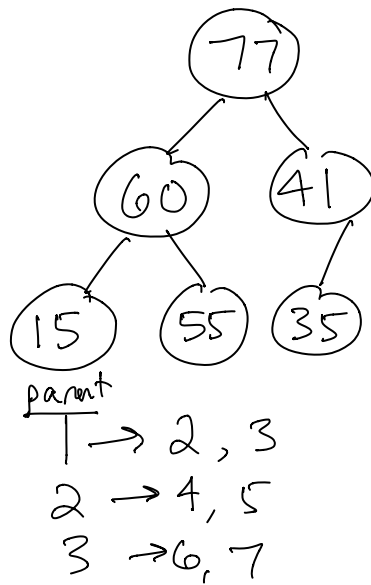
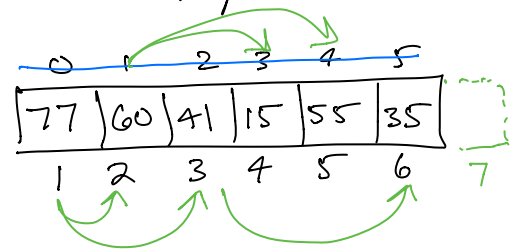


How to use a heap to implement a P.Q.



We are going to use an array to store a heap.



Use an array starting indices from 1.
Each node's children are stored at positions $2x$ & $2x+1$ where x is the position of the parent.

P.Q.

• deleteMax

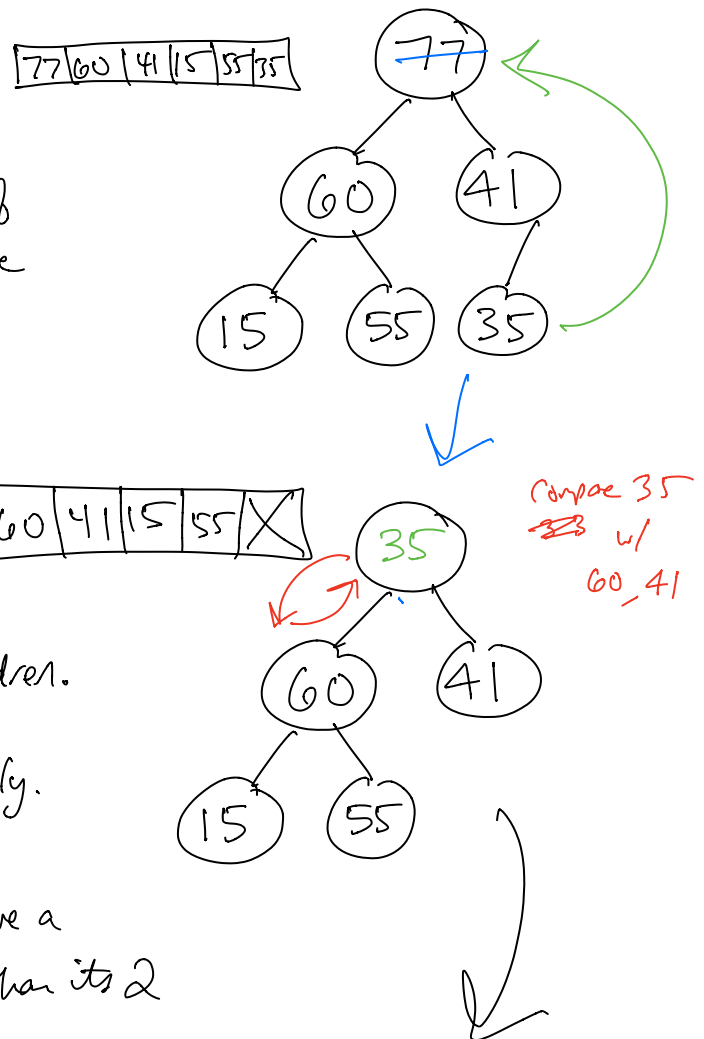
— Replace the item at the top of the tree (root node) w/ the last node in the tree.

— We run an algorithm called heapdown

→ Exchange the 35 w/ the larger of its children.

→ Apply this recursively.

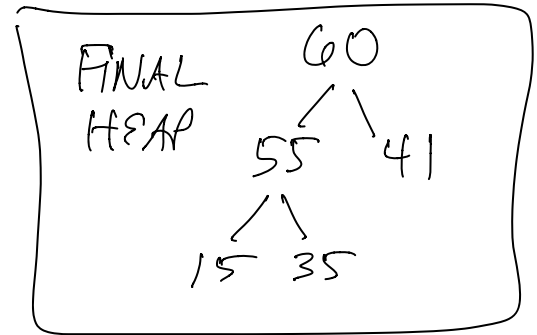
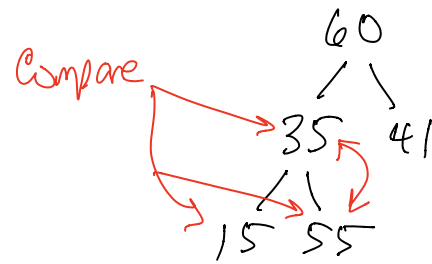
→ Keep going until we have a parent that is bigger than its 2 children.



