

1.1) heapSort algorithm 알고리즘의 흐름을 정리하자

① 첫 번째 흐름

② 두 번째 흐름 (array에서 각 요소의 인덱스를 지정해주고 swap)

```
void heapSort(element a[], int n)
/* perform a heap sort on a[1:n] */
int i, j;
element temp;

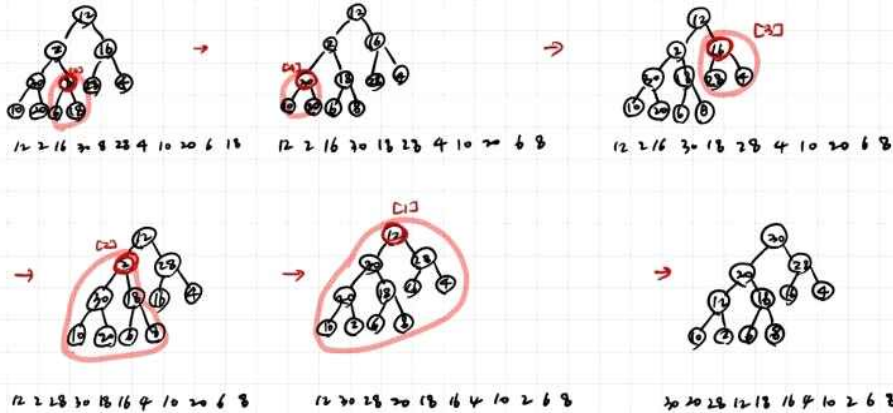
1 for (i = n/2; i > 0; i--)
  adjust(a, i, n);
2 for (i = n-1; i > 0; i--) {
  SWAP(a[1], a[i+1], temp);
  adjust(a, 1, i);
}
```

Input: 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18

① 첫 번째 흐름

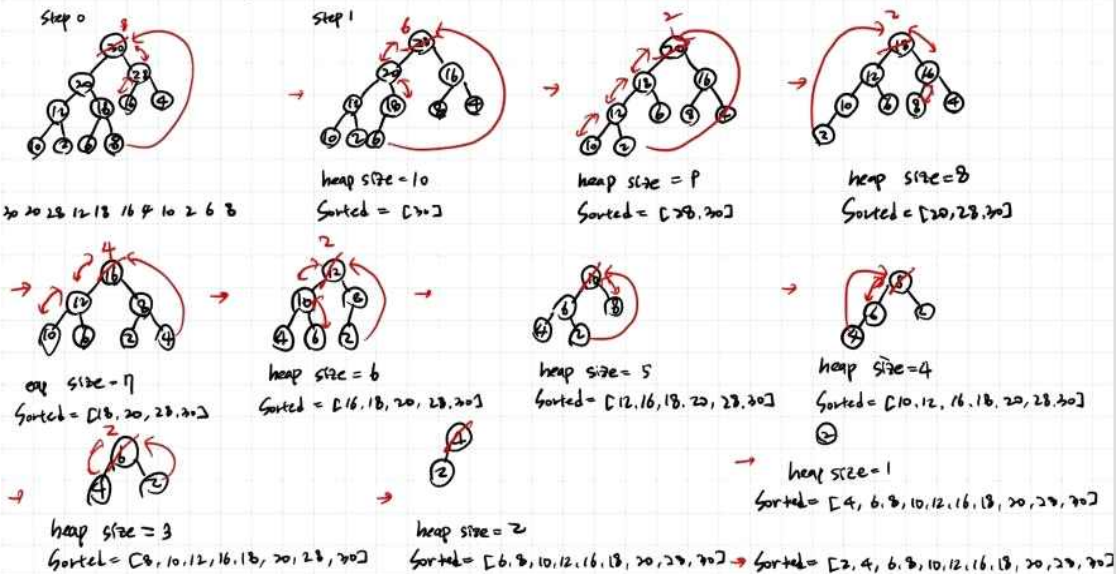
$n=11$

$\rightarrow i = n/2 = 5$



after initialization of max heap

② 두 번째 흐름 (array에서 swap, swap 후의 array)



2C1)

(1) 기저가 2인 2진수 22를 10진수로 변환 (C=10)

$d = 2$  (C=2)       $n = 11$  (C=2)

Input: 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18

tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0 tail[1] 2 0

12 → 2 → 16 → 30 → 8 → 28 → 4 → 10 → 20 → 6 → 18

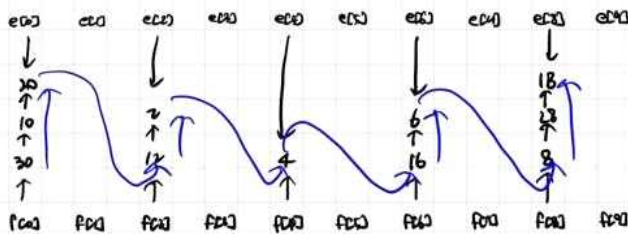
Index: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

link: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 0 → 다음에 가리킬 Index값

A(tail[1]): 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18

First: 1

result: 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18



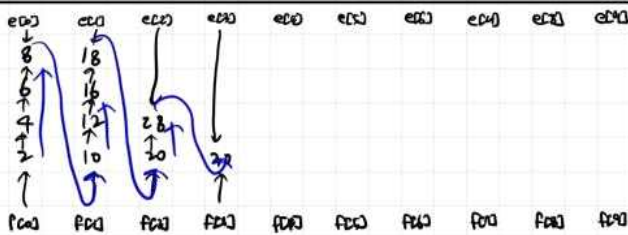
Index: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

link: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 0

A(tail[1]): 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18

First: 4

result: 30 10 20 12 2 4 16 6 8 28 18



Index: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

link: 3 7 11 0 8 4 10 1 6 5 9

A(tail[1]): 12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18

First: 2

result: 2 4 6 8 10 12 16 18 20 28 30