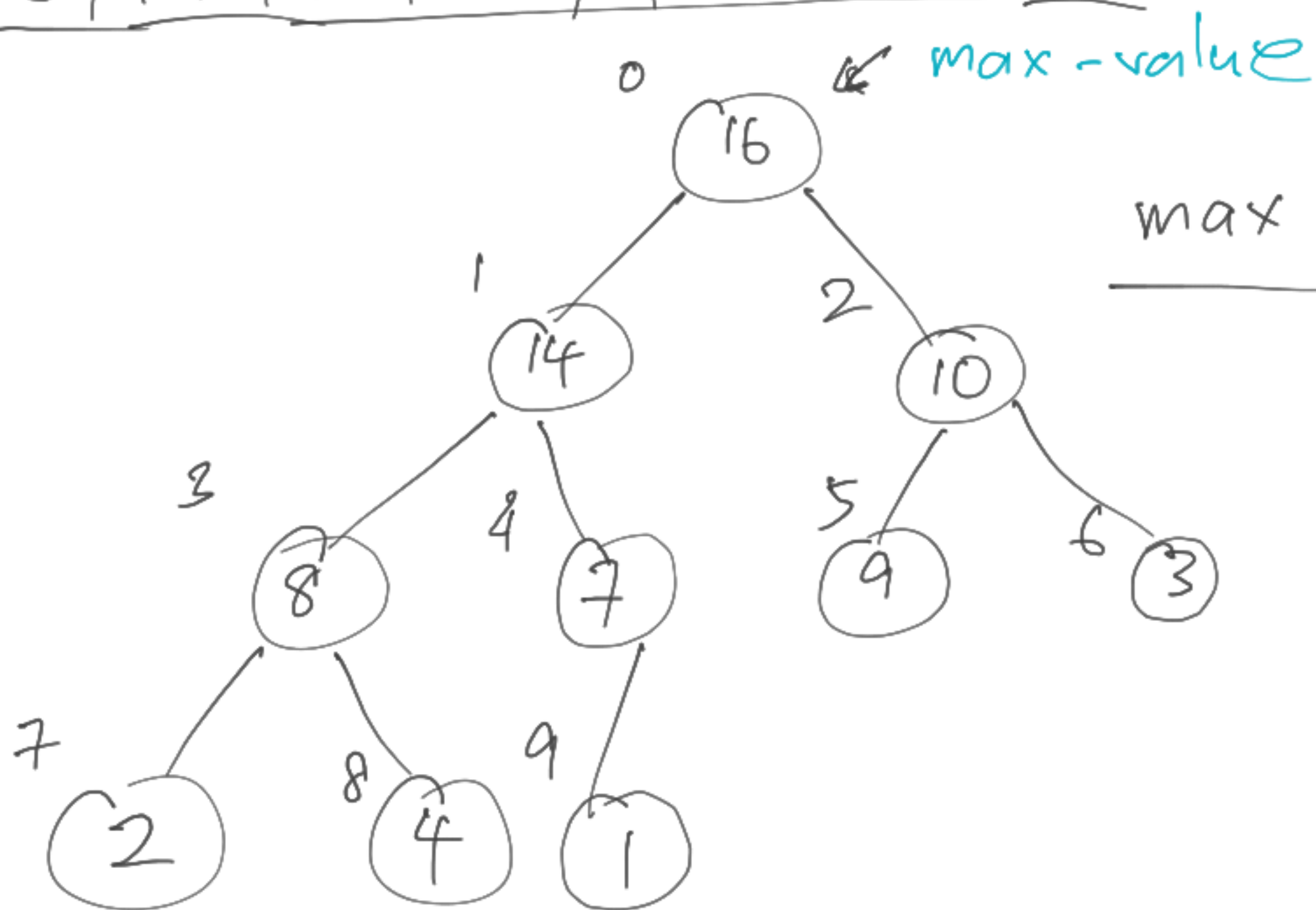


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1



max-heap
 ↳ min-heap.

```
def parent_of(index):  
    return (index-1)//2
```

```
assert parent_of(1) == 0  
assert parent_of(2) == 0  
:  
:
```

```
def left_of(index):
```

```
    return 2 * index + 1
```

```
def right_of(index):
```

```
    return (index + 1) * 2 .
```

```
def max-child (array, index, heap-size) .
```

```
    if right-of(index)  $\geq$  heap-size :  
        return left-of(index)
```

