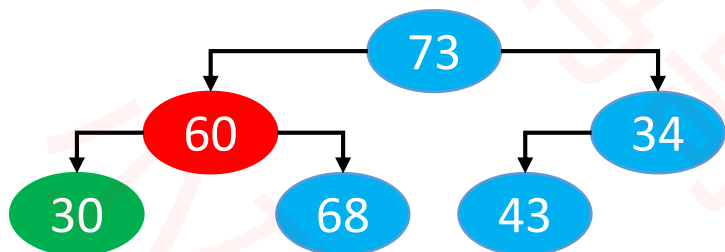
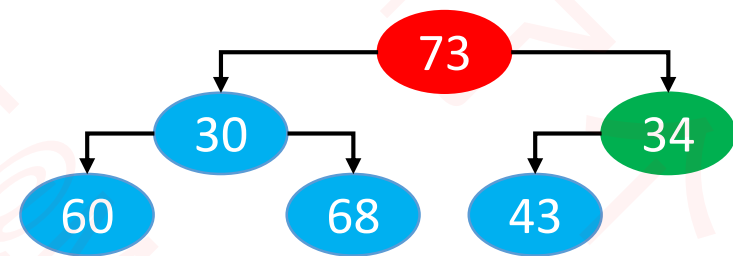
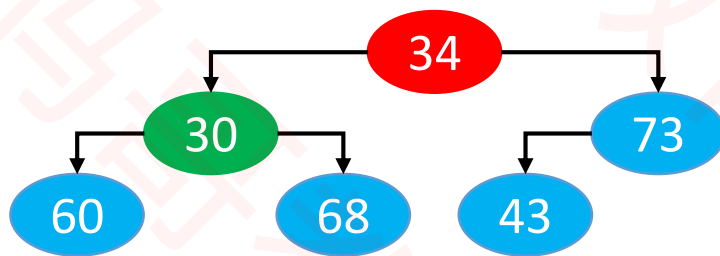
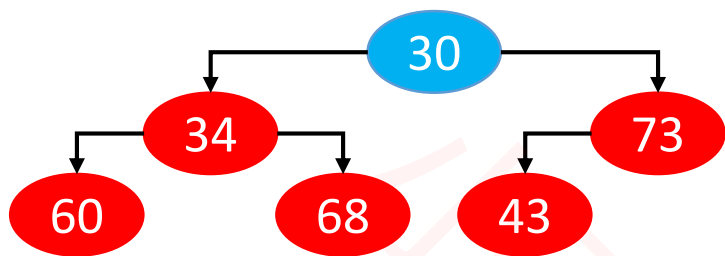
■ 批量建堆，有 2 种做法

□ 自上而下的上滤

□ 自下而上的下滤

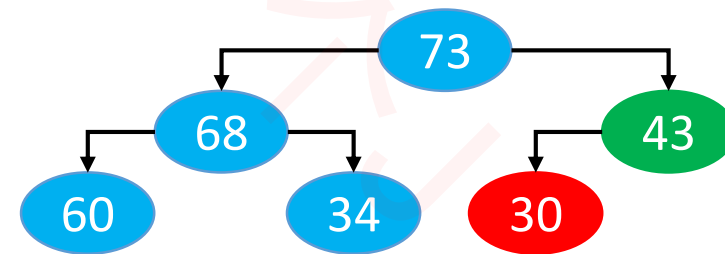
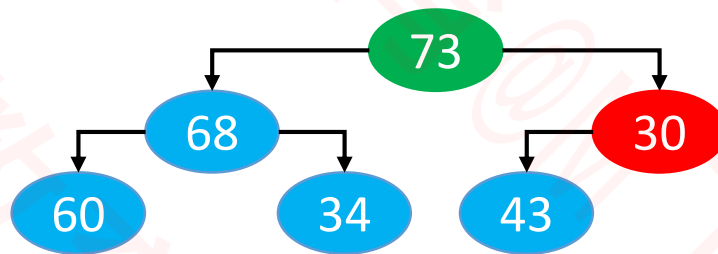
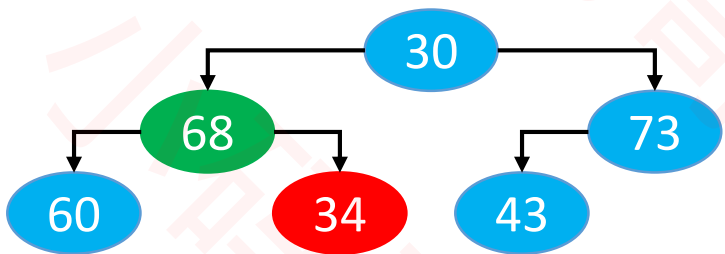
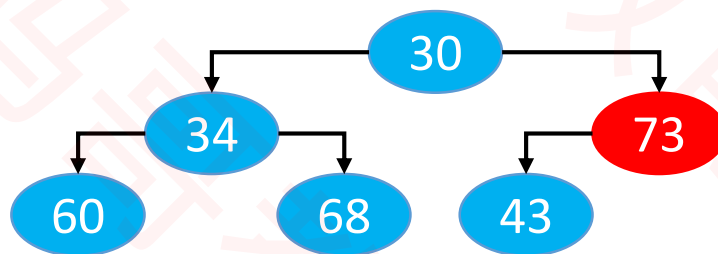
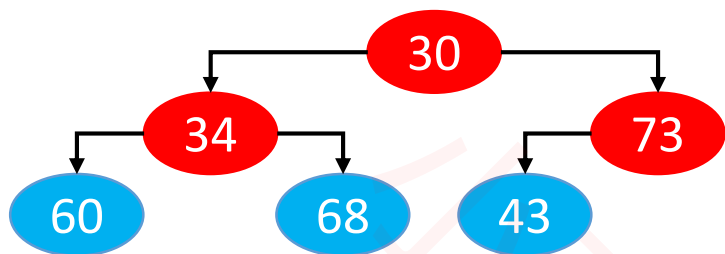


