

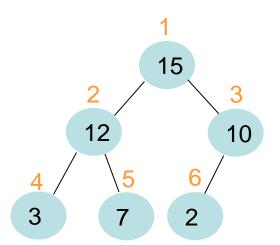


Datenstrukturen, Algorithmen und Programmierung 2 (DAP2)



#### Binäre Halden

- Feld A[1,...,length[A]]
- Man kann Feld als vollständigen Binärbaum interpretieren
- D.h., alle Ebenen des Baums sind voll bis auf die letzte
- Zwei Attribute: length[A] und heap-size[A], heap-size[A] ≤ length[A]



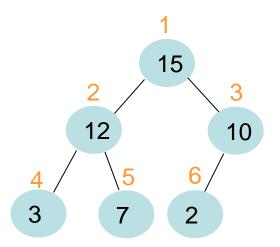
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	12	10	3	7	2

# Navigation

Wurzel ist A[1]

## Parent(i)

1. return Li/2



## Left(i)

1. return 2i

# Right(i)

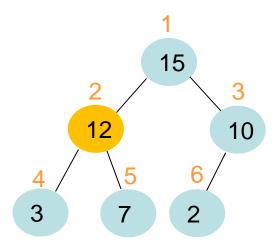


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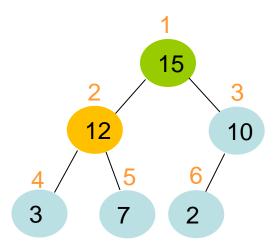


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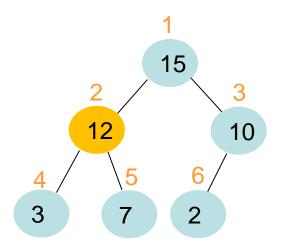


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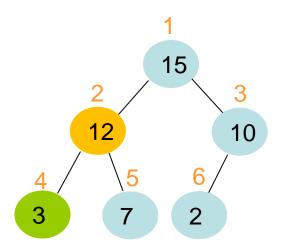


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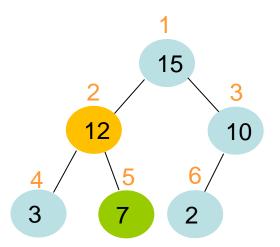


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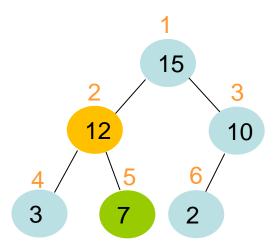
## Right(i)

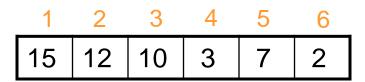




# Haldeneigenschaft

Für jeden Knoten i außer der Wurzel gilt A[Parent(i)]≥A[i]

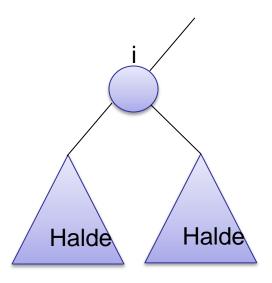






## Die Operation Heapify(A,i)

- Voraussetzung: Die Teilarrays mit Wurzel Left(i) und Right(i) sind Halden
- A[i] ist aber evtl. kleiner als seine Kinder
- Heapify(A,i) lässt i "absinken", so dass die Haldeneigenschaft erfüllt wird



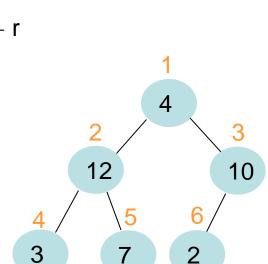
5

6

## Datenstrukturen

## Heapify(A,i)

- 1. I ← left(i)
- 2.  $r \leftarrow right(i)$
- 3. if l≤heap-size[A] and A[I]>A[i] then largest ← I
- 4. else largest ← i
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- 7. Heapify(A,largest)



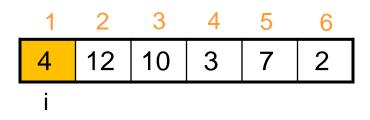
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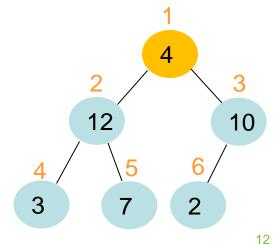
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3

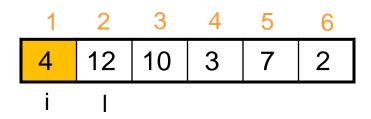
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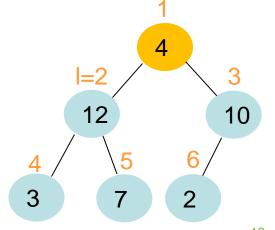
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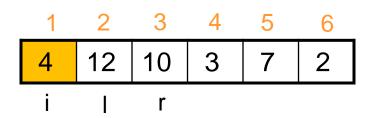
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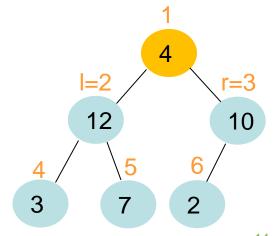