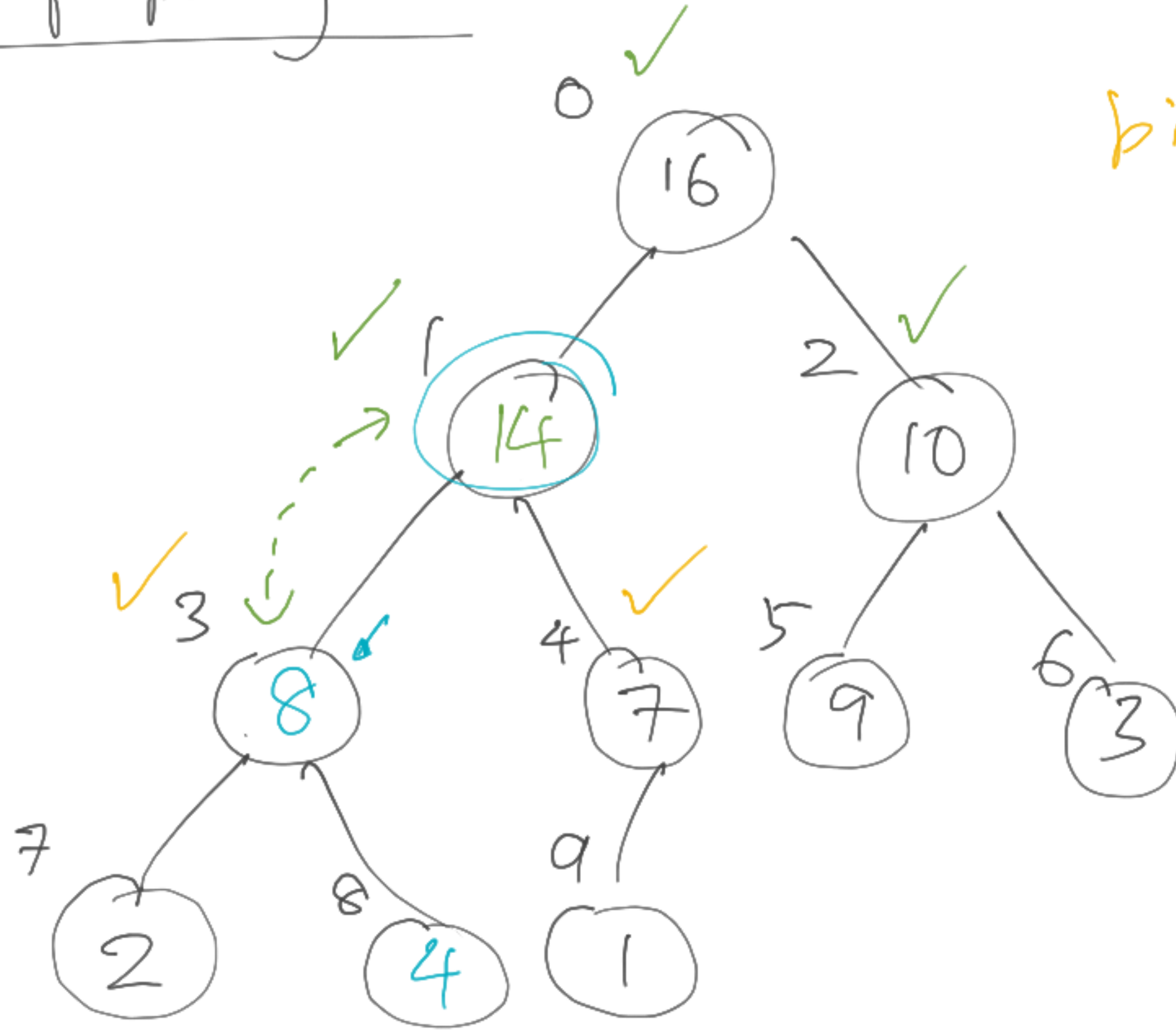
```
    else :
```

```
        if array[left-of(index)]  $>$  array[right-of(index)] :  
            return left-of(index)
```

```
        else  
            return right-of(index)
```

