

# Heapsort

# Heap

CLRS 6

Um vetor  $A[1..m]$  é um (max-)heap se

$$A[\lfloor i/2 \rfloor] \geq A[i]$$

para todo  $i = 2, 3, \dots, m$ .

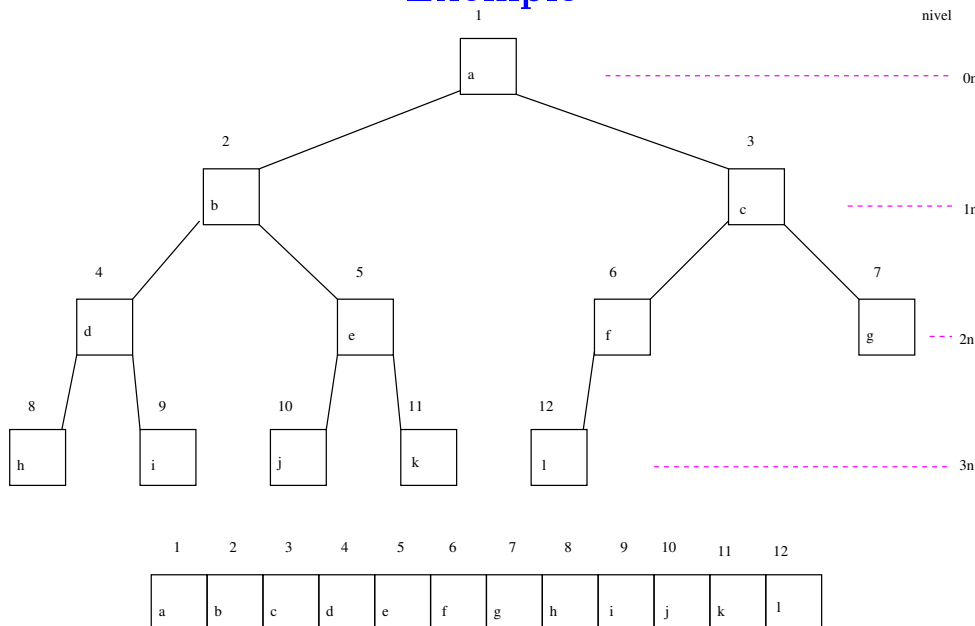
De uma forma mais geral,  $A[j..m]$  é um heap se

$$A[\lfloor i/2 \rfloor] \geq A[i]$$

para todo  $i = 2j, 2j + 1, 4j, \dots, 4j + 3, 8j, \dots, 8j + 7, \dots$

Neste caso também diremos que a subárvore com raiz  $j$  é um heap.

## Exemplo



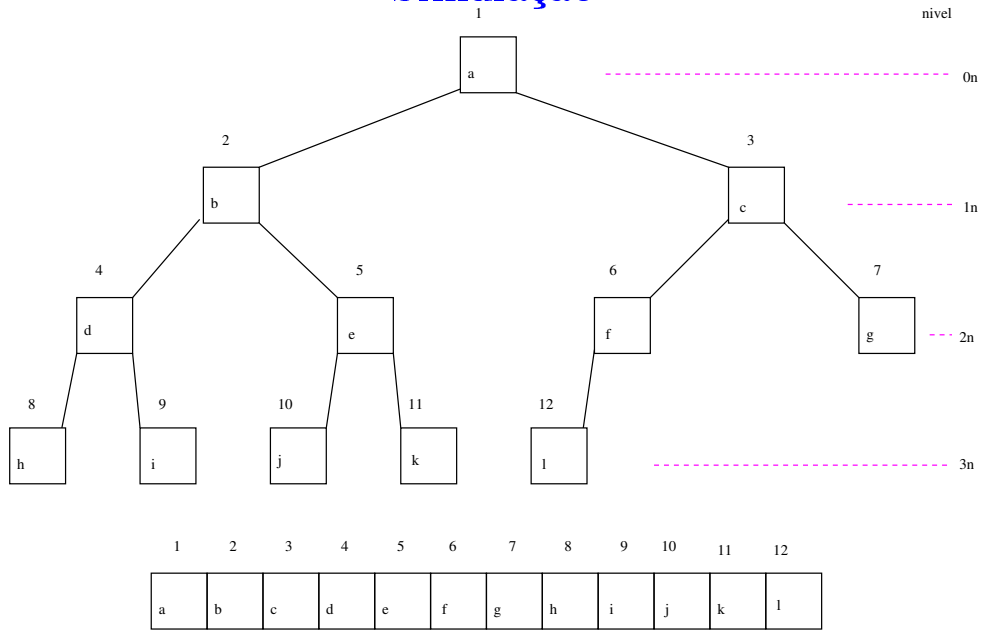
## Desce-Heap

Recebe  $A[1..m]$  e  $i \geq 1$  tais que subárvores com raiz  $2i$  e  $2i + 1$  são heaps e **rearranja**  $A$  de modo que subárvore com raiz  $i$  seja heap.

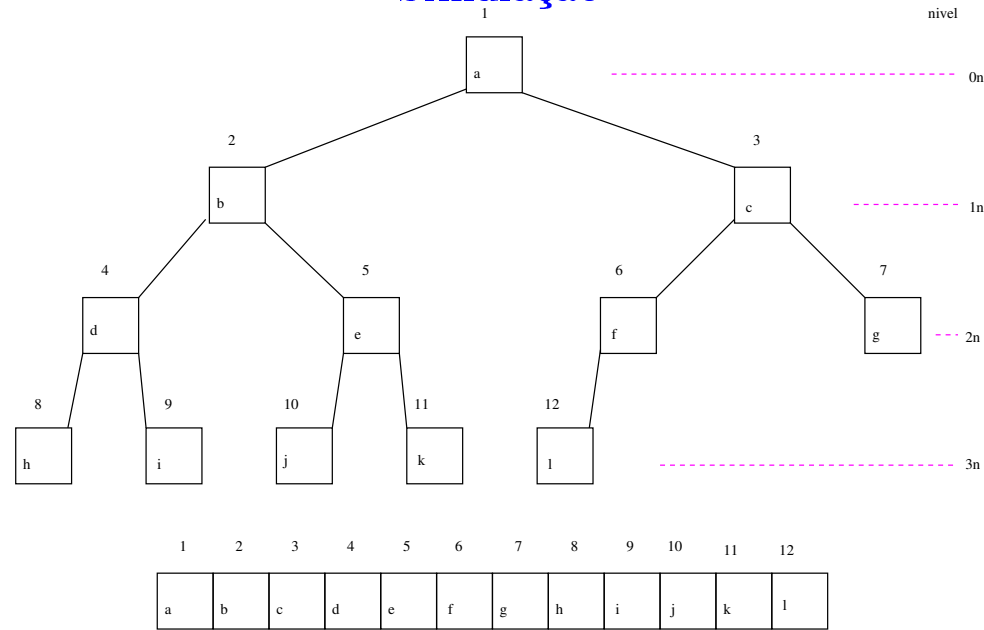
**DESCE-HEAP** ( $A, m, i$ )

- 1  $e \leftarrow 2i$
- 2  $d \leftarrow 2i + 1$
- 3 se  $e \leq m$  e  $A[e] > A[i]$
- 4     então  $maior \leftarrow e$
- 5     senão  $maior \leftarrow i$
- 6 se  $d \leq m$  e  $A[d] > A[maior]$
- 7     então  $maior \leftarrow d$
- 8 se  $maior \neq i$
- 9     então  $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[maior]$
- 10     **DESCE-HEAP** ( $A, m, maior$ )

