

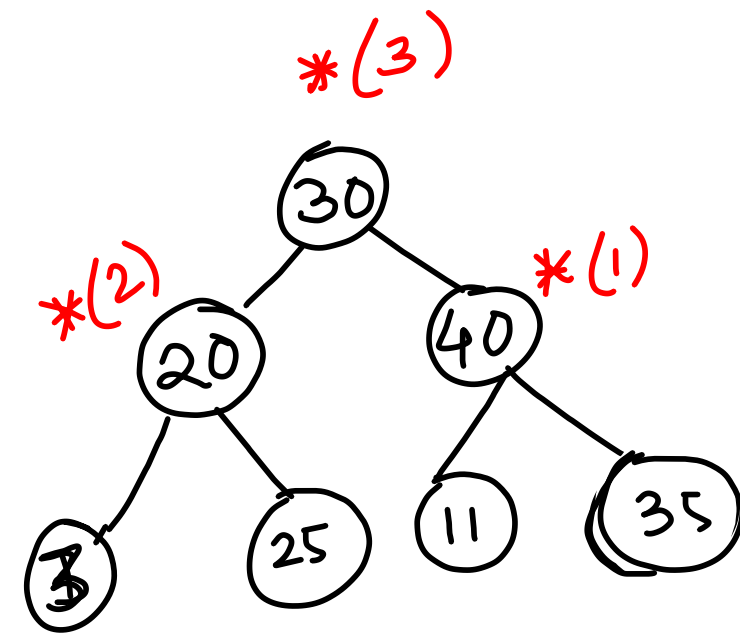
Heap Sort

Heapify (A, i) \rightarrow Heapify on i^{th} node. $\rightarrow O(\log n)$

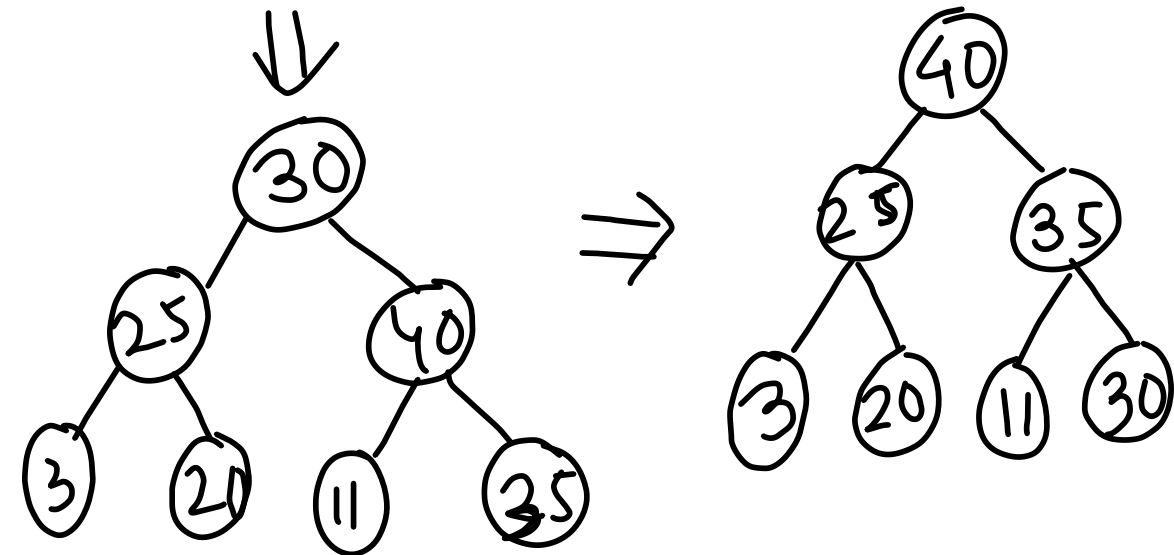
Build Heap (A) \rightarrow Make A a max-heap.

