Heapsort

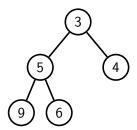
E. Rivas

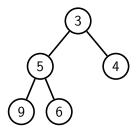
Mayo 2013

Introducción

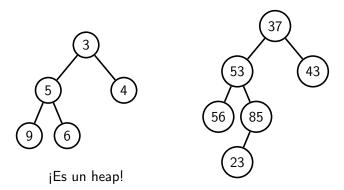
heapsort = heap + sort

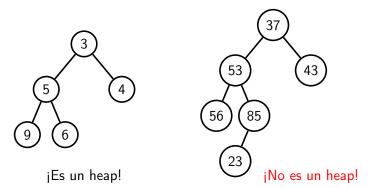
heapsort /hi:p'sɔ:rt/ (computación) algoritmo de ordenamiento basado en la estructura de datos heap.





¡Es un heap!





Nuestra codificación de heaps

```
typedef ... BHeap;
BHeap *bheap create();
int bheap is empty(BHeap *);
BHeap *bheap insert(BHeap *, int);
void bheap erase minimum(BHeap *);
int bheap minimum(BHeap *);
void bheap destroy(BHeap *);
```

Idea

Arreglo desordenado





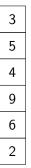
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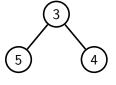
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(3)

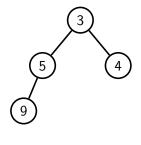




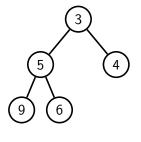




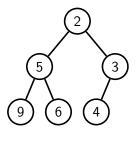




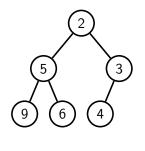




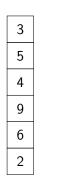


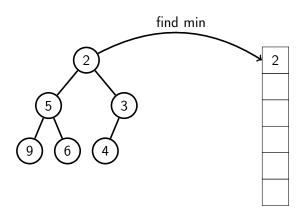


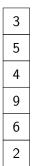


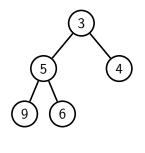






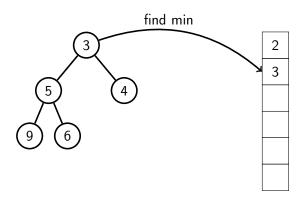


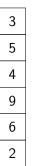


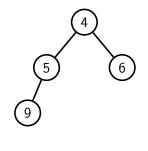






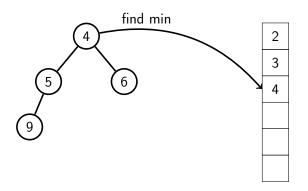


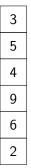


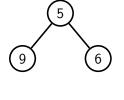






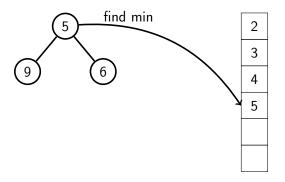


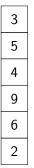




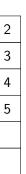


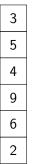


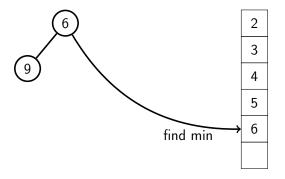




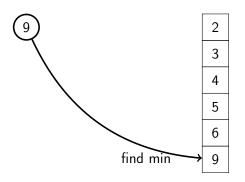












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```
int *heapsort(int data[], int sz) {
  int *I = malloc(sizeof(int)*sz);
 BHeap *h = bheap create();
 for (i = 0; i < sz; i++)
   h = bheap insert(h, data[i]);
  i = 0:
 while (!bheap is empty(h)) {
   I[i++] = bheap minimum(h);
   h = bheap erase minimum(h);
  bheap destroy(h);
  return |;
```

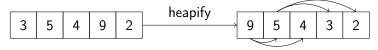
Comparación

Podemos comparar a heapsort con los otros algoritmos de ordenamiento vistos:

- ► Heapsort tiene mejores tiempos (teóricos) en general que los ordenamientos por selección, burbuja e inserción.
- ► Heapsort tiene el mismo tiempo (teórico) que Quicksort.
- La implementación dada no es in-place, a diferencia de ordenamientos como burbuja o inserción.

En el caso de arreglos, puede ser conveniente utilizar una versión in-place del algoritmo:

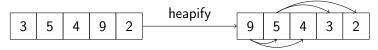
▶ Dado un arreglo, armo un max-heap in-place





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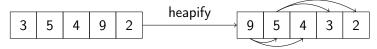
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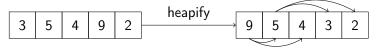
▶ Dado un arreglo, armo un max-heap in-place

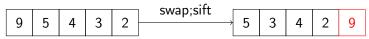




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▶ Dado un arreglo, armo un max-heap in-place





Resumen

- ▶ heapsort = heap + sort
- ► Para ordenar una lista:
 - ► Insertar sus elementos en un heap
 - ► Encontrar el mínimo del heap, y guardarlo en una lista
 - ► Borrar el mínimo del heap, y volver al pasa anterior hasta vaciar el heap
- ► El algoritmo queda impuesto por la estructura intermedia usada (heap).