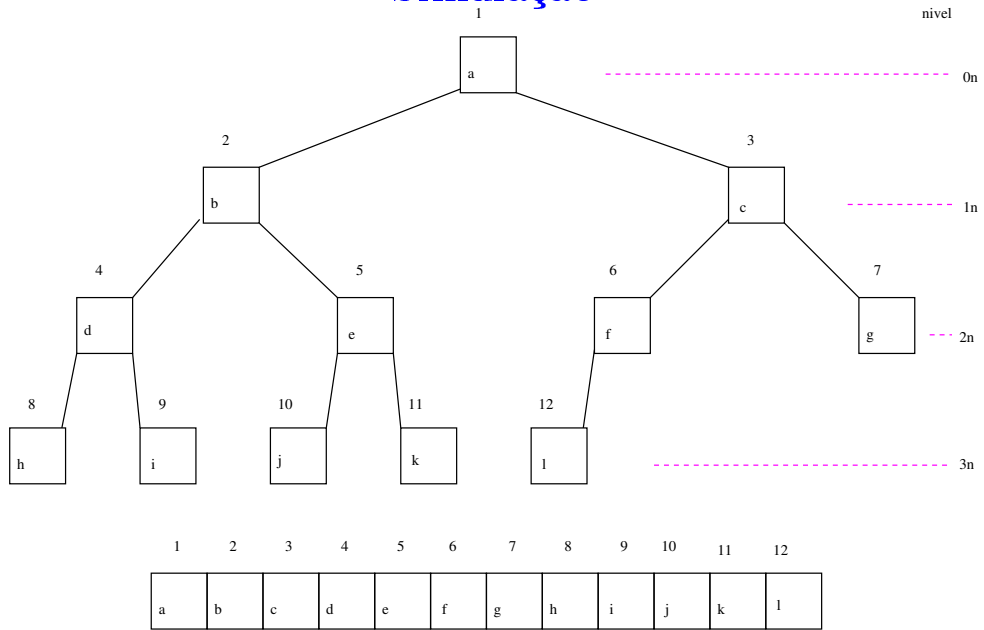
# Simulação



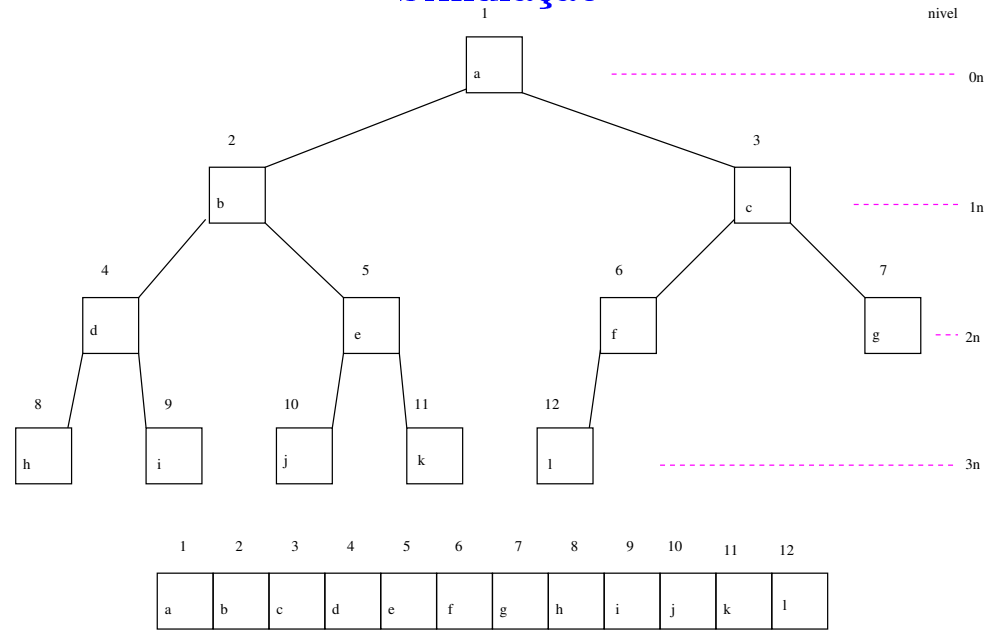
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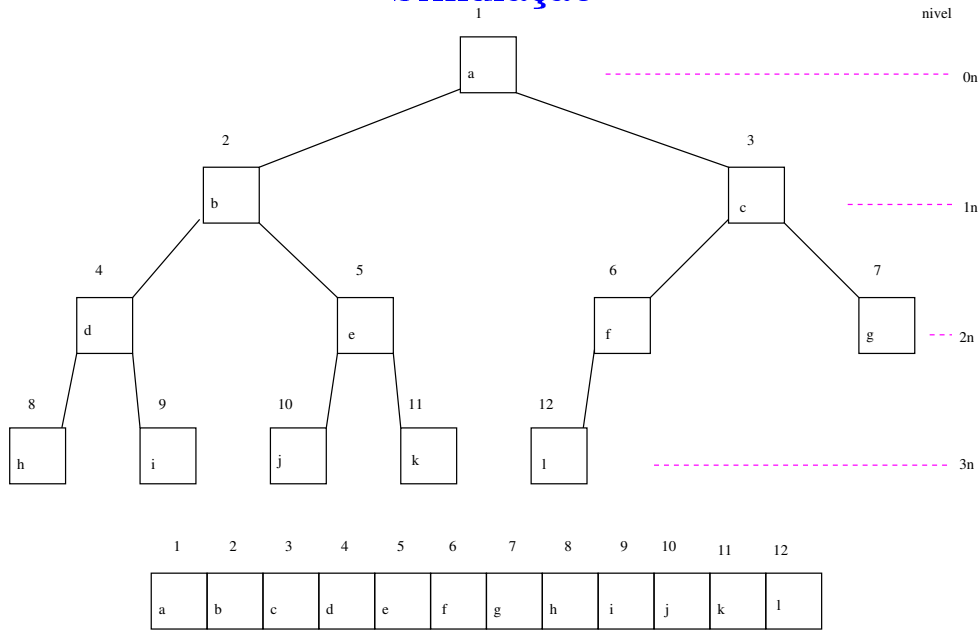
# Simulação



# Simulação



## Simulação



## Consumo de tempo

$$h := \text{altura de } i = \lfloor \lg \frac{m}{i} \rfloor$$

$T(h)$  := consumo de tempo no pior caso

linha	todas as execuções da linha
1-3	= $\Theta(1)$
4-5	= $\Theta(1)$
6	= $\Theta(1)$
7	= $O(1)$
8	= $\Theta(1)$
9	= $O(1)$
10	$\leq T(h-1)$
<b>total</b>	<b><math>\leq T(h-1) + \Theta(1)</math></b>

## Consumo de tempo

$T(h)$  := consumo de tempo no pior caso

Recorrência associada:

$$T(h) \leq T(h-1) + \Theta(1),$$

pois altura de maior é  $h-1$ .

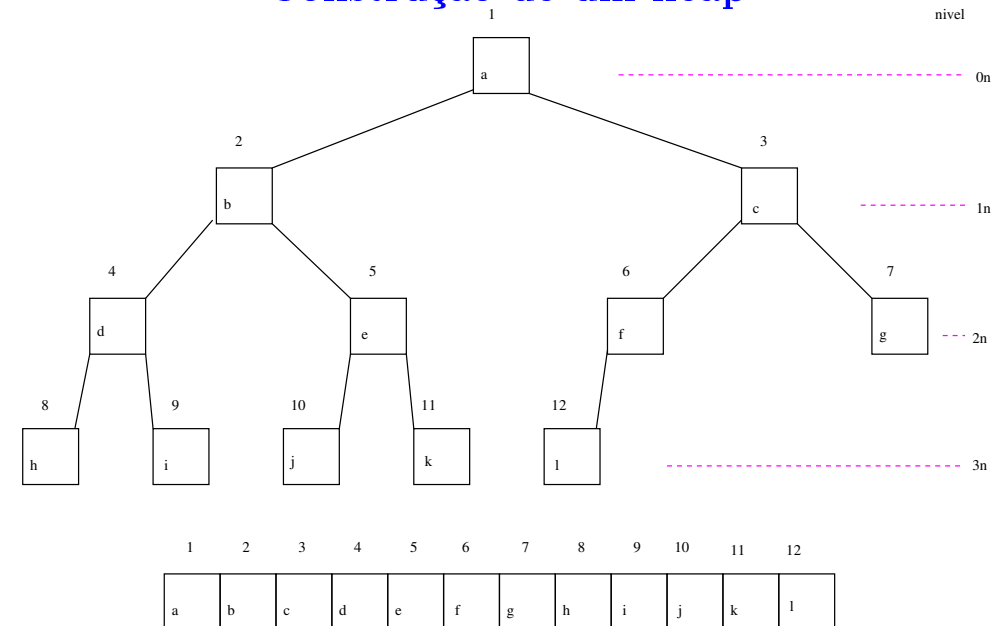
Solução assintótica:  $T(h)$  é ???.

Solução assintótica:  $T(h)$  é  $O(h)$ .

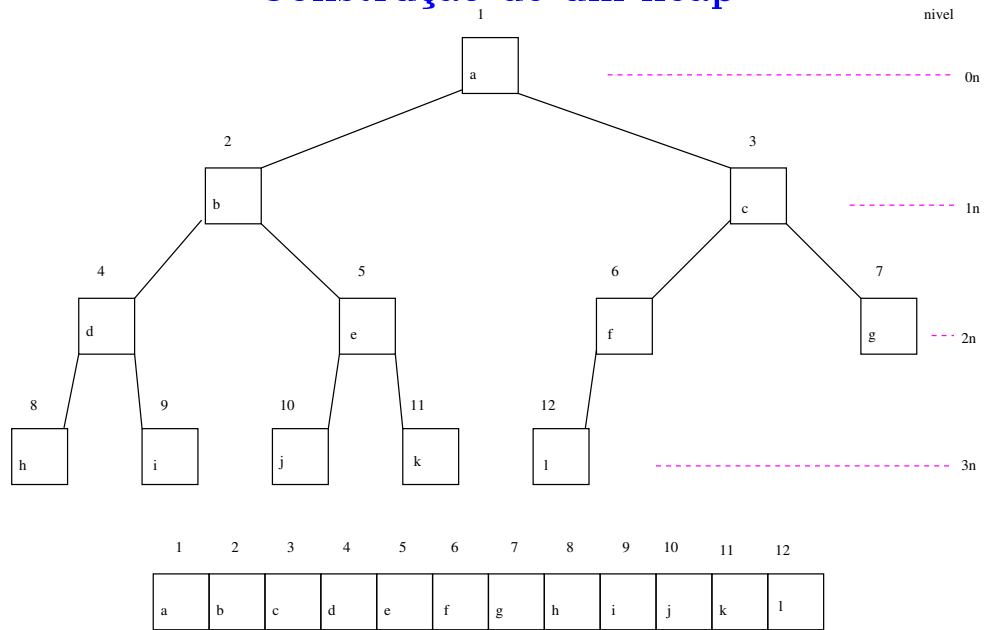
Como  $h \leq \lg m$ , podemos dizer que:

O consumo de tempo do algoritmo **DESCE-HEAP** é  $O(\lg m)$   
(ou melhor ainda,  $O(h)$ ).

