

# Heapsort

Koffman & Wolfgang  
⌚ kapitel 8, avsnitt 8

# Heapsort

Mergesort har komplexitet  $O(n \log n)$

- men det kräver temporärt ett extra fält

Heapsort kräver inte något extraminne

- det är en in-place-algoritm
- som namnet antyder använder algoritmen en heap för att sortera fältet

# Första versionen av Heapsort

En enkel Heapsort-algoritm:

- ➊ skapa en tom heap
- ➋ tag ett element i taget ur fältet och stoppa in i heapen
- ➌ tag sedan ut elementen ur heapen ett i taget och stoppa tillbaka i fältet

Denhär versionen kräver extraminne

- ➊ hur gör man detta in-place?

# Heapsort in-place

Antag att vi har ett fält med  $n$  element

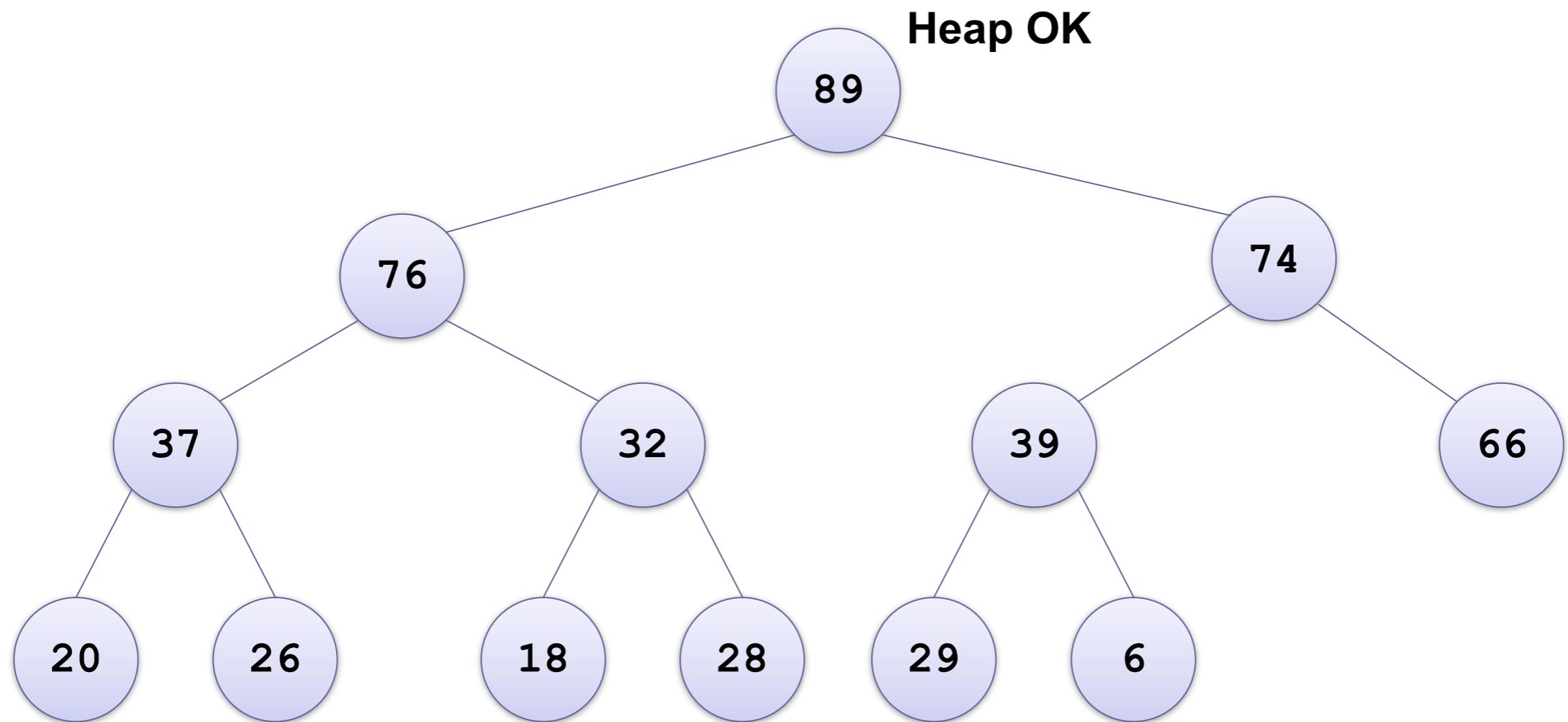
- låt första elementet vara en heap med ett element
- utöka heapen med ett element i taget
- låt elementet bubble upp till rätt plats i heapen

Nu har vi en heap; hur gör vi den till en lista?

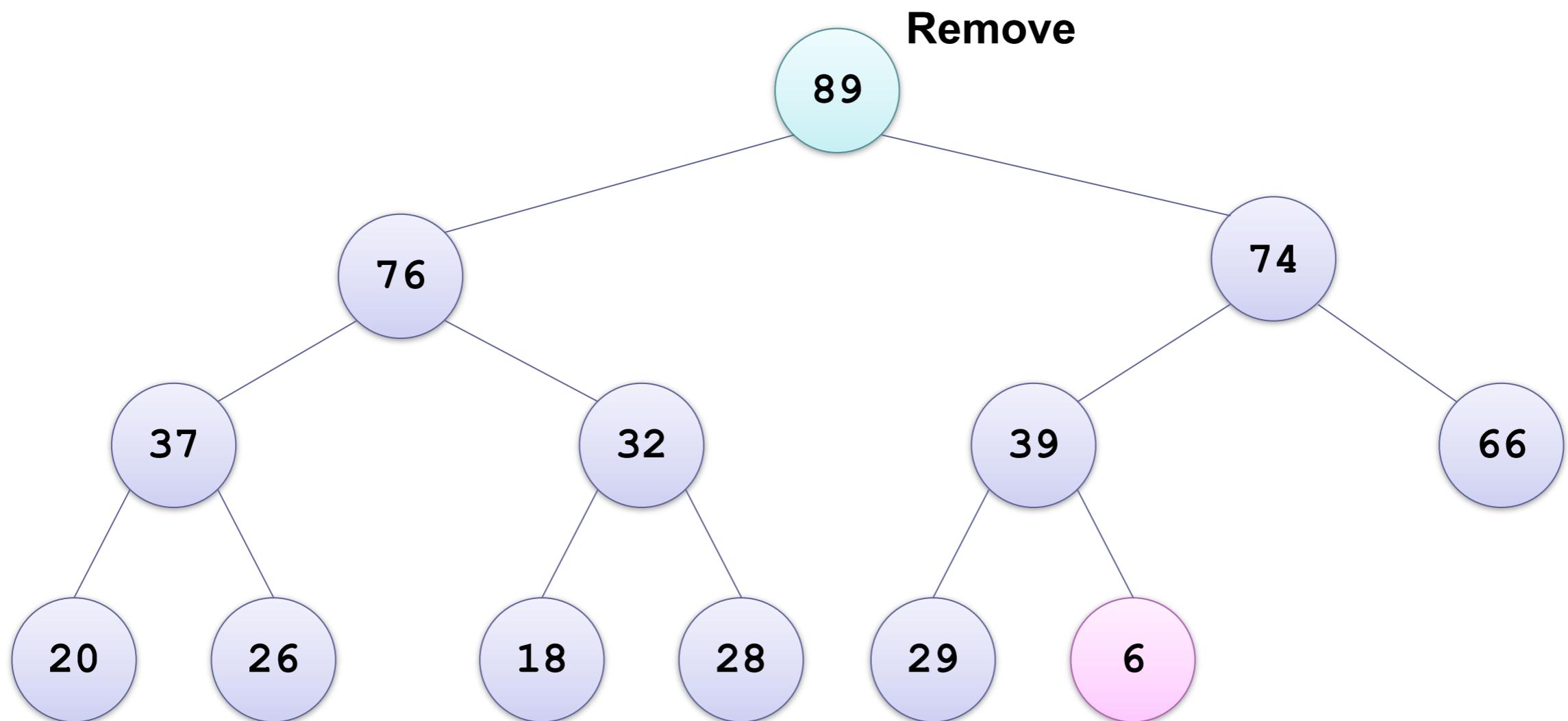
- byt ut det översta elementet med det sista
- minska heapens storlek, och låt det nya översta elementet bubble ner till rätt ställe
- fortsätt så tills heapen bara har ett element

Vi måste bygga heapen som en max-heap,  
eftersom vi flyttar elementen sist i fältet hela tiden