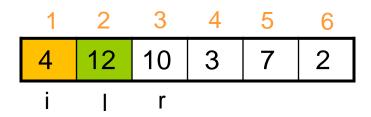
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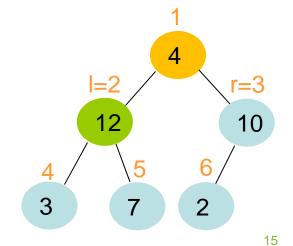






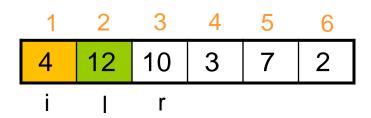
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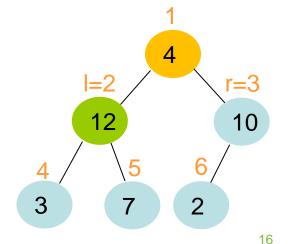






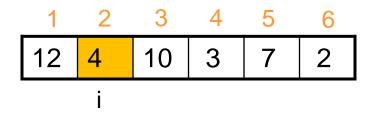
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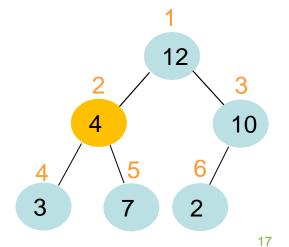






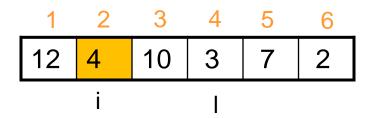
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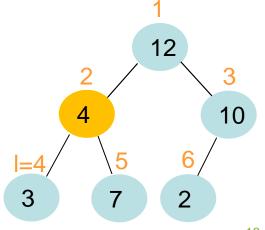






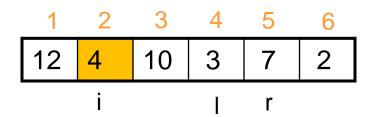
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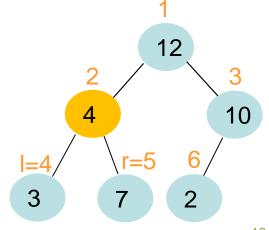






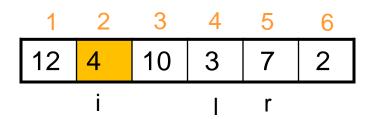
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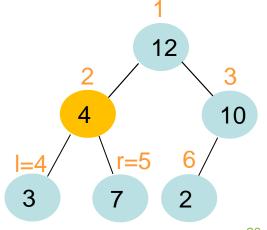






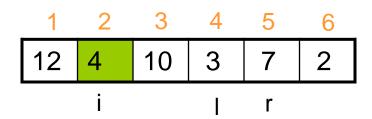
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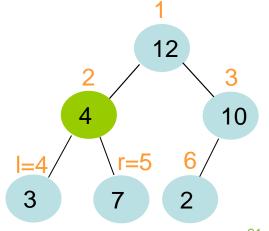






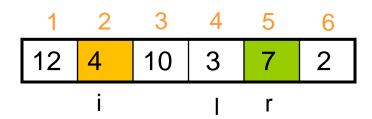
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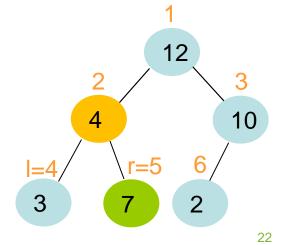






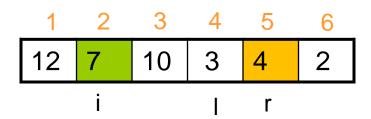
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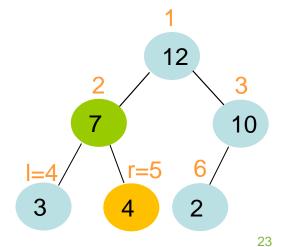






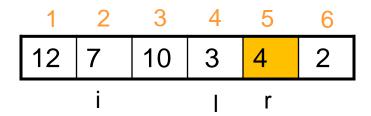
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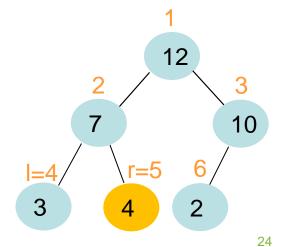






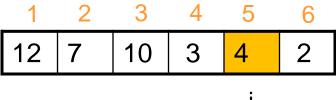
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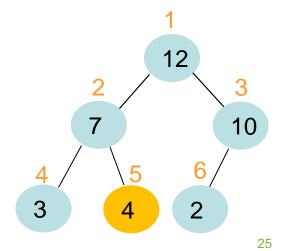


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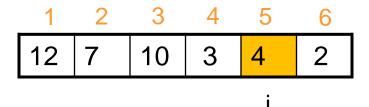
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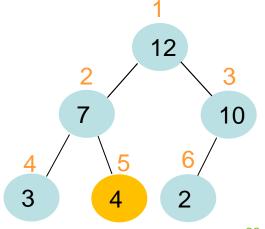


