

Buied Heap

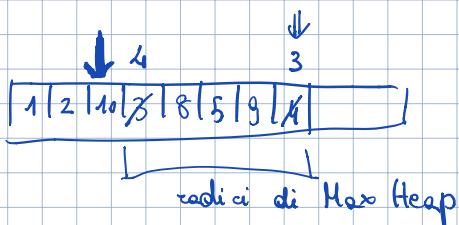
Heapify (A, i)

% Precondizioni $A[2i]$ $A[2i+1]$
sono radici di Max-Heap

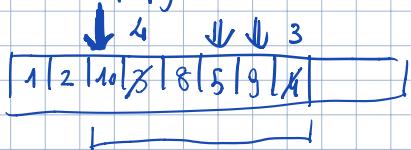
% Postcondizioni $A[i]$ radice di Max-Heap

Usa Heapify ($A, 4$)

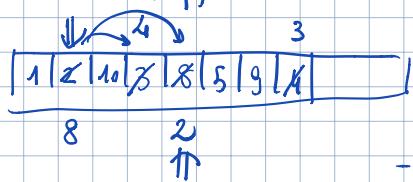
↑
posizione



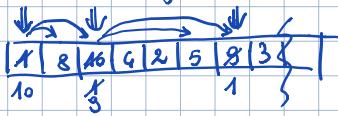
Usa Heapify ($A, 3$)



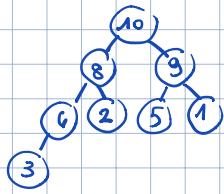
Usa Heapify ($A, 2$)



Uso Heapify ($A, 1$)



Heap



$\mathcal{O}(n)$

$\boxed{\mathcal{O}(n \log n)}$

BuidlHeap (A) { % vettore

$A.\text{heapsize} \leftarrow A.\text{length}$ $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

for ($i \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{A.\text{length}}{2} \rfloor$ down to 1) {

$\rightsquigarrow \text{Heapify}(A, i)$ $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(\log n) \cdot \mathcal{O}(n)$

}

{

Correttezza

BuildHeap (A) termina con A Max-heap

Invarianti ciclo for

App' inizio dell'ultima iterazione del ciclo for

$A[i+1], A[i+2], \dots, A[A.\text{length}]$ sono radici di

Max-heap

Dimo

Per induzione su i

$$\text{BASE } i = \left\lfloor \frac{A.\text{Length}}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$A[i+1] \dots A[A.\text{Length}]$

Sono foglie quindi
radici di Max-Heap

PASSO

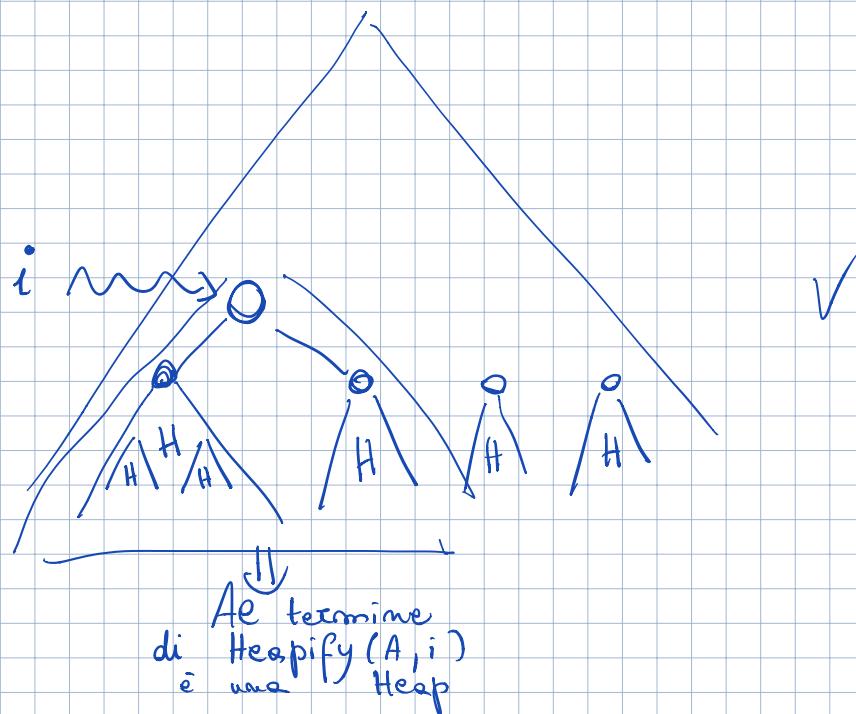
Hplnd) Tutto fusione fino all'inizio della i-esima
iterazione