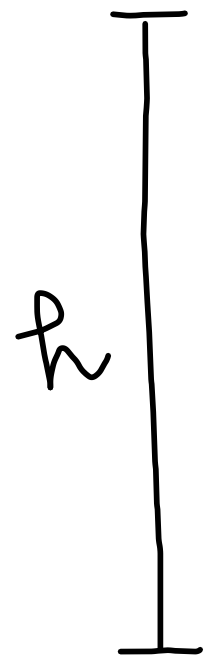
For $i = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ to 1

Heapify (A, i)

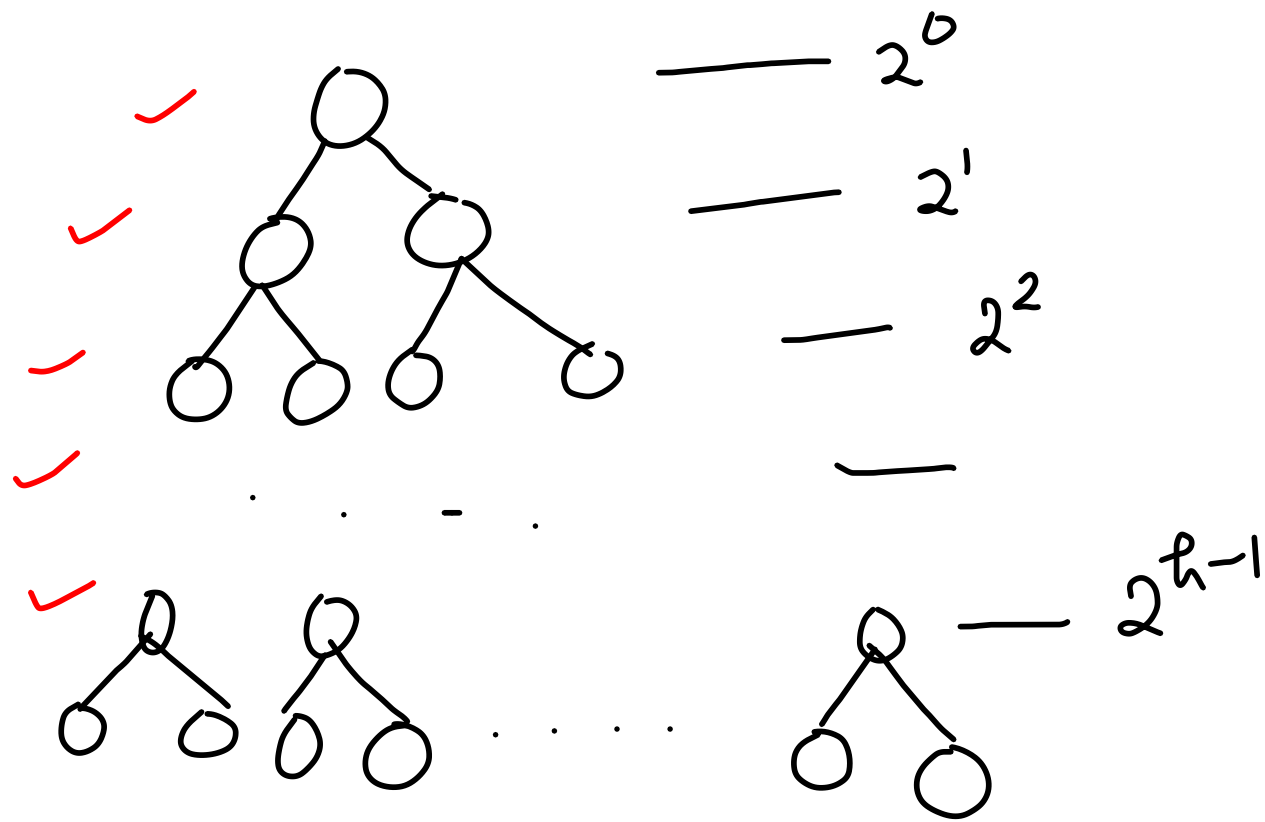


$1+1+2$
height(40)
= 1





nodes
= n



$$\underline{h = \log n}$$

$$\frac{i+1}{2^i} - \frac{1}{2^i}$$

How many time Heapify(.) executed?

$$2^{h-1} \cdot 1 + 2^{h-2} \cdot 2 + \dots + 2^1 \cdot (h-1) + 2^0 \cdot h$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^h 2^{h-i} \cdot i$$

$$= 2^h \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{i}{2^i}$$

$$= n \sum_{i=1}^{\log n} \frac{i}{2^i}$$

$$= O(n)$$

Heap Sort (A)

Build-Heap (A)

For $i = n$ to 1

Swap $A[1]$ with $A[i]$

$B[i] = A[i]$

$A.size = A.size - 1$

Heapify (A, 1)

————— $O(n)$

—— $O(n)$

—— $O(n)$

—— $O(n)$

—— $O(n \log n)$

$O(n \log n)$

Priority Queue

Design a data Structure to perform the following operations efficiently (on a sequence A)

1) $\max(A) \rightarrow$ returns the max element

2) $\text{extract_max}(A) \rightarrow$ remove & extract the max element

3) $\text{insert}(A, x) \rightarrow$ insert element x into A .

