

CSC 212 Tutorial Solution

Heap

Problem 1

Insert 12

	12													
--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 5

	5	12												
--	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 17

	5	12	17											
--	---	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 22

	5	12	17	22										
--	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 20

	5	12	17	22	20									
--	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 9

	5	12	9	22	20	17								
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 1

	1	12	5	22	20	17	9							
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 32

	1	12	5	22	20	17	9	32						
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 50

	1	12	5	22	20	17	9	32	50					
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	--	--	--	--	--

Insert 16

	1	12	5	22	16	17	9	32	50	20				
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

Insert 25

	1	12	5	22	16	17	9	32	50	20	25			
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--

Insert 8

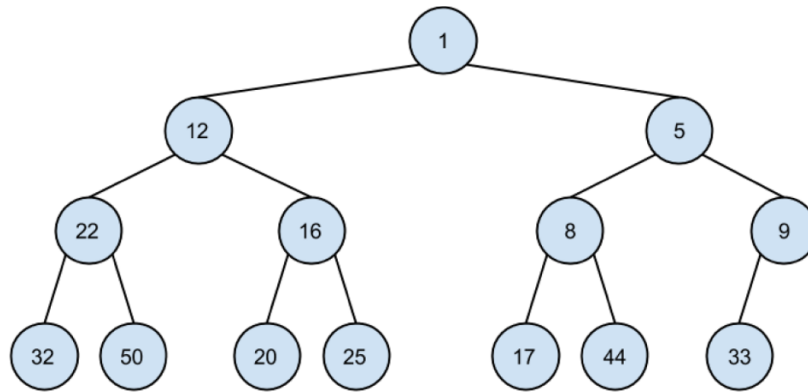
	1	12	5	22	16	8	9	32	50	20	25	17		
--	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	--	--

Insert 44

	1	12	5	22	16	8	9	32	50	20	25	17	44	
--	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

Insert 33

	1	12	5	22	16	8	9	32	50	20	25	17	44	33
--	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



First Root delete

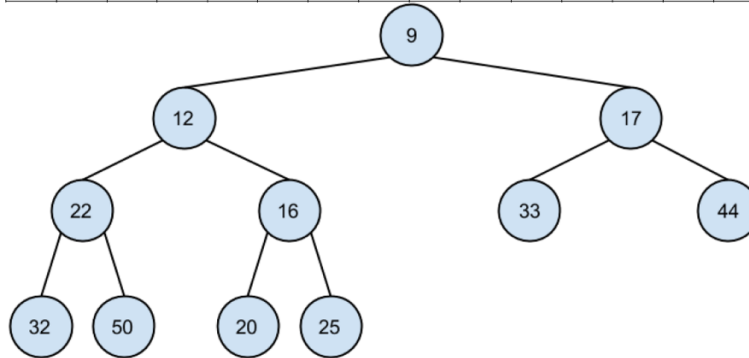
	5	12	8	22	16	17	9	32	50	20	25	33	44	
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

Second Root delete

	8	12	9	22	16	17	44	32	50	20	25	33		
--	---	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--

Third Root delete

	9	12	17	22	16	33	44	32	50	20	25			
--	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--



```

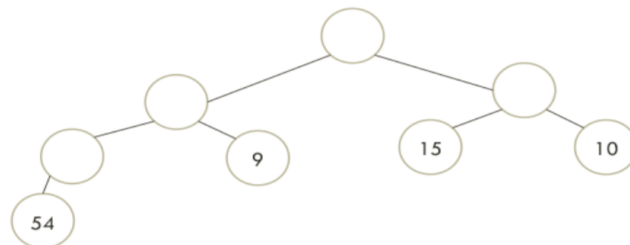
public void sort() {
    int n = size;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int tmpKey = keys[1];
        T tmpData = data[1];
        keys[1] = keys[size];
        data[1] = data[size];
        size--;
        siftDown(1);
        keys[size + 1] = tmpKey;
        data[size + 1] = tmpData;
    }
}

```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	12	5	22	16	8	9	32	50	20	25	17	44	33
	5	12	8	22	16	17	9	32	50	20	25	33	44	1
	8	12	9	22	16	17	44	32	50	20	25	33	5	1
	9	12	17	22	16	33	44	32	50	20	25	8	5	1
	12	16	17	22	20	33	44	32	50	25	9	8	5	1
	16	20	17	22	25	33	44	32	50	12	9	8	5	1
	17	20	33	22	25	50	44	32	16	12	9	8	5	1
	20	22	33	32	25	50	44	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	22	25	33	32	44	50	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	25	32	33	50	44	22	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	32	44	33	50	25	22	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	33	44	50	32	25	22	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	44	50	33	32	25	22	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1
	50	44	33	32	25	22	20	17	16	12	9	8	5	1

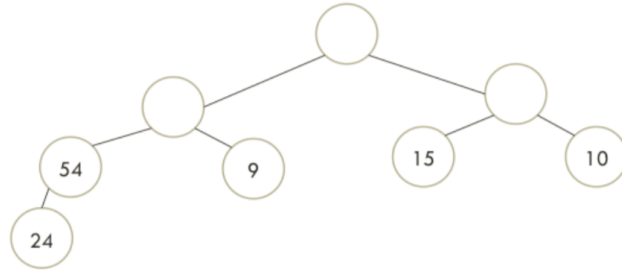
Problem 2

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	1	20	9	24	9	15	10	54



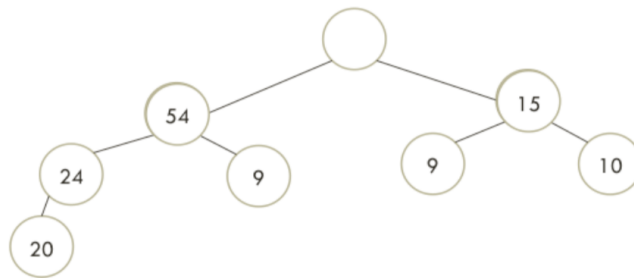
Draw an empty complete binary tree of 8 nodes; fill the leaf nodes with elements from the back of the array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	1	20	9	54	9	15	10	24



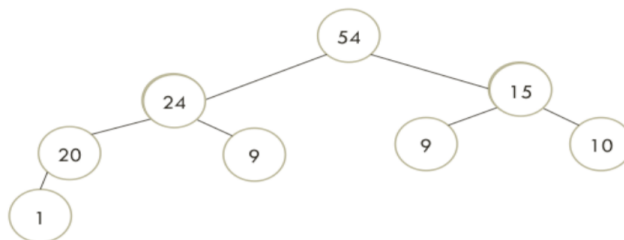
Add 24 → sift down

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	1	54	15	24	9	9	10	20



Add 9 & 20 from right to left → sift down

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	54	24	15	20	9	9	10	1



Add 1 in root → sift down

Problem 3

- Sorted according to the heap property: $O(n)$
- Sorted in the inverse of the heap property: $O(n \log n)$