

Heap Sort

Sorting Algorithm

Algorithm	Running Time	In-Place Sorting	Data structure
Insertion Sort	$O(n^2)$	yes	array
Merge Sort	$\theta(n \lg n)$	no	array
Heap Sort	$O(n \lg n)$	yes	heap

Heaps

- Max-heap

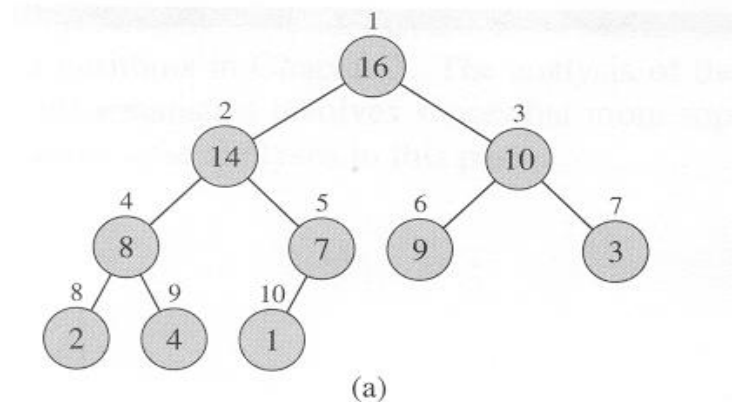
- (1) **nearly** complete binary tree
 - 최 하단 level 을 제외하고 complete binary tree
 - 최 하단 level 은 왼쪽부터 채워짐
- (2) parent node 의 값 \geq child node 의 값

- (cf) Min-Heap

- (1) nearly complete binary tree
- (2) parent node 의 값 \leq child node 의 값

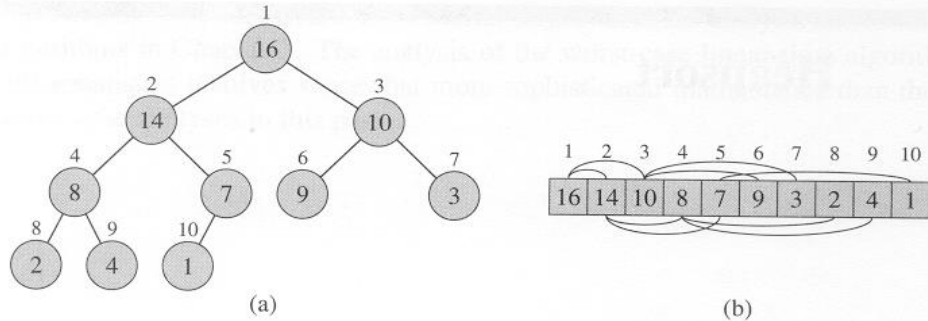
- Max-heap 의 특징

- root node 에 항상 최대값이 존재



Heaps

- Array 로 구현된 Max-heap
 - node 의 index 결정 방법
 - (1) root 부터 하위 레벨로 진행
 - (2) 같은 레벨에서는 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 진행



- node 식별 함수

i : index of node
 $A[i]$: value of node i

- root: $A[1]$
- PARENT(i)
return $\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor$
- LEFT(i)
return $2i$
- RIGHT(i)
return $2i+1$

Heaps

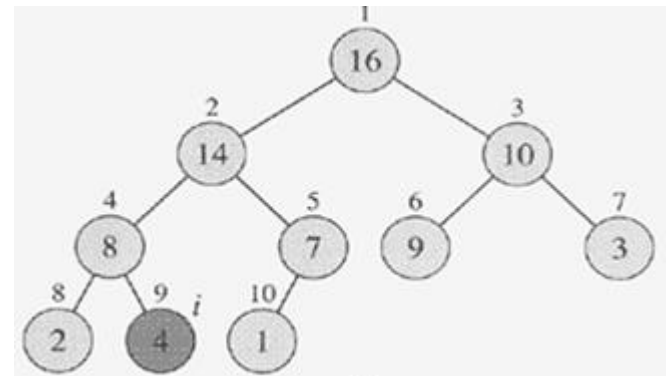
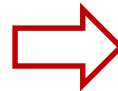
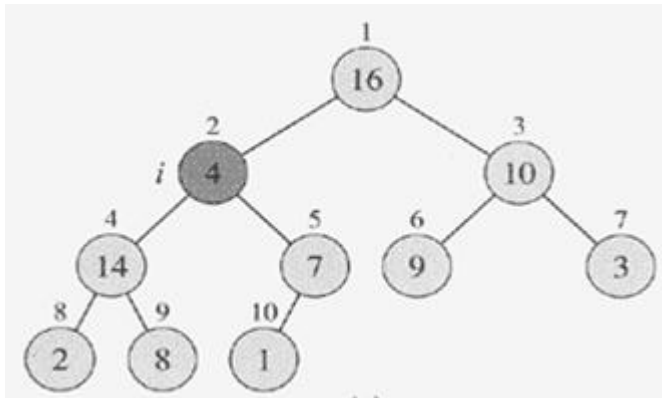
(Q) n-element heap 의 height 는?