Heap property

binary heap.



```
def max_heapify (array, index, size):
```

```
    cur_idx = index
```

```
    while left_of (cur_idx) < size:
```

```
        max_child_idx = max_child (array, cur_idx, size)
```

```
        if array[max_child_idx] > array[cur_idx]:
```

```
            array[max_child_idx], array[cur_idx] = array[cur_idx],
```

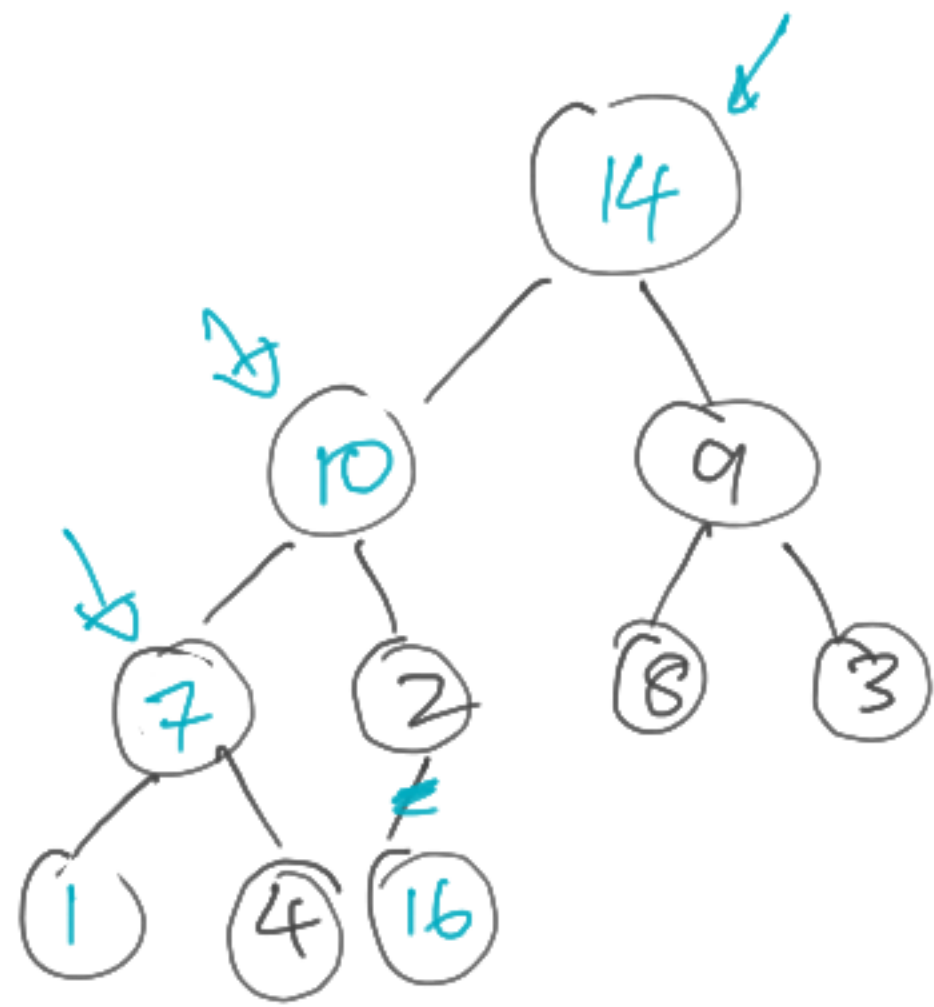
```
                array[max_child_idx]
```

```
            cur_idx = max_child_idx
```

```
def build_max_heap(array):
```

```
    for pos in range(len(array)//2 - 1, -1, -1):
```

```
        max_heapify(array, pos, len(array))
```



