PRIORITY QUEUE ADT







insert

O(1)

delete min

O(n)

C SORTED J LINKED LIST IMPLEMENTATION

insert

O(n)

delete min

O(1)

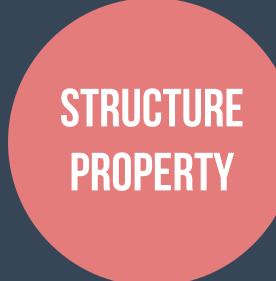


insert

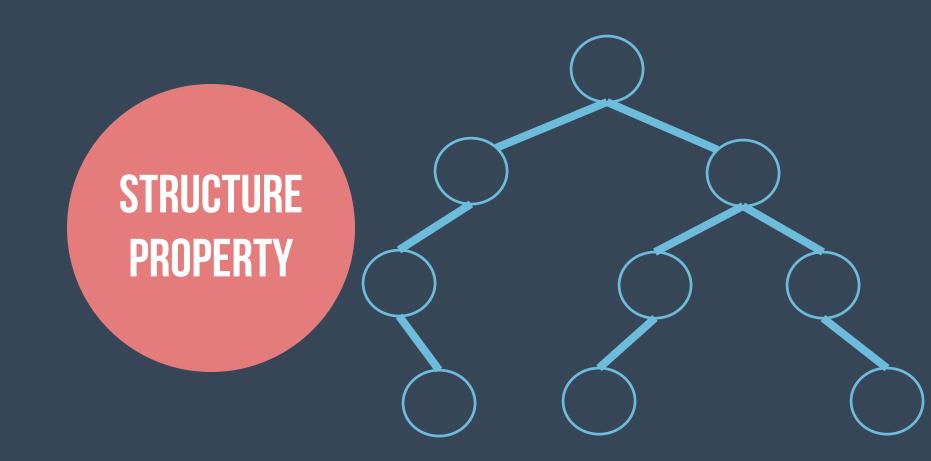
O(log n)

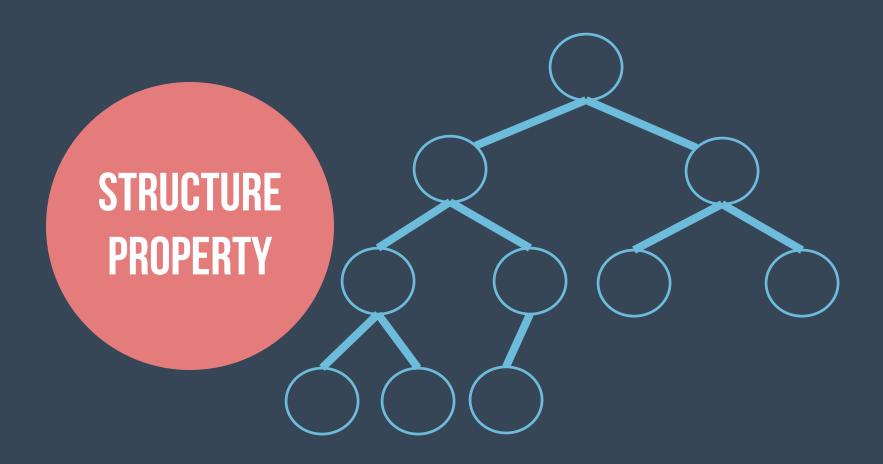
delete min

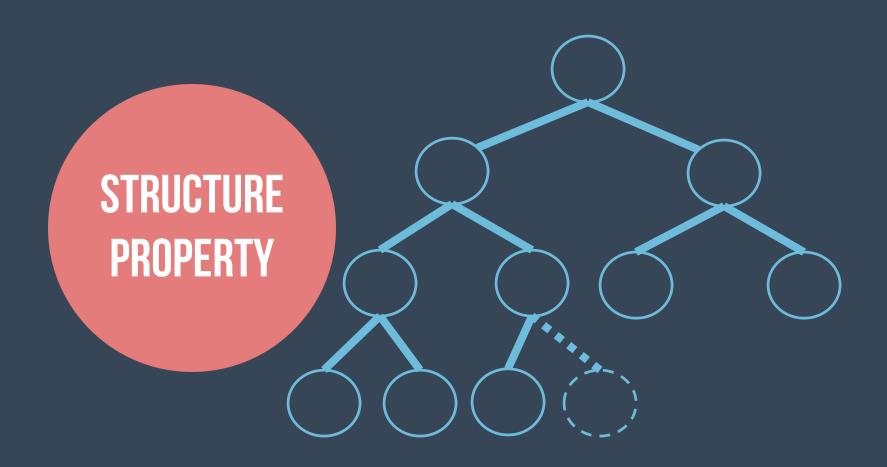
O(log n)



A binary tree that is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from left to right.



