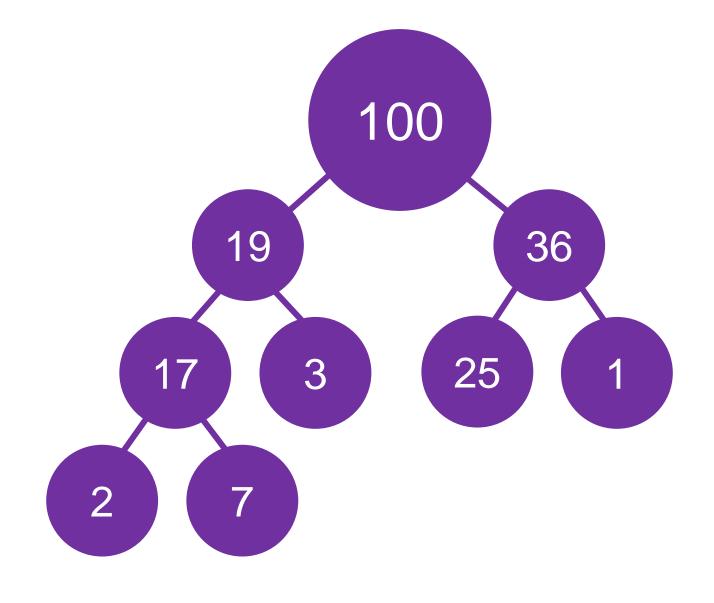
# Heap sort

Pavol Marák

Programovacie techniky



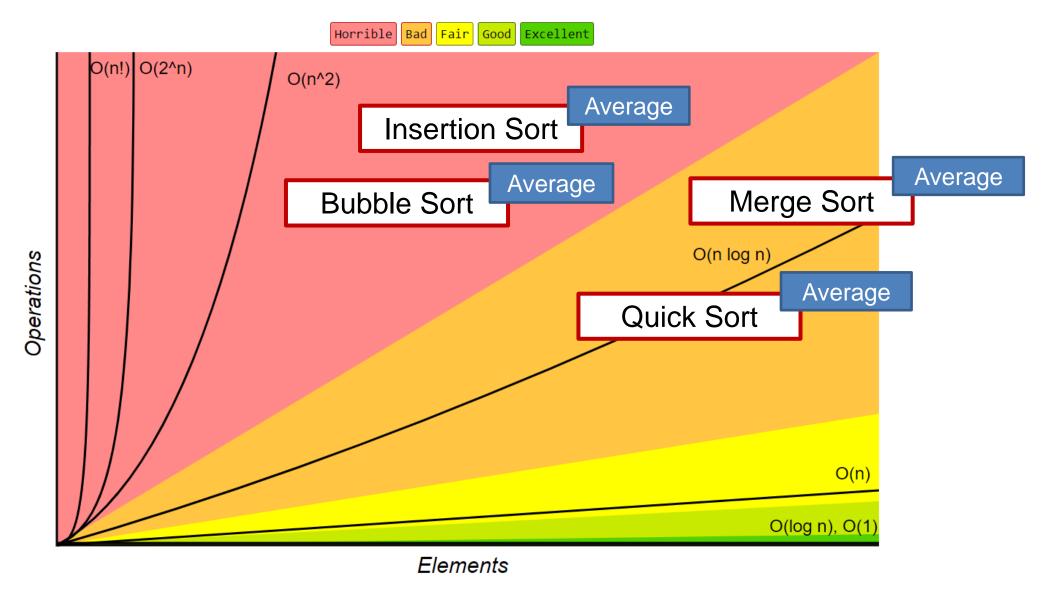
### **OBSAH**

#### Heap sort

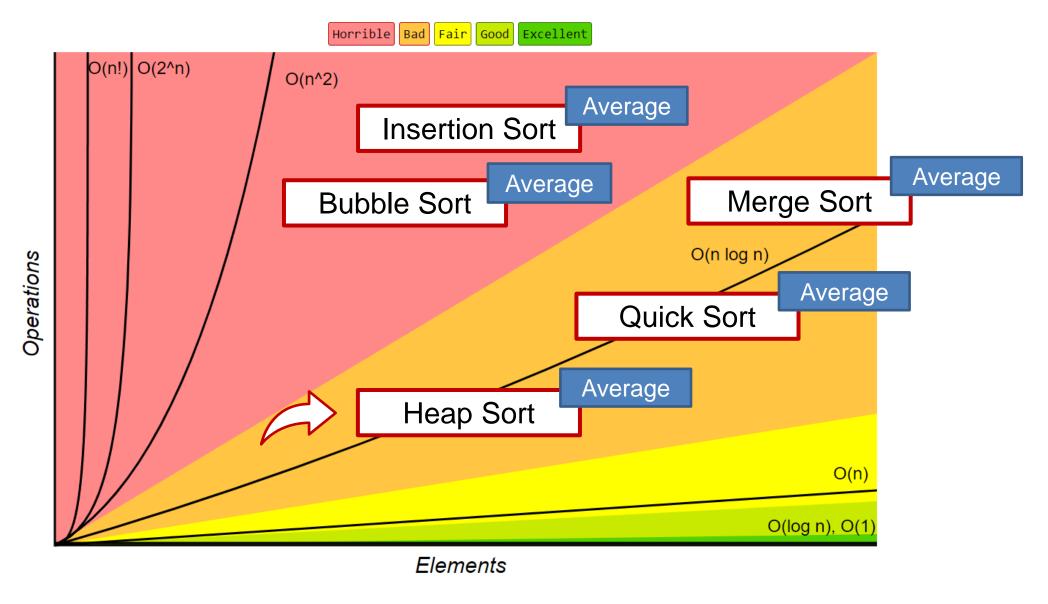
- Vlastnosti
- Algoritmus
- Dátová štruktúra heap
- Reprezentácia binárneho stromu pomocou poľa
- Vizualizácia algoritmu
- Vzorová implementácia v C/C++

• Priemerná aj najhoršia zložitosť O(n log n).

#### **Big-O Complexity Chart**



#### **Big-O Complexity Chart**



#### **Array Sorting Algorithms**

	Algorithm	Time Comp	lexity	Space Complexity	
		Best	Average	Worst	Worst
<b>/</b>	<u>Quicksort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\boxed{\Theta(n \log(n))}$	0(n^2)	O(log(n))
<b>/</b>	<u>Mergesort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	O(n log(n))	O(n)
	<u>Timsort</u>	$\Omega(n)$	O(n log(n))	O(n log(n))	O(n)
<b>\</b> /	<u>Heapsort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	O(n log(n))	O(n log(n))	0(1)
<b>/</b>	Bubble Sort	$\Omega(n)$	Θ(n^2)	O(n^2)	0(1)
<b>/</b>	Insertion Sort	$\Omega(n)$	Θ(n^2)	O(n^2)	0(1)
	Selection Sort	Ω(n^2)	Θ(n^2)	O(n^2)	0(1)
	Tree Sort	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	O(n log(n))	O(n^2)	O(n)
	Shell Sort	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	Θ(n(log(n))^2)	O(n(log(n))^2)	0(1)
	Bucket Sort	$\Omega(n+k)$	Θ(n+k)	O(n^2)	O(n)
	Radix Sort	$\Omega(nk)$	Θ(nk)	O(nk)	O(n+k)
	Counting Sort	$\Omega(n+k)$	$\Theta(n+k)$	O(n+k)	O(k)
	Cubesort	$\Omega(n)$	Θ(n log(n))	O(n log(n))	O(n)

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- Rozdeľuje vstupné pole na zotriedenú a nezotriedenú časť.

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- "In-place" algoritmus.

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- "In-place" algoritmus.
- Nie je stabilný.

#### 1. Fáza

• Vytvorenie heap-u z prvkov poľa.

#### 1. Fáza

Vytvorenie heap-u z prvkov poľa.

#### 2. Fáza

Opakujeme pokiaľ heap obsahuje prvky:



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Vytvorenie heap-u z prvkov poľa.

#### 2. Fáza

Opakujeme pokiaľ heap obsahuje prvky:



Extrakcia maxima/minima z heap-u.

#### 1. Fáza

Vytvorenie heap-u z prvkov poľa.

#### 2. Fáza

Opakujeme pokiaľ heap obsahuje prvky:



- Extrakcia maxima/minima z heap-u.
- Rekonštrukcia "poškodeného" heap-u.

Má formu binárneho stromu.

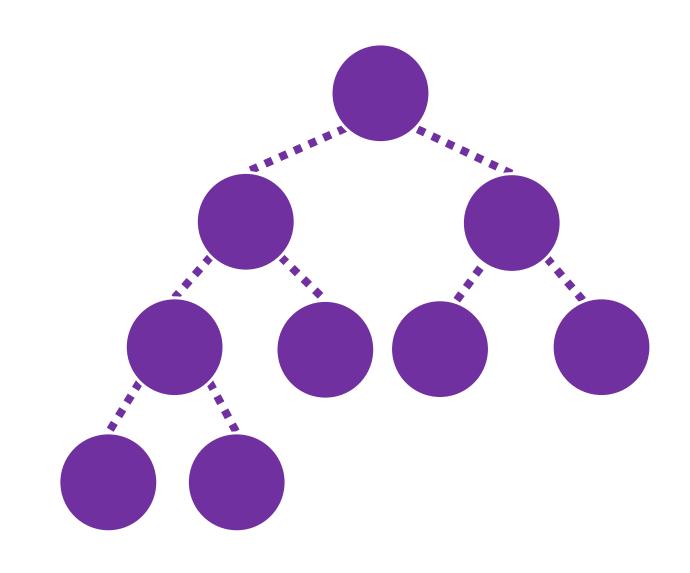
- Má formu binárneho stromu.
- Platí:

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- Platí:
  - Kompletný, doľava zarovnaný binárny strom

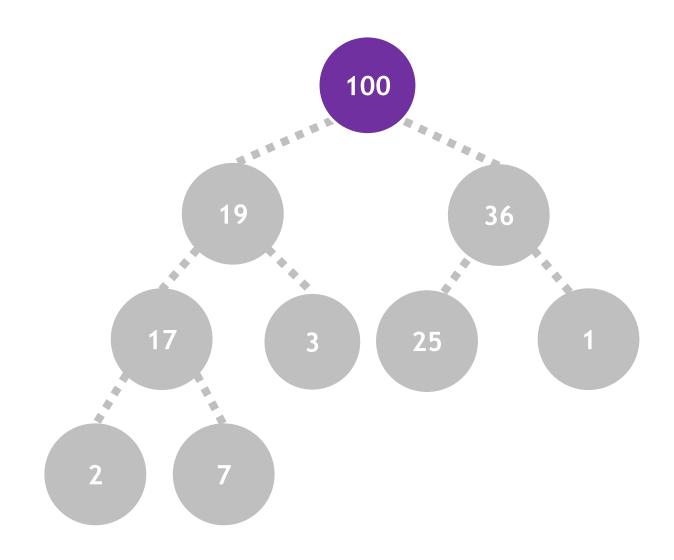
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- Platí:
  - Kompletný, doľava zarovnaný binárny strom
  - Koreňom stromu je maximum/minimum
  - Max-heap/Min-heap vlastnosť

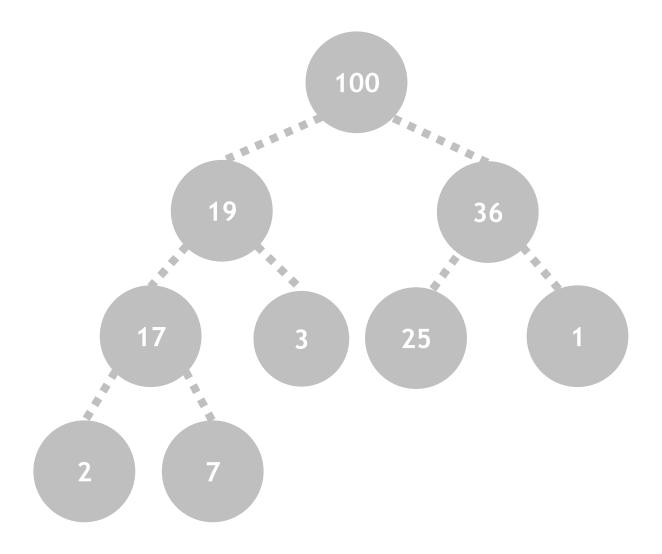
Kompletný, doľava zarovnaný binárny strom



Koreňom stromu je maximum zo všetkých vrcholov

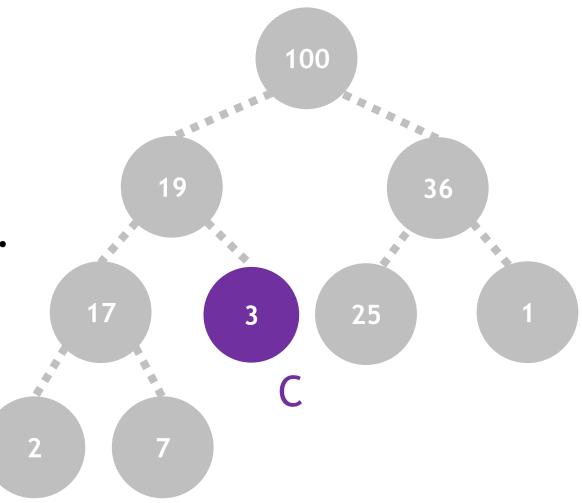


Vlastnost' Max-heap



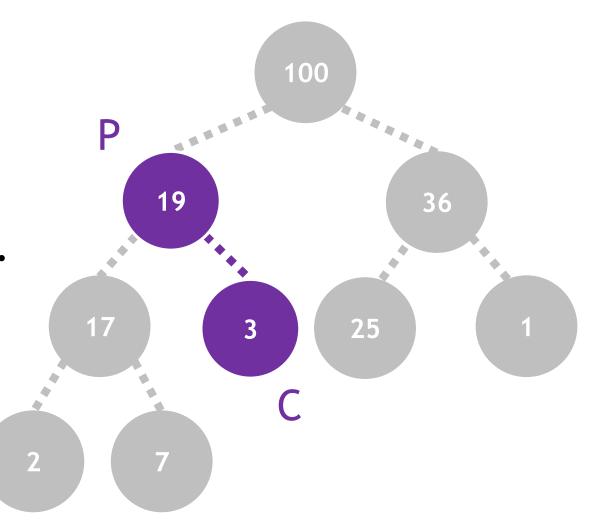
Vlastnost' Max-heap

Majme ľubovoľný vrchol C.



Vlastnost' Max-heap

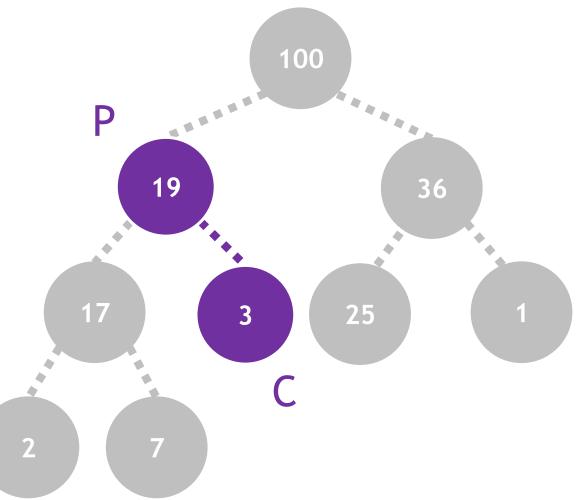
Majme ľubovoľný vrchol C. Vrchol P je rodičom C.



Vlastnost' Max-heap

Majme ľubovoľný vrchol C. Vrchol P je rodičom C.

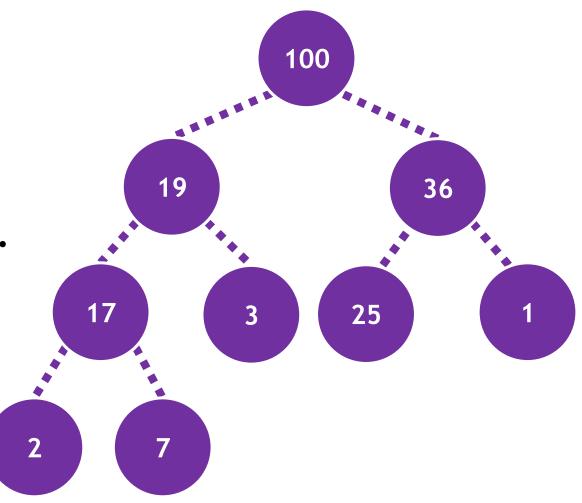
Platí H(P) ≥ H(C)



Vlastnost' Max-heap

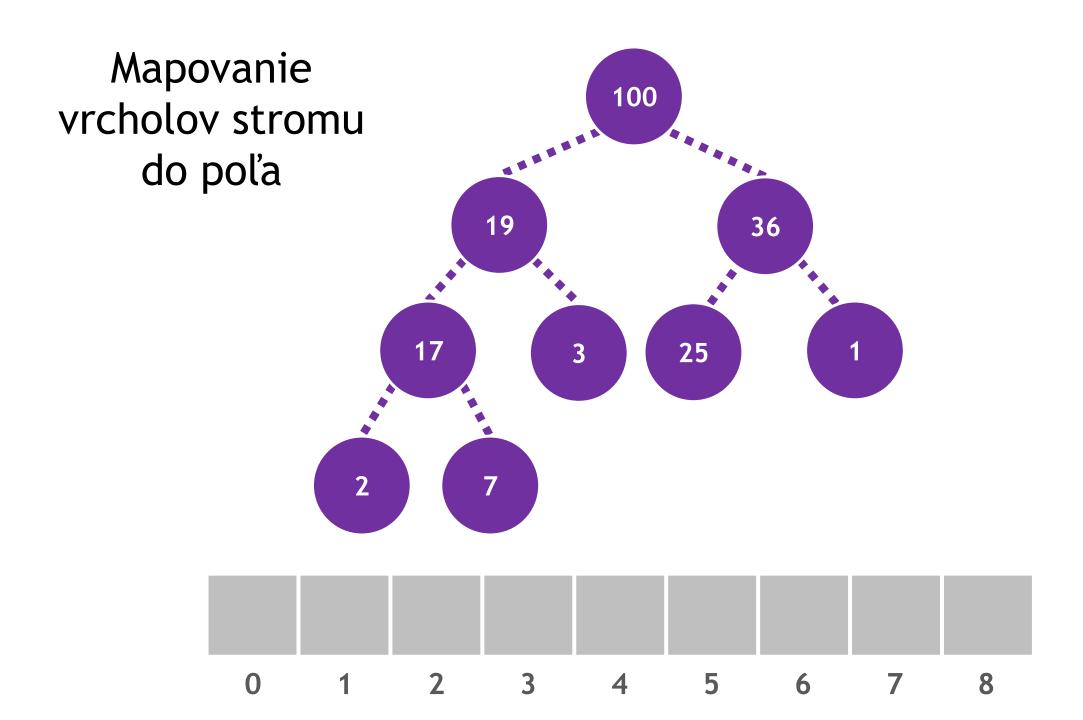
Majme ľubovoľný vrchol C. Vrchol P je rodičom C.

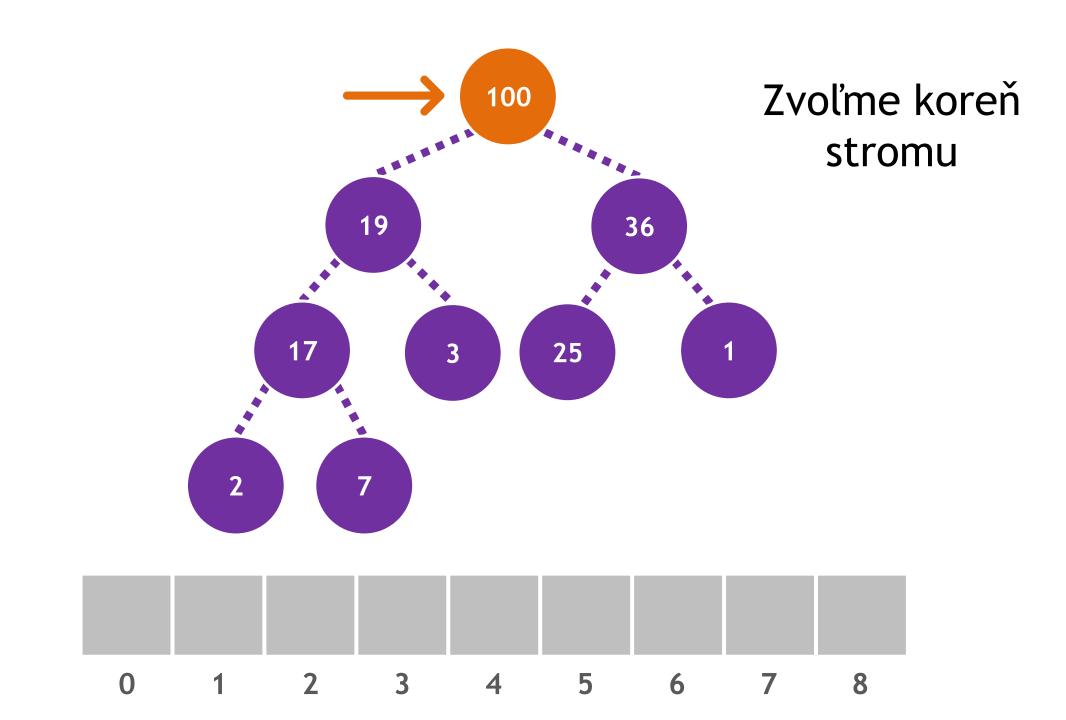
Platí  $H(P) \ge H(C)$ 

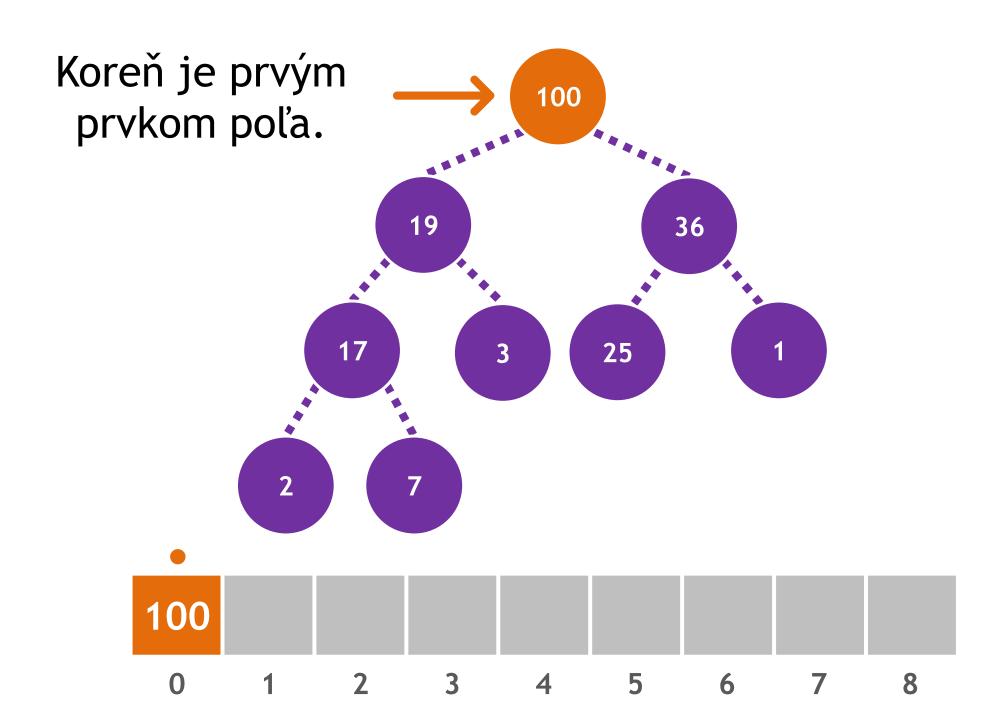


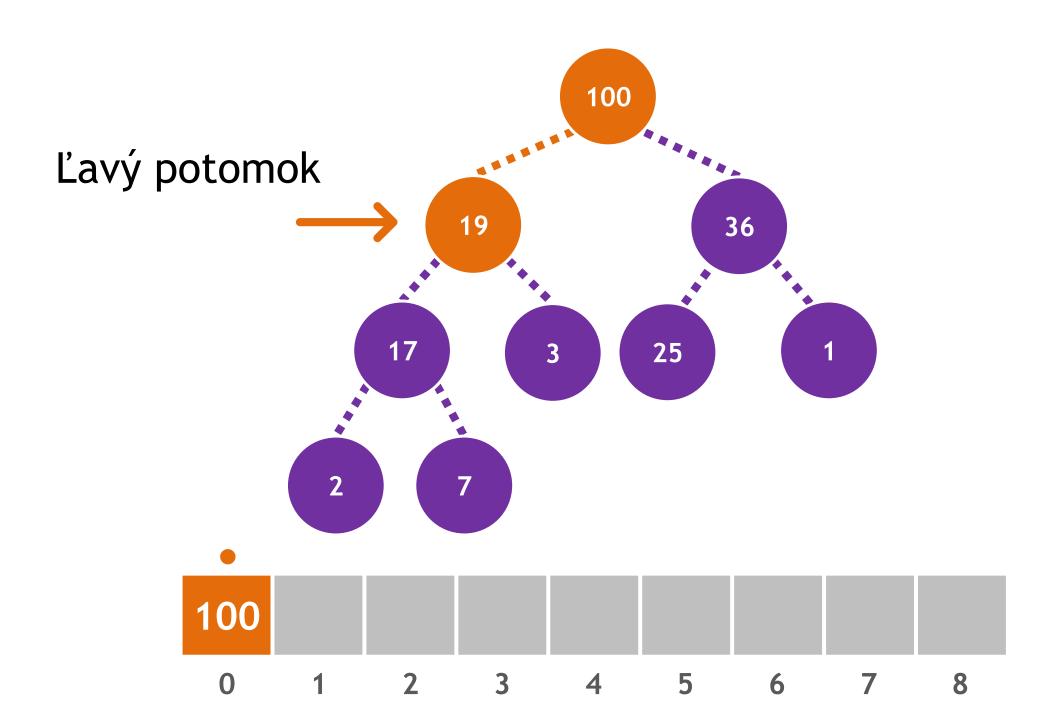
# Reprezentácia stromu pomocou poľa

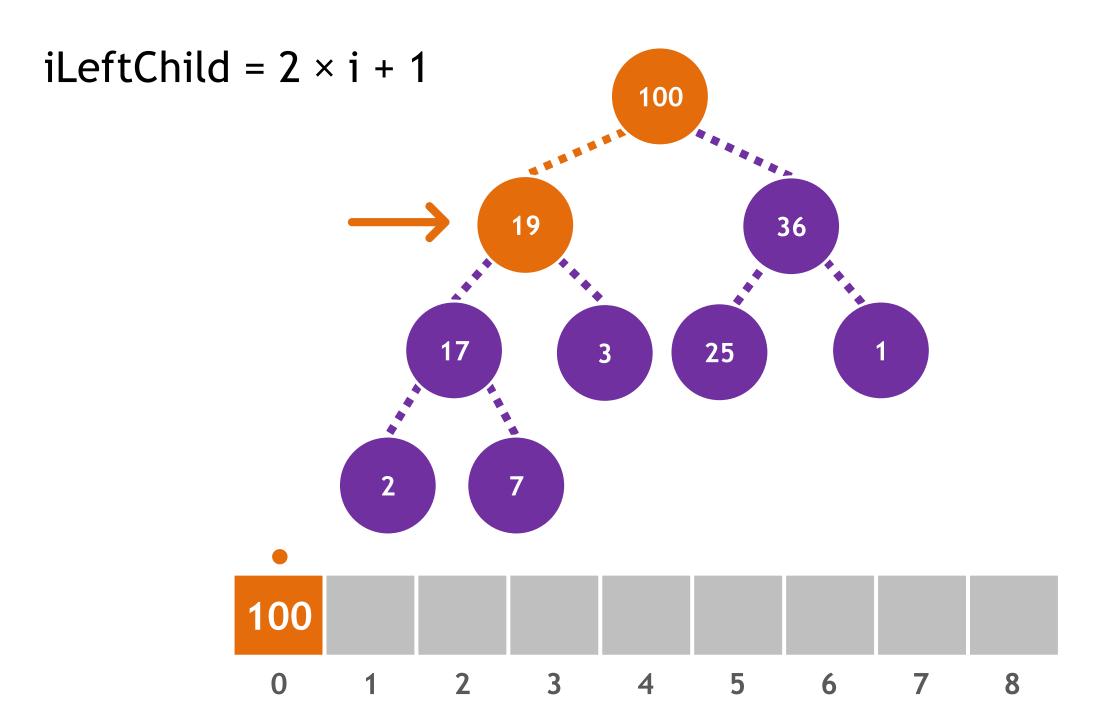
Aby sme mohli triedit' pole pomocou algoritmu Heap sort, musime vediet' namapovat' vrcholy binárneho (kompletného, doľava zarovnaného) stromu do poľa.