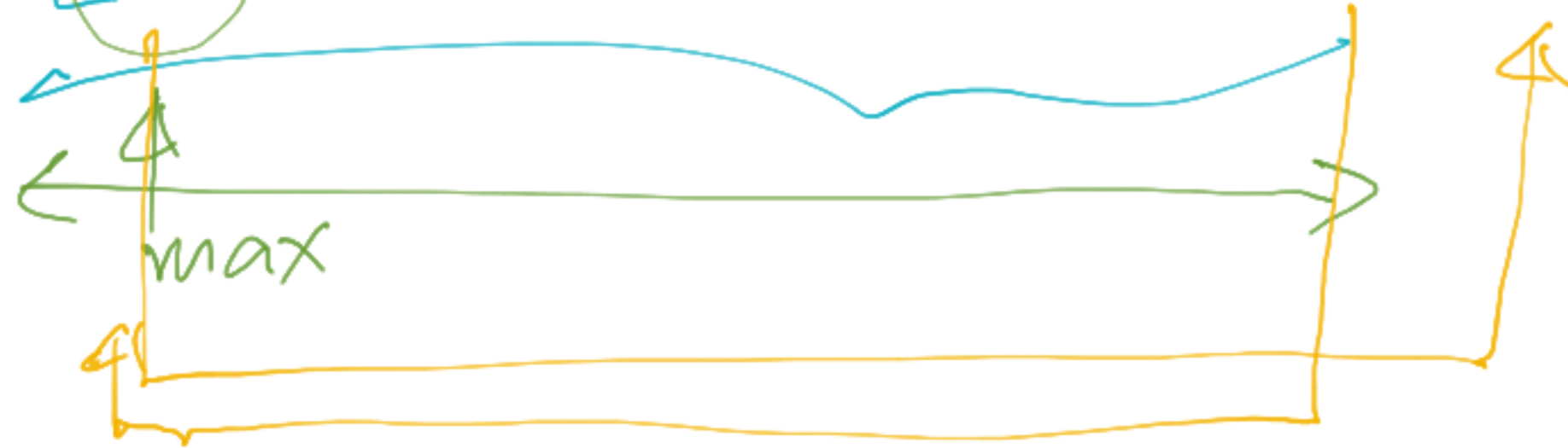
memory

in-place

[16, 14, 9, 10, 2, 8, 3, 7, 4, 1] sorted list
 [16]

[1, 14, 9, 10, 2, 8, 3, 7, 4] [16]

[14, 10, 9, 7, 2, 8, 3, 1, 4] [16]



[4, 10, 9, 7, 2, 8, 3, 1] [14, 16]




```
def heapsort(array):
```

```
    heap_size = len(array)
```

```
    build_max_heap(array)
```

```
    while heap_size >= 1:
```

```
        array[0], array[heap_size - 1] = array[heap_size - 1], array[0]
```

```
        heap_size -= 1
```

```
        max_heapify(array, 0, heap_size)
```

swap.



Big Oh $\rightarrow O(n) \rightarrow$ linear time

$O(1) \rightarrow$ constant time

$O(n^2) \rightarrow$ quadratic time.

$$f = O(g)$$

The diagram illustrates the formal definition of Big O notation. It features a large rectangle containing the expression $\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \infty$. A yellow oval highlights the fraction $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$. Two blue arrows originate from this oval: one points to the text $x \log x$ and the other points to $x \log x$ again, likely representing the function $f(x)$ and its bounding function $g(x)$ respectively.