最大堆 - 批量建堆 - 自上而下的上滤



```
for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {  
    siftUp(i);  
}
```

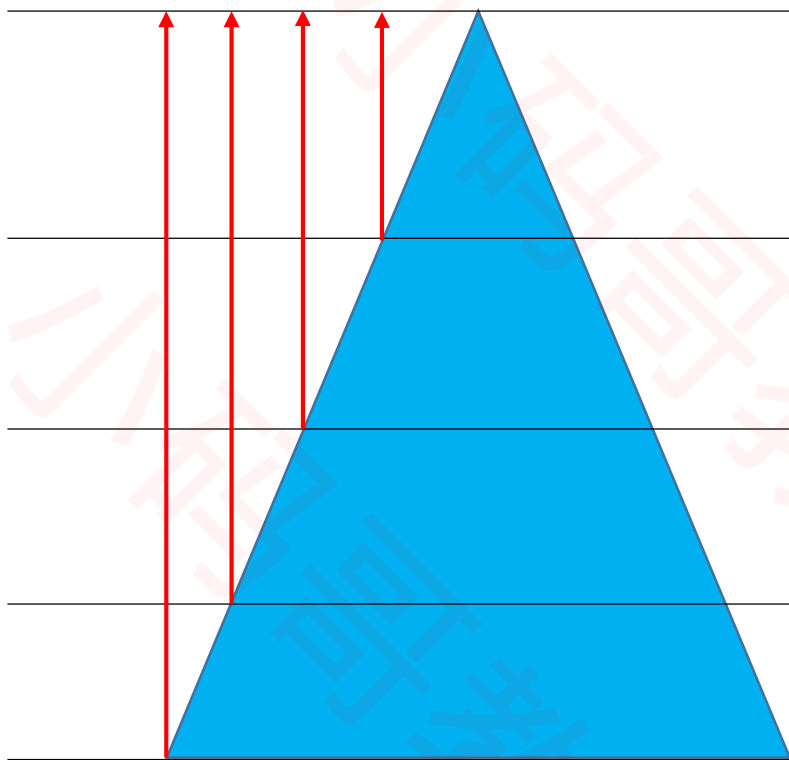
最大堆 - 批量建堆 - 自下而上的下滤



```
for (int i = (size >> 1) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
    siftDown(i);  
}
```