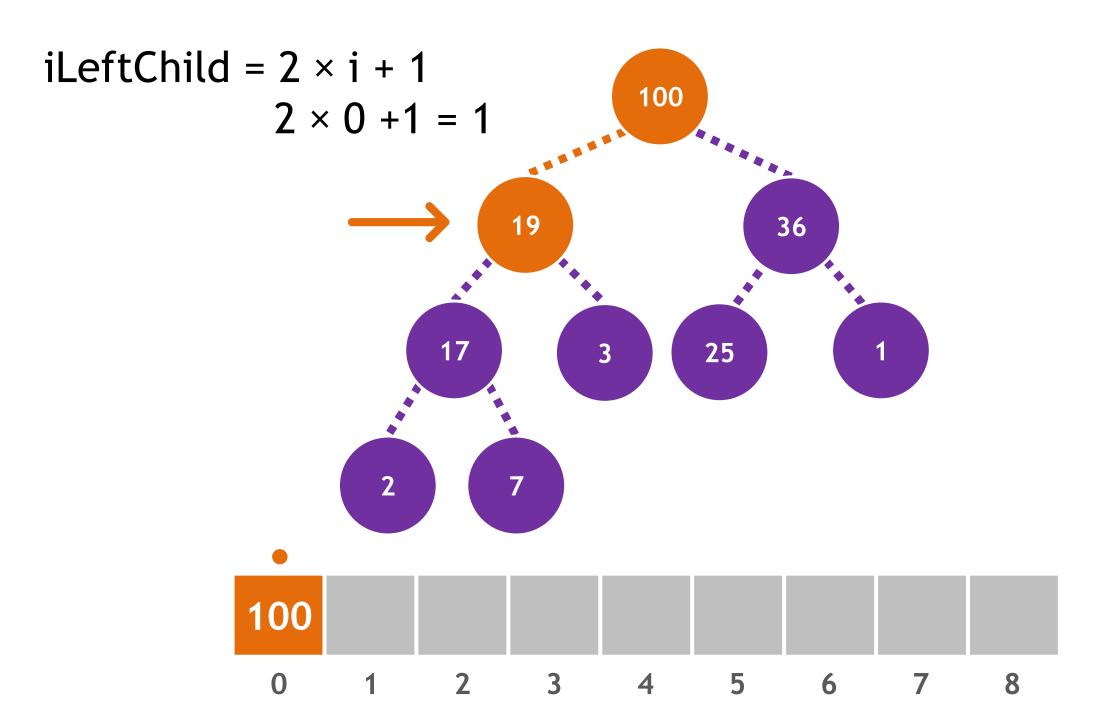


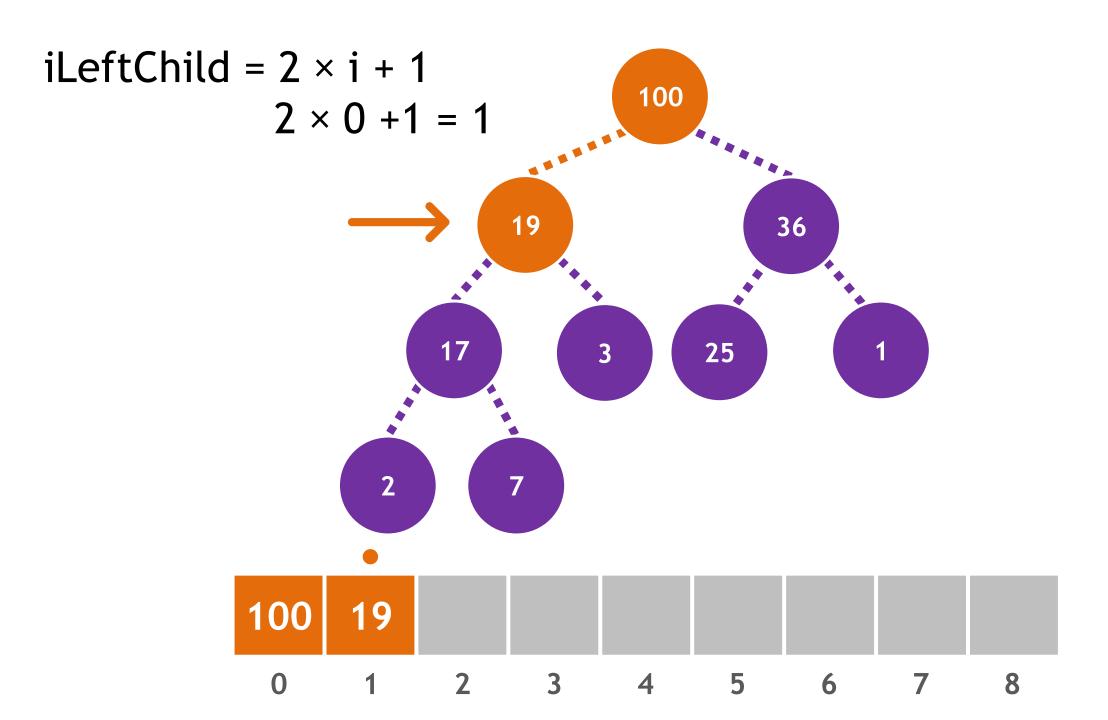


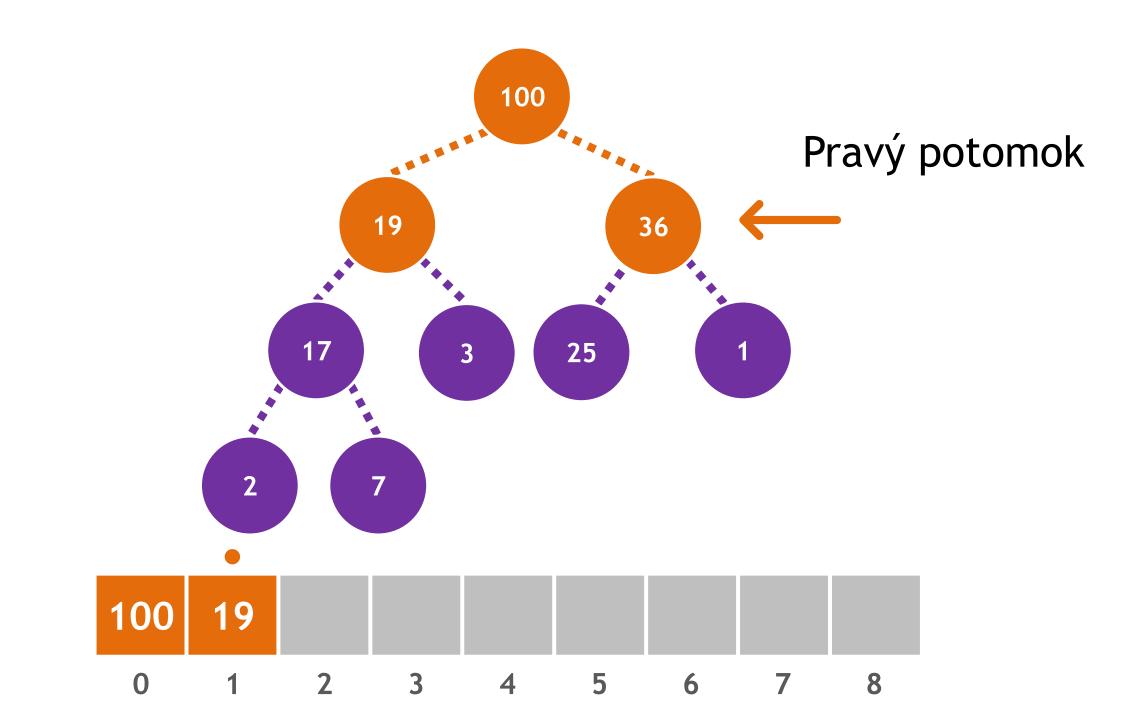


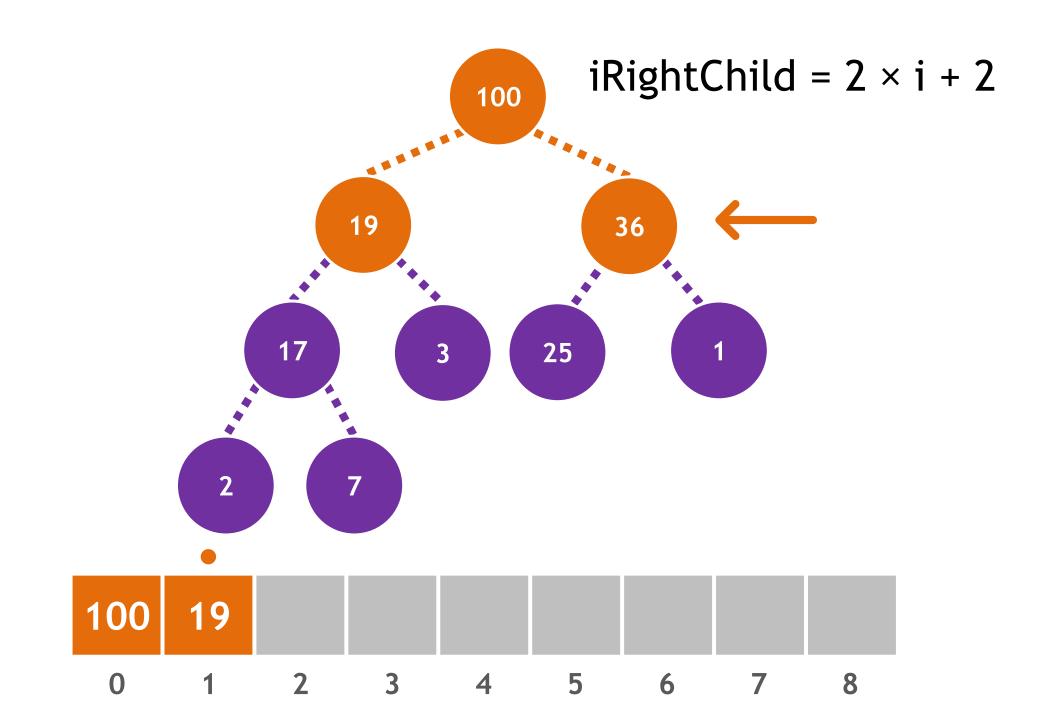


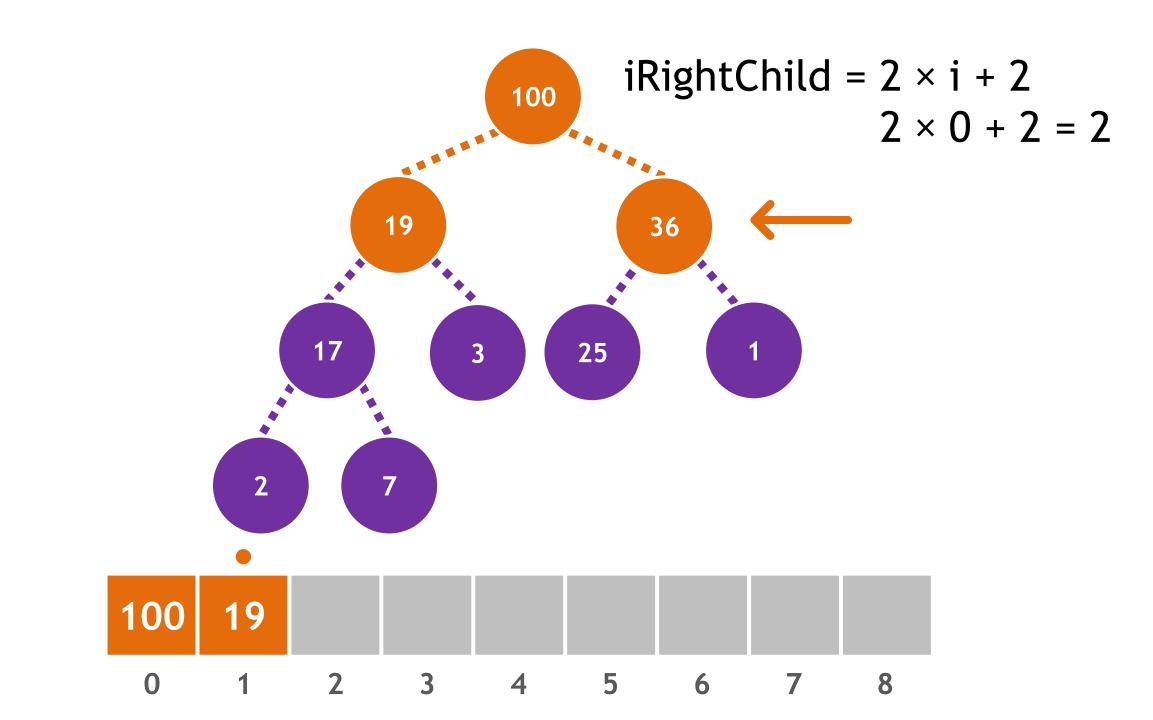


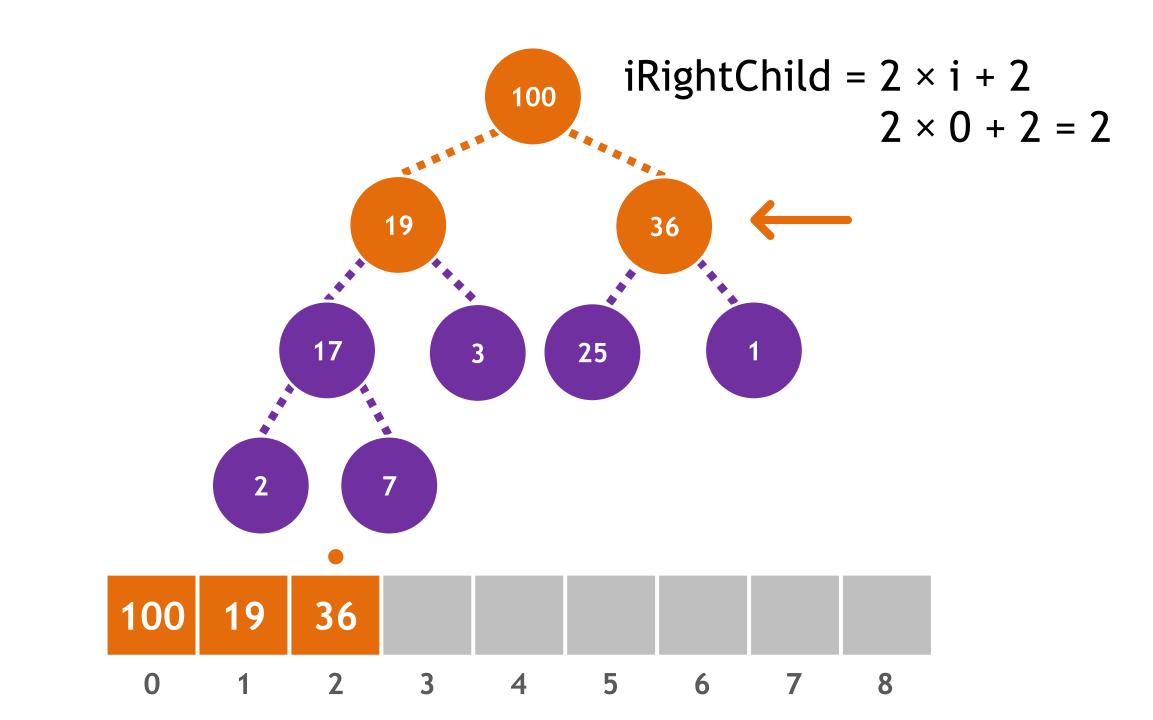


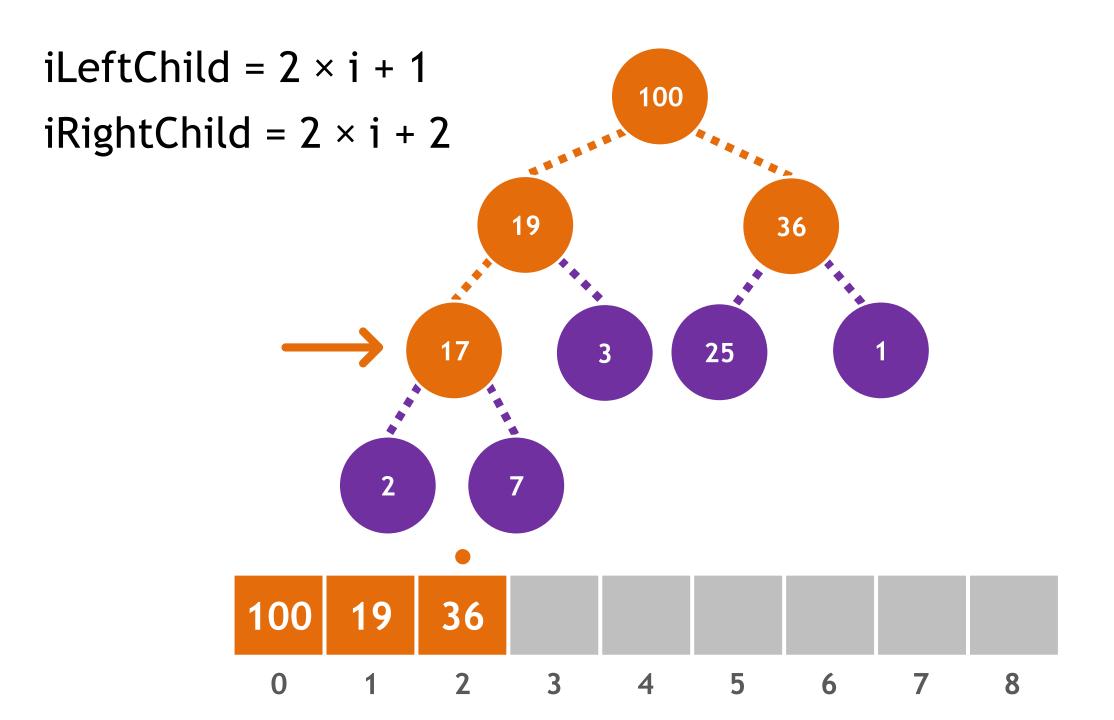


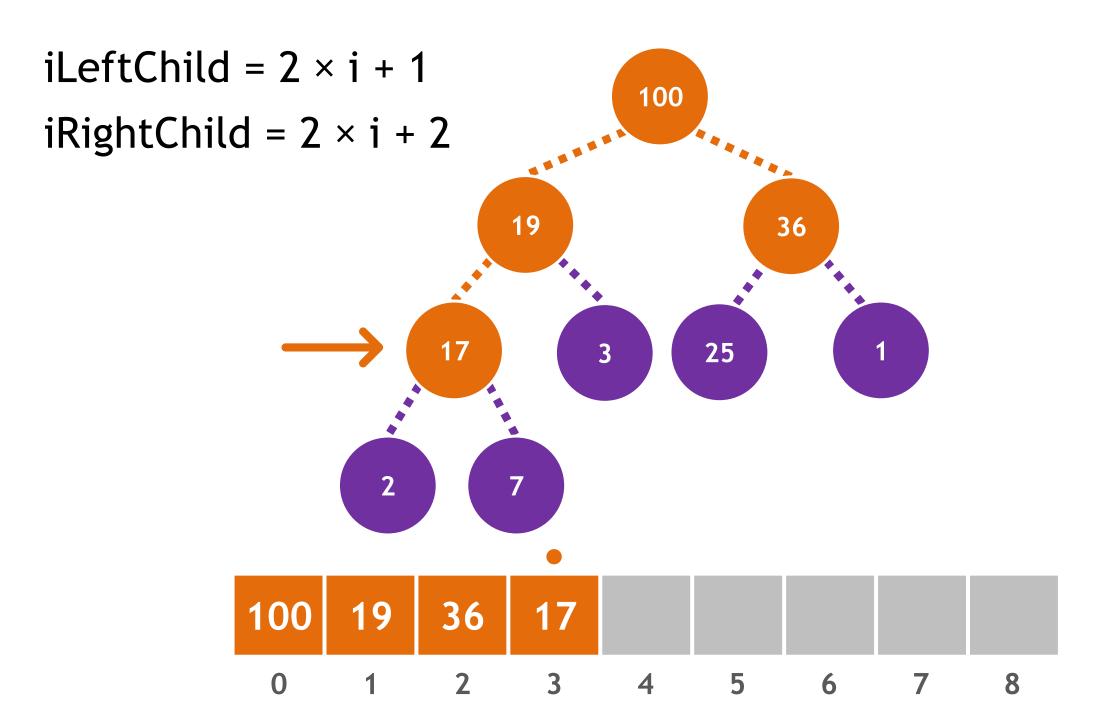


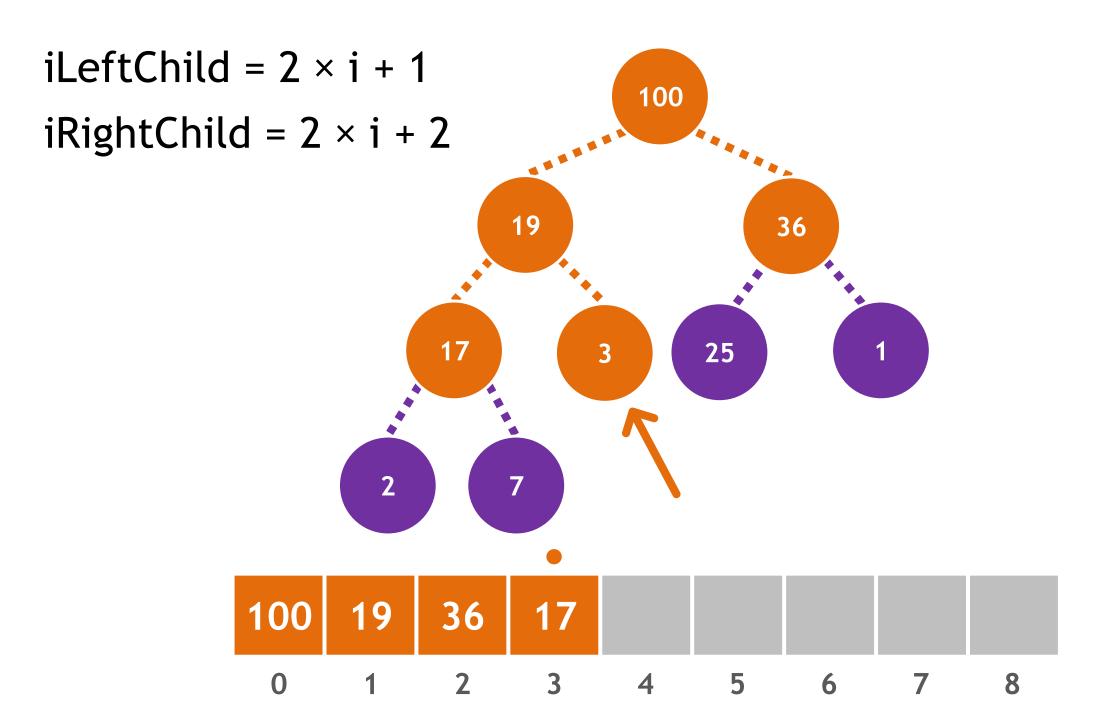


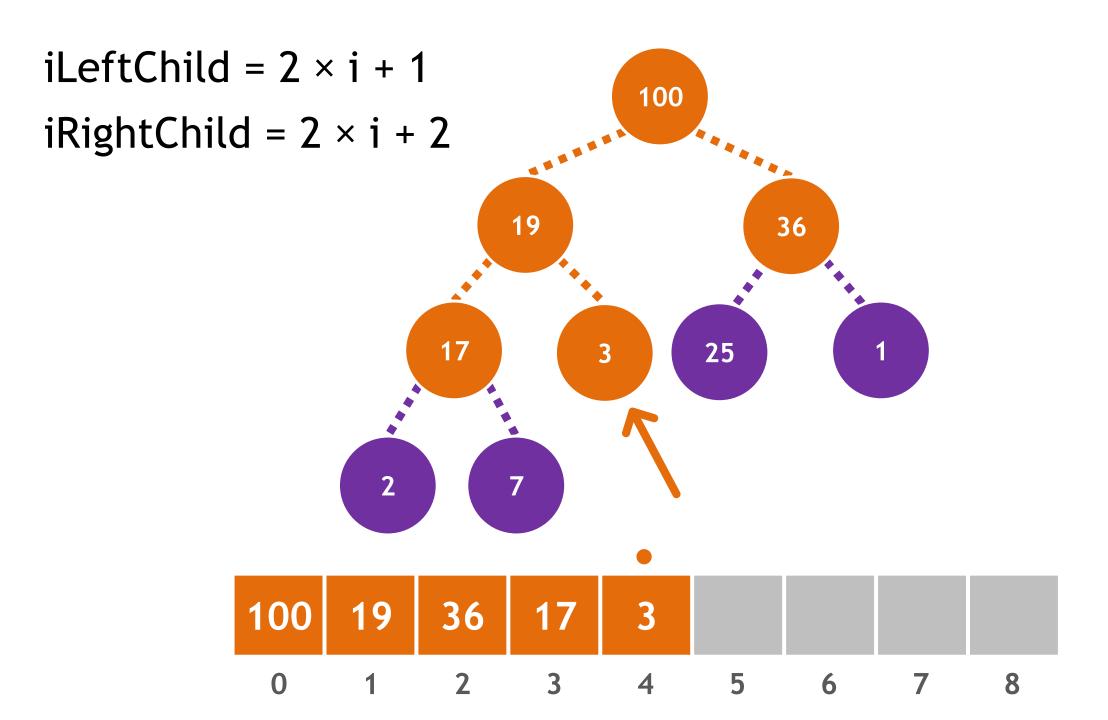


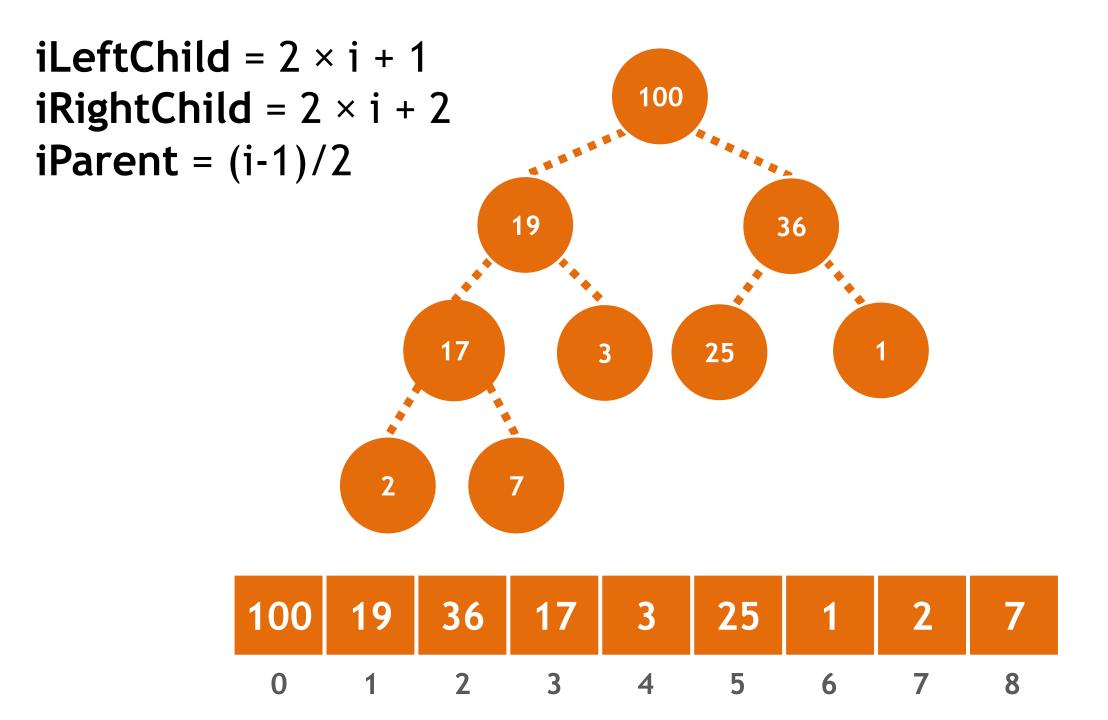


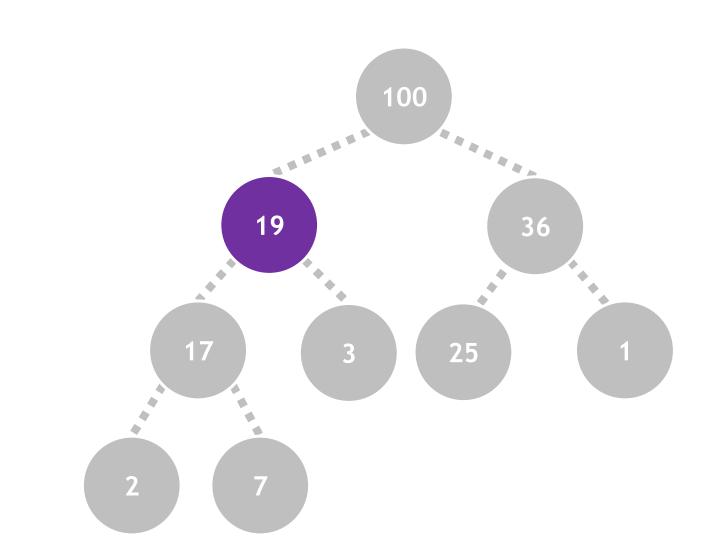




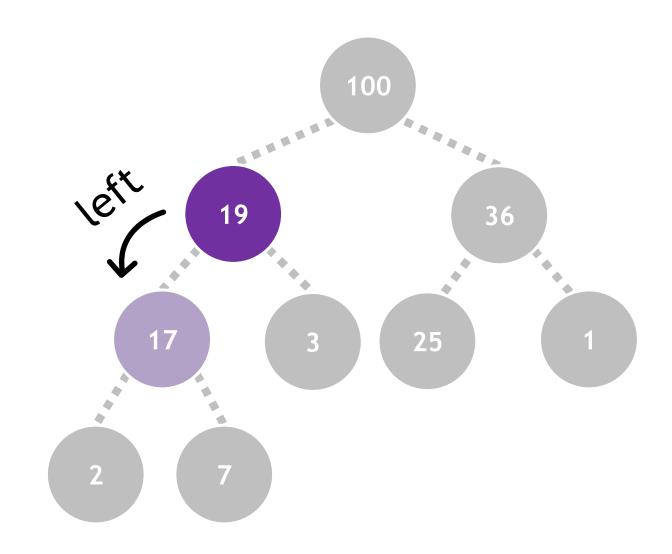




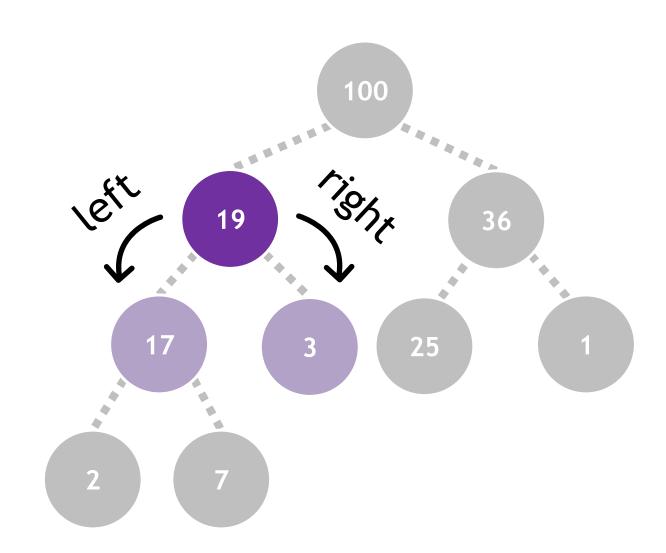




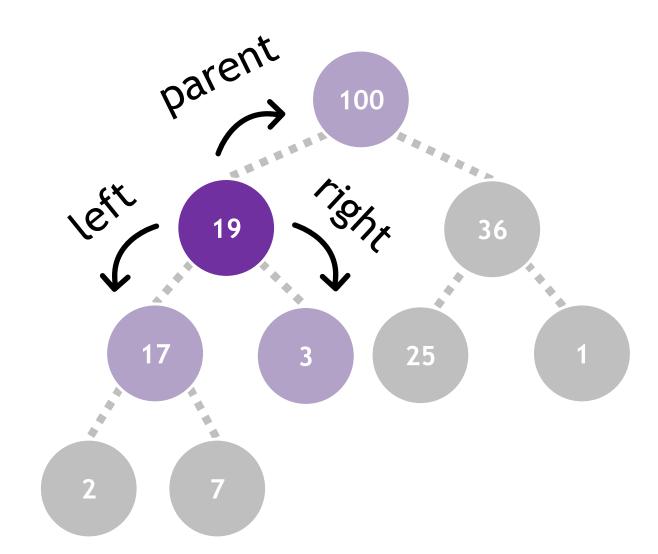
#### $iLeftChild = 2 \times i + 1$



iLeftChild = 2 × i + 1 iRightChild = 2 × i + 2



iLeftChild = 2 × i + 1
iRightChild = 2 × i + 2
iParent = (i-1)/2



# Heap sort vizualizácia



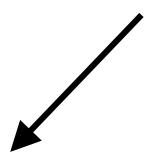
# **Úloha:** zotriedit' pole algoritmom Heap sort (vzostupne)

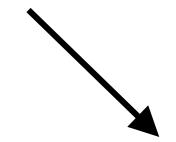


### 1. Fáza Vytvorenie Max-heapu



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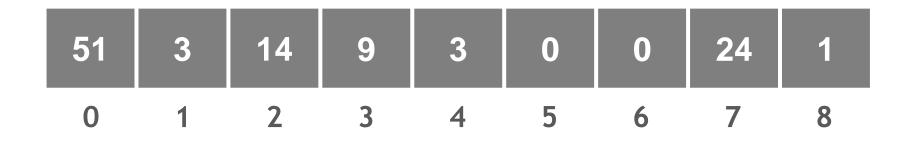


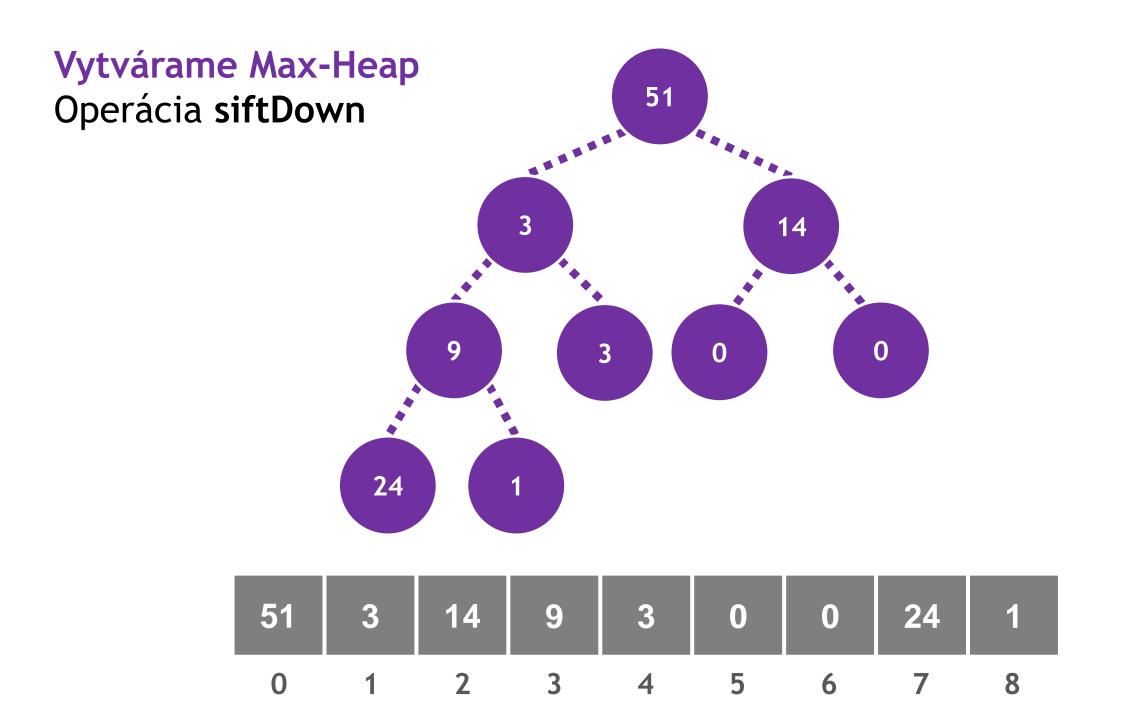
Pomocou operácie siftUp

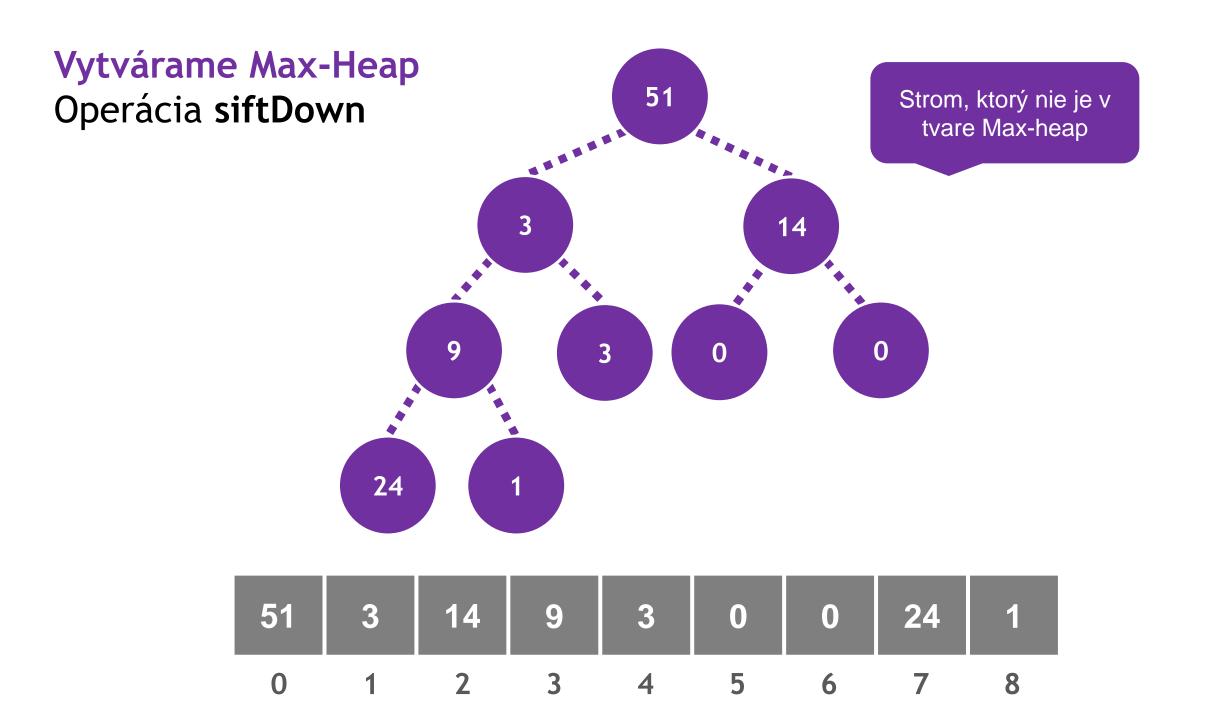
Pomocou operácie siftDown

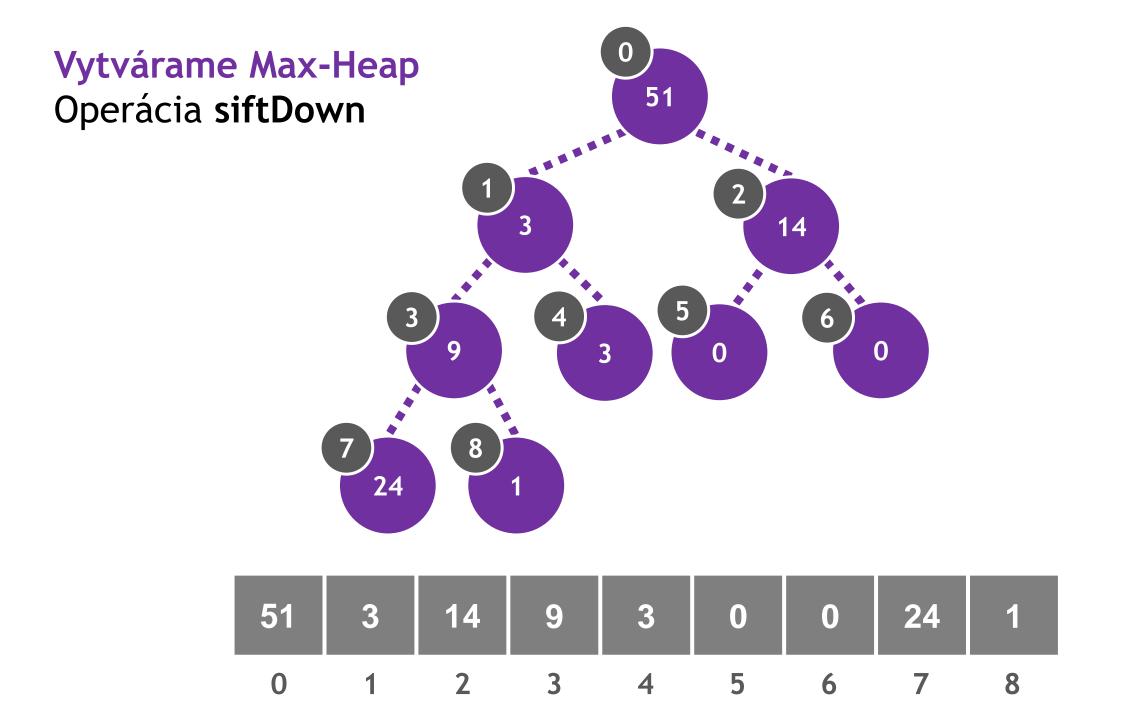


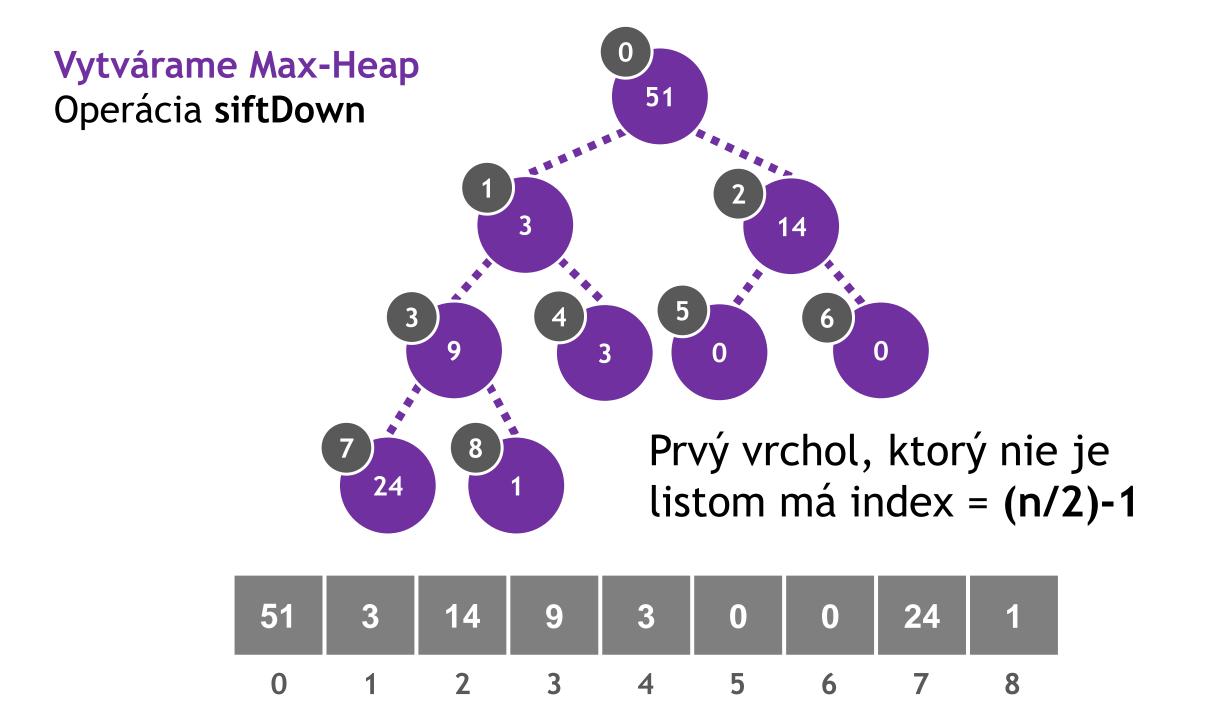
## Vytvárame Max-Heap Pomocou operácie siftDown

