

# Tópico 5

## Algoritmos de Ordenação

Parte I - métodos de ordenação: inserção, mergesort, heapsort e quicksort.

# Problema Computacional: Ordenação

- Problema computacional que surge em diversas situações.
- Definição:
  - ✓ Input: Uma sequência de  $n$  números:  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\}$
  - ✓ Output: Uma reordenação da sequência em  $\{a'_1, a'_2, a'_3, \dots, a'_n\}$   
tal que  $a'_1 \leq a'_2 \leq a'_3 \leq \dots \leq a'_n$

# Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

  for  $j \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$

    do  $key \leftarrow A[j]$

$i \leftarrow j - 1$

      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$

        do  $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

$A[i+1] = key$

Key ← 12

i	j									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
81	12	44	23	67	90	15	9	22	50	

Key ← 12

i	j									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	81	81	44	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

Key ← 12

i	j									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	81	44	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

# Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

for  $j \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$

do  $key \leftarrow A[j]$

$i \leftarrow j - 1$

while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$

do  $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

$A[i+1] = key$

$i$     $j$

Key  $\leftarrow 44$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	81	44	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

$i$

$j$

Key  $\leftarrow 44$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	81	81	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

$i$

$j$

Key  $\leftarrow 44$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	44	81	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

# Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

for  $j \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$

do  $key \leftarrow A[j]$

$i \leftarrow j - 1$

while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$

do  $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

$A[i+1] = key$

				i	j	Key ← 23				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	44	81	23	67	90	15	9	22	50

				i	j	Key ← 23				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	44	81	81	67	90	15	9	22	50

				i	j	Key ← 23				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	44	44	81	67	90	15	9	22	50

# Insertion sort

				i	j	Key ← 23				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	23	44	81	67	90	15	9	22	50

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

for  $j \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$

do  $key \leftarrow A[j]$

$i \leftarrow j - 1$

while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$

do  $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

$A[i+1] = key$

				i	j	Key ← 67				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	23	44	81	67	90	15	9	22	50

				i	j	Key ← 67				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	23	44	67	81	90	15	9	22	50

# Analizando Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

- |    |                                |                       |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | for $j \leftarrow 2$ to $n$    | $\Theta(n)$           |
| 2. | do $key \leftarrow A[j]$       | $\Theta(n)$           |
| 3. | $i \leftarrow j - 1$           | $\Theta(n)$           |
| 4. | while $i > 0$ and $A[i] > key$ | $n\Theta(n)=O(n^2)$   |
| 5. | do $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$    | $n\Theta(n)=O(n^2)$   |
| 6. | $i \leftarrow i - 1$           | $n\Theta(n) = O(n^2)$ |
| 7. | $A[i+1] = key$                 | $\Theta(n)$           |

**Tempo total de execução para entrada de tamanho  $n$ :**  
 $O(n^2)$  **Prove!!!**

# Analizando Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)	Custo	Número de execuções
1. for j ← 2 to n	c1	n
2.     do key ← A[ j]	c2	n-1
3.         i ← j - 1	c3	n-1
4.             while i > 0 and A[i] > key	c4	$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j$
5.                 do A[i+1] ← A[i]	c5	$\sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1)$
6.                     i ← i - 1	c6	$\sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1)$
7.                 A[i+1] = key	c7	n-1

**Tempo total de execução para entrada de tamanho n:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) = & c_1 n + c_2(n - 1) + c_3(n - 1) + \\
 & + c_4 \sum_{j=2}^n t_j + c_5 \sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1) + c_6 \sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1) + \\
 & c_7(n - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$



# PIOR CASO!!

i                      j    Key←37										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	42	53	74	81	37	30	22	15	9	1

i                      j    Key←37										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	42	53	74	81	81	30	22	15	9	1

i                      j    Key←37										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	42	53	74	74	81	30	22	15	9	1

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

...

```
do A[i+1] ← A[i]
  i ← i-1
```

...

# PIOR CASO!!

INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

...

```
do A[i+1] ← A[i]
   i ← i - 1
```

...

	i				j	Key ← 37				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	42	53	53	74	81	30	22	15	9	1

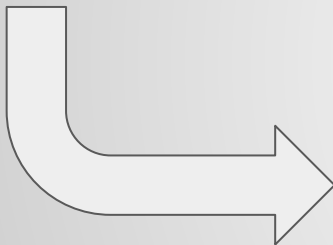
	i				j	Key ← 37				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	42	42	53	74	81	30	22	15	9	1

	i				j	A[i+1] = key				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	37	42	53	74	81	30	22	15	9	1

# Analizando Insertion sort

- Tempo total de execução para o pior caso - Vetor ordenado em ordem oposta ao ordenamento proposto.

$$T(n) = c_1n + c_2(n-1) + c_3(n-1) + c_4 \sum_{j=2}^n t_j + c_5 \sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1) + c_6 \sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1) + c_7(n-1)$$



$$t_j = j$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^n t_j = \sum_{j=2}^n j = 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 \dots n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^n (t_j - 1) = \sum_{j=2}^n (j - 1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$T(n) = c_1n + c_2(n-1) + c_3(n-1) +$$

$$+ c_4 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + c_5 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + c_6 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + c_7(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = \left( \frac{c_4 + c_5 + c_6}{2} \right) n^2 + \left[ c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_7 + \frac{(c_4 - c_5 - c_6)}{2} \right] n$$

$$- (c_2 + c_3 + c_7)$$



# Merge sort

MERGE-SORT( $A, p, r$ )

1 **if**  $p < r$

2      $q = \lfloor (p + r) / 2 \rfloor$

3     MERGE-SORT( $A, p, q$ )

4     MERGE-SORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )

5     MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

q=4

p		r		p		r	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

q=2

q=6

MERGE-SORT( $A, p, r$ )

1 **if**  $p < r$

2      $q = \lfloor (p + r) / 2 \rfloor$

3     MERGE-SORT( $A, p, q$ )

4     MERGE-SORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )

5     MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

↓  $q=4$

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

↓  $q=2$       ↓  $q=6$

p		r		p		r		p		r	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60	50	20	40	70

↓  $q=1$    ↓  $q=3$    ↓  $q=6$    ↓  $q=7$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

**MERGE-SORT( $A, p, r$ )**

```

1  if  $p < r$ 
2       $q = \lfloor (p + r) / 2 \rfloor$ 
3      MERGE-SORT( $A, p, q$ )
4      MERGE-SORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
5      MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )
  
```

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	20	20	30	40	50	60	70

p				r			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	40	50	70	10	20	30	60

↑  $q=4$

p		r		p		r	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	50	40	70	10	30	20	60

↑  $q=2$       ↑  $q=6$

p		r		p		r	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

↑  $q=1$     ↑  $q=3$     ↑  $q=6$     ↑  $q=7$

**MERGE**( $A, p, q, r$ )

```
1   $n_1 = q - p + 1$ 
2   $n_2 = r - q$ 
3  let  $L[1..n_1 + 1]$  and  $R[1..n_2 + 1]$  be new arrays
4  for  $i = 1$  to  $n_1$ 
5       $L[i] = A[p + i - 1]$ 
6  for  $j = 1$  to  $n_2$ 
7       $R[j] = A[q + j]$ 
8   $L[n_1 + 1] = \infty$ 
9   $R[n_2 + 1] = \infty$ 
10  $i = 1$ 
11  $j = 1$ 
12 for  $k = p$  to  $r$ 
13     if  $L[i] \leq R[j]$ 
14          $A[k] = L[i]$ 
15          $i = i + 1$ 
16     else  $A[k] = R[j]$ 
17          $j = j + 1$ 
```

$p=1$   $q=2$   $r=4$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	40	50	70	10	20	30	60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	50	40	70	10	30	20	60



$q=1$



$q=3$



$q=6$



$q=7$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	20	40	70	10	30	20	60

# Analizando Merge sort

➤  $T(n)$  : tempo no pior caso ( $n = r - p + 1$ ).

**MERGE-SORT( $A, p, r$ )**

```
1  if  $p < r$ 
2       $q = \lfloor (p + r) / 2 \rfloor$ 
3      MERGE-SORT( $A, p, q$ )
4      MERGE-SORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
5      MERGE( $A, p, q, r$ )
```

$D(n)$ : Tempo para dividir o problema

$C(n)$ : Tempo para combinar o problema

➤ Relação de recorrência:

$$1. T(1) = \Theta(1) \quad n=1.$$

$$2. T(n) = 2.T(n/2) + D(n) + C(n) \quad n > 1.$$



# Analizando Merge sort

➤ Relação de recorrência:

$$1. T(n) = \Theta(1)$$

$n=1.$

$$2. T(n) = 2.T(n/2) + D(n) + C(n)$$

$n>1.$

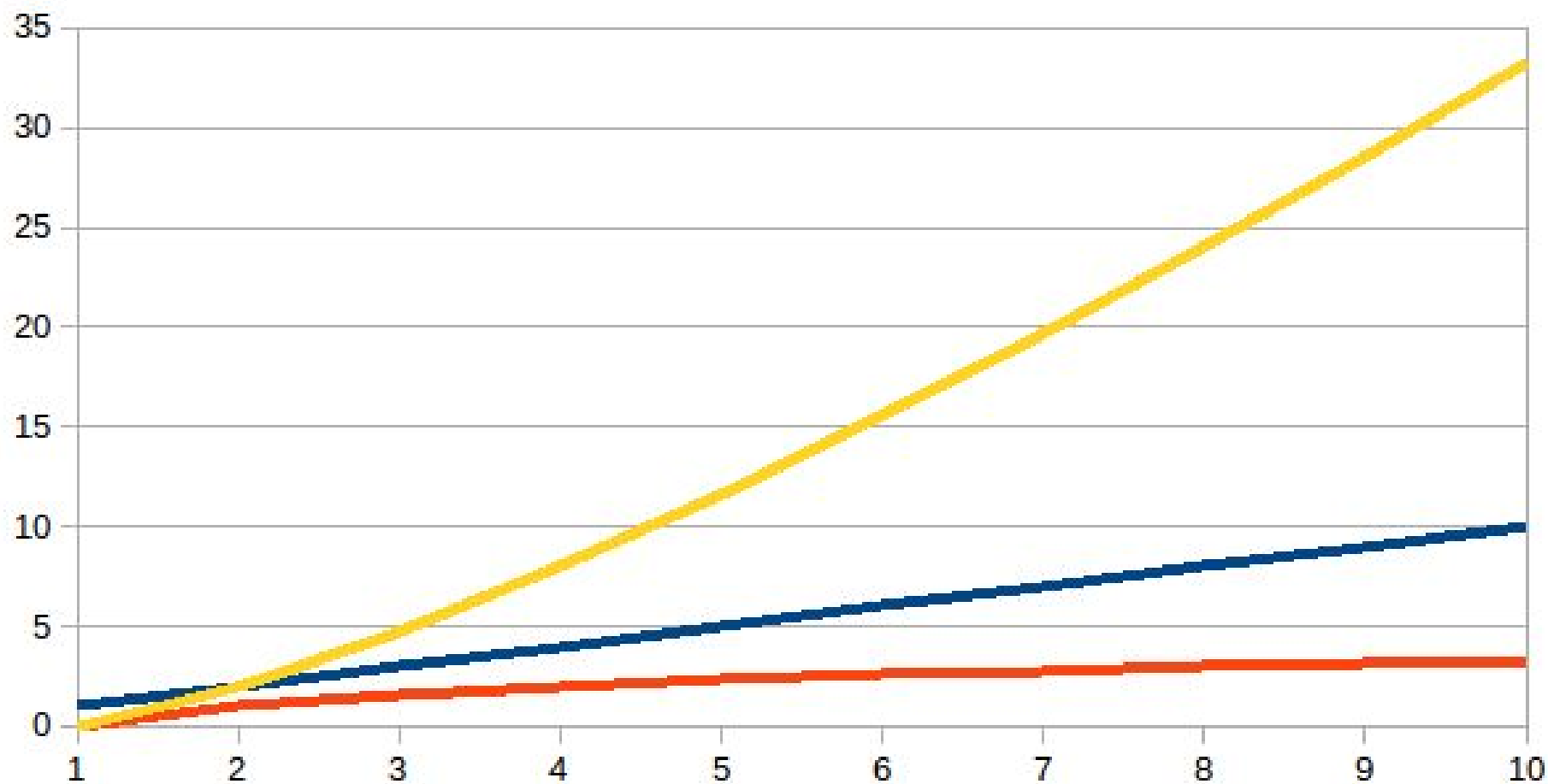


$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

**Usando árvore de recorrência e método da substituição, ou o teorema mestre, provamos que**

$$T(n) = O(n \lg n)$$

$f(n)=n$   $f(n)=\lg n$   $f(n)=n \lg n$



# Heaps

- Uma estrutura de dados heap (binária) é um vetor de objetos que pode ser vista como uma árvore binária “aproximadamente” completa.
- A árvore é completamente preenchida em todos os níveis, exceto possivelmente pelo nível mais baixo que é preenchido a partir da esquerda até um certo ponto da estrutura.

# Heaps

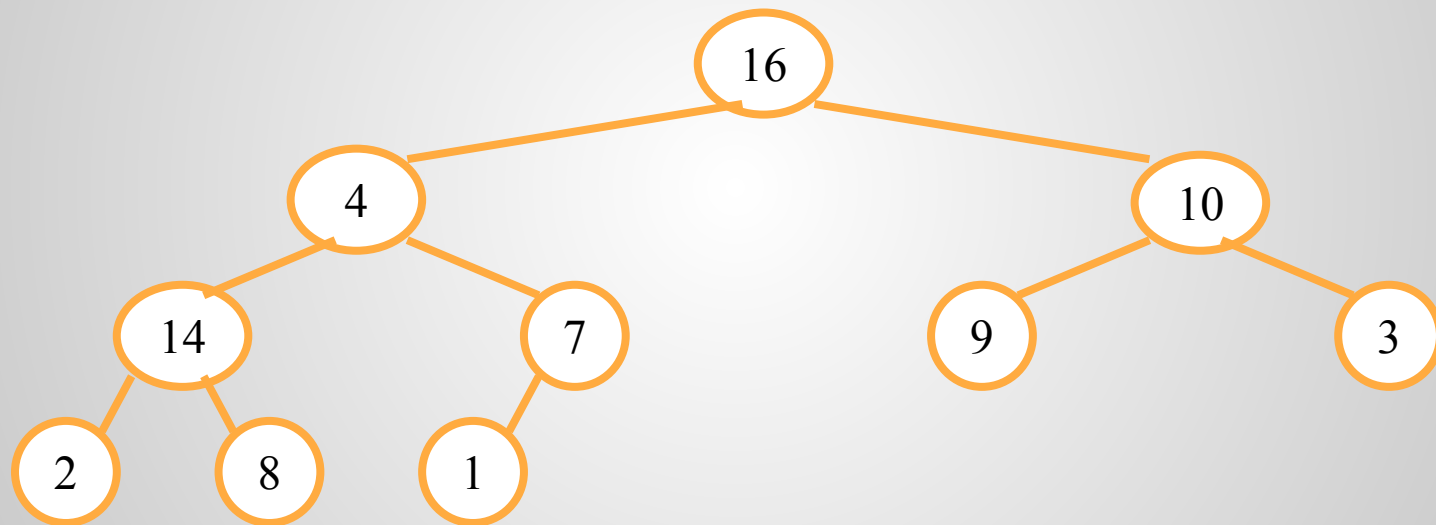
- Podemos representar uma heap como vetor, calculando os índices que ligam nós pais e filhos esquerdo e direito:

```
Parent(i)  
1.return  $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$ 
```

```
Left(i)  
1.return  $2i$ 
```

```
Right(i)  
1.return  $2i+1$ 
```

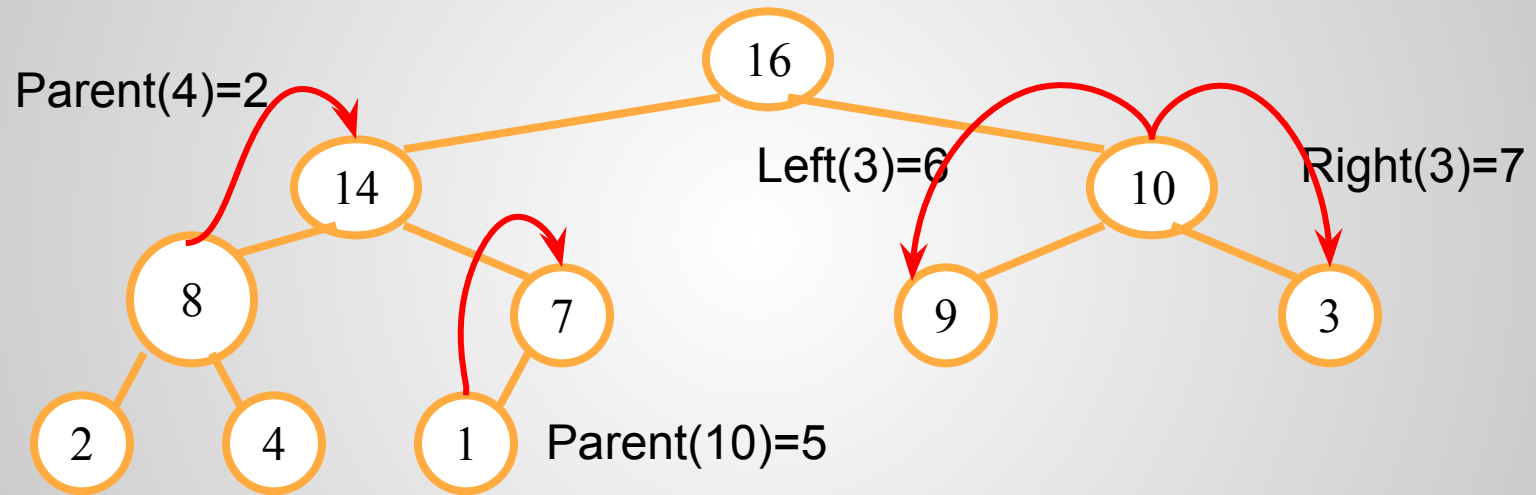
# Heaps



A = 

16	4	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1
----	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Heaps



A =

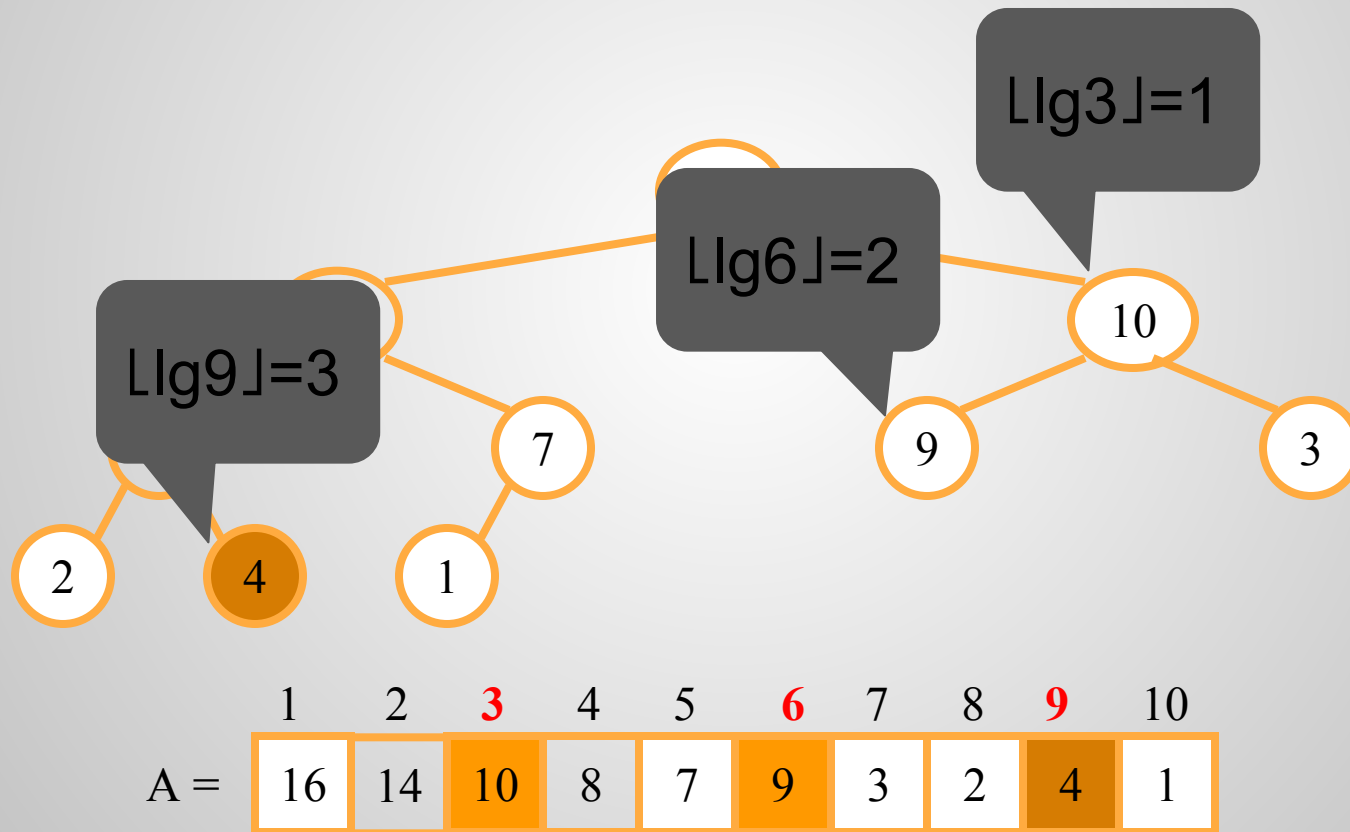
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

# Propriedades da Heap

- **Max-heap** :  $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \geq A[i]$
- **Min-heap** :  $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \leq A[i]$
- A altura de um nó na árvore é dada pelo número de arestas no caminho mais longo do nó atual até um nó folha.
- A altura da árvore é dada pela altura do nó raiz.
- A altura de uma heap de  $n$  elementos, baseada em uma árvore binária completa, será  $\Theta(\lg n)$ .

