

### 167 heapSort

① 정렬 for문

② 원소 for문(선택정렬처럼 원소를 선택하는 과정)

```
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 정렬 for문

$n=11$

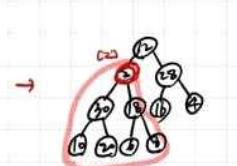
$\rightarrow i=n/2 = 5$



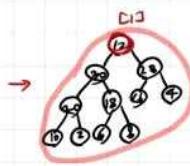
12 2 16 30 8 28 4 10 20 6 18



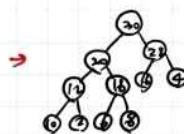
12 2 16 30 18 28 4 10 20 6 8



12 2 16 30 18 16 4 10 20 6 8



12 30 28 20 18 16 4 10 2 6 8



30 20 28 12 18 16 4 10 2 6 8

after initialization of max heap

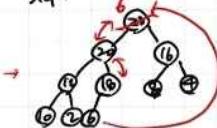
② 정렬 for문(원소를 차례로 힙에 삽입)

Step 0

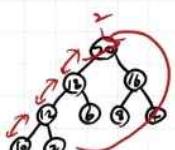


30 20 28 12 18 16 4 10 2 6 8

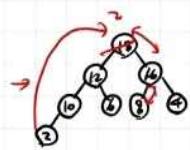
Step 1



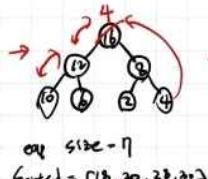
heap size = 10  
Sorted = [30]



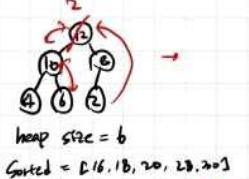
heap size = 10  
Sorted = [30, 12]



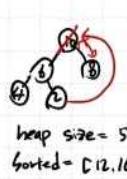
heap size = 8  
Sorted = [20, 30]



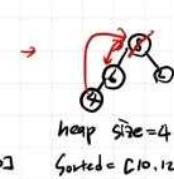
heap size = 7  
Sorted = [20, 30, 28, 12]



heap size = 6  
Sorted = [28, 30, 16, 20, 12]



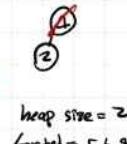
heap size = 5  
Sorted = [28, 30, 16, 20, 12]



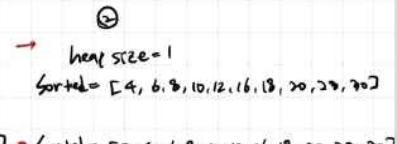
heap size = 4  
Sorted = [20, 28, 30, 16, 20]



heap size = 3  
Sorted = [20, 28, 30, 16, 20, 12]



heap size = 2  
Sorted = [20, 28, 30, 16, 20, 12, 10]



heap size = 1  
Sorted = [2, 20, 28, 30, 16, 20, 12, 10]

201)

(1) 7 19 20 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

$d = 2 \text{ cm}^2$        $n = 11 \text{ cm}$

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

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

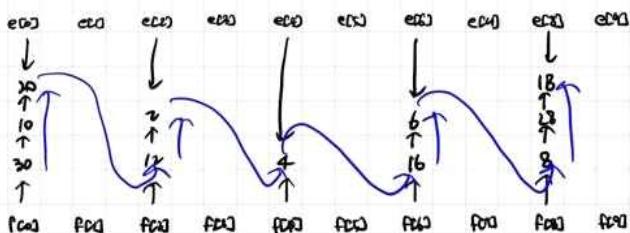
Index: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Mark: 2 3 4 5 6 9 3 P 10 11 0 → Index 0 → Index 1

a(LinkedList): 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



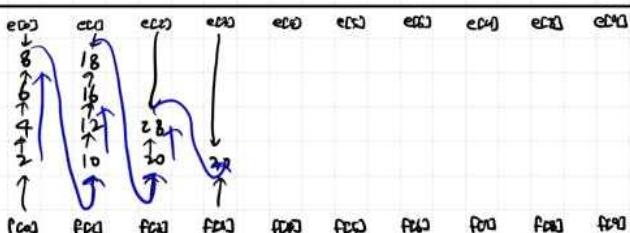
Index: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Mark: 2 1 0 8 6 11 3 9 1 5 0

a(LinkedList): 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

Mark: 3 1 11 0 8 4 10 1 6 5 9

a(LinkedList): 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