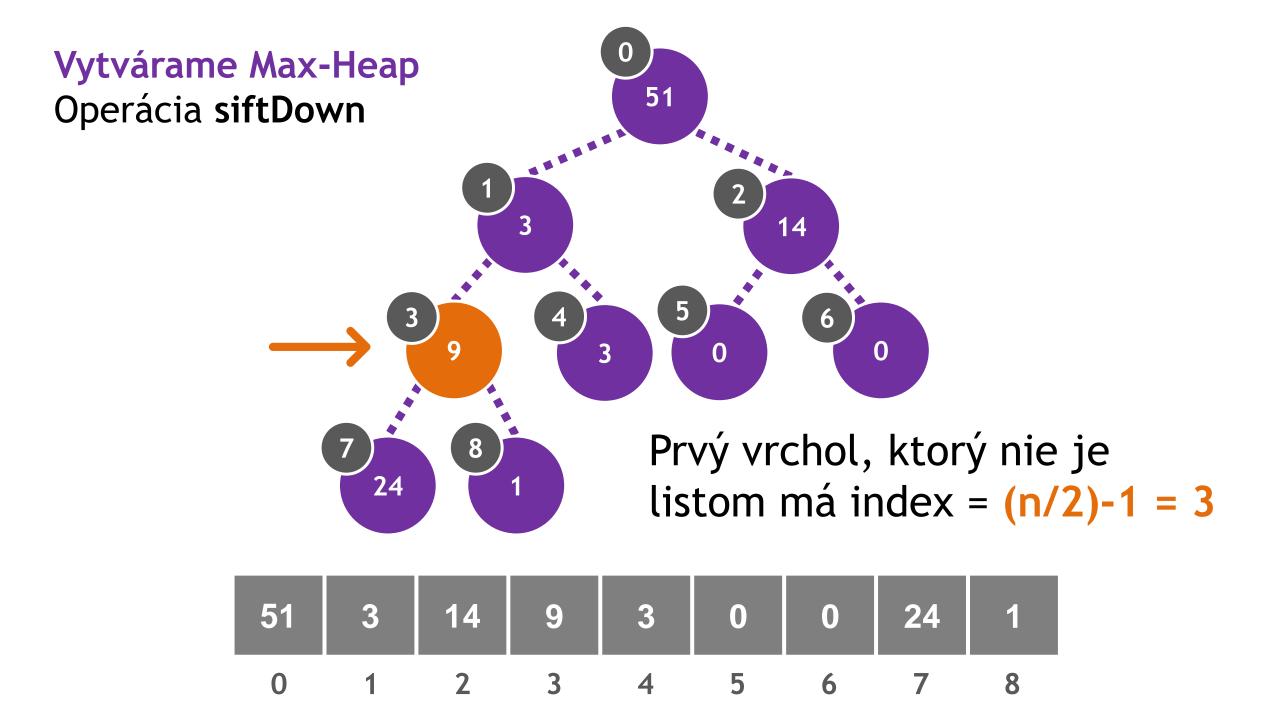


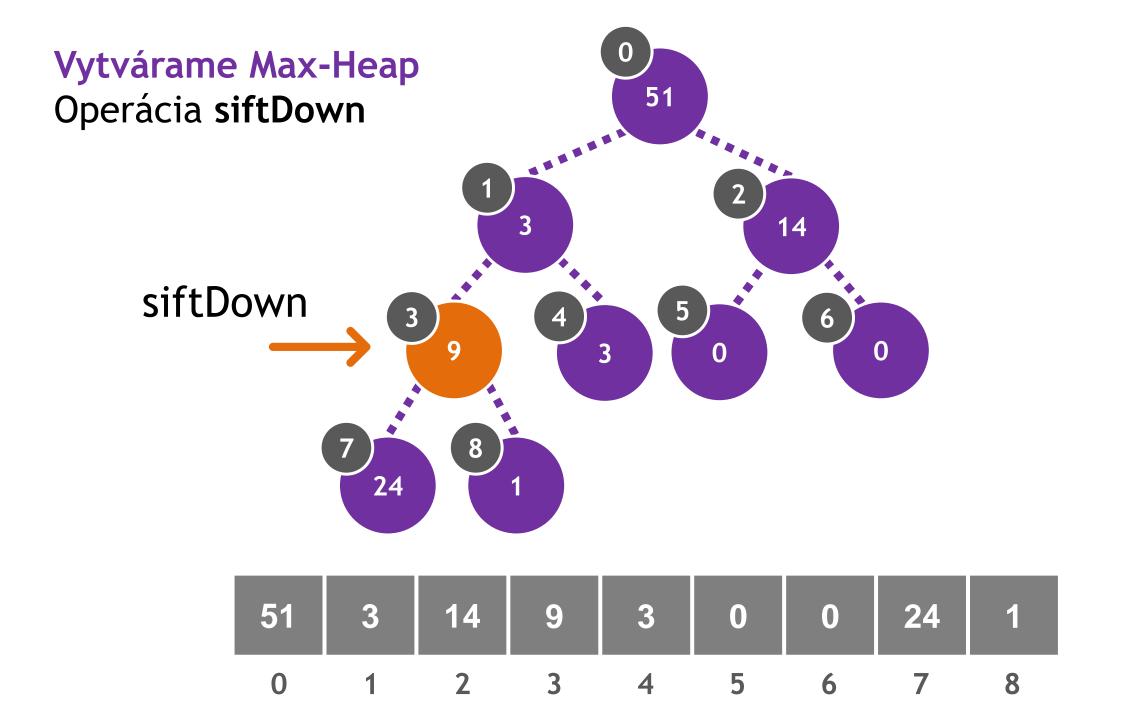


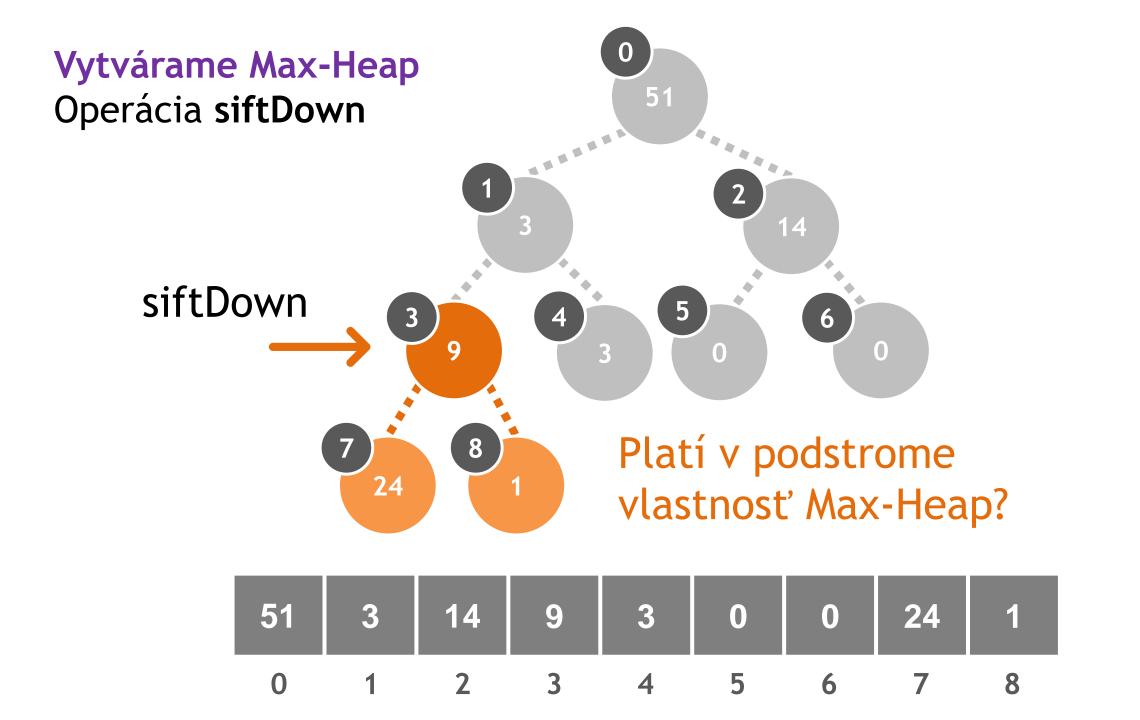


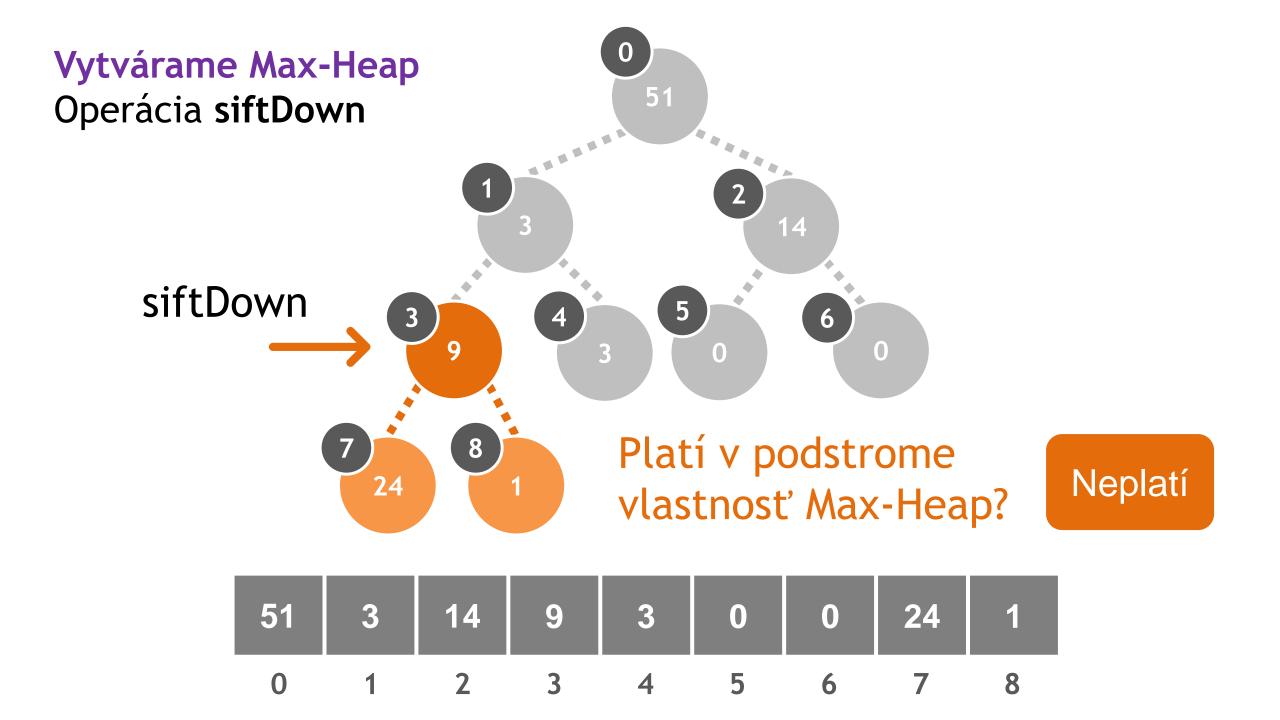


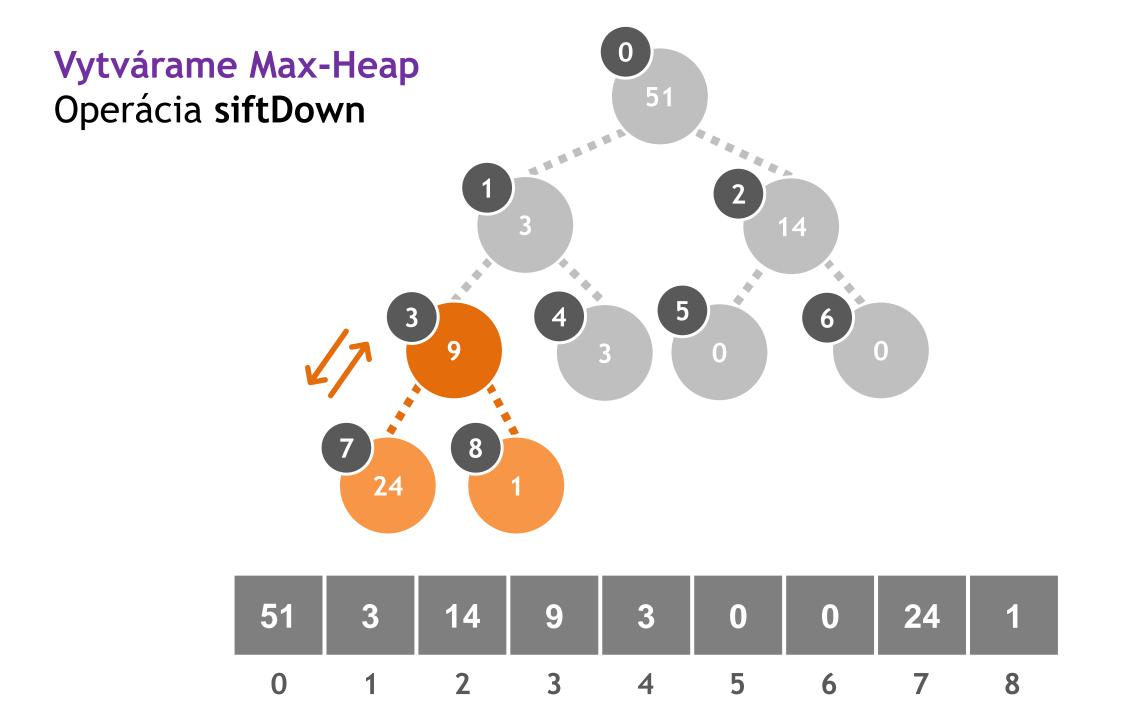


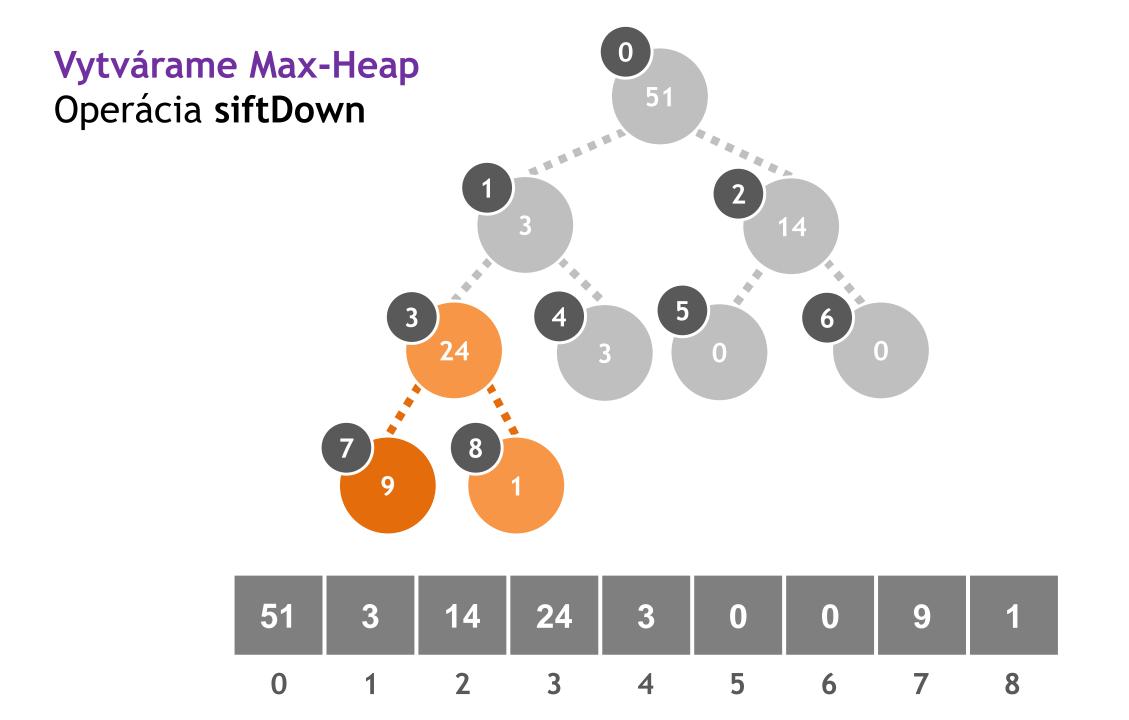


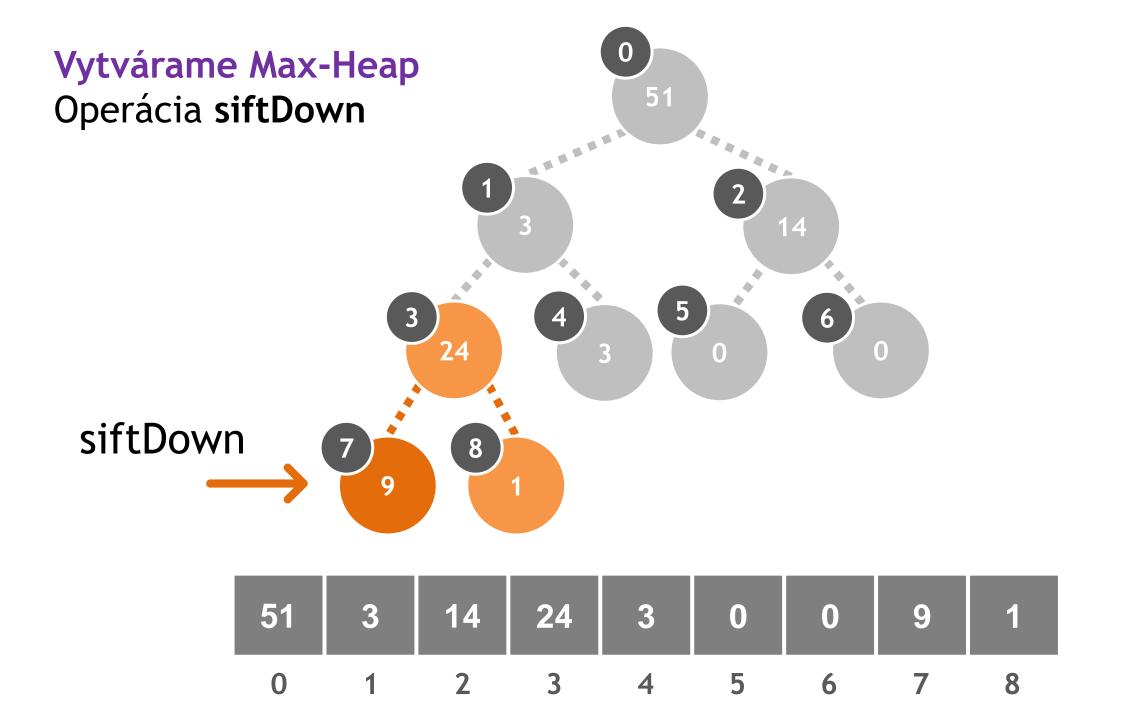


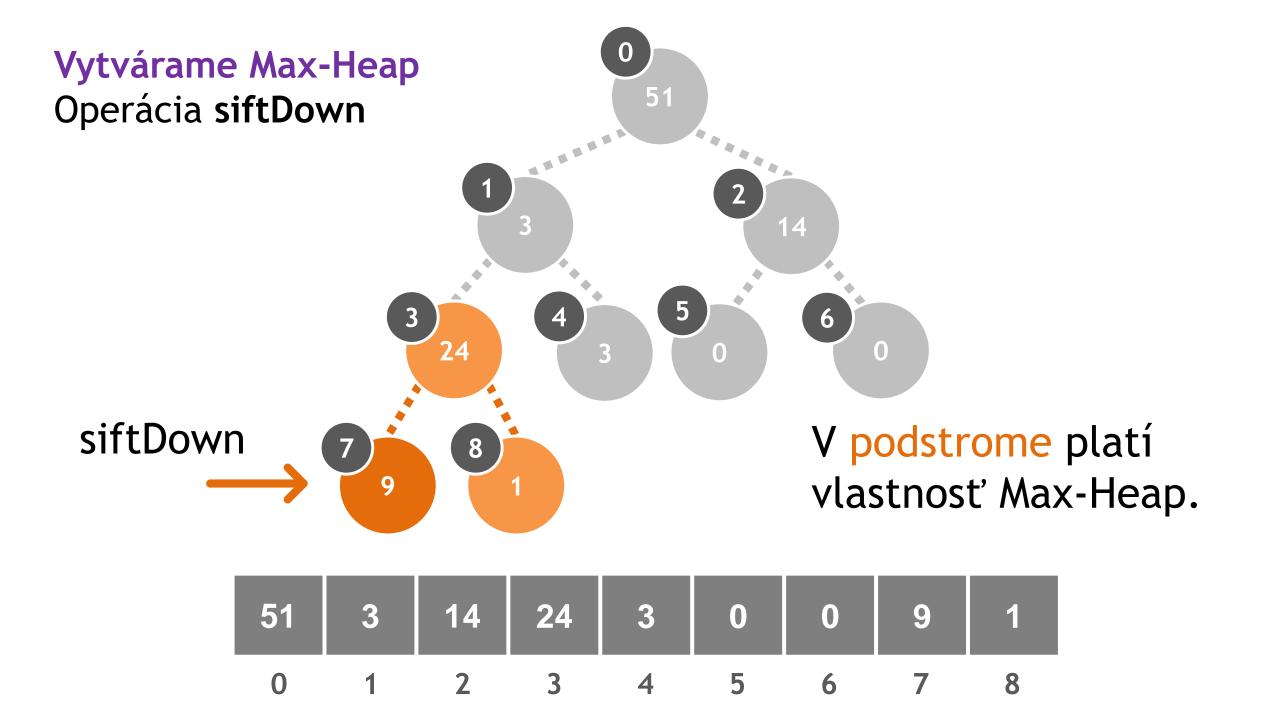


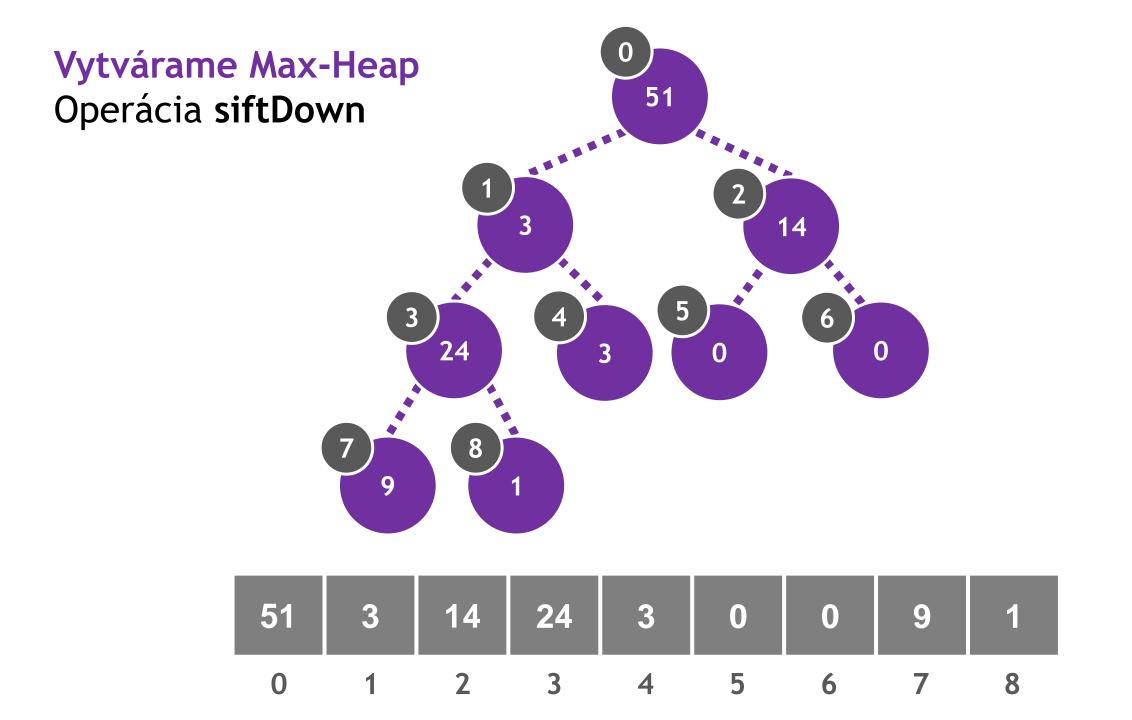


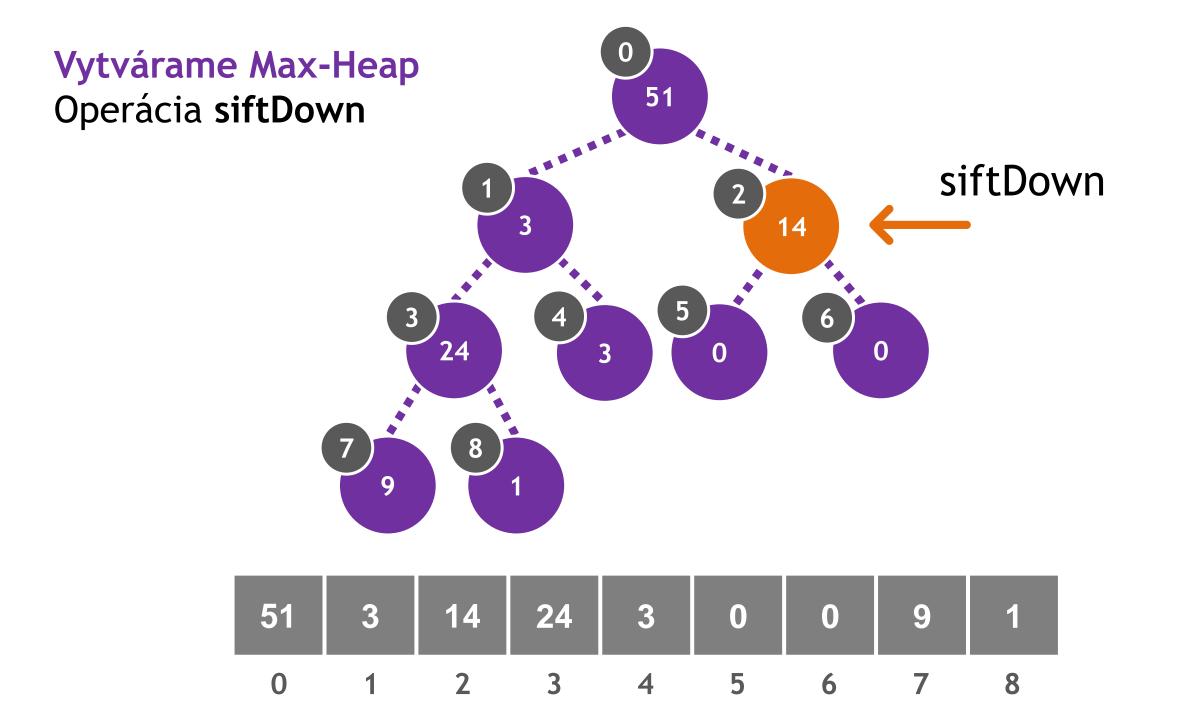


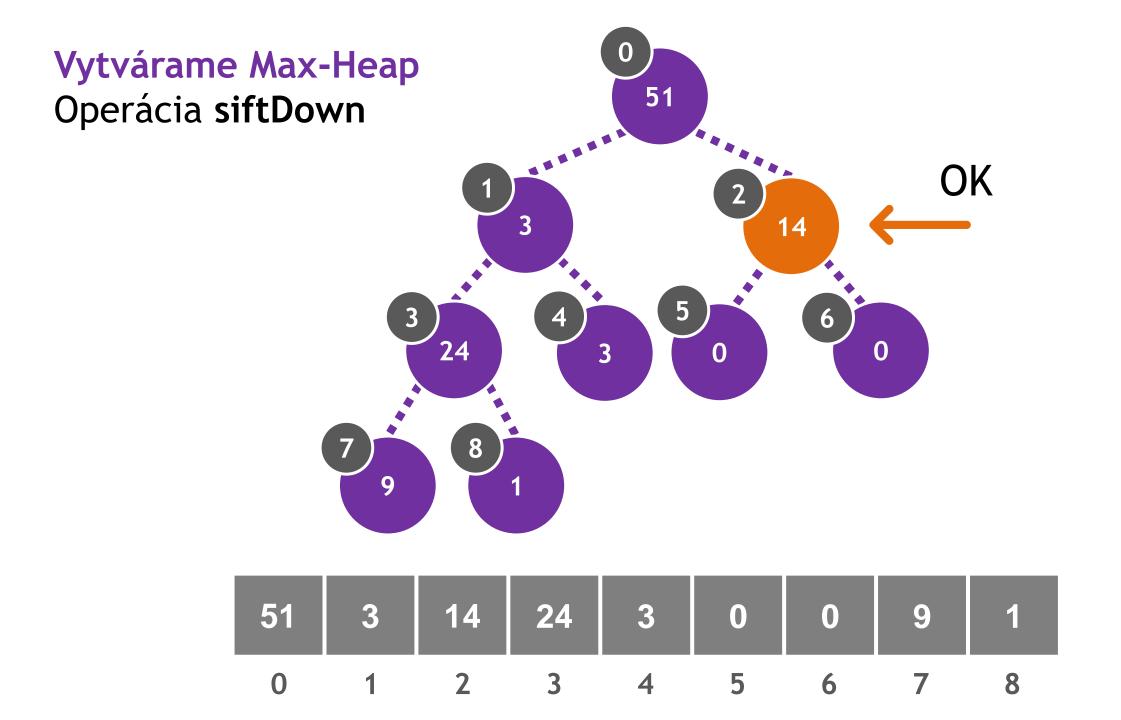


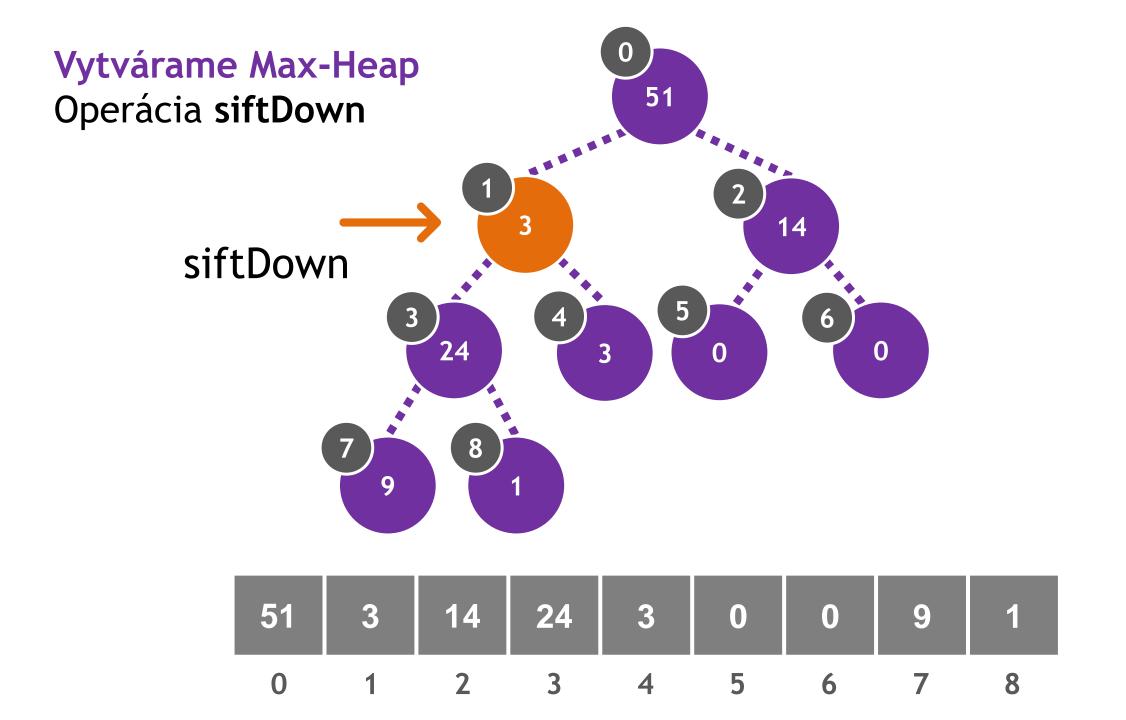