(Q) $A = \langle 23, 17, 14, 6, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12 \rangle$ 는 max-heap 인가?

Maintaining the Heap Property

- MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)

- 목적: index i 를 root 로 하는 array A 의 subtree 가 max-heap 이 유지 되도록 함.
- Input: A; array, i ; index
 - LEFT[i] 와 RIGHT[i] 를 root 로 하는 tree 는 max-heap
 - A[i] 는 children 값 보다 작음; Max heap 아님
- Output: A (i 를 root 로 하는 subtree 가 max-heap)



Maintaining the Heap Property

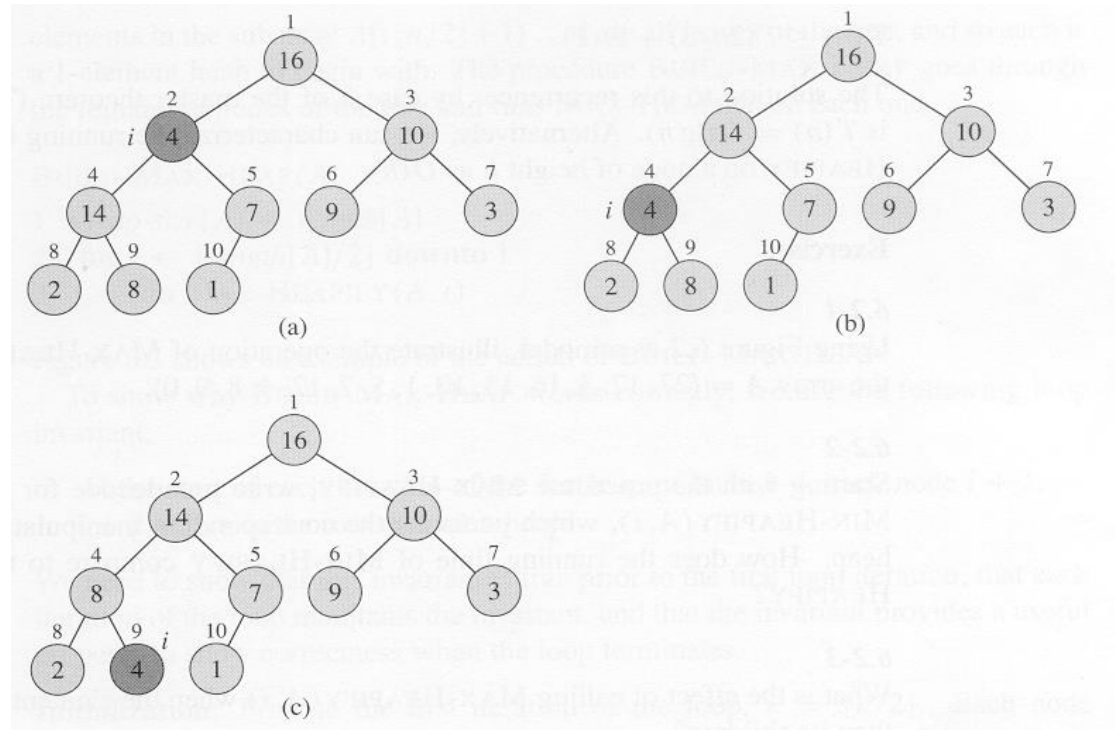
- MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)