# Propriedades da Heap

- Provar que o nó  $i$  pertence ao nível  $\lfloor \lg i \rfloor$

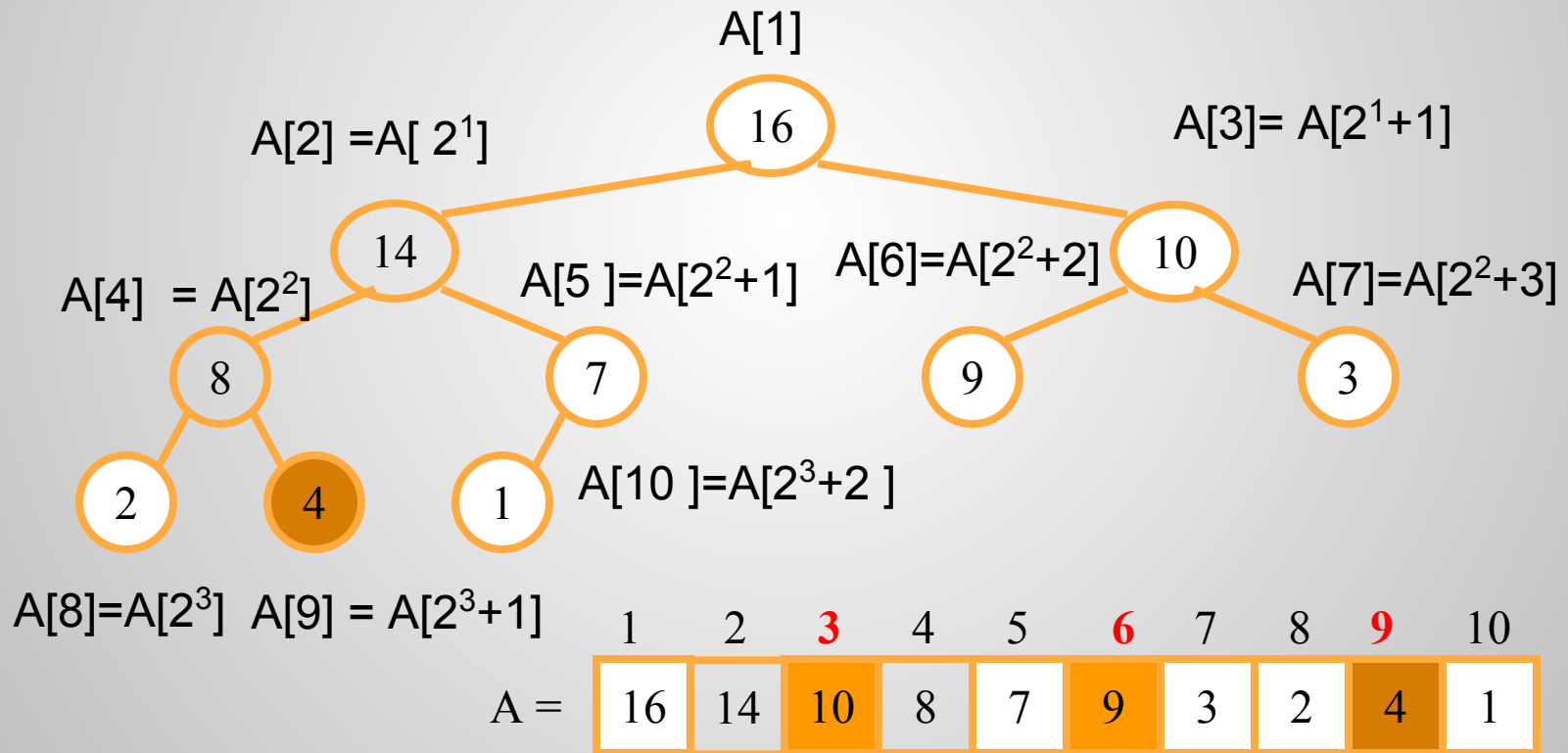




# Propriedades da Heap

➤ Provar que o nó  $i$  pertence ao nível  $\lfloor \lg i \rfloor$

Um nível  $m$  possui os nós  $2^m, 2^m+1, 2^m+2, \dots, 2^{m+1}-1$ .



# Propriedades da Heap

- Provar que o nó  $i$  pertence ao nível  $\lfloor \lg i \rfloor$

Um nível  $m$  possui os nós  $2^m, 2^m+1, 2^m+2, \dots, 2^{m+1}-1$ .

Um nó  $i$  em um nível  $m$  estará entre

$$2^m \leq i < 2^{m+1}$$

$$\lg 2^m \leq \lg i < \lg (2^{m+1})$$

$$m \leq \lg i < m+1$$

Logo, o nível do nó  $i$  será  $m = \lfloor \lg i \rfloor$

- A altura de uma heap com  $n$  elementos será

$$h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$

- O total de níveis de uma heap com  $n$  elementos será

$$1 + \lfloor \lg n \rfloor.$$

# Rotinas para heap

- **Max-Heapify**
- **Build-Max-Heap**
- **Heapsort**
- Max-Heap-Insert
- Heap-Extract-Max
- Heap-Increase-Key
- Heap-Maximum

# Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

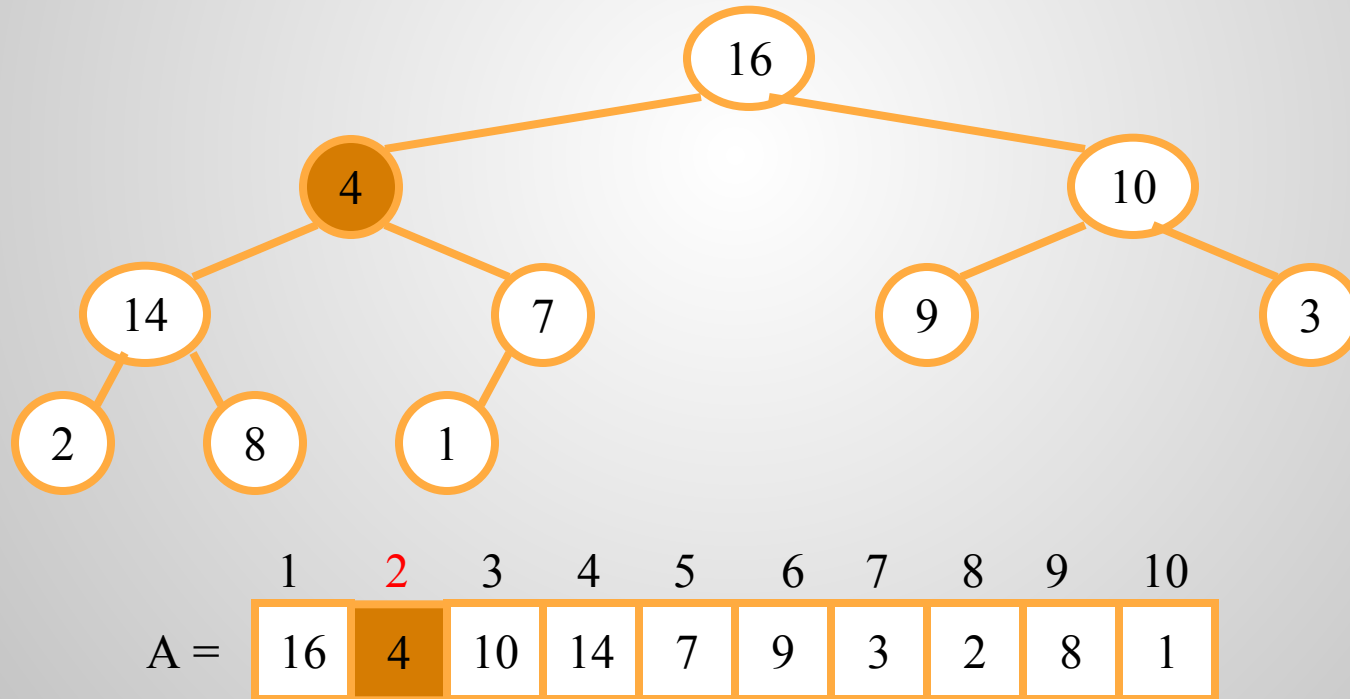
- Essa rotina assegura a propriedade max-heap.

**Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )**

```
1  $l = \text{Left}(i)$ 
2  $r = \text{Right}(i)$ 
3 if  $l \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[l] > A[i]$ 
4     largest =  $l$ 
5 else largest =  $i$ 
6 if  $r \leq A.\text{heap-size}$  and  $A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$ 
7     largest =  $r$ 
8 if largest  $\neq i$ 
9     exchange  $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[\text{largest}]$ 
10    Max-Heapify( $A, \text{largest}$ )
```

# Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

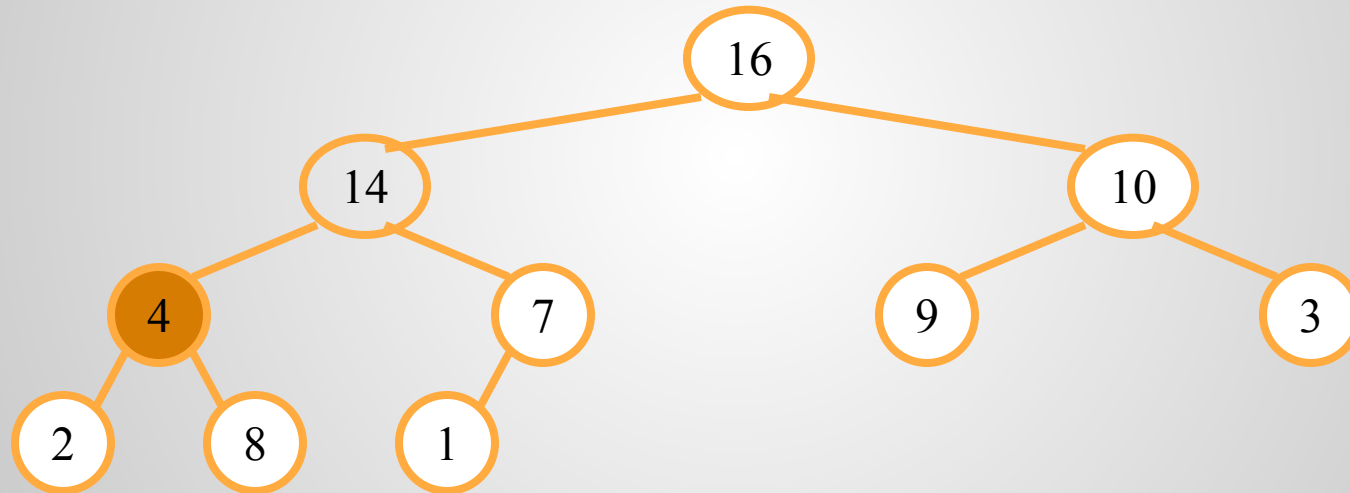
Max-Heapify( $A, 2$ )



# Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

Max-Heapify( $A, 2$ )

-> Max-Heapify( $A, 4$ )



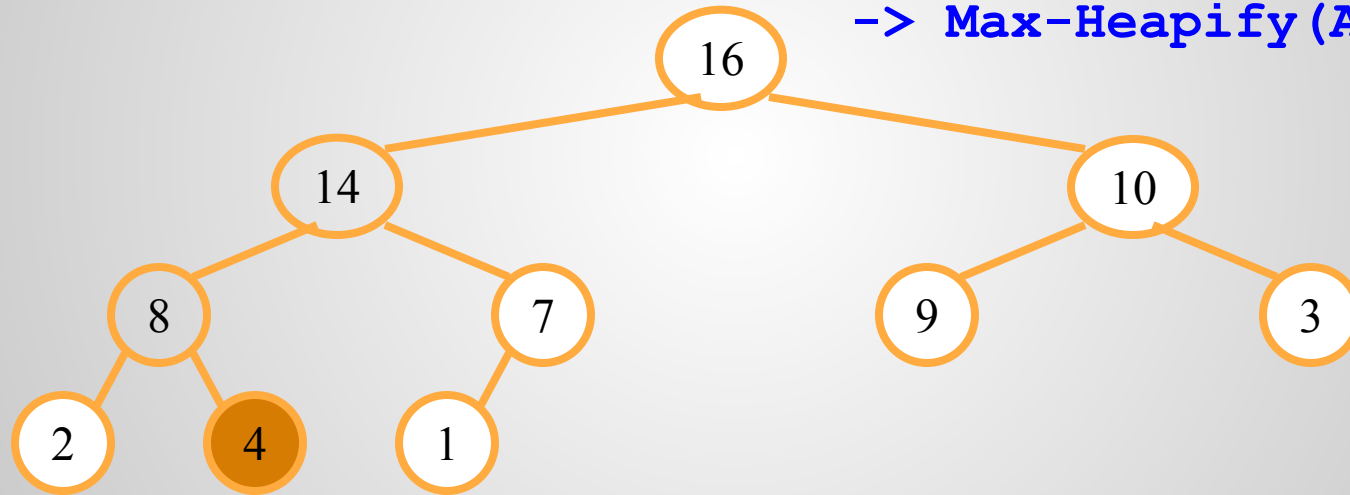
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	4	7	9	3	2	8	1

# Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

Max-Heapify( $A, 2$ )

-> Max-Heapify( $A, 4$ )

-> Max-Heapify( $A, 9$ )



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

# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

➤ Essa rotina assegura a propriedade max-heap.

**Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )**

1	$l = \text{Left}(i)$	$\Theta(1)$
2	$r = \text{Right}(i)$	$\Theta(1)$
3	if $l \leq A.\text{heap-size}$ and $A[l] > A[i]$	$\Theta(1)$
4	$\text{largest} = l$	$O(1)$
5	else $\text{largest} = i$	$O(1)$
6	if $r \leq A.\text{heap-size}$ and $A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$	$\Theta(1)$
7	$\text{largest} = r$	$O(1)$
8	if $\text{largest} \neq i$	$\Theta(1)$
9	exchange $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[\text{largest}]$	$O(1)$
10	Max-Heapify( $A, \text{largest}$ )	$T(2n/3)$



# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- De onde vem  $T(2n/3)$ ??????

Prova:

- Suponha uma árvore binária completa com altura  $h$ .
- A heap terá um total de  $2^h - 1$  nós.
- No pior caso, a subárvore esquerda da heap será completa com altura  $h-1$  e  $2^{h-1} - 1$  nós.
- No pior caso, a subárvore direita da heap será completa com altura  $h-2$  e  $2^{h-2} - 1$  nós.

# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- De onde vem  $T(2n/3)$ ??????

Prova:

- $E = 2^{h-1} - 1$  nós na subárvore esquerda.
- $D = 2^{h-2} - 1$  nós na subárvore direita.
- $H = 1(\text{raiz}) + D + E = 1 + 2^{h-2} - 1 + 2^{h-1} - 1 = 3 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1.$
- $E/H$  taxa de ocupação de  $E$  em  $H$ .  
$$E/H = (2^{h-1} - 1) / (3 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1) = (2 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1) / (3 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1)$$
$$E/H = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} (2 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1) / (3 \cdot 2^{h-2} - 1) = 2/3$$

# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- Provando que Max-Heapify é  $O(\lg n)$ 
  - Considerando as instruções do algoritmo, temos:

$$T(n) \leq T(2n/3) + \Theta(1).$$

Pelo teorema mestre,  $a=1$ ,  $b=2/3$   $f(n)=k$

$$n^{\log_b(a)} = n^{\log_{2/3}(1)} = n^0 = 1.$$

Logo,  $f(n) = \Theta(1)$  e estamos no caso 2

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b(a)} \lg n) = \Theta(1 \cdot \lg n) = \Theta(\lg n)$$

# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- Outra forma de analisar Max-Heapify é considerando a recursividade na altura da heap.
- Teremos  $T(h) = T(h-1) + \Theta(1)$ .
- Prove!!! Dica: A altura de uma heap com  $n$  elementos será  $h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$

# Build-Max-Heap(*A*)

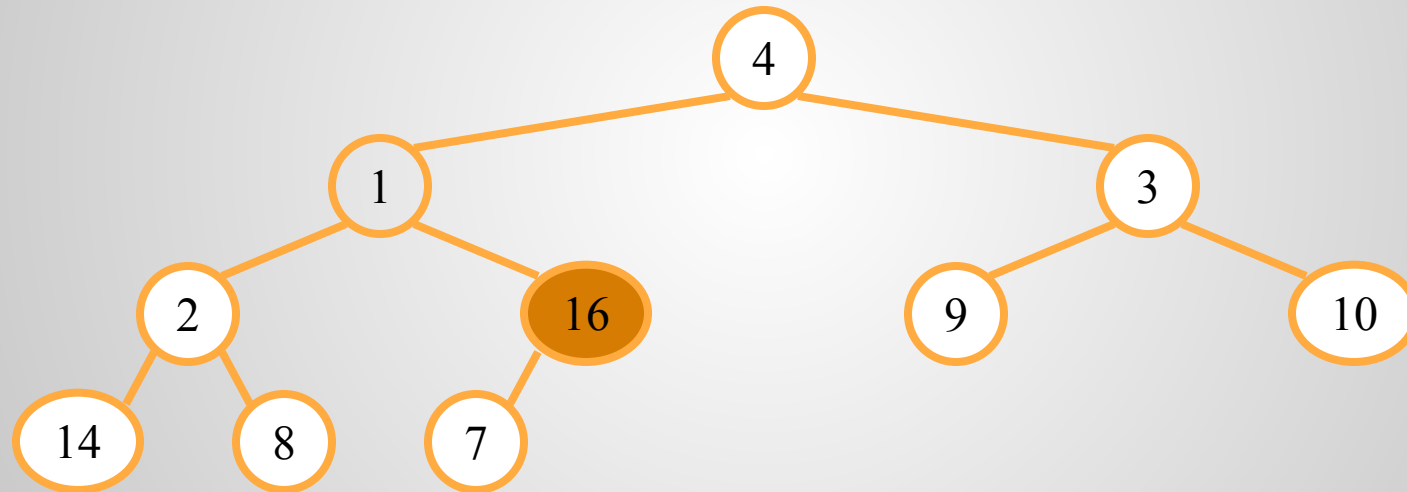
- Retorna uma max-heap a partir de um vetor desordenado.

**Build-Max-Heap(*A*)**

```
1 A.heap-size = A.length
2   for i =  $\lfloor A.length/2 \rfloor$  downto 1
3       Max-Heapify(A, i)
```

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

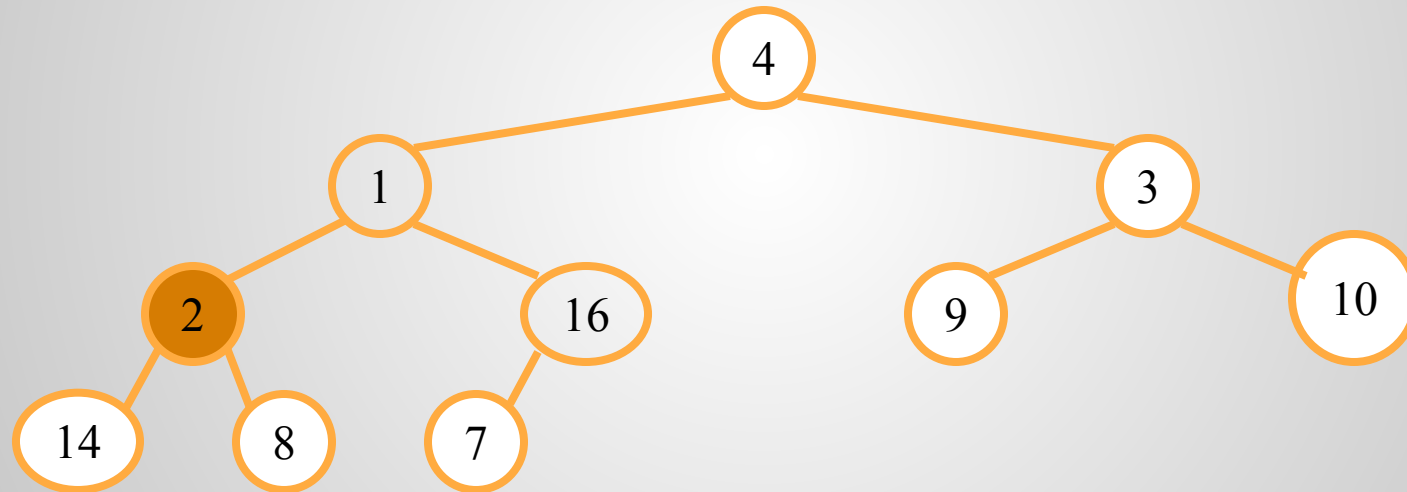
Max-Heapify(A, 5)