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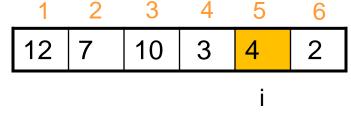
I=10





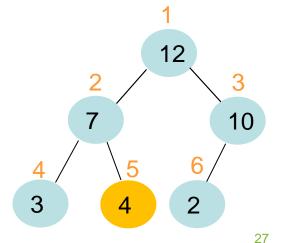
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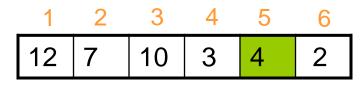
l=10

r=11



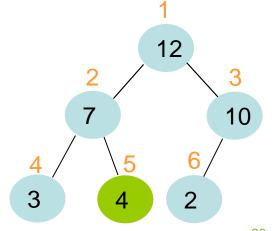
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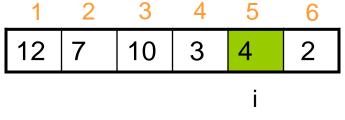
l=10

r = 11



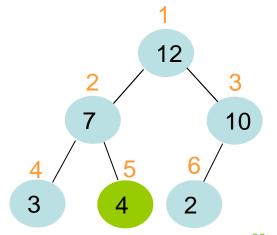
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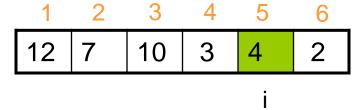
l=10

r=11



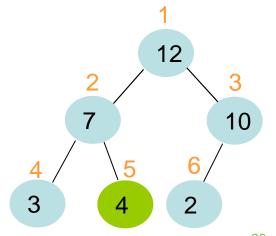
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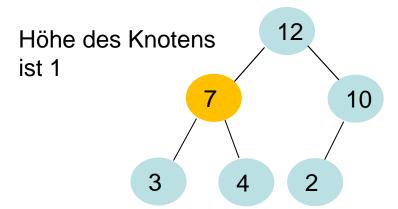
r=11



## **Definition**

Die Höhe eines Knotens v in einem Baum ist die Höhe des Unterbaums von v

# **Beispiel**



#### Satz 44

 Die Laufzeit von Heapify(A,i) ist O(h), wobei h die Höhe des zu i zugehörigen Knotens in der Baumdarstellung des Heaps ist.

#### **Beweis**

- Zeige per Induktion über h, dass die Laufzeit ≤c·(h+1) ist
- (I.A.) h=0:
  - Z. 4: largest wird auf i gesetzt
  - Z. 5: Keine Änderung.
  - Z. 6/7: Kein rekursiver Aufruf  $\Rightarrow$  Laufzeit ist c.



#### Satz 44

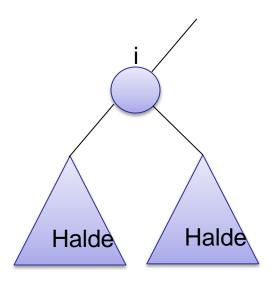
 Die Laufzeit von Heapify(A,i) ist O(h), wobei h die Höhe des zu i zugehörigen Knotens in der Baumdarstellung des Heaps ist.

#### Beweis

- (I.V.) Für Knoten der Höhe h ist die Laufzeit c(h+1).
- (I.S.) Betrachte Knoten der Höhe h+1.
  - Z. 3-5: largest wird auf i oder auf eines der Kinder von i gesetzt.
  - Z.6/7: Wenn rekursiver Aufruf durchgeführt, dann mit Kind von i
- Kind von i hat Höhe h; nach (I.V.) Laufzeit c(h+1)
- Restliche Laufzeit ≤c
- $\Rightarrow$  Laufzeit maximal ch+c = c(h+2).

### Satz 45

 Wenn die Unterbäume des rechten bzw. linken Kindes von i die Haldeneigenschaft besitzen, dann ist diese nach der Operation Heapify(A,i) für den Unterbaum von i erfüllt.



#### Satz 45

- Wenn die Unterbäume des rechten bzw. linken Kindes von i die Haldeneigenschaft besitzen, dann ist diese nach der Operation Heapify(A,i) für den Unterbaum von i erfüllt.
- Beweis
- Induktion über die H\u00f6he von i.
- (I.A.) Höhe 0 oder 1: Einfaches nachprüfen
- (I.V.) Heapify erfüllt die Aussage des Satzes für Knoten i mit Höhe h.

#### Satz 46

 Wenn die Unterbäume des rechten bzw. linken Kindes von i die Haldeneigenschaft besitzen, dann ist diese nach der Operation Heapify(A,i) für den Unterbaum von i erfüllt.

