

CSE 101 3-12-24

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-
- SETs : if Response Rate $\geq 85\%$,
I will raise all overall score
by .5%.
 - final exam: Mon. 3/18 4:00-5:30 PM
 - Pas: ext. by 2 days \rightarrow Fri. 3/15 10 PM.

Priority Queue

a P.Q. is an ADT with a finite set of elements called records

$$x = (\underbrace{\quad, \quad, \quad}_{\text{satellite data}}, \text{key}) \in \mathcal{S}$$

so

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \dots, x, \dots \}$$

is a state.

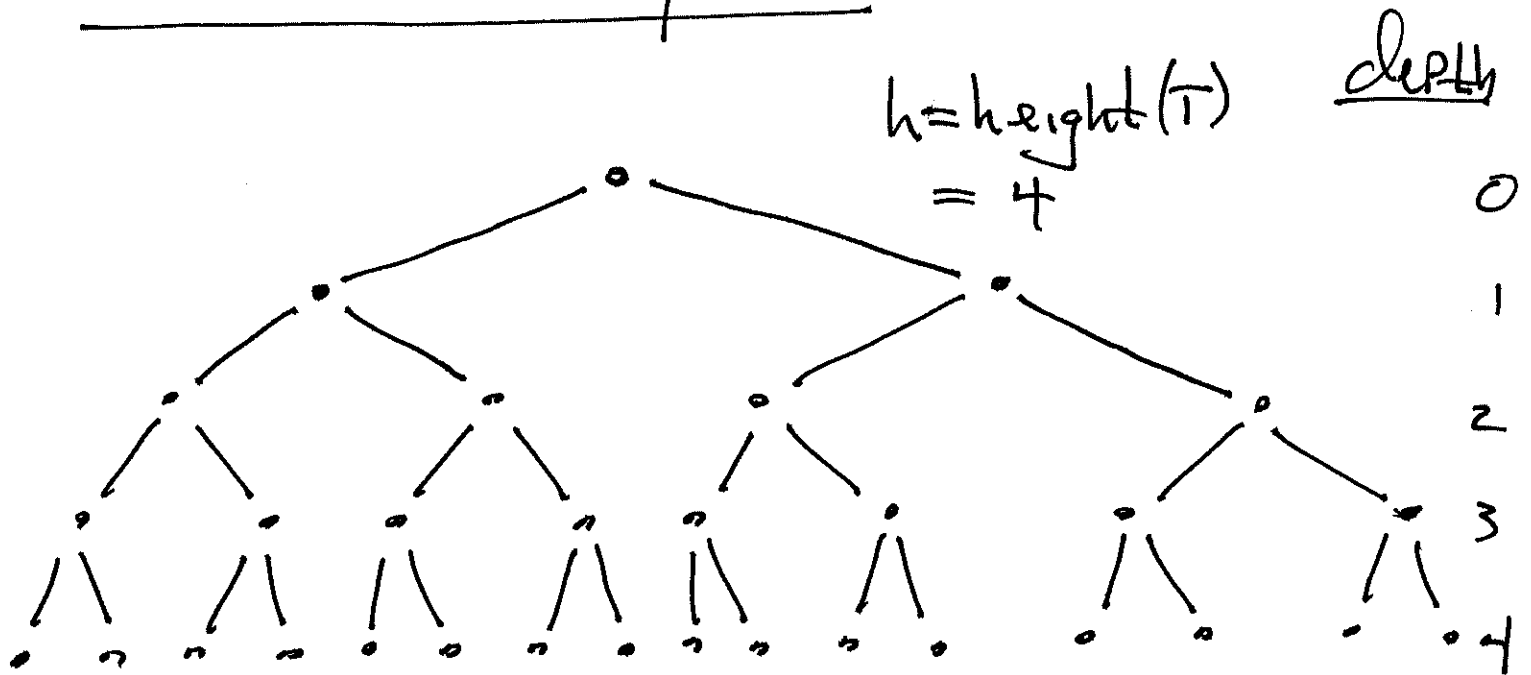
- Two kinds
- min Priority Queue
 - max " "

• Operations

- $\text{Insert}(S, x)$: inserts x into S
- $\text{Max}(S)$: return record with largest key
- $\text{ExtractMax}(S)$: delete and return record with largest key
- $\text{IncreaseKey}(S, x, k)$:
change $x.\text{key}$ to k if k is larger than $x.\text{key}$, otherwise do nothing.

Trees!