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

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

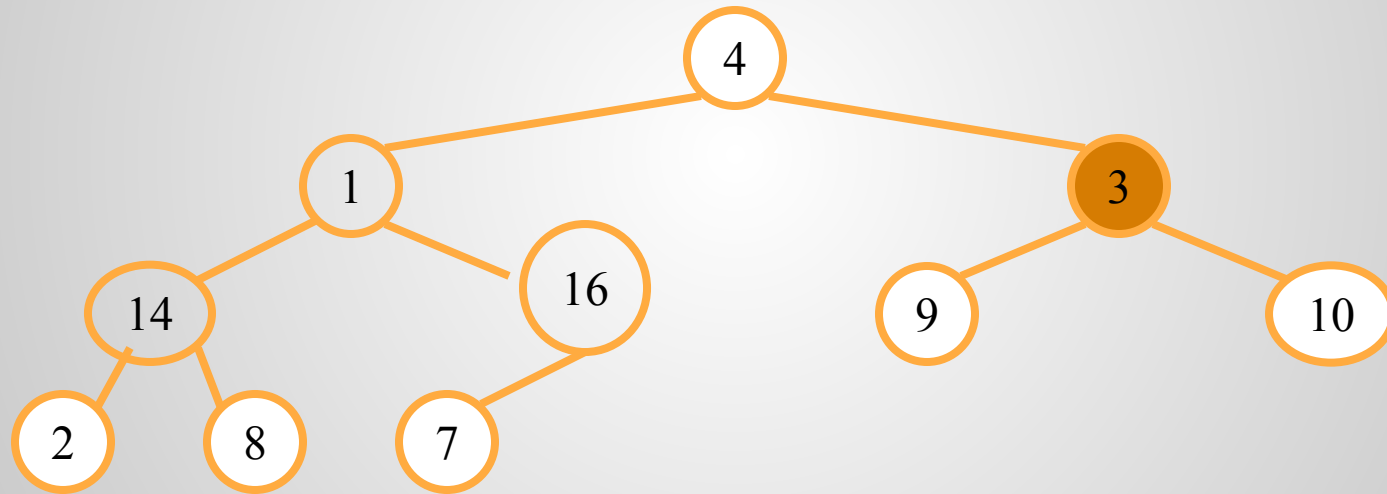
Max-Heapify(A, 4)



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

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 3)

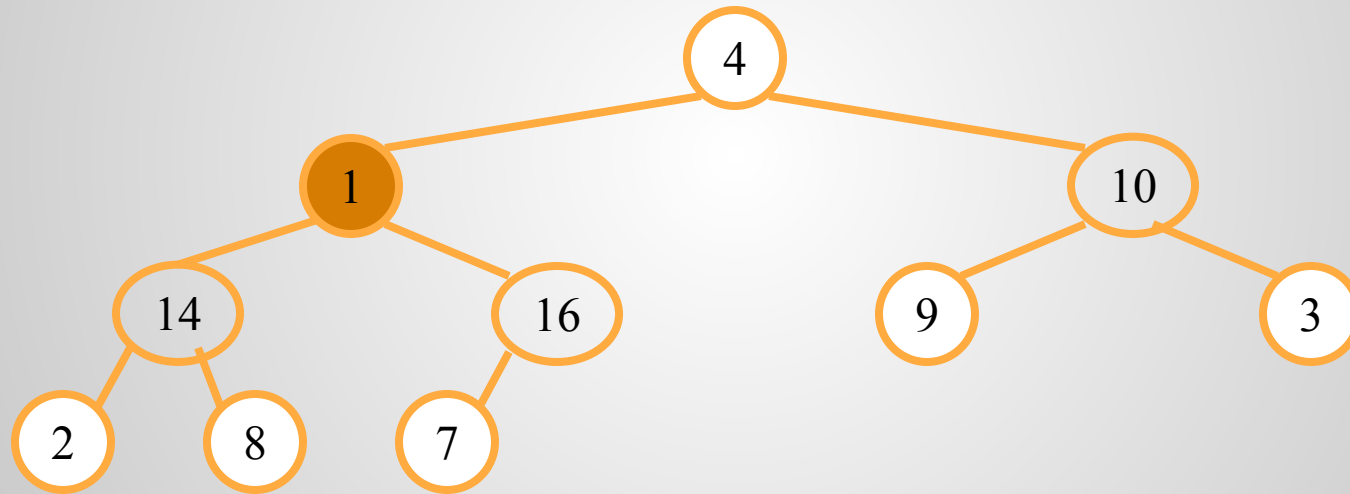


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	3	14	16	9	10	2	8	7



# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

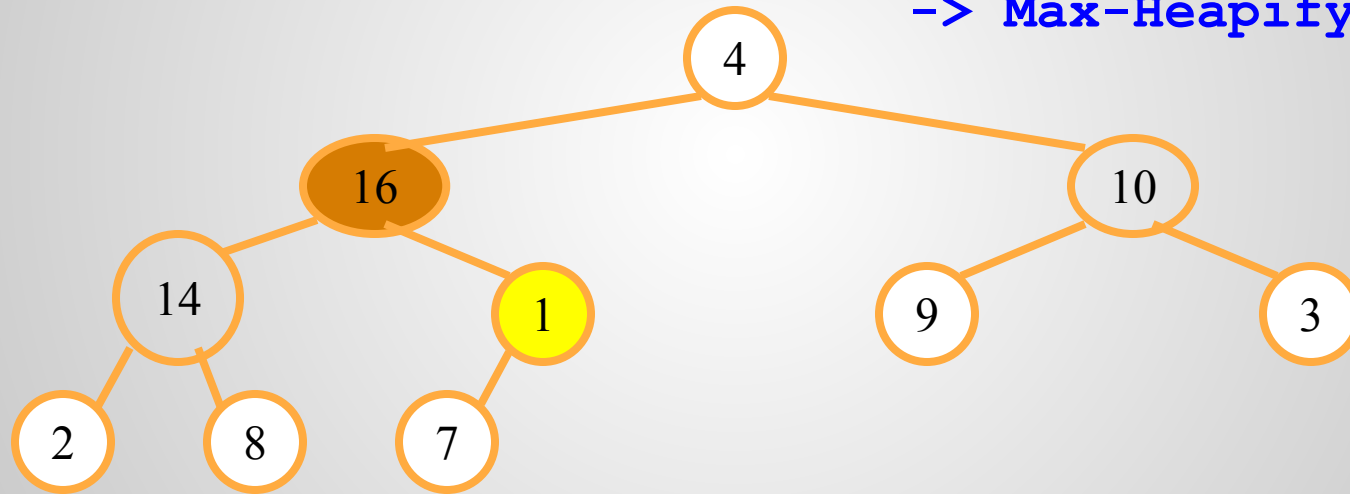


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	1	10	14	16	9	3	2	8	7

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 5)



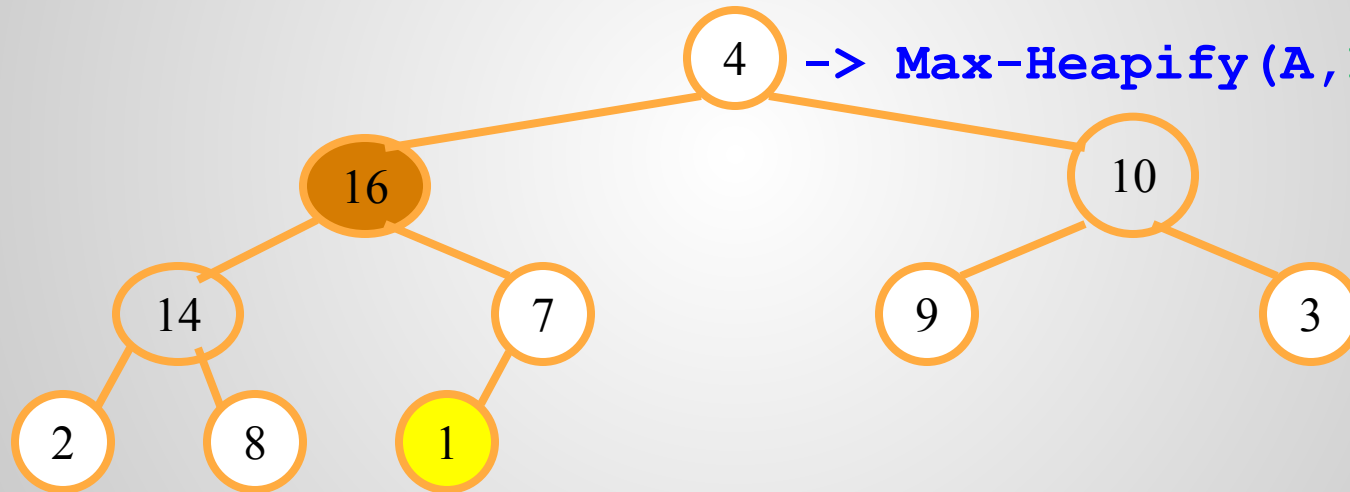
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	16	10	14	1	9	3	2	8	7

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 5)

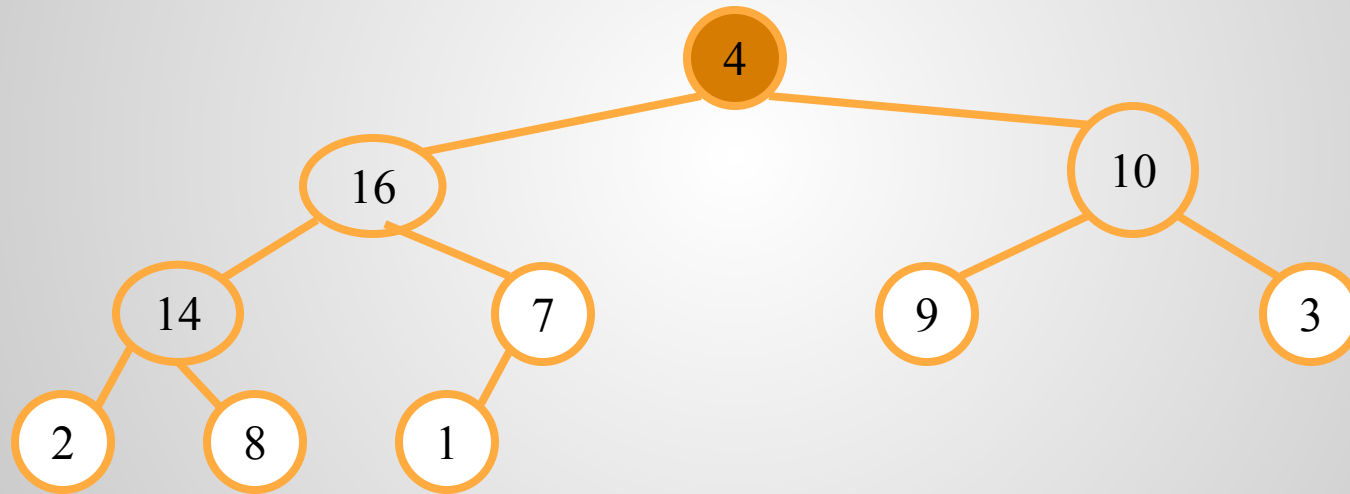
-> Max-Heapify(A, 10)



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

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 1)

