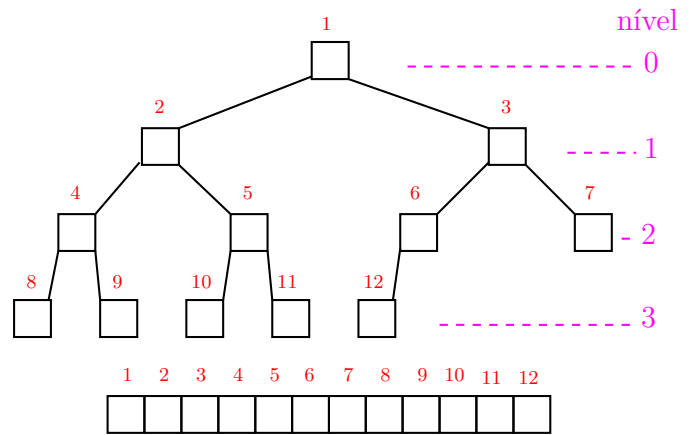




Fonte: ash.atozviews.com

Representação de árvores em vetores



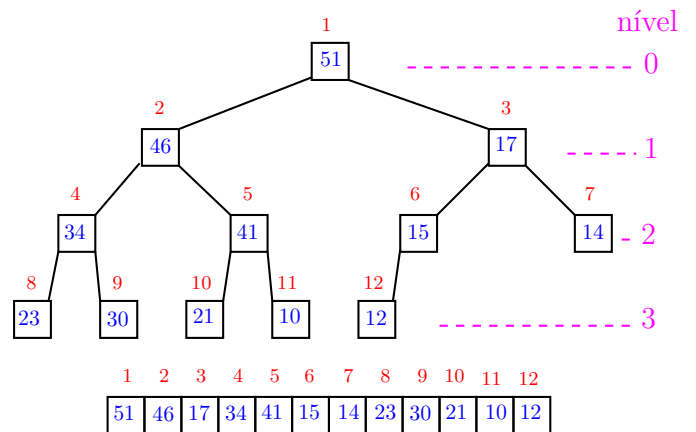
Compacto dos melhores momentos

AULA 4

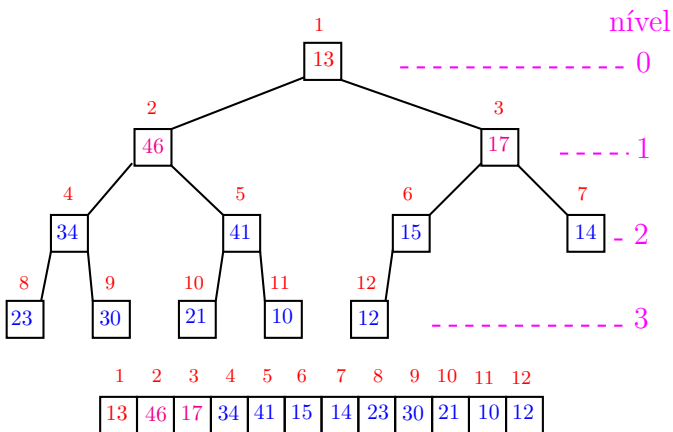
Resumão da estrutura

- filho esquerdo de i : $2i$
- filho direito de i : $2i + 1$
- pai de i : $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$
- nível da raiz: 0
- nível de i : $\approx \lg i$
- altura da raiz: $\approx \lg m$
- altura da árvore: $\approx \lg m$
- altura de i : $\approx \lg(m/i) (\dots)$
- altura de uma folha: 0

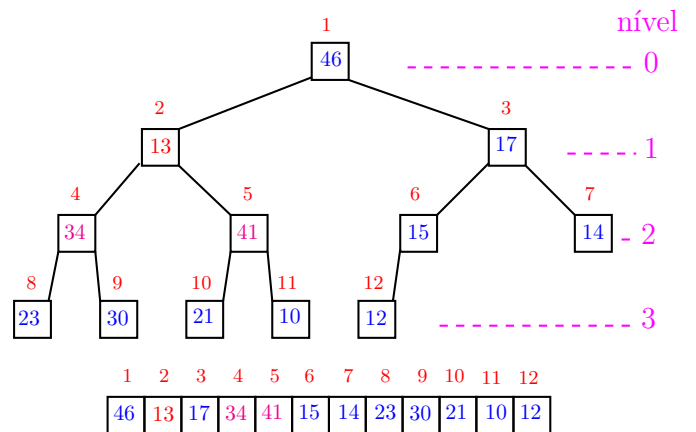
max-heap



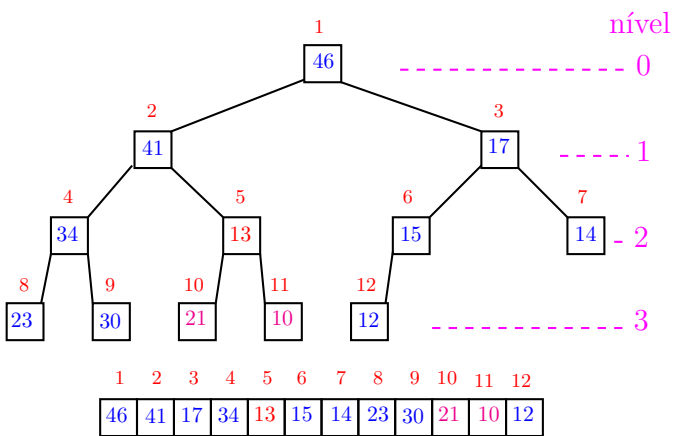
Função básica: sink()



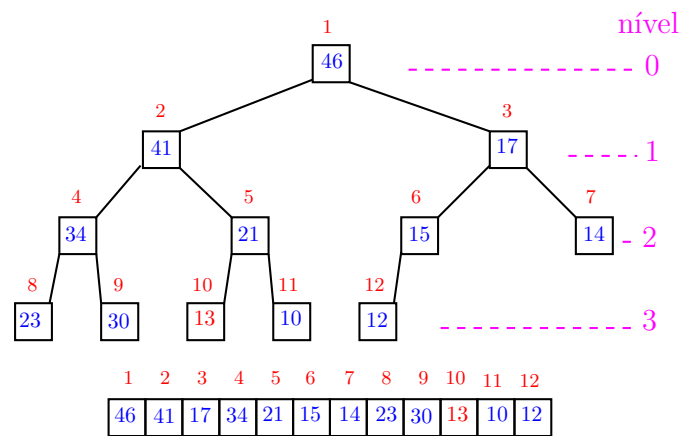
Função básica: sink()



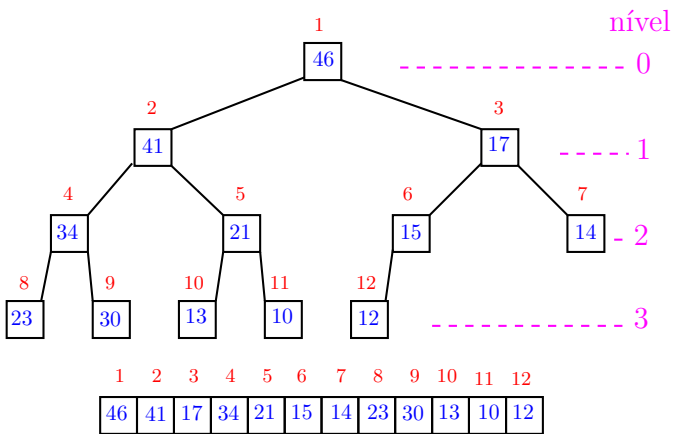
Função básica: sink()



Função básica: sink()



Função básica: sink()



Função sink

Implementação faz apenas deslocamentos (linha 5).

```
private static
void sink (int p, int m, Comparable[] v){
1  int f = 2*p; Object x = v[p];
2  while (f <= m) {
3      if (f < m && less(a[f], a[f+1])) f++;
4      if (!less(x, v[f])) break;
5      v[p] = v[f];
6      p = f; f = 2*p; // sink
    }
7  v[p] = x;
}
```

Consumo de tempo

O consumo de tempo da função `sink()` é proporcional a $\lg m$.

O consumo de tempo da função `sink()` é $O(\lg m)$.

Verdade seja dita ... (...)

O consumo de tempo da função `sink()` é proporcional a $O(\lg m/i)$.