Complete Binary tree (CBT)

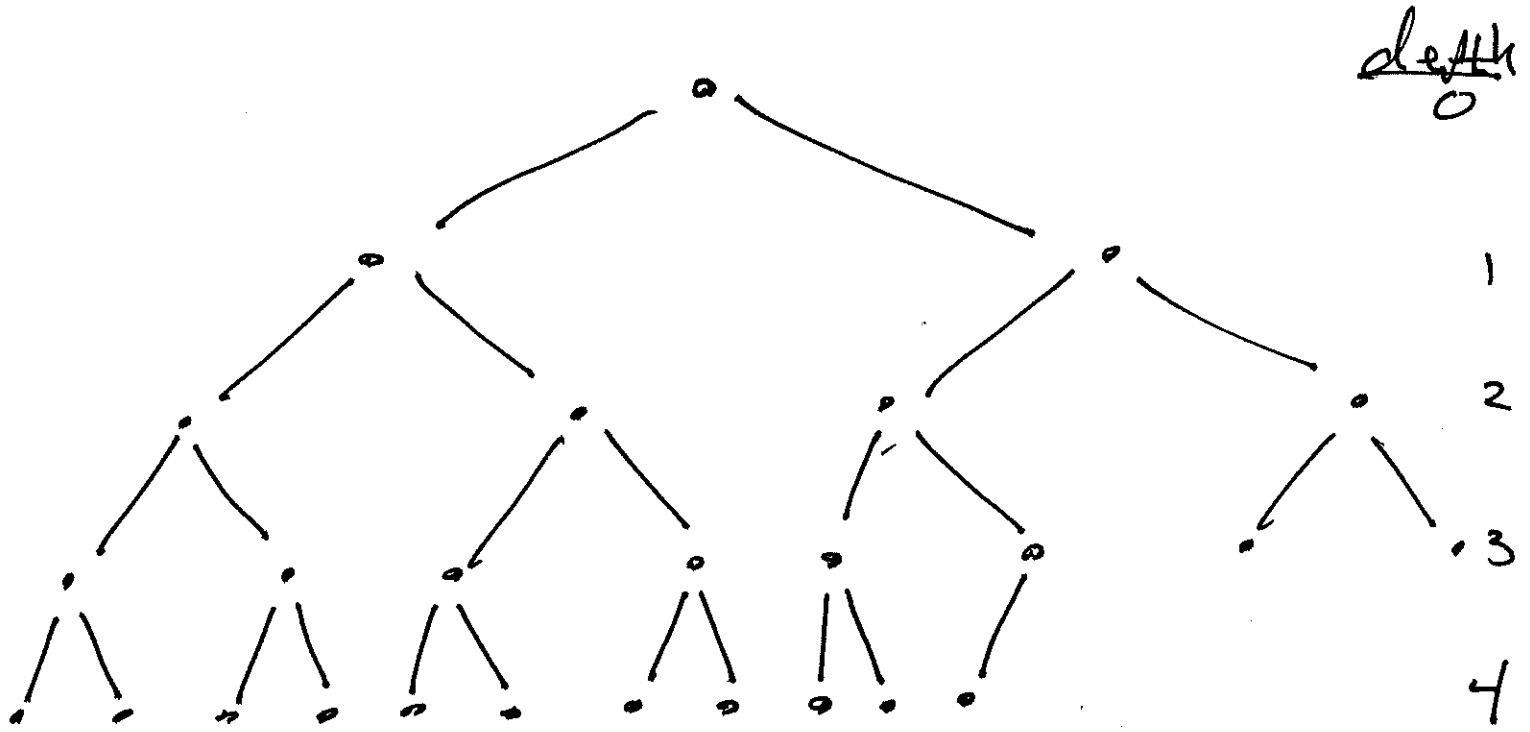


- every internal node has 2 children
- all leaves are at same depth

the # of nodes at depth d is 2^d .
 so total # nodes is

$$n = \sum_{d=0}^h 2^d = \frac{2^{h+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

Almost Complete Binary Tree (ACBT)



- filled at all levels, except possibly the last
 - last level filled from left to right.
- let an ACBT have n nodes and height h .

