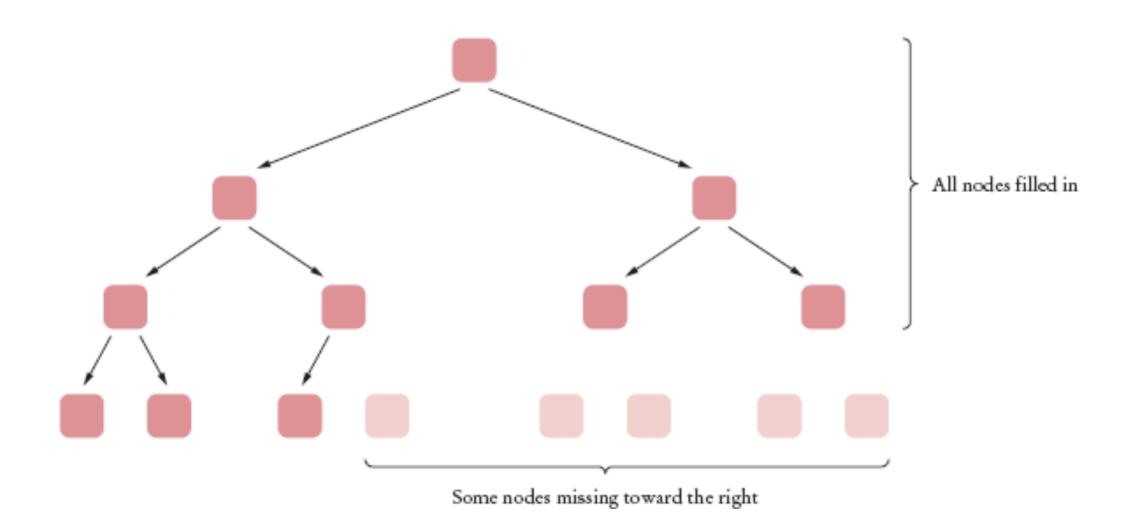
Heaps:

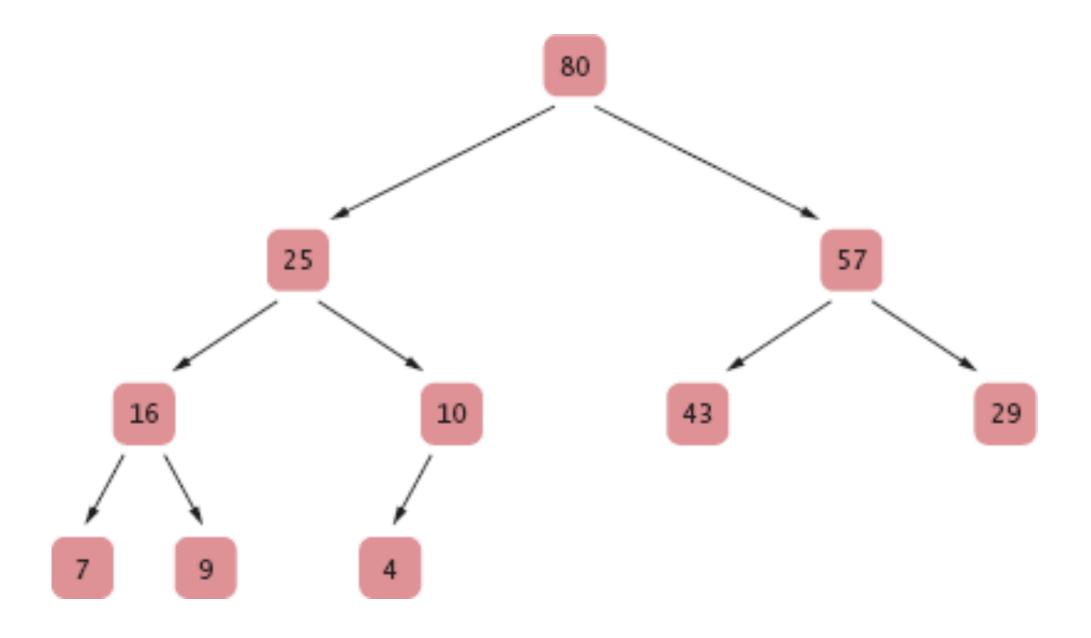
A heap (or max-heap, in this example) is a binary tree with 2 further properties:

