10.优先级队列

(c) 堆排序

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选取

- ❖在 selectionSort() 中...
- ❖将 U 替换为 H
- ❖ J. Williams, 1964

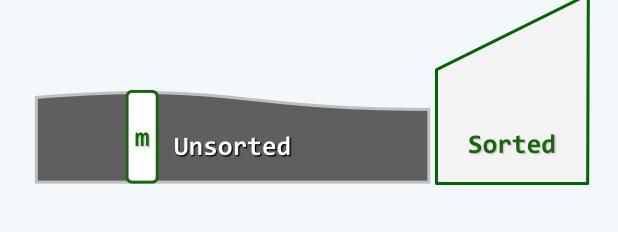
|初始化| : <u>heapify()</u>, 𝒪(n), 建堆

迭代 : <u>delMax()</u>, Ø(logn), 取出堆顶并调整复原

|不变性| : H ≤ S

❖ 等效于常规选择排序,正确无疑

 $\bullet O(n) + n \times O(logn) = O(nlogn)$





就地

❖ 在物理上

完全二叉堆 即是 向量

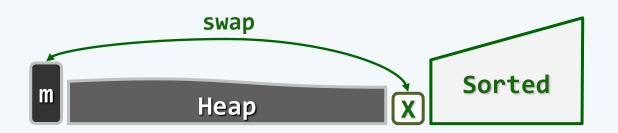
* 既然此前有:

$$m = H[0]$$

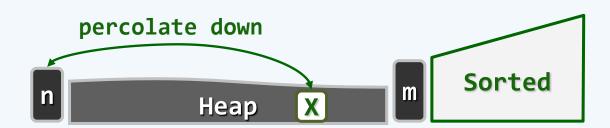
$$x = S[-1]$$

不妨随即就:







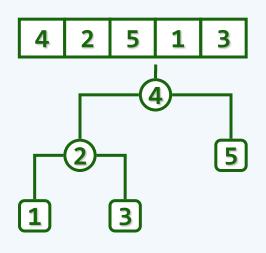


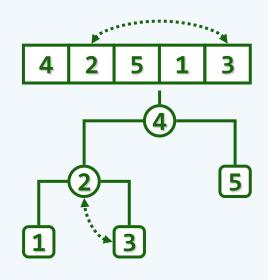
实现)

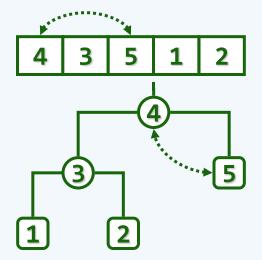
```
❖ template <typename T> //对向量区间[lo, hi)做就地堆排序
void Vector<T>::heapSort( Rank lo, Rank hi ) {
   PO_ComplHeap<T> H( _elem + lo , hi - lo ); //待排序区间建堆 , O(n)
   while (! H.empty()) //反复地摘除最大元并归入已排序的后缀,直至堆空
      _elem[ --hi ] = H.<u>delMax()</u>; //等效于堆顶与末元素对换后下滤
                   percolate down
                                              Sorted
                                  \mathbf{X}
                        Heap
```

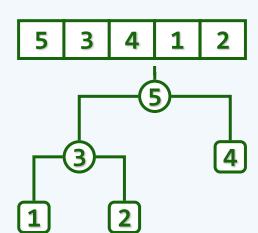
实例:建堆

4 2 5 1 3

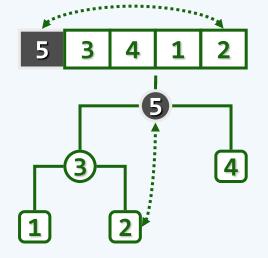


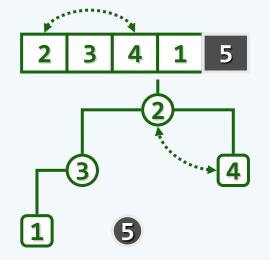


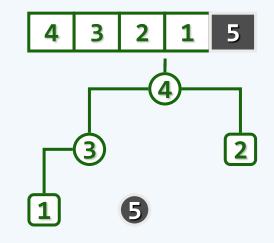


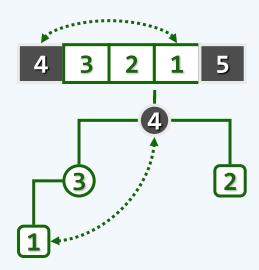


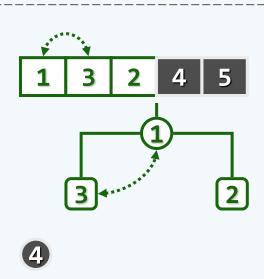
实例:选取 + 调整

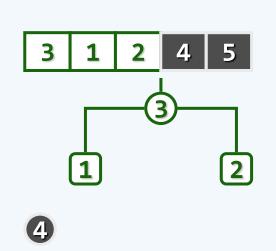




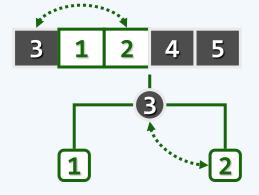


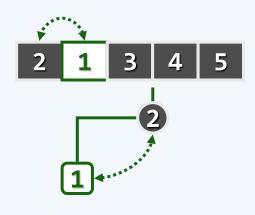




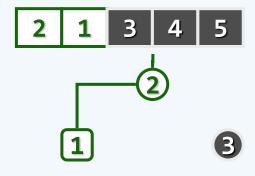


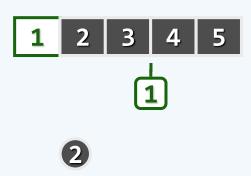
实例:选取 + 调整











1 2 3 4 5

综合评价

❖ 易于理解,便于实现 //完全基于二叉堆结构及其操作接口

快速高效 //尤其适用于大规模数据

可就地运转

不需全排序即可找出前k个词条 //o(klogn)的selection算法

❖ 不稳定 //为什么?可否克服?

❖ 权衡: 采用就地策略,是否值得?

固然可以节省一定的空间

但对换操作因此须涉及两个完整的词条,操作的单位成本增加