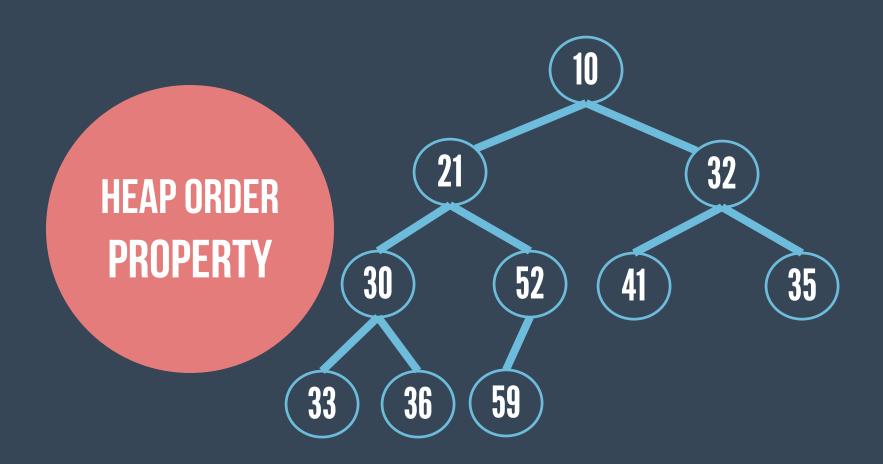






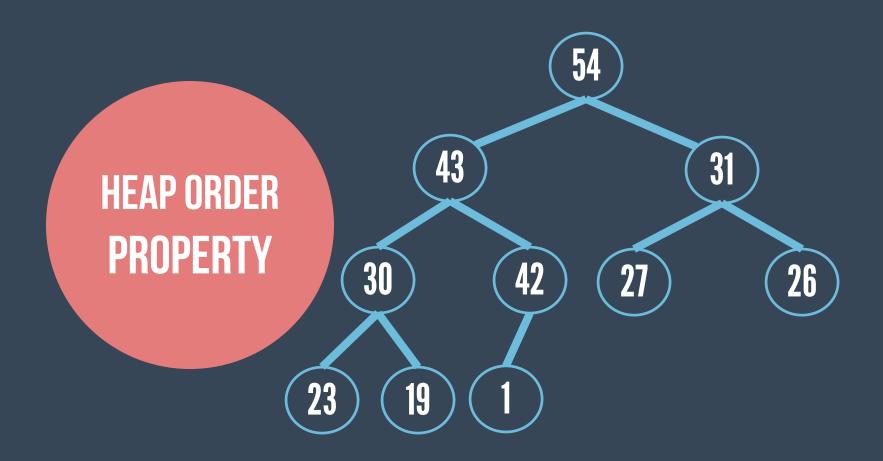
Smallest element is at the root.

For every node X, the key in the parent of X is smaller than the key in X.





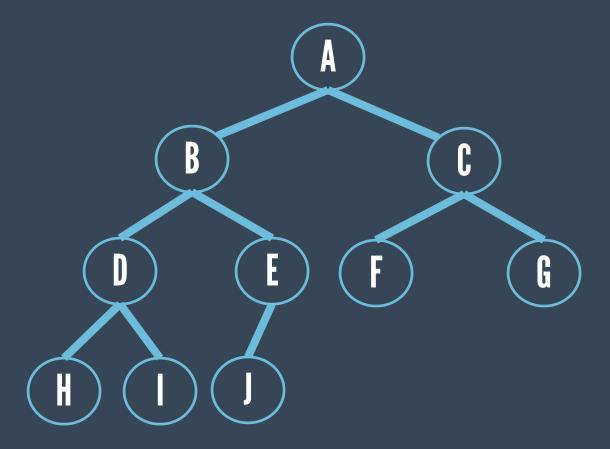
MAX HEAP





For any element in array[i]:

- the left child is in position 2*i
- the right child is in position 2*i+1
- The parent is in [i/2]

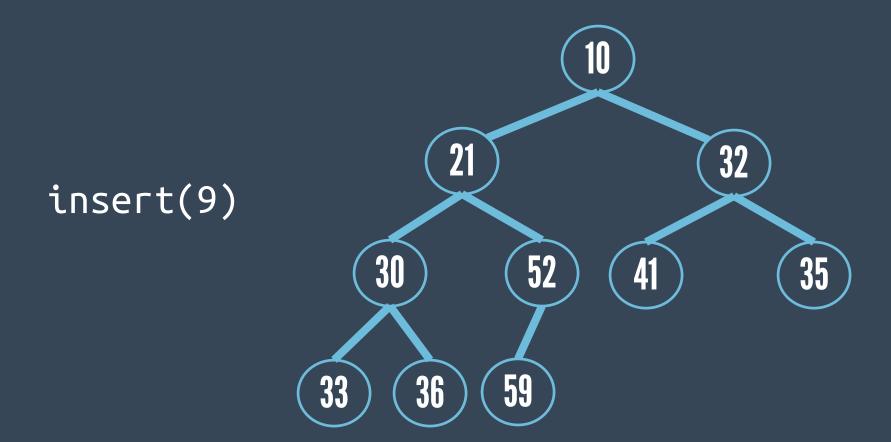


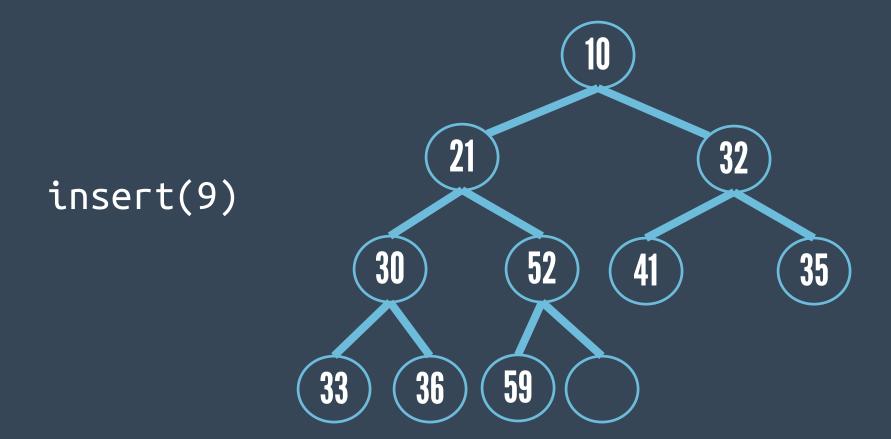
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	Ι	J		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

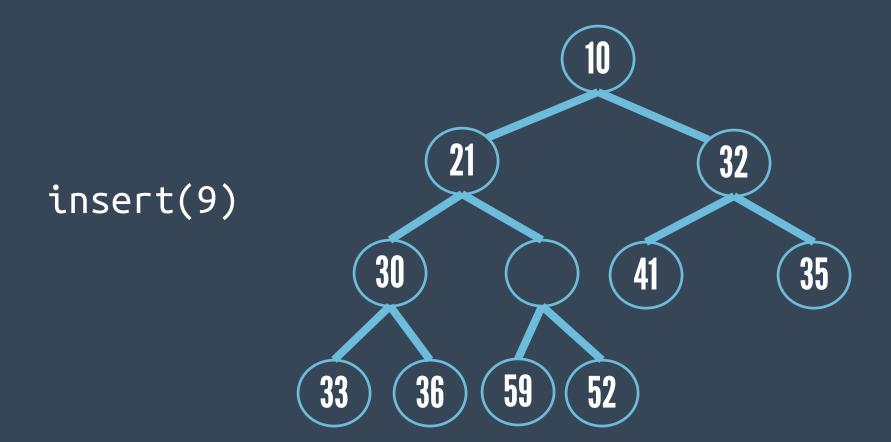
```
typedef struct node{
  int max_heap_size;
  int size;
  int *elements;
}
```