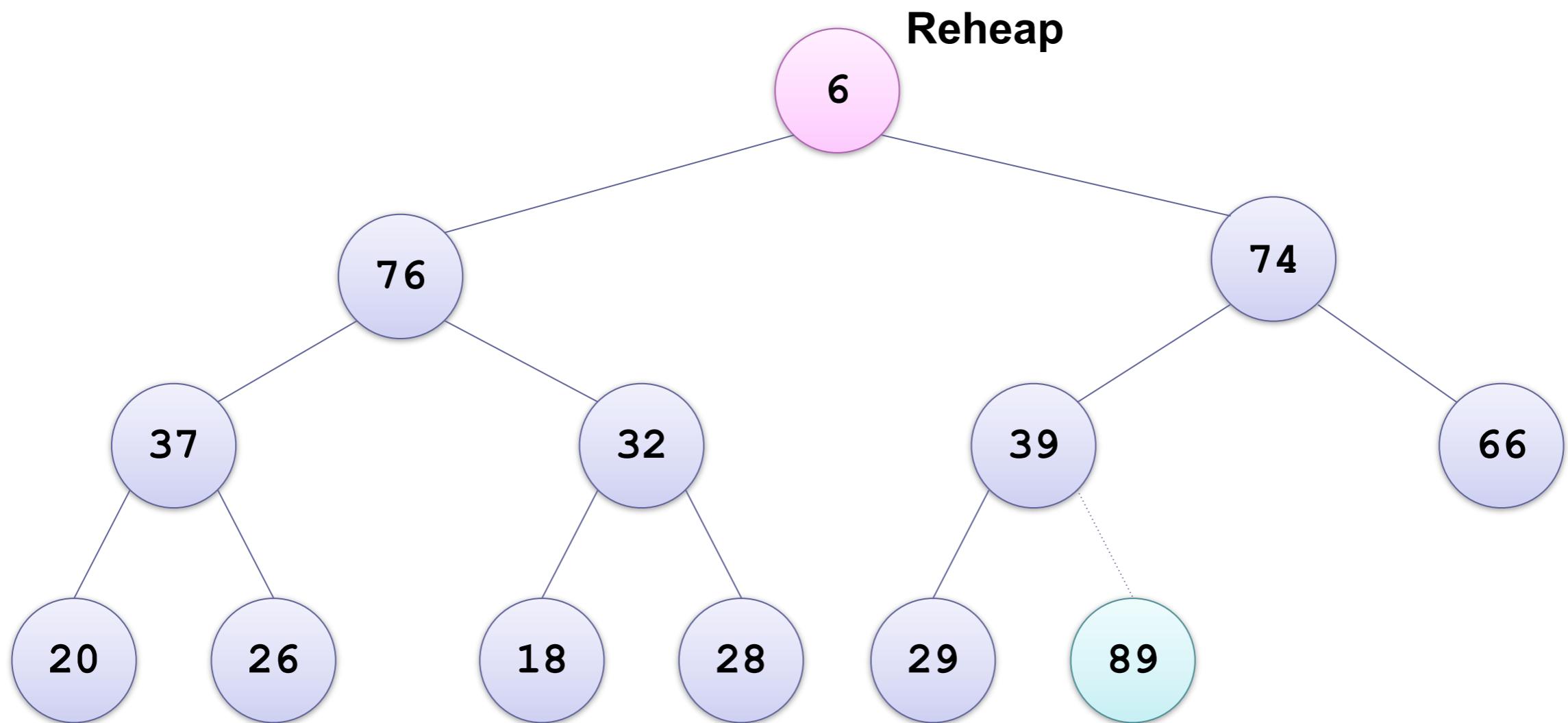
# Trace of Heapsort



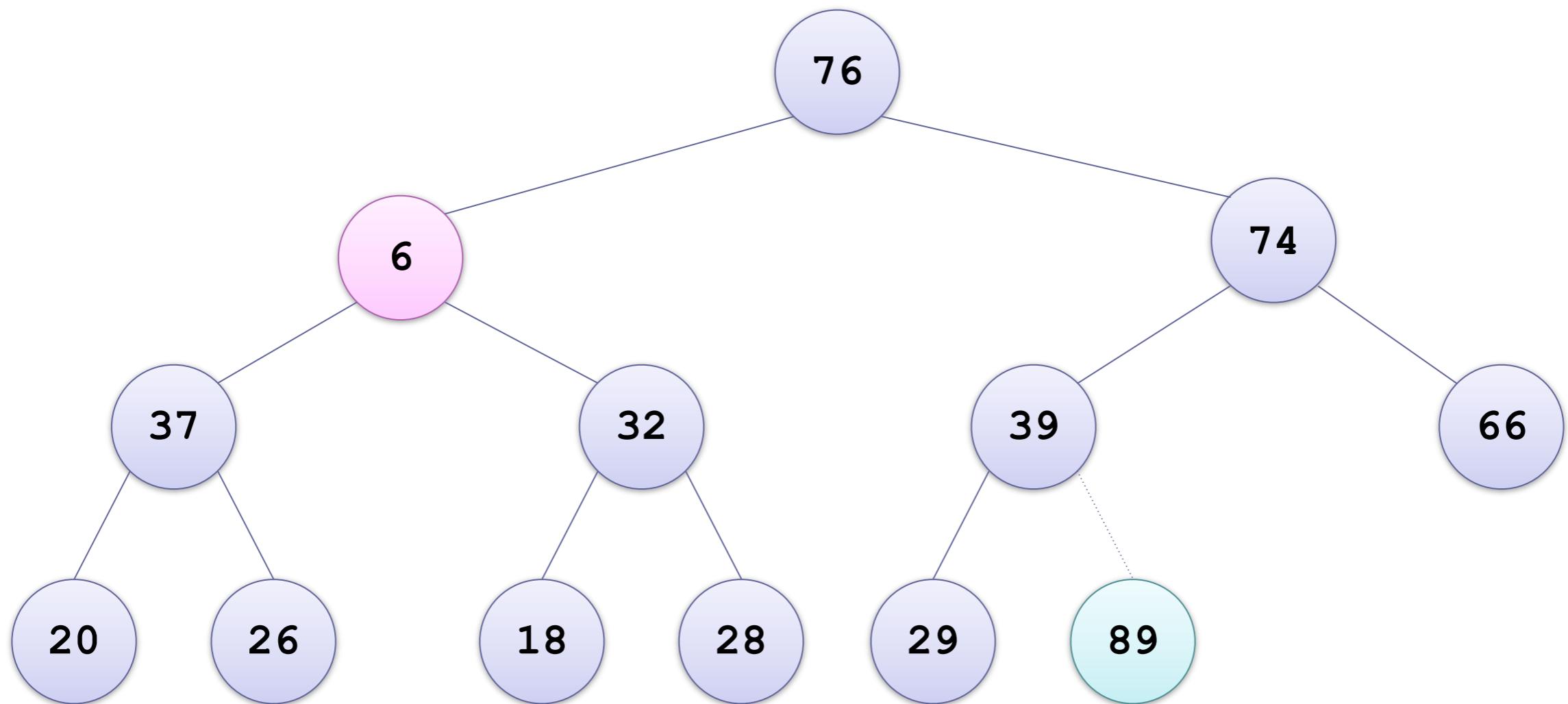
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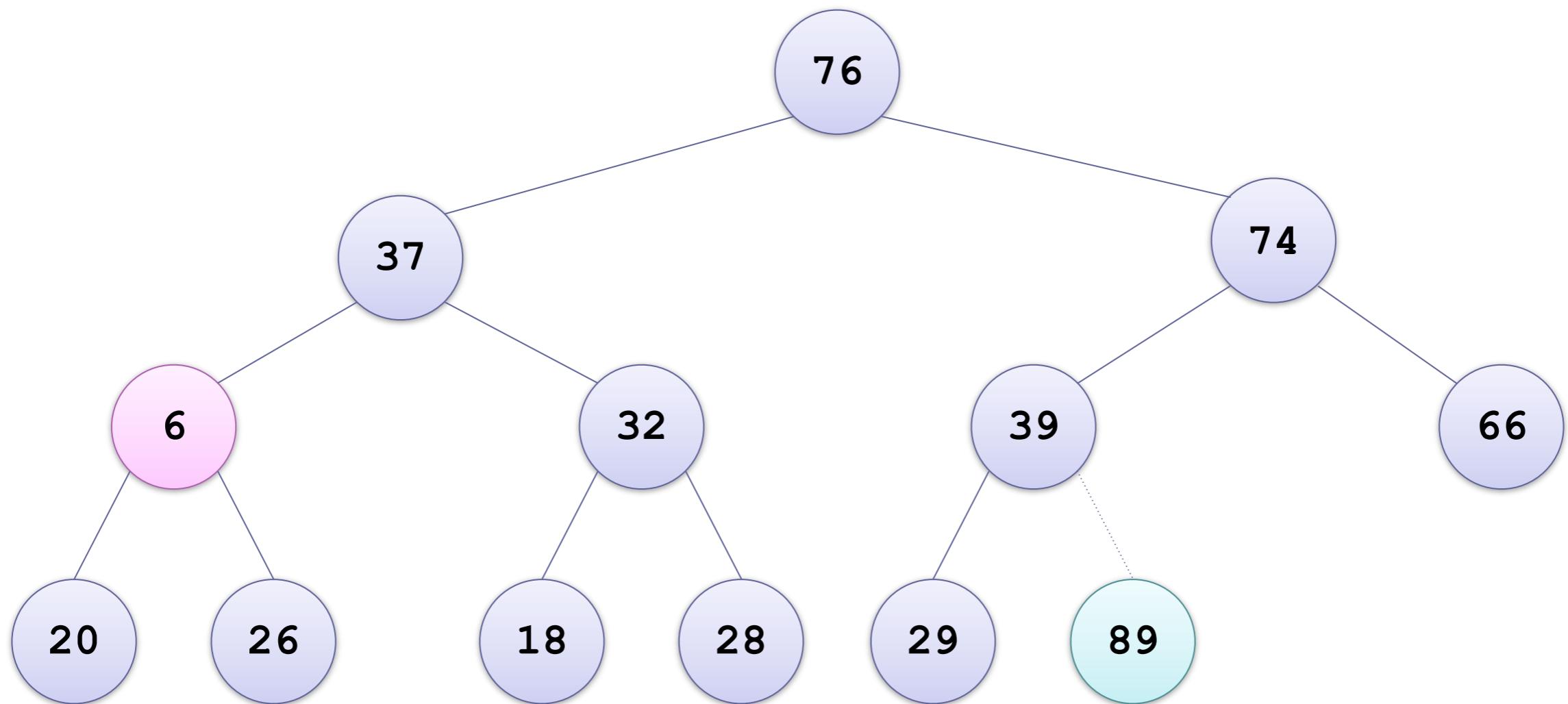
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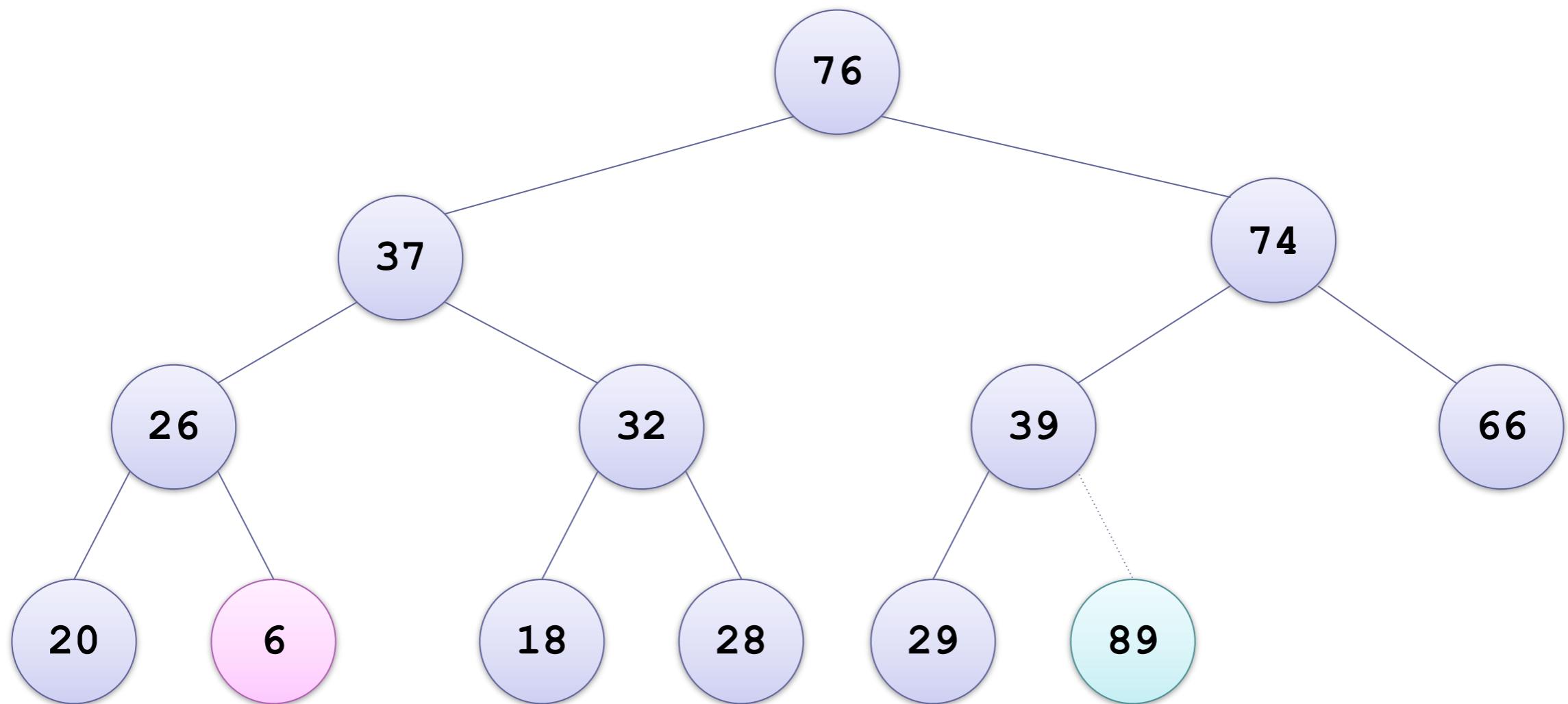
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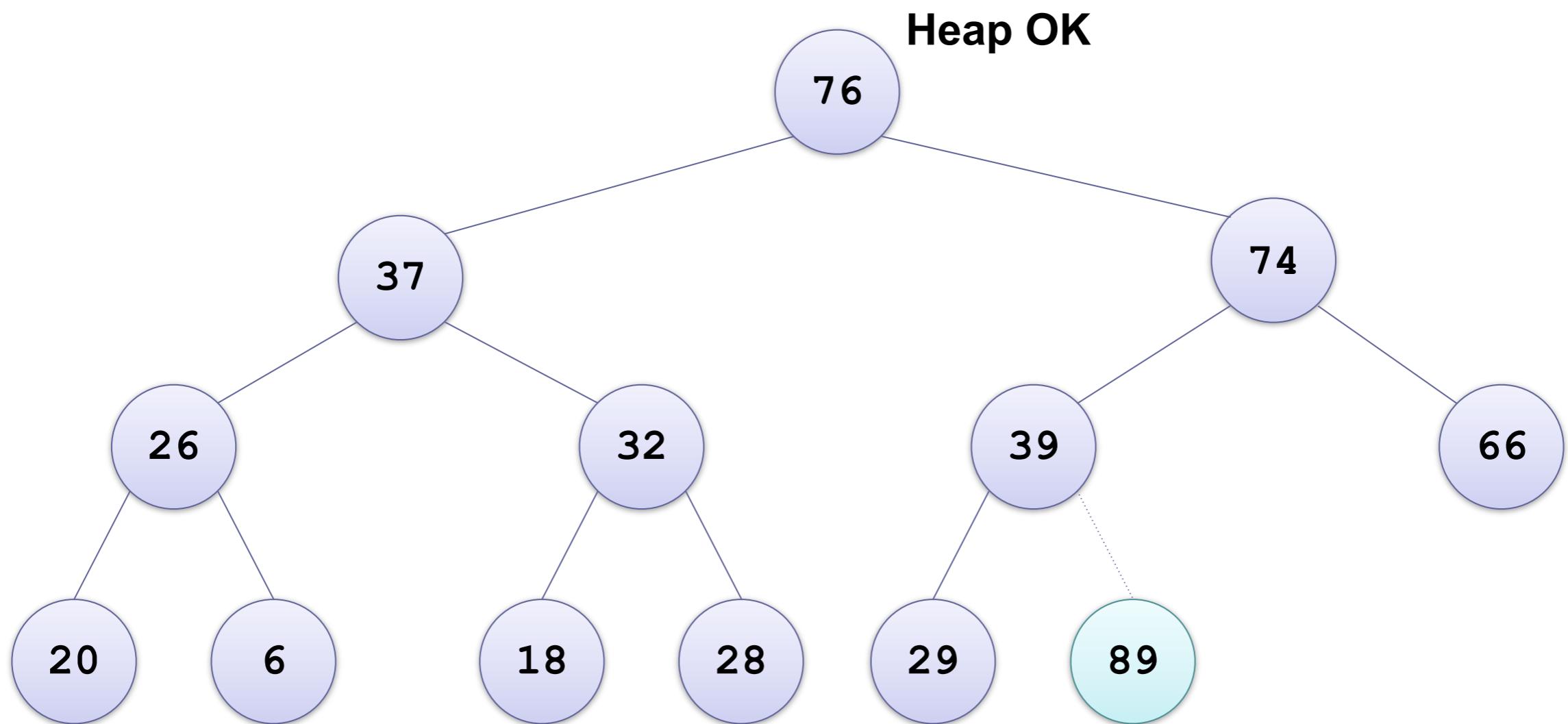