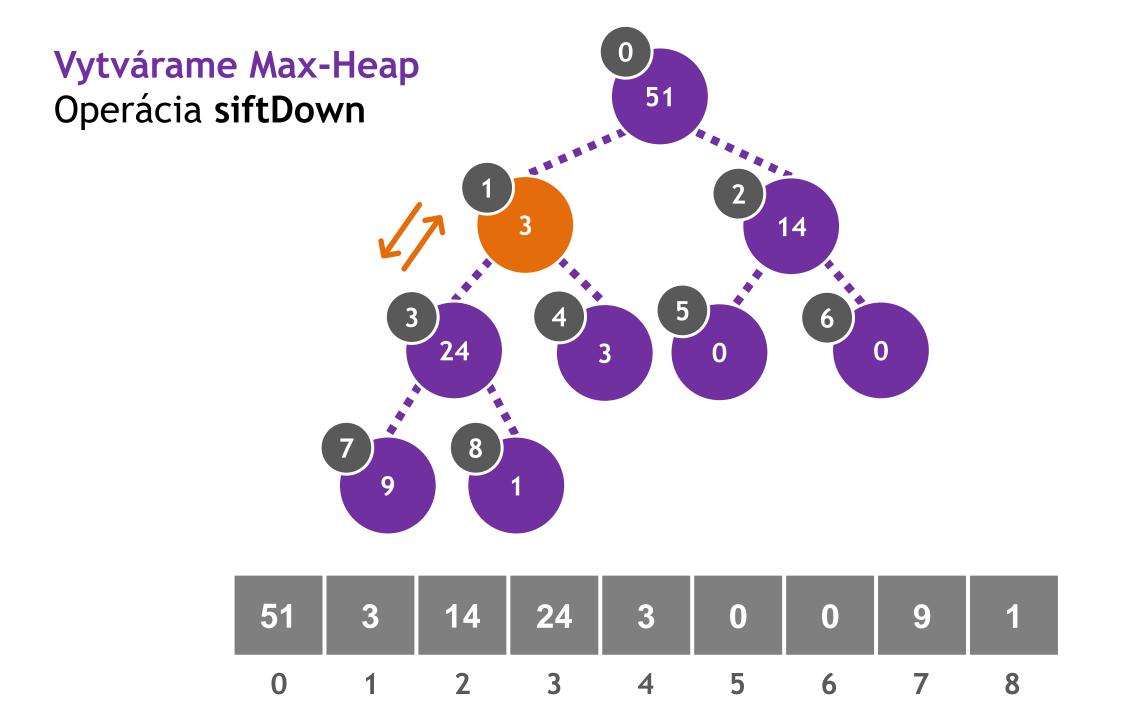


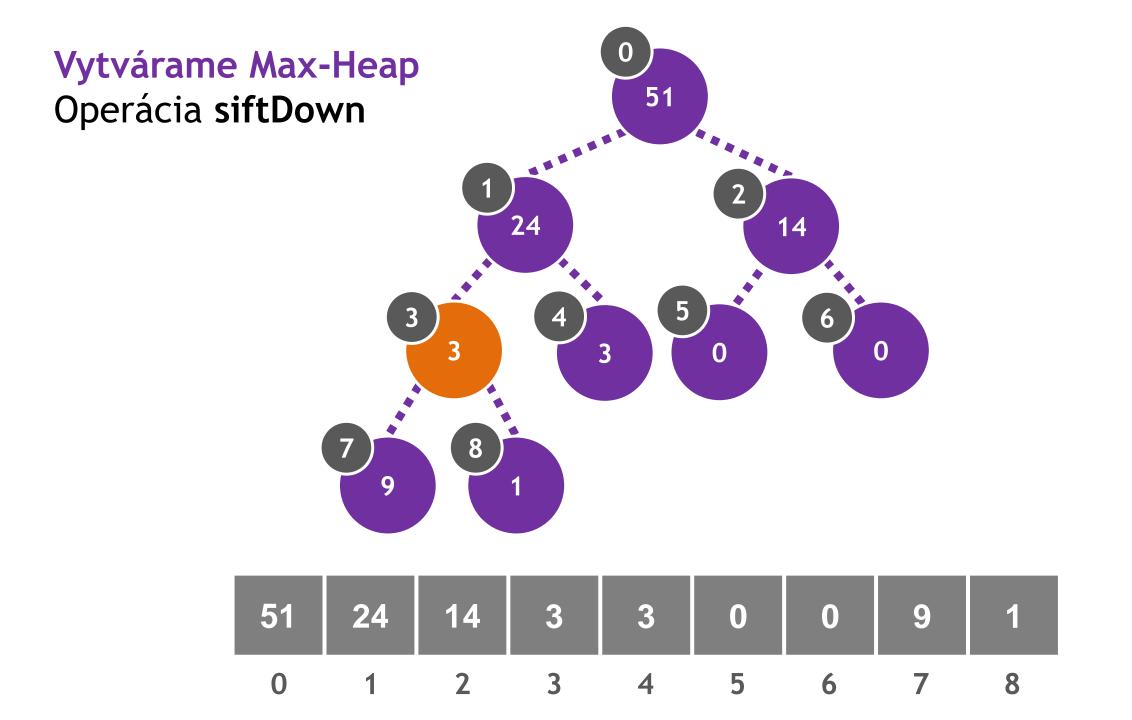


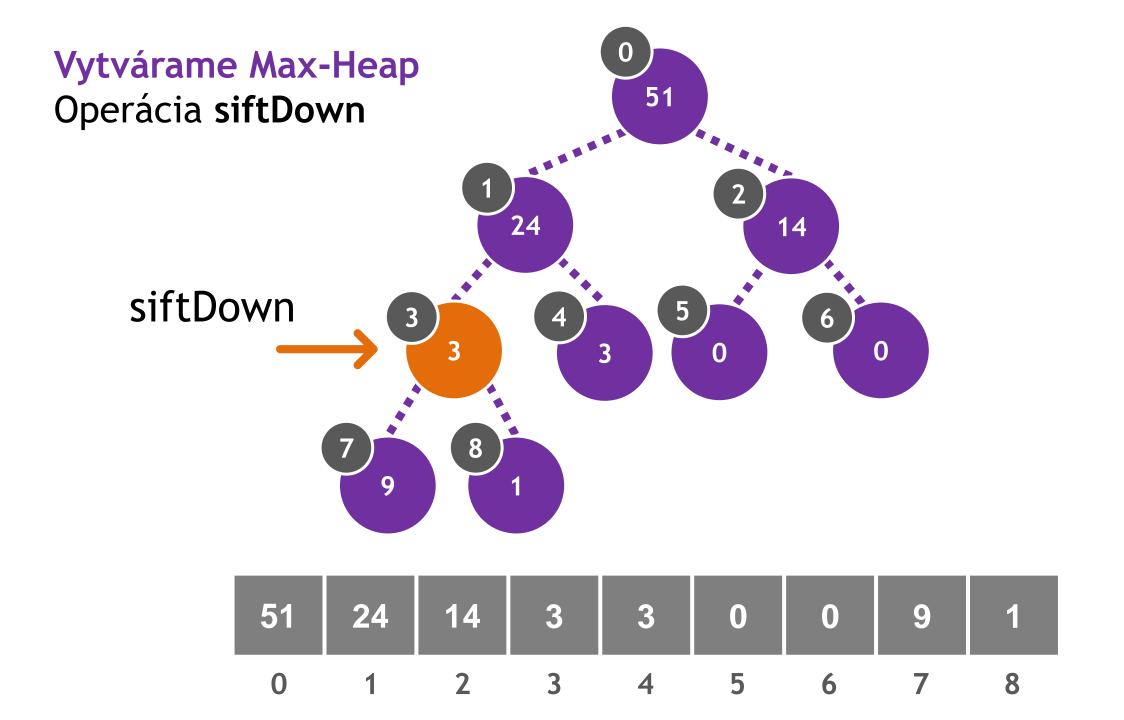


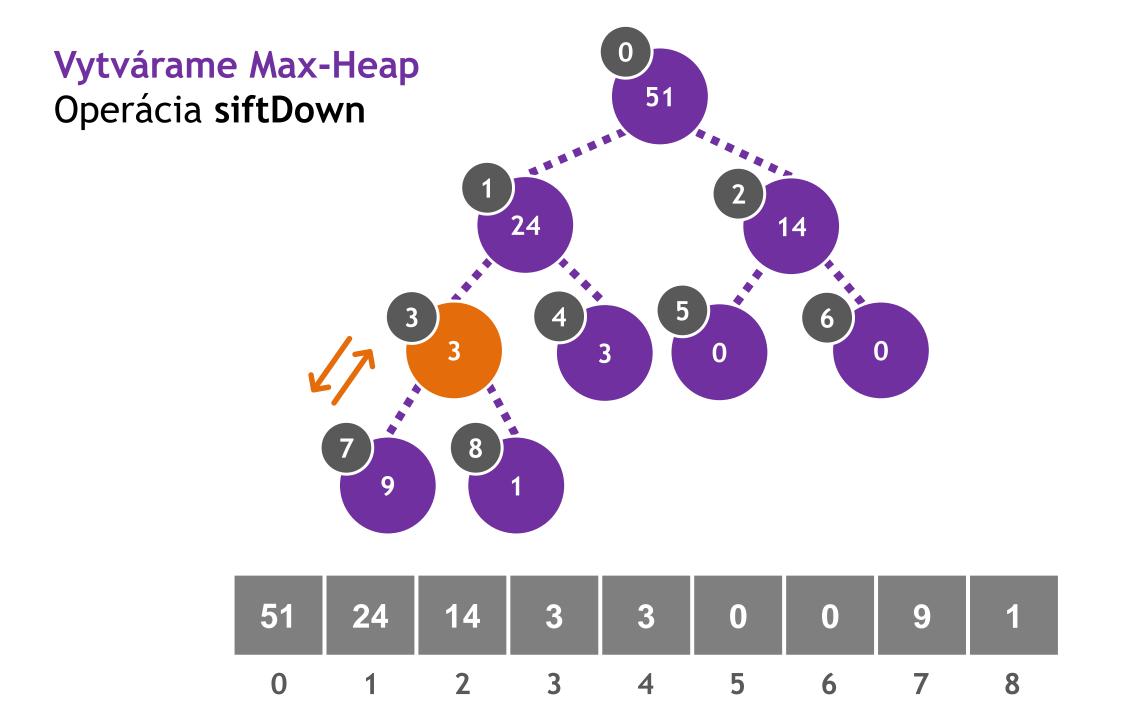


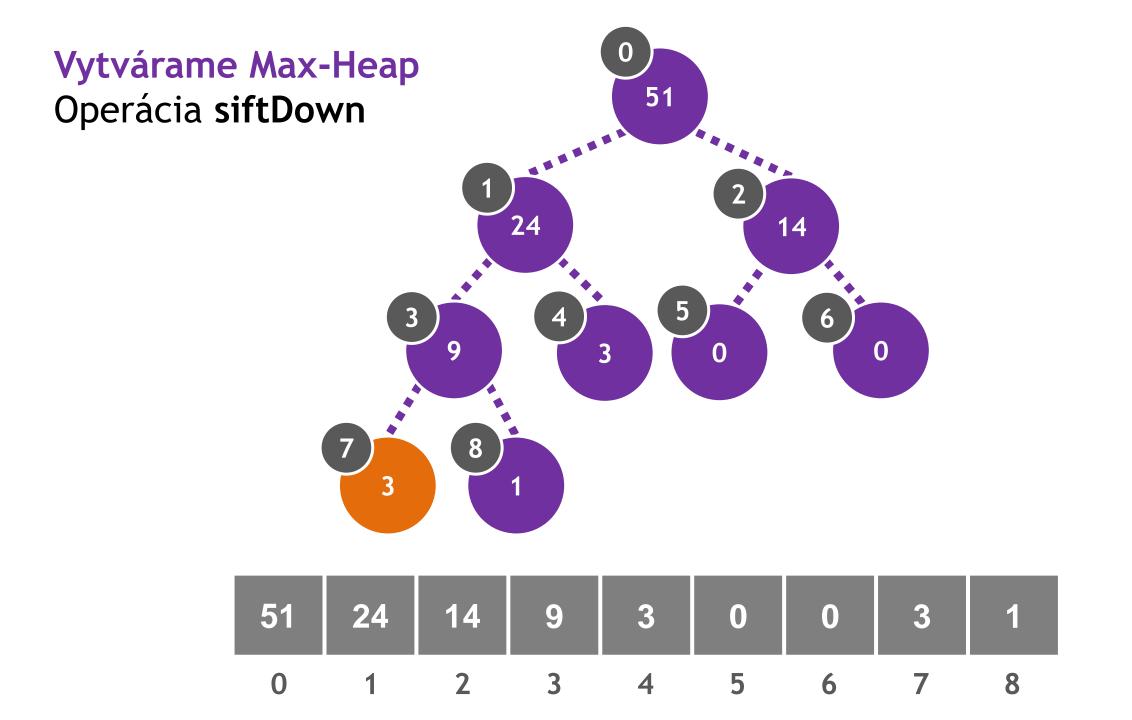


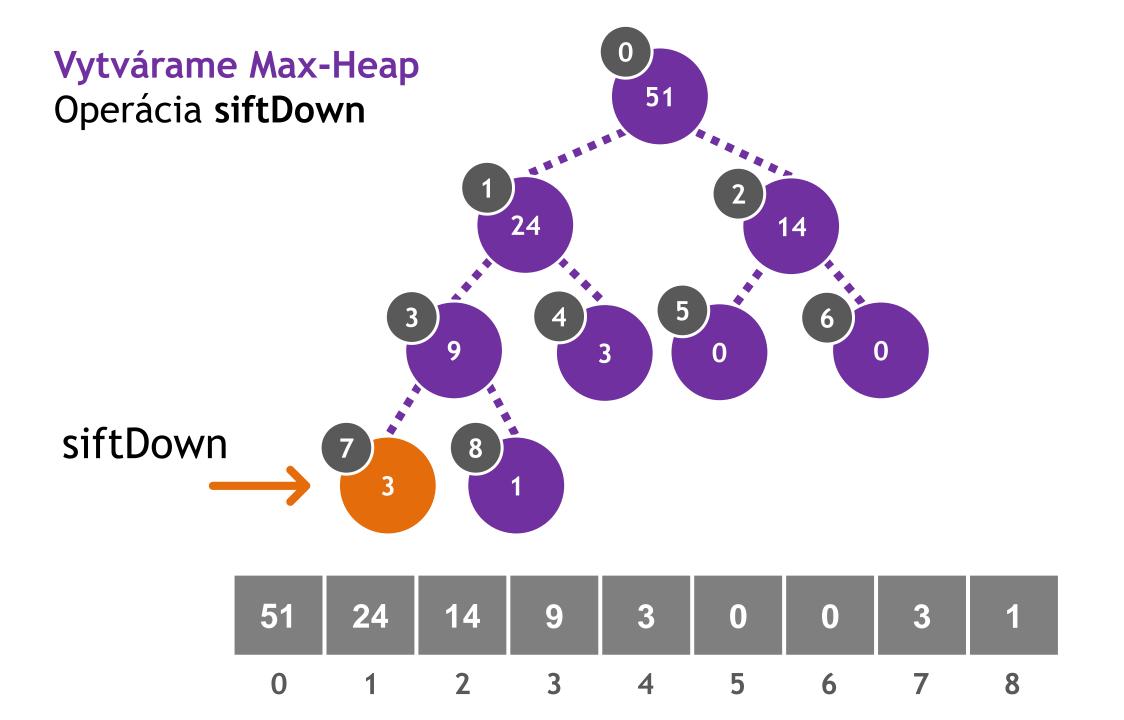


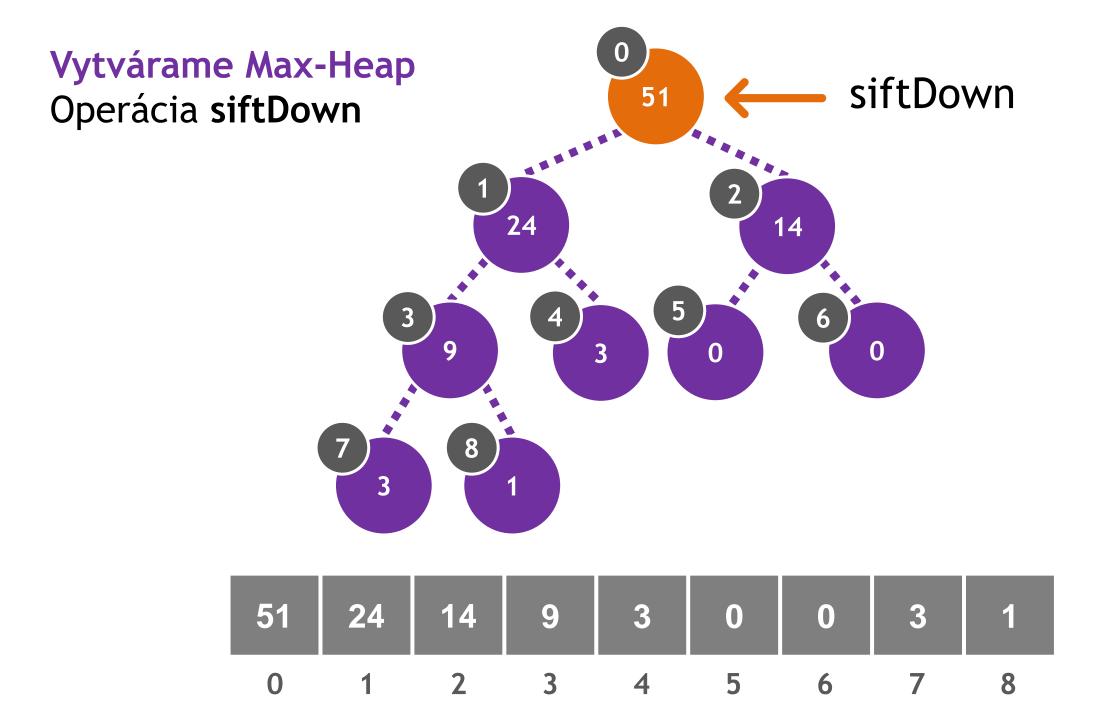


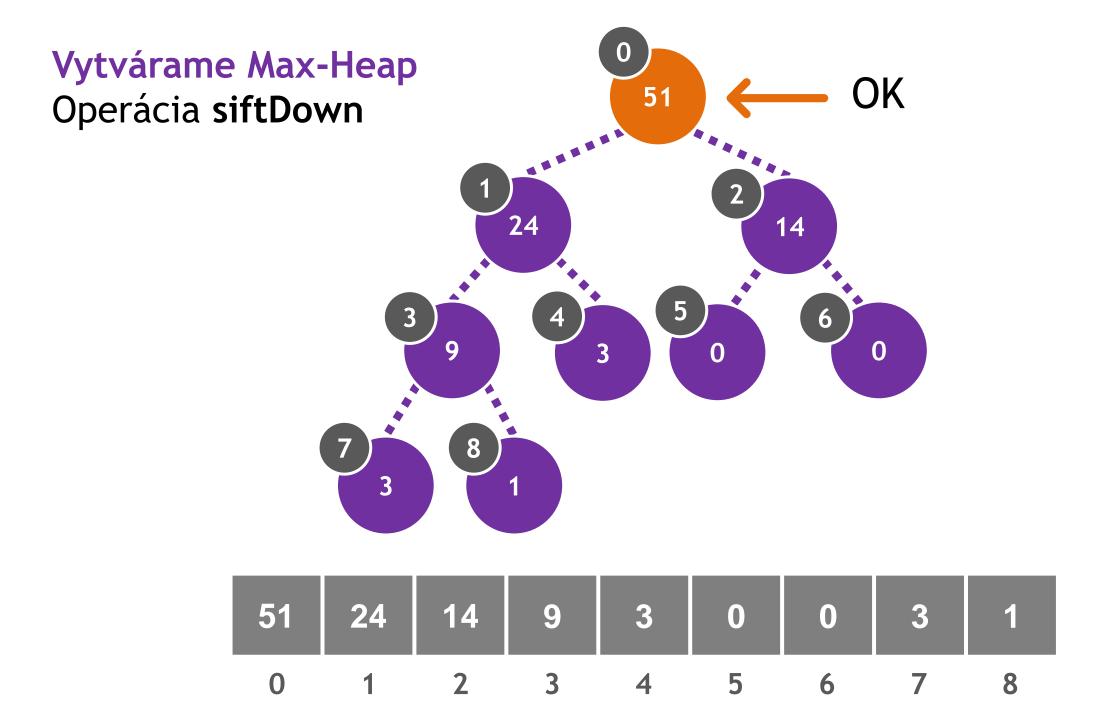


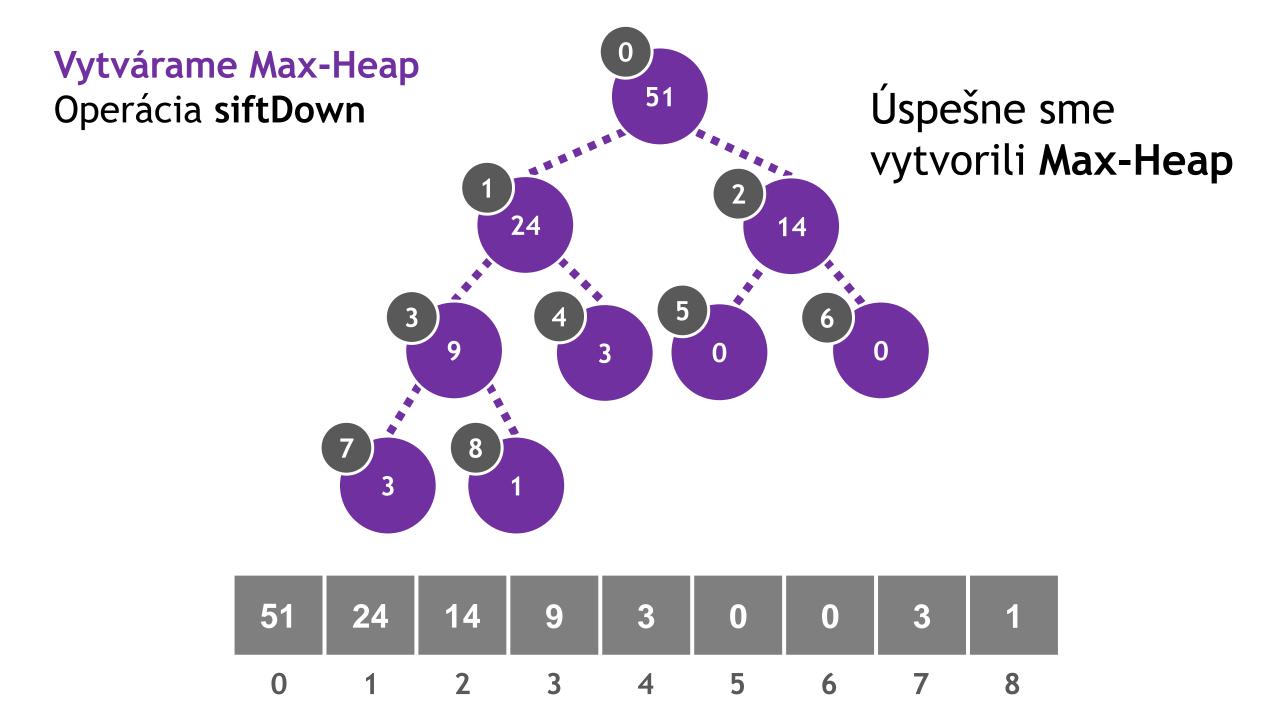












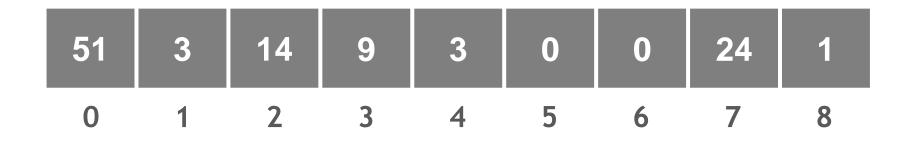
# Vytvárame Max-Heap Pomocou operácie siftUp