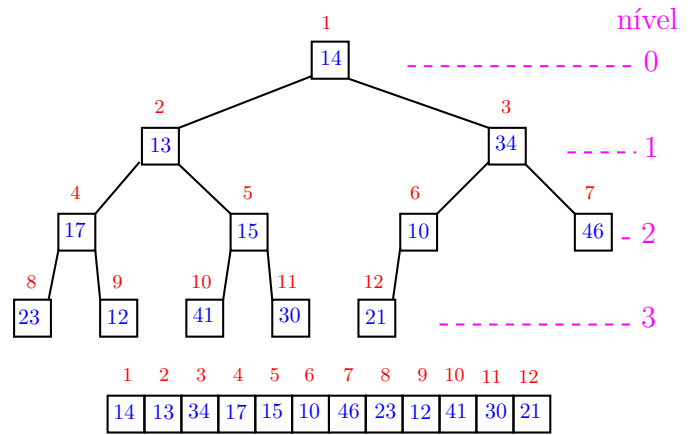
AULA 5

Construção de um max-heap

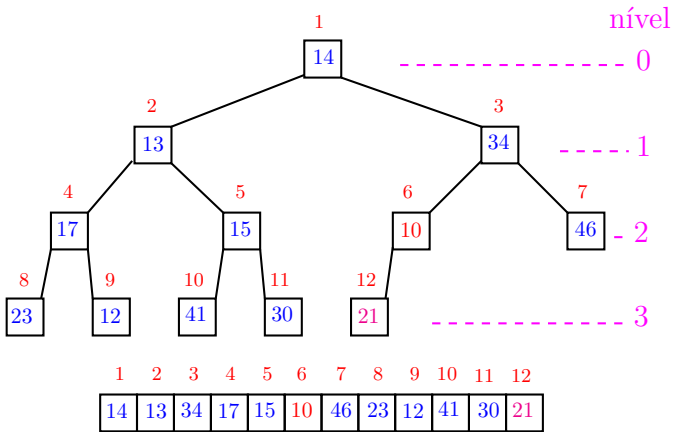


Fonte: EPBOT

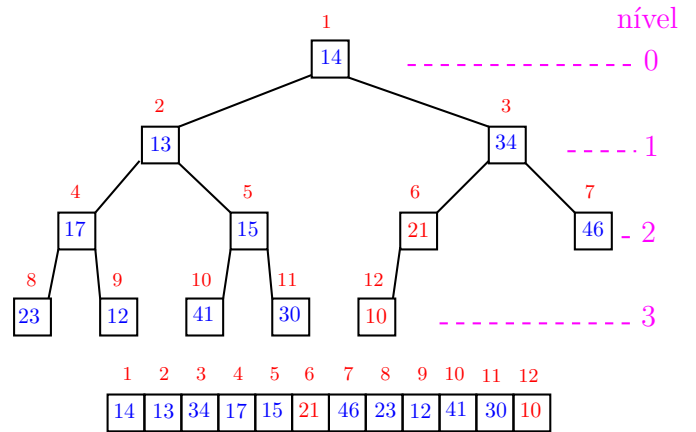
Construção de um max-heap



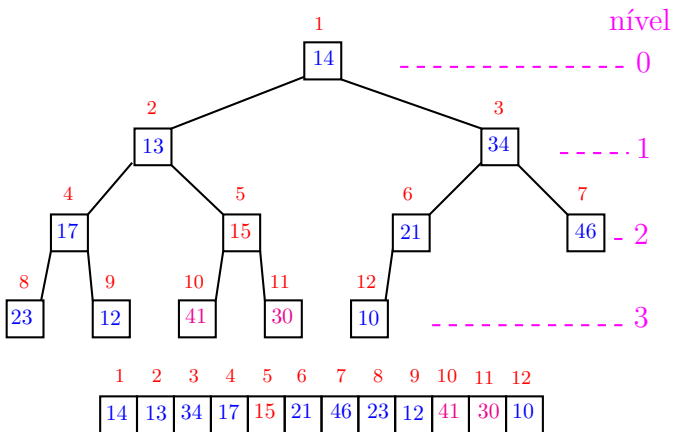
Construção de um max-heap



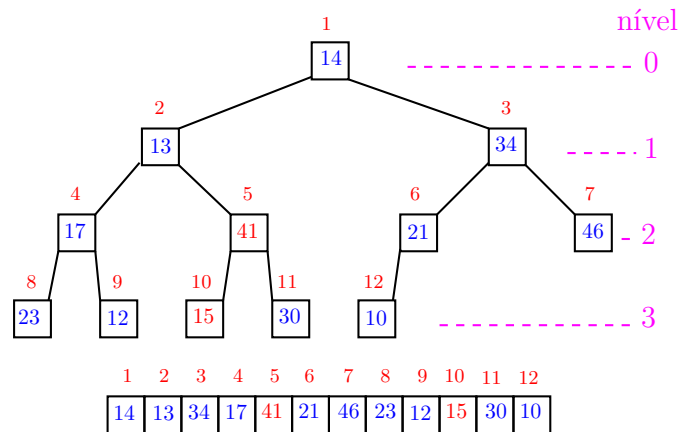
Construção de um max-heap



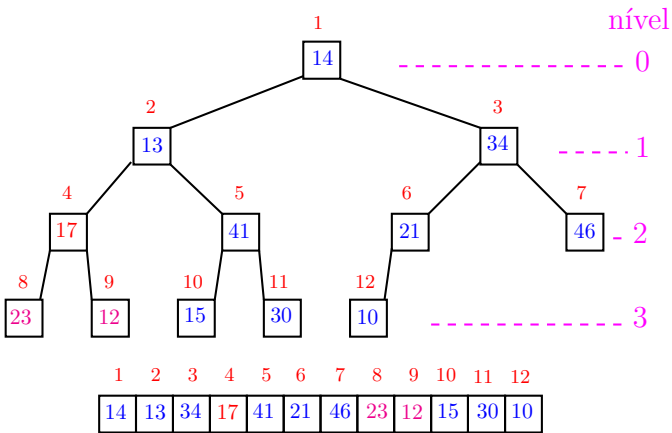
Construção de um max-heap



Construção de um max-heap

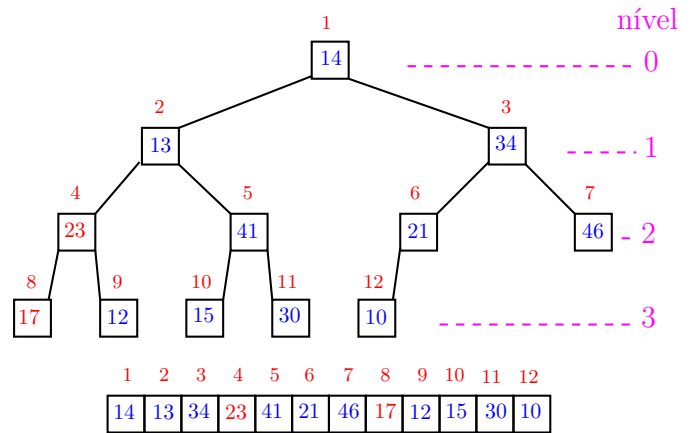


Construção de um max-heap



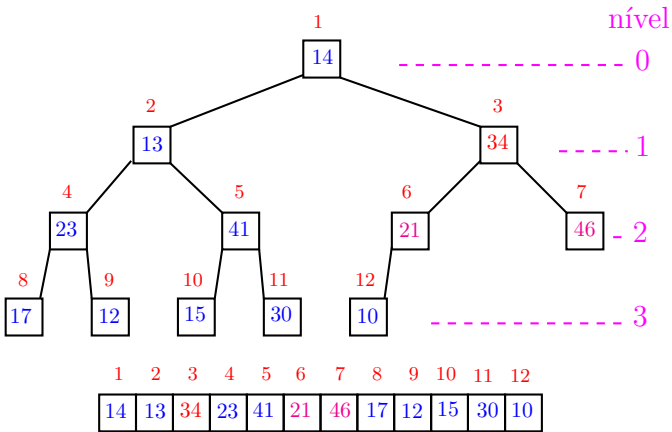
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



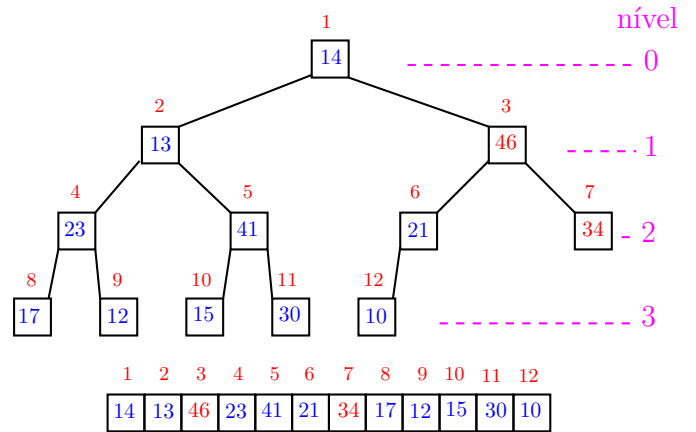
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



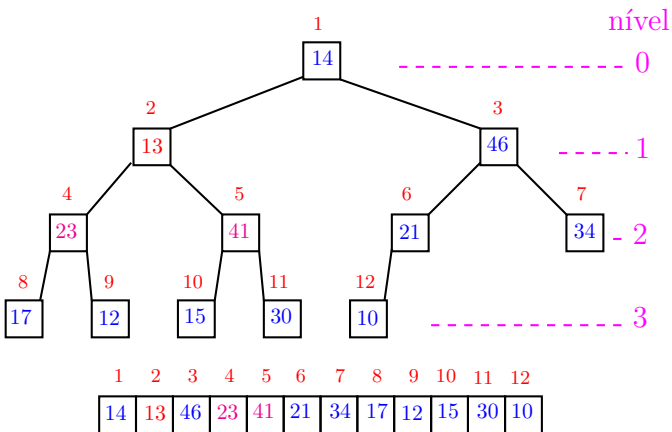
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



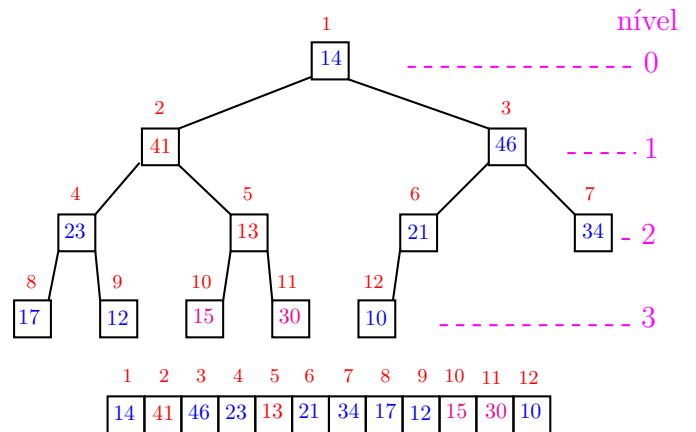
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



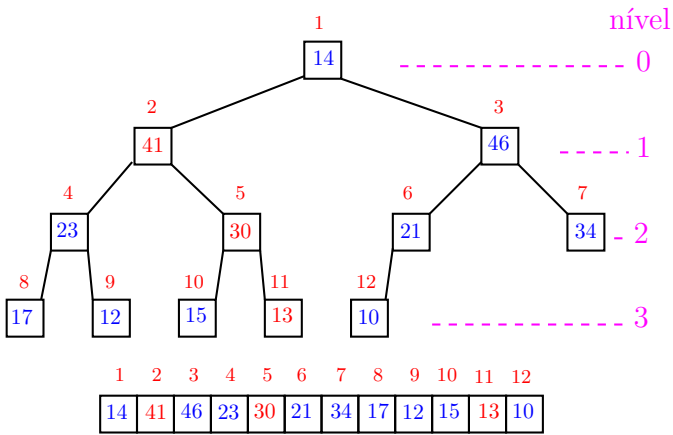
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



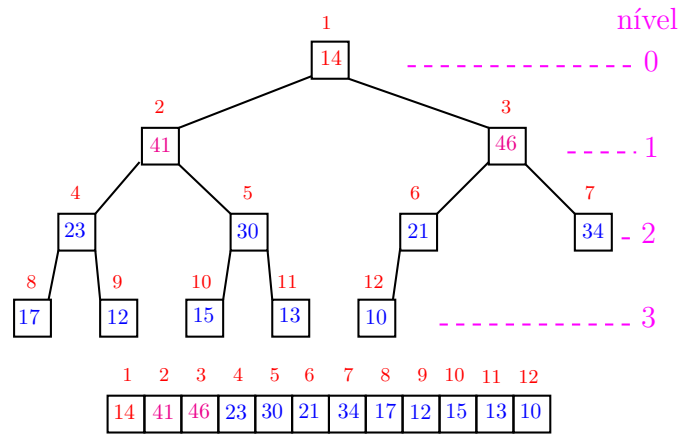
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



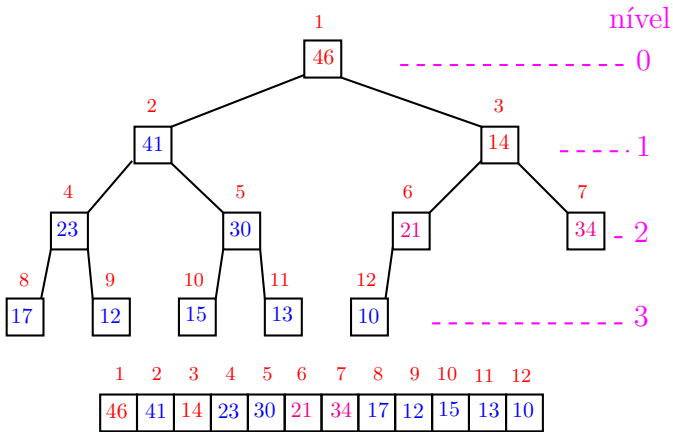
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



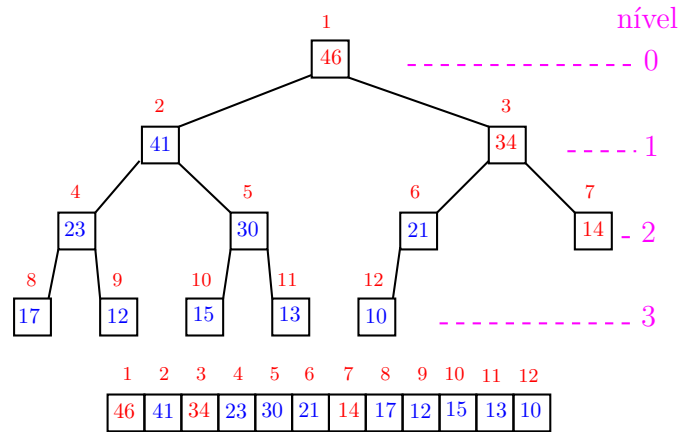
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



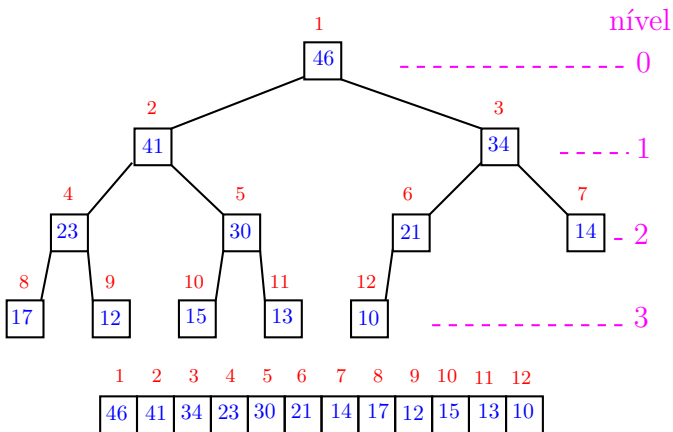
Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap



Navigation icons

Construção de um max-heap

Recebe um vetor $v[1..n]$ e rearranja v para que seja max-heap.

```

1 for (int i = n/2; /*A*/ i >= 1; i--)
2     sink(i, n, v);
    
```

Relação invariante:

(i0) em /*A*/ vale que, $i+1, \dots, n$ são raízes de max-heaps.