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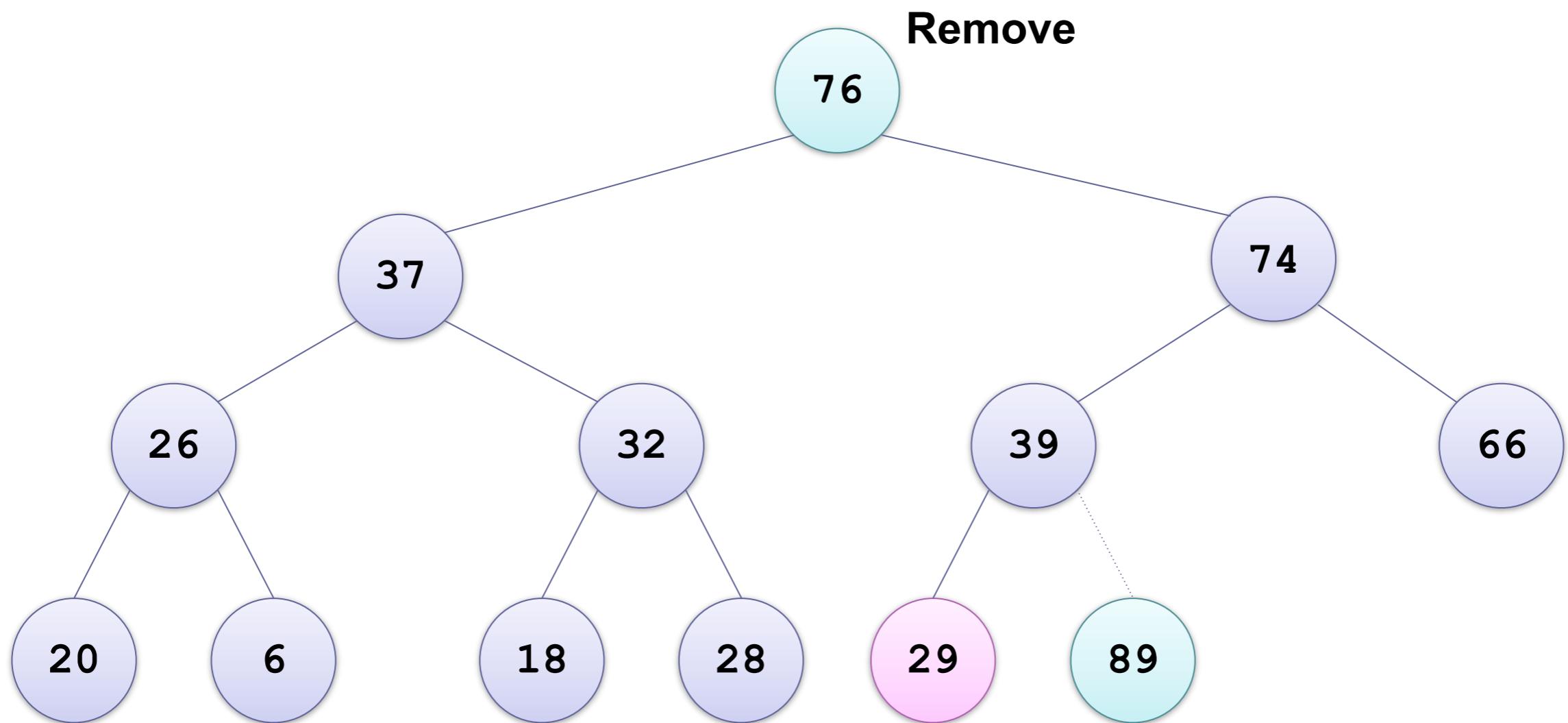
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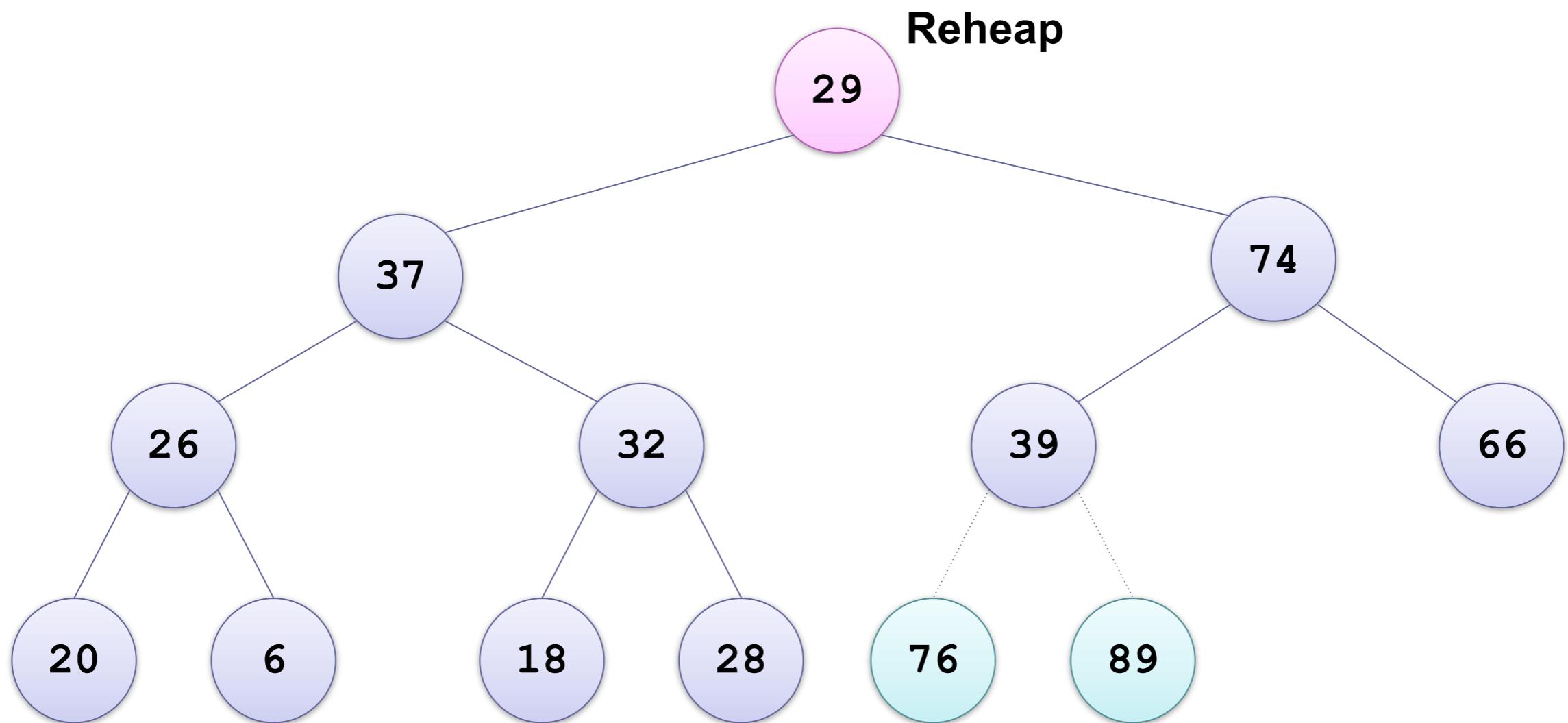
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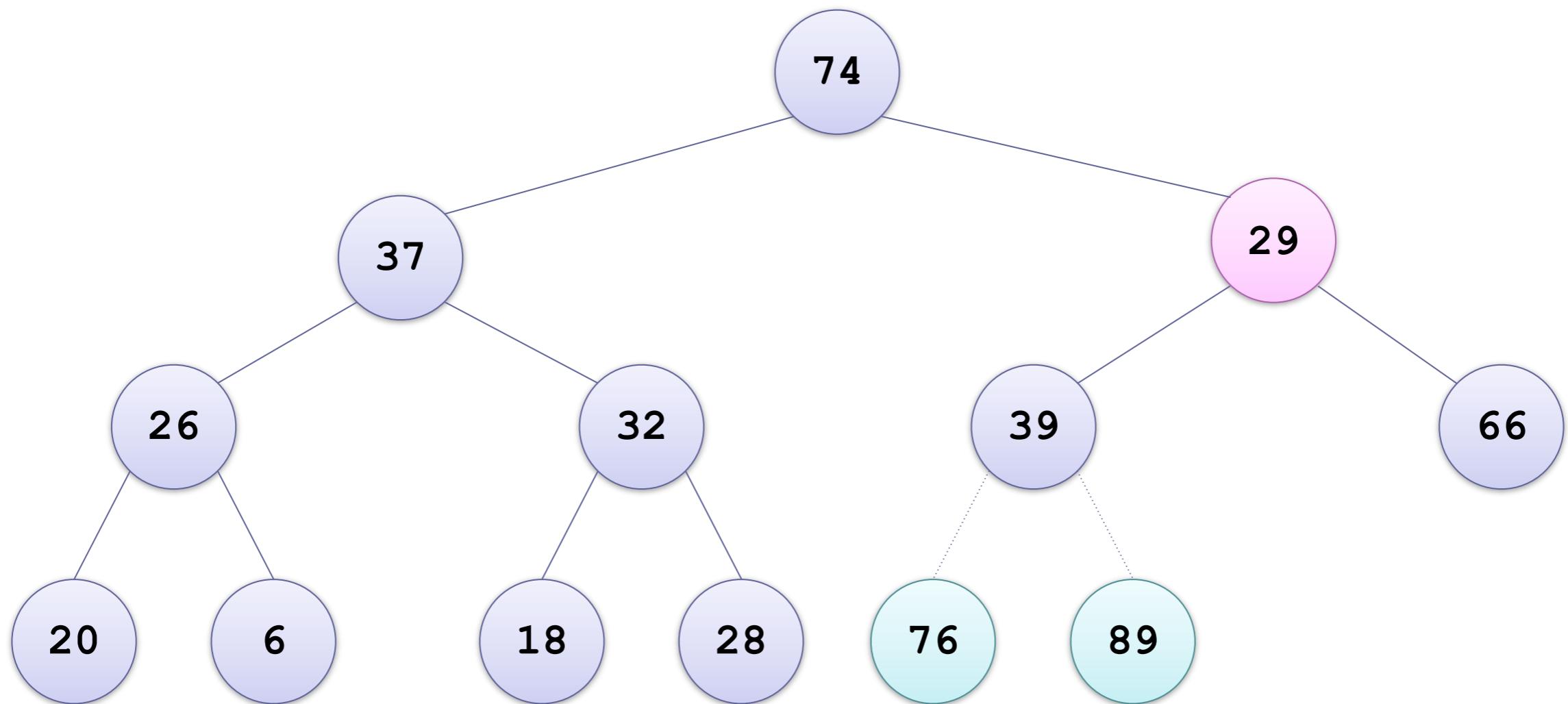
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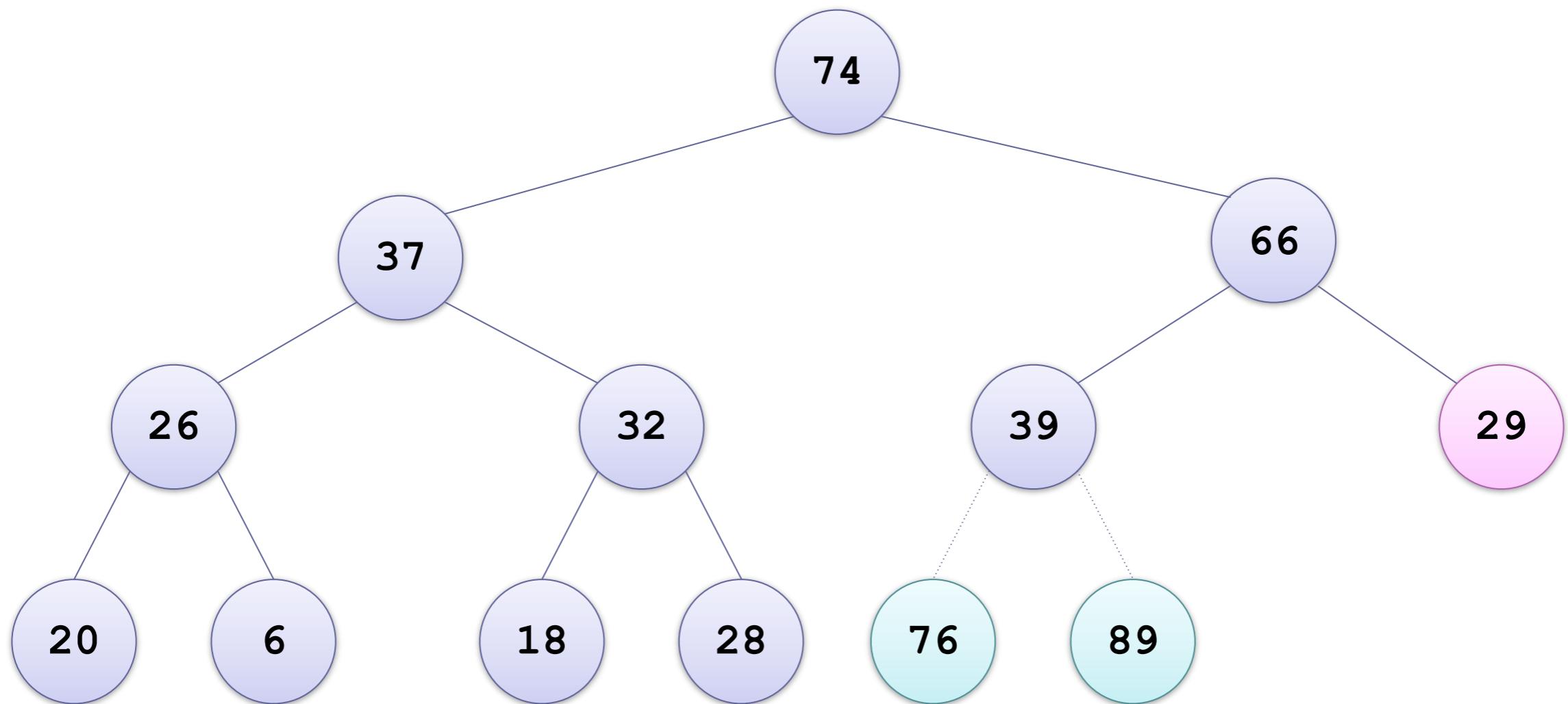
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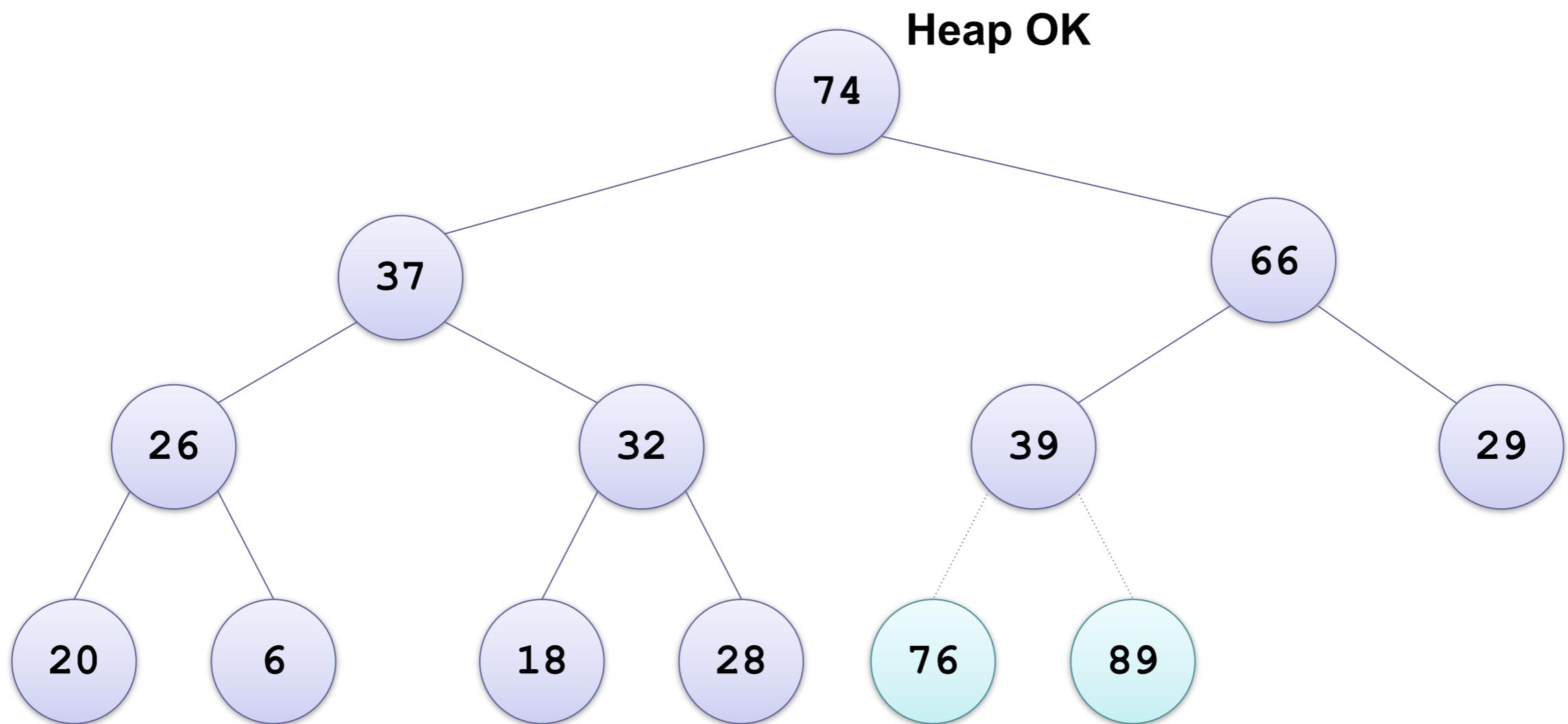
