



Data Structures & Algorithms

Heaps-II



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Top k

- One common type of interview problem is one that asks you to find the k best elements, with "best" being defined by the problem.
- The easiest way to solve these problems is to just sort the input according to the criteria defined in the problem, and then return the top k elements.
- This has a time complexity of $O(n \log n)$ if n is the length of the input.

Top k

- Using a heap, we can instead find the top k elements in $O(n \log k)$.
- Logically, $k < n$, so this is an improvement. Practically, because log is so fast anyway, it probably isn't a big deal in terms of a speed increase.
- But when interviewers give you these kinds of problems, it is these small improvements that they are looking for.

What is the improvement?

- Create a max heap at the start, iterate over the input while pushing every element on the heap (according to the problem's criteria), and pop from the heap once the size exceeds k .
- Because the heap's size is bounded by k , then all heap operations are at worst $O(\log k)$.
- Multiply this by n iterations to get $O(n \log k)$.
- Because we are using a max heap and we are popping from the heap according to the problem criteria, pops remove the "worst" elements, so at the end, the k "best" elements will remain in the heap.

Top K Frequent Elements

- Given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`, return the `k` most frequent elements.
- It is guaranteed that the answer is unique.

Example

- Input:
 - `nums = [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3]`
 - `k = 2`
- Output:
 - `[2, 1]`

Find K Closest Elements

- Given a sorted integer array `arr`, two integers `k` and `x`, return the `k` closest integers to `x`.
- The answer should also be sorted in ascending order.
- If there are ties, take the smaller elements.

Example

- Input:
 - `nums = [1, 4, 10, 15, 22]`
 - `k = 3`
 - `x = 11`
- Output:
 - `[4, 10, 15]`

Queries?

Thank You...!