All'inizio dell'i-esima $A[i+1] \dots$
radici di max-heap

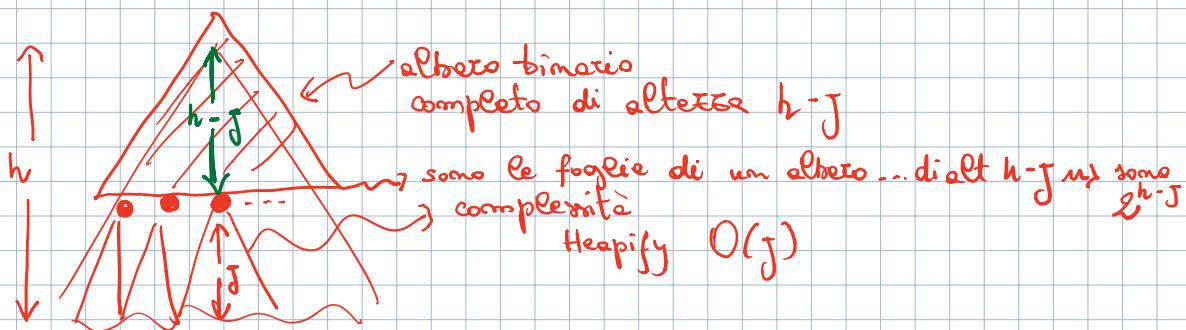
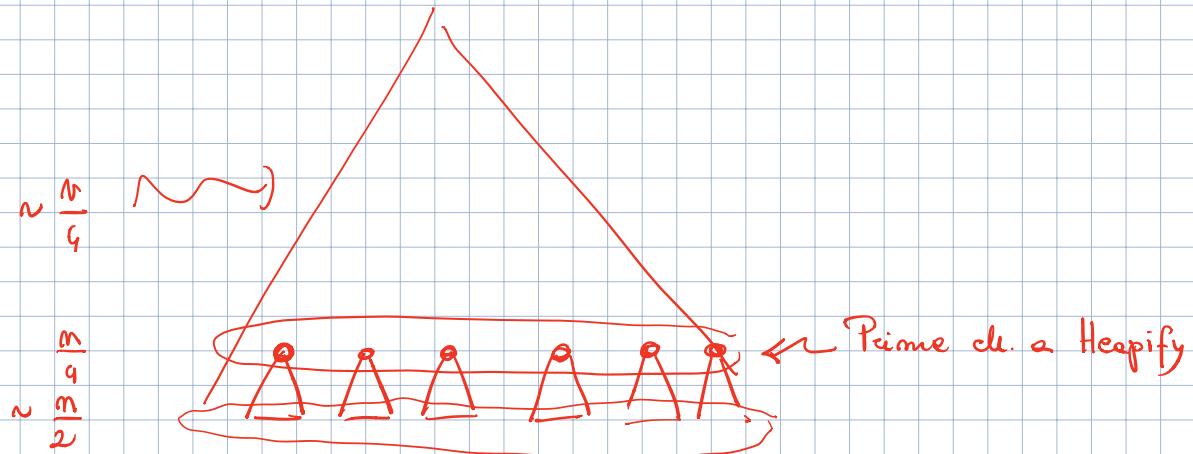
5) All'inizio dell'iterazione $i-1$

$A[i], A[i+1] \dots$
radici di max-heap

) Esegue $\text{Heapify}(A, i)$



Complessità



2^{h-j} modi due hanno un costo di Heapify $O(j)$

{ Costo di BuildHeap

$$T(h) = \sum_{j=0}^h 2^{h-j} \cdot C \cdot j =$$

$C \cdot j$
h altezza della Heap
 $2^h = m$ modi

$$C \sum_{j=0}^h j \cdot \frac{2^h}{2^j} = C \cdot 2^h \sum_{j=0}^h \frac{j}{2^j} \leq C \cdot C' \cdot 2^h$$

$$2^h = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2})^2} \approx C' \text{ Somiglia alla serie geometrica}$$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} T(h) &= O(2^h) \\ \therefore T(n) &= O(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = \underline{\Omega}(n)$$

dunque

$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n j \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^j \leq C'$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m x^i = \frac{x^{m+1} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m i \cdot x^i$$

\Downarrow derivata di entrambi
rispetto ad x

$$\sum_{i=0}^m i \cdot x^{i-1} = \frac{(m+1)x^m(x-1) - (x^{m+1}-1)}{(x-1)^2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(m+1)x^{m+1} - (m+1)x^m - x^{m+1} + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m i \cdot x^{i-1} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{mx^{m+1} - (m+1)x^m + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

\Downarrow moltiplico entrambi per x

$$\sum_{i=0}^m i \cdot x^i = \frac{mx^{m+2} - (m+1)x^{m+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \cdot x^i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n i \cdot x^i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{mx^{m+2} - (m+1)x^{m+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{mx^{m+2} - (m+1)x^{m+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$\overset{0}{\cancel{x}}$ $\overset{0}{\cancel{x}}$

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 \\ \infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ \frac{x}{(x-1)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \cdot x^i \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \cdot x^i = \frac{x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$\overset{?}{\cancel{x}}$

$x < 1$

HeapSort (A) {

\rightsquigarrow BuildHeap (A)

\Rightarrow for ($i \leftarrow A.\text{Length}$ down to 2) {

 swap (A, 1, i)

$A.\text{heapsize} \leftarrow A.\text{heapsize} - 1$

 Heapify (A, 1)

$\text{u} (n)$

$\boxed{\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n)}$

$\text{u} (n)$

} Extract

$\leftarrow \mathcal{O}(\log n)$

Exemplo

1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 |

A

Build Heap

1 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 |

10
8
1

10 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |

A Max Heap

↑
:

3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . |

↑

8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 |

↓
:

9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 |

H ≤

8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |

↑

1 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 |

H ≤

Correttezza

HeapSort (A) termina con A ordinato

Invariante

Ad' inizio dell'i-enima ---

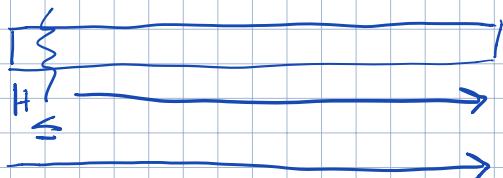
- $A[1..i]$ max-heap
- $A[i+1..A.length]$ è ordinato
- $A[1..i] \leq A[i+1..A.length]$

Diam

Per induzione su i

]

Invariante con $i=1$



]

Cosa migliore , cosa peggiore HeapSort ?

$O(n \log n)$ è sovrestimato ?

È in-place ? È stabile ?