4) $\text{increase_key}(A, i, k) \rightarrow$ increase the value of i^{th} element to k .

A → Array

- max: $O(n)$
- extract max: $O(n)$
- insert: $O(1)$
- increase key: $O(1)$

A → link-list

- max: $O(n)$
- extract max: $O(n)$
- insert:

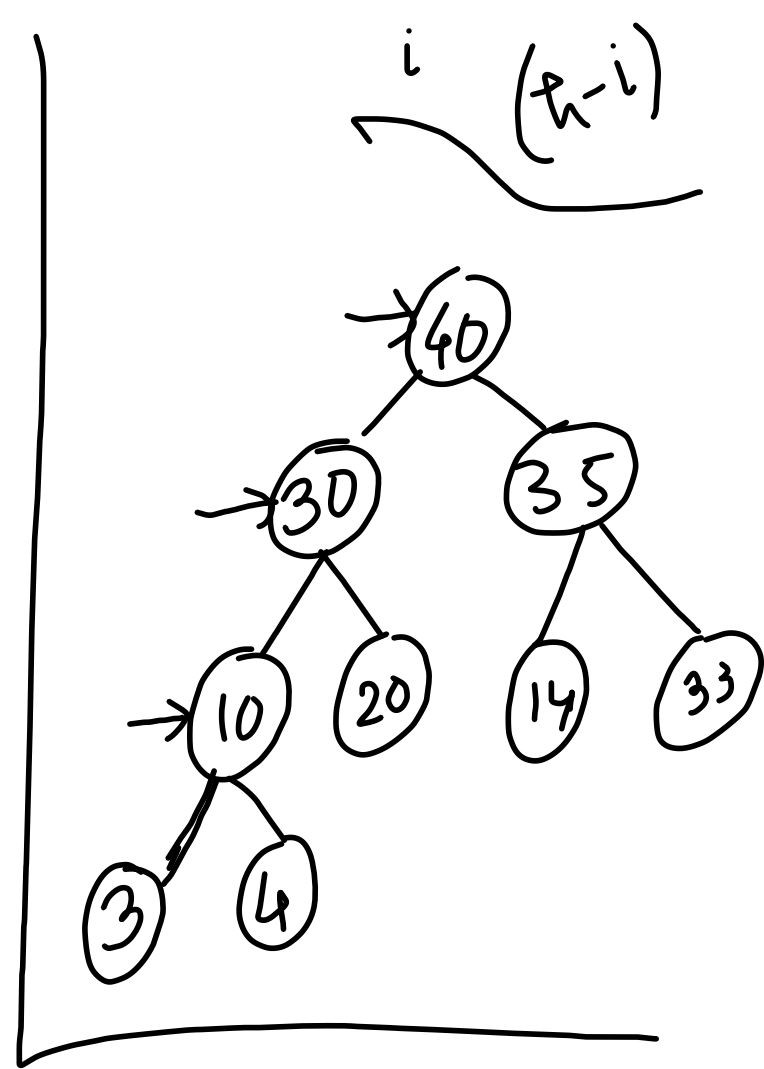
A → Array

- max: $O(n)$
- extract max: $O(n)$
- insert: $O(n)$ [static],
- increase key: $O(1)$

amortize
→
 $O(1)$ [dynamic]