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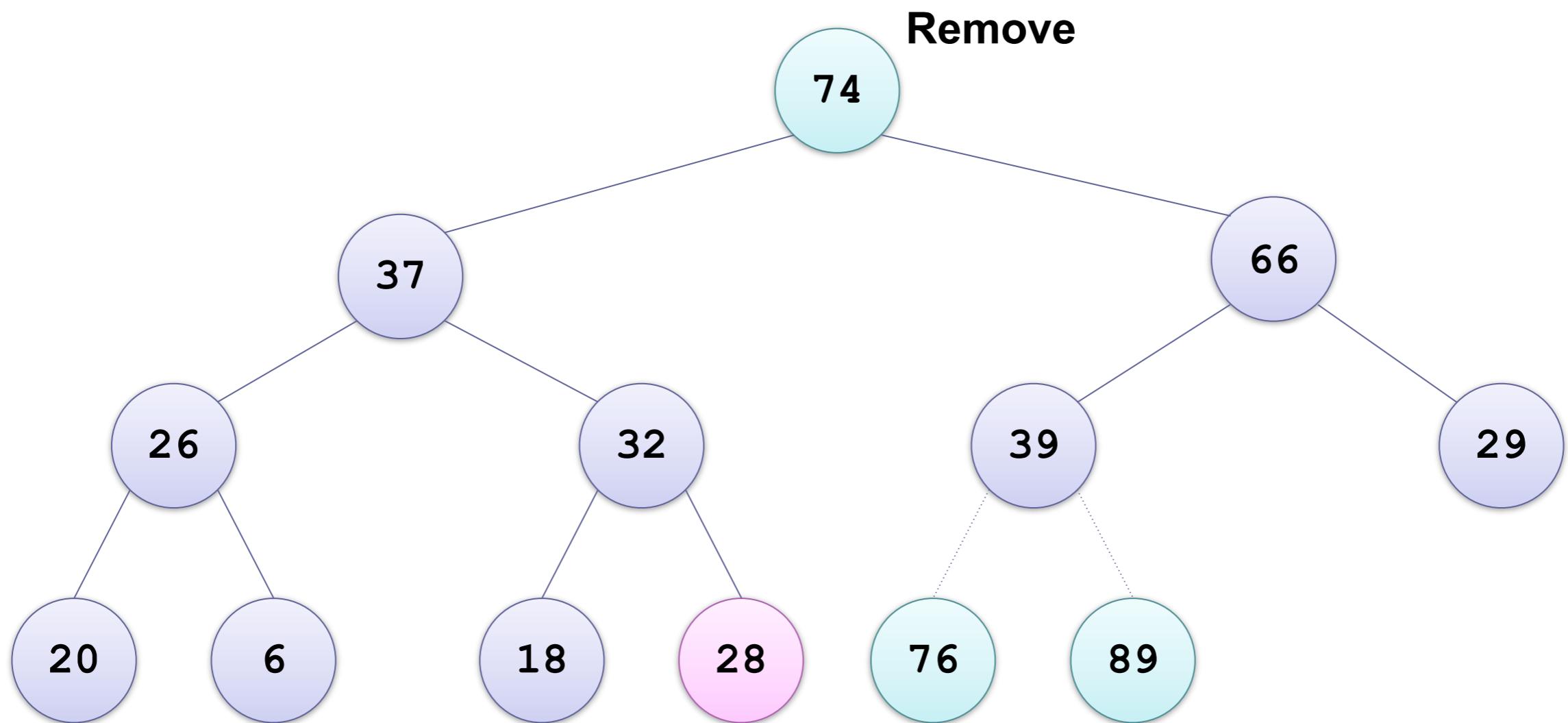
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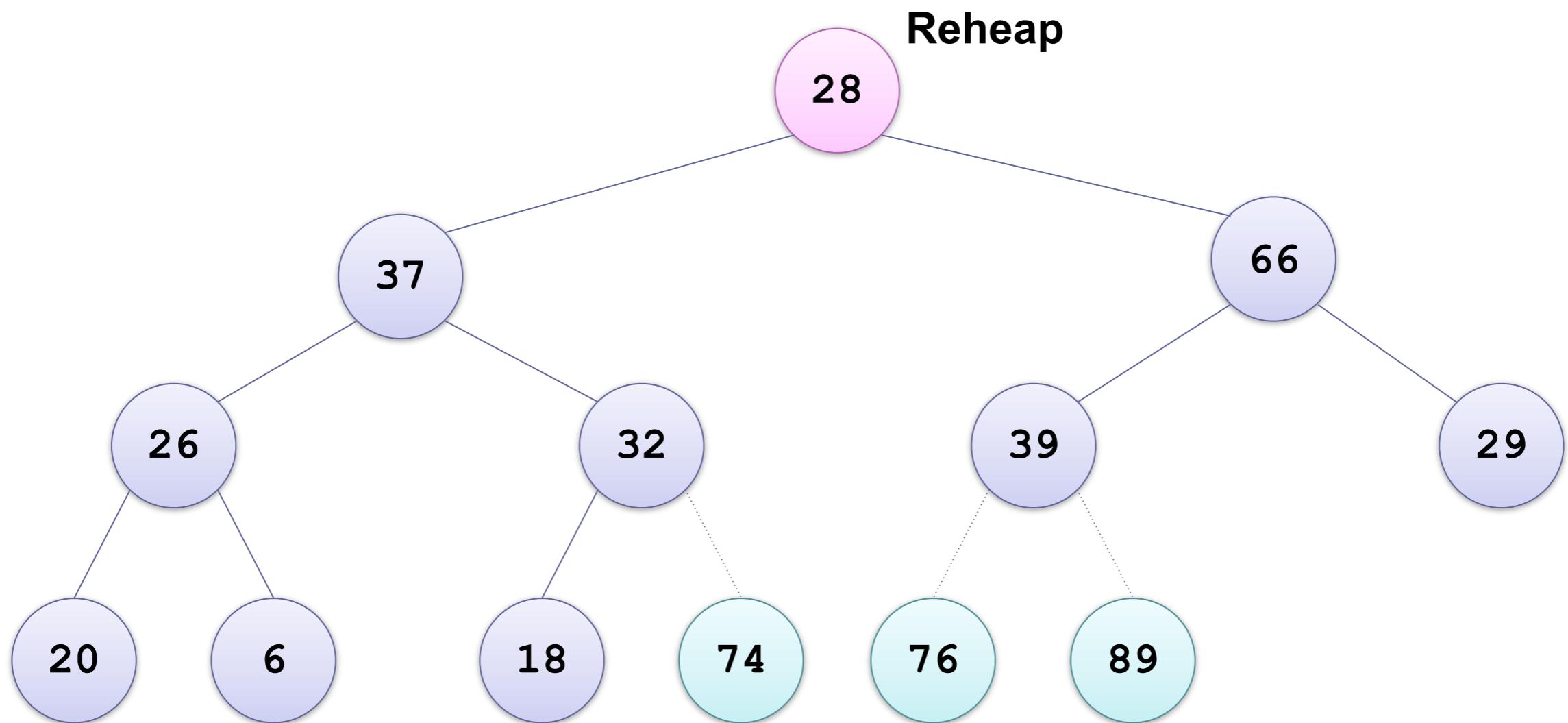
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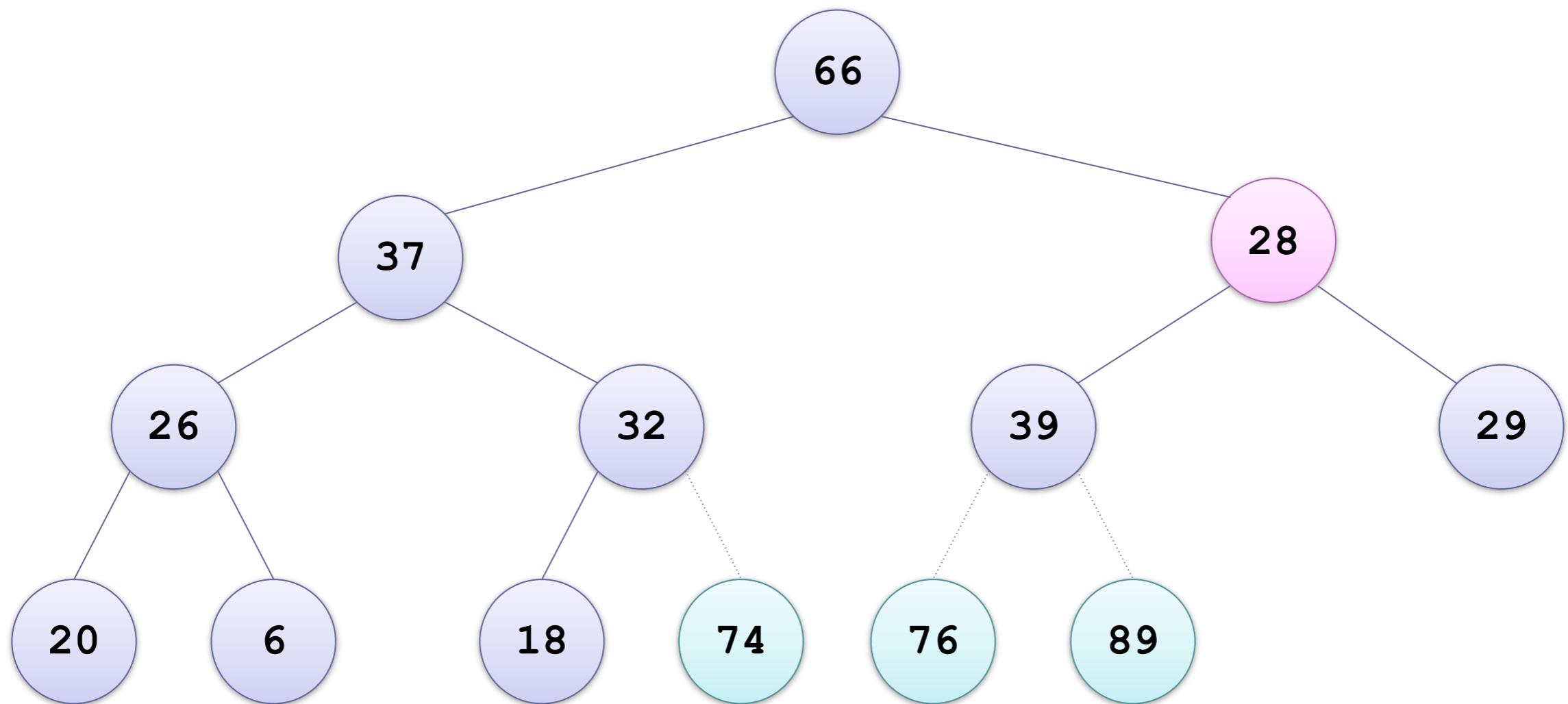
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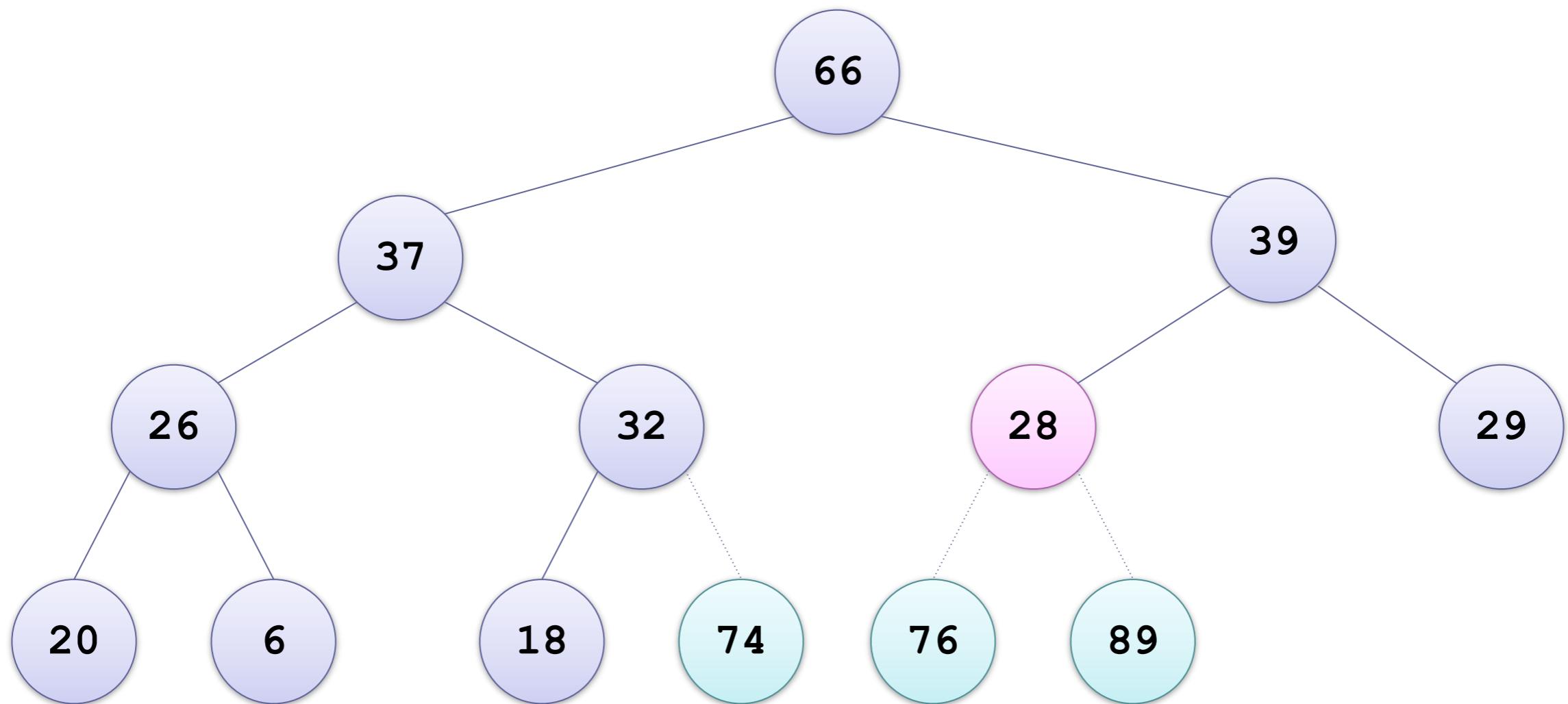