- Beweis
- (I.S.) Betrachte Aufruf Heapify(A,i) für Knoten i der Höhe h+1>1, wenn Unterbäume der Kindes von i bereits Haldeneigenschaft erfüllen
- I und r: linke bzw. rechte Kind von i
- Höhe von i>1 ⇒ I und r kleiner als heap-size[A]
   ⇒ die an I und r gespeicherten Werte sind in Halde A[i], A[I] und A[r]: Werte der entsprechenden Knoten
- Z. 3-5: Heapify(A,i) speichert Index von max{A[i], A[l], A[r]} in largest
- Maximum ist A[i]: Haldeneigenschaft ist bereits erfüllt; kein rekursiver Aufruf6

- Wenn die Unterbäume des rechten bzw. linken Kindes von i die Haldeneigenschaft besitzen, dann ist diese nach der Operation Heapify(A,i) für den Unterbaum von i erfüllt.
- Beweis
- A[I] ist Maximum (A[r] analog):
- Unterbäume von I und r sind Halden ⇒ A[I] und A[r] sind größte Elemente in ihren Unterbäumen
  - A[I] ist max{A[i], A[I], A[r]}  $\Rightarrow$  A[I] ist größtes Element im Unterbaum von i
- Z. 6: A[i] wird mit A[l] getauscht
  - Z. 7: Aufruf von Heapify für Unterbaum von I; Höhe des Unterbaums ist h Nach (I.V.): Nach Aufruf hat dieser Unterbaum Haldeneigenschaft
- Bei i ist Max. aller Elemente gespeichert und rechter Unterbaum erfüllt Haldeneigenschaft ⇒ Unterbaum von i ist Halde

#### Aufbau einer Halde

- Jedes Blatt ist eine Halde
- Baue Halde "von unten nach oben" mit Heapify auf

- 1. heap-size ← length[A]
- 2. **for**  $i \leftarrow Length[A]/2 \rfloor$  **downto** 1 **do**
- 3. Heapify(A,i)

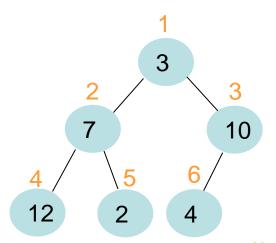


1	2	3	4	5	6
3	7	10	12	2	4

#### Aufbau einer Halde

- Jedes Blatt ist eine Halde
- Baue Halde "von unten nach oben" mit Heapify auf

- 1. heap-size ← length[A]
- 2. **for** i  $\leftarrow \lfloor length[A]/2 \rfloor$  **downto** 1 **do**
- 3. Heapify(A,i)



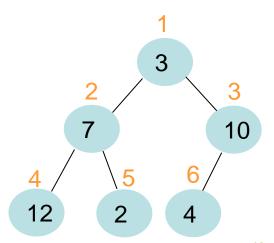


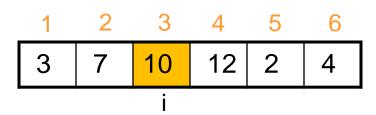
1	2	3	4	5	6
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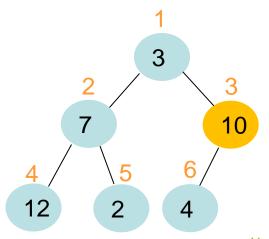


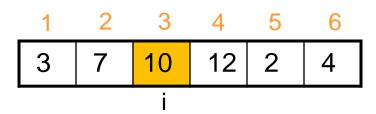


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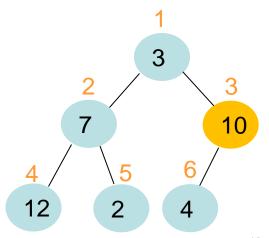




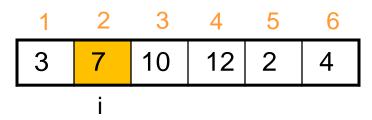
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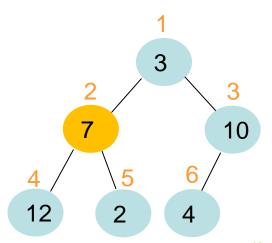




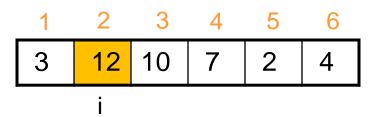
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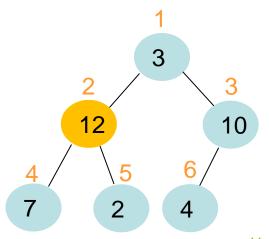




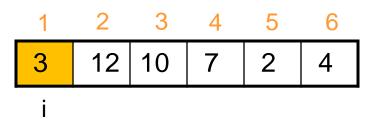
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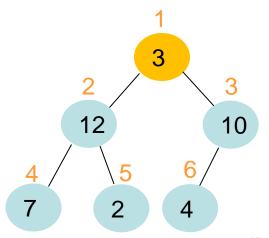


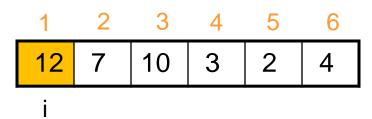


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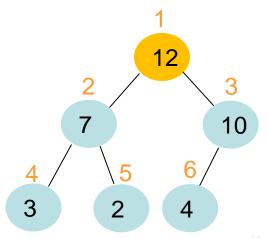




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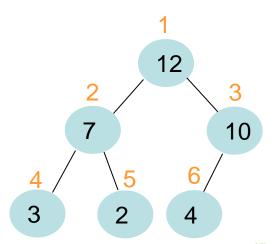


1	2	3	4	5	6
12	7	10	3	2	4
i					

#### Aufbau einer Halde

- Jedes Blatt ist eine Halde
- Baue Halde "von unten nach oben" mit Heapify auf

- 1. heap-size ← length[A]
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- 3. Heapify(A,i)



- Mit Hilfe des Algorithmus Build-Heap kann man eine Halde in O(n) Zeit aufbauen.
- Beweis
- Korrektheit: (Inv.) Unterbäume der Knoten größer als i besitzen Haldeneigenschaft
- Gilt insbesondere f
  ür die Unterb
  äume der Kinder von i
- Aus vorherigen Satz folgt, dass Invariante durch Heapify aufrechterhalten wird
- Damit gilt am Ende der Schleife die Haldeneigenschaft für die Wurzel
- ⇒ Build-Heap erzeugt Halde.