Navigation icons

Ordenação por seleção

$i = 5$

1	max							n		
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

Ordenação por seleção

$i = 5$

1	j max					n				
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

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Ordenação por seleção

$i = 5$

1	j max				n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	j max				n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

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Ordenação por seleção

$i = 5$

1	j max				n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	j max				n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	j max				n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

j max				n						
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

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Ordenação por seleção

$i = 5$

1	j max					n				
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	j max					n				
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	j max					n				
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

j max					n					
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

1	max									
38	50	20	44	10	50	55	60	75	85	99

< > < > < > < > < > < > < > < >

Ordenação por seleção

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
38	10	20	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

Navigation icons

Ordenação por seleção

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
38	10	20	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

Navigation icons

Ordenação por seleção

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
38	10	20	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
20	10	38	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
20	10	38	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

Navigation icons

Ordenação por seleção

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
38	10	20	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
20	10	38	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

1				<i>i</i>							<i>n</i>
10	20	38	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

1											<i>n</i>
10	20	38	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99	

Navigation icons

Função selecao

Algoritmo rearranja $v[0..n-1]$ em ordem crescente

```
public static
void selecao (int n, Comparable[] v)
{
    int i, j, max; Object x;
1 for (i = n-1; /*B*/ i > 0; i--) {
2     max = i;
3     for (j = i-1; j >= 0; j--)
4         if (!less(v[j],v[max]))
5             max = j;
6     x=v[i]; v[i]=v[max]; v[max]=x;
}
}
```

Navigation icons

Função selecao

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

```
public static
void selecao (int n, Comparable[] v)
{
    int i, j, max; Object x;
1 for (i = n; /*B*/ i > 1; i--) {
2     max = i;
3     for (j = i-1; j >= 1; j--)
4         if (!less(v[j], v[max]))
5             max = j;
6     x=v[i]; v[i]=v[max]; v[max]=x;
}
}
```

Navigation icons

Função selecao

```
private static
boolean less(Comparable x, Comparable y)
{
    return x.compareTo(y) < 0
}
```

Função selecao

Relações invariantes: Em /*B*/ vale que:

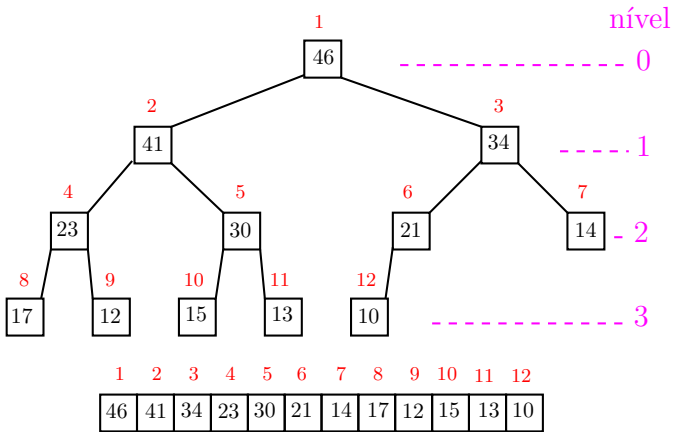
- (i0) $v[i+1..n]$ é crescente;
- (i1) $v[1..i] \leq v[i+1]$;

1			<i>i</i>									<i>n</i>
38	10	20	44	50	50	55	60	75	85	99		

Navigation icons

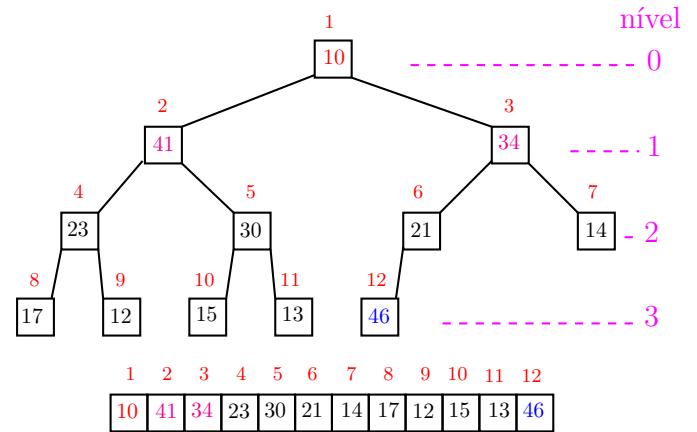
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Heapsort



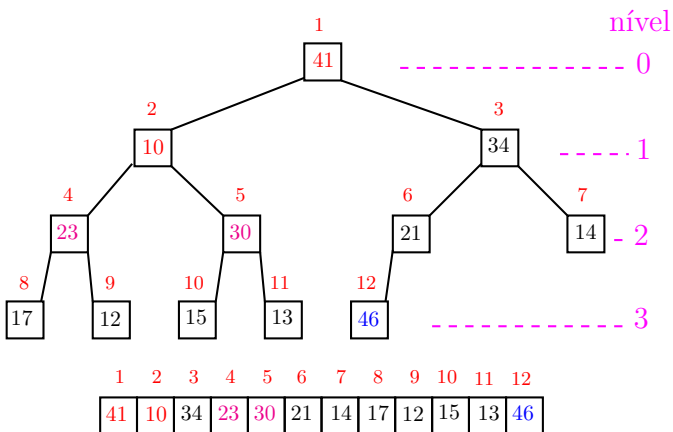
Navigation icons

Heapsort



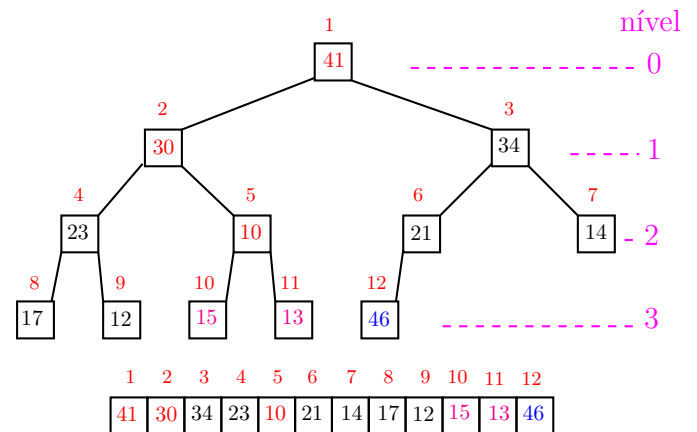
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Heapsort



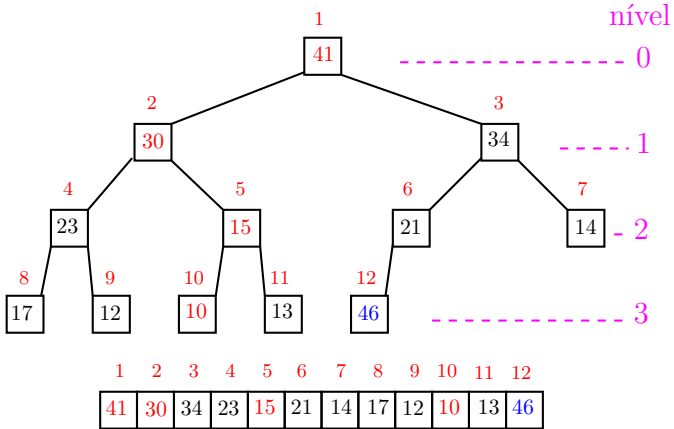
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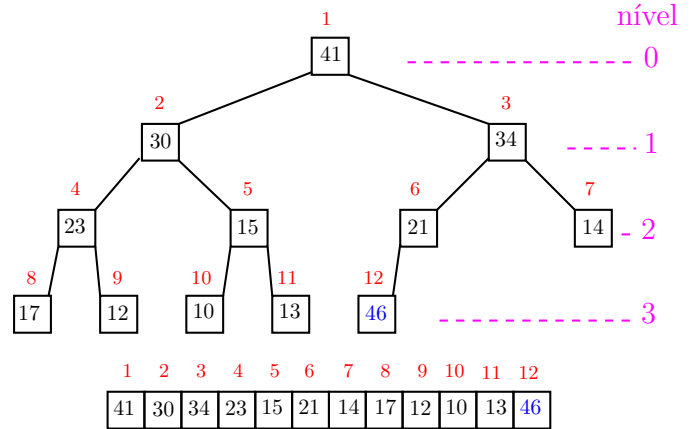
Navigation icons

Heapsort



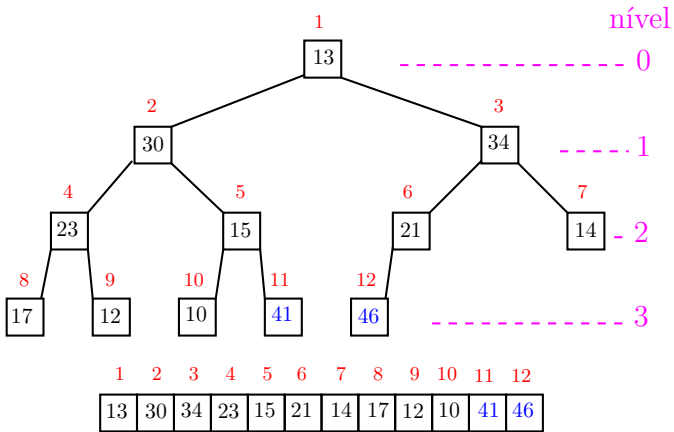
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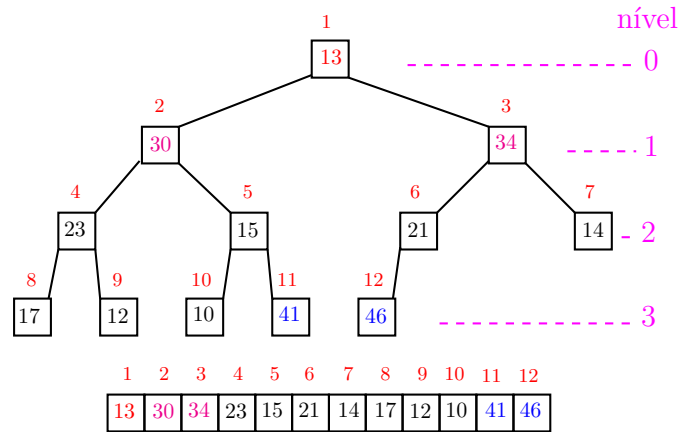
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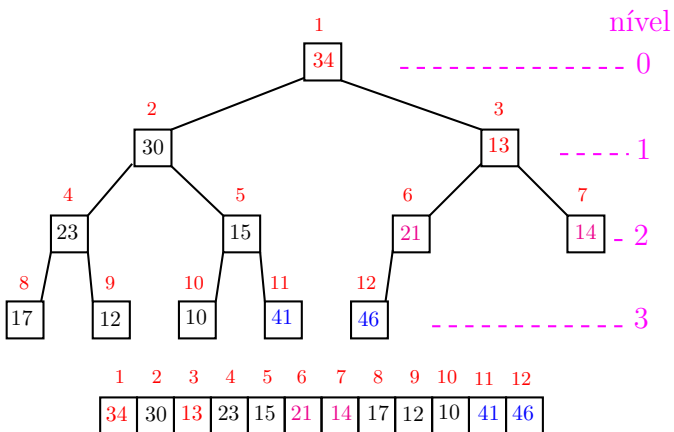
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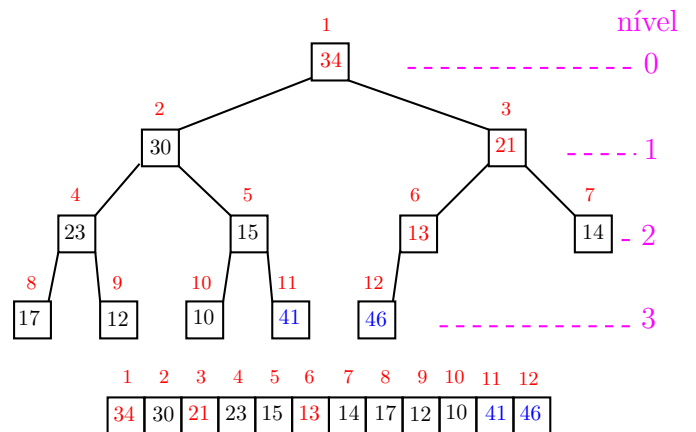
Navigation icons