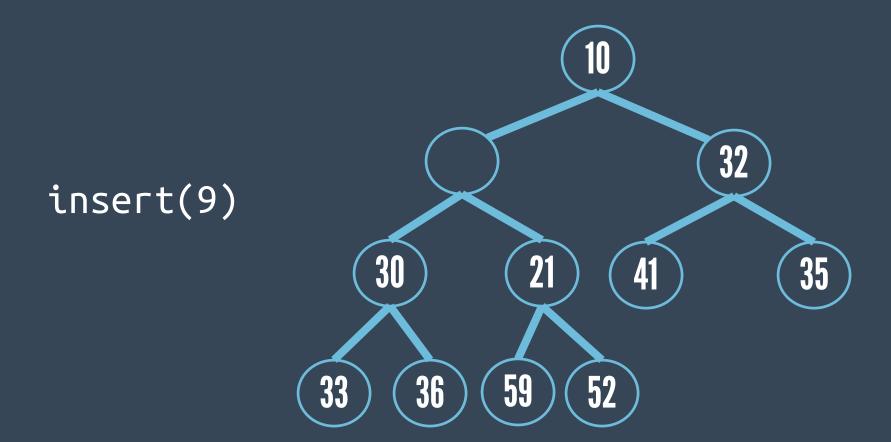


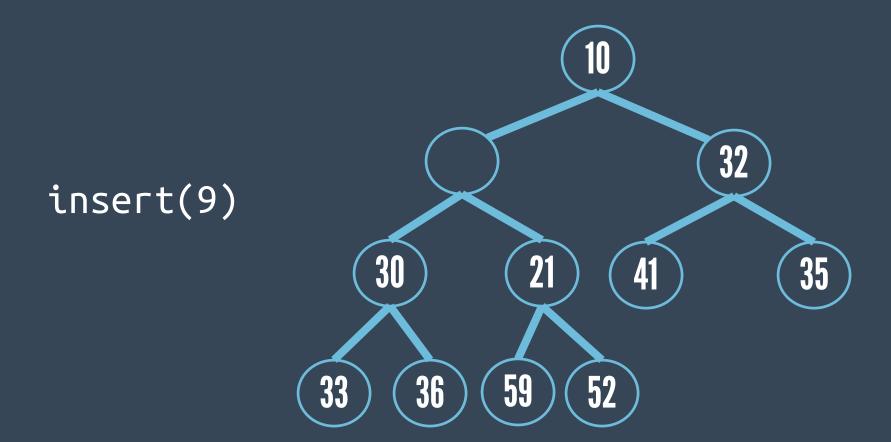
Strategy: percolate up

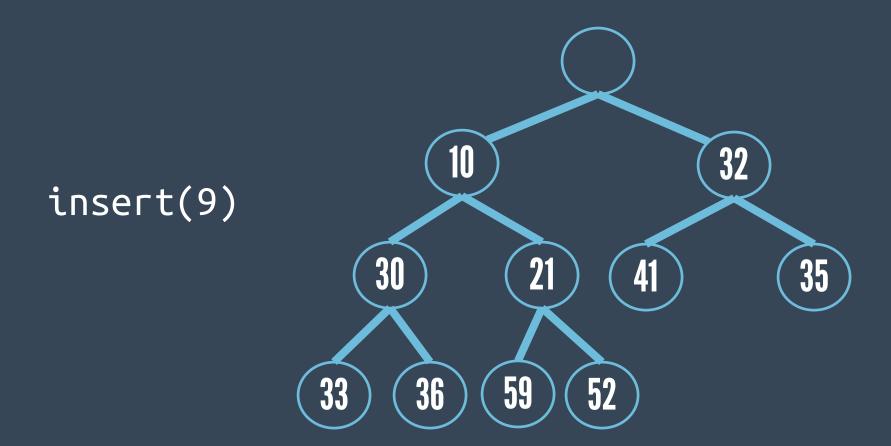


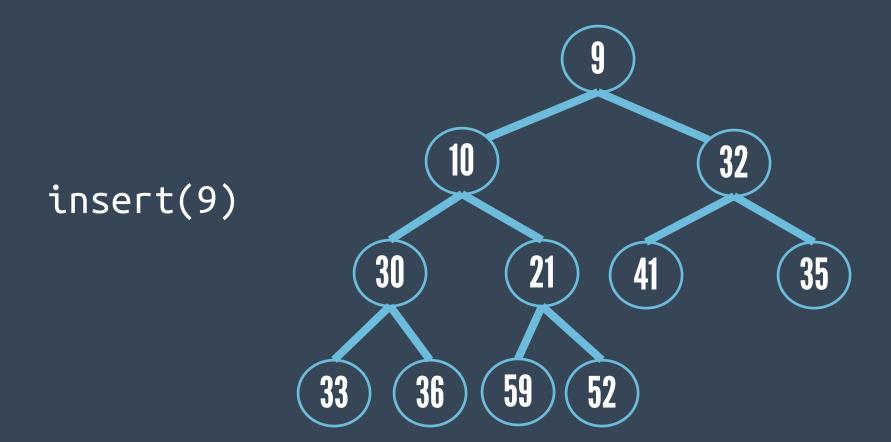






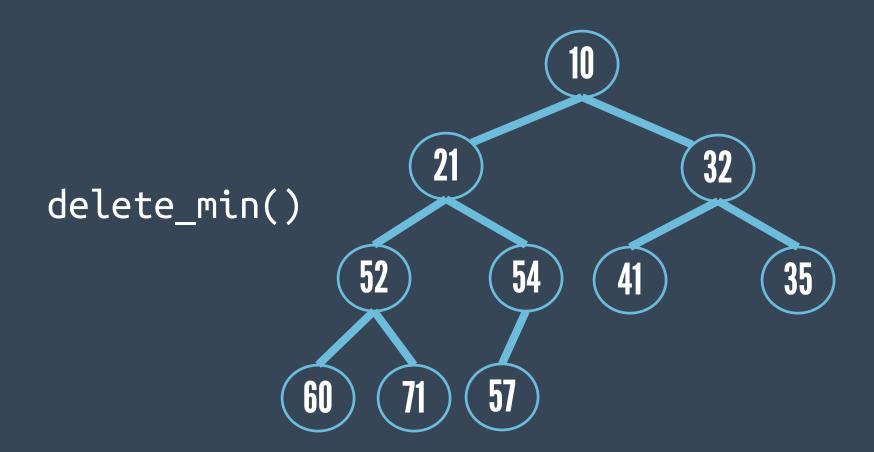


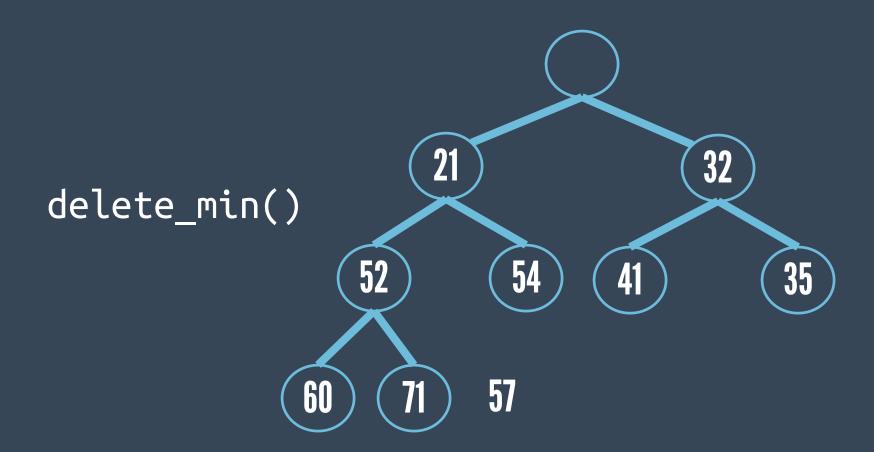