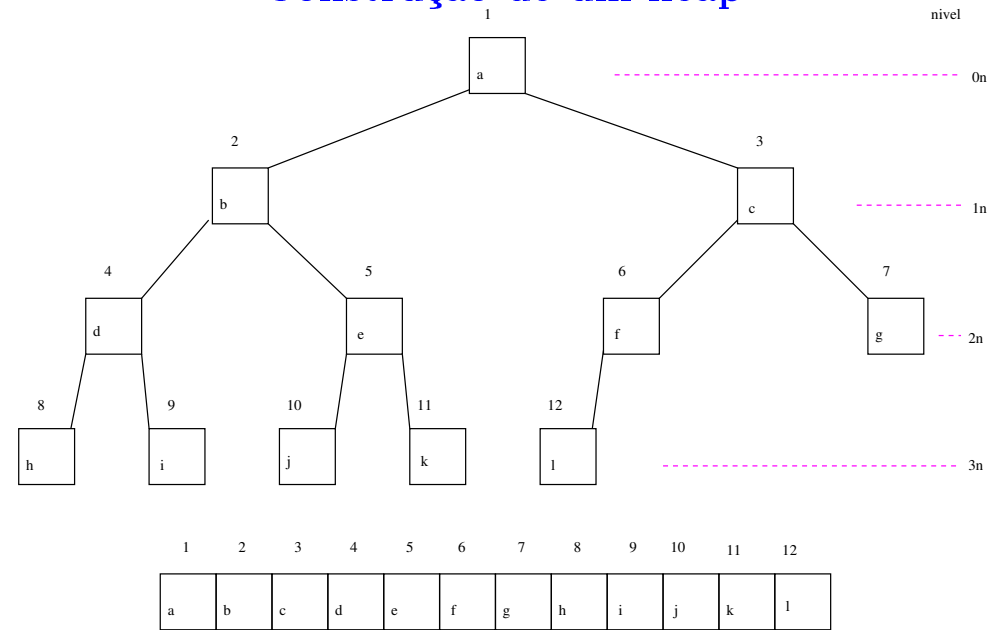
## Construção de um heap



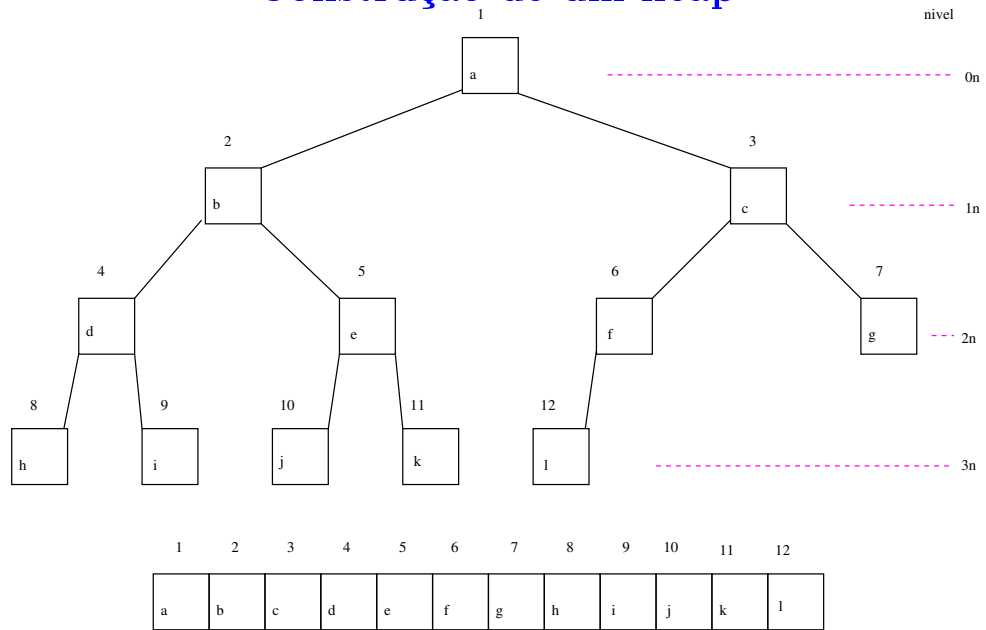
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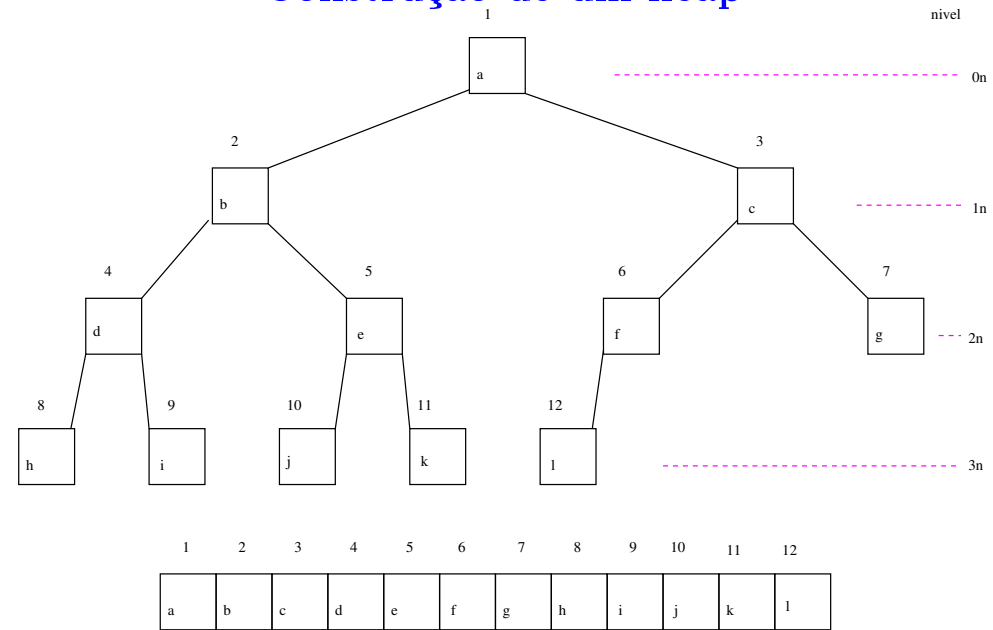
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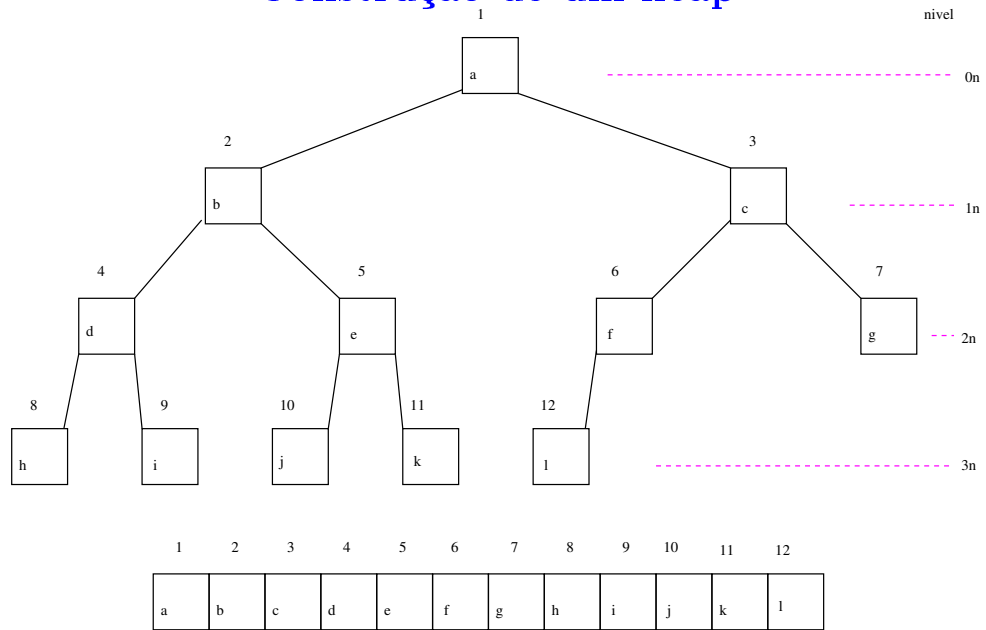
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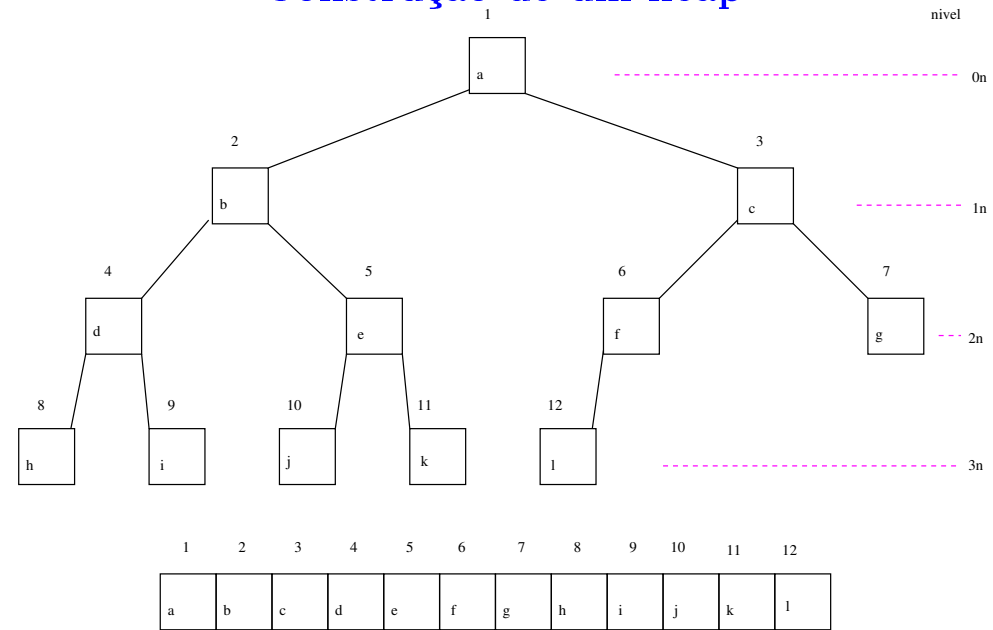
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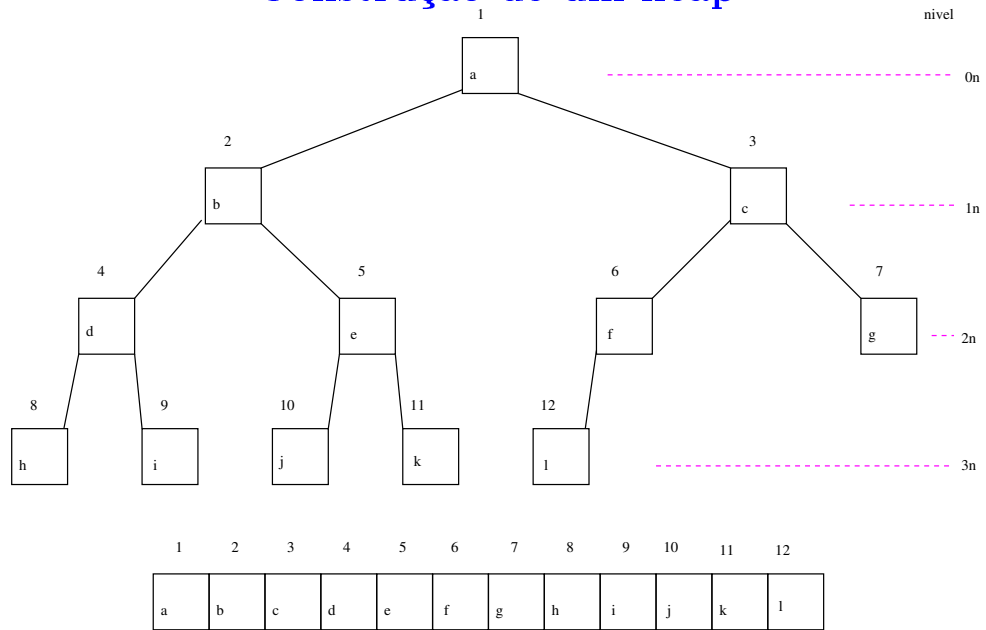
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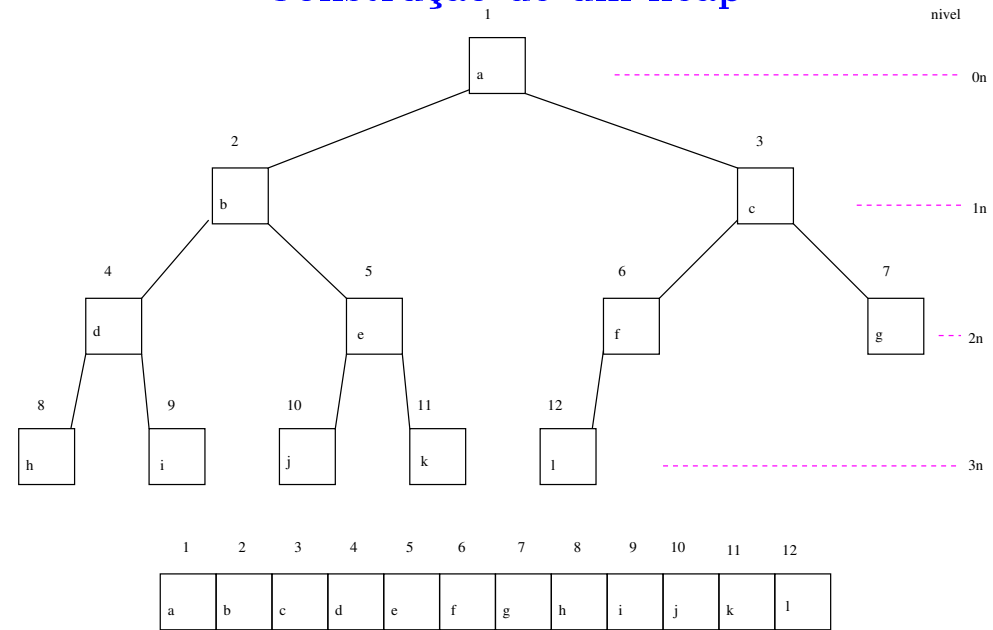
# Construção de um heap