Heapsort



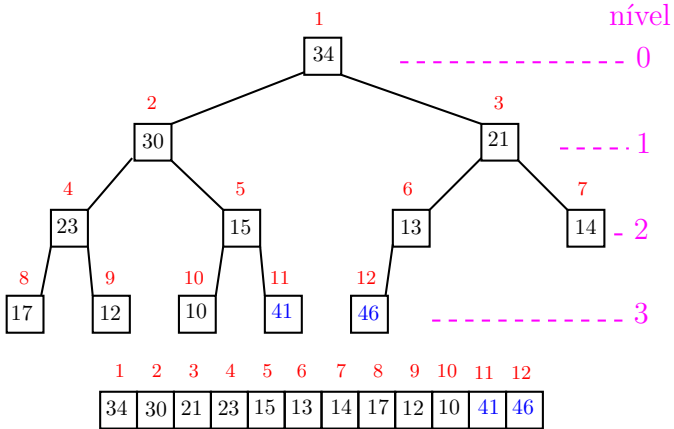
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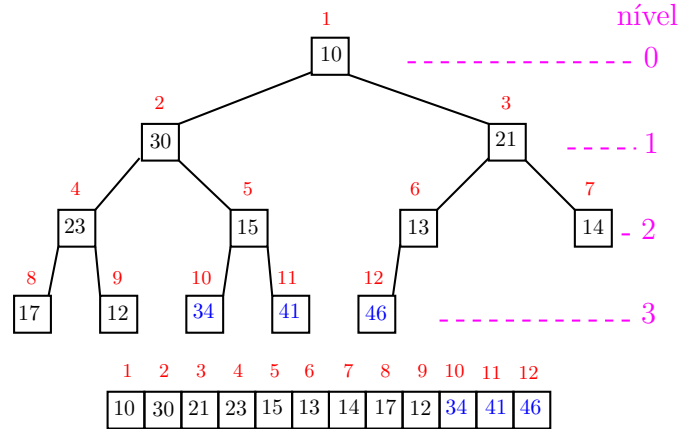
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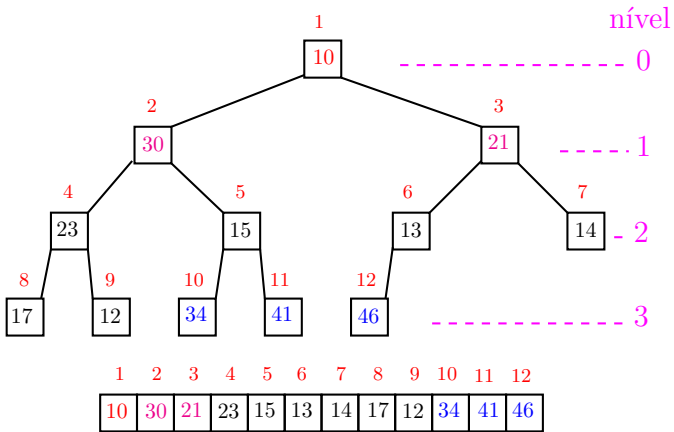
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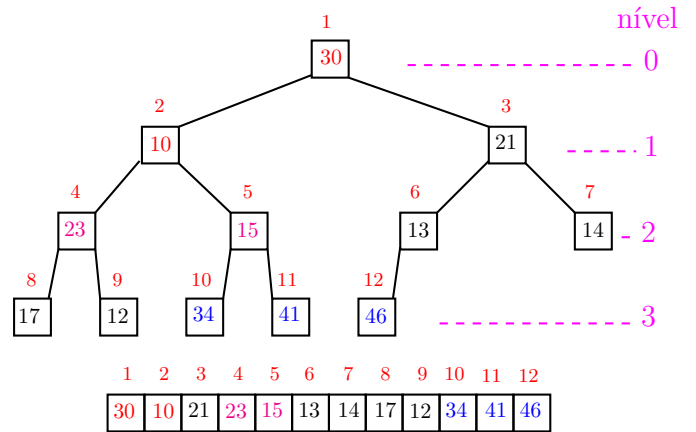
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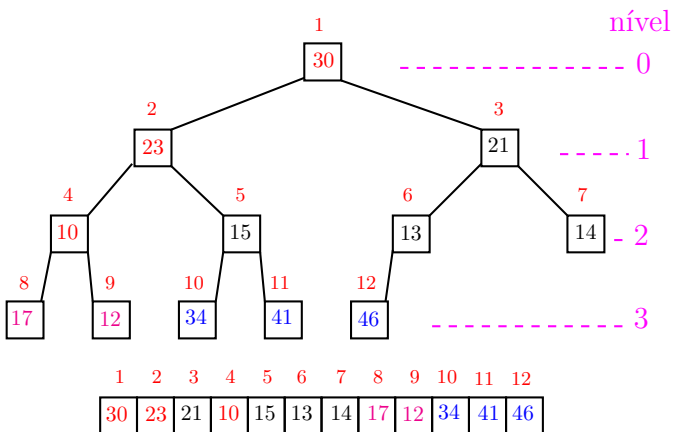
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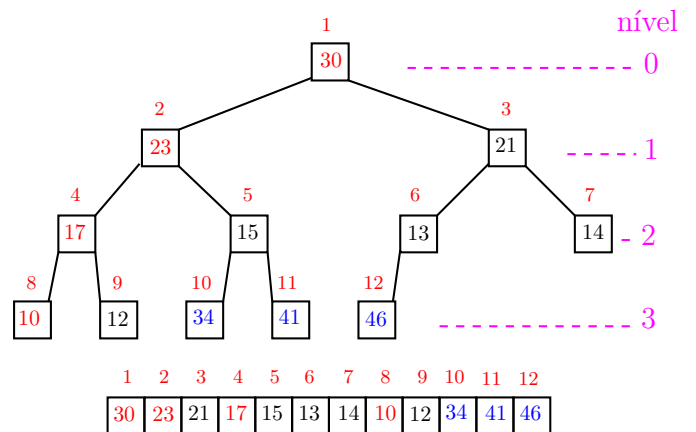
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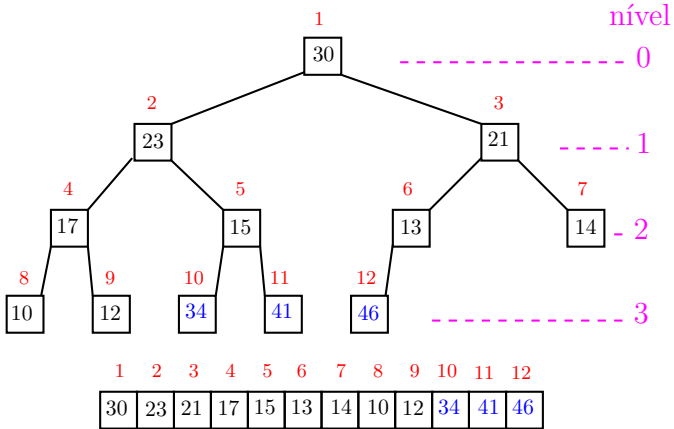
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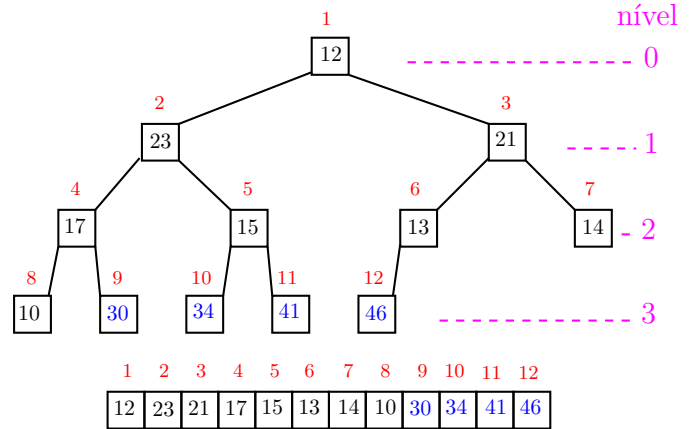
Navigation icons

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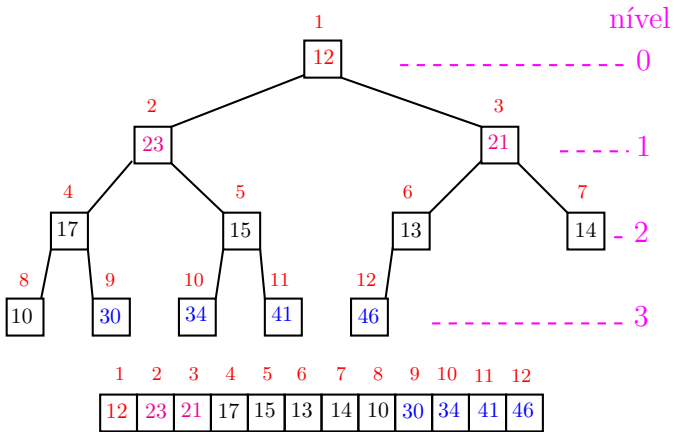
Navigation icons

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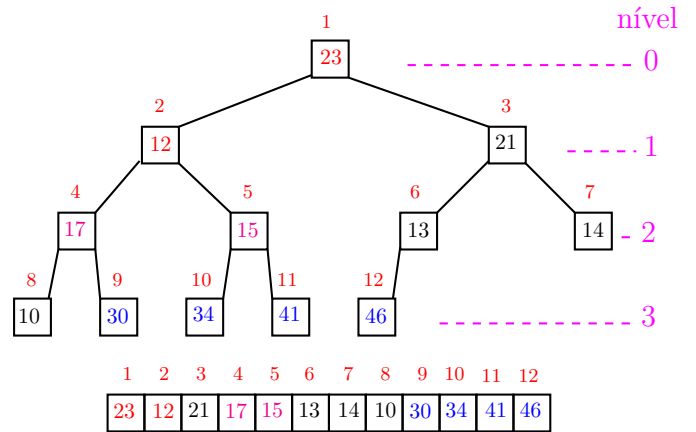
Navigation icons

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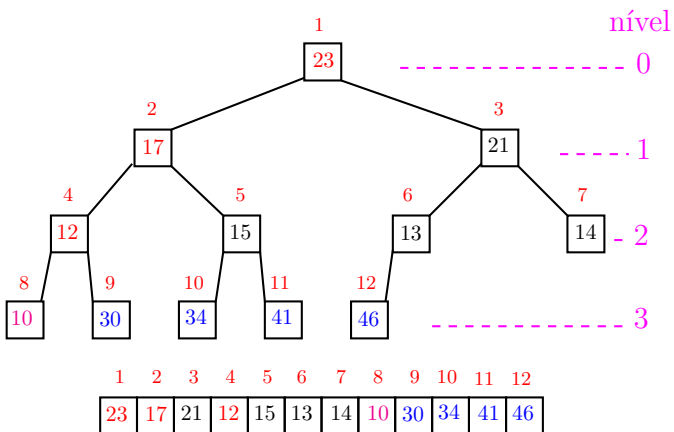
Navigation icons

Heapsort



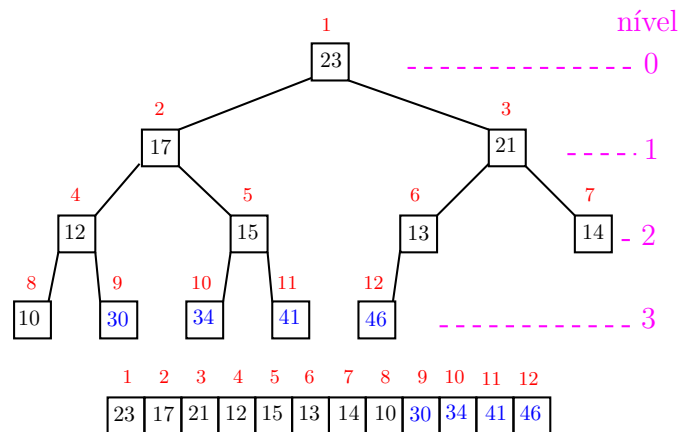
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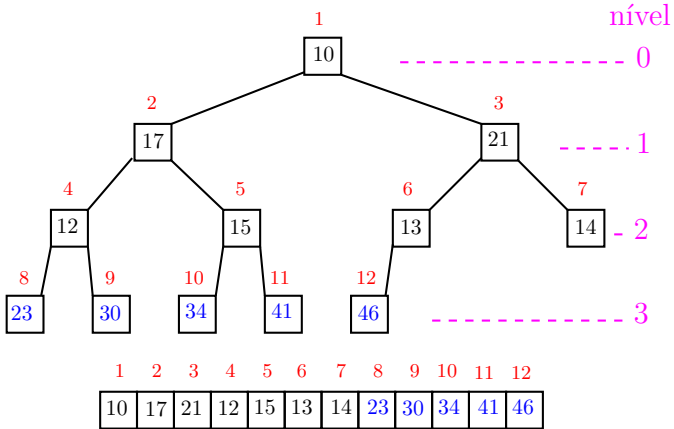
Navigation icons