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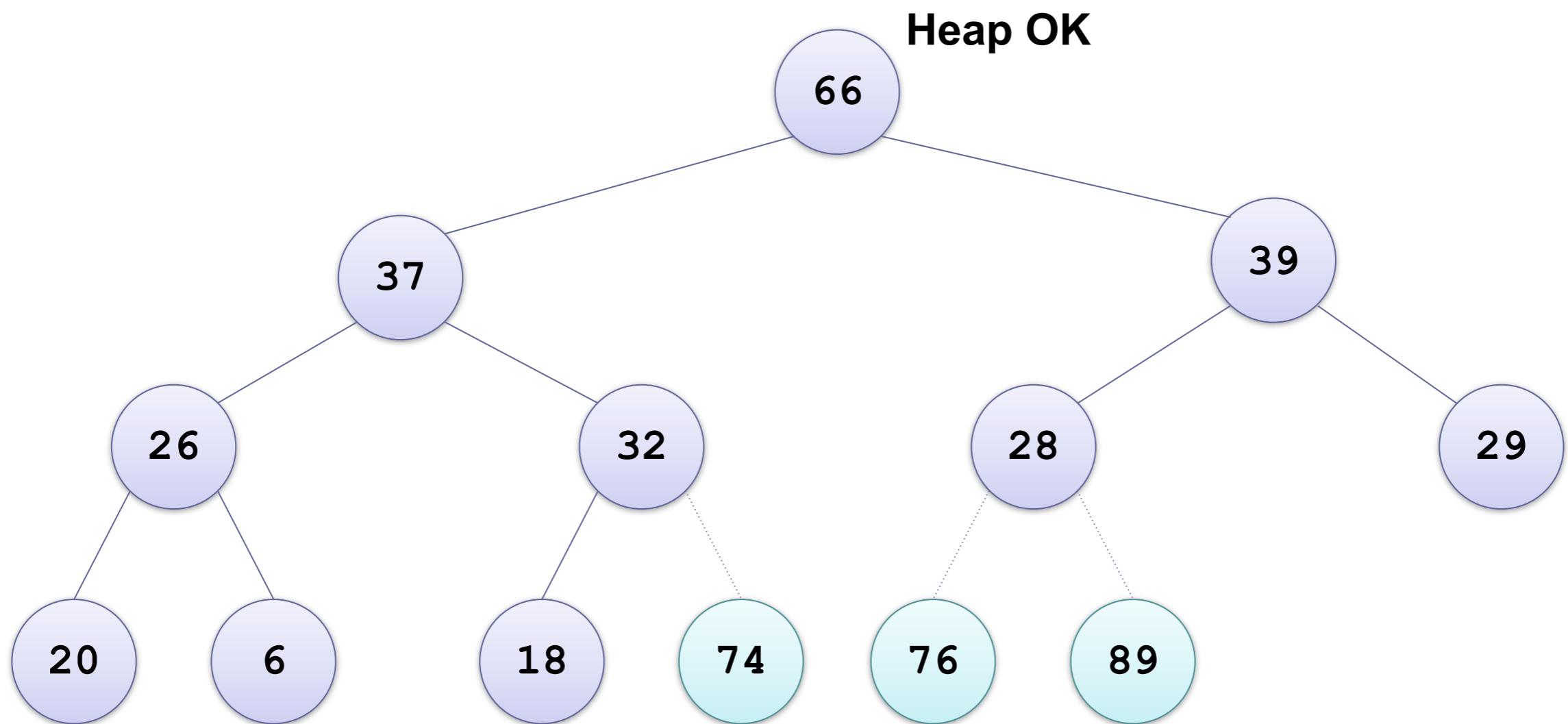
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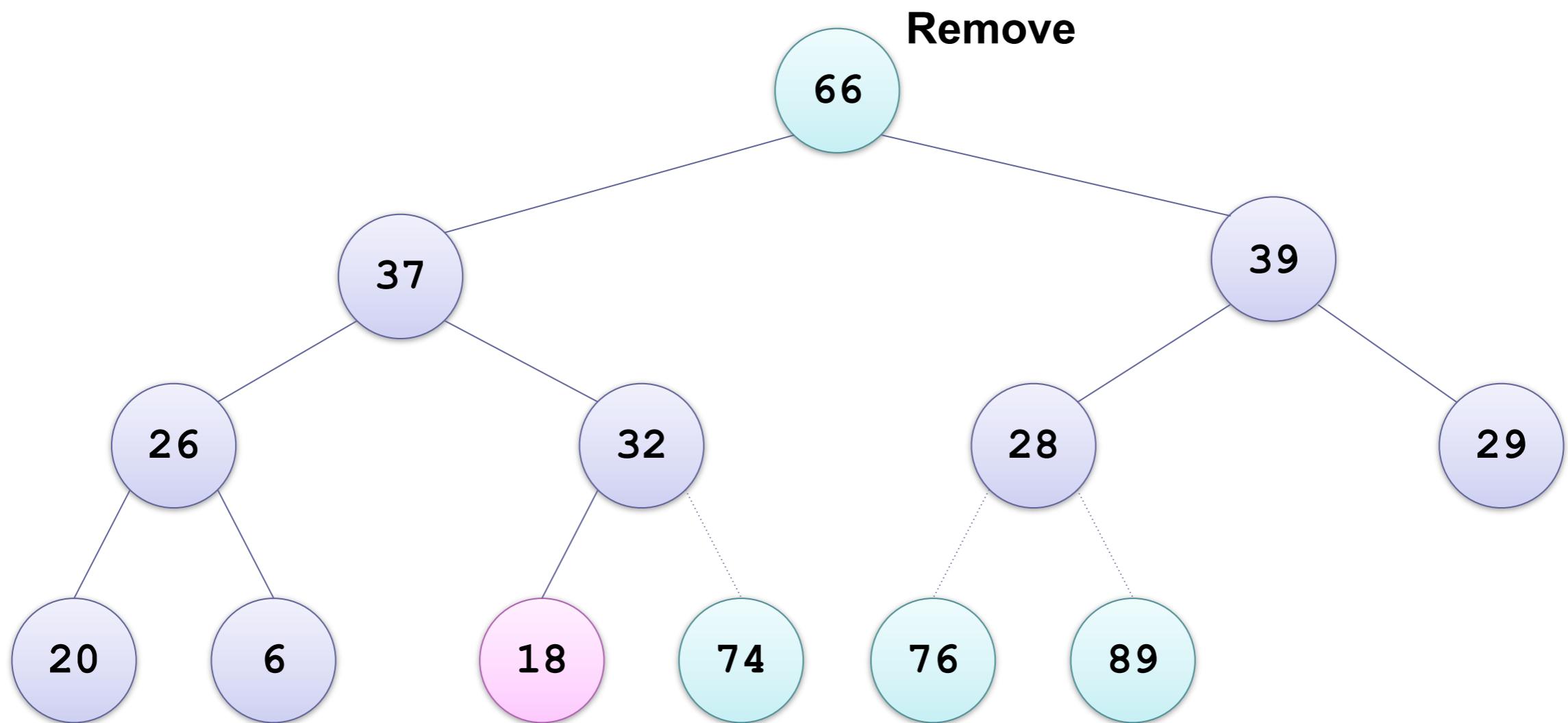
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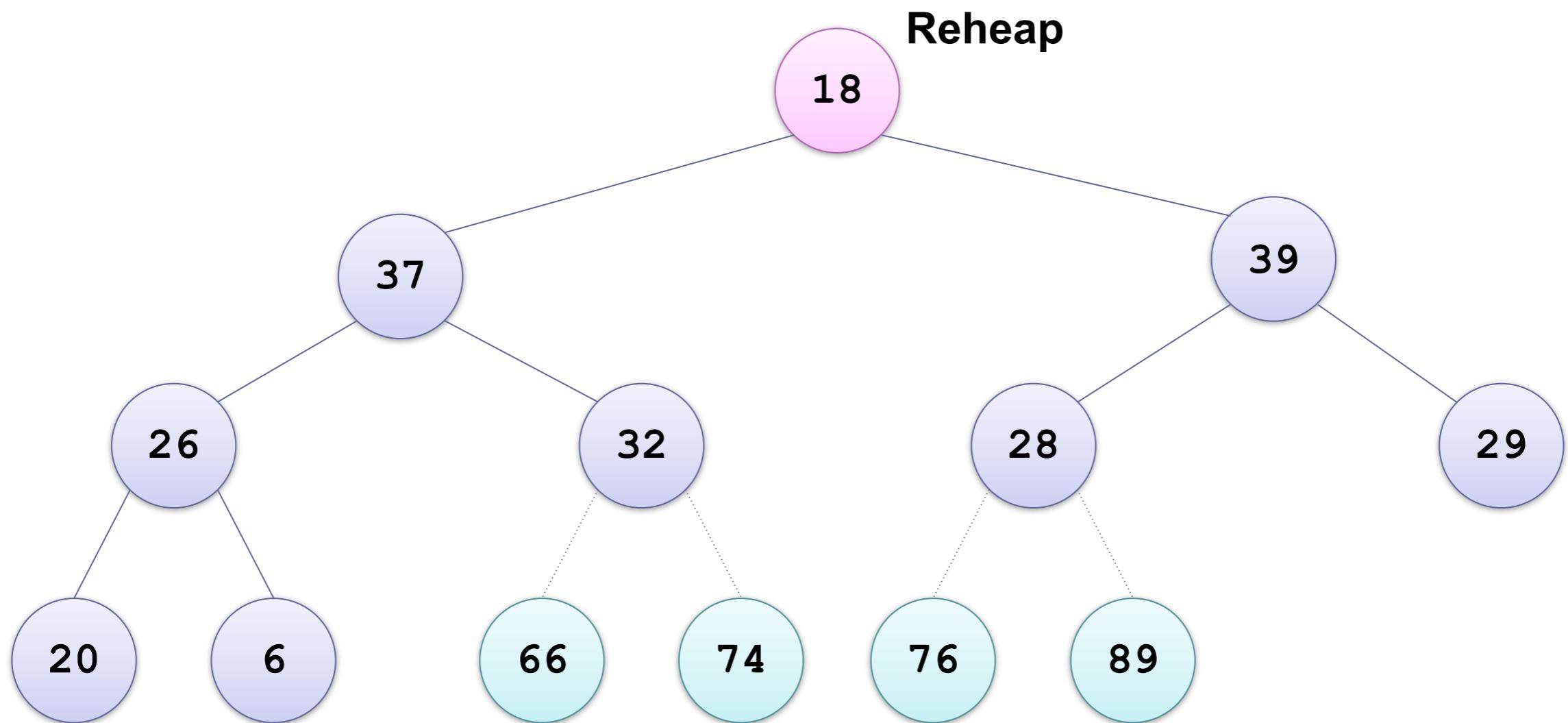
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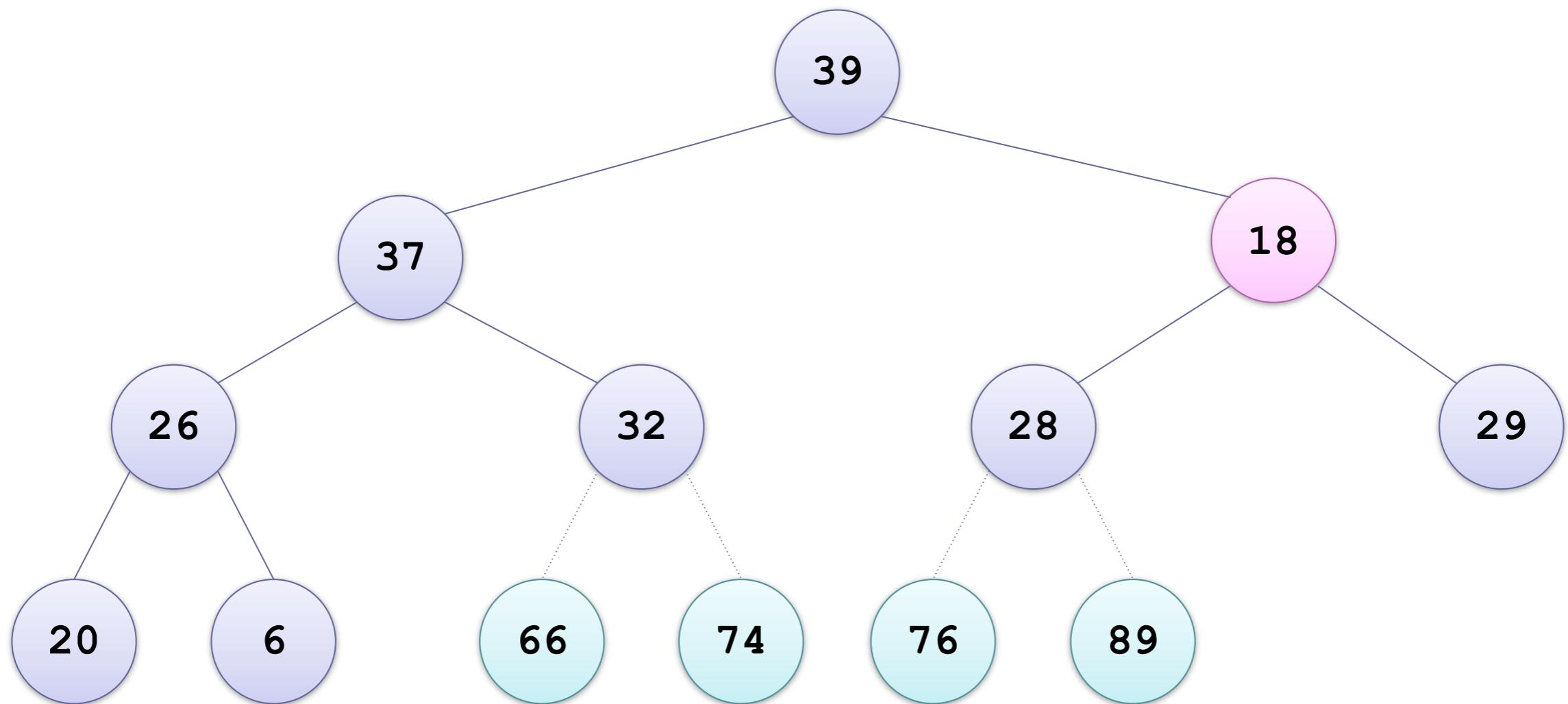
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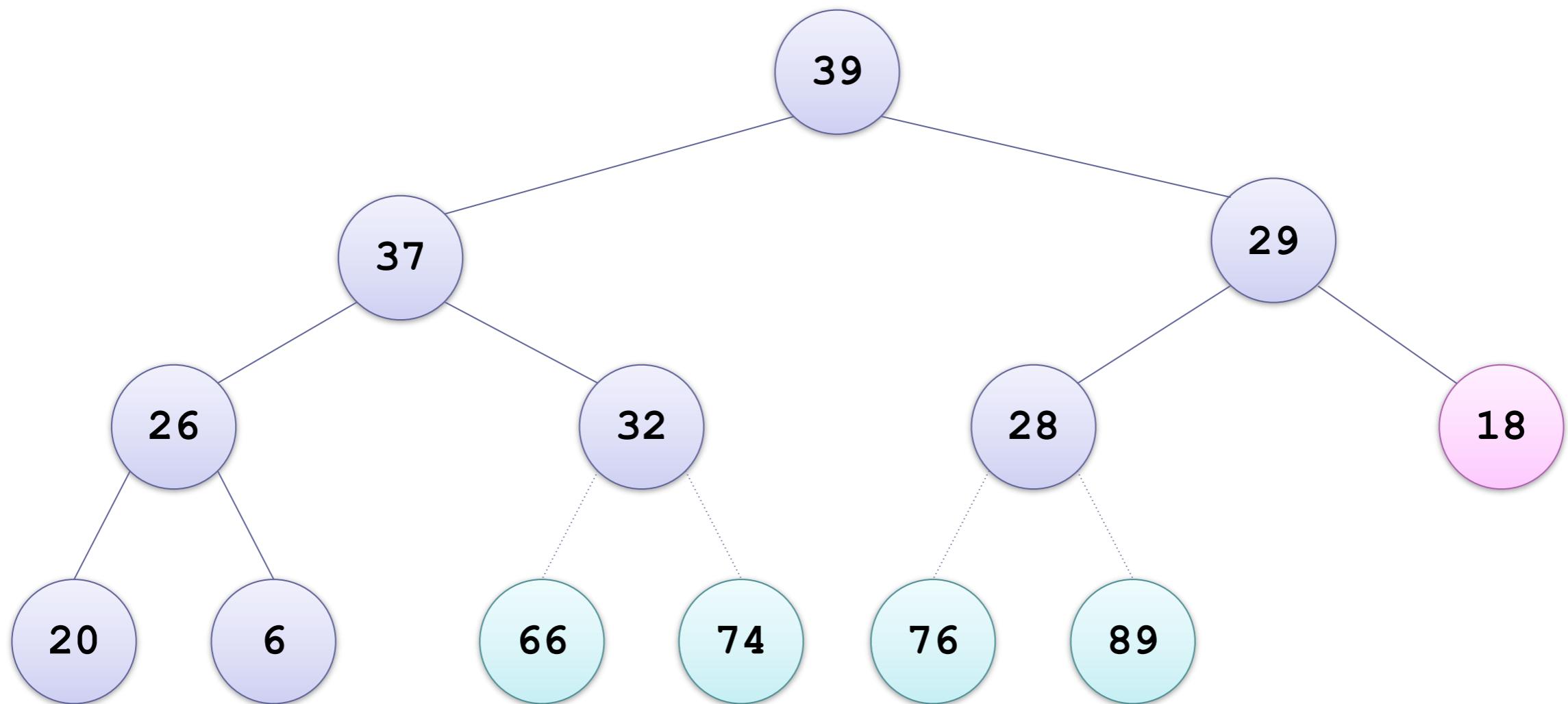