- Mit Hilfe des Algorithmus Build-Heap kann man eine Halde in O(n) Zeit aufbauen.
- Beweis
- Einfache Laufzeitanalyse: Jedes Heapify benötigt O(h) = O(log n) Laufzeit. Da es insgesamt O(n) Heapify Operationen gibt, ist die Laufzeit O(n log n).

- Mit Hilfe des Algorithmus Build-Heap kann man eine Halde in O(n) Zeit aufbauen.
- Beweis
- Schärfere Laufzeitanalyse:
- Beobachtung: In einer Halde mit Höhe H gibt es maximal 2<sup>0</sup> Knoten mit Höhe H, 2<sup>1</sup> Knoten mit Höhe H-1, 2<sup>2</sup> Knoten mit Höhe H-2, usw.
- Damit ergibt sich als Gesamtlaufzeit bei n Knoten und Höhe H= log n :

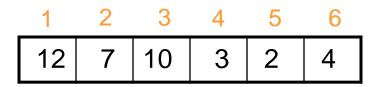
$$O\left(\sum_{h=0}^{H}(h+1)\cdot 2^{H-h}\right) = O\left(2^{H}\cdot\sum_{h=0}^{H}\frac{h+1}{2^{h}}\right) = O\left(n\cdot\sum_{h=0}^{H}\frac{h+1}{2^{h}}\right)$$

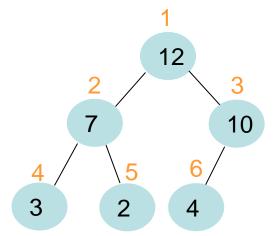
- Mit Hilfe des Algorithmus Build-Heap kann man eine Halde in O(n) Zeit aufbauen.
- Beweis

$$O\left(\sum_{h=0}^{H} (h+1) \cdot 2^{H-h}\right) = O\left(2^{H} \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{H} \frac{h+1}{2^{h}}\right) = O\left(n \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{H} \frac{h+1}{2^{h}}\right)$$

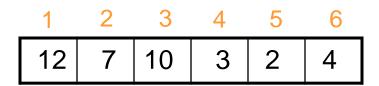
- Es gilt  $\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h+1}{2^h} = O(1)$
- Somit folgt eine Laufzeit von O(n).

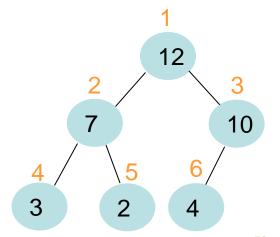
- 1. **if** heap-size[A] < 1 **then** error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
- 2.  $max \leftarrow A[1]$
- 3.  $A[1] \leftarrow A[heap-size[A]]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)
- 6. return max



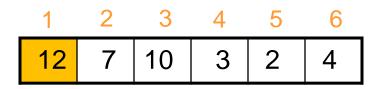


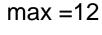
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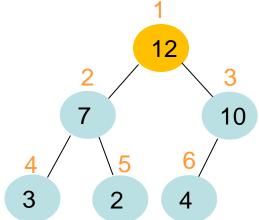




- 1. **if** heap-size[A] < 1 **then** error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
- 2. max ← A[1]
- 3.  $A[1] \leftarrow A[heap-size[A]]$
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- 6. **return** max

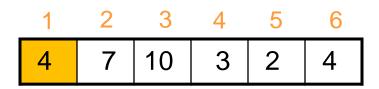




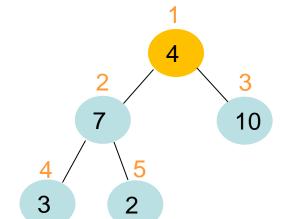


# Heap-Extract-Max(A)

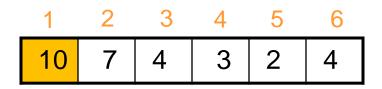
- 1. **if** heap-size[A] < 1 **then** error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
- 2.  $max \leftarrow A[1]$
- 3.  $A[1] \leftarrow A[heap-size[A]]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)
- 6. return max

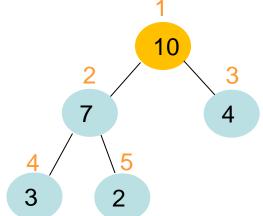


max = 12



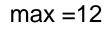
- 1. if heap-size[A] < 1 then error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
- 2.  $max \leftarrow A[1]$
- 3.  $A[1] \leftarrow A[heap-size[A]]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)
- 6. return max

