



## Solution Review: Find k Largest Elements in the List

We'll cover the following

- Solution #1: Creating a Max-Heap and removing  $\max k$  times
  - Time Complexity
- Solution #2: Using Quickselect
  - Time Complexity

# Solution #1: Creating a Max-Heap and removing max k times #

```
from MaxHeap import MaxHeap
main.py
                              2
                              3
MaxHeap.py
                                def findKLargest(lst, k):
                              5
                                      heap = MaxHeap() # Create a MaxHeap
                              6
                                      # Populate the MaxHeap with elements of lst
                              7
                                      heap.buildHeap(lst)
                              8
                                      # Create a list such that:
                              9
                                      # It has k elements where
                             10
                                      # the k elements are the first k
                             11
                                      # elements received from calling removeMax()
                                      kLargest = [heap.removeMax() for i in range(k)]
                             12
                             13
                                      return kLargest
                             14
                             15
                             16 lst = [9, 4, 7, 1, -2, 6, 5]
                             17 k = 3
                             18
                                print(findKLargest(lst, k))
                             19
\triangleright
                                                                                               []
```

We first create a max-heap out of the given list by inserting the list elements into an empty heap on **line** 7. We then call removeMax() on the heap k times, save the output in a list, and return it.

### Time Complexity #

The time complexity of creating a heap is O(n) and removing min is O(klogn). So the total time complexity is O(n + klogn) which is the same as O(klogn).

## Solution #2: Using Quickselect #

You can optimize this further by calling the Quick Select (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quickselect) algorithm on the given list k times where the input to the algorithm goes from n till n-k. We have not presented the code here because it is not relevant to heaps, but we felt that the optimal solution should be mentioned.

#### Time Complexity #

The average-case complexity of quick select is O(n). So when called k times it will be in O(nk) -> O(n).

**Note**: By looking at this problem, we can see how the heap can be used to solve the Find Second Maximum Value in a List (https://www.educative.io/courses/data-structures-in-python-an-interview-refresher/YQrnlJ3kx80). All we have to do is set *k* to 2 and pick the second value!