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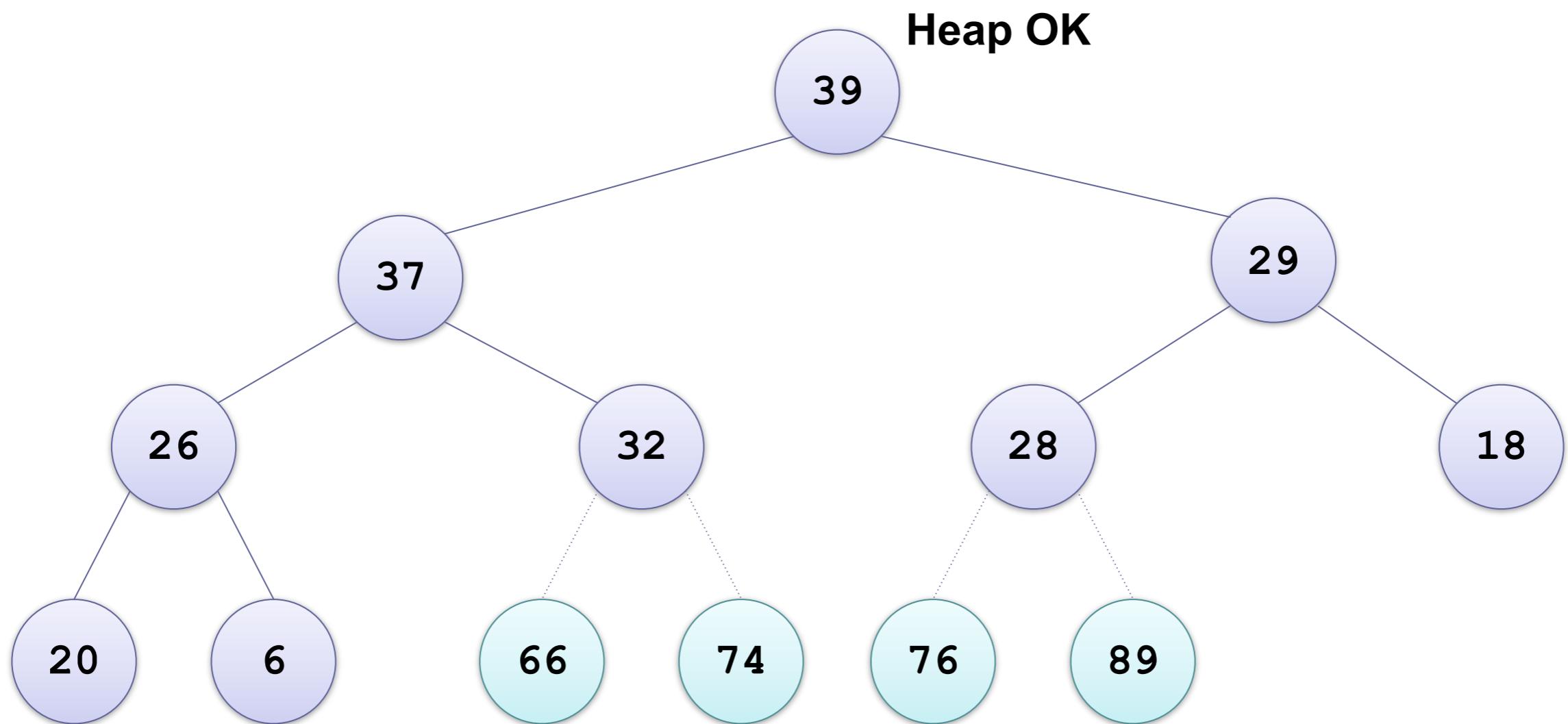
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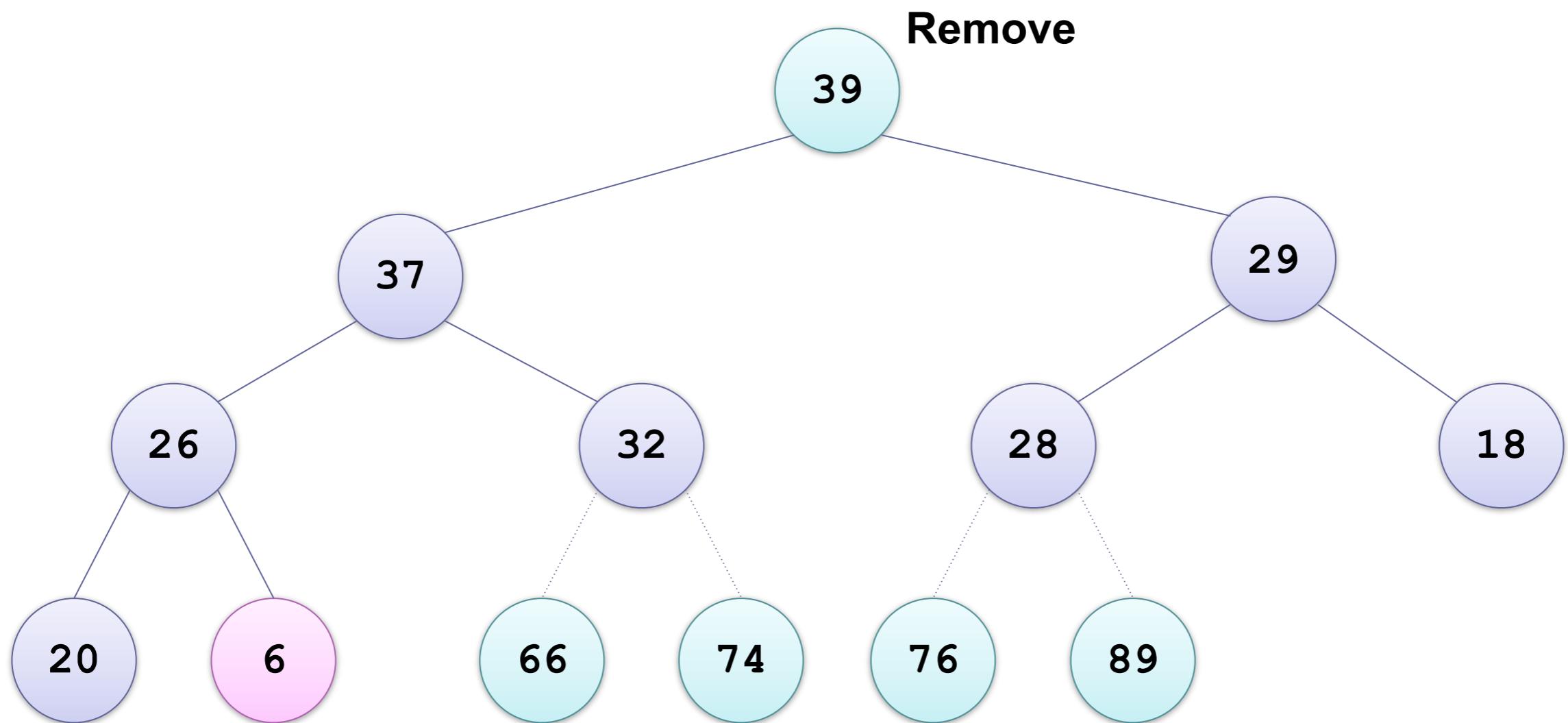
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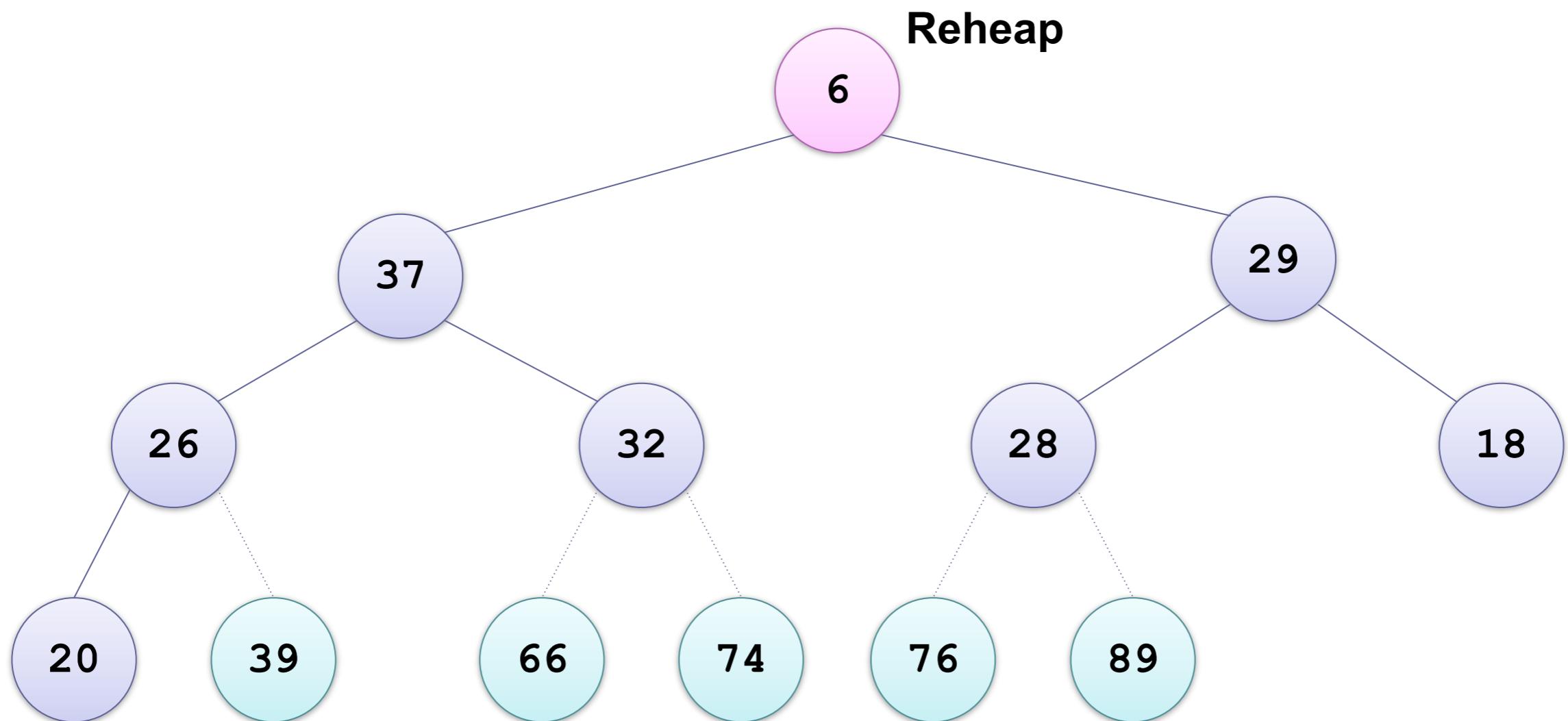
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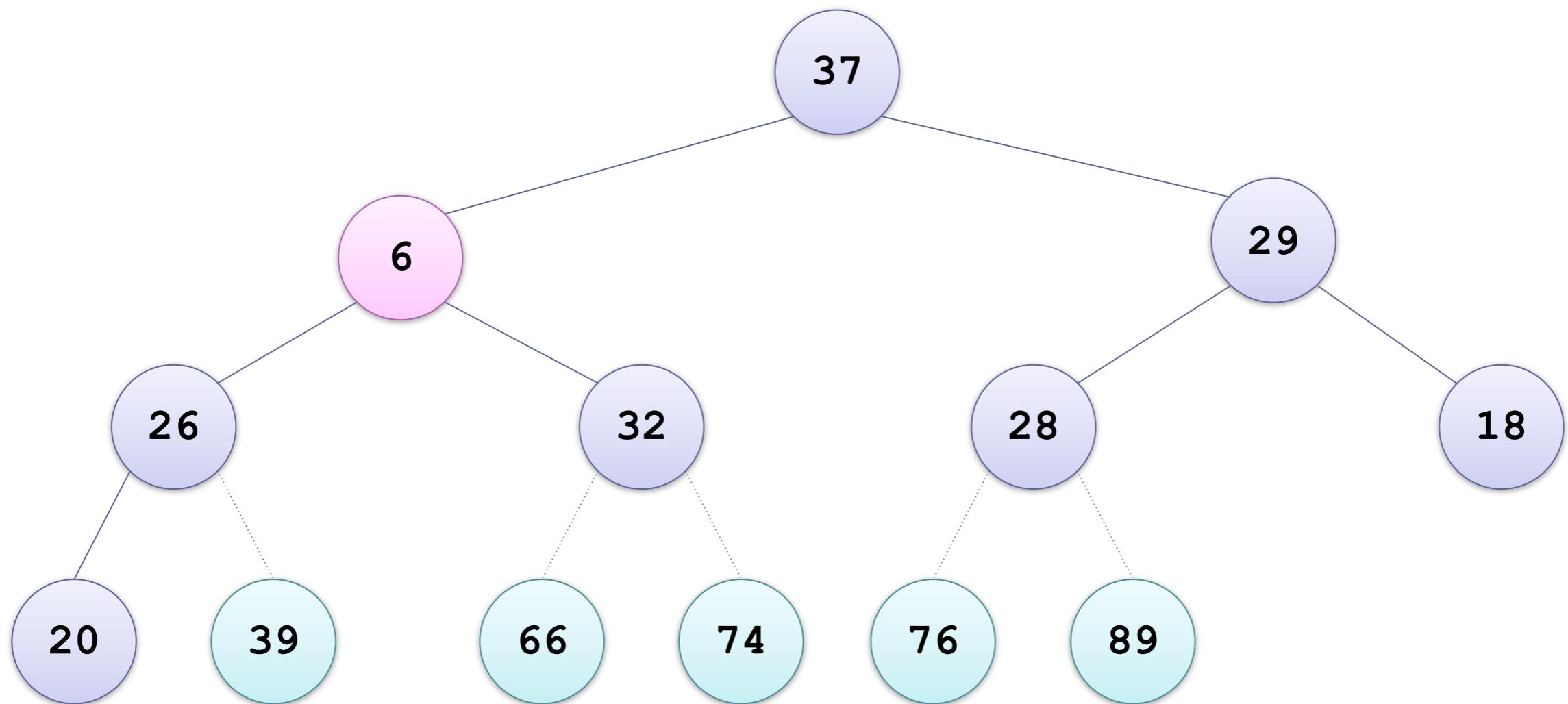
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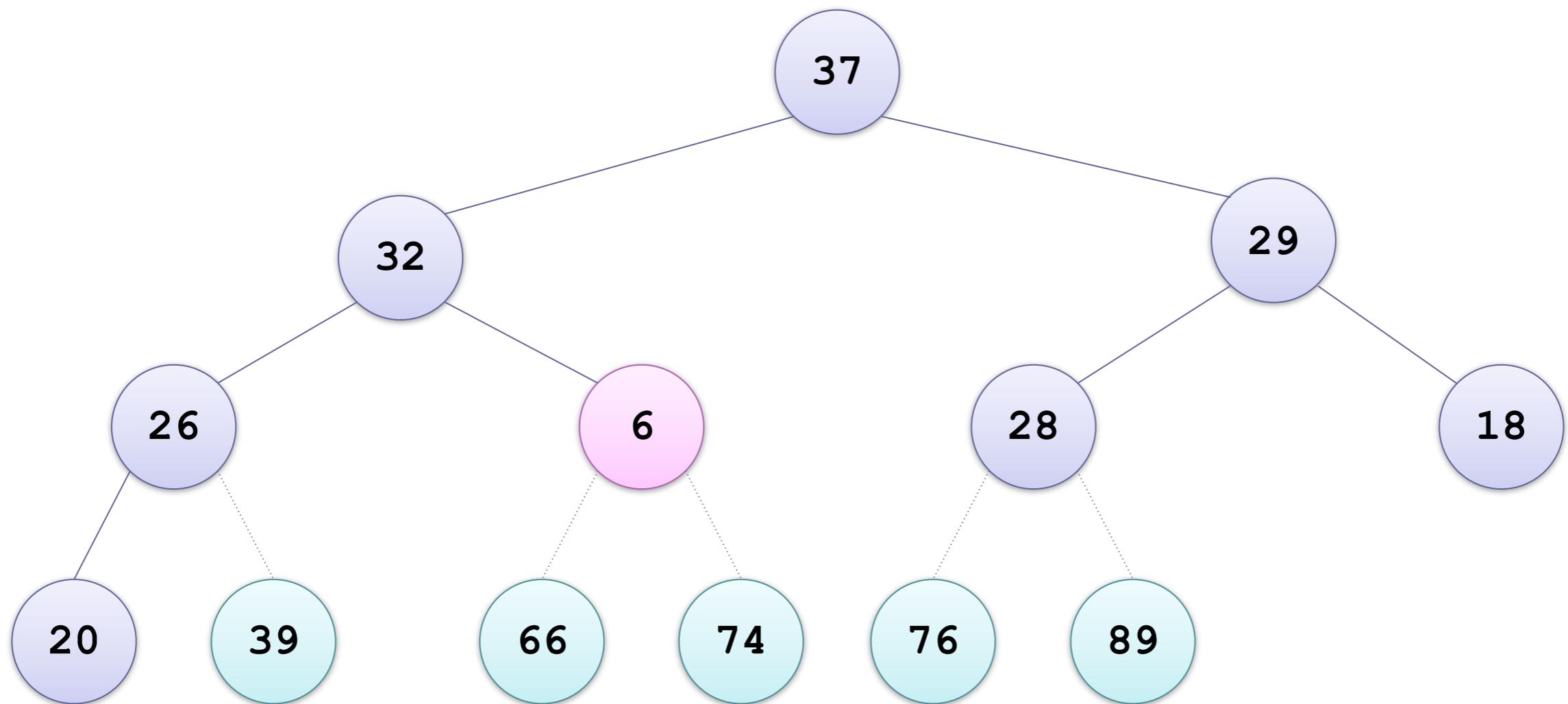
