

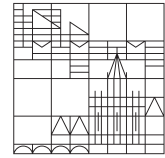
## Exercise Sheet 6

Issue Date: November 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Due Date: December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023 – 10:00 a.m.

Σ 10 Points

Universität  
Konstanz



Konzepte der Informatik INF-11700

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University of Konstanz

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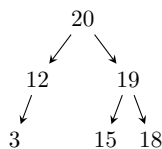
Sabrina Jaeger-Honz

## Heap Sort, $\mathcal{O}$ -notation & Complexity

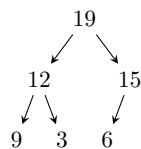
### Exercise 1: Heapsort I (4 points)

- a) (1 point) For each of the following trees A.-D., argue why it is a Heap, or why it is not.

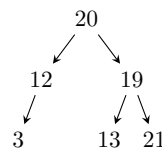
A.



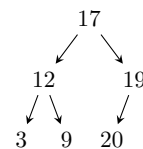
B.



C.



D.



- b) (3 points) Sort the array  $A = [10, 5, 0, 3, 11, 7, 9, 8, 12, 4, 6]$  using Heapsort. Print the array after **every** call of sink and indicate where the array is divided into the heap and sorted part.

### Exercise 2: $\mathcal{O}$ -notation (3 points)

Show, by choosing suitable  $n_0$  and  $c$  or  $\langle c_0, c_1 \rangle$ , that

- a)  $100n + 105 \in \mathcal{O}(n^2)$
- b)  $0, 1n^2 - 5 \in \Omega(n)$
- c)  $6n^3 + 6n^2 + 6 \in \Theta(n^3)$

### Exercise 3: Analyzing a new Algorithm (3 points)

Given the following algorithm working on an array  $A[1, \dots, n]$ :

**Input:** array  $A$  containing comparable items

```
1 begin
2   for  $i \leftarrow n, n-1, \dots, 2$  do
3     for  $j \leftarrow 2, 3, \dots, i$  do
4       if  $A[j-1] \geq A[j]$  then
5         swap value in  $A[j-1]$  and  $A[j]$ 
6   print(A)
```

- a) (1 point) Run the algorithm on the input 

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

 and output the array in a new line for **each** call of print(A).

- b) (1 point) *What* (not how) does the algorithm compute (*i.e.*, what is its result)?
- c) (1 point) What do you have to change to make the algorithm *stable*?