$g(x) \rightarrow$ tight upper bound
on $f(x)$

$$\rightarrow O(\underline{n \log n})$$

2

$$\log(y) = 2 \log(x)$$



computation time



no. of inputs.

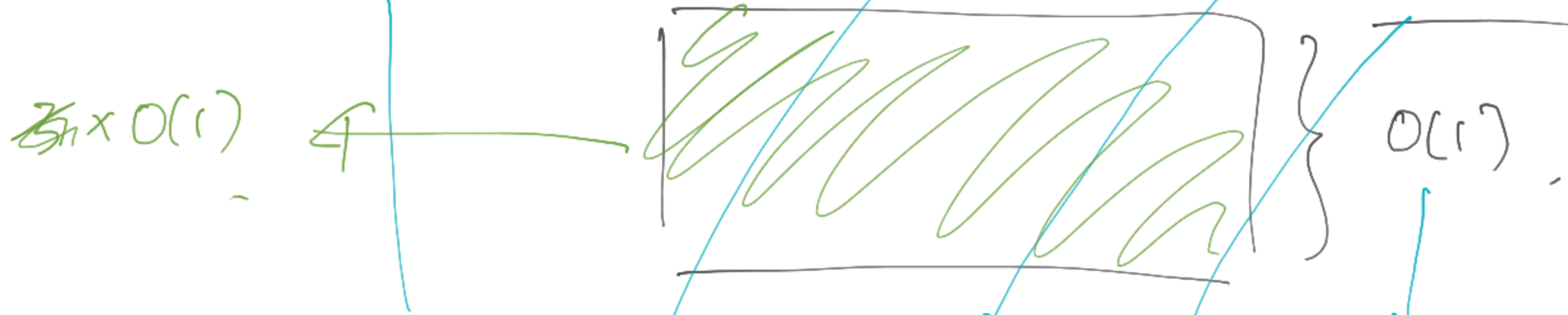
$$y = \underline{\underline{x^2}}$$



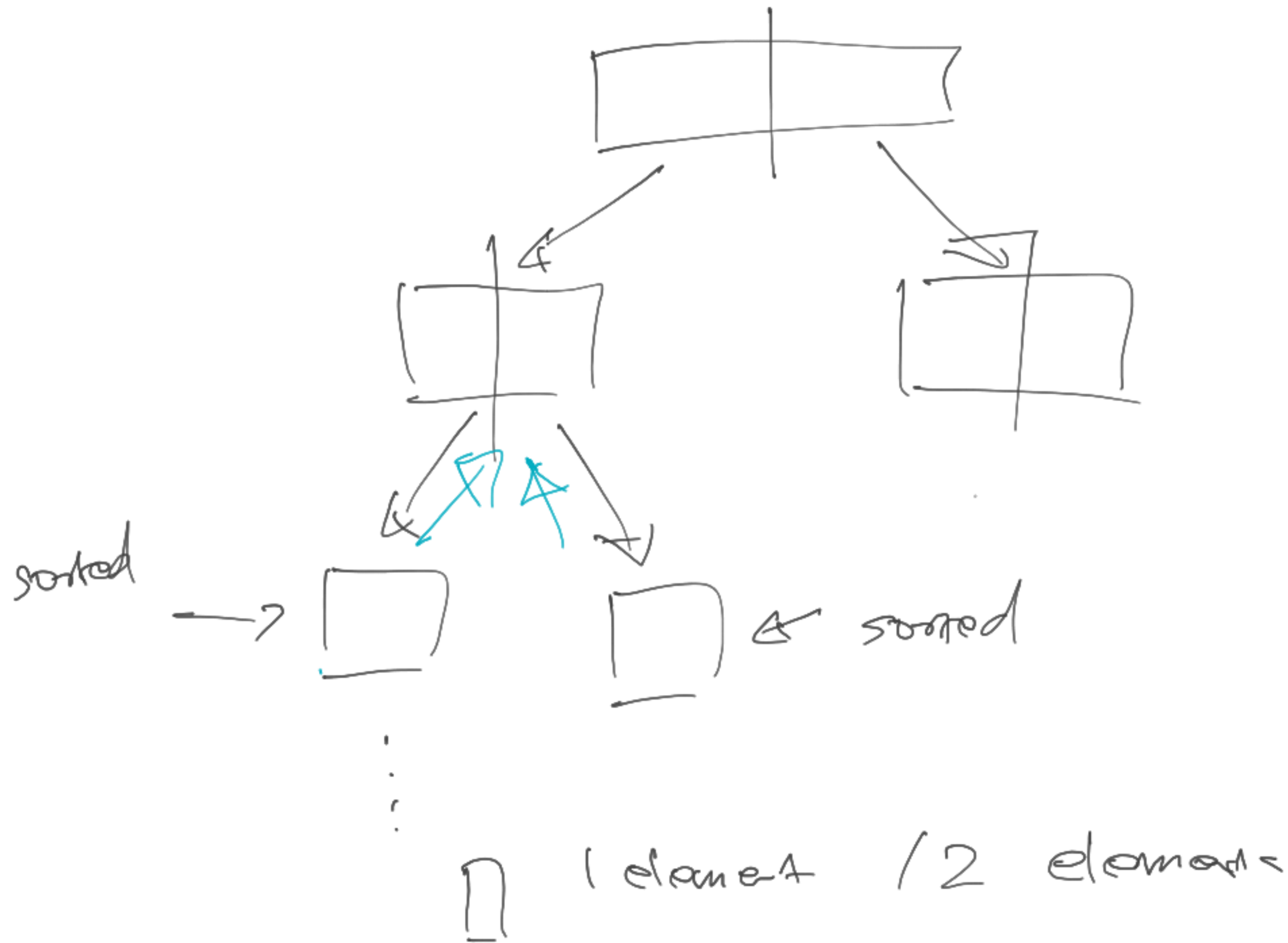
step 1 : $n = \text{length of array}$. $\rightarrow O(1)$

step 2 : for outer fr. $[1 \text{ to } n-1]$ do : $\rightarrow \cancel{O(n-1)}$

2.1 : for inner_index $[1 \text{ to } n-1]$ $\rightarrow O(n)$
 $\rightarrow O(n)$



$$T(n) = \cancel{O(1)} + \frac{O(n) \times O(n) \times O(1)}{O(n^2)} \rightarrow$$



```
def move_disks (n, from_tower, to_tower, aux_tower):  
    result = []
```

```
    if n == 1:  
        return [f"Move disk {n} from {from_tower} to {to_tower}."] ]
```

```
    else:  
        result = move_disk (n - 1, from_tower, aux_tower,  
                             , to_tower)
```

```
        result += [f"Move disk {n} from {from_tower} to {to_tower}."] ]
```

```
        result += move_disks (n - 1, aux_tower, to_tower, from_tower)
```

```
    return result
```


$[16, 14, 10, 8, 7 | 8, 3, 2, 4, 1]$

~~$[7, 8, 10, 14, 16]$~~

$[16, 14 | 10, 8, 7]$

$[8, 3 | 2, 4, 1]$

~~$[14, 16]$~~

~~$[7, 8, 10]$~~

$[16, 14]$

$[10, 8, 7]$

$[8, 3]$

$[2, 4, 1]$

$[16]$

$[14]$

$[10]$

~~$[7, 8]$~~

$[8, 7]$

$[8]$

$[3]$

$[2]$

$[4, 1]$

$[8]$

$[7]$

$[4]$

$[1]$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1) & \text{if } n=1 \\ 2T(n/2) + O(n) & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + cn$$