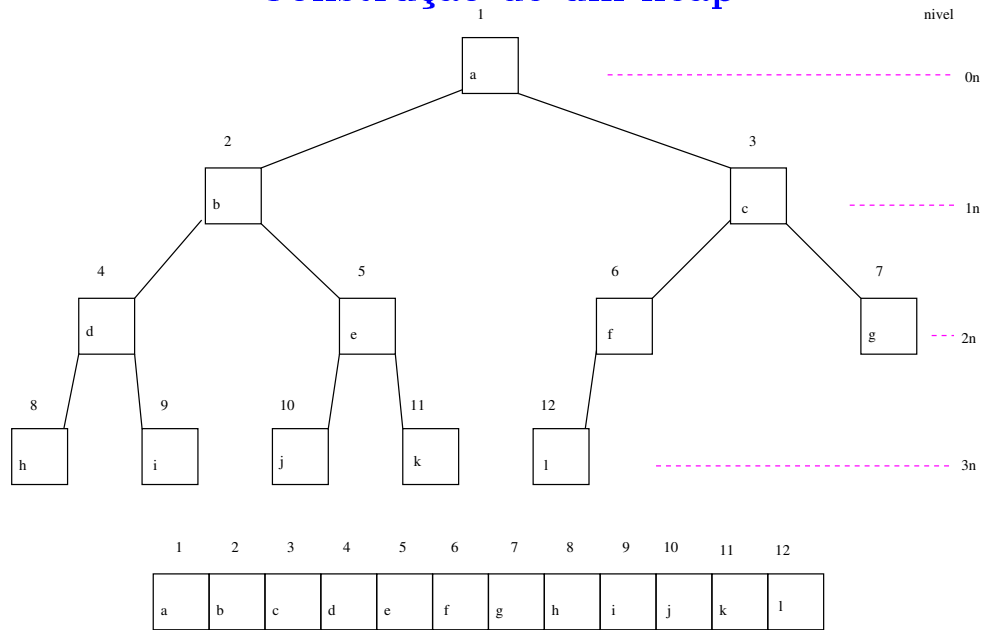
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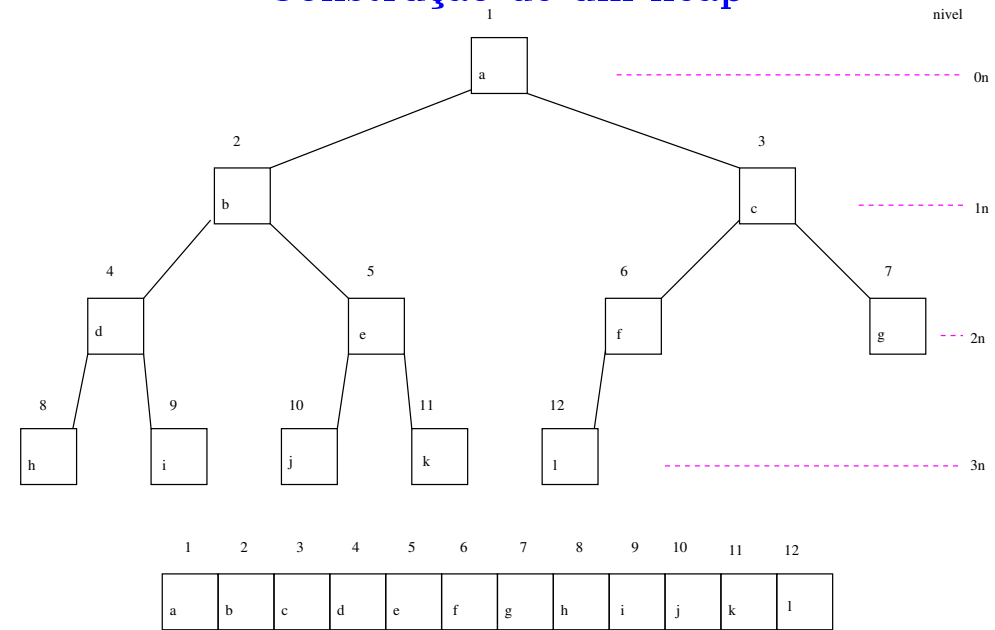
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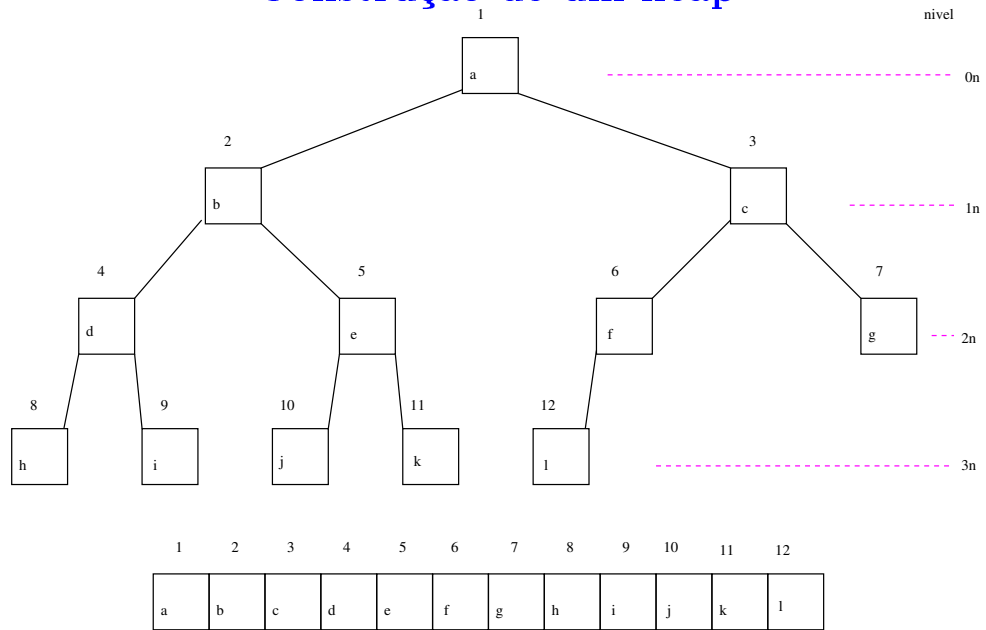
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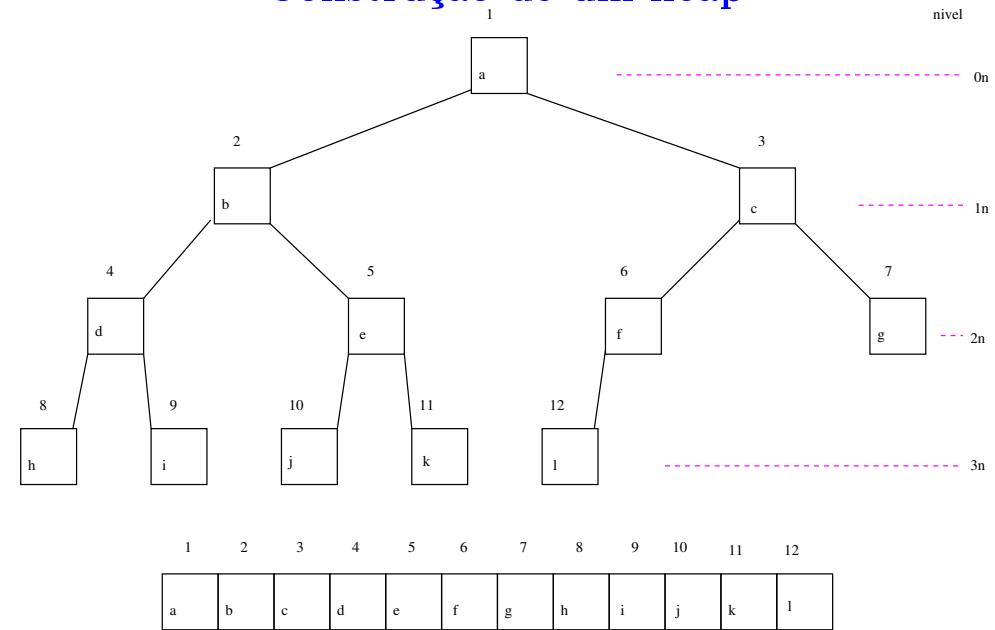
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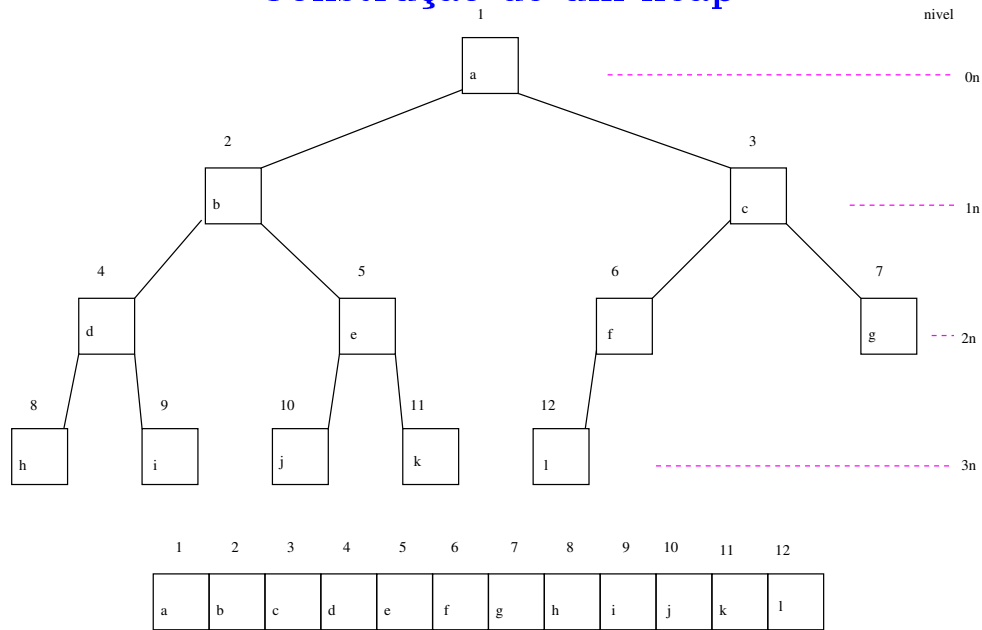
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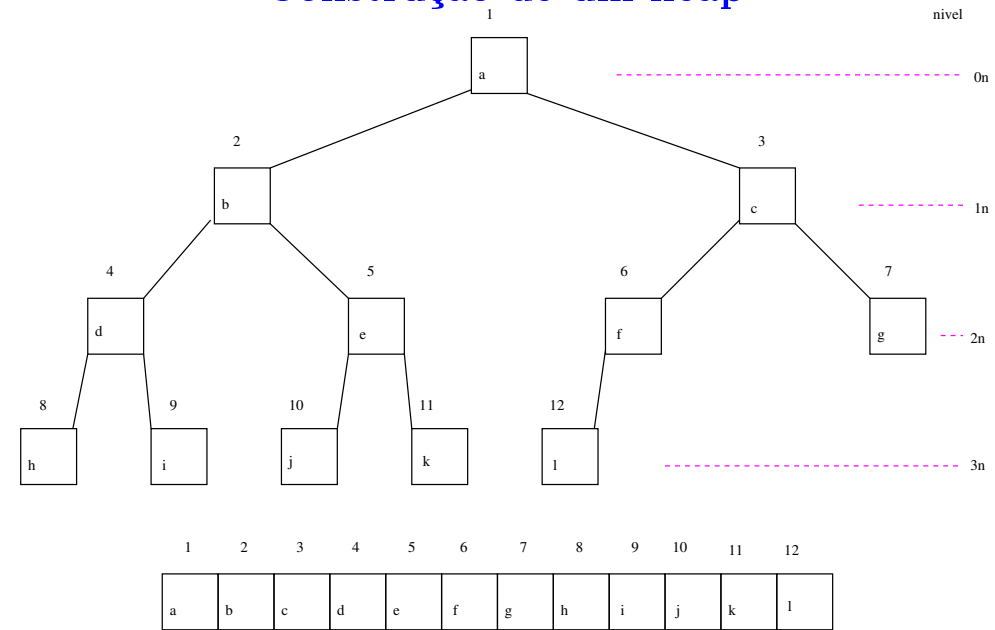
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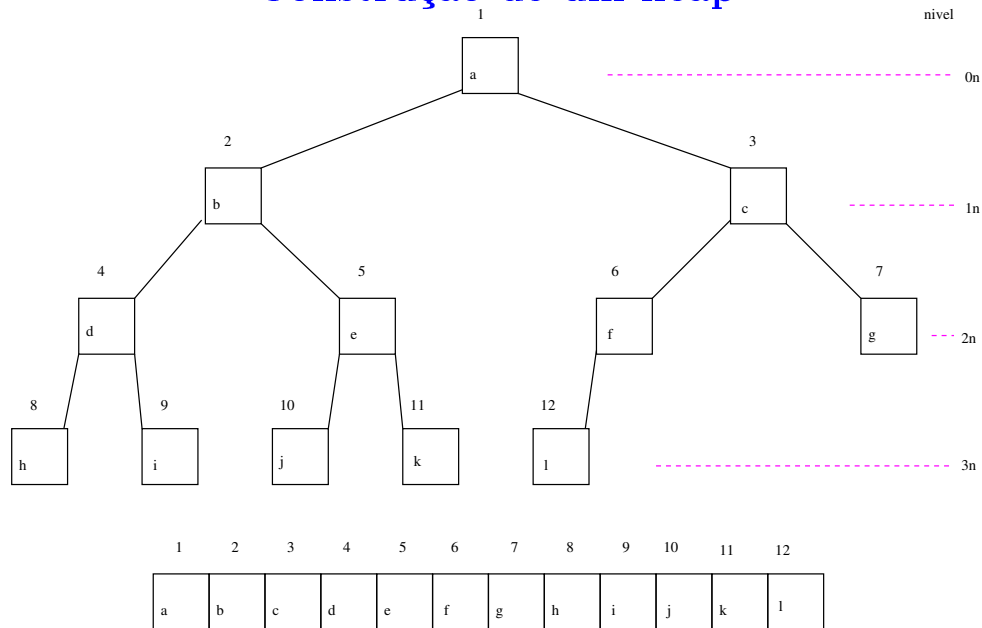
## Construção de um heap