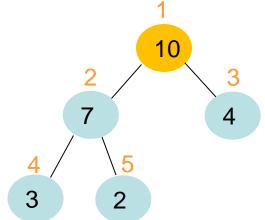




- 1. if heap-size[A] < 1 then error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
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- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)
- 6. **return** max







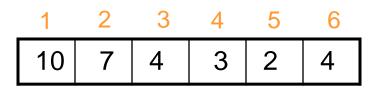


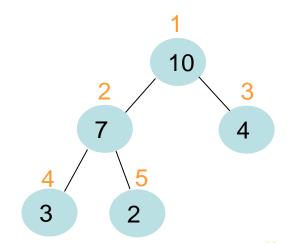
# Heap-Extract-Max(A)

- 1. if heap-size[A] < 1 then error "Kein Element vorhanden!"
- 2.  $max \leftarrow A[1]$
- 3.  $A[1] \leftarrow A[heap-size[A]]$
- heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)
- 6. return max

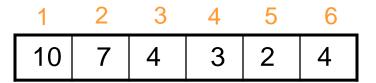
#### Laufzeit

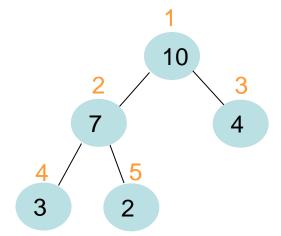
O(log n)





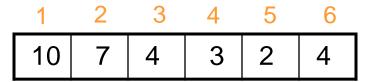
- 1. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
- 3. while i>1 and A[Parent(i)] < key do
- 4.  $A[i] \leftarrow A[Parent(i)]$
- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
- 6.  $A[i] \leftarrow key$

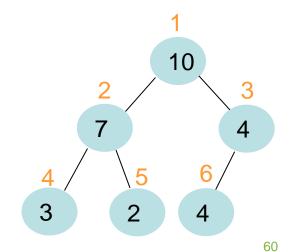






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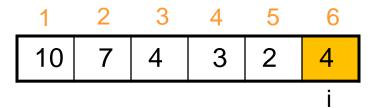


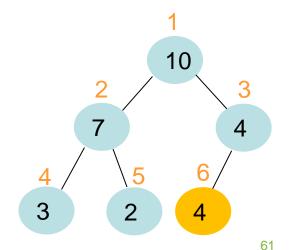


Heap-Insert(A,11)



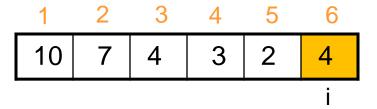
- heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
- 3. while i>1 and A[Parent(i)] < key do
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- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
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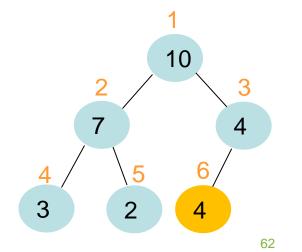




Heap-Insert(A,11)

- 1. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
- 3. while i>1 and A[Parent(i)] < key do
- 4. A[i] ← A[Parent(i)]
- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
- 6.  $A[i] \leftarrow key$

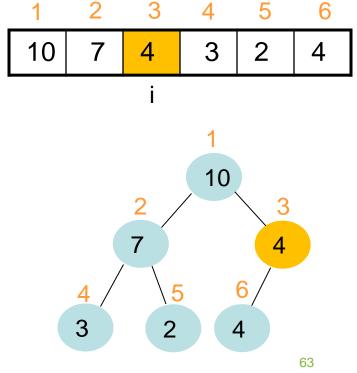




Heap-Insert(A,11)

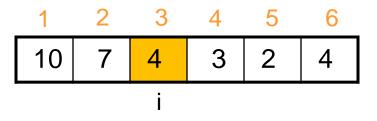


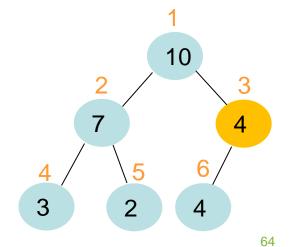
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- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
- 6.  $A[i] \leftarrow key$

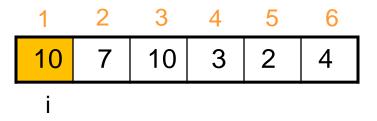


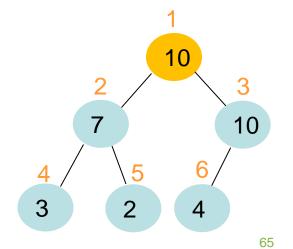


Heap-Insert(A,11)



- 1. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
- 3. while i>1 and A[Parent(i)] < key do
- 4. A[i] ← A[Parent(i)]
- 5. | i ← Parent(i)
- 6.  $A[i] \leftarrow key$

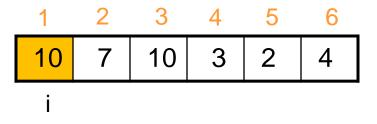


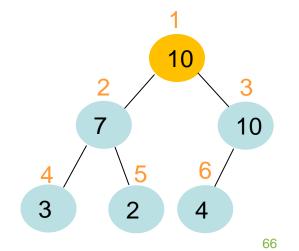


Heap-Insert(A,11)



