

# Binomial Heaps

Devin Delfino

Comp 401: Senior Seminar

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# Outline

1. Binomial Trees
2. Binomial Heaps
3. Standard Functions
4. Uses of Binomial Heaps
5. Implementation

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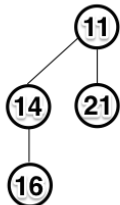
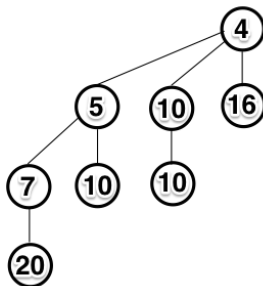
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# Binomial Trees

- A **Binomial Tree** is a specific type of tree that includes the following specifications:
  1. The **order** or **rank** of the binomial tree is the number of children of the root node.
  2. A Binomial Tree of order 0 is a single node.
  3. A Binomial Tree of order  $k$  has  $k$  child nodes, all of which are the roots of binomial trees of orders  $k - 1, k - 2, \dots, 2, 1, 0$  from left to right.

# Binomial Trees: Examples

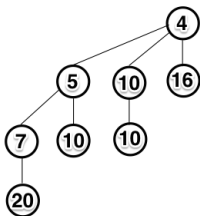
- If a binomial tree has order  $k$ , the orders of the  $k$  child nodes decrease from left to right from  $k - 1$  to 0.

 $k = 2$  $k = 0$  $k = 3$  $k = 1$ 

# Binomial Trees

- If a Binomial Tree has an order  $k$ :
  1. The tree has  $2^k$  nodes.
  2. The height of the tree is  $k$ .
  3. There are  $\binom{k}{d}$  nodes at depth  $d$ .
- $\binom{k}{d} = \frac{k!}{d!(k-d)!}$  is known as the Binomial Coefficient.

Example:  $k = 3, d = 2$



$$\binom{k}{d} = \binom{3}{2} = \frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!} = \frac{6}{2 * 1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

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# Binomial Heaps

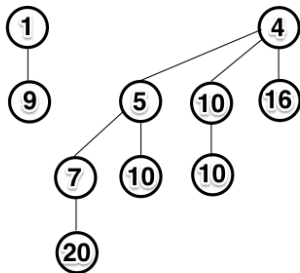
- A **Binomial Heap** is a collection of binomial trees that satisfy the following two binomial heap properties:
  1. The key of any node is greater than or equal to the key of its parent (minimum-heap property).
  2. There cannot be two binomial trees of the same order.



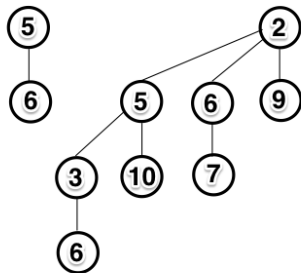
# Binomial Heap: Property #1 (minimum-heap)

- The first property (minimum-heap) ensures that the root is the smallest key in each binomial tree.
- The smallest key of the entire heap is one of the roots.

Min-Heap Property ✓



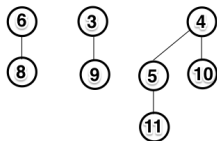
Min-Heap Property ✗



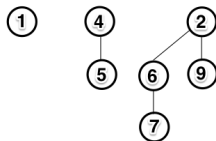
# Binomial Heap: Property #2

- The order of each binomial tree must be unique.

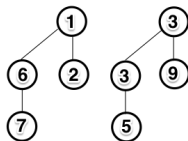
Property #2 ×



Property #2 ✓

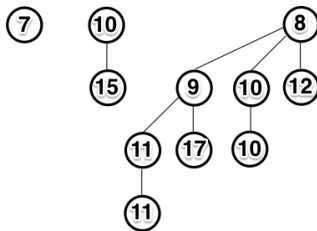


Property #2 ×



## Binomial Heap: Property #2, Cont.

- The second property ensures that if a binomial heap has  $n$  nodes, then it will have at most  $\lfloor \log n \rfloor + 1$  binomial trees.
- The total number of nodes can also be thought of as a binary string, where each binomial tree represents a bit.



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# Standard Functions: Merge



# Standard Functions: Join



# Standard Functions: Insert



# Standard Functions: DeleteMinimum





# Standard Functions: DecreaseKey



# Standard Functions: Delete



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# Uses of Binomial Heaps

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# References

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