Heapsort



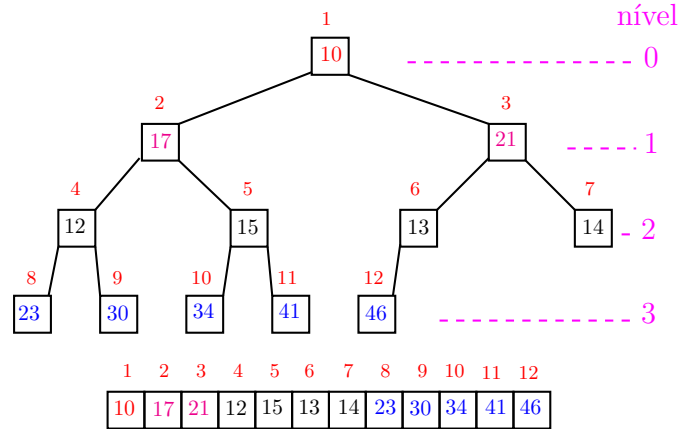
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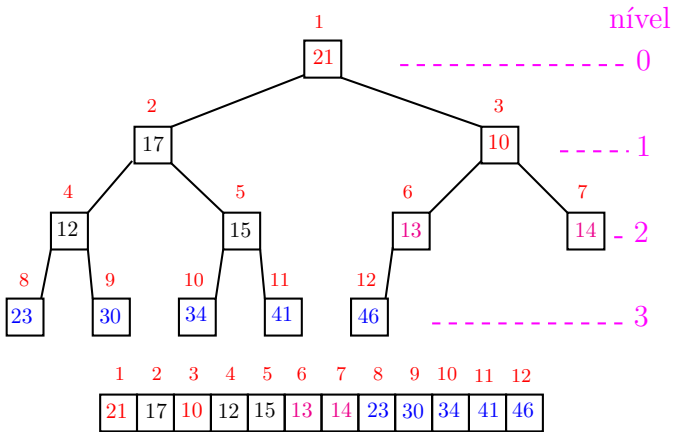
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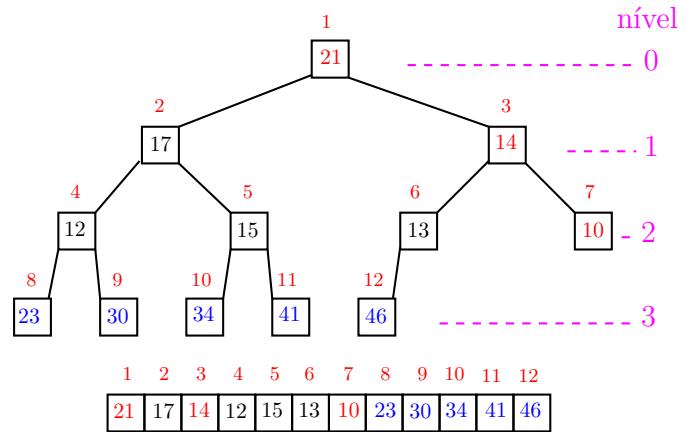
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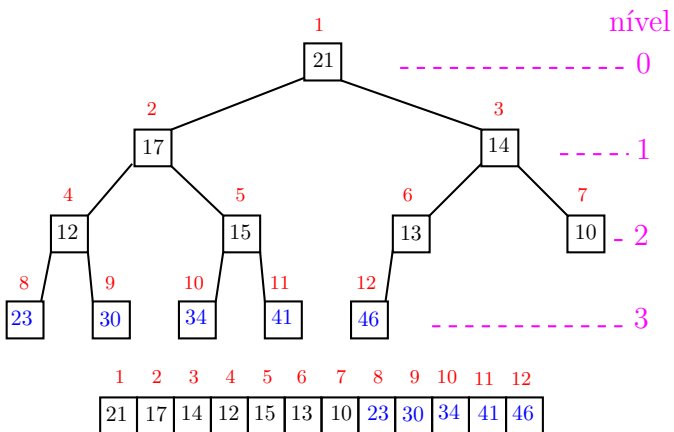
Navigation icons

Heapsort



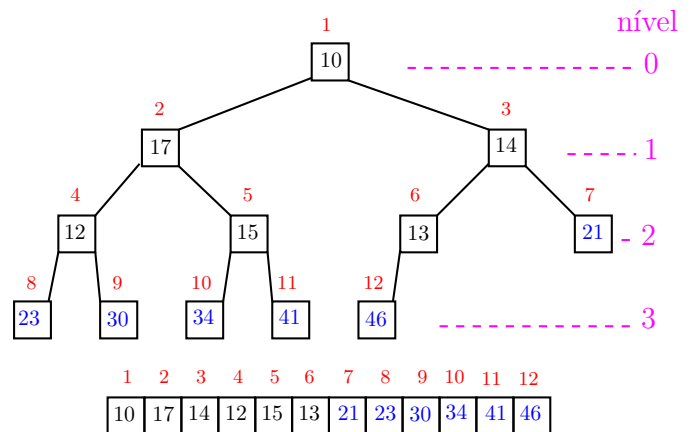
Navigation icons

Heapsort



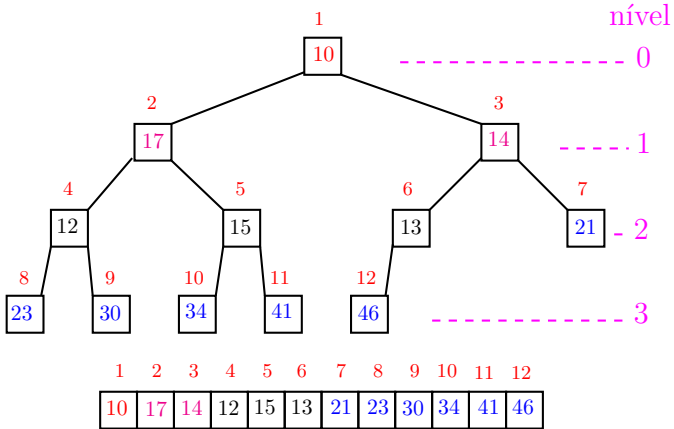
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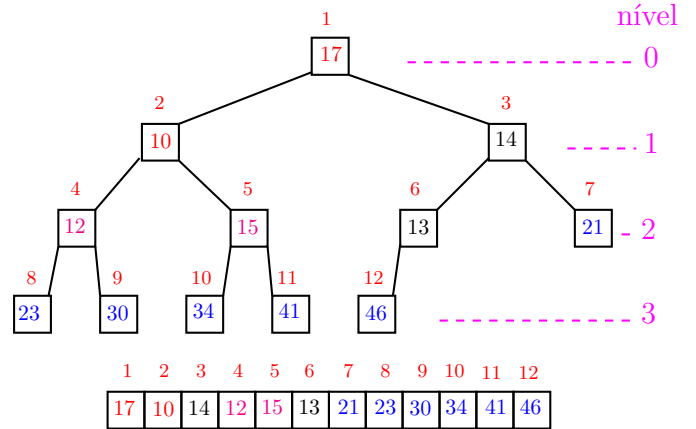
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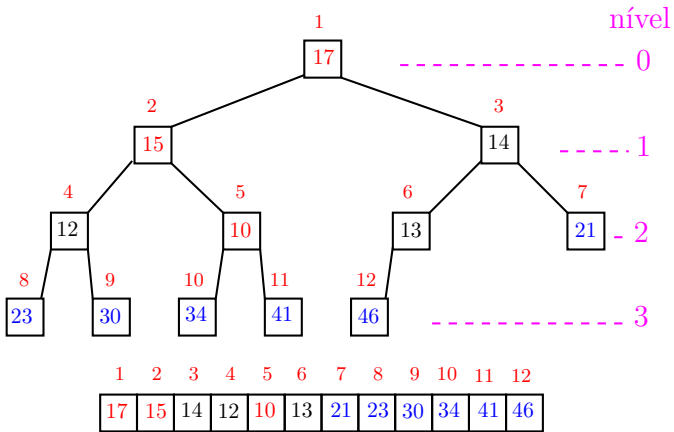
Navigation icons

Heapsort



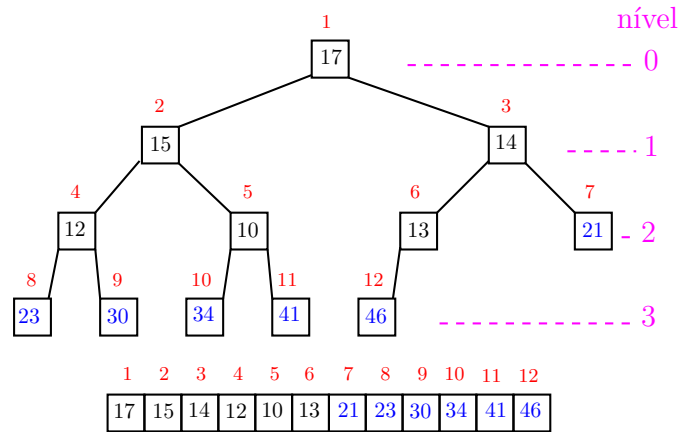
Navigation icons

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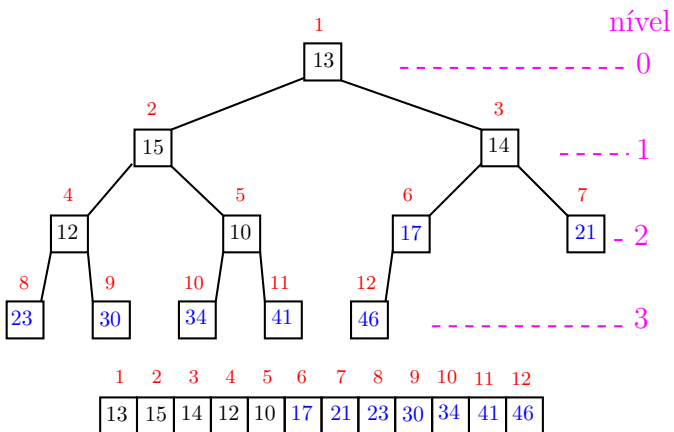
Navigation icons

