Something about Computer Science

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Introduction

Binary heaps

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2.1 Binary heap with array

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2.2 Implementing decrease key

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- 2.3 Time-complexity for binary heap with array
- 2.4 Binary heap with pointers

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2.5 Implementing decrease key

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- 2.6 Time-complexity for binary heap with pointers
- 2.7 Testing correctness of Binary Heaps

Fibonacci heaps

In this chapter we focus on Fibonacci heaps, which is a data structure that has a forest of rooted trees as opposed to a binary heap that only has one tree [1]. The data structure was invented by Michael L. Fredman and Robert Endre Tarjan and was published in the Journal of ACM in 1987. It has it name because the size of any subtree in a Fibonacci heap will be lower bounded by F_{k+2} where k is the degree of the root and F is the Fibonacci function. Below is the time-complexities of each of the heap operations listed:

Operation	Binary heap	Fibonacci heap v1 (amortized)	Fibonacci heap v2 (amortized)
MakeHeap	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
$\operatorname{FindMin}$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$O\left(l(\lg(\frac{n}{l})+1)\right)$
Insert	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
DeleteMin	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$O(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$
DecreaseKey	$\Theta(\lg n)$	O(1)	O(1)
Delete	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$O(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$
Meld	$\Theta\left(n\right)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$

3.1 Fibonacci heap version 1

The first Fibonacci heap variant we present is the original version proposed in FT87. A potential function is used to analyze the perfomance, thus the above stated time-complexities are amortized.

3.2 Worst case time-complexity for fib-v1

3.3 Fibonacci heap version 2

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3.4 Worst case time-complexity for fib-v2

3.5 Testing correctness of Fibonacci Heaps

Test-results

Dijkstra

Binary heap vs Fibonacci heap

Test-results

Conlusion

Bibliography

[1] Robert Endre Tarjan Michael L. Fredman and. Fibonacci heaps and their uses in improved network optimization algorithms. *Journal of the ACM (JACM)*, 34(3):596–615, 1987.