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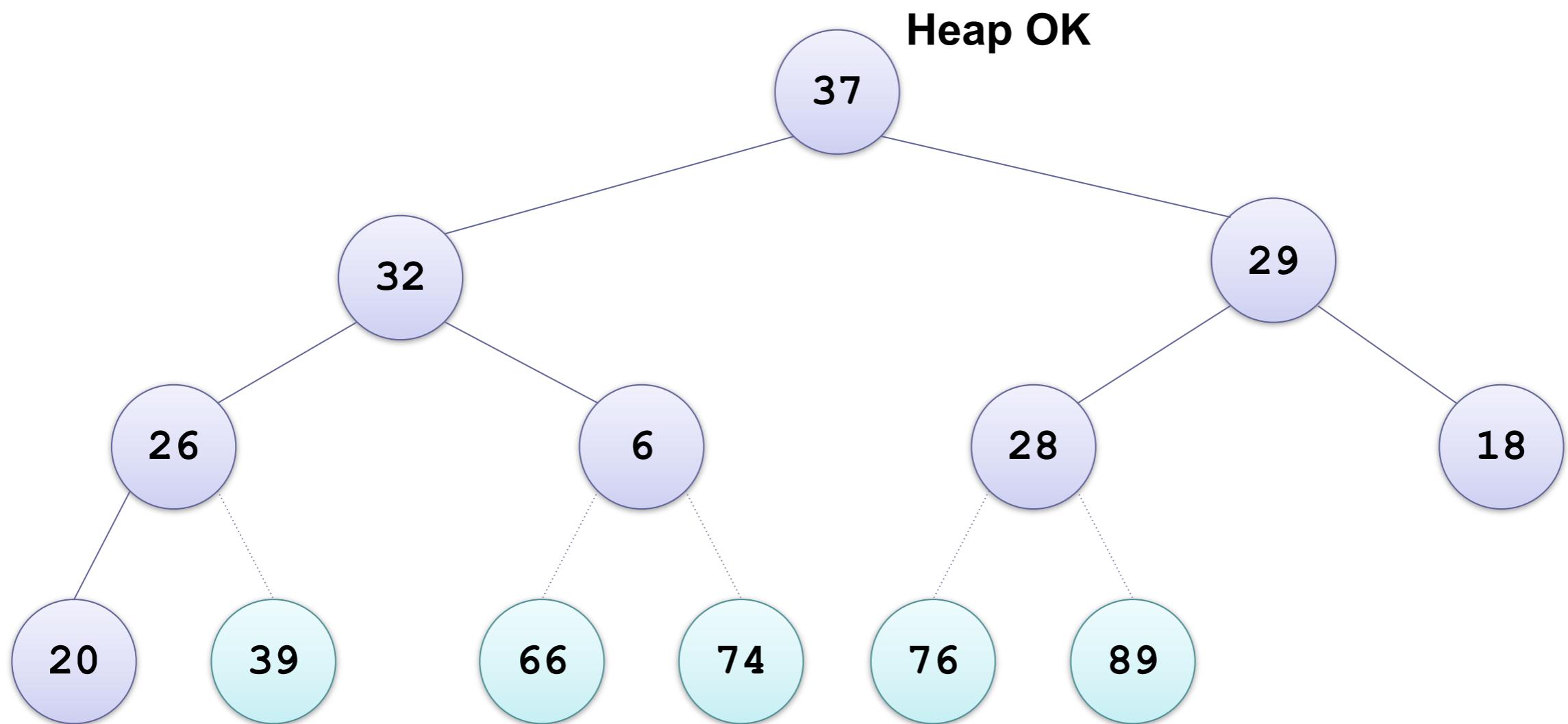
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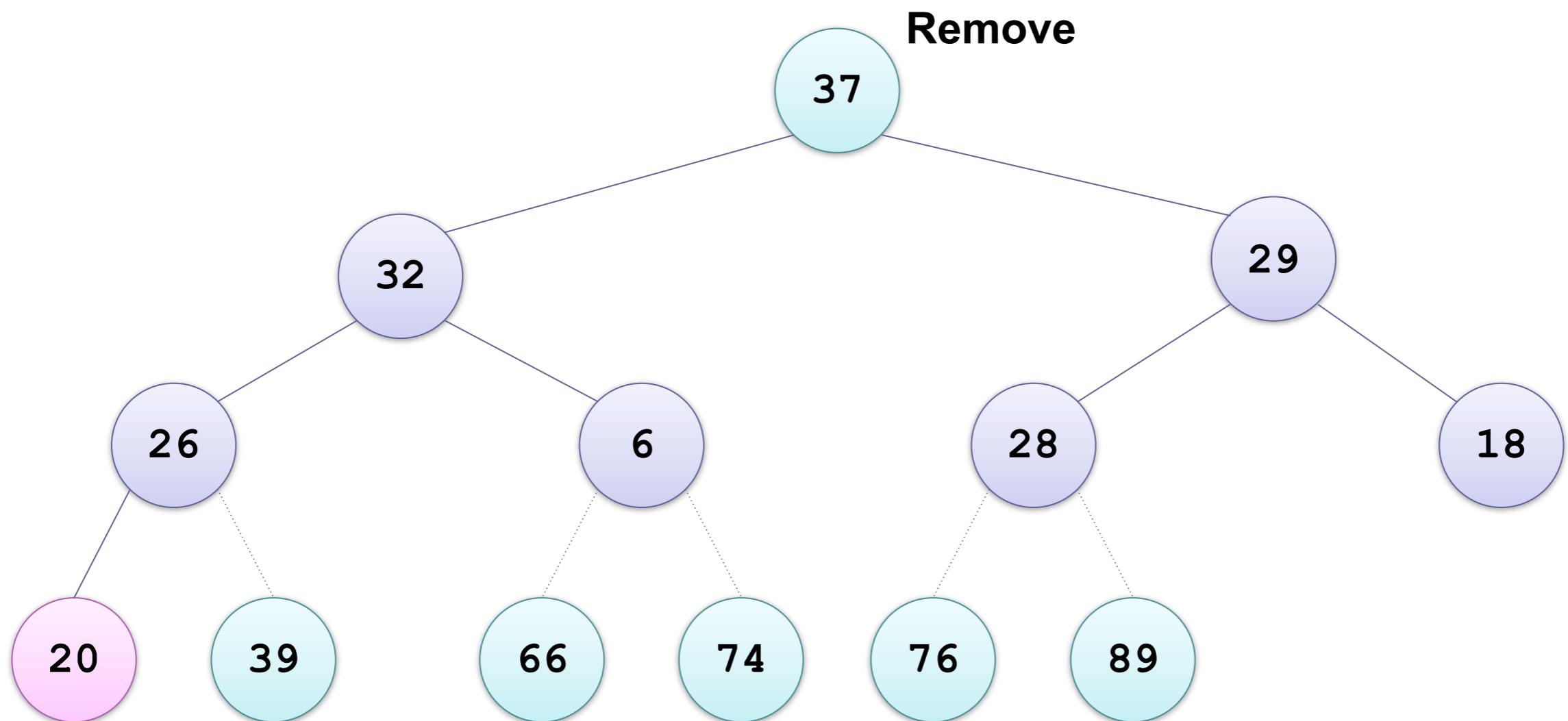
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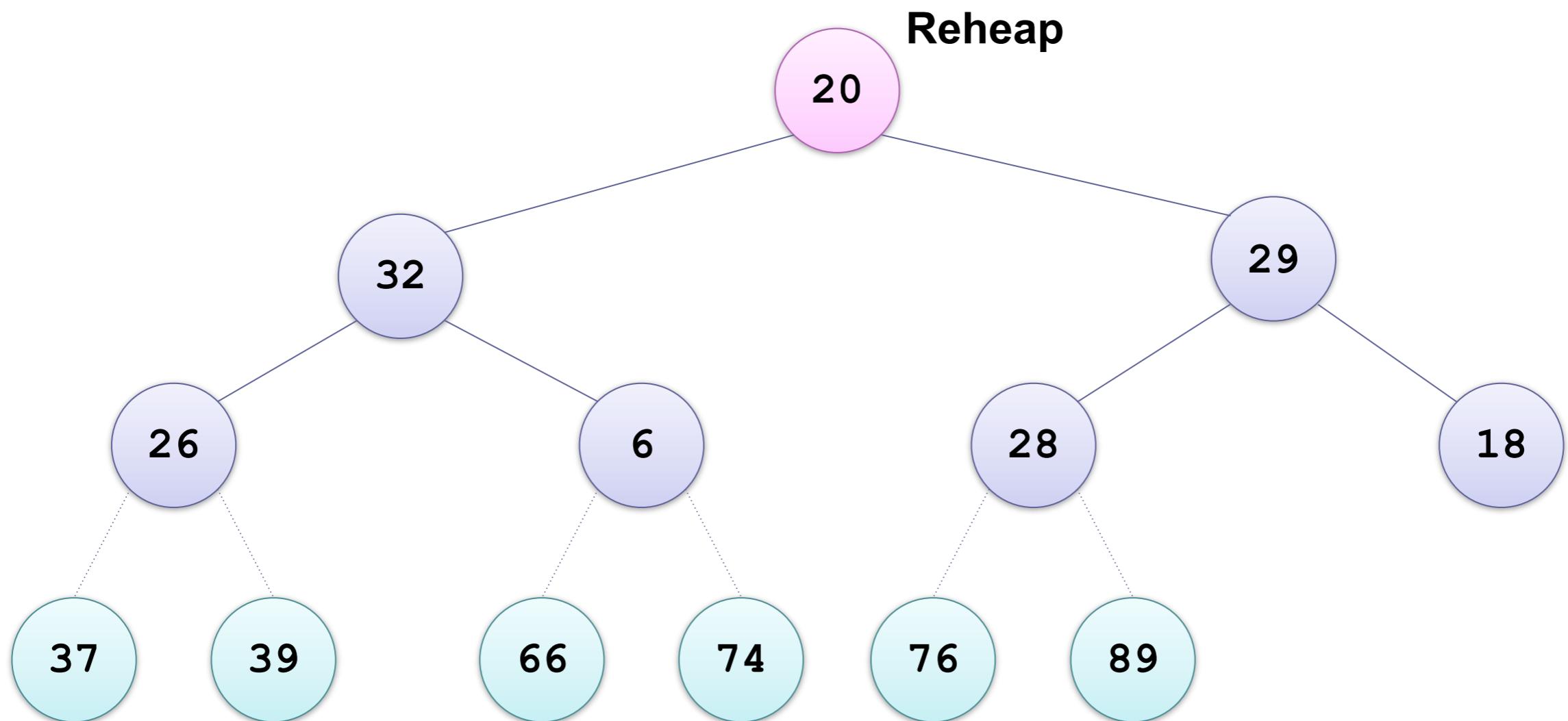
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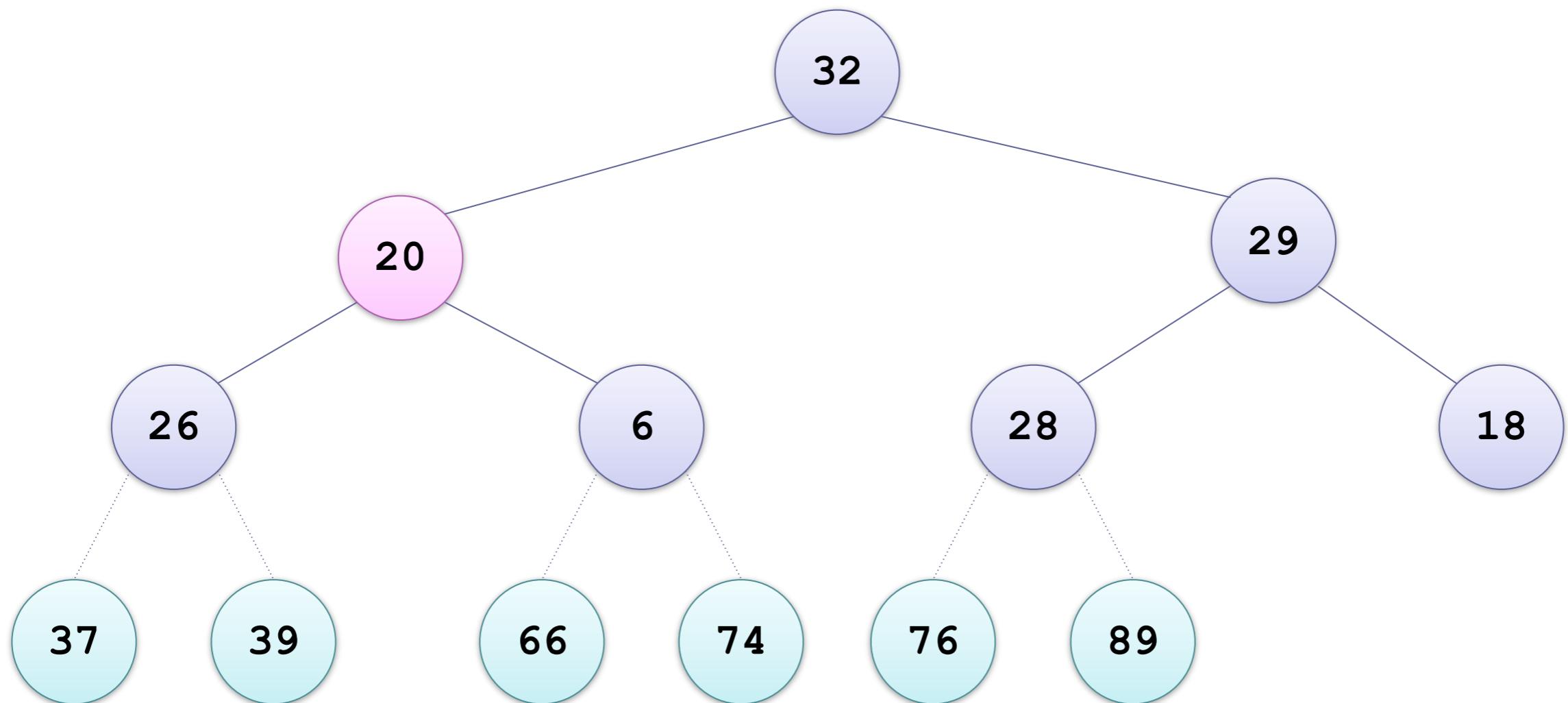