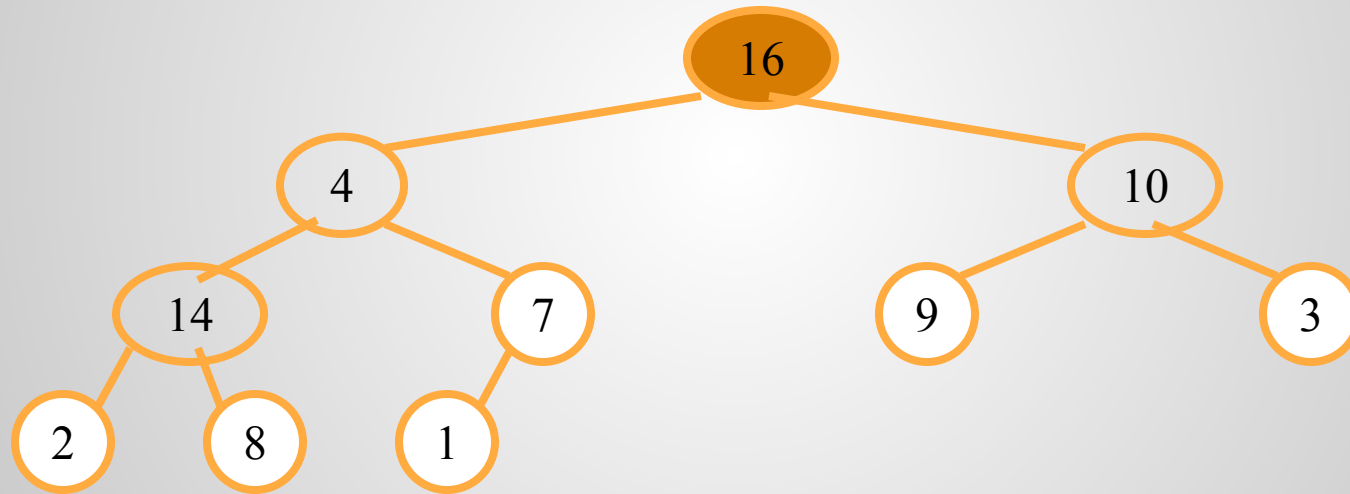


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	4	16	10	14	7	9	3	2	8	1

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 1)

->Max-Heapify(A, 2)



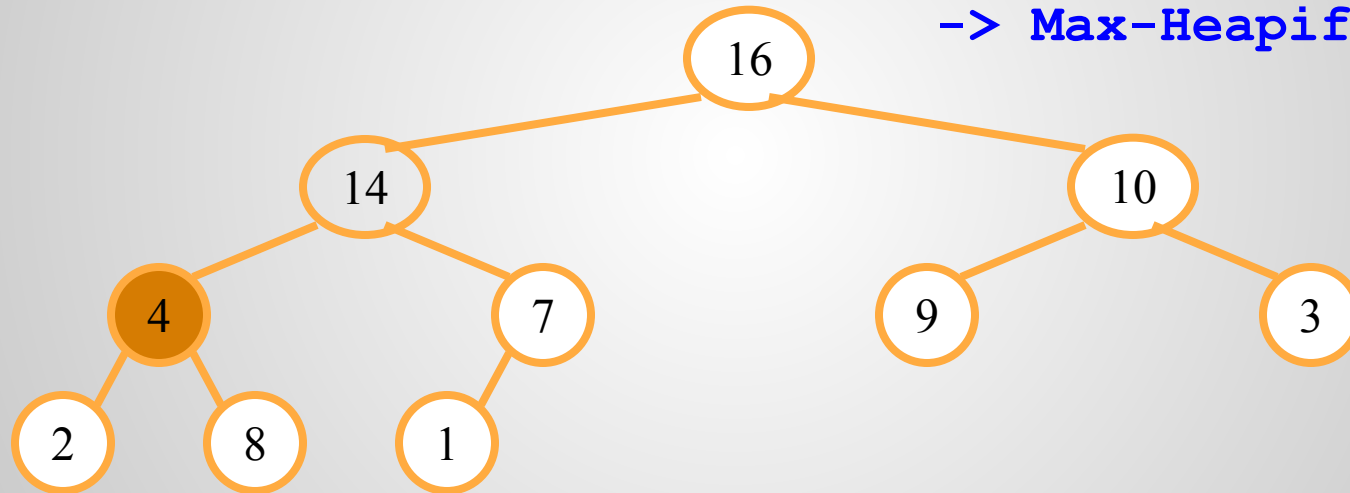
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 1)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 4)



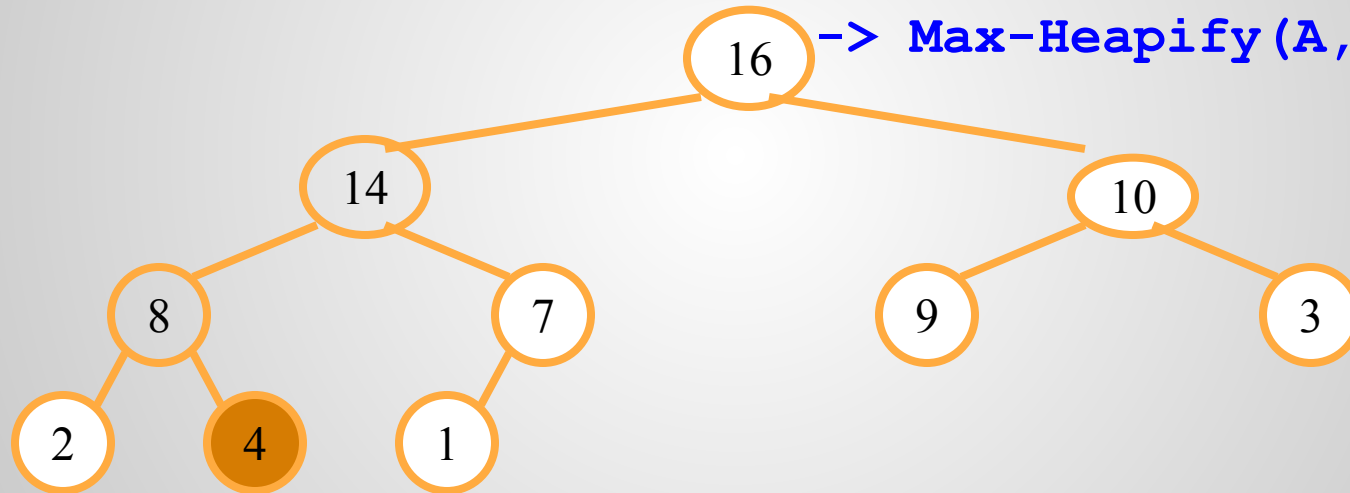
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A =	16	14	10	4	7	9	3	2	8	1

# Build-Max-Heap(A)

Max-Heapify(A, 2)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 4)

-> Max-Heapify(A, 9)



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

# Analizando Build-Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- Uma heap com  $n$  elementos tem altura  $\lfloor \lg n \rfloor$  (**Provado!!!**).
- Uma heap com  $n$  elementos possui na altura  $h$  no máximo  $\lceil n/2^{h+1} \rceil$  nós (**Provar!!!**).
- O tempo gasto por Max-Heapify quando executado para um nó é  $O(h)$ .



# Analizando Max-Heapify( $A, i$ )

- No pior caso, teremos para todos os  $\lceil n/2^{h+1} \rceil$  nós em todas as  $\lfloor \lg n \rfloor$  alturas da heap:

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

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^h} = \frac{1/2}{(1 - 1/2)^2} = 2 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

for  $|x| < 1$ .

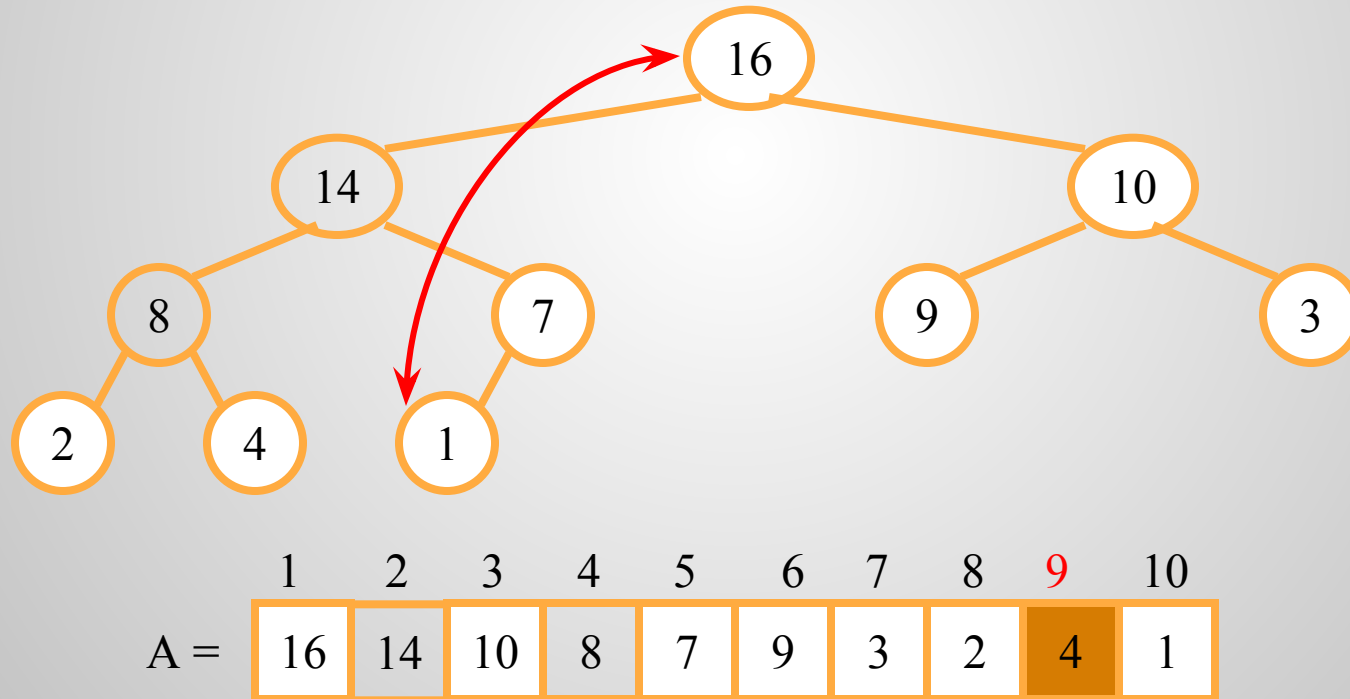
$$O \left( n \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^h} \right) = O \left( n \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^h} \right) = O(n)$$