- all nodes are filled in one row (depth) at a time, from left-to-right
- each node stores a value that is at least as large as its children



Heaps:

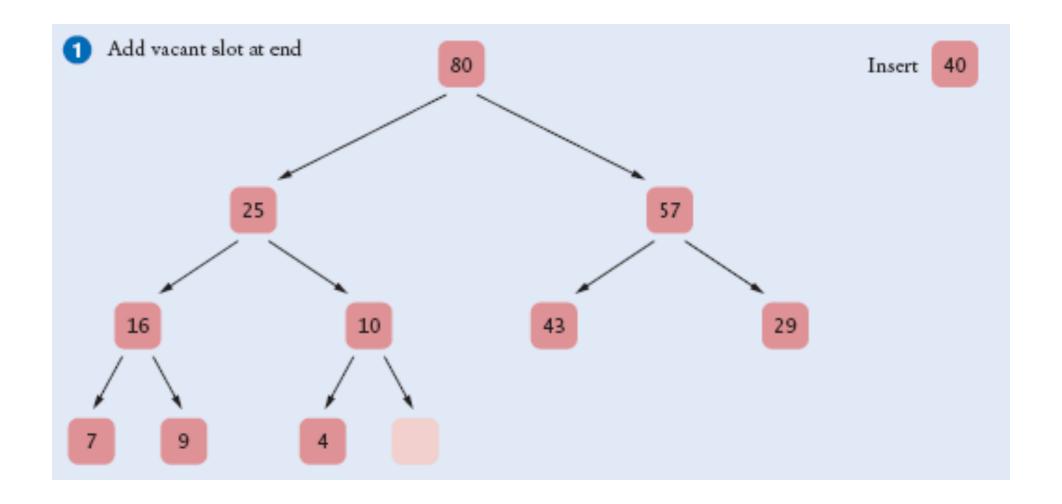
- •Example heap of integers without duplicates
- Note, the largest element is at the top
- •There is no notion of *sibling order*



Heaps:

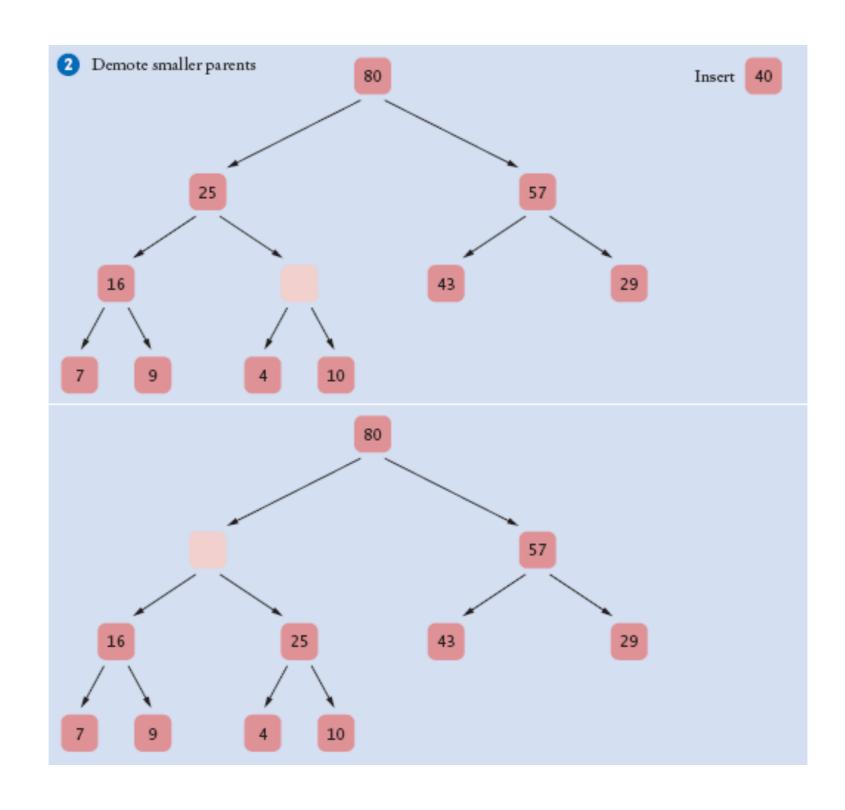
Inserting

• Example: inserts 40 into the heap, above



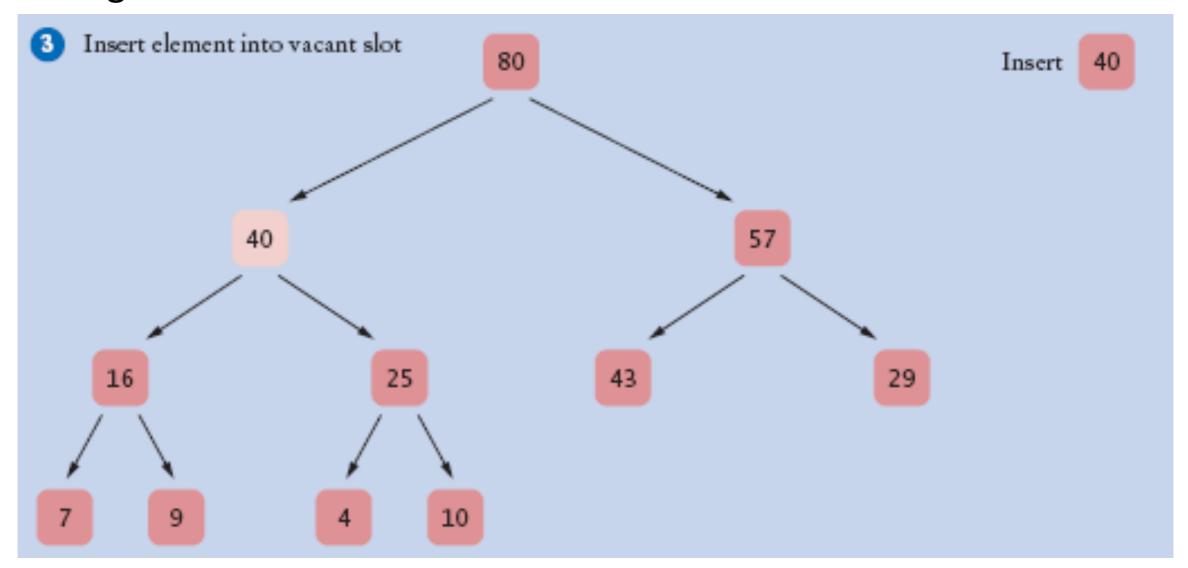
Heaps:

(Inserting)



Heaps:

Inserting



Heaps:

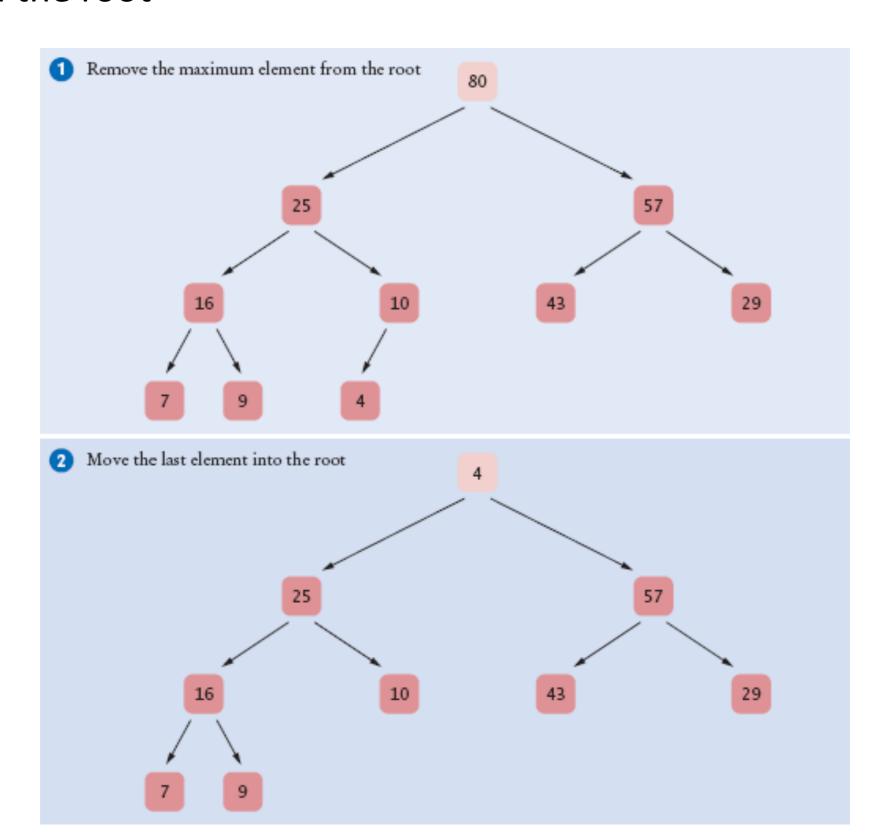
Insertion

- Add a vacant slot to the end of the tree
- Demote the parent of the empty slot if it is smaller than the element
- Repeat the demotion until the parent is larger than the inserting element