- Idea

- parent 와 child 의 값을 비교하여, child 의 값이 parent 의 값보다 크면 교환

- Operation

MAX-HEAPIFY(A,2)



Maintaining the Heap Property

- MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)

- Algorithm

- S1. index i , LEFT[i], RIGHT[i] 중 value 가 가장 큰 index 를 largest 에 저장
- S2. A[i] 와 A[largest] 값 교환
- S3. MAX_HEAPIFY (A, largest) 실행 \Rightarrow recursive 동작

- Running Time

- Subtree 의 height 에 비례
- $O(\lg n)$

(Q) A = <27, 17, 3, 16, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12, 4, 8, 9, 0>

MAX-HEAPIFY(A, 3), A 의 변화과정 ?

```
MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)
1  l ← LEFT(i)
2  r ← RIGHT(i)
3  if l ≤ heap-size[A] and A[l] > A[i]
4    then largest ← l
5    else largest ← i
6  if r ≤ heap-size[A] and A[r] > A[largest]
7    then largest ← r
8  if largest ≠ i
9    then exchange A[i] ↔ A[largest]
10     MAX-HEAPIFY(A, largest)
```


Maintaining the Heap Property

(Q) $A = \langle 27, 17, 3, 16, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12, 4, 8, 9, 0 \rangle$

MAX-HEAPIFY($A, 3$), A 의 변화과정 ?

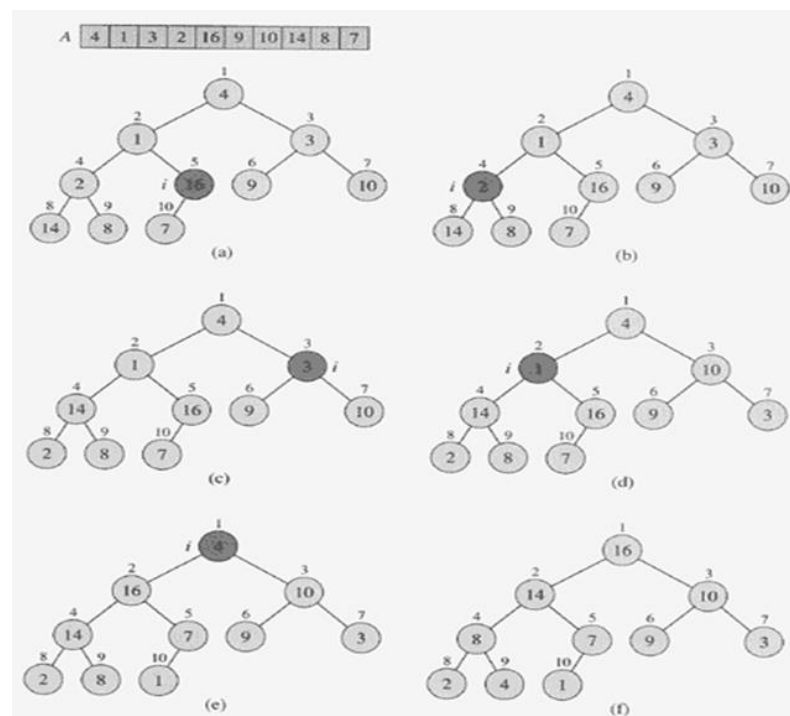
27	17	3	16	13	10	1	5	7	12	4	8	9	0

Building a Heap

- BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)

- 목적: 임의 배열 A 를 max-heap 으로 만들
- Input : A
- Output : A (max heap)
- Idea:
 - bottom \rightarrow up 으로 MAX-HEAPIFY 진행
 - non-leaf node 의 마지막 index 부터 index 를 하나씩 감소하며 MAX-HEAPIFY(A,i) 실행
- Operation

(Q) n-element heap 에서 non-leaf node 의 마지막 index 는 ?