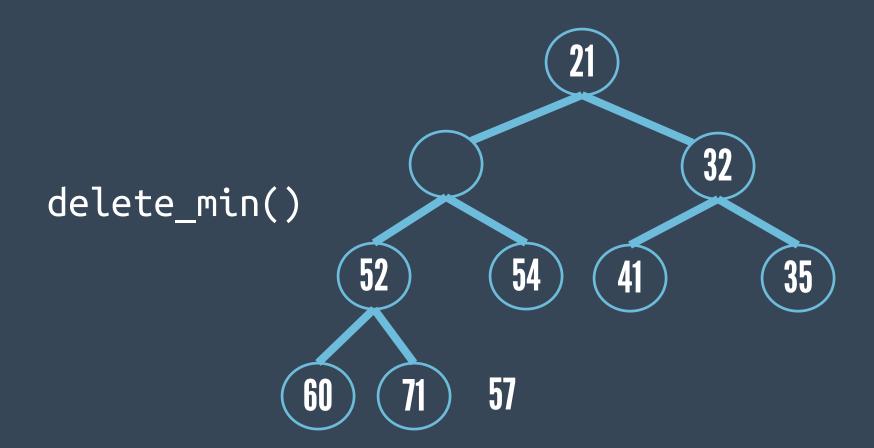


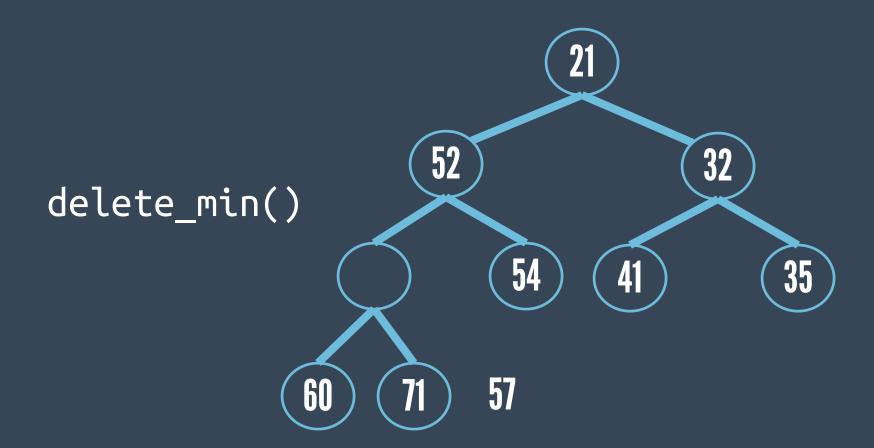


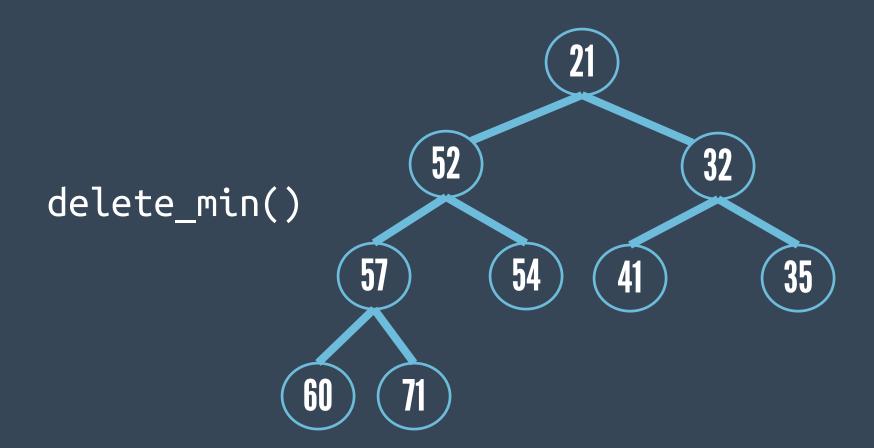
Strategy: percolate down











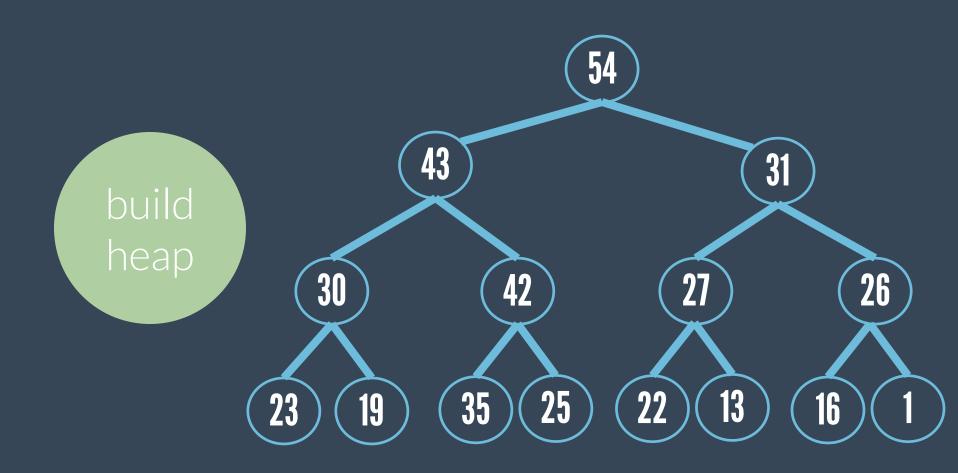
build heap

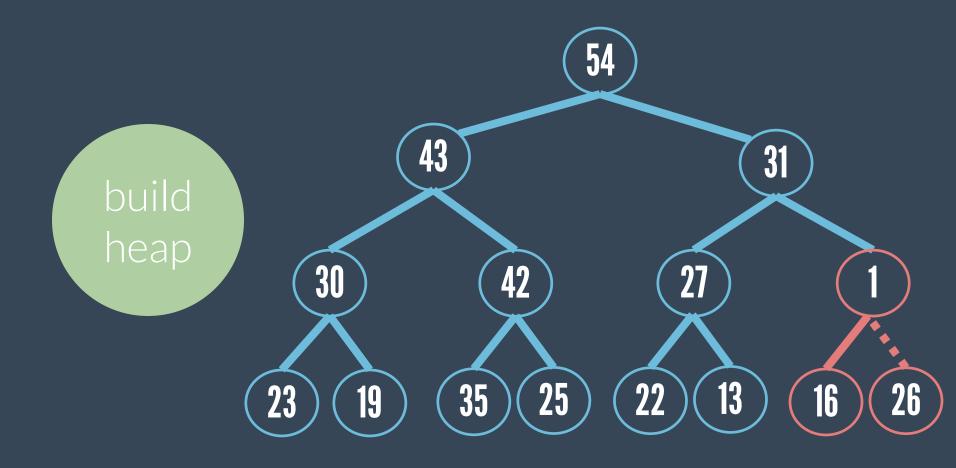
Take n inputs and place them into an empty heap.