Then

$$2^h - 1 < n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1$$

$$\therefore 2^h \leq n < 2^{h+1}$$

$$\therefore h \leq \lg(n) < h+1$$

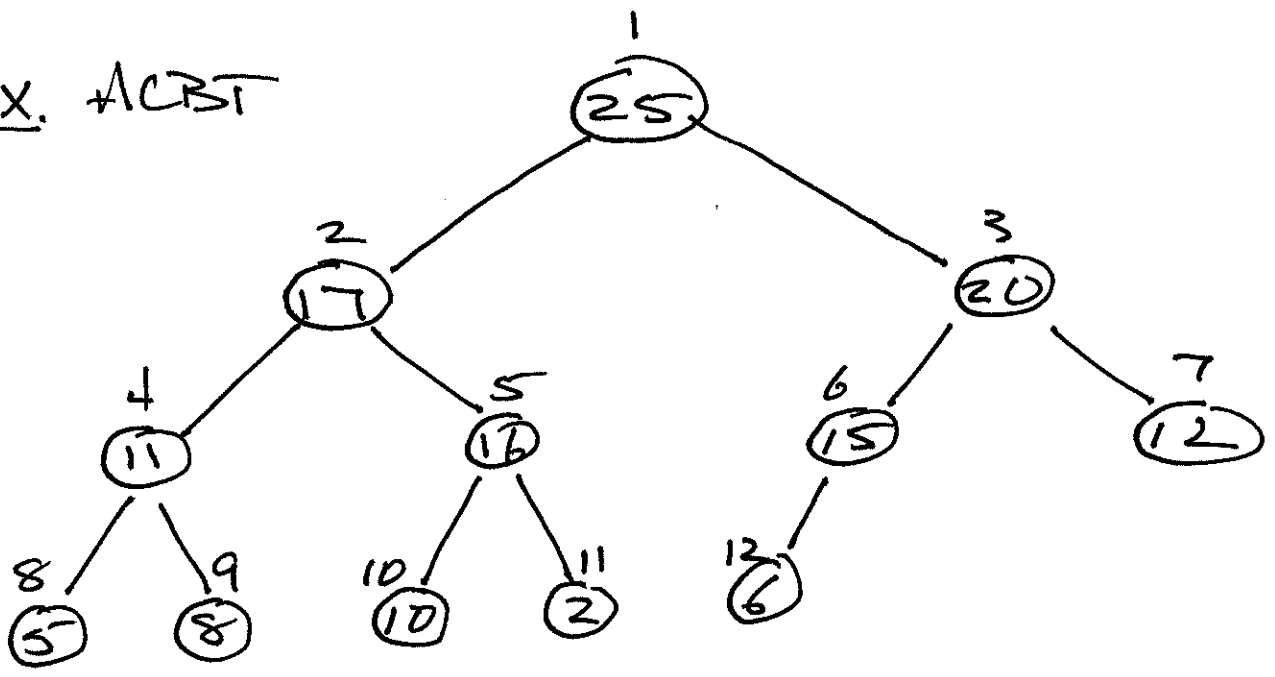
∴

$$h = \lfloor \lg(n) \rfloor$$

6.1 Heaps

A max (binary) heap is a data structure that represents a ACBT as an array.

EX. ACBT



Array

	heapSize											length				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	25	17	20	11	16	15	12	5	8	10	2	6

The array has 2 attributes

- length[A]
- heapSize[A]

we have 3 helper functions

$$\text{Parent}(i) = \left\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \right\rfloor \quad (\text{for } i \geq 2)$$

$$\text{left}(i) = 2i$$

$$\text{right}(i) = 2i + 1$$

Heap Properties

$$\text{max-heap: } A[\text{Parent}(i)] \geq A[i] \quad \checkmark$$

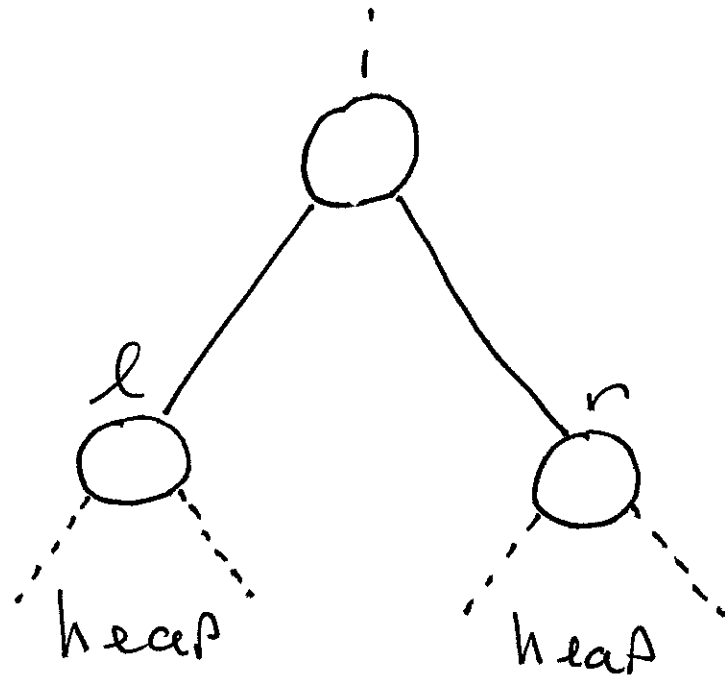
$$\text{min-heap: } A[\text{Parent}(i)] \leq A[i]$$

Heap operations

- Heavily
- BuildHeap
- Heapsort
- P.Q. ops.