Heapsort



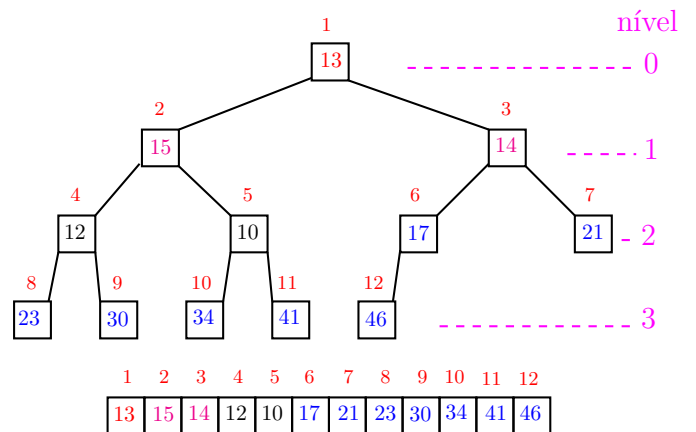
Navigation icons

Heapsort



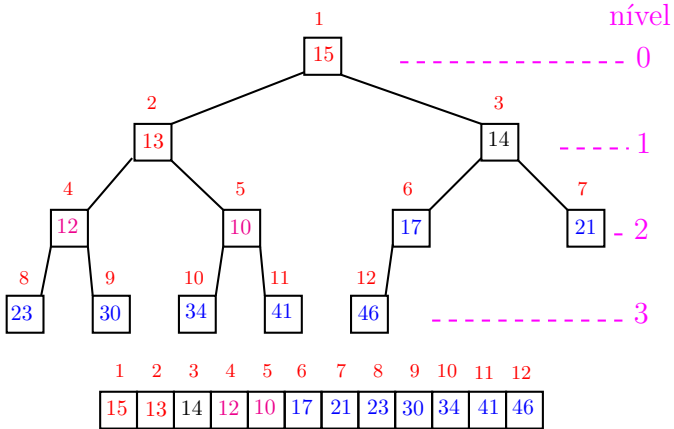
Navigation icons

Heapsort



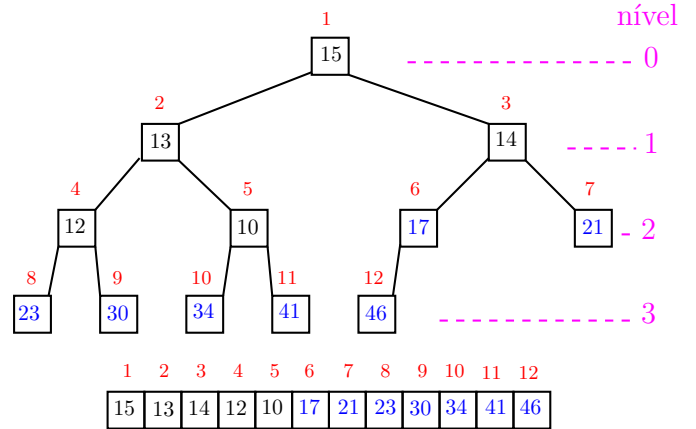
Navigation icons

Heapsort



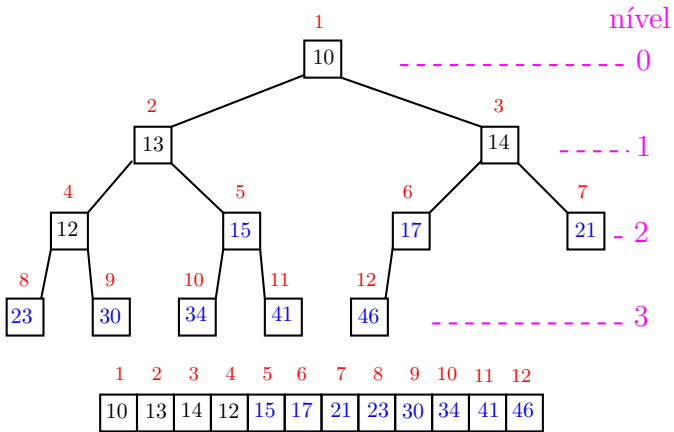
Navigation icons

Heapsort



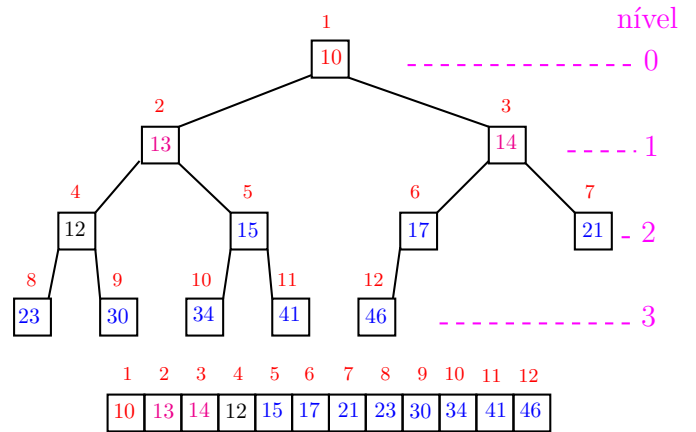
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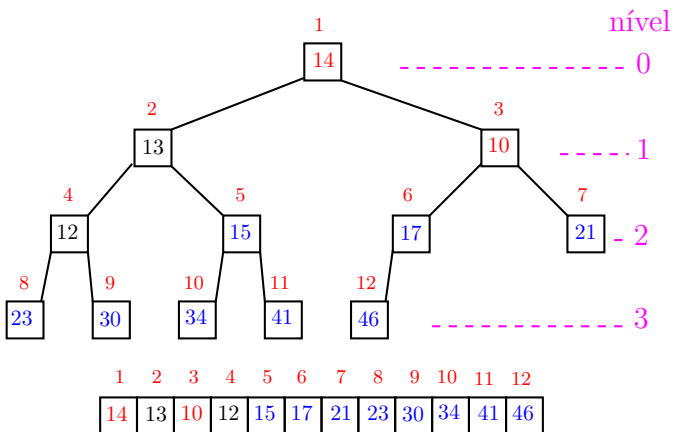
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Heapsort



