

# Permutation Generation with Heap’s Algorithm and the Steinhaus-Johnson-Trotter Algorithm

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# 1 Heap's Algorithm

## 1.1 Time Complexity

The significant portion of our implementation of Heap's Algorithm is as follows:

```
3 def heaps(set, time=False):
4     def innerHeaps(n, set):
5         if n == 1:
6             print set
7         else:
8             for i in range(n):
9                 innerHeaps(n-1, set)
10                if n % 2 == 1: #odd number
11                    j = 0
12                else:
13                    j = i
14                set[j], set[n-1] = set[n-1], set[j] #swap
```

To find the total running time of our algorithm, we'll look at the number of times the following operations are executed:

- Swaps, an  $O(1)$  operation
- Comparisons, an  $O(1)$  operation
- Assignments, an  $O(1)$  operation, and
- Processes (prints in our implementation), an  $O(n)$  operation

From the code above, we can count how many times each of these operations is performed, *not* including work done within the recursive calls. To better facilitate our analysis, we will also include the number of recursive calls.

### 1.1.1 Swaps

The swap operation appears only once in our implementation, on line 14. This line is never executed when  $n = 1$ ; if  $n > 1$ , the loop containing it executes  $n$  times.

### 1.1.2 Comparisons

A comparison appears on line 5 regardless of the current value of  $n$ . Another comparison appears within the loop on line 10, which executes  $n$  times for all  $n > 1$ . The second comparison also includes a division for modular arithmetic; we will also consider this an  $O(n)$  operation.

### 1.1.3 Assignments

Not counting the assignments that appear within the swaps, a single assignment occurs on either line 11 or line 13. This is dependent on the result of the comparison on line 10.

#### 1.1.4 Processes

We only process a permutation in the base case of our recursion, when  $n = 1$ . Thus we execute a process once when  $n = 1$  and 0 times in any other case.

Our total number of operations (not counting recursion) can be represented by the following table:

$n$	1	2	3	4	5
Swaps	0	2	3	4	5
Comparisons	1	3	4	5	6
Assignments	0	2	3	4	5
Processes	1	0	0	0	0
Recursive calls	0	2	3	4	5

## 1.2 Space Complexity