



MTech CSE – 1st Semester

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## Question 3(b)

Using the result from Part 3(a), prove that the time complexity of the BUILD-HEAP algorithm is  $O(n)$ .

**Answer:**

## Background

The BUILD-HEAP algorithm constructs a binary heap from an unordered array of  $n$  elements by repeatedly applying the HEAPIFY operation to internal nodes, starting from the lowest level and moving upward toward the root.

A key fact used in this analysis is the result from Part (a), which states that the number of nodes at height  $h$  in a heap of size  $n$  is at most:

$$\left\lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rceil.$$

## Cost of Heapify at Height $h$

The running time of the HEAPIFY operation on a node is proportional to the height of that node, since Heapify may move down the heap by at most  $h$  levels.

Thus, the time required to Heapify a node of height  $h$  is:

$$O(h).$$

## Total Cost of Build-Heap

To compute the total running time of BUILD-HEAP, we sum the cost of Heapify over all nodes, grouped by their heights.

Let:

- $h$  denote the height of a node,
- the number of nodes at height  $h$  be at most  $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \right\rceil$ ,
- the cost of Heapify at height  $h$  be  $O(h)$ .

The total cost  $T(n)$  can be bounded as:

$$T(n) \leq \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \left( \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \cdot O(h) \right).$$

## Simplifying the Summation

Factoring out  $n$ , we obtain:

$$T(n) = O \left( n \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \log n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^{h+1}} \right).$$

The series:

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^{h+1}}$$

is a convergent series whose value is a constant.

Therefore, the summation is bounded above by a constant independent of  $n$ .

## Final Time Complexity

Substituting this result back into the expression for  $T(n)$ :

$$T(n) = O(n).$$

## Conclusion

Although a single call to HEAPIFY may take  $O(\log n)$  time, most nodes in the heap are located near the leaves and have very small height. Only a few nodes near the root have large height and incur higher cost.

As a result, the total cost of building a heap from an array of  $n$  elements is:

$$\boxed{O(n)}.$$

This analysis explains why the BUILD-HEAP algorithm runs in linear time, despite using the HEAPIFY operation internally.