build heap

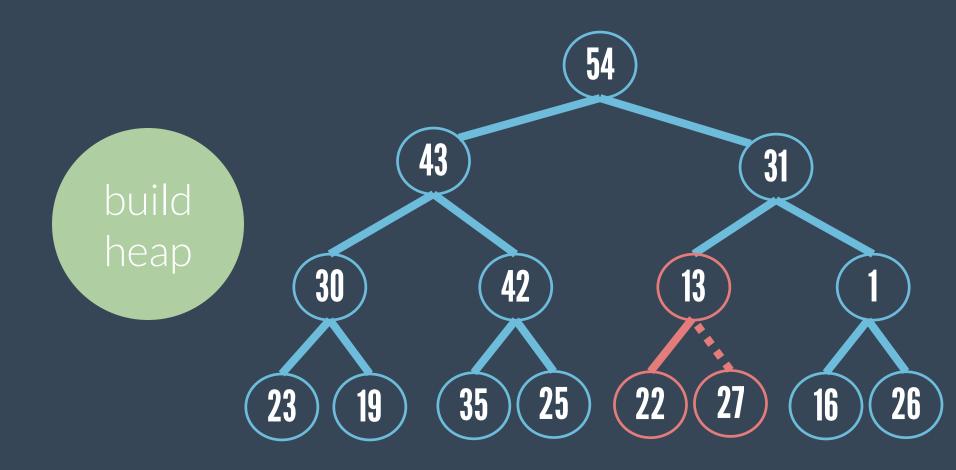
- n successive inserts
- percolate down from n/2 to 1.

```
for(i=n/2;i>0;i--)
  percolate_down(i);
```

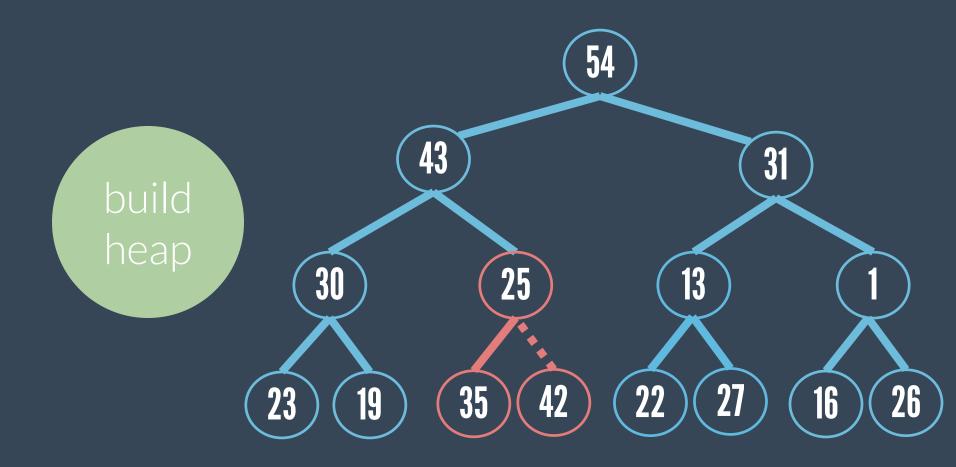




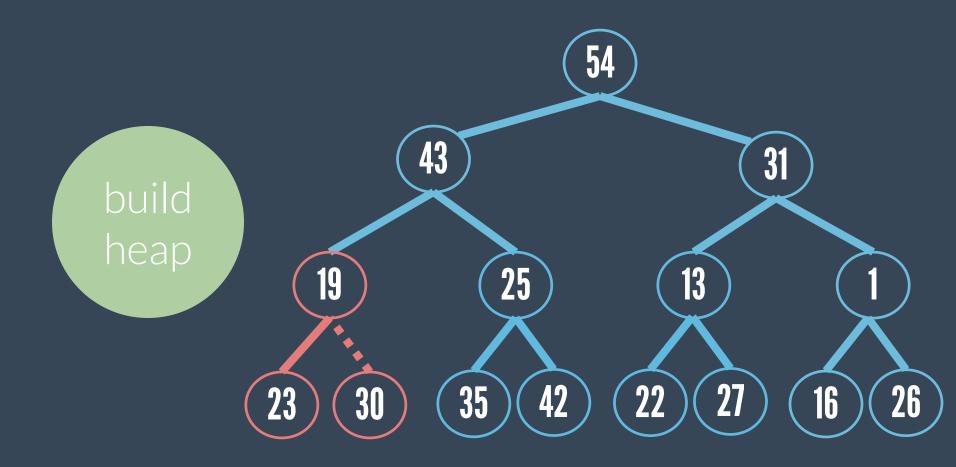
percolate_down(7)