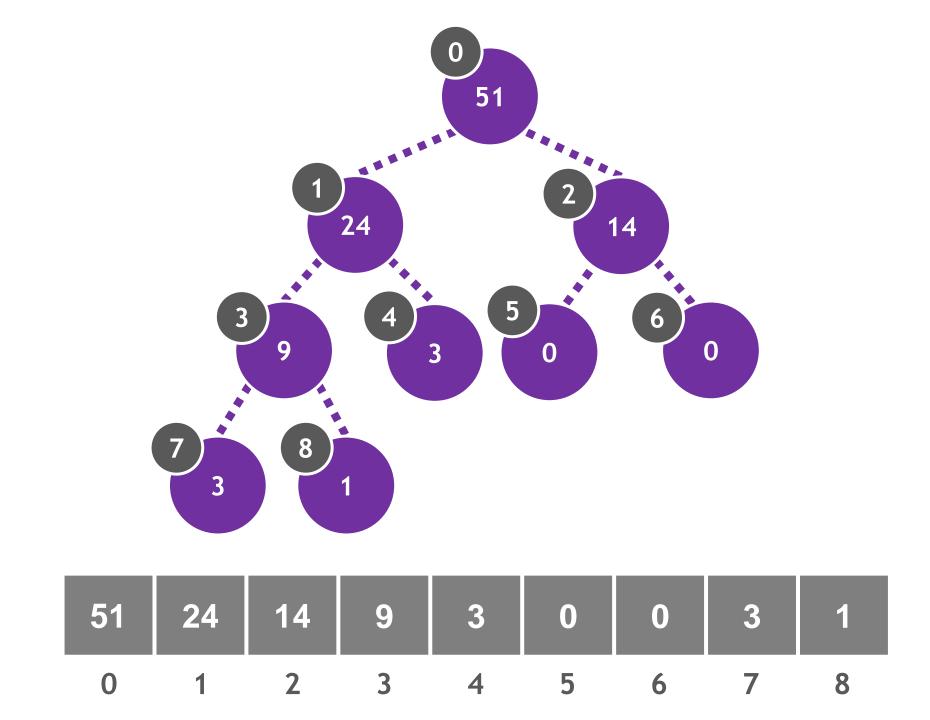
# Vytvárame Max-Heap Pomocou operácie siftUp