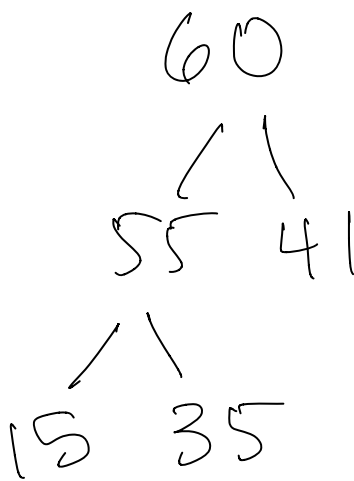
Big-oh?

of delete/Max operation?

$O(\log n) \rightarrow$ Avg & worst case



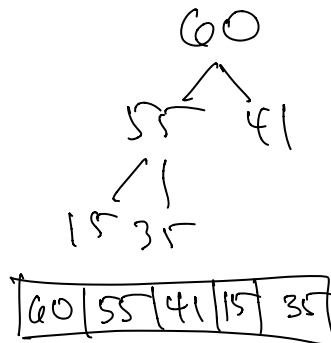
Insert?



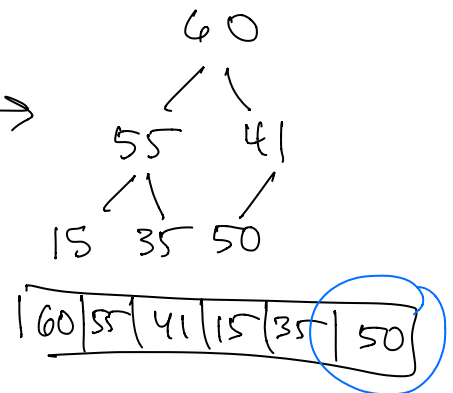
New

50

① Add new item to the end of the array.

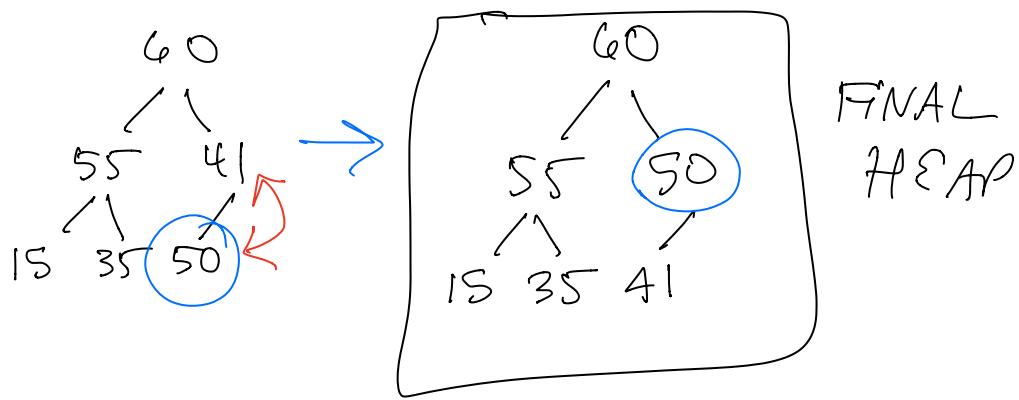


INSERT
 \rightarrow 50 \rightarrow



② Run Heap-Up algorithm.

\hookrightarrow Swap the new item w/ its parent
as long as it is bigger than its parent.

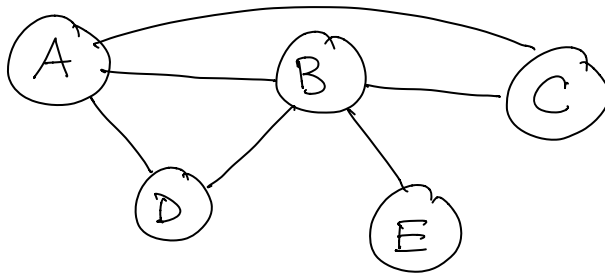


Big-oh?

$O(\log n) \rightarrow$ worst/avg cases.