## Construção de um heap



## Construção de um heap



## Construção de um heap

Recebe um vetor  $A[1..n]$  e rearranja  $A$  para que seja heap.

**CONSTRÓI-HEAP** ( $A, n$ )

2 para  $i \leftarrow \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$  decrescendo até 1 faça

3     **DESCE-HEAP** ( $A, n, i$ )

Relação invariante:

(i0) no início de cada iteração,  $i + 1, \dots, n$  são raízes de heaps.

$T(n)$  := consumo de tempo no pior caso

Análise grosseira:  $T(n)$  é  $\frac{n}{2} O(\lg n) = O(n \lg n)$ .

Análise mais cuidadosa:  $T(n)$  é ????

## T(n) é O(n)

Prova:

Consumo de **DESCE-HEAP** (A, n, i) é proporcional a h, logo

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} 2^{[\lg n]-h} h \\
 &\leq \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{n}{2^h} h \\
 &\leq n \left( \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor}{2^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor}} \right) \\
 &< n \frac{1/2}{(1-1/2)^2} = 2n.
 \end{aligned}$$

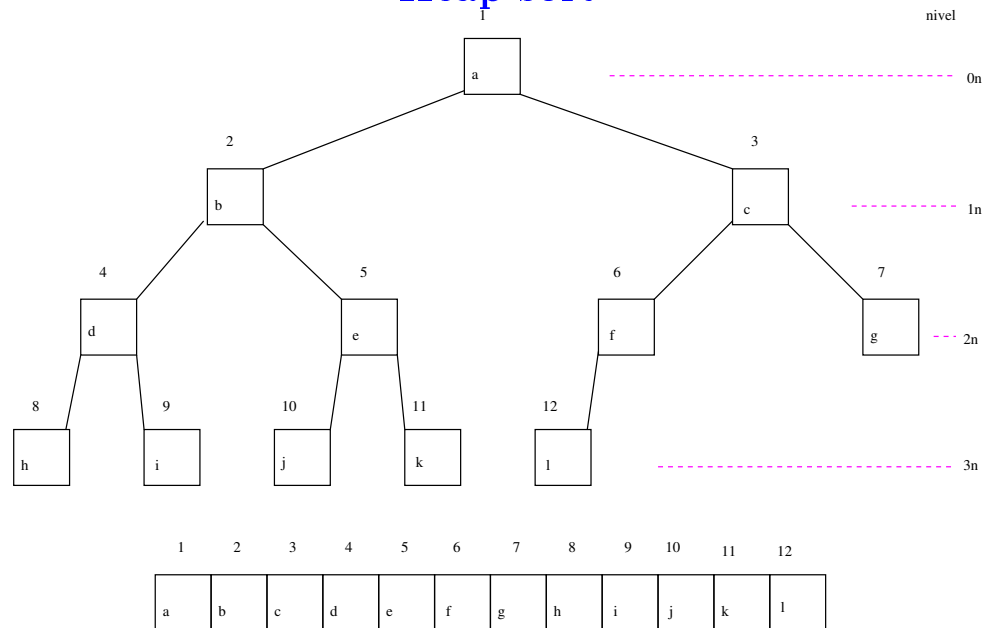
## T(n) é O(n)

Prova:

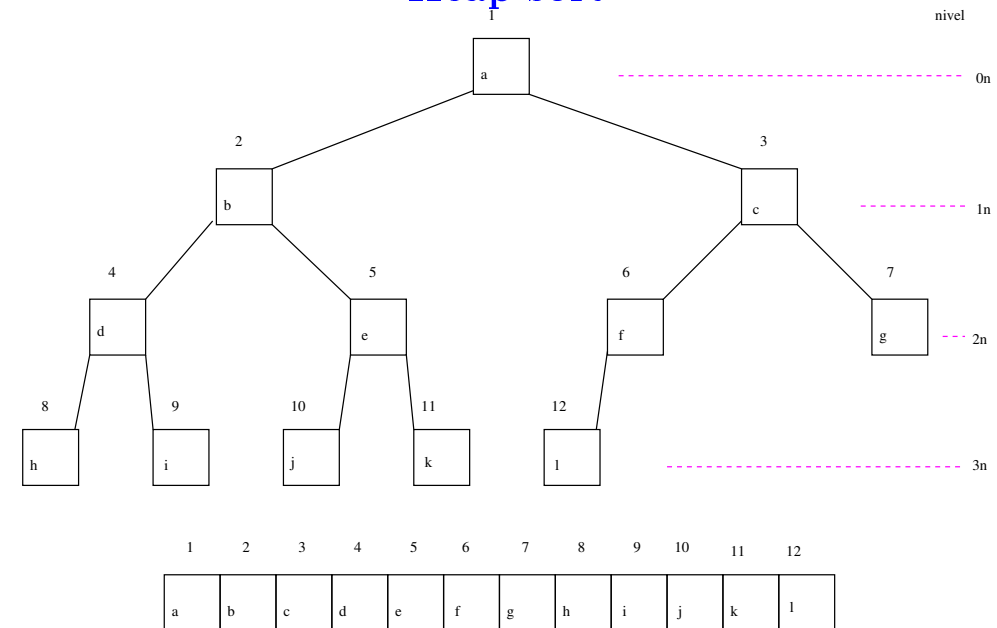
O consumo de tempo de **DESCE-HEAP** (A, n, i) é O(h), onde h é a altura da árvore de raiz i. Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} 2^{[\lg n]-h} O(h) \\
 &= O\left(n \sum_{h=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{h}{2^h}\right) \\
 &= O\left(n \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{h}{2^h}\right) \\
 &= O\left(n \frac{1/2}{(1-1/2)^2}\right) = O(2n) = O(n).
 \end{aligned}$$