- 1. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
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- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
- 6.  $A[i] \leftarrow key$





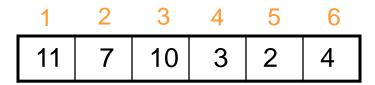
Heap-Insert(A,11)

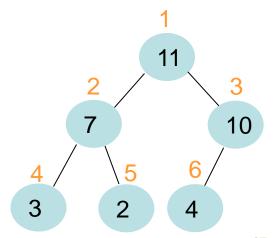
# Heap-Insert(A,key)

- 1. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]+1
- 2.  $i \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A]$
- 3. while i>1 and A[Parent(i)] < key do
- 4.  $A[i] \leftarrow A[Parent(i)]$
- 5.  $i \leftarrow Parent(i)$
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#### Laufzeit

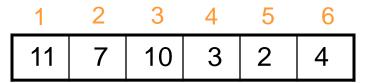
• O(log n)

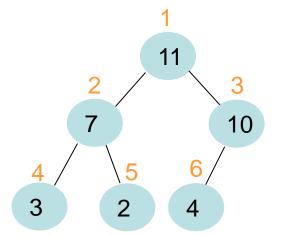




# Heapsort(A)

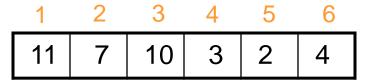
- 1. Build-Heap(A)
- 2. for  $i \leftarrow length[A]$  downto 2 do
- 3.  $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)

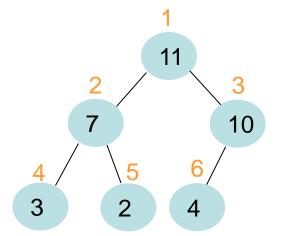




# Heapsort(A)

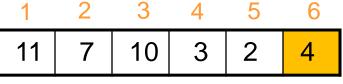
- 1. Build-Heap(A)
- 2. for  $i \leftarrow length[A]$  downto 2 do
- 3.  $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)



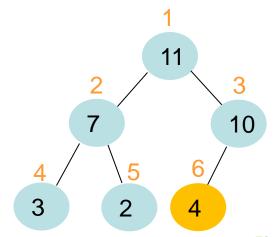


# Heapsort(A)

- 1. Build-Heap(A)
- 2. **for** i ← length[A] **downto** 2 **do**
- 3.  $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$
- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)

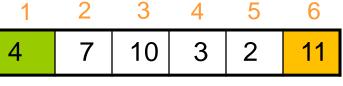


i

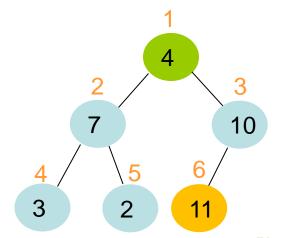


# Heapsort(A)

- 1. Build-Heap(A)
- 2. for  $i \leftarrow length[A]$  downto 2 do
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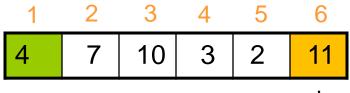


i

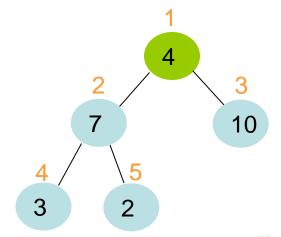


# Heapsort(A)

- 1. Build-Heap(A)
- 2. for  $i \leftarrow length[A]$  downto 2 do
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- 4. heap-size[A] ← heap-size[A]-1
- 5. Heapify(A,1)



I

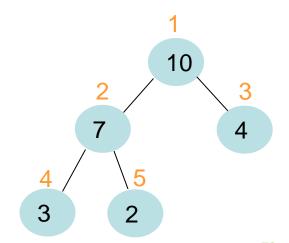


## Heapsort(A)

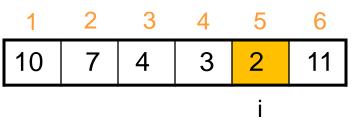
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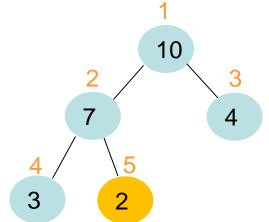


i



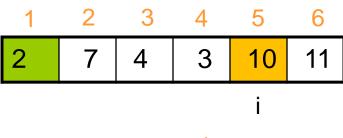
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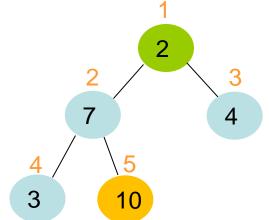






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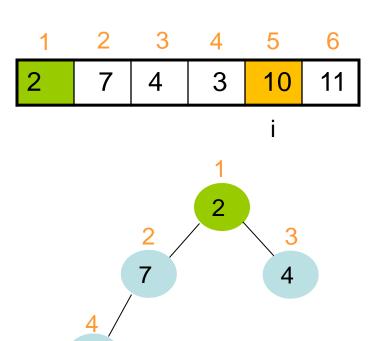