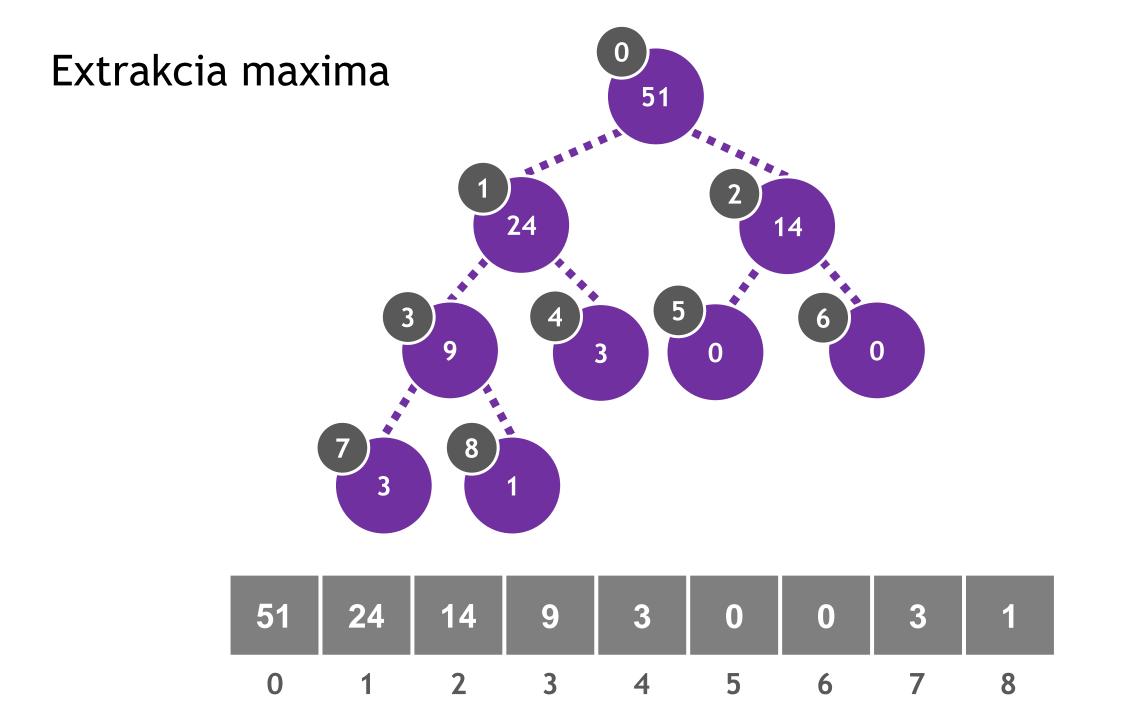
### Samoštúdium

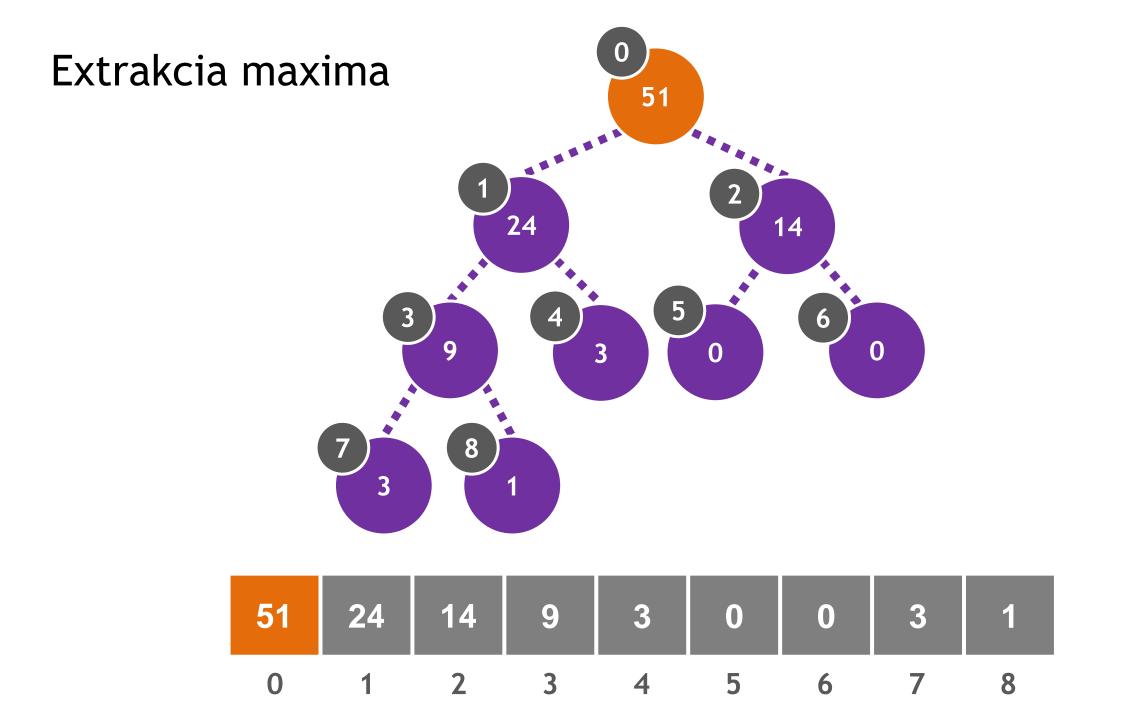


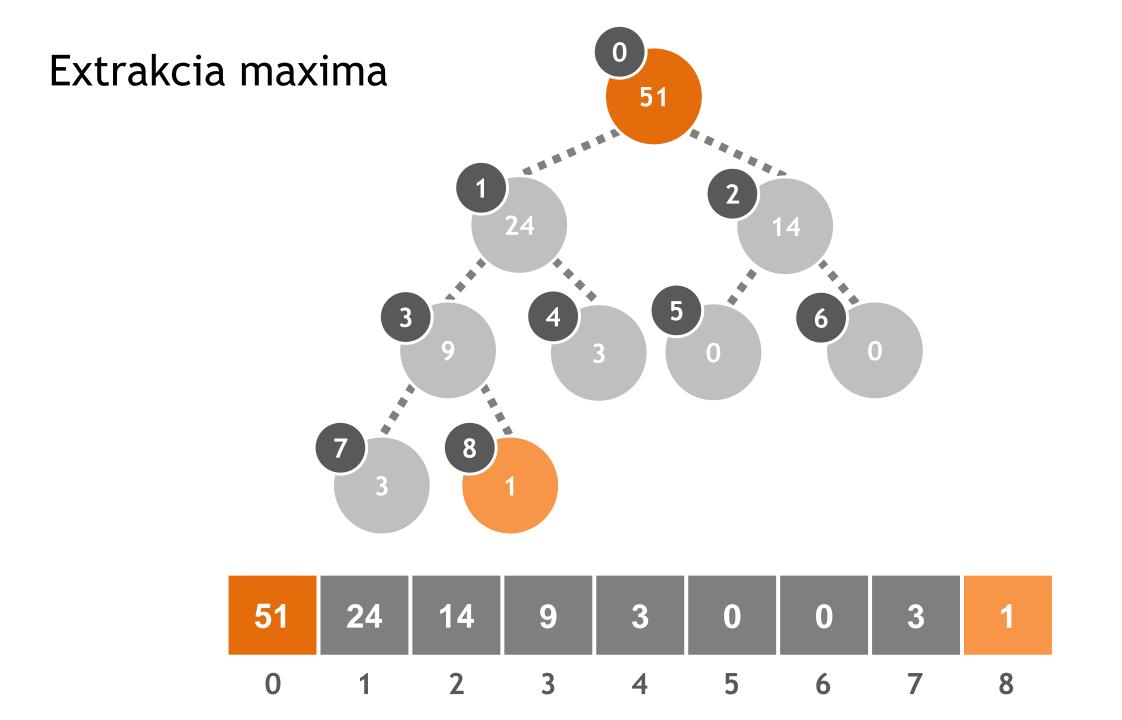
## 2. Fáza Triedenie

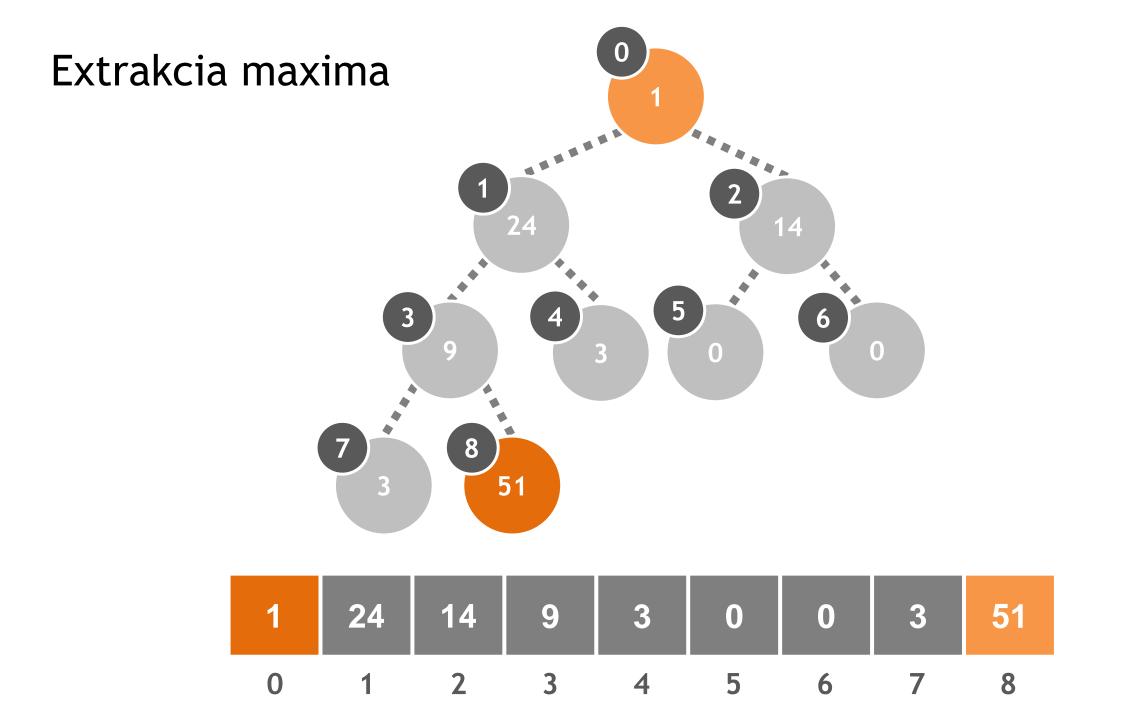


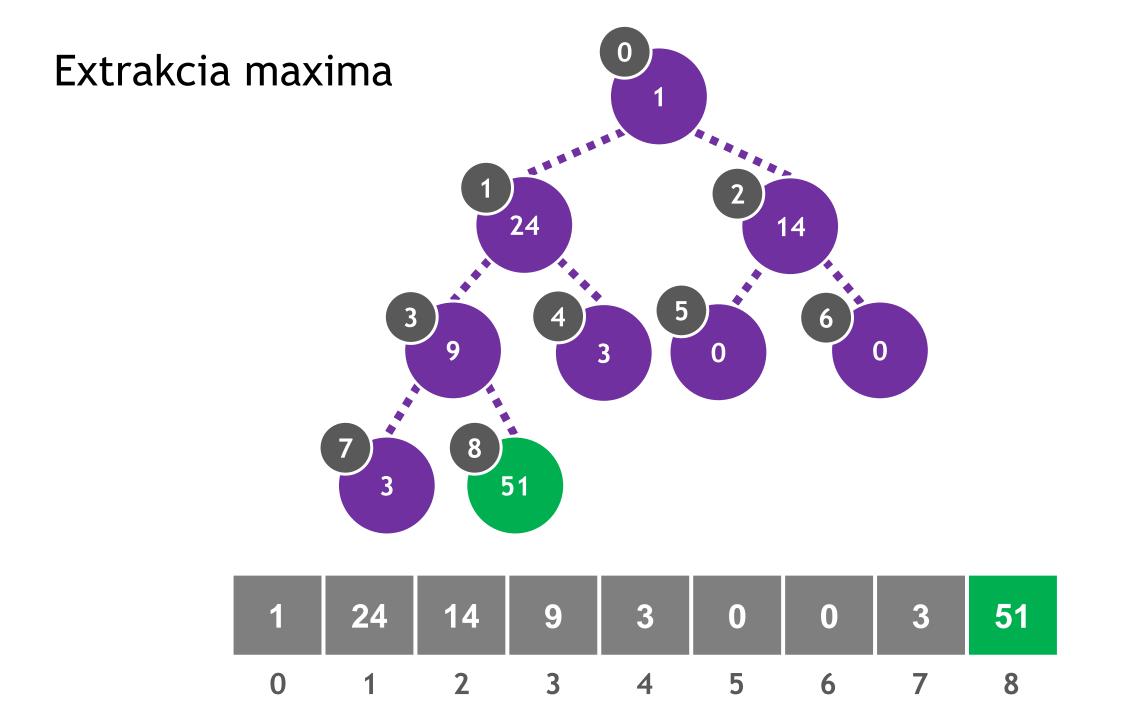


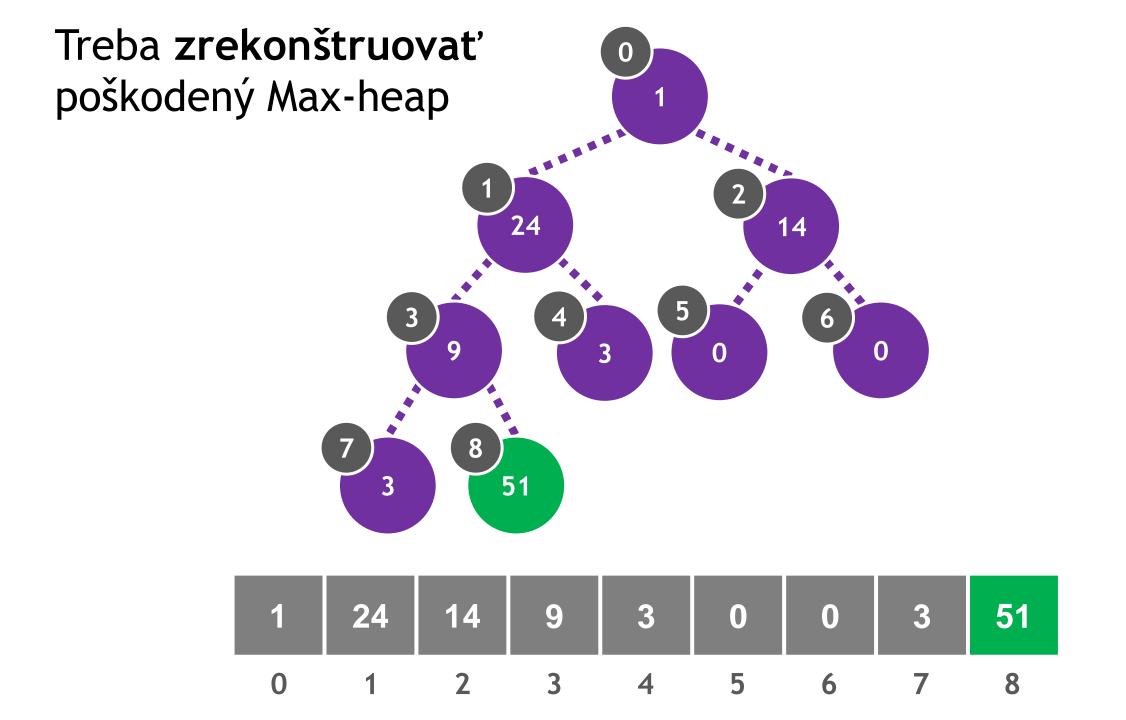


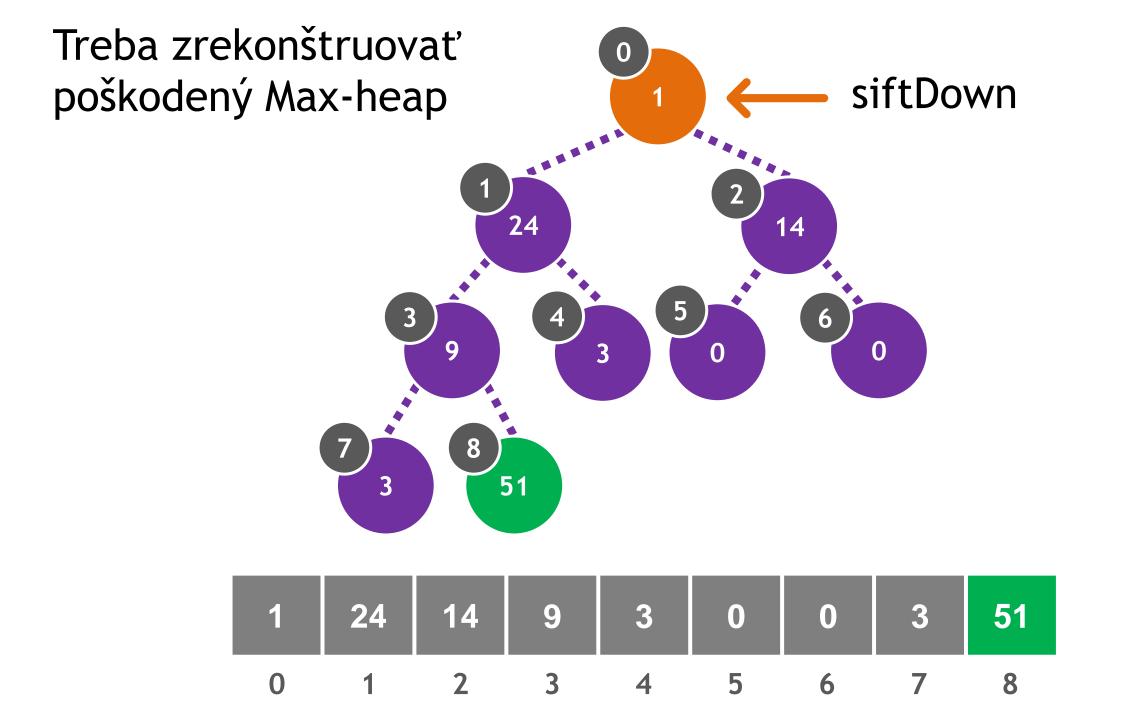


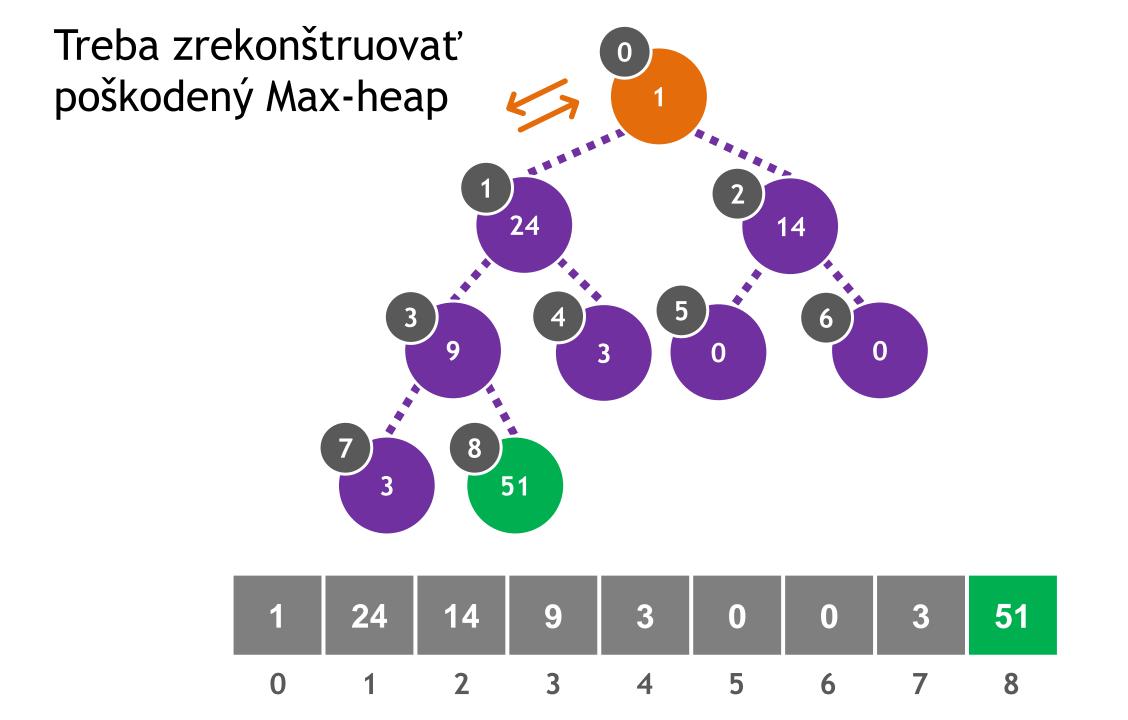


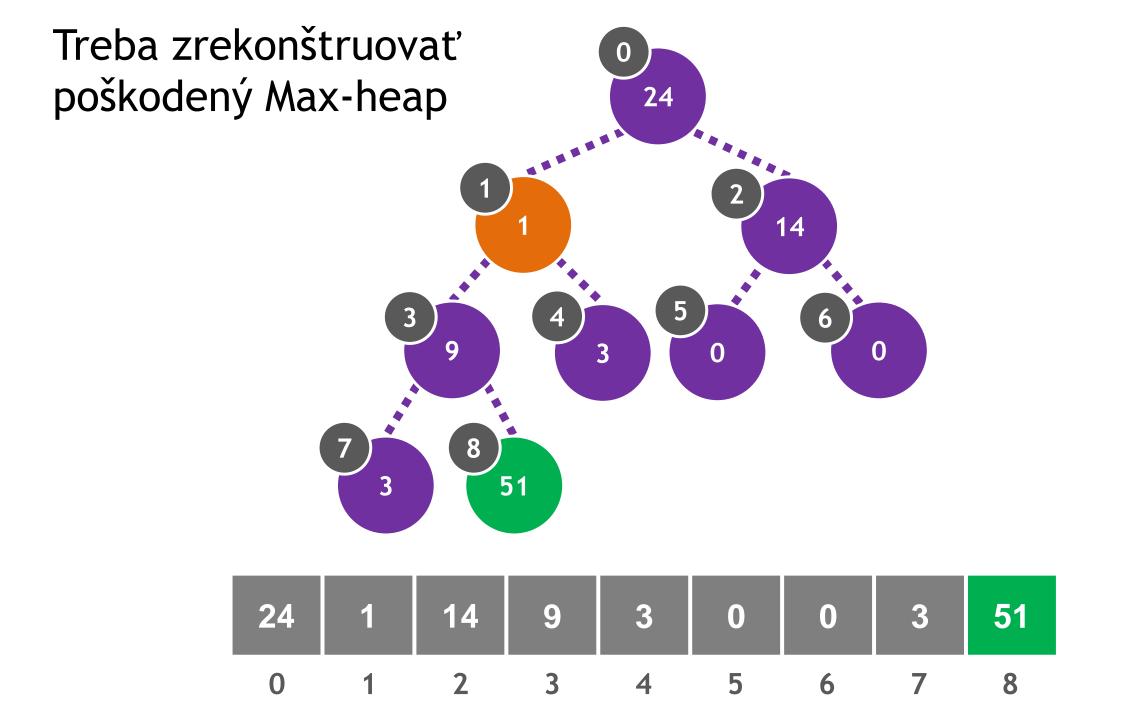