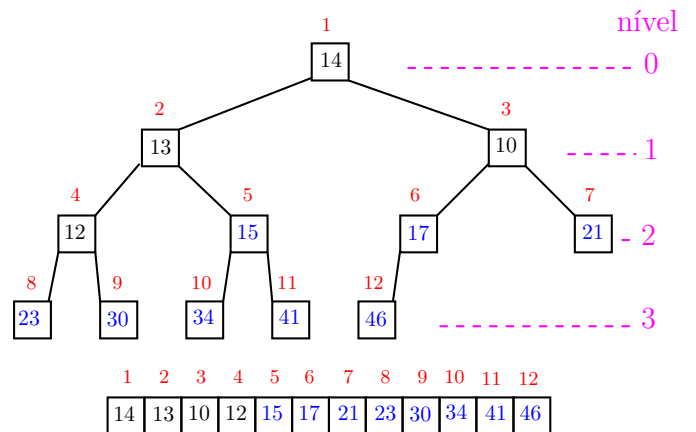
Navigation icons

Heapsort



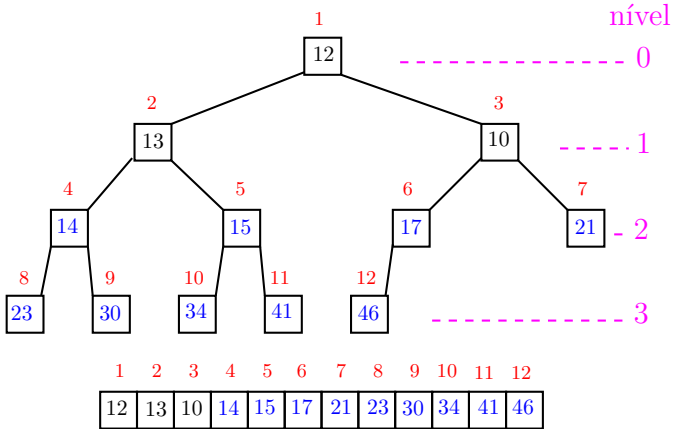
Navigation icons

Heapsort



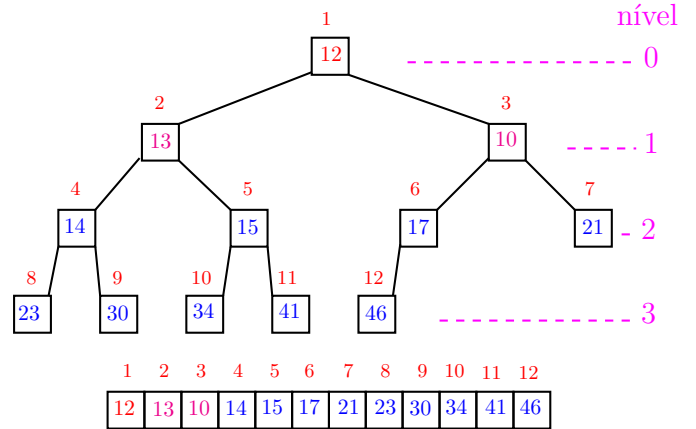
Navigation icons

Heapsort



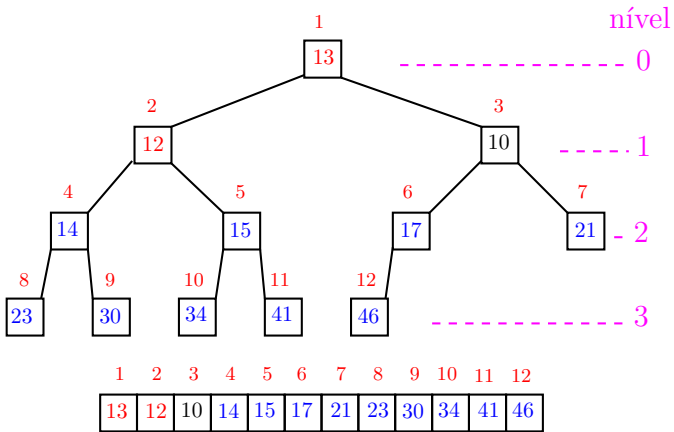
Navigation icons

Heapsort



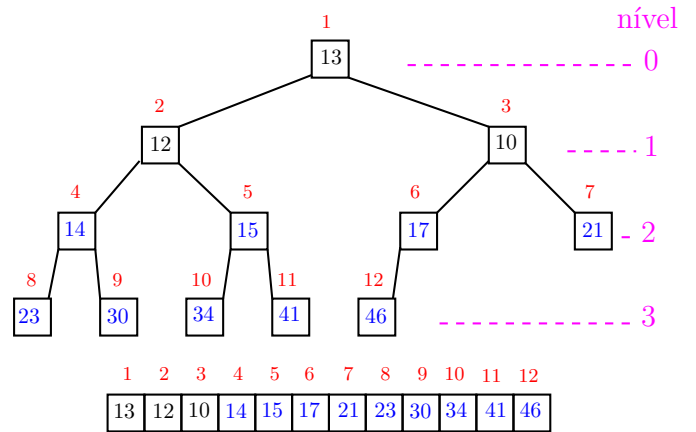
Navigation icons

Heapsort



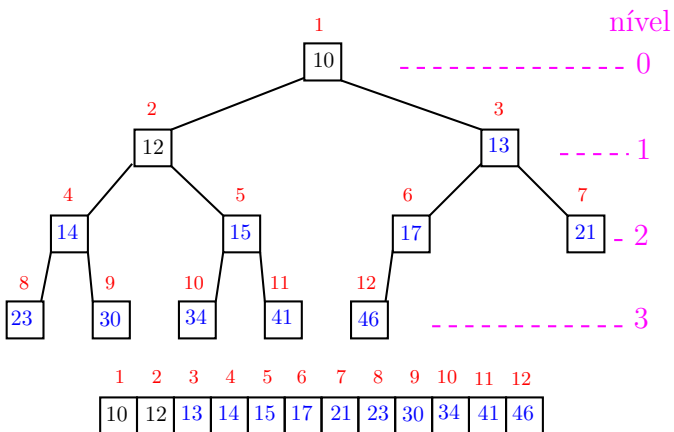
Navigation icons

Heapsort



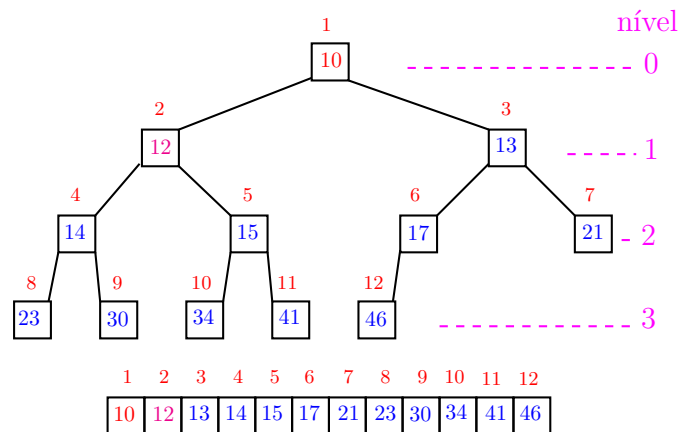
Navigation icons

Heapsort



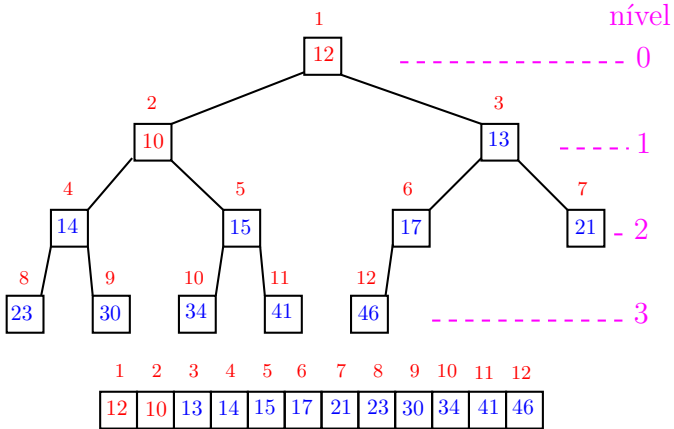
Navigation icons

Heapsort



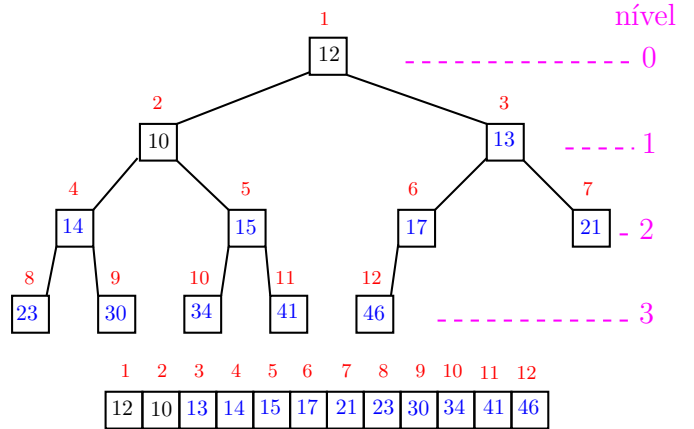
Navigation icons

Heapsort



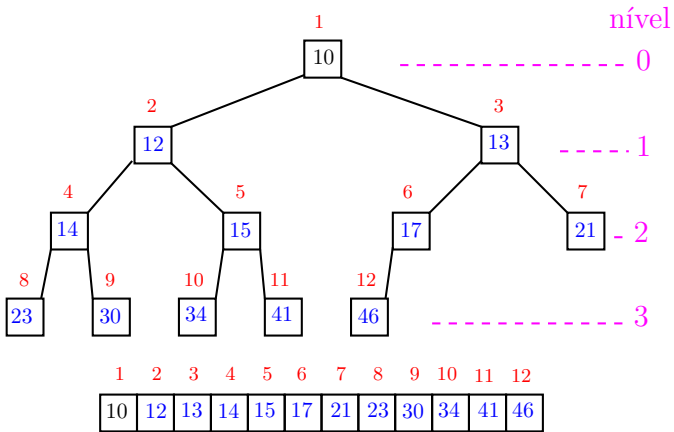
Navigation icons

Heapsort



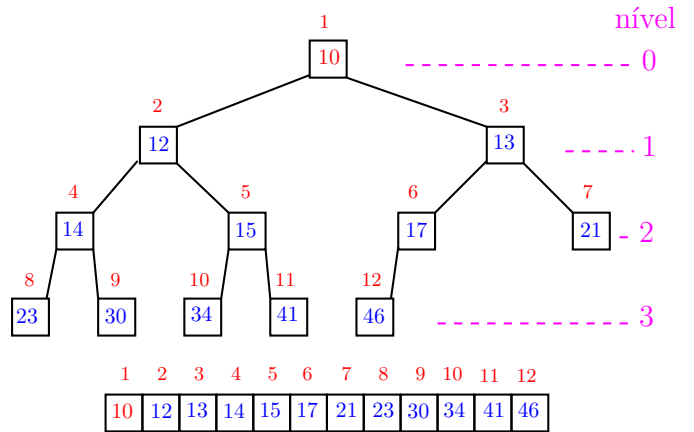
Navigation icons

Heapsort



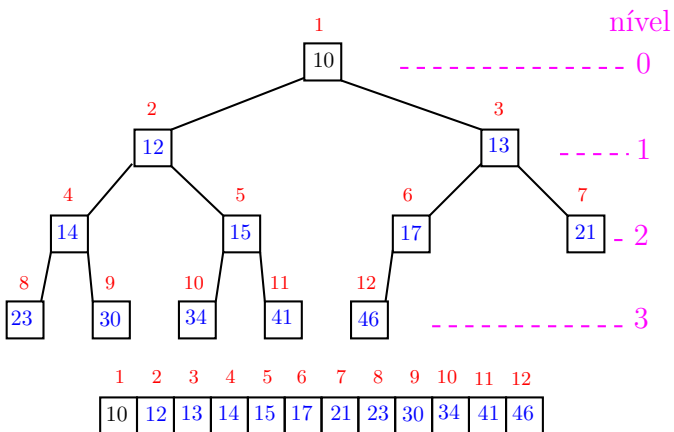
Navigation icons

Heapsort



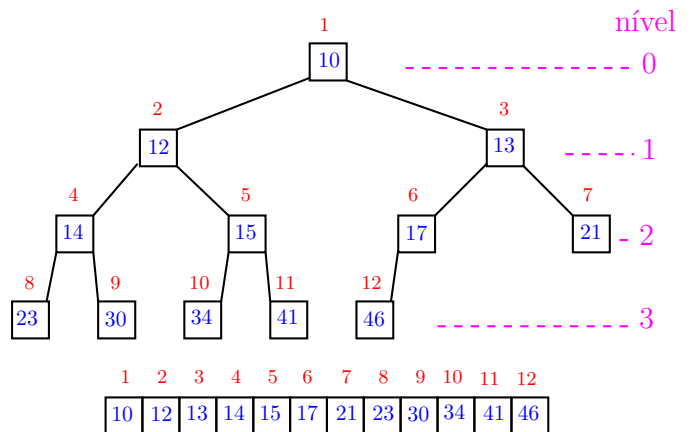
Navigation icons

Heapsort



Navigation icons

Heapsort



Navigation icons

Função heapSort

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

```
public static
void heapSort (int n, Comparable[] v)
{
    /* pre-processamento */
1   for (int i = n/2; i >= 1; i--)
2       sink(i, n, v);
3   for (int i = n; /*C*/ i > 1; i--) {
4       Object x=v[i]; v[i]=v[1]; v[1]=x;
5       sink(1, i-1, v);
    }
}
```

Consumo de tempo

linha	consumo de tempo das execuções da linha	
1-2	$\approx n \lg n$	$= O(n \lg n)$
3	$\approx n$	$= O(n)$
4	$\approx n$	$= O(n)$
5	$\approx n \lg n$	$= O(n \lg n)$
total	$= 2n \lg n + 2n$	$= O(n \lg n)$

Mais análise experimental

Algoritmos implementados:

mergeR mergeSort recursivo.
mergeI mergeSort iterativo.
quick quickSort recursivo.
heap heapSort.

Função heapSort

Relações invariantes: Em /*C*/ vale que:

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

1					i														n
50	44	10	38	20	50	55	60	75	85	99									

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função heapSort() é proporcional a $n \lg n$.

O consumo de tempo da função heapSort() é $O(n \lg n)$.

Mais análise experimental

A plataforma utilizada nos experimentos foi um computador rodando Ubuntu GNU/Linux 3.5.0-17

Compilador:

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -O2 -pedantic
-Wno-unused-result.
```

Computador:

```
model name: Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Quad CPU Q6600 @
2.40GHz
cpu MHz : 1596.000
cache size: 4096 KB
MemTotal : 3354708 kB
```

Aleatório: média de 10

n	mergeR	mergeI	quick	heap
8192	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16384	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32768	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
65536	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
131072	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
262144	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06
524288	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.12
1048576	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.28
2097152	0.44	0.43	0.35	0.70
4194304	0.92	0.90	0.73	1.73
8388608	1.90	1.87	1.51	4.13

Tempos em segundos.



Decrescente

n	mergeR	mergeI	quick	heap
1024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2048	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4096	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
8192	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
16384	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
32768	0.00	0.01	0.57	0.00
65536	0.01	0.01	2.27	0.01
131072	0.02	0.01	9.06	0.02
262144	0.03	0.03	36.31	0.04

Tempos em segundos.

Para n=524288 quickSort dá Segmentation fault (core dumped)



Crescente

n	mergeR	mergeI	quick	heap
1024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2048	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4096	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8192	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
16384	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.01
32768	0.01	0.00	0.57	0.01
65536	0.00	0.01	2.26	0.01
131072	0.02	0.02	9.05	0.02
262144	0.03	0.02	36.21	0.04

Tempos em segundos.

Para n=524288 quickSort dá Segmentation fault (core dumped)



Resumo

função	consumo de tempo	observação
bubble	$O(n^2)$	todos os casos
insercao	$O(n^2)$ $O(n)$	piores casos melhores casos
insercaoBinaria	$O(n^2)$ $O(n \lg n)$	piores casos melhores casos
selecao	$O(n^2)$	todos os casos
mergeSort	$O(n \lg n)$	todos os casos
quickSort	$O(n^2)$ $O(n \lg n)$	piores casos melhores casos
heapSort	$O(n \lg n)$	todos os casos



Animação de algoritmos de ordenação

Criados por Nicholas André Pinho de Oliveira:
<http://nicholasandre.com.br/sorting/>

Criados na Sapientia University (Romania):
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCIqiLefbVHsOAXDaxQJH7>

Filas priorizadas



Fonte: We love it

Filas priorizadas, PF, Priority queues, S&W



Filas priorizadas

Uma **fila priorizada** (ou **fila com prioridades**) é um ADT (*abstract data type*) que generaliza tanto a **fila** quanto a **pilha**.

Uma fila priorizada decrescente ou **PQ de máximo** é um ADT que manipula um conjunto de itens por meio de duas operações fundamentais:

- ▶ **inserção** de um novo item no conjunto e
- ▶ **remoção** de um item máximo.

Isso significa que uma fila priorizada **manipula itens comparáveis** (*Comparable*).

◀ ▶ ⏪ ⏩ 🔍

Cliente MinPQ: class TopM

No código a seguir, **T** é uma abreviatura para **Transaction**.

Transaction é uma das classes do **algs4**.

O programa retorna as **M** transações de maior valor.

As transações são lidas da entrada padrão e estão no arquivo **transactions.txt**.

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Implementações elementares

Podemos implementar a classe **MaxPQ** ou **MinPQ** com

- ▶ **vetor** de itens **não-ordenados**;
- ▶ **vetor** de itens **ordenados**;
- ▶ **lista ligadas** de itens **ordenados** ou **não ordenados**.

Em todas essas implementações o consumo de tempo pode ser proporcional ao número **n** de itens na fila.

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API PQ-máximo

```
public class MaxPQ<Item> extends
    Comparable<Item>>

public class MaxPQ

    MaxPQ(int cap)  cria uma PQ
void    insert(Item v)  insere item v nesta PQ
Item    max()          devolve um máximo
Item    delMax()       remove e devolve
boolean isEmpty()    PQ está vazia?
int     size()         número de itens
```

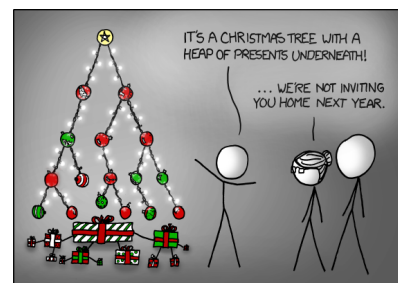
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Cliente MinPQ: class TopM

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int M = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    MinPQ<T> pq = new MinPQ<T>(M+1);
    while (StdIn.hasNextLine()) {
        pq.insert(new T(StdIn.readLine()));
        if (pq.size() > M)
            pq.delMin();
    }
    Stack<T> stack = new Stack<T>();
    while (!pq.isEmpty())
        stack.push(pq.delMin());
    for (T t : stack)
        StdOut.println(t);
}
```

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PQ de máximo

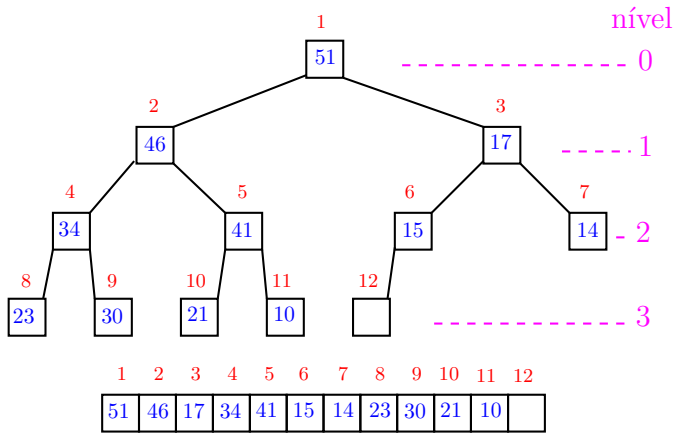


Fonte: <http://xkcd.com/835/>

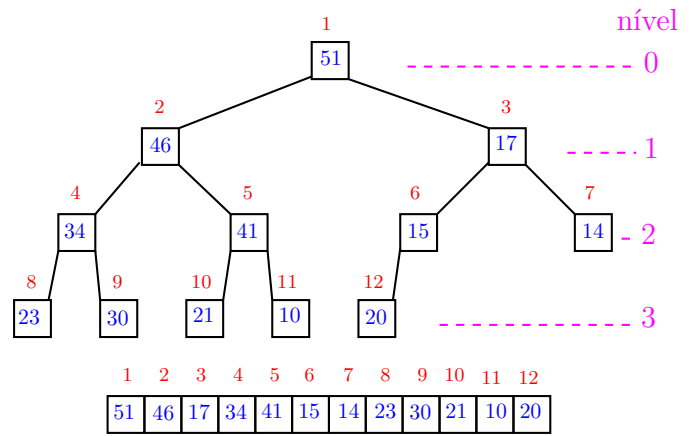
Filas priorizadas, PF, Priority queues, S&W

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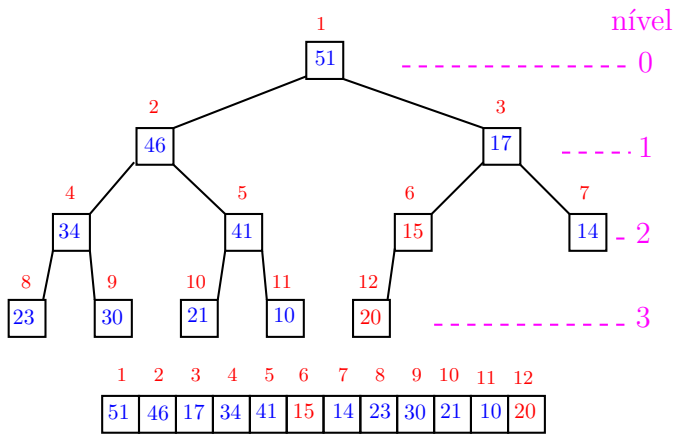
max-heap: insert()



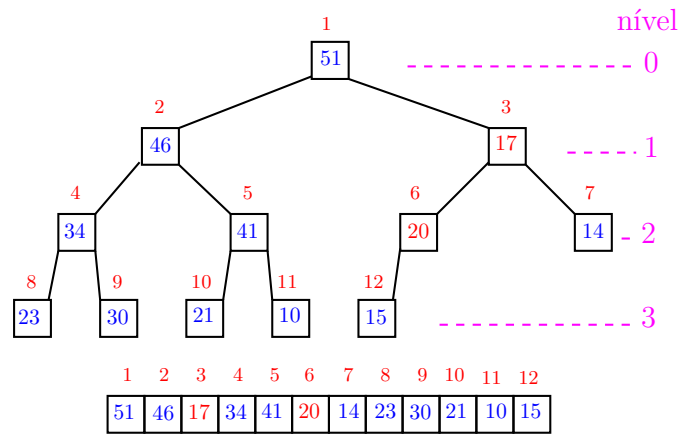
swim()