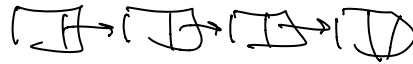
Graph

"Node"



List

Each item always has one predecessor & one successor



Tree

Each item has one predecessor (parent) multiple successors



Graph - each node may have multiple predecessors/successors

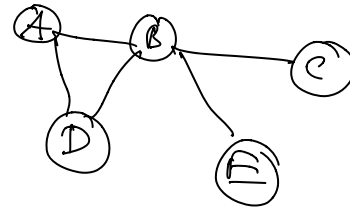
Def'n of a graph

- Vertices (Nodes)
- Edges (an edge always connects 2 vertices)

What are the vertices?
 $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$

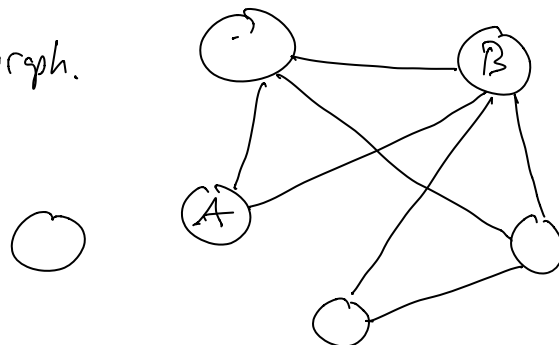
What are the edges?

$\{(A, B), (A, D), (B, D), (B, E), (B, C)\}$

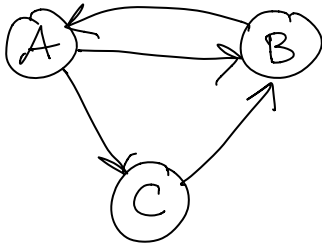


Uses of graphs

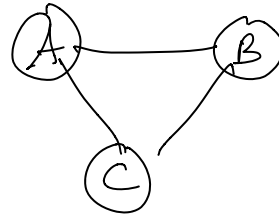
A social network \rightarrow graph.



Directed

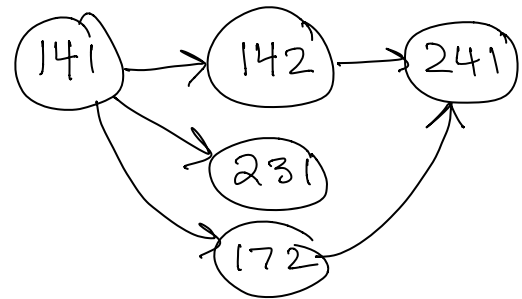


Undirected



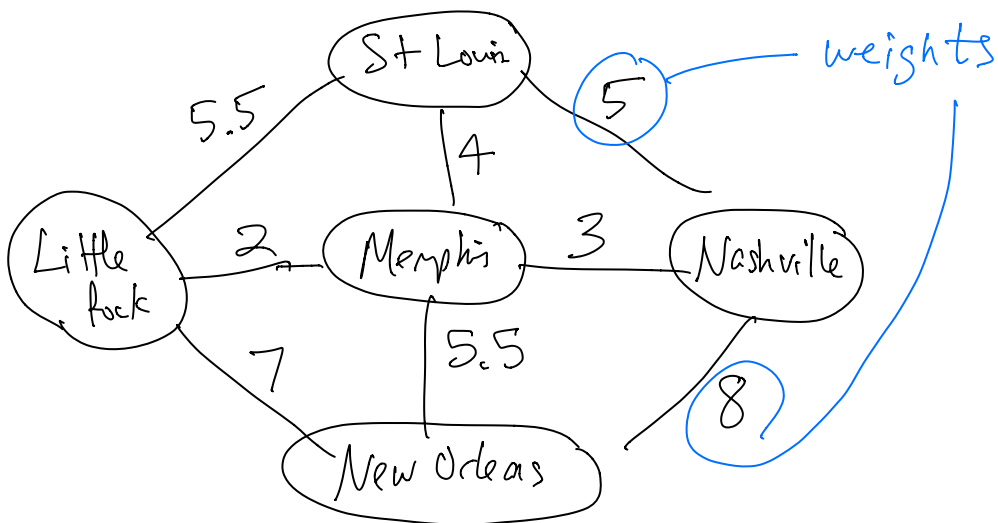
An arrow from $X \rightarrow Y$
means "X is following Y on Instagram"

Graph of course pre-requisites



Weighted / Unweighted

↳ Has a number associated w/ each edge.
(Usually that number is distance, price, time)



Adjacency: for undirected: $(A) - (B) \Rightarrow A$ is adjacent to B
and
 B is adjacent to A .

for directed $(A) \rightarrow (B) \Rightarrow B$ is adjacent to A .
 A is not adjacent to B .

Path: A path is ^a sequence of vertices where each vertex is adjacent to the one that came before.

Cycle: Path where first vertex
= last vertex