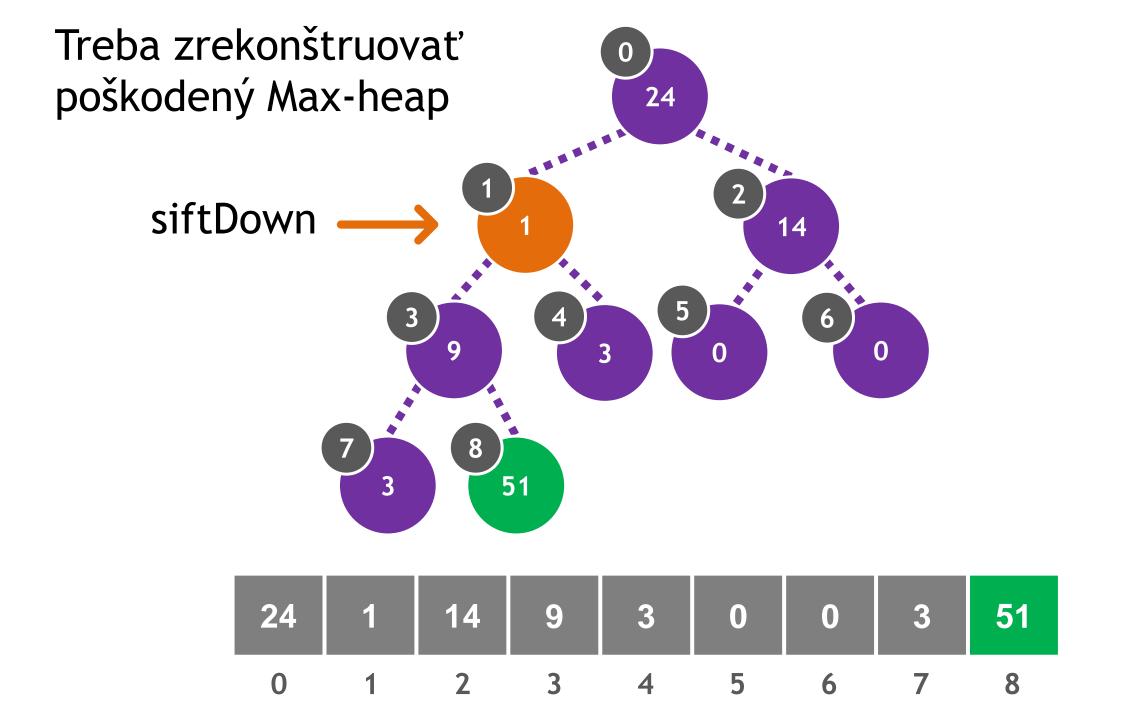


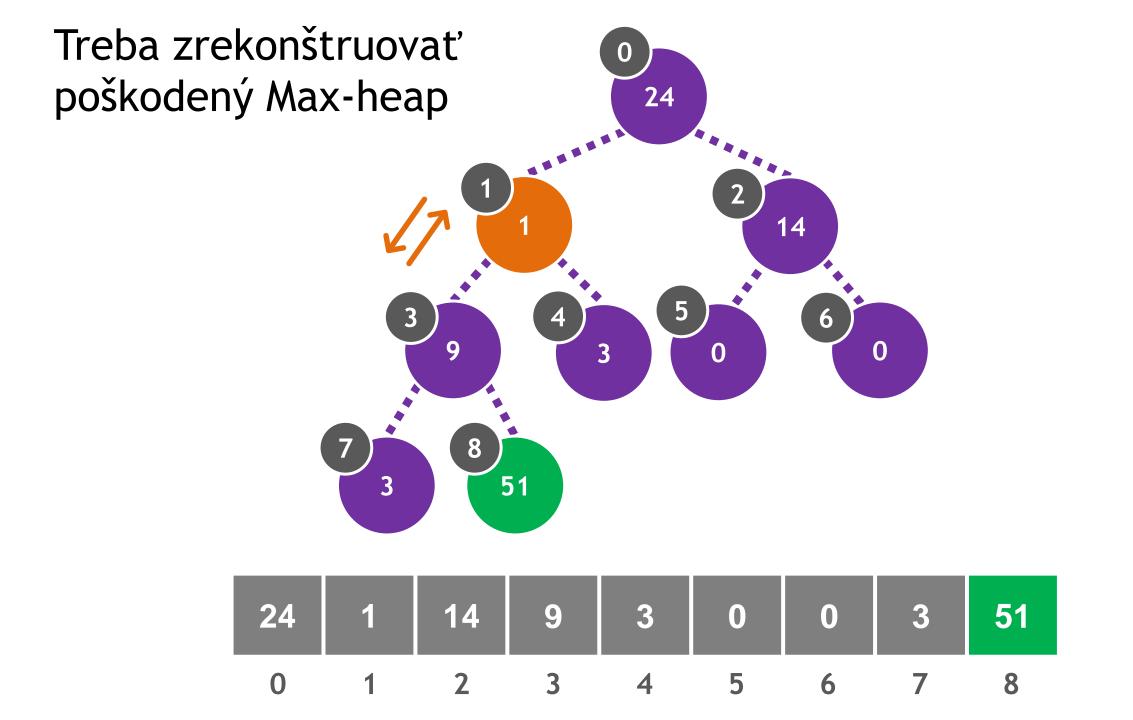


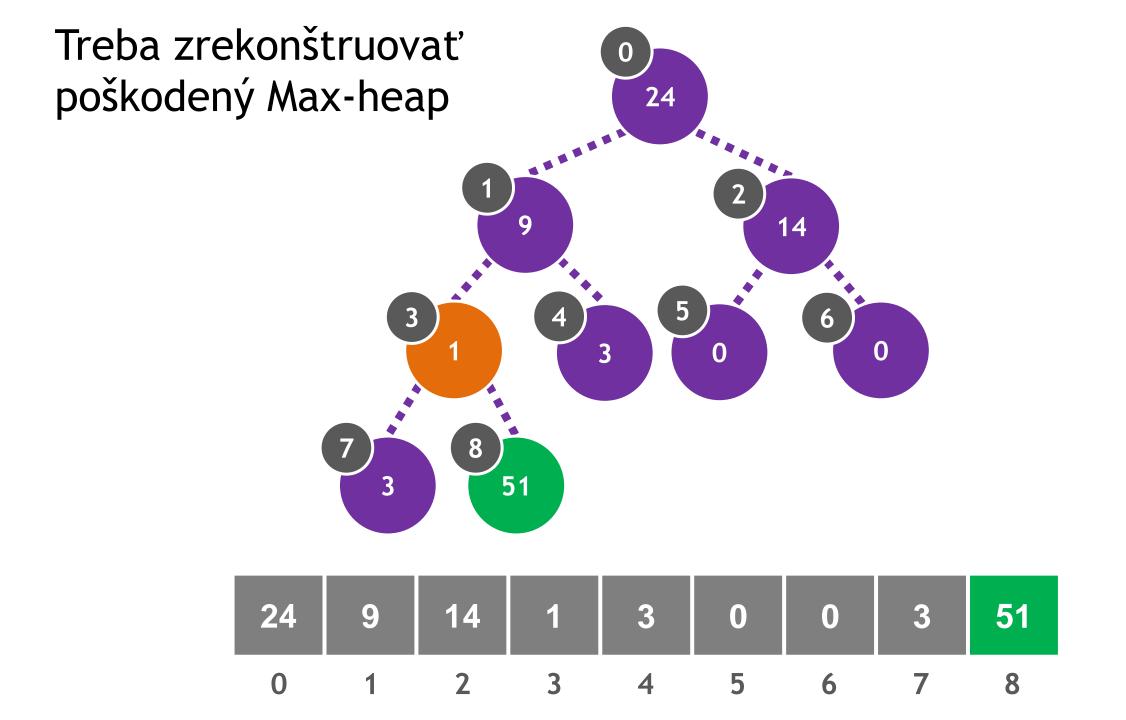


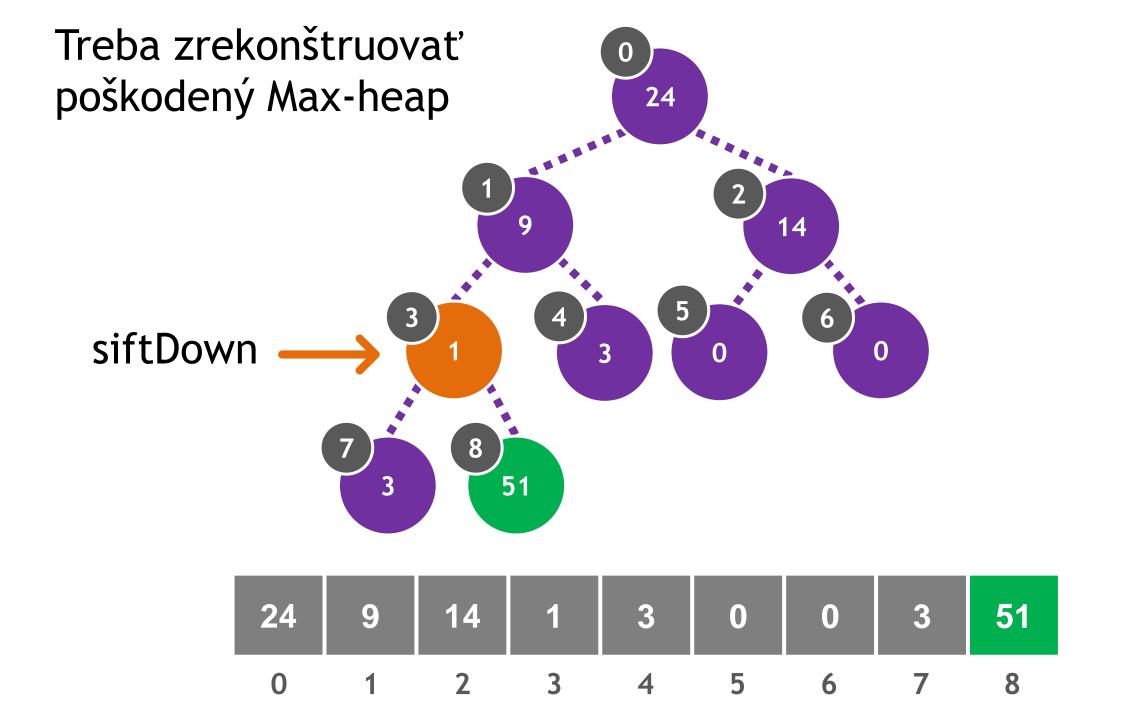


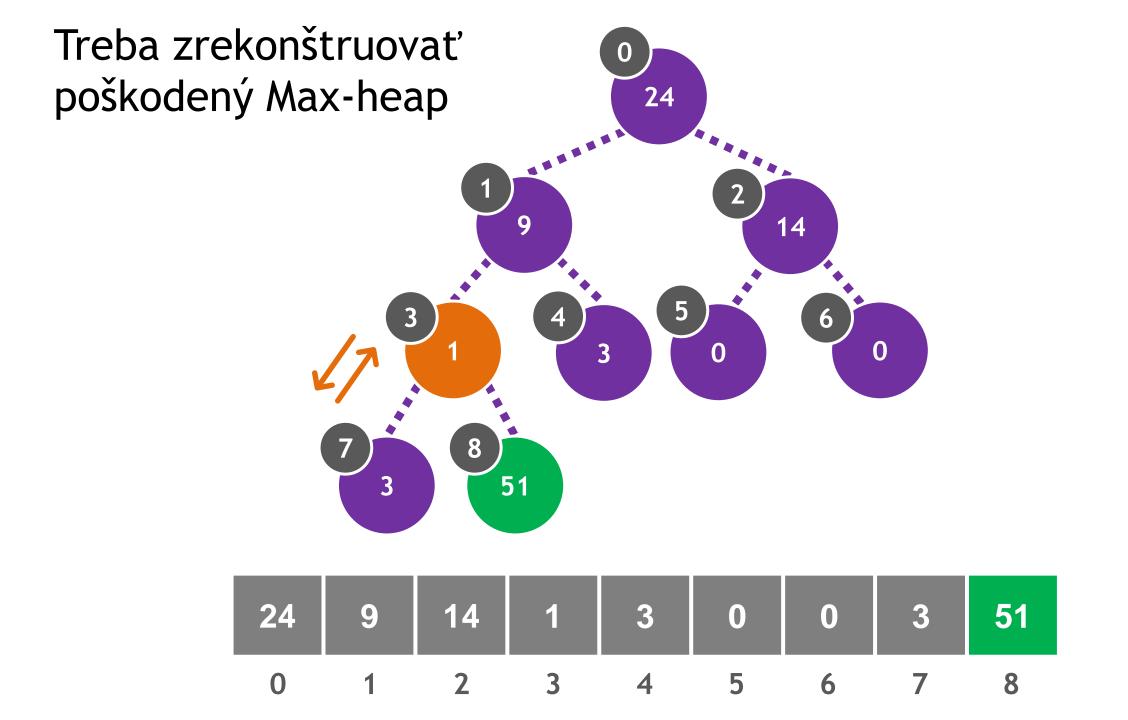


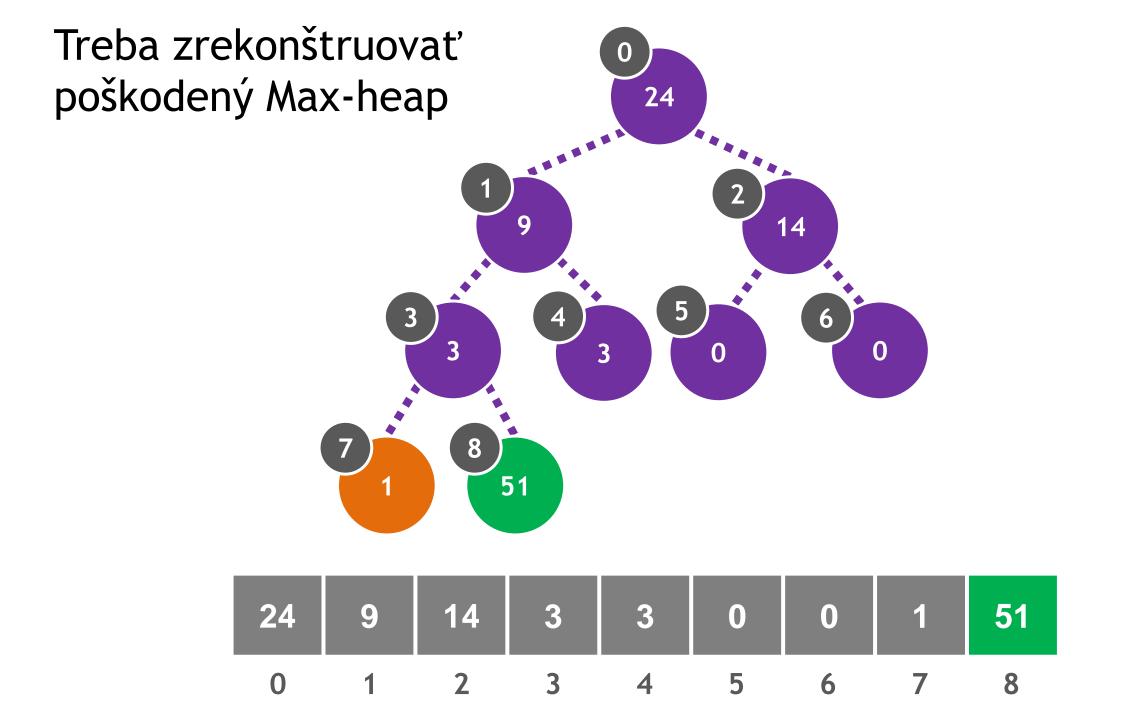


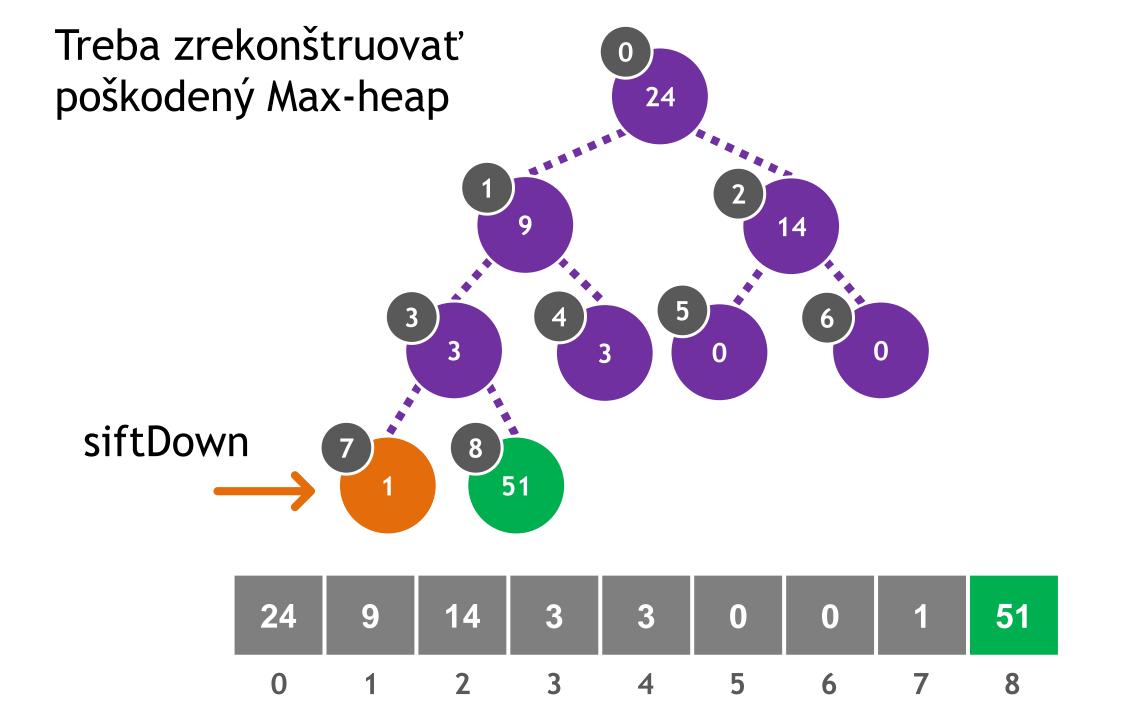


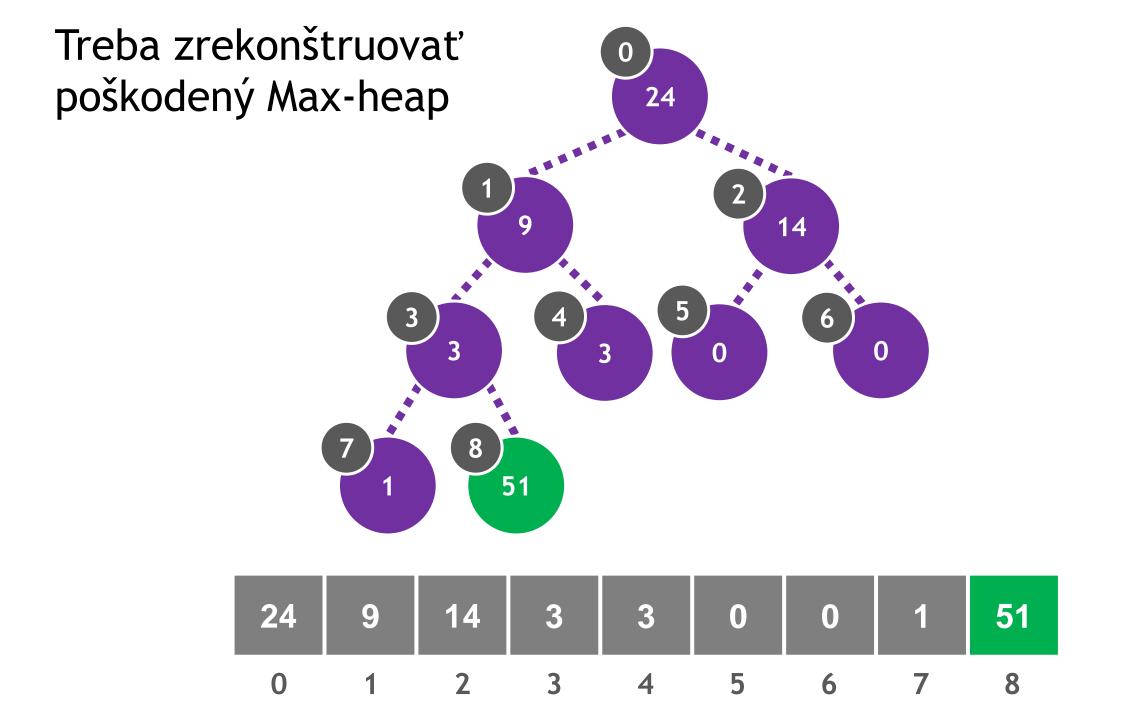


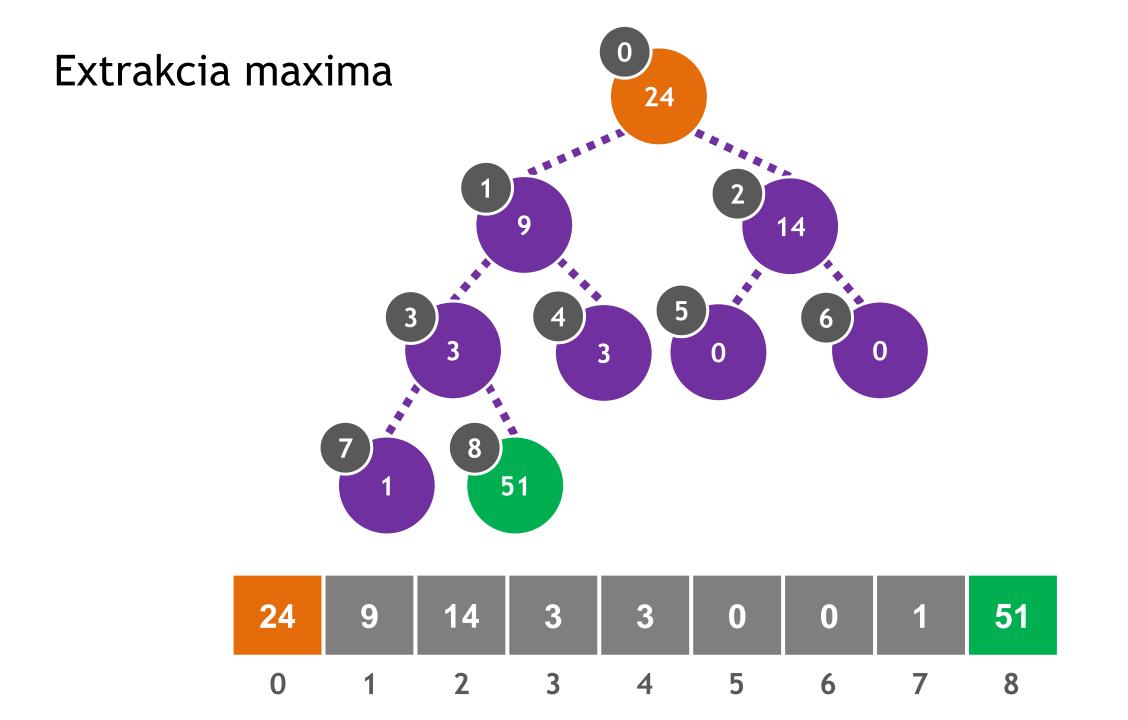


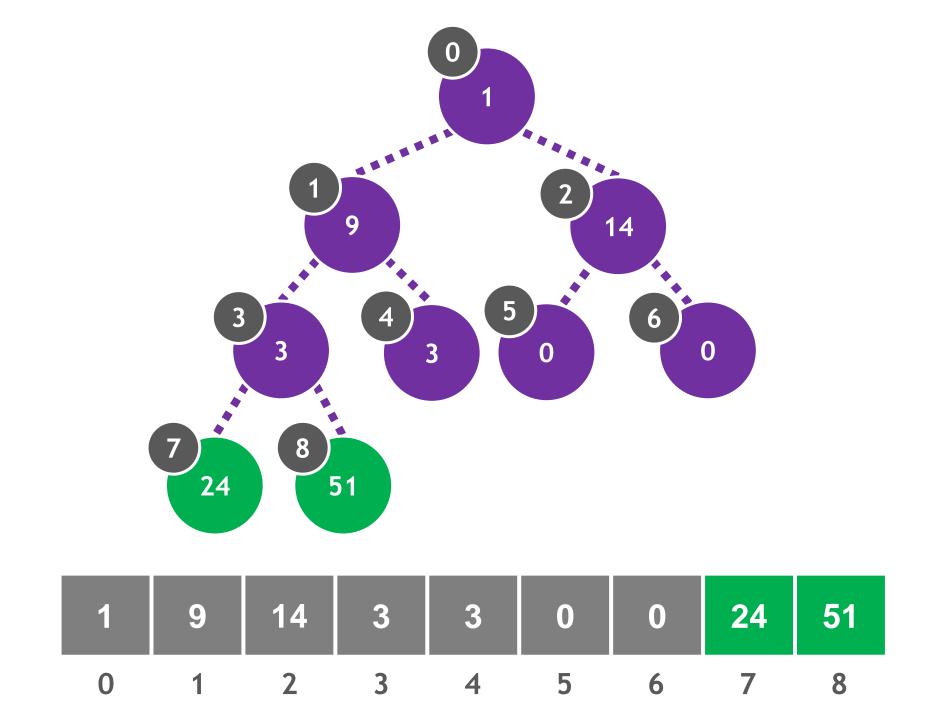


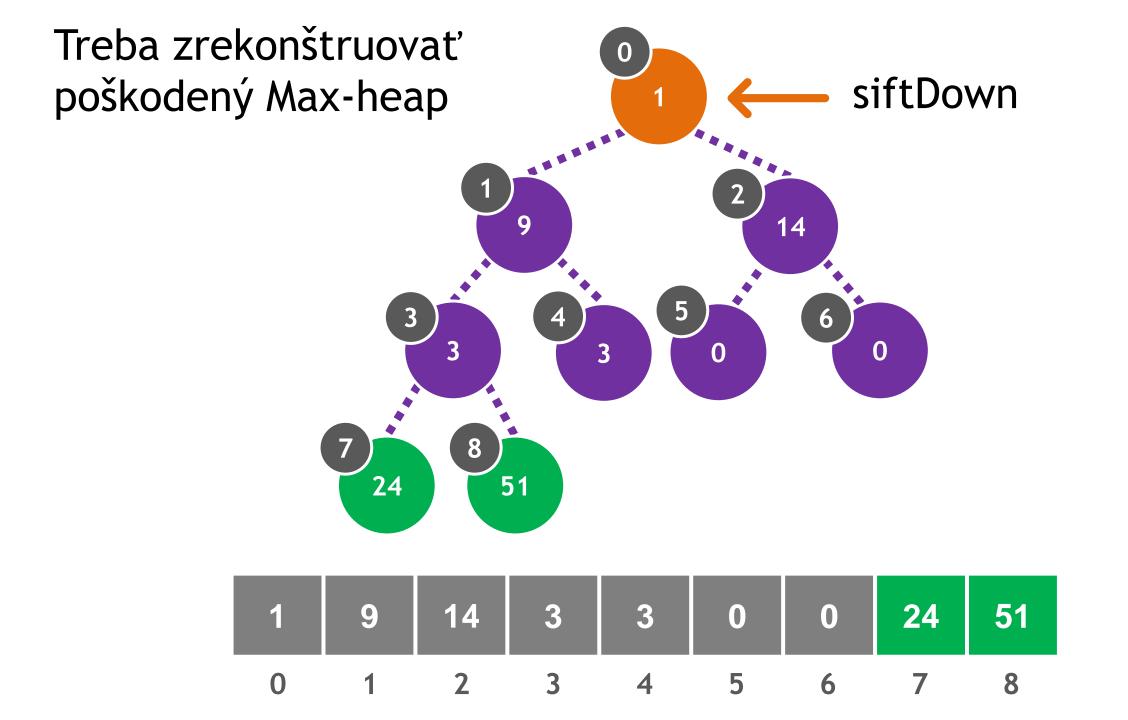