### Heap sort

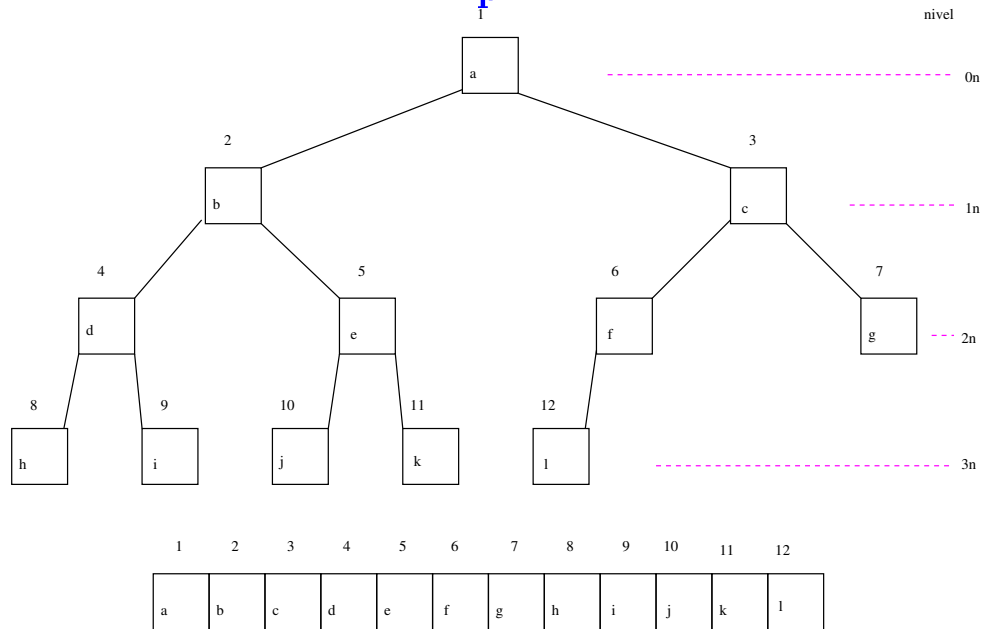


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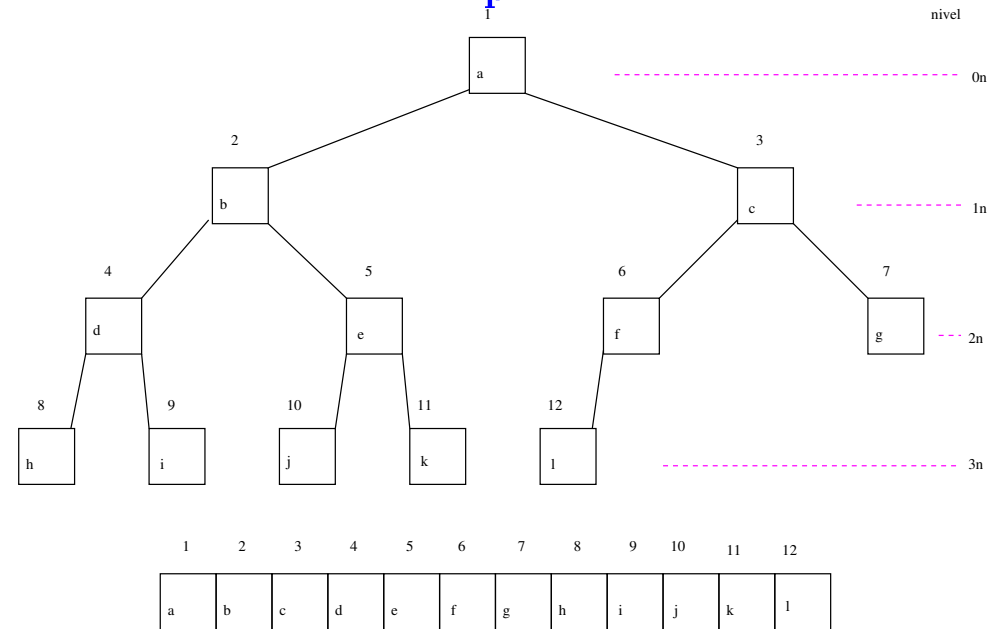




