

Mastering Heap

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Question: What are the minimum and maximum number of elements in a heap of height h ?

Answer: Minimum : 2^h , Maximum: $2^{h+1} - 1$

Explanation: Minimum number of elements in a heap of height h is size of a binary tree of height $(h-1) + 1$. In short it's $(\text{size}(h-1) + 1)$ and maximum number of elements in a heap of height h is size of a binary tree of height $h - 1$. In short that is $\text{size}(h)$

To calculate $\text{size}(h-1)$:

$$\text{size}(0) = 2^0 = 1$$

$$\text{size}(1) = 2^0 + 2^1 = 3$$

...

...

$$\text{size}(h-1) = 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^{h-1} = 2^0(1 - 2^h)/(1 - 2) = 2^h - 1$$

$$\text{so minumum} = 2^h - 1 + 1 = 2^h$$

$$\text{and maximum} = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

1 Build Max-Heap

We need to know that in a heap data structure the leaves start from $(\text{len}(A)/2 + 1)$ for an array indexed at 1 and $\text{len}(A)/2$ for an array indexed at 0. Because if you want to get the child of this leaf you would get $2 * (\text{len}(A) / 2 + 1) = \text{len}(A) + 2$, which is not possible. Even the last element of the array is the child of the array-index $\text{len}(A)/2$

We also need the procedure MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)

```
In [57]: def max_heapify(A, i):
          l = 2 * i + 1
          r = 2 * i + 2
          if l >= len(A) and r >= len(A):
              return
          if l < len(A) and A[l] >= A[i]:
              largest = l
          else:
              largest = i
          if r < len(A) and A[r] >= A[largest]:
              largest = r
          if largest != i:
              A[largest], A[i] = A[i], A[largest]
              max_heapify(A, largest)
```

2 Non recursive implementation of max-heapify

```
In [63]: def max_heapify_non_rec(A, i):
        while i < (len(A) / 2):
            l = 2 * i + 1
            r = 2 * i + 2
            if l >= len(A):
                break
            if l < len(A) and A[l] >= A[i]:
                largest = l
            else:
                largest = i
            if r < len(A) and A[r] >= A[largest]:
                largest = r
            if largest != i:
                A[largest], A[i] = A[i], A[largest]
                i = largest
```

```
In [66]: def build_max_heap(A):
        i = len(A) / 2 - 1
        while i >= 0:
            max_heapify(A, i)
            i = i - 1
        return A
```

```
In [67]: def build_max_heap_non_rec(A):
        i = len(A) / 2 - 1
        while i >= 0:
            max_heapify_non_rec(A, i)
            i = i - 1
        return A
```

```
In [68]: build_max_heap([1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 7])
```

```
Out[68]: [16, 9, 7, 4, 2, 3, 1]
```

```
In [69]: build_max_heap_non_rec([1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 7])
```

```
Out[69]: [16, 9, 7, 4, 2, 3, 1]
```

```
In [60]: def min_heapify(A, i):
        l = 2*i + 1
        r = 2*i + 2
        if l >= len(A) and r >= len(A):
            return
        if l < len(A) and A[l] <= A[i]:
            smallest = l
        else:
            smallest = i
```

```

        if r < len(A) and A[r] <= A[smallest]:
            smallest = r
        if smallest != i:
            A[smallest], A[i] = A[i], A[smallest]
            min_heapify(A, smallest)

In [61]: def build_min_heap(A):
        i = len(A) // 2
        while i >= 0:
            min_heapify(A, i)
            i = i - 1
        return A

In [62]: build_min_heap([12, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1])

Out[62]: [1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 12]

```

Build heap operation takes $\mathcal{O}(n)$

3 Heapsort

```

In [88]: def heapsort_descending(A):
        build_max_heap(A)
        i = len(A) - 1
        while i > 0:
            # B is an alias for a sub array of A and B doesn't get allocated a new set of memory
            B = A[:i+1]
            B[1], B[i] = B[i], B[1]
            i = i - 1
            max_heapify(B, 1)
        print A

In [85]: def heapsort(A):
        build_min_heap(A)
        i = len(A) - 1
        while i > 0:
            B = A[:i+1]
            B[1], B[i] = B[i], B[1]
            i = i - 1
            min_heapify(B, 1)
        print A

In [86]: heapsort([12, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1])

[1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 12]

In [87]: heapsort_descending([12, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1])

[12, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

```

4 Priority Queue

Priority queue is a **data structure for maintaining a set S of elements**, each with an associated value called **key**.

A max-priority queue supports the following operations:

1. INSERT(S, x): inserts x into set S.
2. MAXIMUM(S): returns the element with the maximum key from the set S.
3. EXTRACT-MAX(S): removes and returns the element with max key in set S.
4. INCREASE-KEY(S, x, k): increases the x's key to k. It's assumed that k is at least as large as x's current key.

5 Heap Class

We need to create Heap class because we need to store the properties of the heap. The most important property being the heap-size.

```
In [9]: class Heap_(object):
        #The heap class
        def __init__(self, arr = None):
            if arr == None:
                self.arr = list()
            else:
                self.arr = arr
            self.HEAP_SIZE = len(self.arr)
        def set_heap_size(self, size):
            self.HEAP_SIZE = size
        def get_heap_size(self):
            return self.HEAP_SIZE
        def get_heap(self):
            return self.arr
        def max_heapify(self, index):
            left = index * 2 + 1
            right = index * 2 + 2
            arr = self.get_heap()
            len_heap_arr = self.get_heap_size()
            if left >= len_heap_arr:
                return
            if left < len_heap_arr and arr[left] >= arr[index]:
                largest = left
            else:
                largest = index
            if right < len_heap_arr and arr[right] >= arr[largest]:
                largest = right
            if largest != index:
                arr[largest], arr[index] = arr[index], arr[largest]
                self.max_heapify(largest)
        def build_heap(self):
```

```
        arr= self.get_heap()
        len_heap_arr = len(arr)
        index = len_heap_arr / 2
        while index >= 0:
            self.max_heapify(index)
            index = index - 1
def extract_max(self):
    pass
```

```
In [10]: heap = Heap_([1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 7])
```

```
In [11]: heap.build_heap()
```

```
In [12]: heap.get_heap()
```

```
Out[12]: [16, 9, 7, 4, 2, 3, 1]
```

```
In [ ]:
```