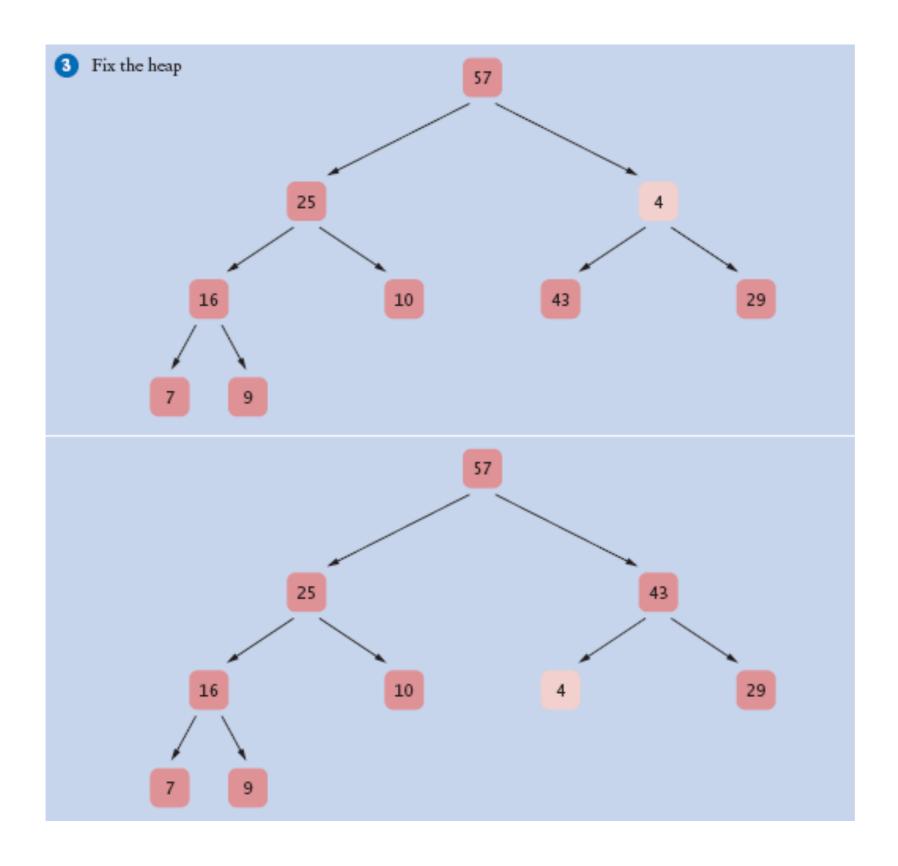
Special case: empty heap

Heaps:

Removal the root



Heaps:



Heaps:

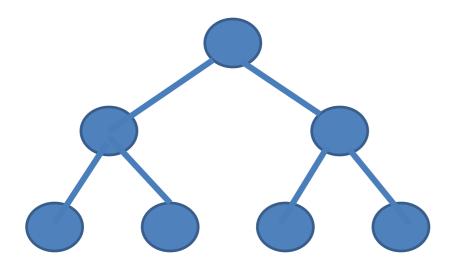
Remove the root

- Replace the root with the "last" leaf element
- Fix the heap property by downheaping the element at the root

Heaps:

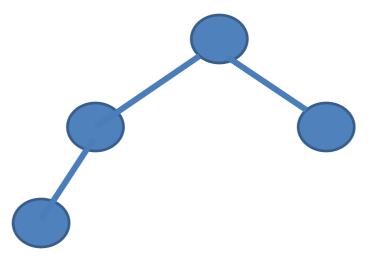
Cost

- -Insertion or removal requires h swaps at most
- -Tree of height h contains at least 2^(h-1) nodes, but less than 2^h nodes
- $-2^{(h-1)} \le n < 2^h \rightarrow h-1 \le log_2(n) < h \rightarrow log_2(n) < h \le log_2(n)+1$
- —Insertion and removal is O(log(n)) operations



Height =
$$h$$

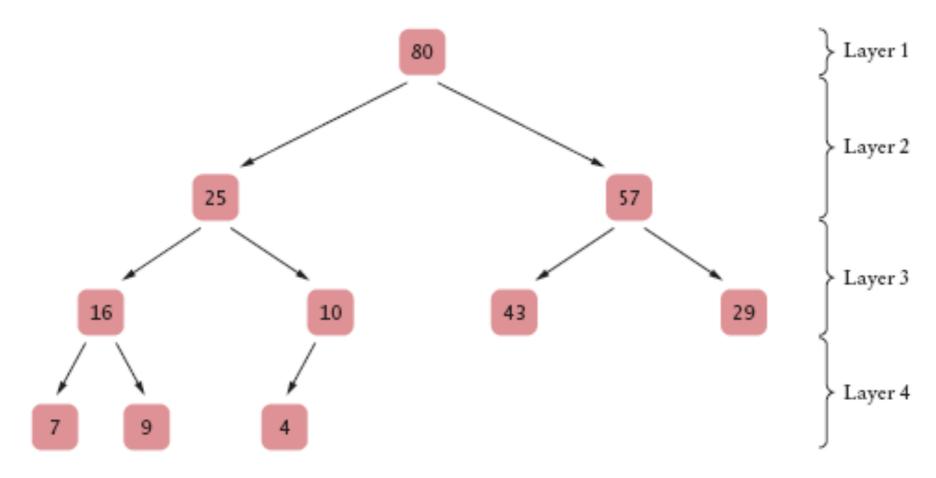
Nodes $n = 2^h-1$ (largest)



Height = h
Nodes n =
$$2^{(h-1)}$$
 (smallest)

Heaps: Representation

Because of the heap's shape, node values can be stored in an array



- Elements are stored from top to bottom, from left to right
- Example: above heap is stored as:

80	25	57	16	10	43	29	7	9	4
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