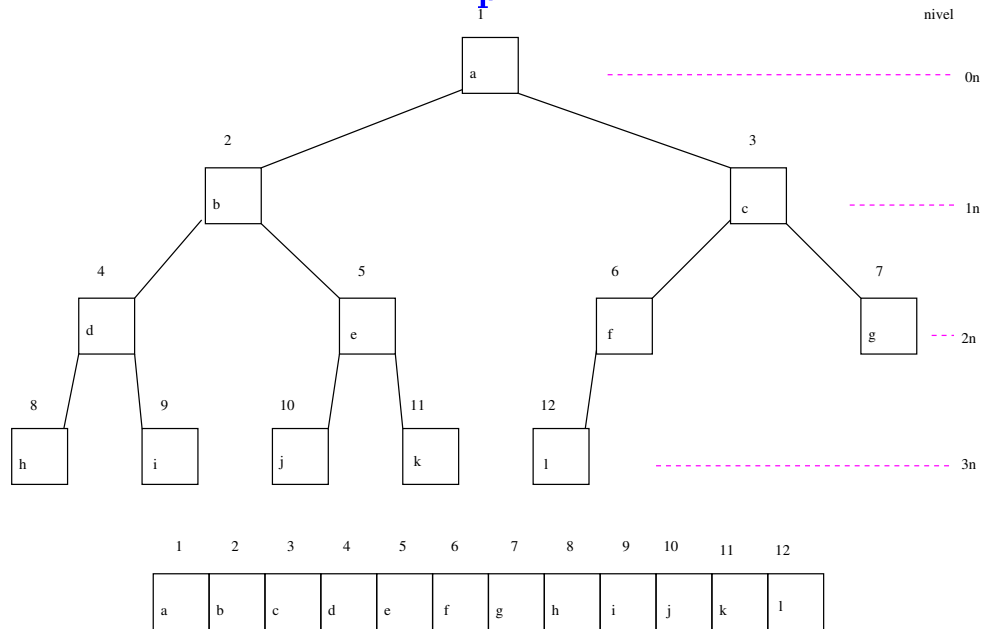
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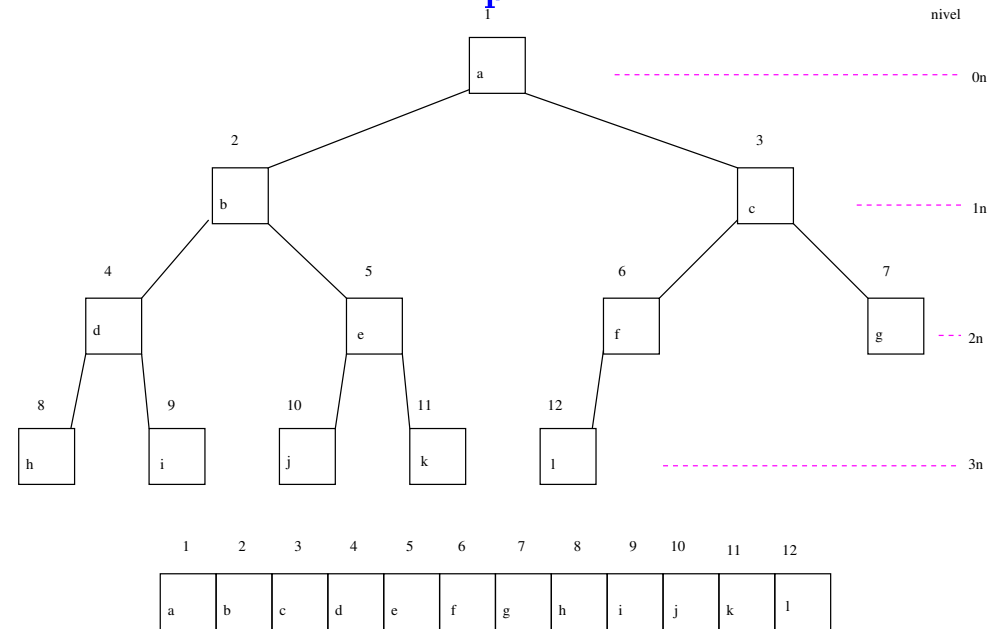
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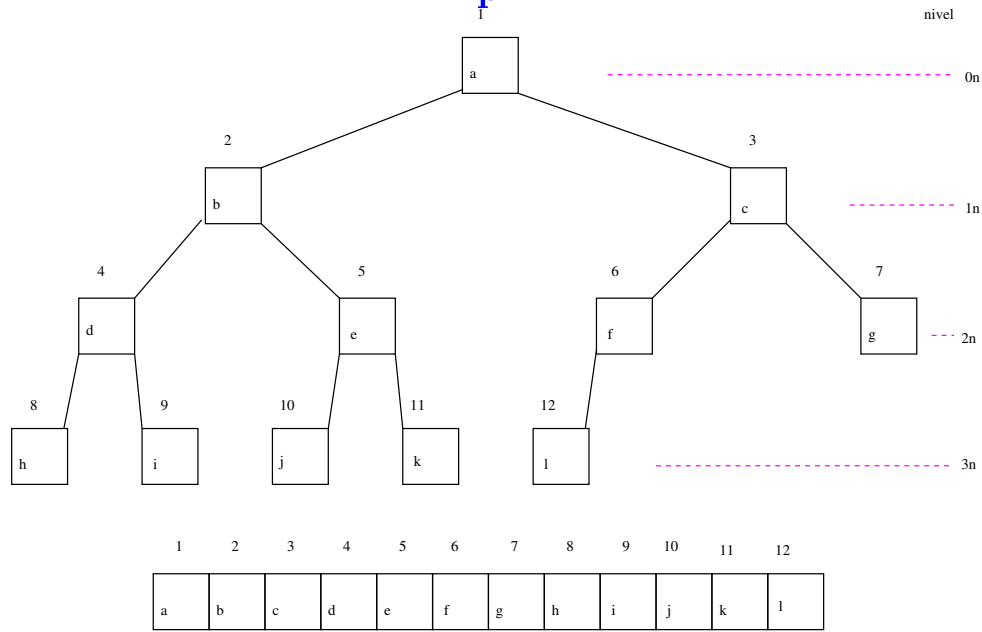
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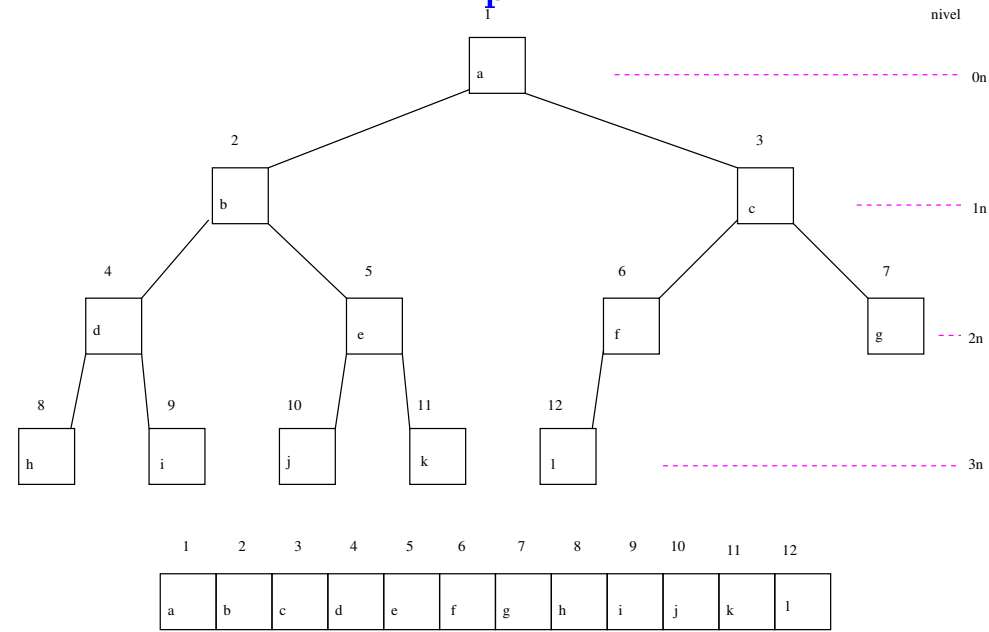
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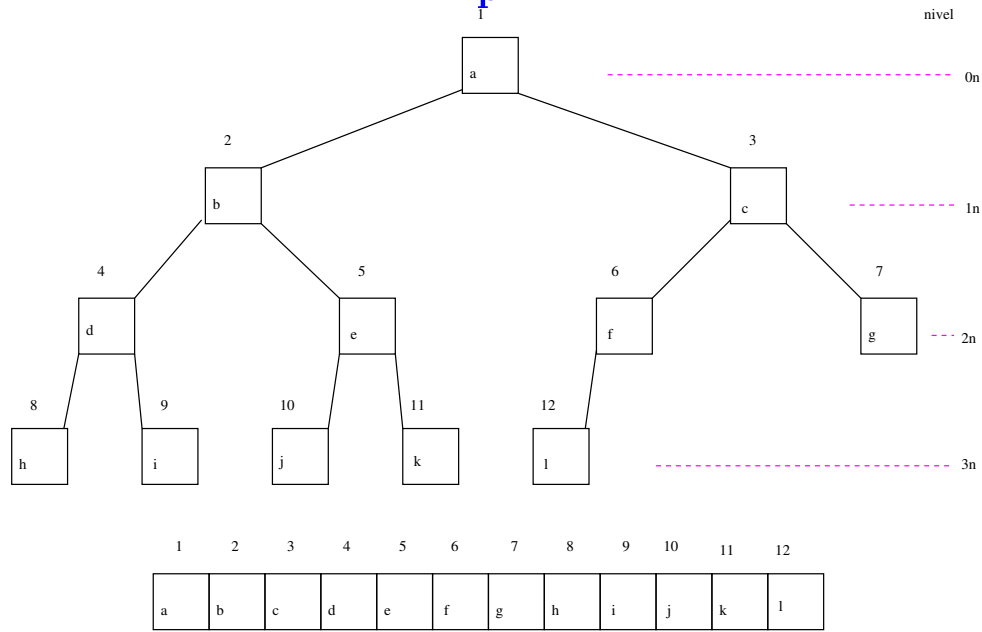
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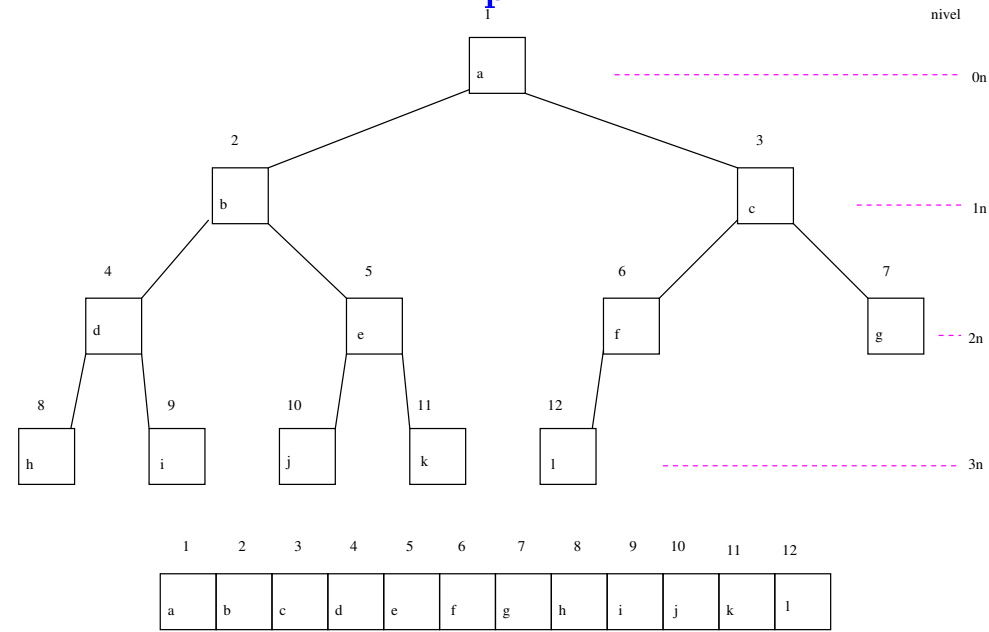
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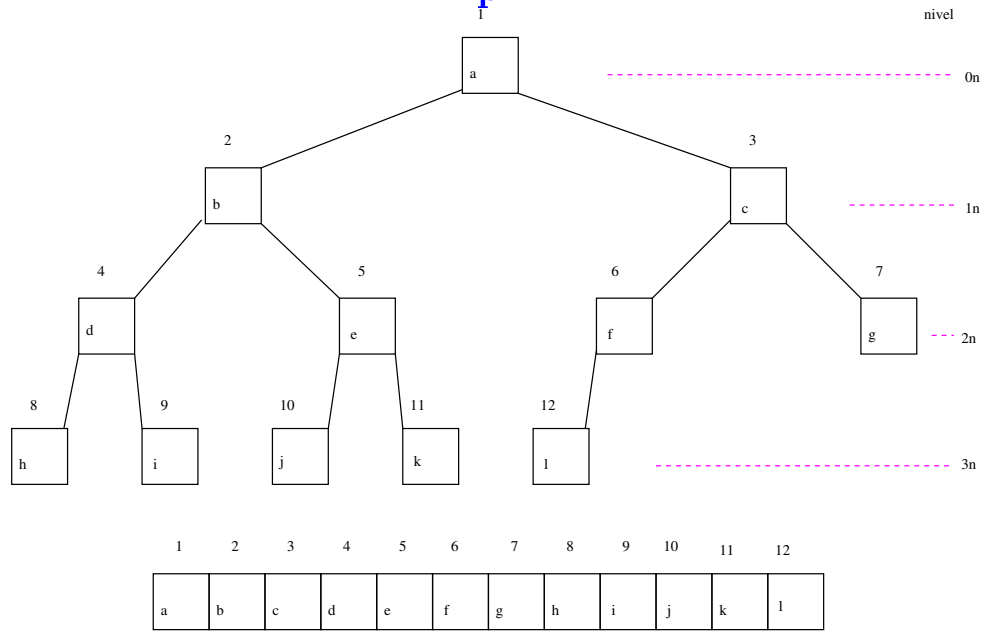
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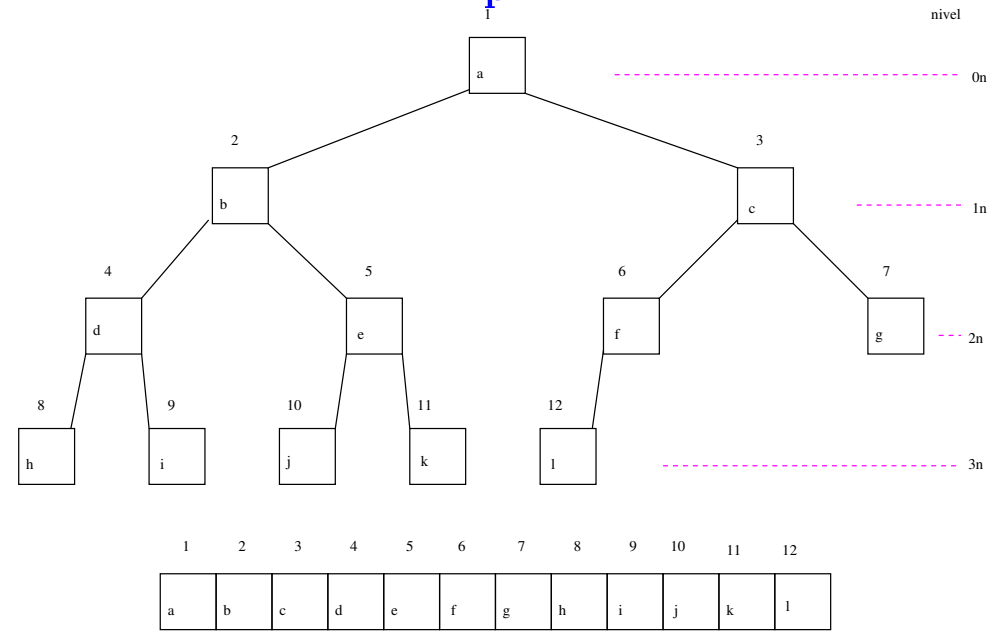
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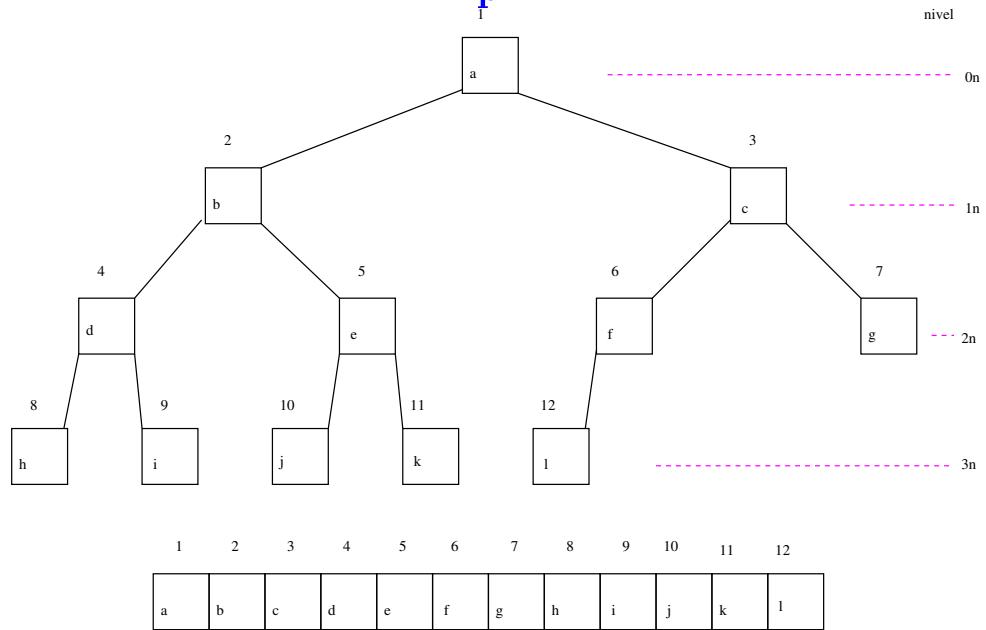
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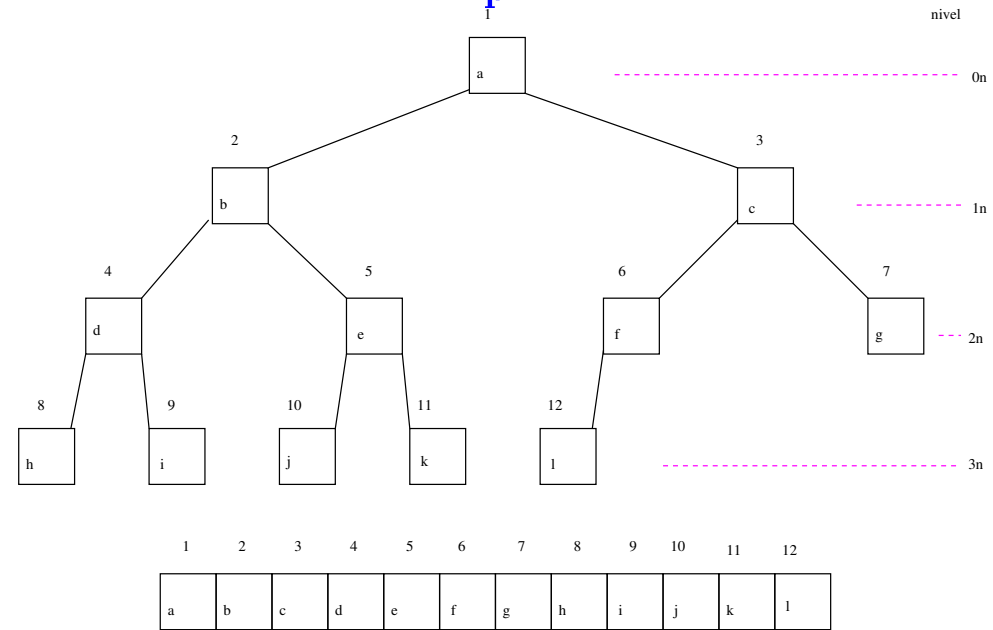
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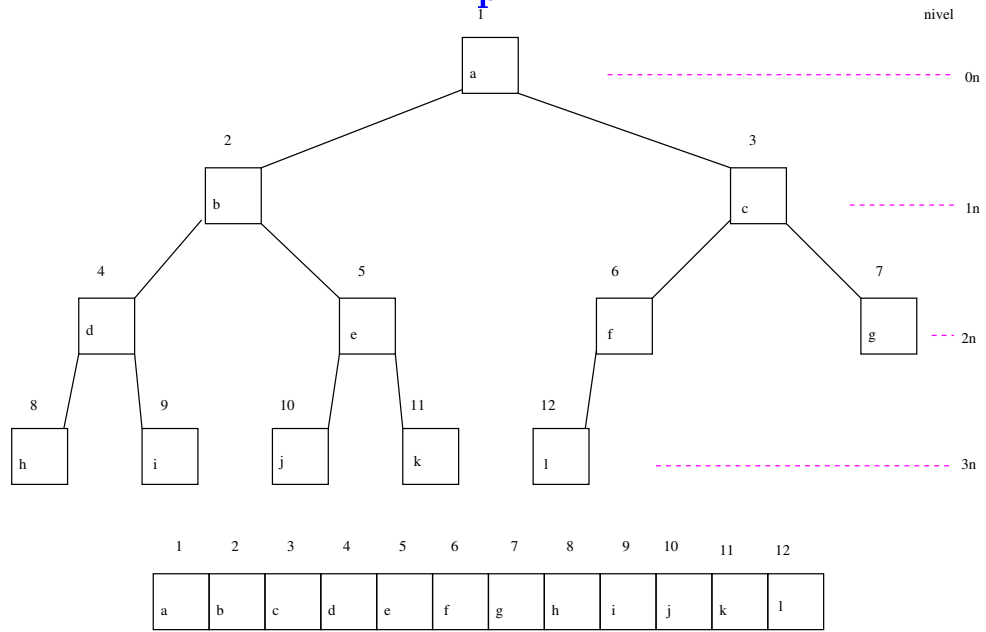
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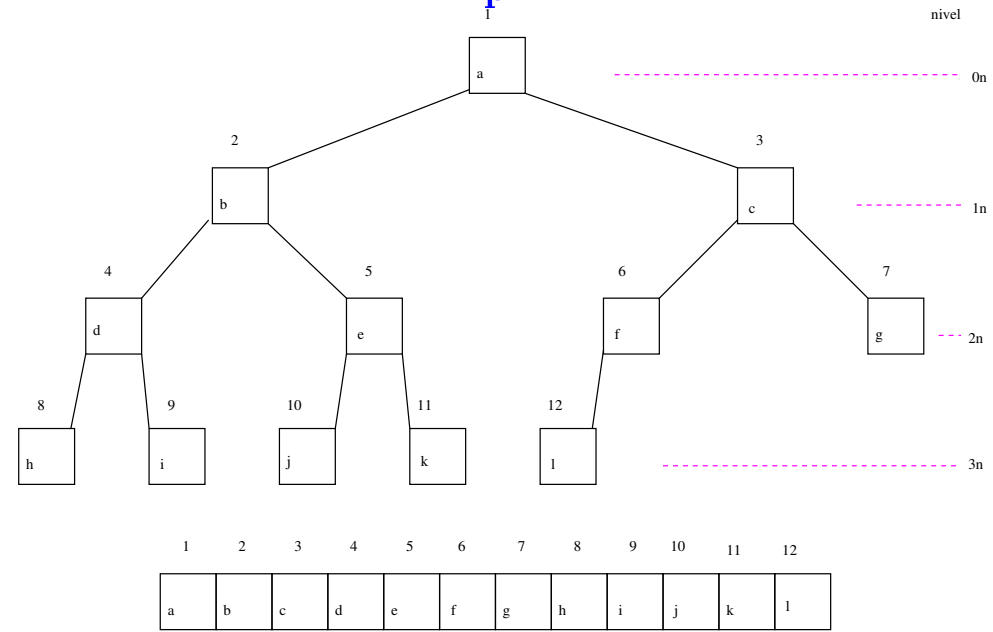