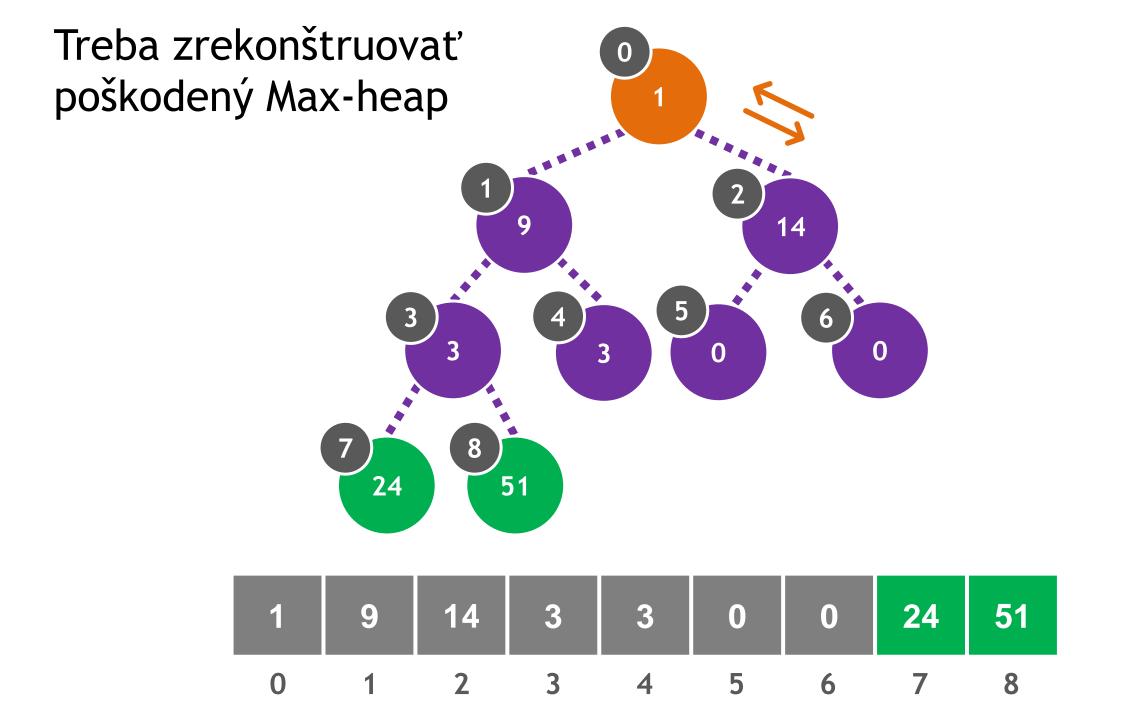


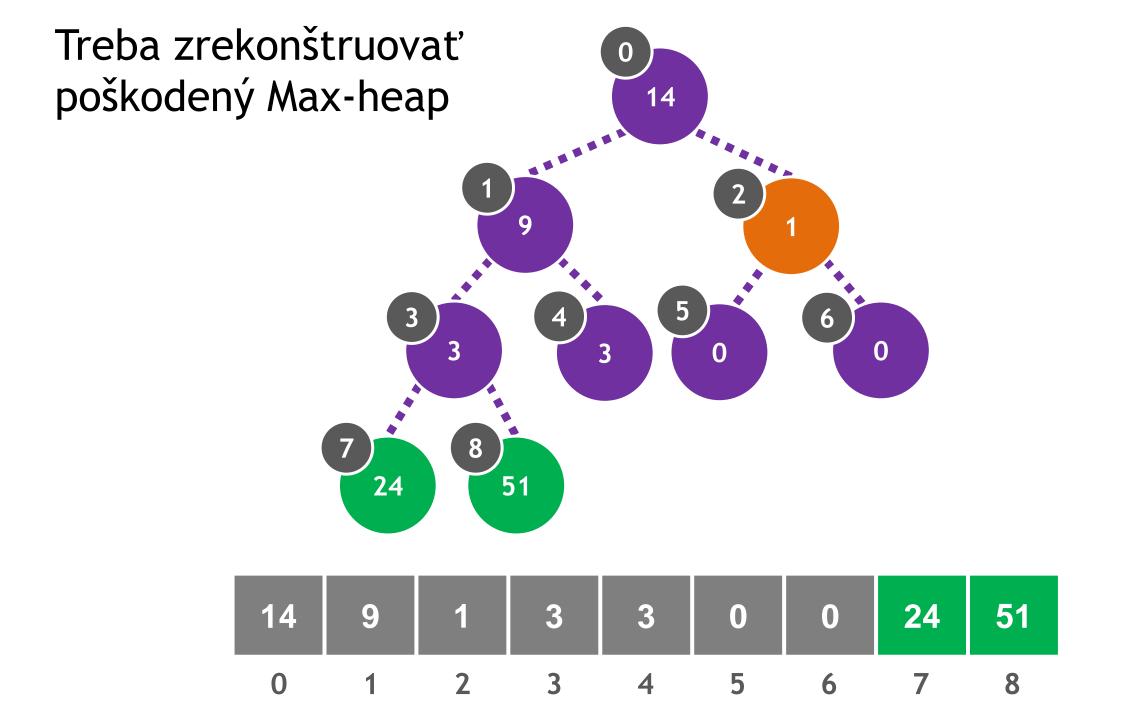


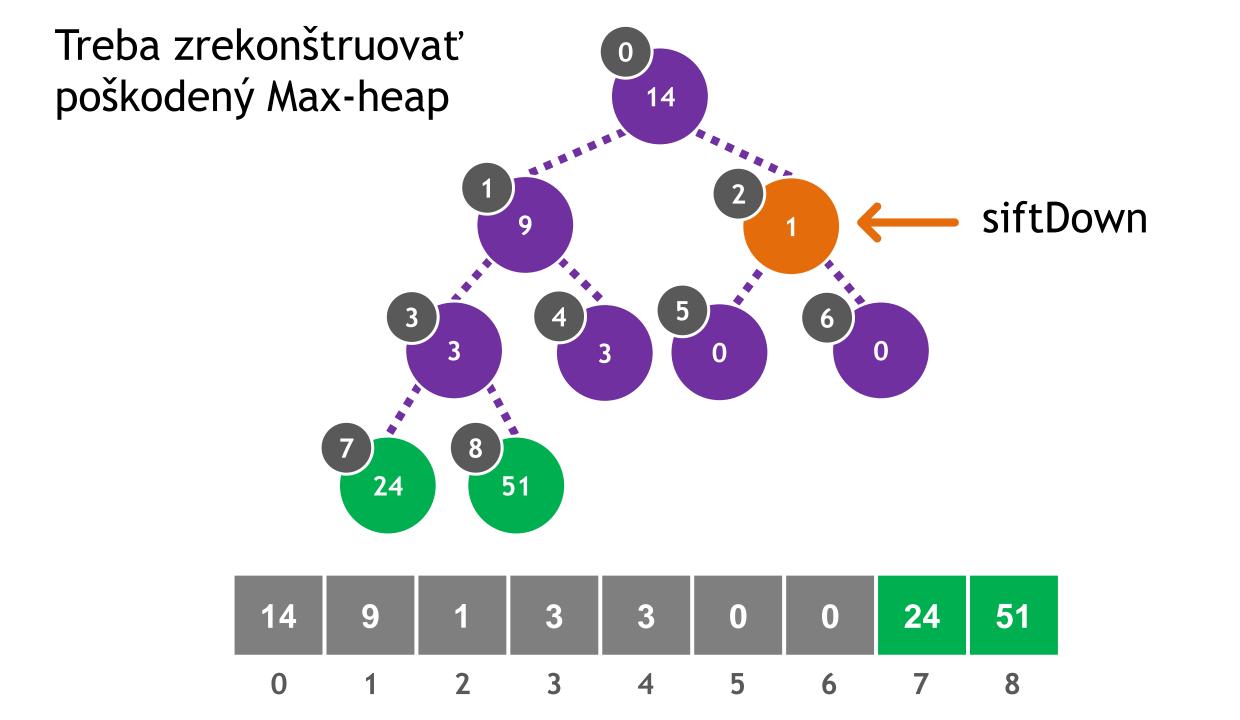


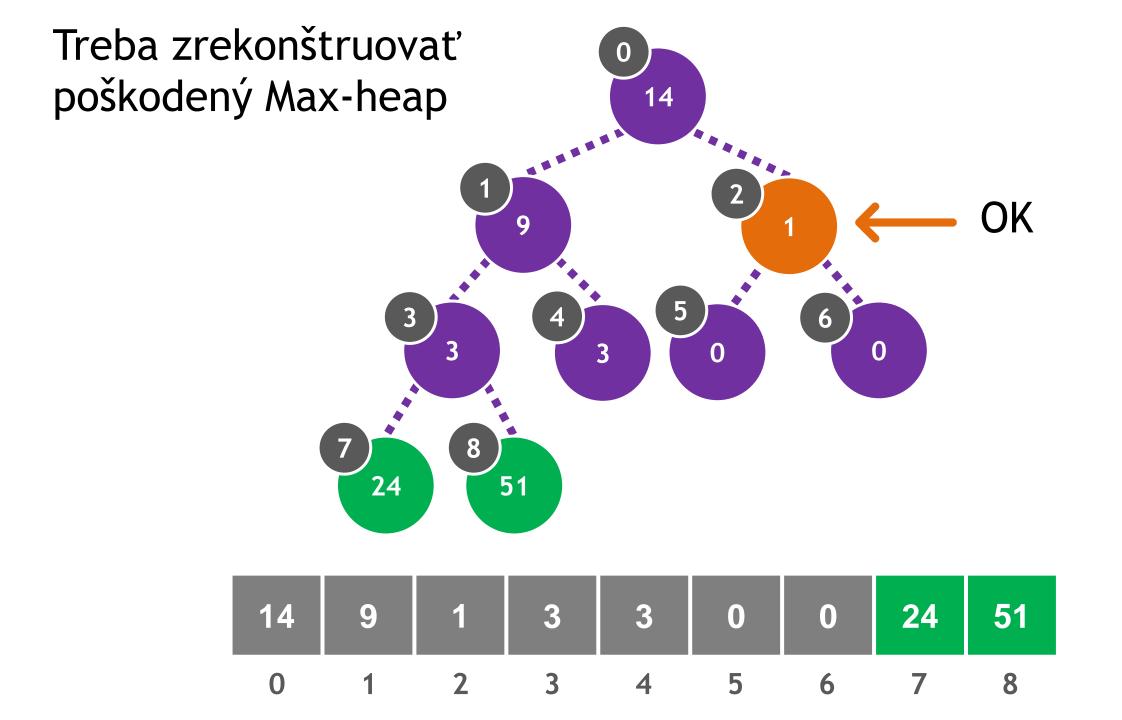


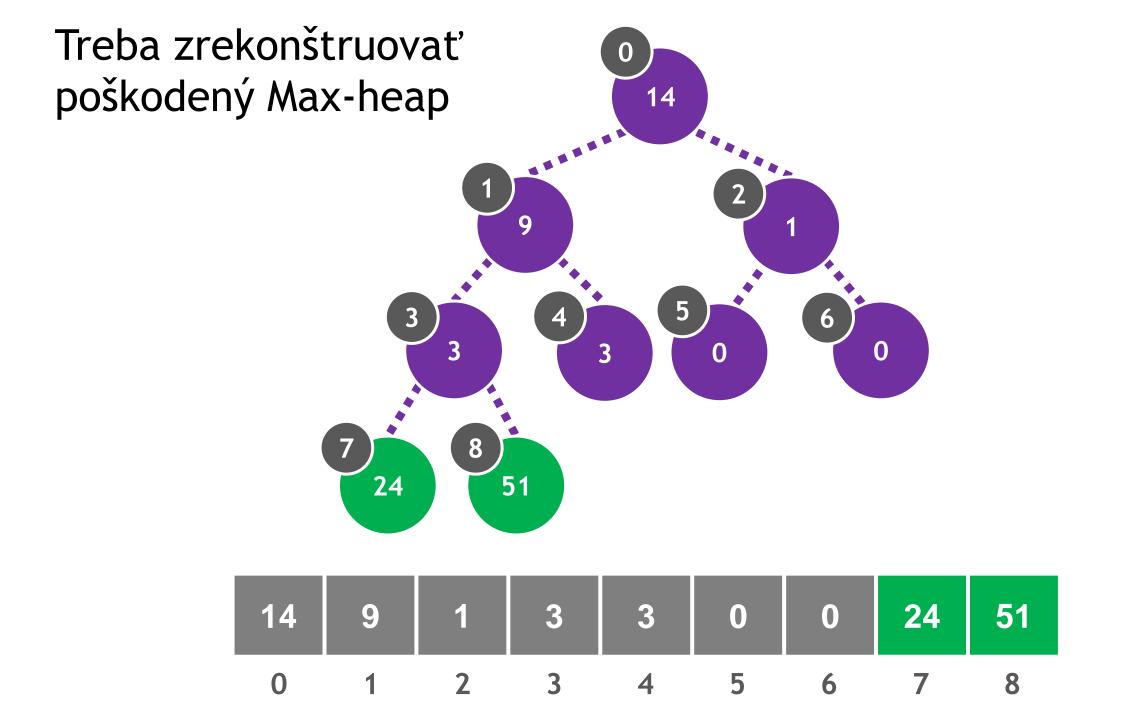


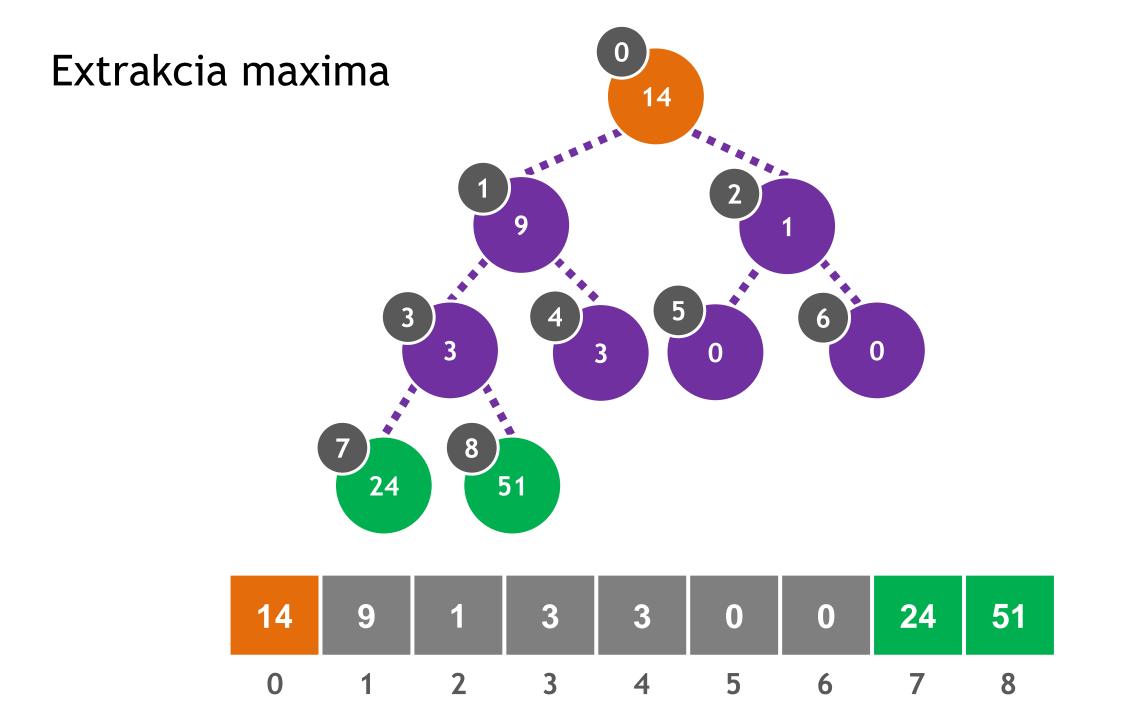


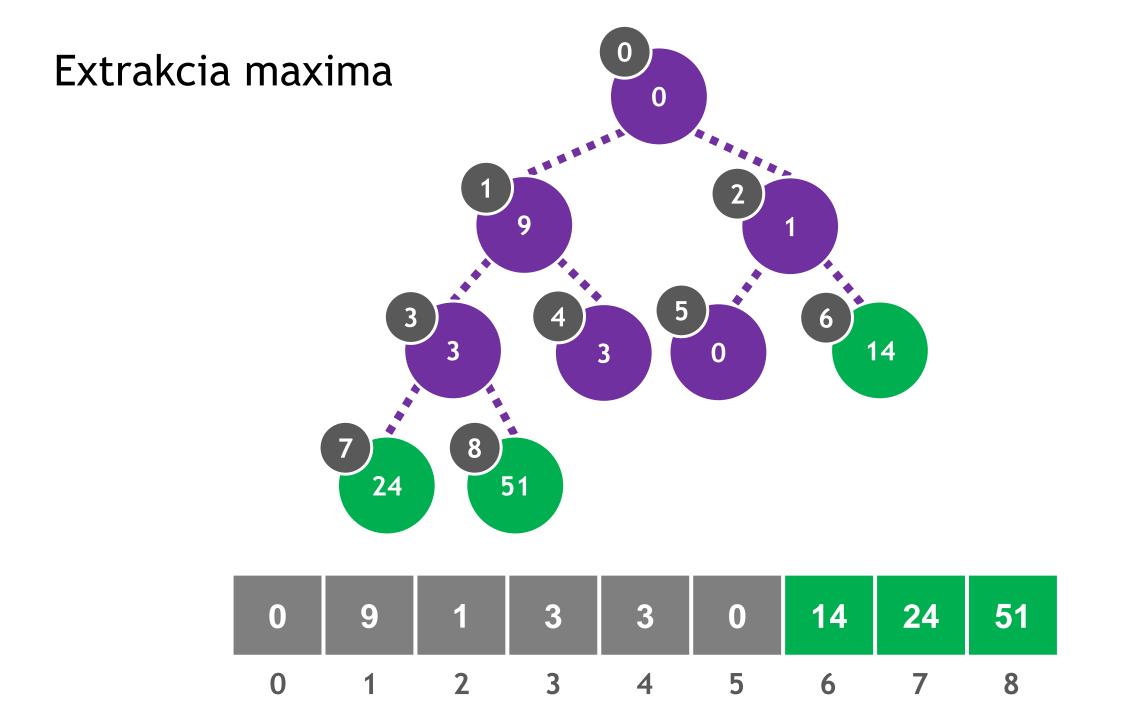


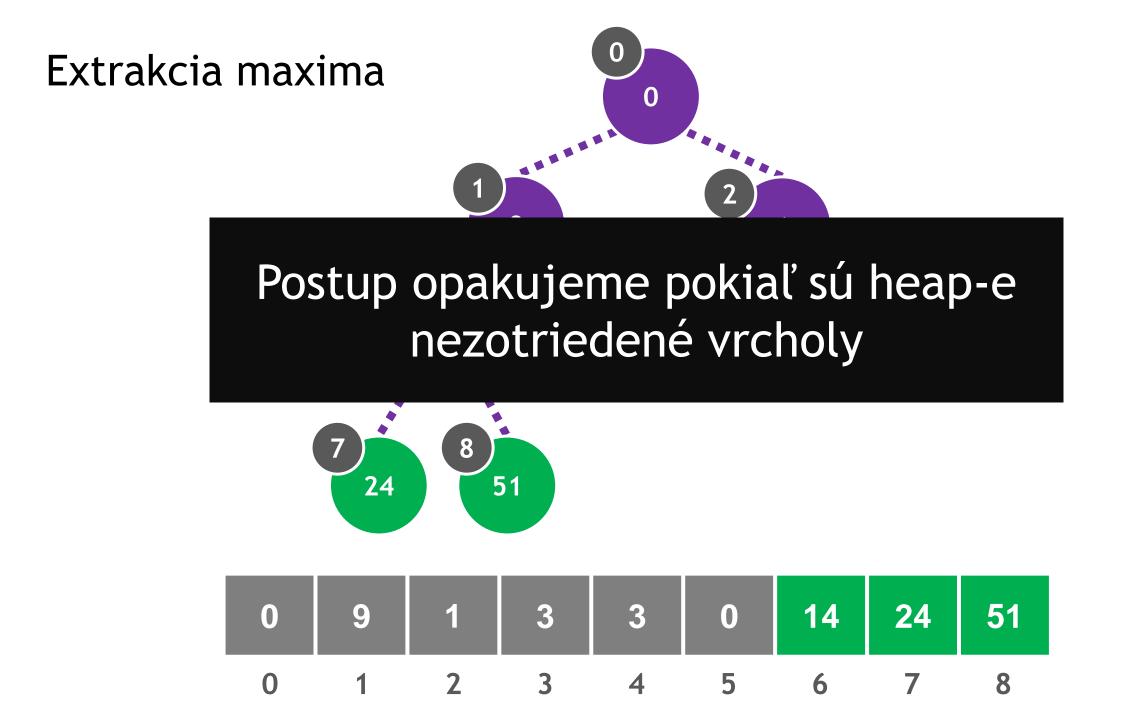


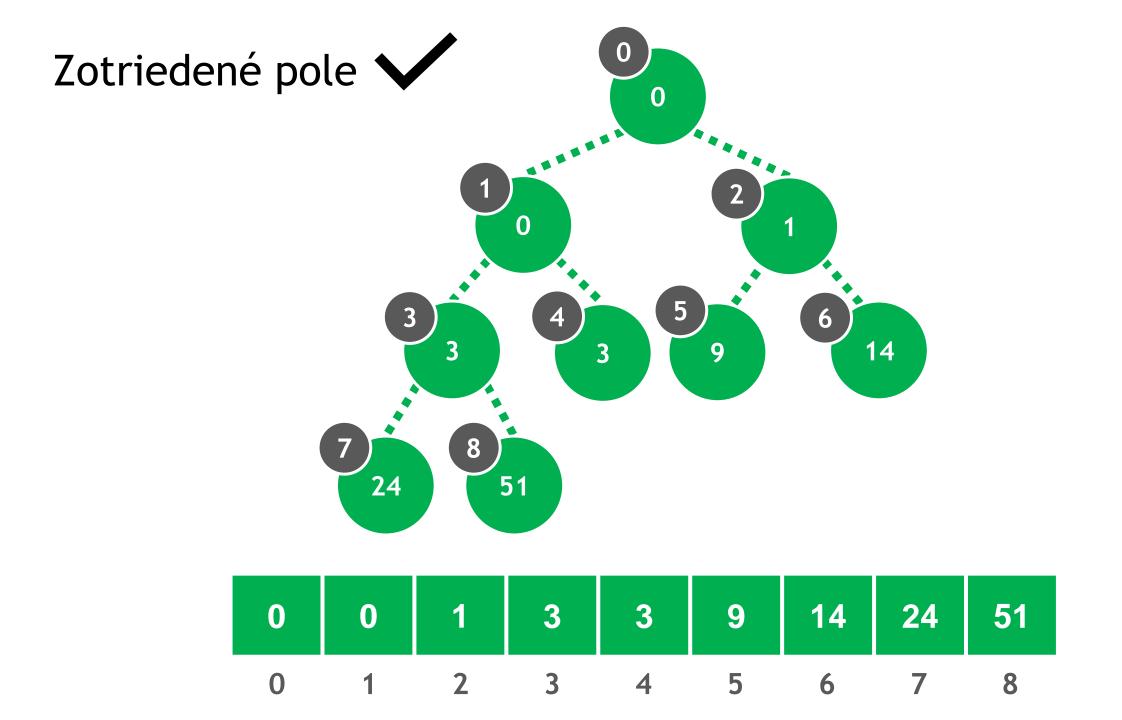












# Vzorová implementácia C/C++