# Heapsort( $A$ )

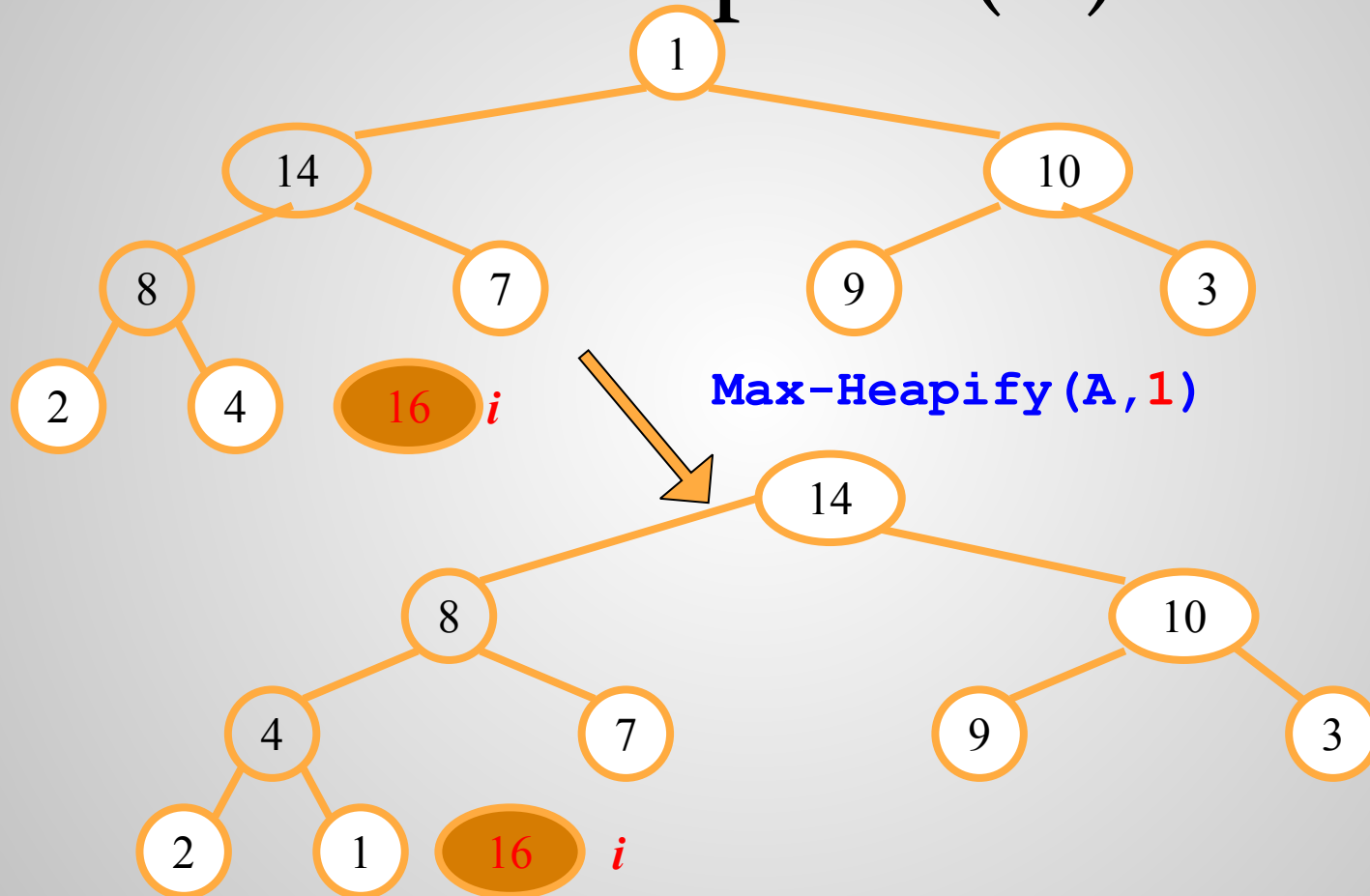
Heapsort( $A$ )

```
1  Build-Max-Heap( $A$ )
2  for  $i = A.length$  downto 2
3      exchange  $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$ 
4       $A.heap-size = A.heap-size - 1$ 
5      Max-Heapify( $A, 1$ )
```

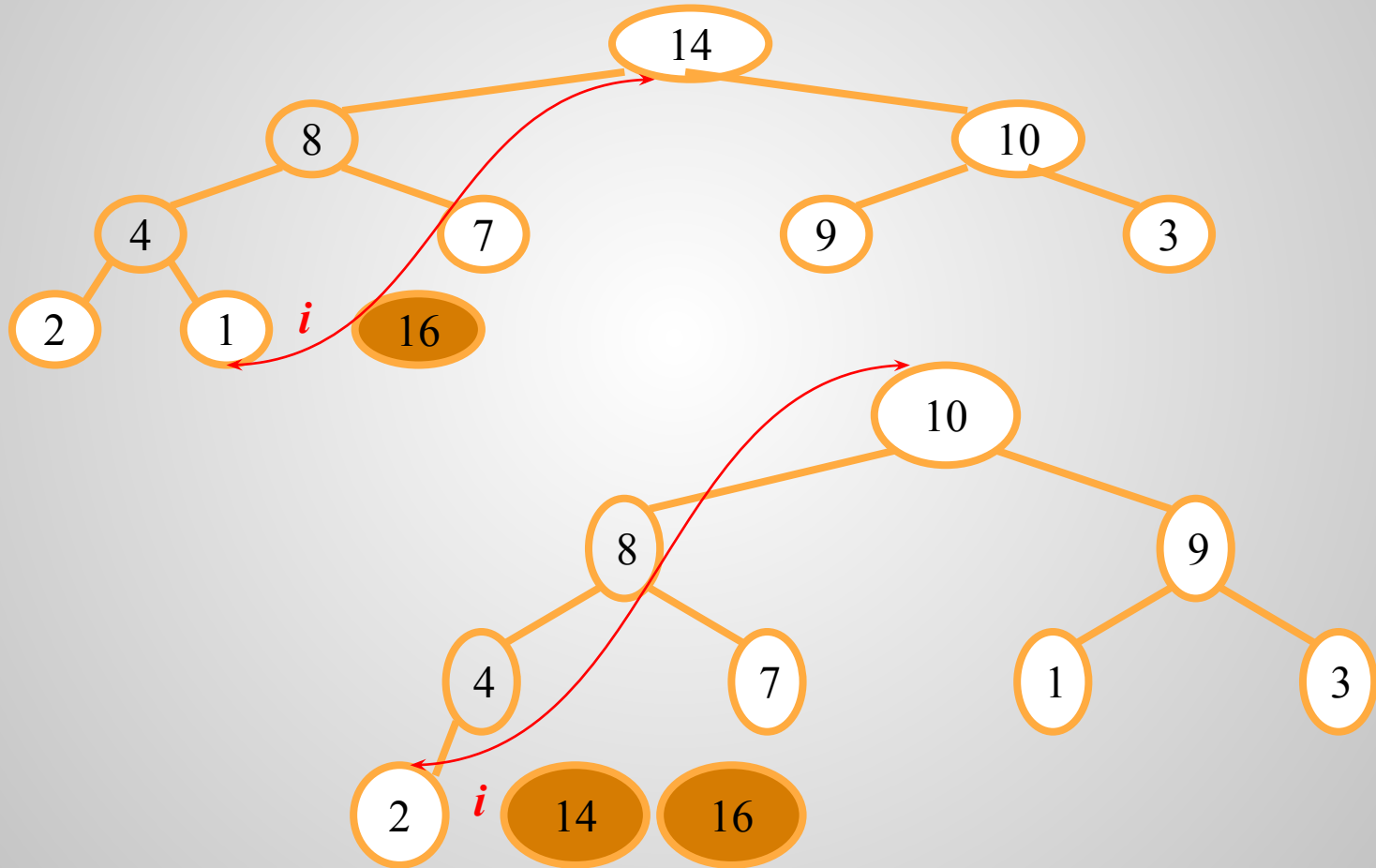
# Heapsort(A)



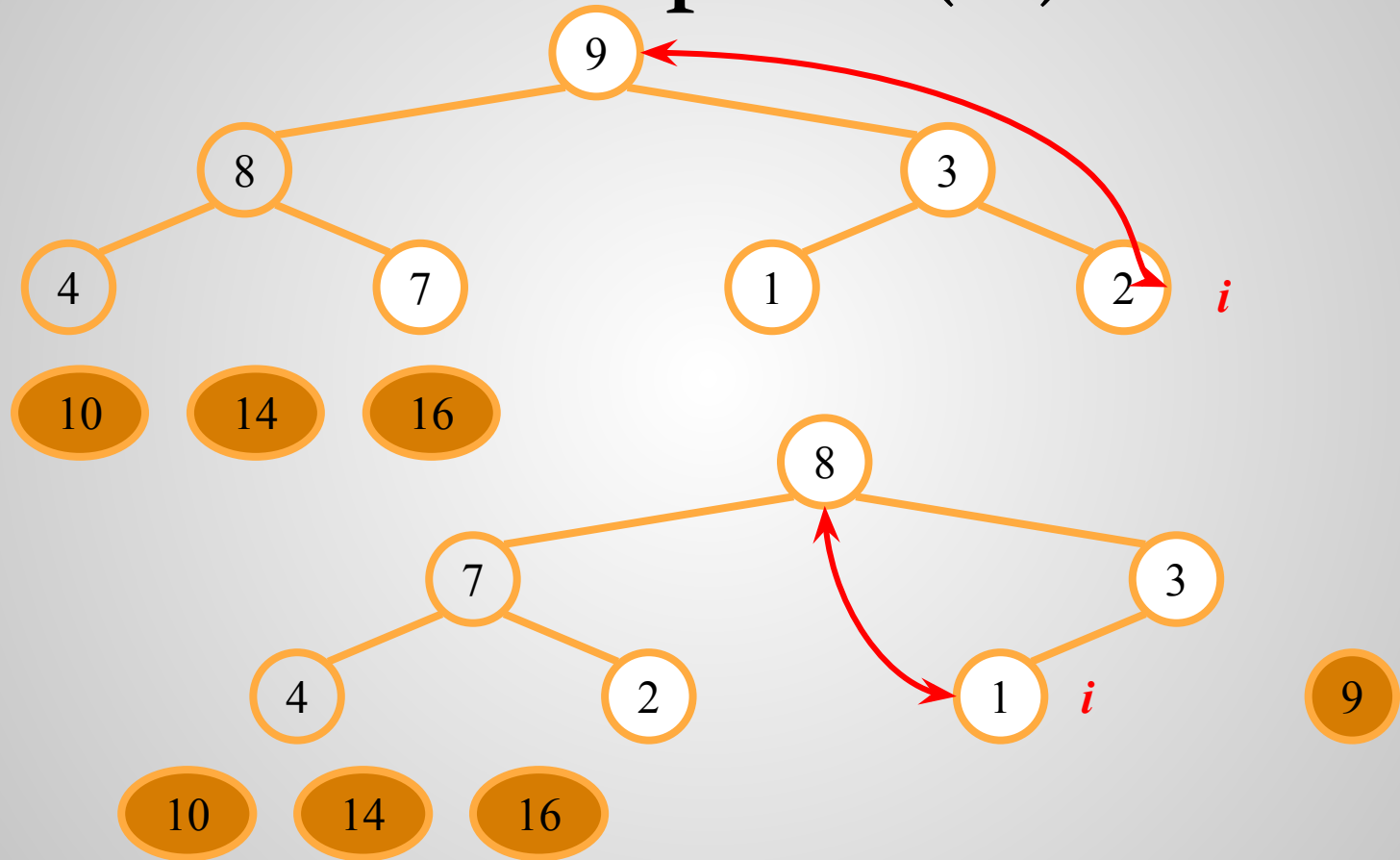
# Heapsort(A)