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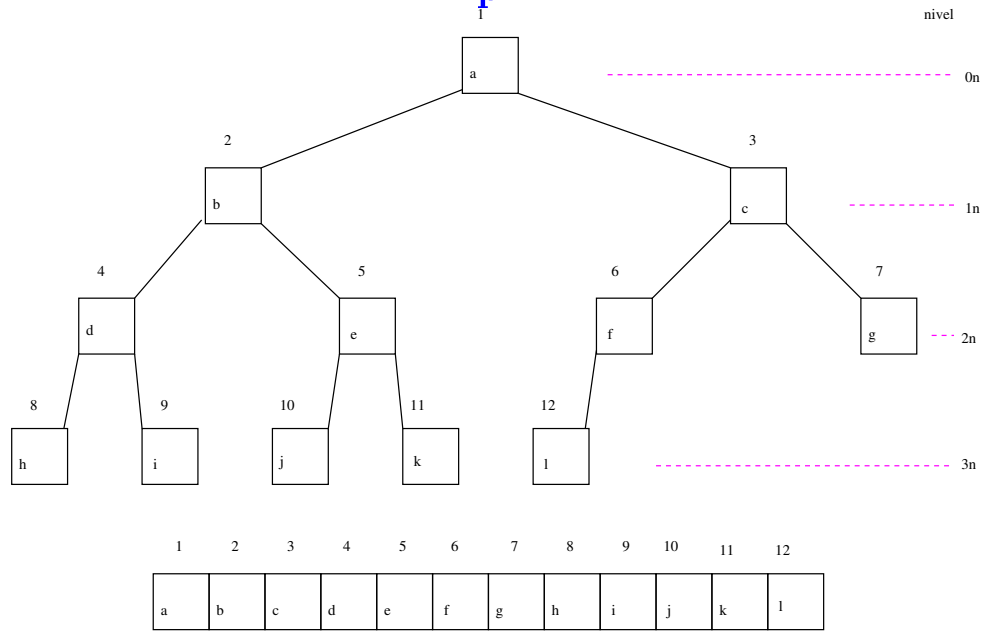
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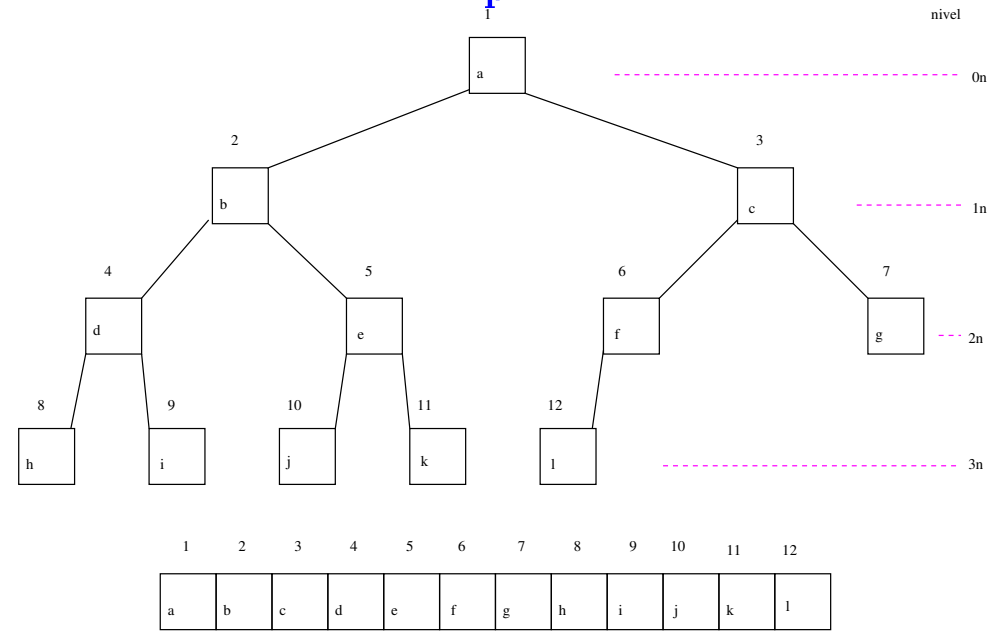
# Heap sort



# Heap sort



# Heap sort



# Heap sort

Algoritmo rearranja  $A[1..n]$  em ordem crescente.

HEAPSORT ( $A, n$ )

```

0  CONSTRÓI-HEAP ( $A, n$ )  ▷ pré-processamento
1   $m \leftarrow n$ 
2  para  $i \leftarrow n$  decrescendo até 2 faça
3       $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$ 
4       $m \leftarrow m - 1$ 
5      DESCE-HEAP ( $A, m, 1$ )

```

Relações invariantes: Na linha 2 vale que:

- (i0)  $A[m..n]$  é crescente;
- (i1)  $A[1..m] \leq A[m+1]$ ;
- (i2)  $A[1..m]$  é um heap.

# Consumo de tempo

linha	todas as execuções da linha
0	$= \Theta(n)$
1	$= \Theta(1)$
2	$= \Theta(n)$
3	$= \Theta(n)$
4	$= \Theta(n)$
5	$= nO(\lg n)$
<b>total</b>	<b><math>= nO(\lg n) + \Theta(n) = O(n \lg n)</math></b>

O consumo de tempo do algoritmo HEAPSORT é  $O(n \lg n)$ .

Próxima aula: Limites inferiores

CLRS 8.1