

Nicholas Nguyen

CS 3310

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Runtime of Heap Sort:

Array Size: 10

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 21900 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 0 ms

Array Size: 100 (DEMO)

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 339099 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 1 ms

Array Size: 1,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 371500 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 1 ms

Array Size: 10,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 3007000 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 4 ms

Array Size: 100,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 20290900 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 20 ms

Array Size: 1,000,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 293266401 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 293 ms

OUTPUT:

```
<terminated> HeapSort [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-13.0.2\bin\javaw.exe
```

```
Heap Sort
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Array Size: 10

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 61700 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 0 ms

Array Size: 100 (DEMO)

Unsorted Array:

41	97	68	70	45	32	9	15	68	87
31	54	54	74	67	6	54	30	54	65
63	95	76	45	48	23	56	85	35	12
77	52	30	49	35	98	44	21	90	71
20	18	73	69	77	82	99	94	46	77
7	39	49	6	29	71	42	31	16	17
93	92	5	42	5	51	18	43	9	40
85	70	6	40	96	15	63	60	29	2
9	96	94	88	95	81	22	44	72	5
8	61	60	13	30	50	10	85	39	17

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Sorted Array:

2	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	9
9	9	10	12	13	15	15	16	17	17
18	18	20	21	22	23	29	29	30	30
30	31	31	32	35	35	39	39	40	40
41	42	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	48
49	49	50	51	52	54	54	54	54	56
60	60	61	63	63	65	67	68	68	69
70	70	71	71	72	73	74	76	77	77
77	81	82	85	85	85	87	88	90	92
93	94	94	95	95	96	96	97	98	99

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 186900 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 0 ms

Array Size: 1,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 2874200 ns

Time to sort the array in milliseconds: 3 ms

Array Size: 10,000

Time to sort the array in nanoseconds: 5867400 ns

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Time Complexity:

The heap sort algorithm will have $O(n \log n)$ time complexity for the best, average, and worst cases.

However, heap sort does not always use the same number of comparisons:

The worst case is $a \cdot n \log n$ and the best case is $b \cdot n \log n$, where $a > b$

Analysis:

Let $T(n)$ be the time to run Heapsort on an array of size n . Examination of the algorithms leads to the following formulation for runtime:

$$T(n) = TB(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} TH(k) + \theta(n-1) \quad (\text{equation 1})$$

Where, TB is the time complexity of building the heap and TH is the time complexity of heapify

Heapify is also used in the buildheap, so:

$$TH(n) = \theta(1) + TH(\text{size of subtree})$$

This can be deduced to

$$TH(n) = \theta(\log n)$$

Putting this formula back into equation 1, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= TB(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} TH(k) + \theta(n-1) \\ &= \theta(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log k + \theta(n-1) \\ &= \theta(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the time complexity of the algorithm is: $O(n \log n)$

Memory:

Since, the data in the array is organized into a heap, in place – the data is actually not stored anywhere else, except during the swap step.

Thus, the memory complexity is $O(1)$, constant time.