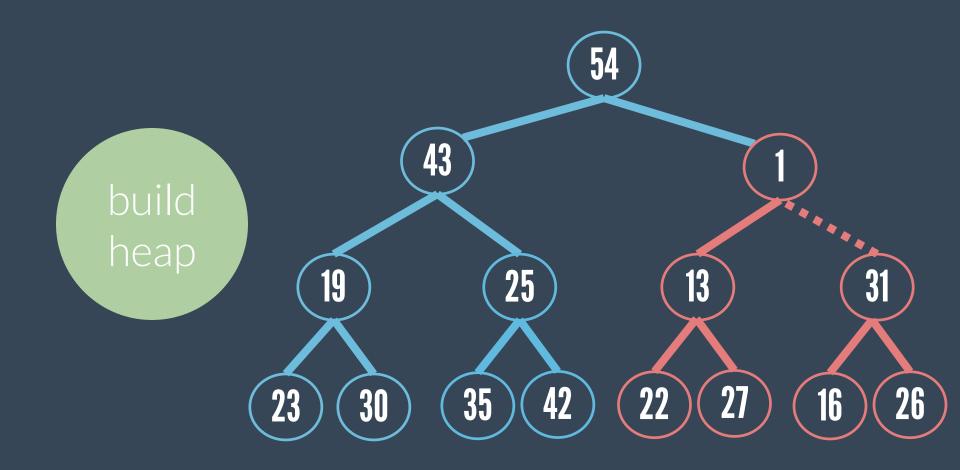
percolate_down(6)



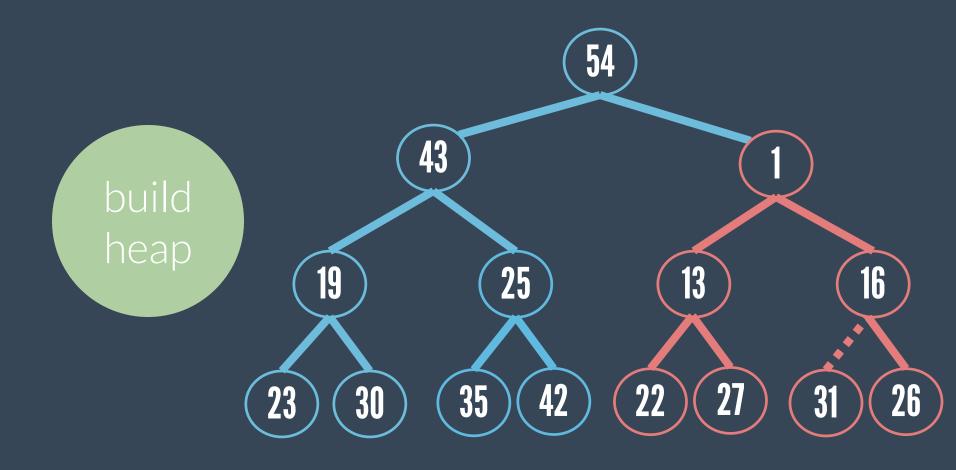
percolate_down(5)



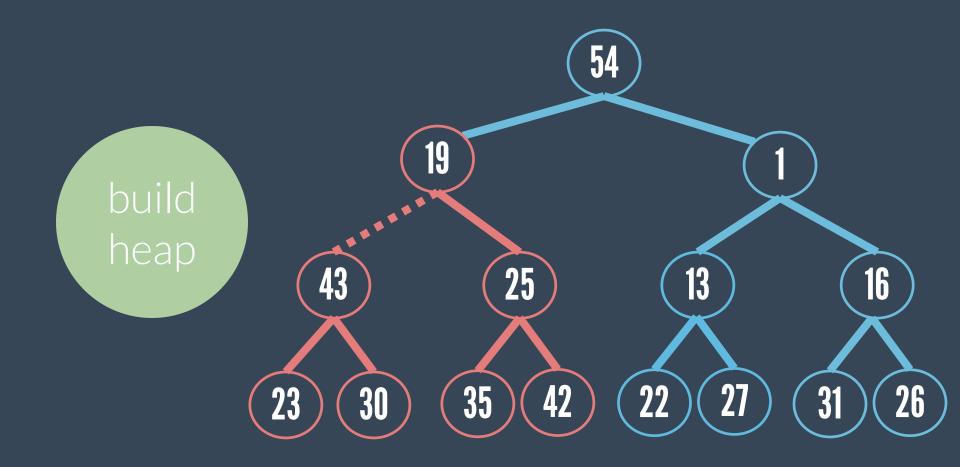
percolate_down(4)



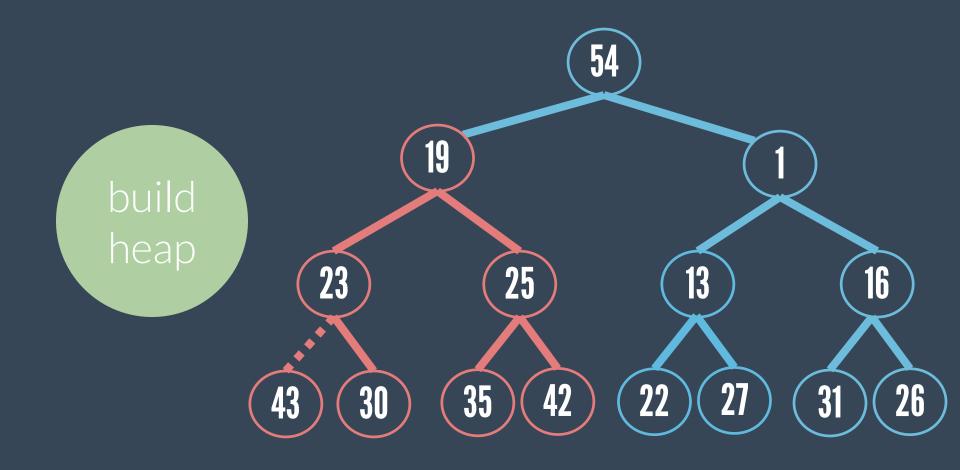
percolate_down(3)



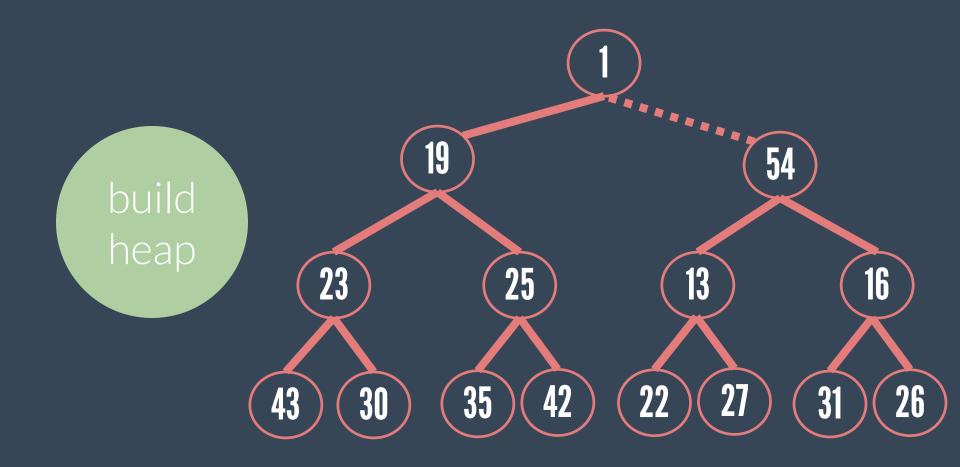
percolate_down(3)