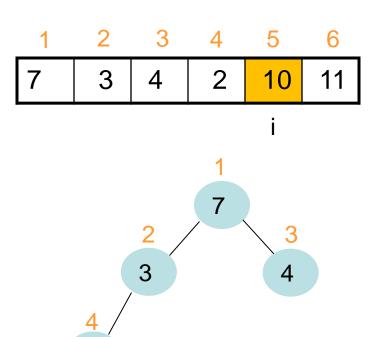
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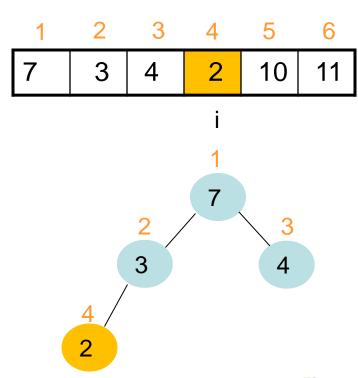


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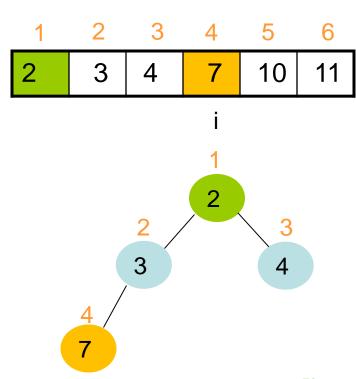


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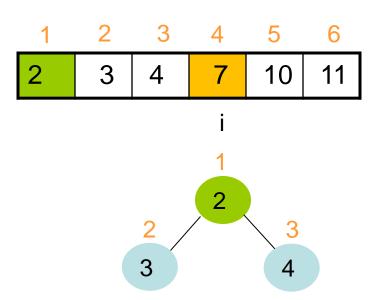




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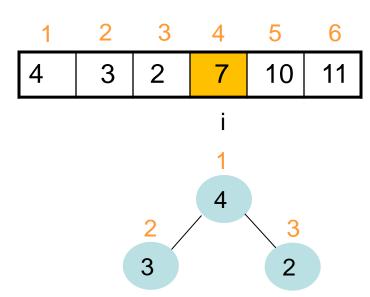


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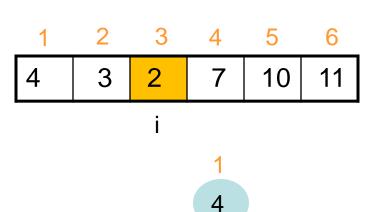


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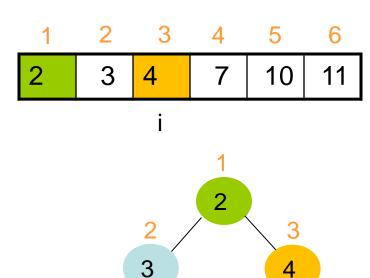
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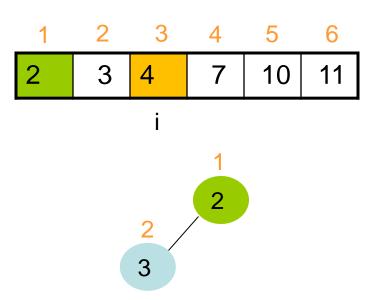


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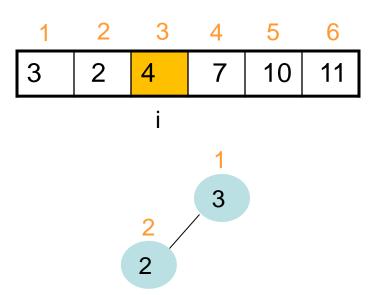


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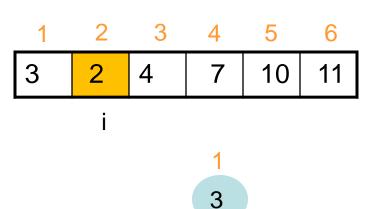


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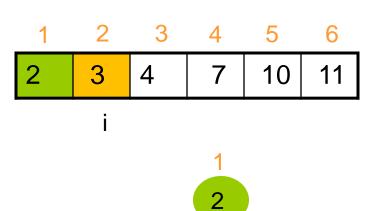
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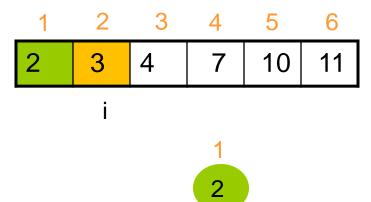


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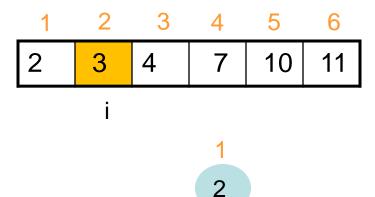


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O(n log n)





## Zusammenfassung (Halden)

- Einfügen, Löschen, Maximum extrahieren in O(log n) Zeit
- Sortieren mit Hilfe von Halden in O(n log n)
- Heapsort braucht keinen zusätzlichen Speicherplatz
- Einfache Implementierung
- Bespiel f
  ür Kombination von Datenstruktur und Algorithmus