6.2 Heapify

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Goal: establish heap property at index i .

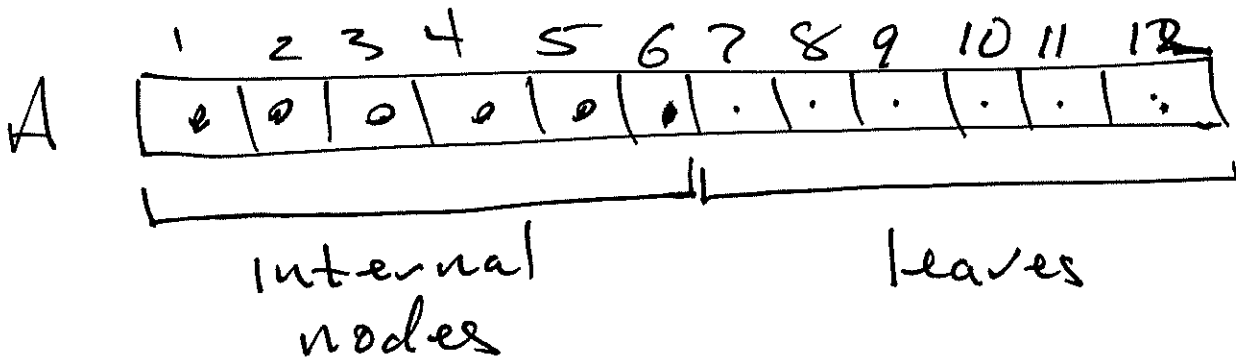
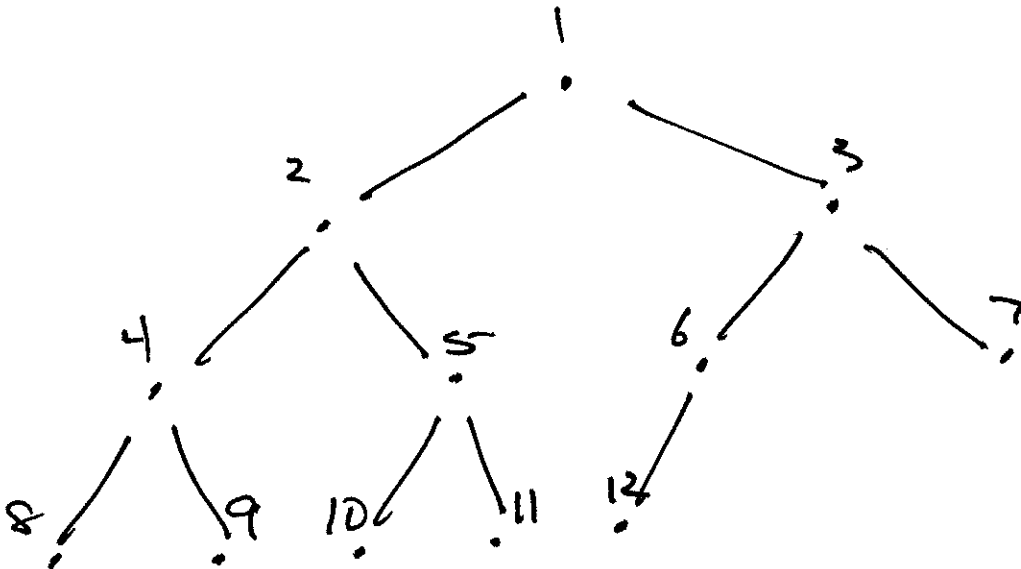
see pseudo-code

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Runtime} &= \Theta(\text{height of subtree at } i) \\ &= \Theta(\log(\# \text{ nodes in subtree at } i)) \end{aligned}$$

6.3 Build Heap

Goal: Turn an unordered array into a heap

Ex.



start at Parent of rightmost leaf.

Runtime = $\Theta(n)$

6.4 Heapsort

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See Pseudo-code

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Runtime} &= \Theta(n) + (n-1) \cdot \Theta(\log n) \\ &= \Theta(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

Run Heapsort on

$$A = (10, 8, 12, 20, 3, 15)$$

6.5 P.Q. operations

- Heap Maximum: $\Theta(1)$
- Heap Delete Max: $\Theta(\log n)$
- Heap Extract Max: $\Theta(\log n)$
- Heap Increase Key: $\Theta(\log n)$
- Heap Insert: $\Theta(\log n)$