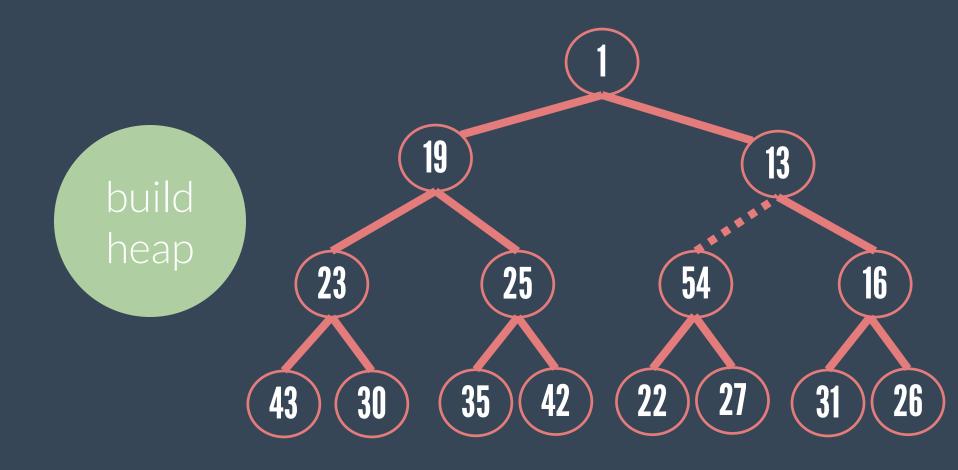
percolate_down(2)



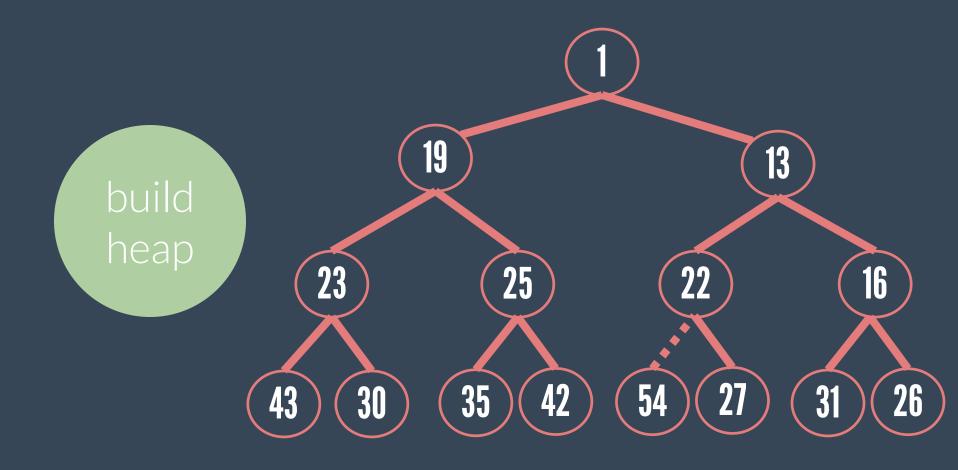
percolate_down(2)



percolate_down(1)



percolate_down(1)



percolate_down(1)

Complete Binary Trees

build heap height: h

of nodes: 2h+1-1

or

height: ≈ log(n)

of nodes: n

build heap

Running Time

Compute the sum of the heights of all the nodes in the heap.

Running Time

build heap

$$\sum_{i=0}^{h} 2^{i}(h-i)$$

$$= 2^{h+1-1-(h+1)}$$

$$\approx 2^{h}$$

$$\approx n$$

$$O(n)$$

HEAPSORT (APPLICATION)



O(n log n)

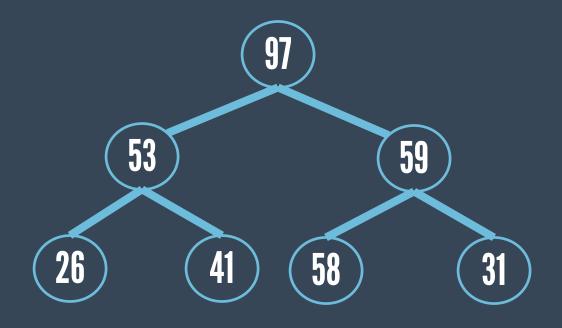


- build heap O(n)
- perform n delete_min operations O(n log n)

HEAPSORT

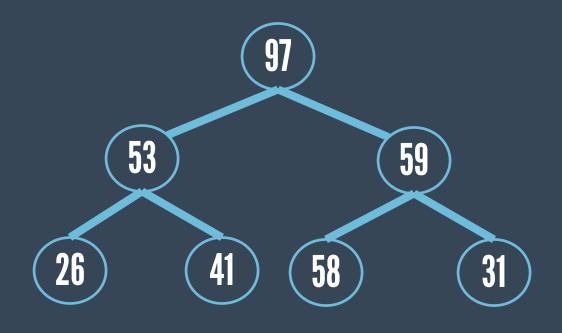
	31	41	59	26	53	58	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

build heap



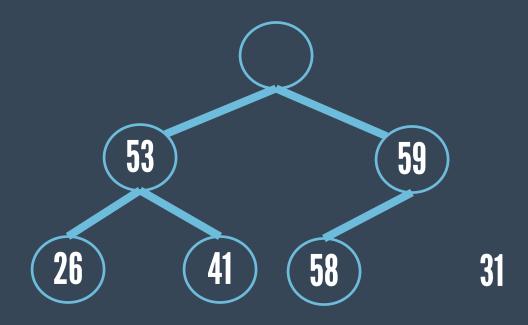
	97	53	59	26	41	58	31			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

n delete maxs



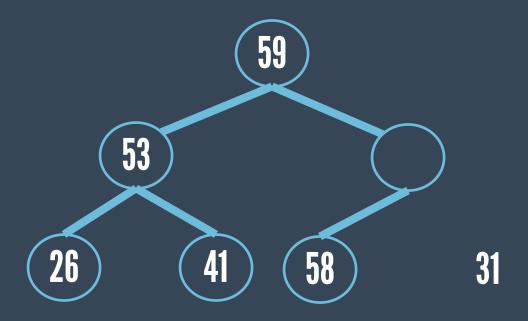
	97	53	59	26	41	58	31			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