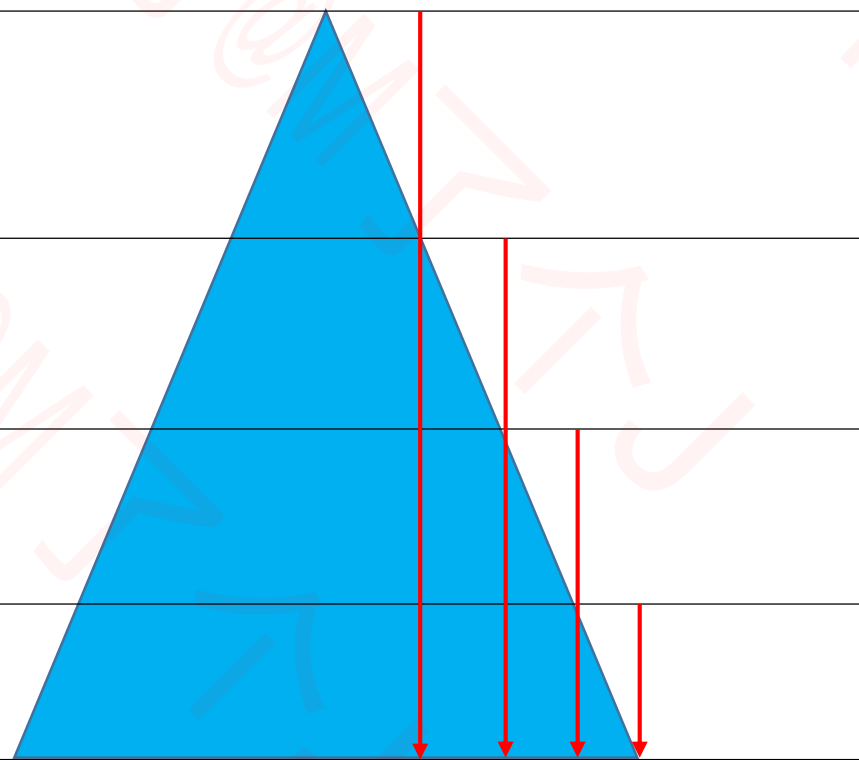
最大堆 - 批量建堆 - 效率对比

自上而下的上滤



所有节点的深度之和
 $O(n \log n)$

自下而上的下滤



所有节点的高度之和
 $O(n)$

最大堆 – 批量建堆 – 效率对比

■ 所有节点的深度之和

- 仅仅是叶子节点，就有近 $n/2$ 个，而且每一个叶子节点的深度都是 $O(\log n)$ 级别的
- 因此，在叶子节点这一块，就达到了 $O(n \log n)$ 级别
- $O(n \log n)$ 的时间复杂度足以利用排序算法对所有节点进行全排序

■ 所有节点的高度之和

- 假设是满树，节点总个数为 n ，树高为 h ，那么 $n = 2^h - 1$
- 所有节点的树高之和 $H(n) = 2^0 * (h - 0) + 2^1 * (h - 1) + 2^2 * (h - 2) + \dots + 2^{h-1} * [h - (h - 1)]$
- $H(n) = h * (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{h-1}) - [1 * 2^1 + 2 * 2^2 + 3 * 2^3 + \dots + (h - 1) * 2^{h-1}]$
- $H(n) = h * (2^h - 1) - [(h - 2) * 2^h + 2]$
- $H(n) = h * 2^h - h - h * 2^h + 2^{h+1} - 2$
- $H(n) = 2^{h+1} - h - 2 = 2 * (2^h - 1) - h = 2n - h = 2n - \log_2(n + 1) = O(n)$

公式推导

$$\blacksquare S(h) = 1 * 2^1 + 2 * 2^2 + 3 * 2^3 + \dots + (h-2) * 2^{h-2} + (h-1) * 2^{h-1}$$

$$\blacksquare 2S(h) = 1 * 2^2 + 2 * 2^3 + 3 * 2^4 + \dots + (h-2) * 2^{h-1} + (h-1) * 2^h$$

$$\blacksquare S(h) - 2S(h) = [2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{h-1}] - (h-1) * 2^h = (2^h - 2) - (h-1) * 2^h$$

$$\blacksquare S(h) = (h-1) * 2^h - (2^h - 2) = (h-2) * 2^h + 2$$

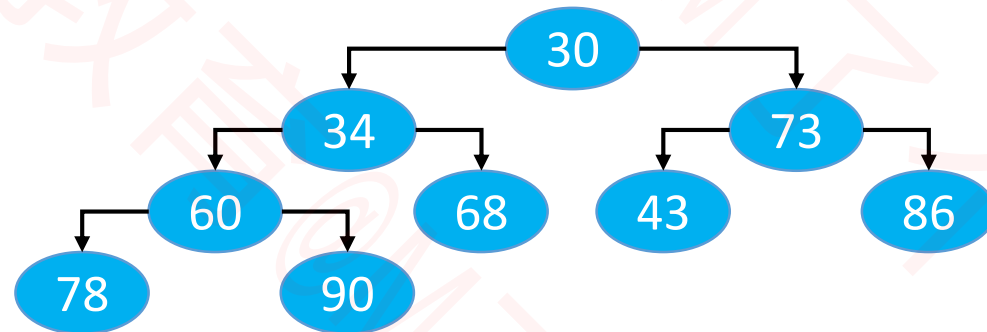
■ 以下方法可以批量建堆么

□ 自上而下的下滤

□ 自下而上的上滤

■ 上述方法不可行，为什么？

□ 认真思考【自上而下的上滤】、【自下而上的下滤】的本质



```
public BinaryHeap(E[] elements, Comparator<E> comparator) {  
    super(comparator);  
  
    if (elements == null || elements.length == 0) {  
        this.elements = (E[]) new Object[DEFAULT_CAPACITY];  
    } else {  
        int capacity = Math.max(DEFAULT_CAPACITY, elements.length);  
        this.elements = (E[]) new Object[capacity];  
        this.size = elements.length;  
        for (int i = 0; i < elements.length; i++) {  
            this.elements[i] = elements[i];  
        }  
        heapify();  
    }  
}
```

```
private void heapify() {  
    for (int i = (size >> 1) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
        siftDown(i);  
    }  
}
```