Module 7 Problems

- 1. [5 pts] Show that the build_heap algorithm has O(nlog@(n)) upper bound
- 2. [5 pts] Show the binary max heap array resulting from using the standard build_heap algorithm on this input sequence.

4 2 7 9 12 1 3 0 10 11

- 3. [5 pts] Show the binary max heap array resulting from using the Floyd heapify algorithm on the same sequence from problem 2.
- 4. [15 pts] What is the array from problem 2 after a single delMax operation?
- 5. [20 pts] Write a pseudocode function to sort using an array-implemented heap.

Note: Your algorithm must be done completely in-place. That is, your algorithm can only use O(1) extra space.

- 6. [20 pts] What is the (worst case) complexity of your method in problem 5?
- 7. [30 pts] Define the I-median of a sorted sequence of numbers of size N as the

the number at index floor((N-1)/2), where the indexing starts at 0. Intuitively, the I-median is the true median when N is odd. If N is even, then the I-median is the maximum of smallest N/2 elements of the sorted sequence.

Example 1

I-median index = floor((4-1)/2) = 1I-median = Sorted[1] = 2

Example 2:

I-median index = floor((5-1)/2) = 2I-median = Sorted[2] = 7 The problem:

Write (in pseudocode) a function that keeps a running I-median of stream of numbers.

Using Eample 2 above input stream

2 9 -1 7 55

Your function should produce:

2 2 2 2 7

You do not have to worry about space. You may assume that the doubling algorithm is employed for whatever data structures you want.

Problem Hint: consider using 2 priority queues, 1 Min, 1 Max as your main data

structure. You will then need to implement 2 operations on this data structure:

- 1. insert(val): insert a value into the data structure
- 2. show_lmedian(): show the current median

Your implementation should have these time complexities: In the requirements that follow, n is the # of data elements seen so far.

Time complexity for insert(val): O(log(n))
Time complexity for show_lmedian(): O(1)