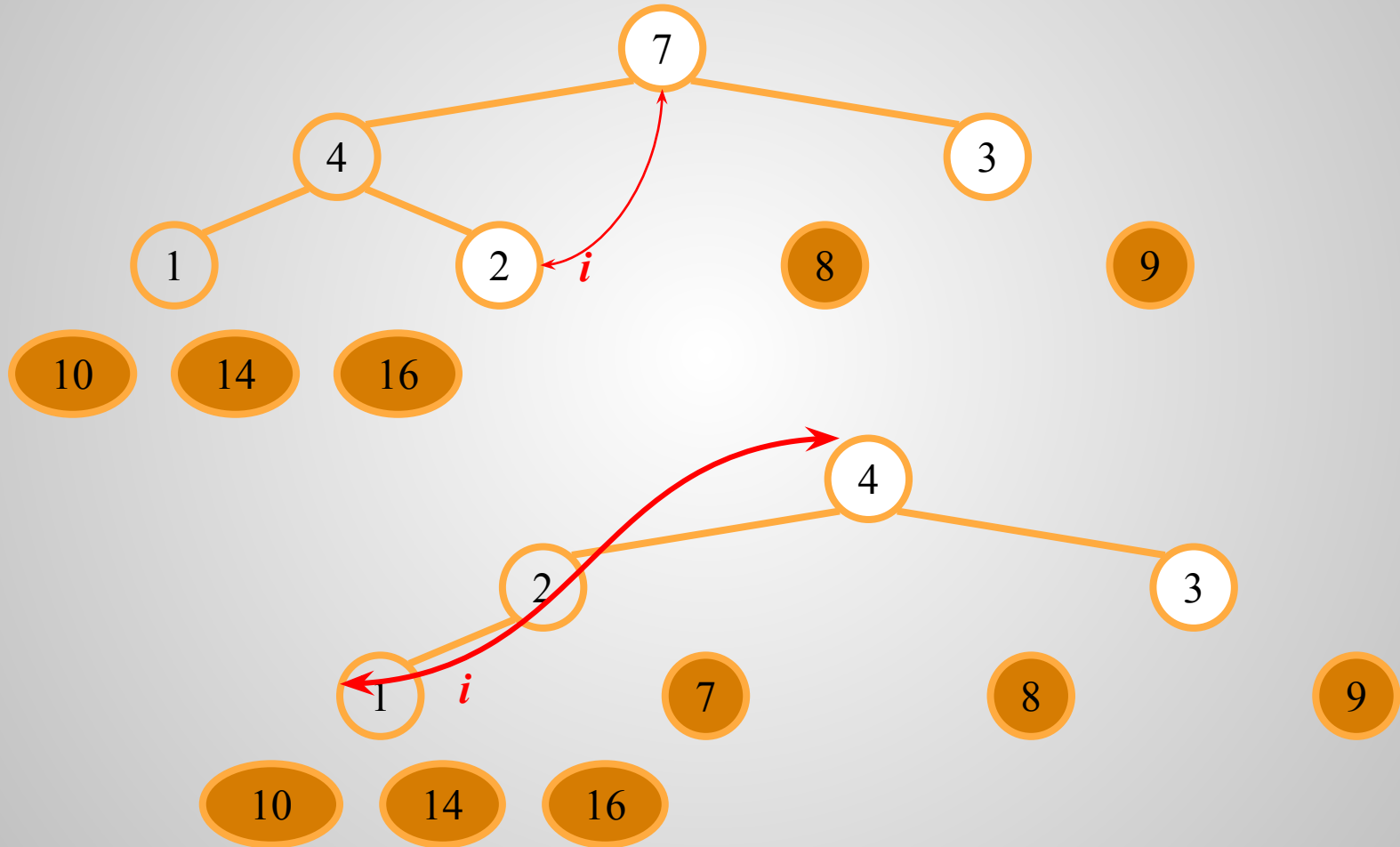
# Heapsort(A)



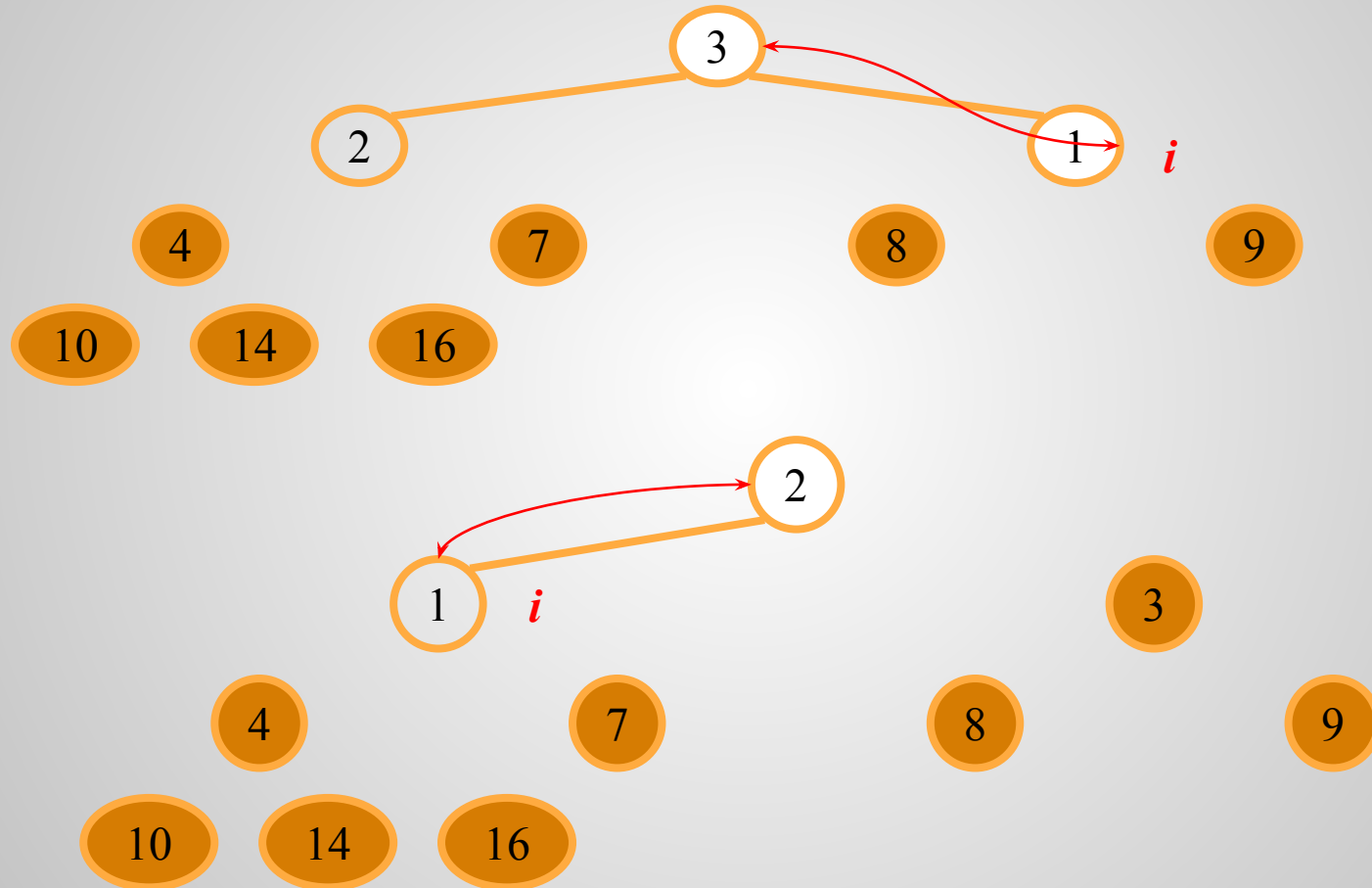
# Heapsort(A)



# Heapsort(A)

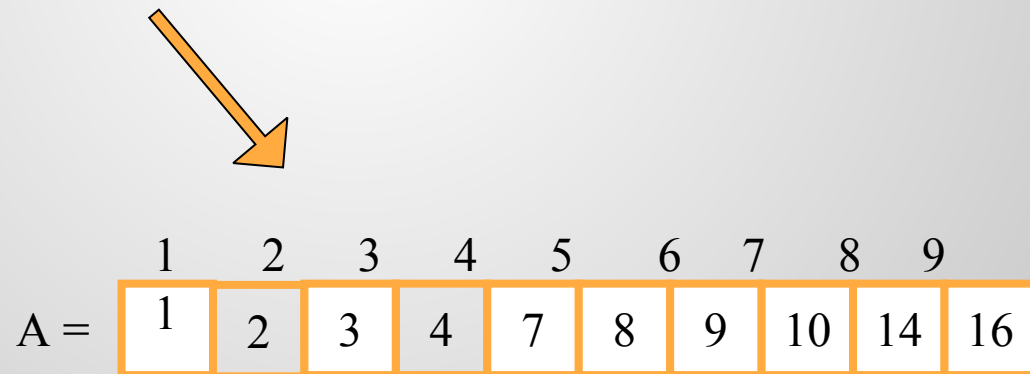
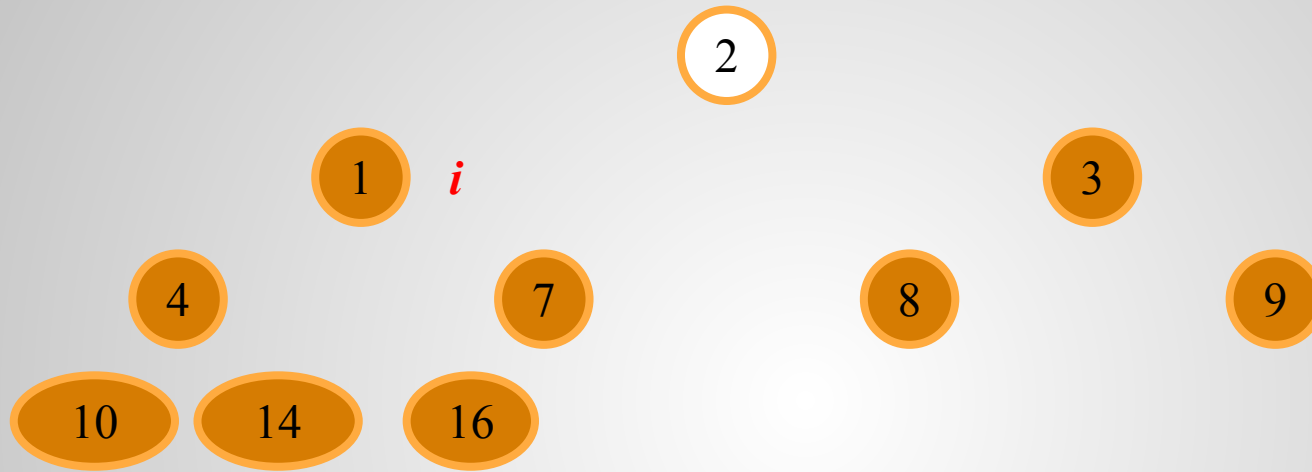


# Heapsort(A)





# Heapsort(A)



# Analizando o Heapsort(A)

Heapsort (A)

1	Build-Max-Heap (A)	$O(n)$
2	for i = A.length downto 2	$\Theta(n)$
3	exchange A[1] ↔ A[i]	$\Theta(n)$
4	A.heap-size = A.heap-size - 1	$\Theta(n)$
5	Max-Heapify (A, 1)	$\Theta(n)$
		$nO(\lg n)$

**Pior caso:  $O(n \lg n)$**