* Analyze heap construction algorithm:
  + If we have n items in a complete binary tree (heaps are complete binary trees), then the tree (or heap) height is log(n) number of levels.
  + If we name the bottom level as level 1, the second level as level 2, ……up to root; then on level i we have n/(2i) nodes (subtrees)
  + According to the siftdown algorithm (if root has a child larger than it, swap root with its largest child): The siftdown algorithm for one subtree at level i, costs (i-1) operations.
* From math theory, we know:
* Solve
  + j=i-1, i=j+1
  + Missed a couple steps…
  + Missed a couple steps…
  + GRF = n-((log(n)+2)/2)
  + O(n) Note: might ask the big-oh for this on the exam.