Due date: Sunday, November 7 2020 at 11:59pm

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Part A

NOTE: You are **NOT** allowed to define a new array in any part of the code.

Create the following functions: build_MaxHeap, max_heapify, heap_sort.

- 1. Request the user to enter a positive integer, and call it n.
- 2. Generate **n** random integers between **-100 to 100** and save them in array **a**.
- 3. Call **heap_sort** function to sort the array. In order to sort the array using heapsort, you need to follow the below steps:
 - 3.1 Build a max-heap (call the function build_Maxheap). In order to build the max-heap follow the below pseudocode:

% new_a is the output of the function, if you are using any other programming language, please write return new_a at the end of your code.

```
a = build_MaxHeap(a)
```

```
 \begin{aligned} & n = \text{length(a);} \\ & \text{for i=n:-1:1} & \% \textit{i=n, n-1, n-2,..., 1, } \\ & \text{a(1:i)} = \text{max\_heapify(a,i);} & \% \textit{a(1:i)} = \text{contains a[1] a[2] ...a[i] (You could have a flag for the i too! (Assume that i is the index of the last element of the array! } \end{aligned}
```

end

- 3.2 Keep removing the roots (first element in a) one by one until the tree/array becomes empty.
- 4. Determine the average-running time of heap_sort function for n=1000, and 100 repetitions.
- 5. Compare your answer with the average-running time of selection sort (you need implement it).

Part B

- 1. Generate and print a random array of size 10.
- 2. Call *heap_sort* to sort the numbers.
- 3. Print the result.