

## 2.4: Priority Queues

**Exercise 1.** Suppose that the sequence P R I O \* R \* \* I \* T \* Y \* \* \* Q U E \* \* \* U \* E (where a letter means *insert* and an asterisk means *remove the maximum*) is applied to an initially empty priority queue. Give the sequence of letters returned by the *remove the maximum* operations.

**Solution.**

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P
P R
P R I
P R I O
P I O // max removed: R
P I O R
P I O // max removed: R
I O // max removed: P
I O I
I I // max removed: O
I I T
I I // max removed: T
I I Y
I I // max removed: Y
I // max removed: I
// max removed: I
Q
Q U
Q U E
Q E // max removed: U
E // max removed: Q
// max removed: E
U
// max removed: U
E
```

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At the end, E remains on the queue. The sequence letters returned is:

R R P O T Y I I U Q E U

**Exercise 2.** Criticize the following idea: To implement *find the maximum* in constant time, why not use a stack or a queue, but keep track of the maximum value inserted so far, then return that value for *find the maximum*.

**Solution.** One issue is that this only guarantees that the first *find the maximum* operation can be returned in constant time. Once that items is removed, if the client then asks for the next value, this operation then requires linear time.

**Exercise 3.** Provide priority-queue implementations that support *insert* and *remove the maximum*, one for each of the following underlying data structures: unordered array, ordered array, unordered linked list, and ordered linked list. Give a table of the worst-case bounds for each operation for each of your four implementations.

**Solution.** See package `com.segarciat.algs4.ch2.sec4.ex03`. The time complexities for the two main operations are given below for priority queue with  $n$  items:

	Insert	Remove the maximum
UnorderedArrayMaxPQ	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
OrderedArrayMaxPQ	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
UnorderedListMaxPQ	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
OrderedListMaxPQ	$O(n)$	$O(1)$

## References

- [SW11] Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne. *Algorithms*. 4th ed. Addison-Wesley, 2011.  
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