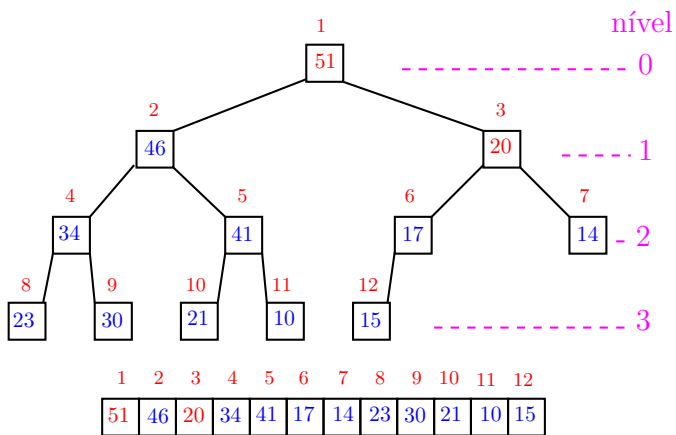
swim()



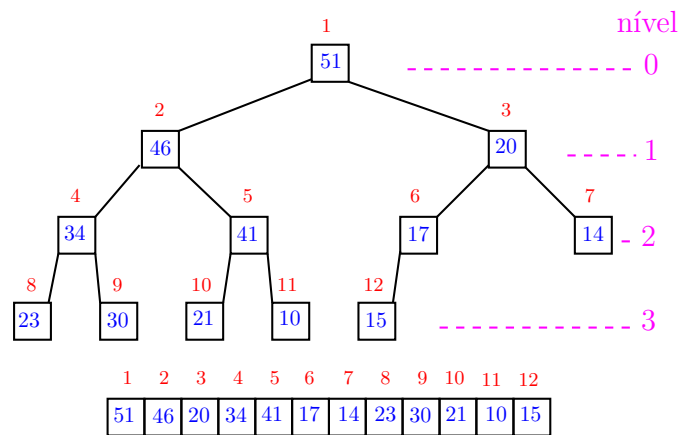
swim()



swim()



swim()



Função swim()

Função que recebe um **max-heap** $a[1..m-1]$ e rearranja o vetor $a[1..m]$ de modo que seja um **max-heap**.

```
private static
void swim (int f, Comparable a[]){
1  int p = f/2; Item x;
2  while (p > 1 && less(a[p],a[f])) {
3      x = a[p]; a[p] = a[f]; a[f] = x;
4      f = p; p = f/2; // sobe
  }
}
```

Navigation icons

MaxPQ: less() e exch()

```
private boolean less(int i, int j) {
  return pq[i].compareTo(pq[j]) < 0;
}

private void exch(int i, int j) {
  Item t = pq[i];
  pq[i] = pq[j];
  pq[j] = t;
}
```

Navigation icons

MaxPQ: isEmpty() e size()

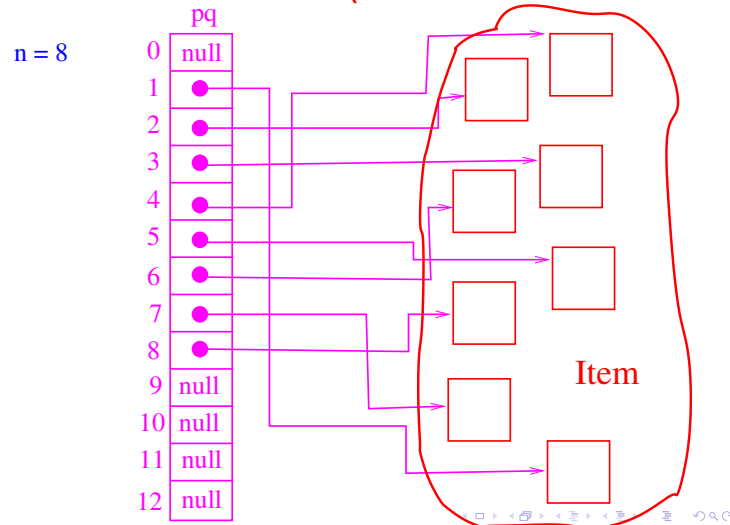
```
// construtor
public MaxPQ(int maxN) {
  pq = (Item[]) new Object[maxN+1];
}

public boolean isEmpty() {
  return n == 0;
}

public int size() {
  return n;
}
```

Navigation icons

Class MaxPQ: estrutura



Class MaxPQ: esqueleto

```
public class MaxPQ<Item> {
  extends Comparable<Item>> {
    private Item[] pq; // heap em pq[1..n]
    private int n = 0;
    public MaxPQ(int max) {...}
    public boolean isEmpty() {...}
    public int size() {...}
    public void insert(Item item) {...}
    public Item delMax() {...}
    private void swim(int k) {...}
    private void sink(int k) {...}
    private boolean less(int i, int j){...}
    private void exch(int i, int j){...}
  }
}
```

Navigation icons

MaxPQ: insert() e delMax()

```
public void insert(Item item) {
  pq[++n] = item;
  swim(n);
}

public Item delMax() {
  Item max = pq[1];
  exch(1, n--);
  pq[n+1] = null; // avoid loitering
  sink(1);
  return max;
}
```

Navigation icons

MaxPQ: swim() e sink()

```
private void swim(int f) {
    while (f > 1 && less(f/2, f)) {
        exch(f/2, f);
        f = f/2;
    }
}
private void sink(int p) {
    while (2*p <= n) {
        int f = 2*p;
        if (f < n && less(f, f+1)) f++;
        if (!less(p, f)) break;
        exch(p, f);
        p = f;
    }
}
```

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo das operações envolvendo uma fila priorizada implementada como um **heap** é $O(\lg n)$, onde **n** é o número de **itens** na fila.

O consumo de tempo dos **métodos** da classe **MaxPQ** é $O(\lg n)$, onde **n** é o número de **itens** na fila.

PQ com itens mutáveis

Não sei se **PQ com itens mutáveis** é um bom nome para o que S&W chamam de *index priority queues*.

Em algumas aplicações é razoável permitirmos que o cliente **altere a prioridade** de um item que já esta na fila.

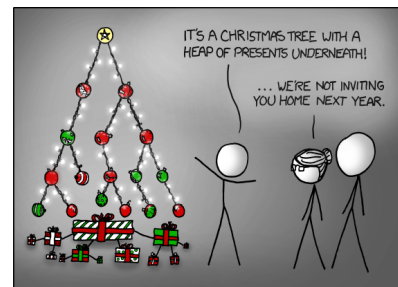
Uma maneira de lidar com isso é **associar um único índice a cada item**.

Já comentamos essa estratégia quando tratamos de **union-find**.

MaxPQ: less() e exch()

```
private boolean less(int i, int j) {
    return pq[i].compareTo(pq[j]) < 0;
}
private void exch(int i, int j) {
    Item t = pq[i];
    pq[i] = pq[j];
    pq[j] = t;
}
```

PQ com itens mutáveis



Fonte: <http://xkcd.com/835/>

Filas priorizadas, PF, Priority queues, S&W

API PQ-máximo mutável

```
public class IndexMinPQ<Item> extends Comparable<Item>>
```

```
public class IndexMinPQ
    IndexMinPQ(int maxN)
    void insert(int k, Item item)   insere
    void change(int k, Item item)  muda item
    boolean contains(int k)        k está associado?
    void delete(int k)             remove k e o item
    Item min()                     menor item
    int minIndex()                 índice do maior item
    int delMin()                   remove maior item
    boolean isEmpty()              retorna seu índice
    int size()                     está vazia?
                                   número de itens
```

Cliente IndexMinPQ: class Multiway

No código a seguir, **IMiPQ** é uma abreviatura para **IndexMinPQ**.

Multiway é uma das classes do **algs4**.

O programa **intercala** (**merge**) arquivos ordenados.

Os nomes dos arquivos (**streams**) são lidos da linha de comando.

A linhas dos **streams** são lidos da entrada padrão.

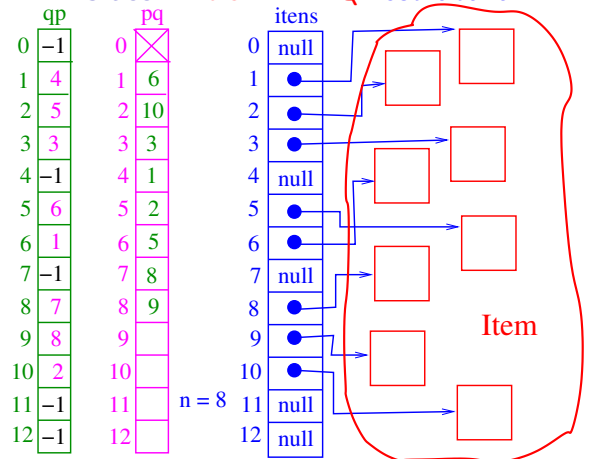
Cliente IndexMinPQ: class Multiway

```
/* Reads sorted text files;
 * merges them into a sorted output;
 * writes the results to StdOut.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int n = args.length;
    In[] streams = new In[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        streams[i] = new In(args[i]);
    merge(streams);
}
```

Cliente IndexMinPQ: class Multiway

```
private static void merge(In[] streams) {
    int n = streams.length;
    IMiPQ<String> pq = new IMiPQ<String>(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (!streams[i].isEmpty())
            pq.insert(i, streams[i].readString());
    while (!pq.isEmpty()) {
        StdOut.print(pq.min() + " ");
        int i = pq.delMin();
        if (!streams[i].isEmpty())
            pq.insert(i, streams[i].readString());
    }
    StdOut.println();
}
```

Class IndexMinPQ: estrutura



IndexMinPQ: greater() e exch()

```
private boolean greater(int i, int j) {
    Item itemI = itens[pq[i]];
    Item itemJ = itens[pq[j]];
    return itemI.compareTo(itemJ) > 0;
}

private void exch(int i, int j) {
    Item t = pq[i];
    pq[i] = pq[j];
    pq[j] = t;
    // para consistência
    qp[pq[i]] = i;
    qp[pq[j]] = j;
}
```

Class IndexMinPQ: esqueleto

```
public class IndexMinPQ<Item>
    extends Comparable<Item>> {
    private int[] pq; // heap em pq[1..n]
    // qp[pq[i]] = pq[qp[i]] = i
    private int[] qp;
    private Item[] itens;
    private int n = 0;

    public IndexMinPQ(int max) {...}
    public boolean isEmpty() {...}
    public int size() {...}
    public Item min() {...}
    public int delMin() {...}
    public int minIndex() {...}
}
```


Class IndexMinPQ: esqueleto

```
public class IndexMinPQ<Item>
    extends Comparable<Item>> {
    public void insert(int k, Item a) {...}
    public void delete(int k) {...}
    public void change(int k, Item item) {}
    public boolean contains(int k) {...}

    // métodos administrativos
    private void swim(int k) {...}
    private void sink(int k) {...}
    private boolean less(int i, int j){...}
    private void exch(int i, int j){...}
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: isEmpty() e size()

```
public boolean isEmpty() {
    return n == 0;
}

public int size() {
    return n;
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: delMin() e min()

```
public int delMin() {
    int indexOfMin = pq[1];
    exch(1, n--);
    sink(1);
    itens[pq[n+1]] = null; // loitering
    qp[pq[n+1]] = -1;
    return indexOfMin;
}

public Item min() {
    return itens[pq[1]];
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: construtor

```
public IndexMinPQ(int maxN) {
    itens= (Item[]) new Comparable[maxN+1];
    pq = new int[maxN+1];
    qp = new int[maxN+1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= maxN; i++) {
        qp[i] = -1;
    }
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: insert() e contains()

```
public void insert(int k, Item item) {
    n++;
    itens[k] = item;
    pq[n] = k;
    qp[k] = n;
    swim(n);
}

public boolean contains(int k) {
    return qp[k] != -1;
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: minIndex() e change()

```
public int minIndex() {
    return pq[1];
}

public void change(int k, Item item) {
    itens[k] = item;
    swim(qp[k]);
    sink(qp[k]);
}
```

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IndexMinPQ: delete()

```
public void delete(int k) {
    int j = pq[n];
    exch(qp[k], n--);
    // arruma heap
    sink(qp[j]);
    swim(qp[j]);
    // destroi o rastros de k
    itens[k] = null;
    qp[k] = -1;
}
```

IndexMinPQ: swim() e sink()

```
private void swim(int f) {
    while (f > 1 && greater(f/2, f)) {
        exch(f/2, f);
        f = f/2;
    }
}
private void sink(int p) {
    while (2*p <= n) {
        int f = 2*p;
        if (f < n && greater(f, f+1)) f++;
        if (!greater(p, f)) break;
        exch(p, f);
        p = f;
    }
}
```

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo das operações envolvendo uma fila priorizada com itens mutáveis é $O(\lg n)$, onde n é o número de itens na fila.

O consumo de tempo dos métodos da classe IndexMinPQ é $O(\lg n)$, onde n é o número de itens na fila.