A → link-list

- max: $O(n)$
- extract max: $O(n)$
- insert: $O(1)$
- increase key: $O(n)$



A → Heap

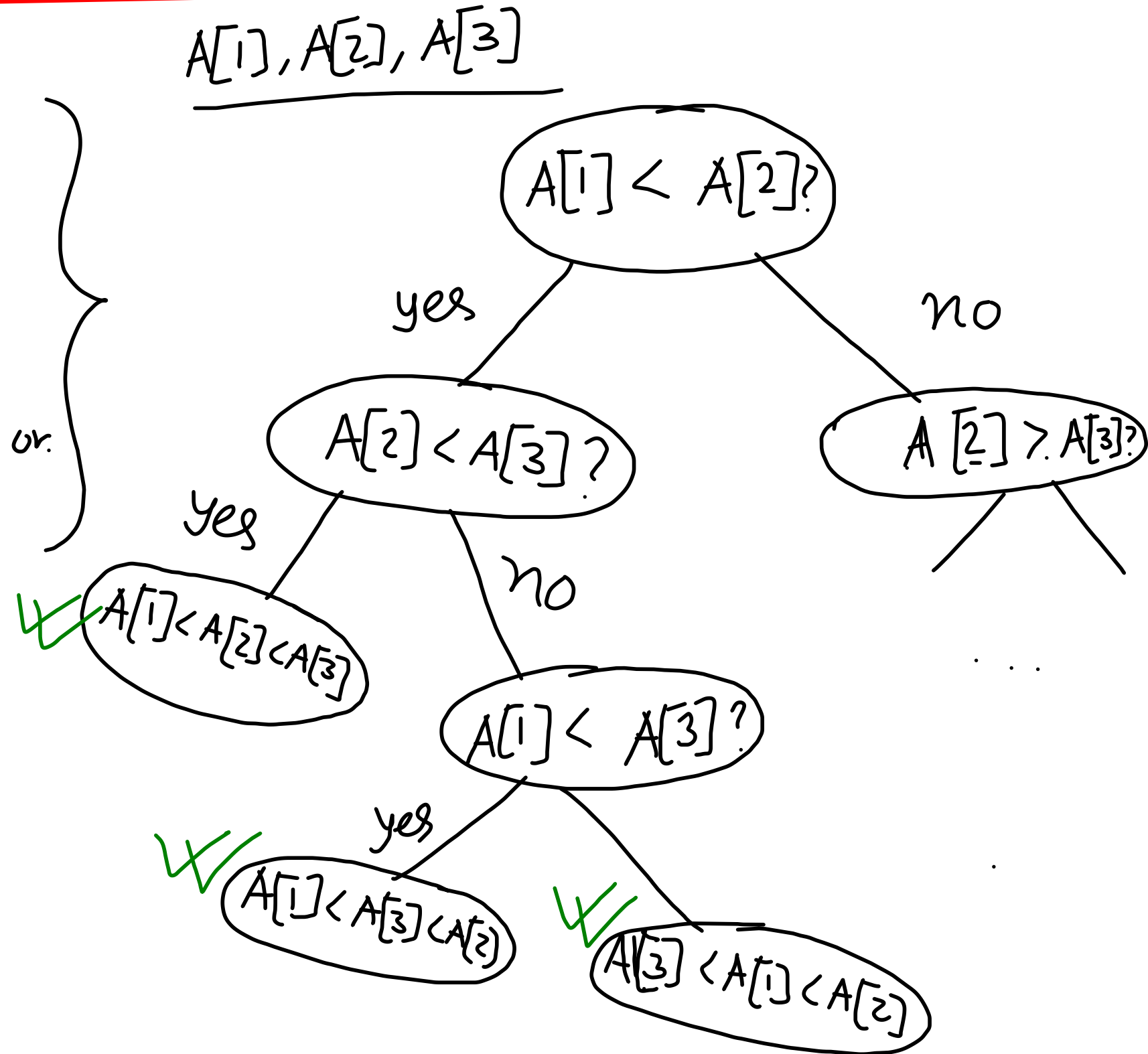
- max: $O(1)$
- extract-max: $O(\log n)$ [As used in Heap Sort]
- insert: $O(\log n)$
- increase key: $O(\log n)$

Comparison based Sorting - A lower bound

- Comparison Model
- For any two elements $A[i] \neq A[j]$ we compare whether $A[i] < A[j]$ or.

Decision-Tree

Each leaf node gives you one Ordering.



An array of n elements which we would like to sort.

- What would be # ordering = $n!$
- The height of your decision tree = h

$$\begin{aligned} & \log \frac{n}{2} + \log \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) + \dots + \log 1 \\ & \geq \frac{n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2^h \geq n!$$

$$\begin{aligned} h & \geq \log n! \\ & = \log (n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \Omega(n \log n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log n + \log (n-1) + \dots + \log 1 \\ & \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \log i \geq \sum_{i=\frac{n}{2}}^n \log \frac{n}{2} \\ & \geq \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