Building a Heap

- BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)

- Algorithm

```
BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)
1  heap-size[A] ← length[A]
2  for i ← ⌊length[A]/2⌋ downto 1
3      do MAX-HEAPIFY(A, i)
```

- Running Time

- $O(n \lg n)$; MAX-HEAPIFY ($O(\lg n)$) 를 $n/2$ 번 수행

- $O(n)$; asymptotically tight bound => See text P.135

Building a Heap

(Q) $A = \langle 5, 3, 17, 10, 84, 19, 6, 22, 9 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{BUILD-MAX-HEAP}(A)$

5	3	17	10	84	19	6	22	9

Quiz.

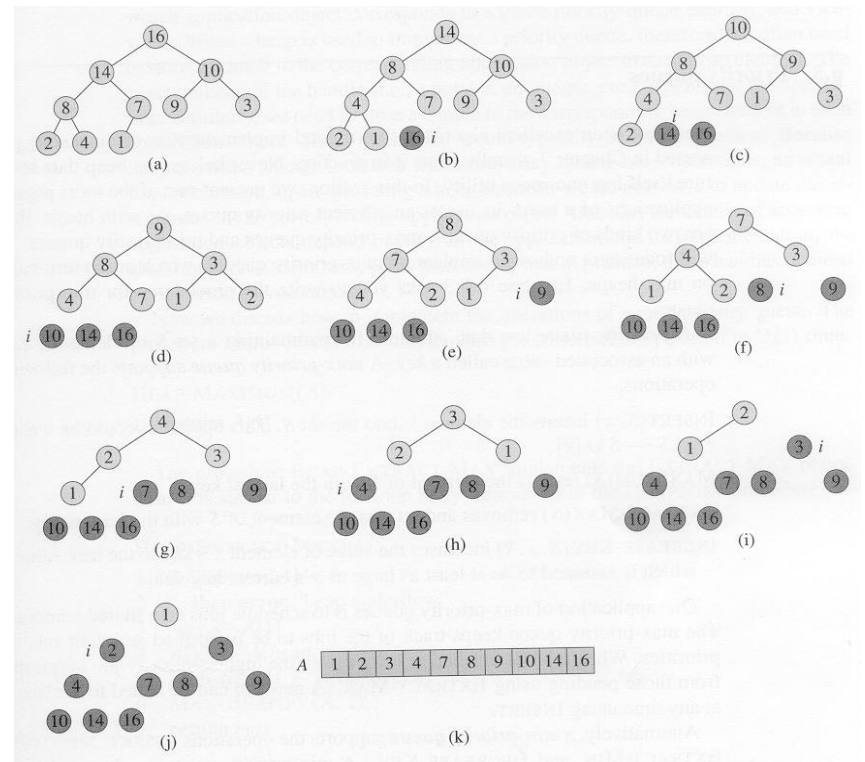
Heapsort

- HEAPSORT(A)

- 목적: 임의 배열 A 를 오름차순으로 정렬
- Input : A $\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$
- Output: A , $\langle a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n \rangle$ $a'_1 \leq a'_2 \leq \dots \leq a'_n$
- Idea

A를 **max-heap** 으로 구성하고,
root node 의 값 추출 \rightarrow 반복

- Operation



Heapsort

- HEAPSORT(A)

- Algorithm

S1. array A 를 max-heap 으로 변환 → BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)

S2. A[1] 과 A[heap size] 교환

S3. heap size ← heap size - 1

S4. MAX-HEAPIFY(A,1) 실행, Go to S2

- Running time

- Build-MAX-HEAP; $O(n)$ (or $O(n \lg n)$)

- MAX-HEAPIFY ($O(\lg n)$) 를 n 번 수행; $O(n \lg n)$

⇒ $O(n) + O(n \lg n) = O(n \lg n)$

➤ In-place sort

➤ Incremental approach

```
HEAPSORT(A)
```

```
1  BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)
```

```
2  for  $i \leftarrow \text{length}[A]$  downto 2
```

```
3      do exchange  $A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$ 
```

```
4           $\text{heap-size}[A] \leftarrow \text{heap-size}[A] - 1$ 
```

```
5          MAX-HEAPIFY(A, 1)
```

Heapsort

(Q) $A = \langle 5, 3, 17, 10, 84, 19, 6, 22, 9 \rangle \rightarrow \text{HEAPSORT}(A)$

5	3	17	10	84	19	6	22	9

Quiz.