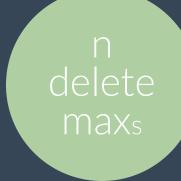


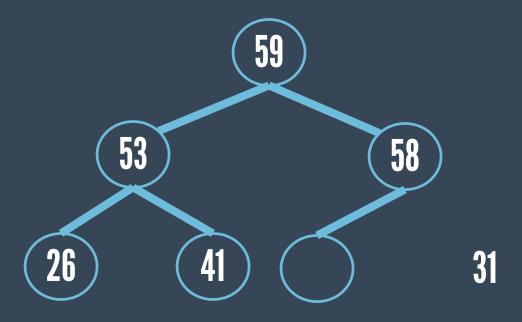
	97	53	59	26	41	58	31			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

n delete maxs



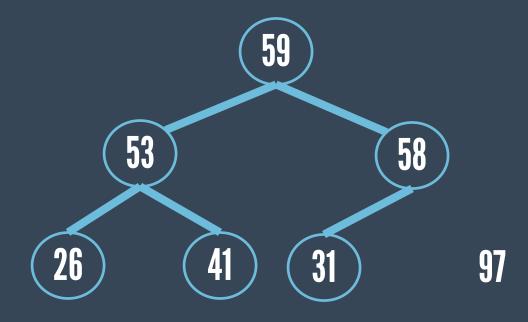
	97	53	59	26	41	58	31			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





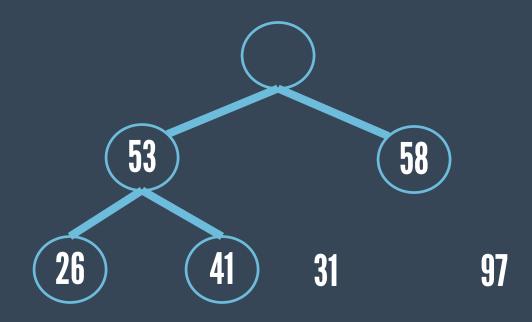
	97	53	59	26	41	58	31			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





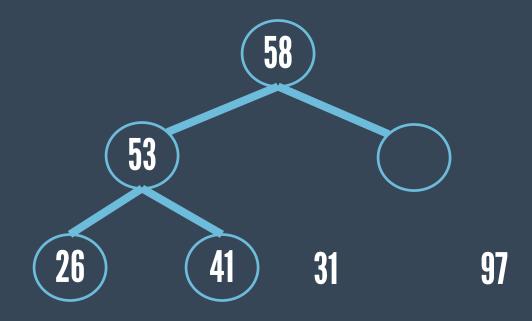
	59	53	58	26	41	31	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





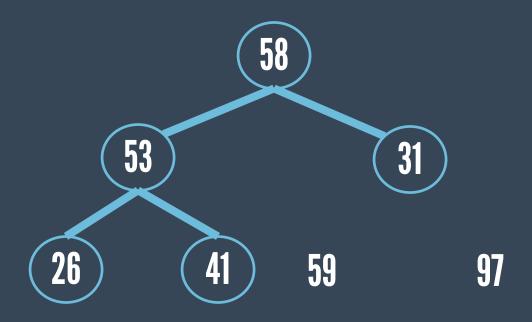
	97	53	59	26	41	58	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





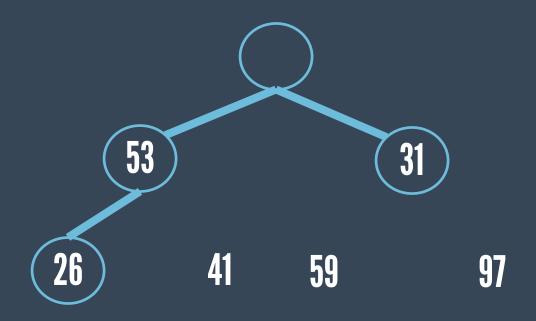
	59	53	58	26	41	31	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	58	53	31	26	41	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	58	53	31	26	41	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





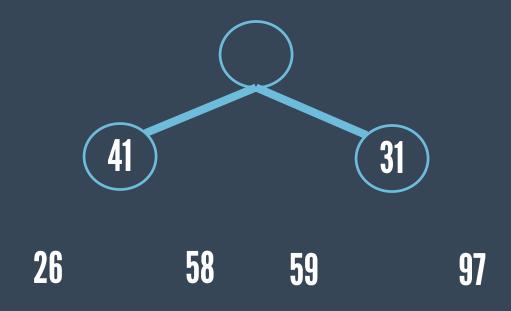
	58	53	31	26	41	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	53	41	31	26	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





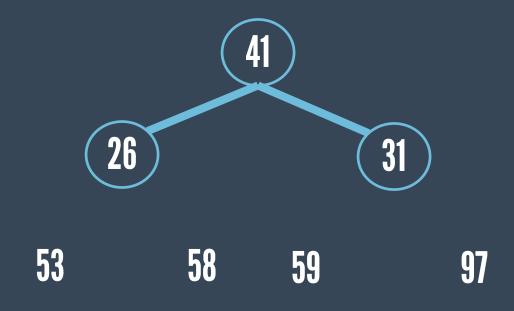
	53	41	31	26	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





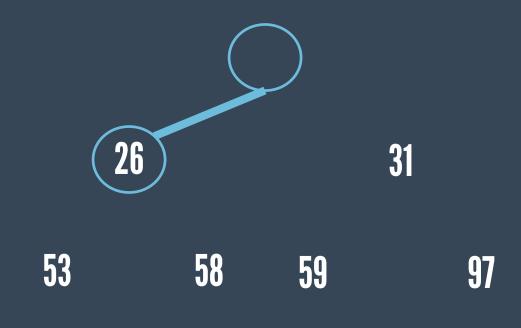
	53	41	31	26	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	41	26	31	53	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	41	26	31	53	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10





	31	26	41	53	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

26 41

n delete maxs

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n delete maxs

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n delete maxs

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	26	31	41	53	58	59	97			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10