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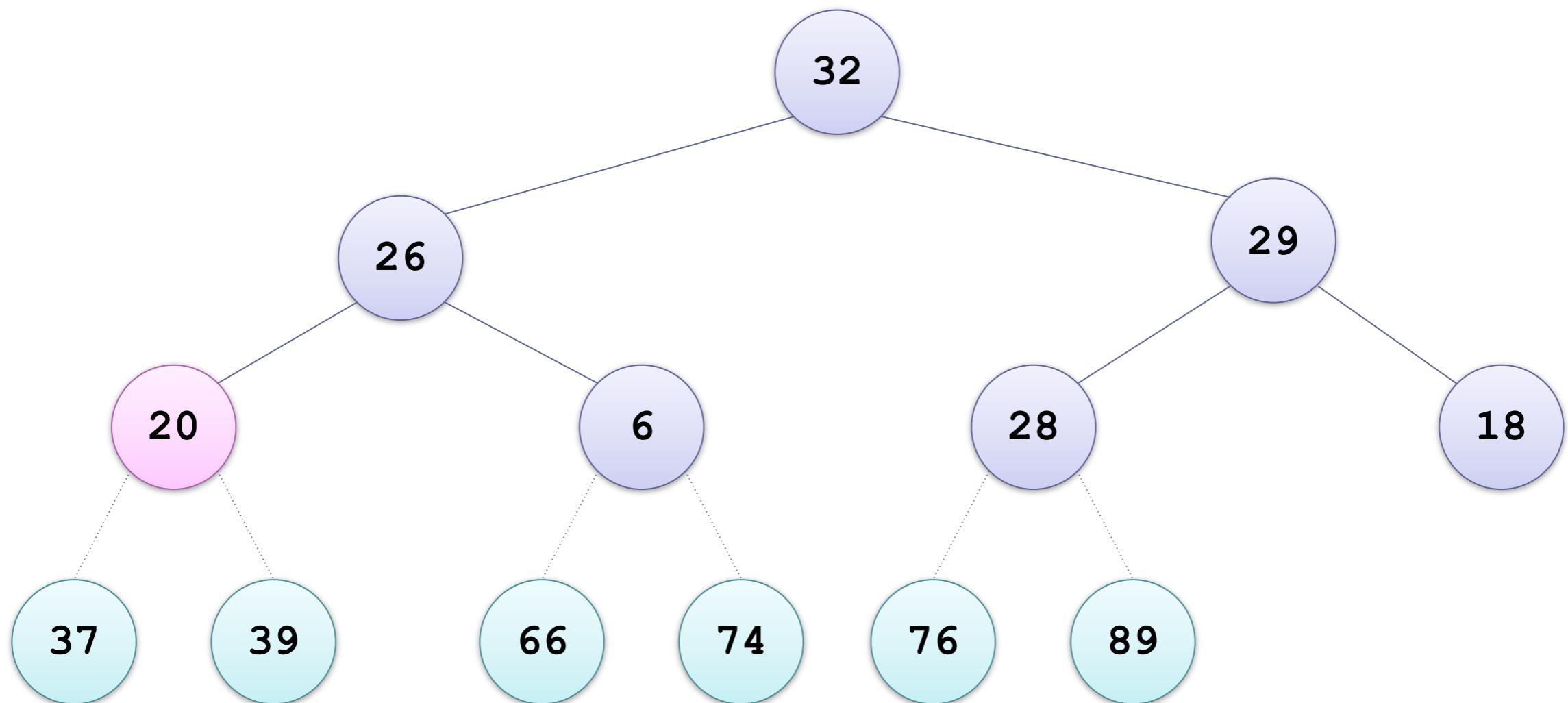
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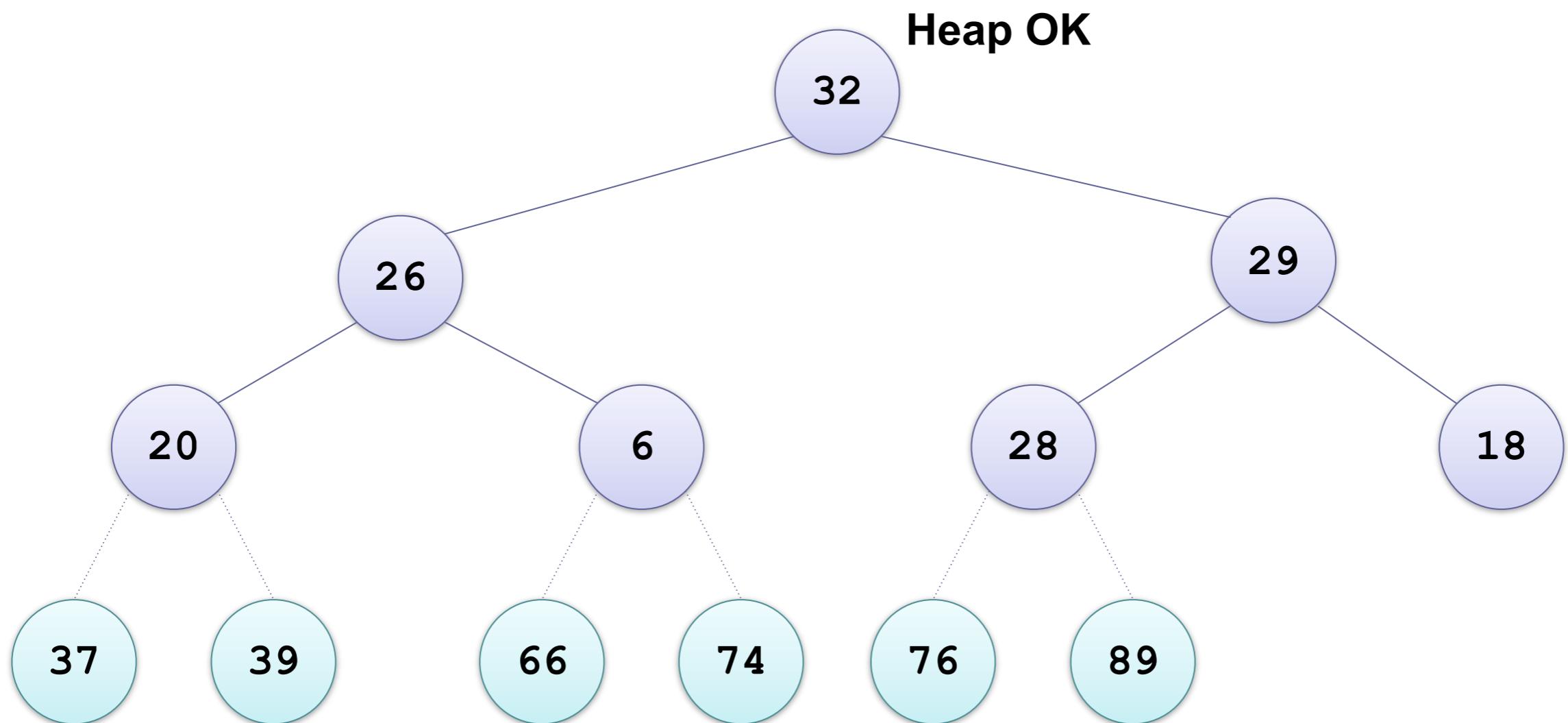
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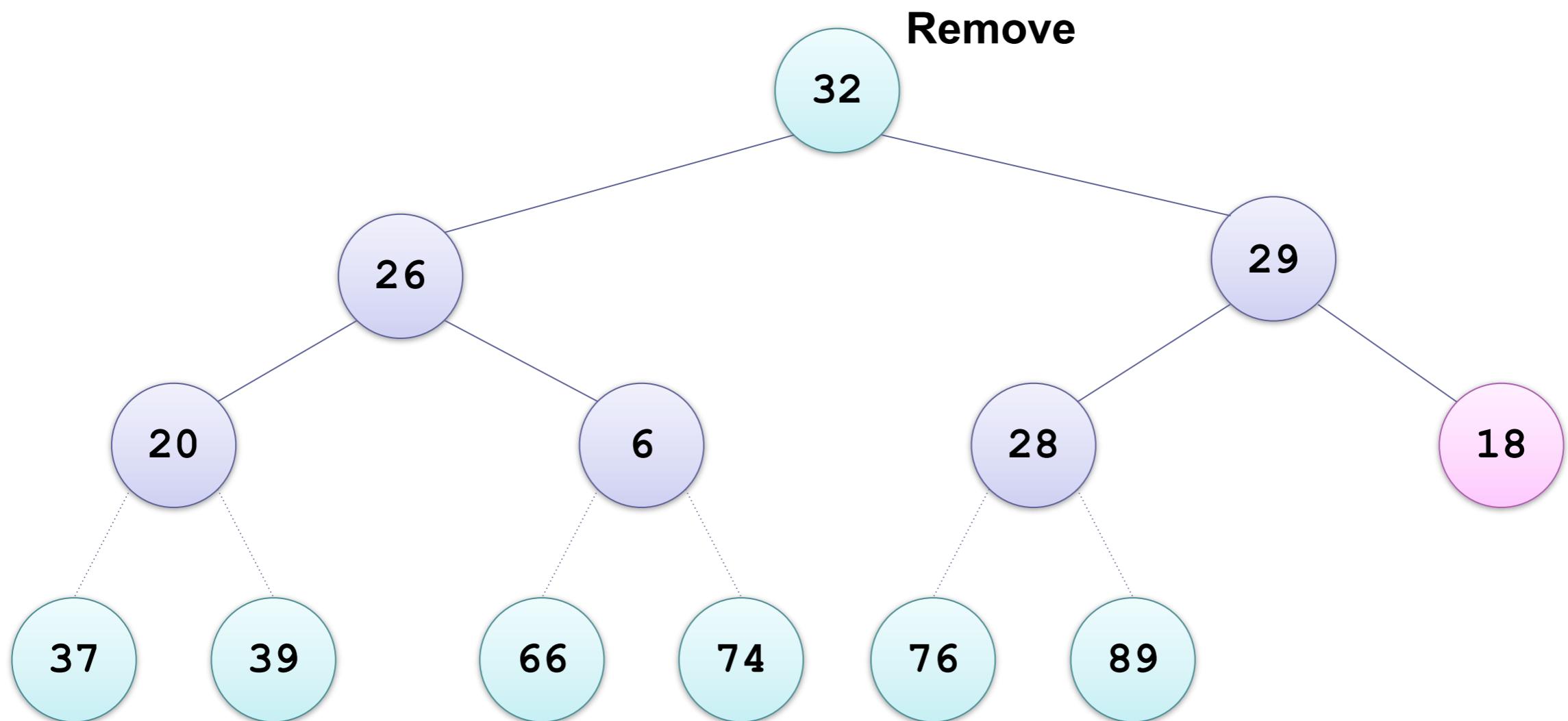
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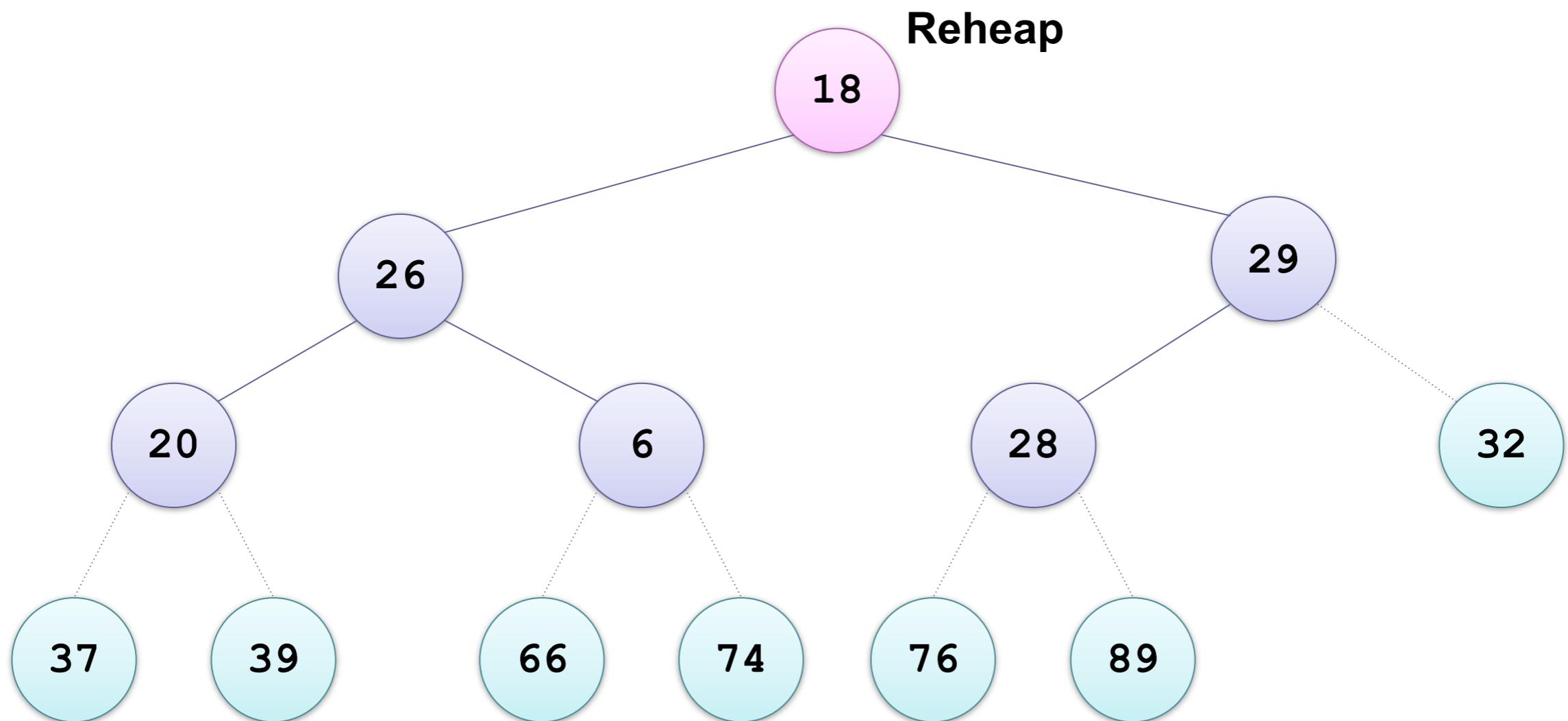
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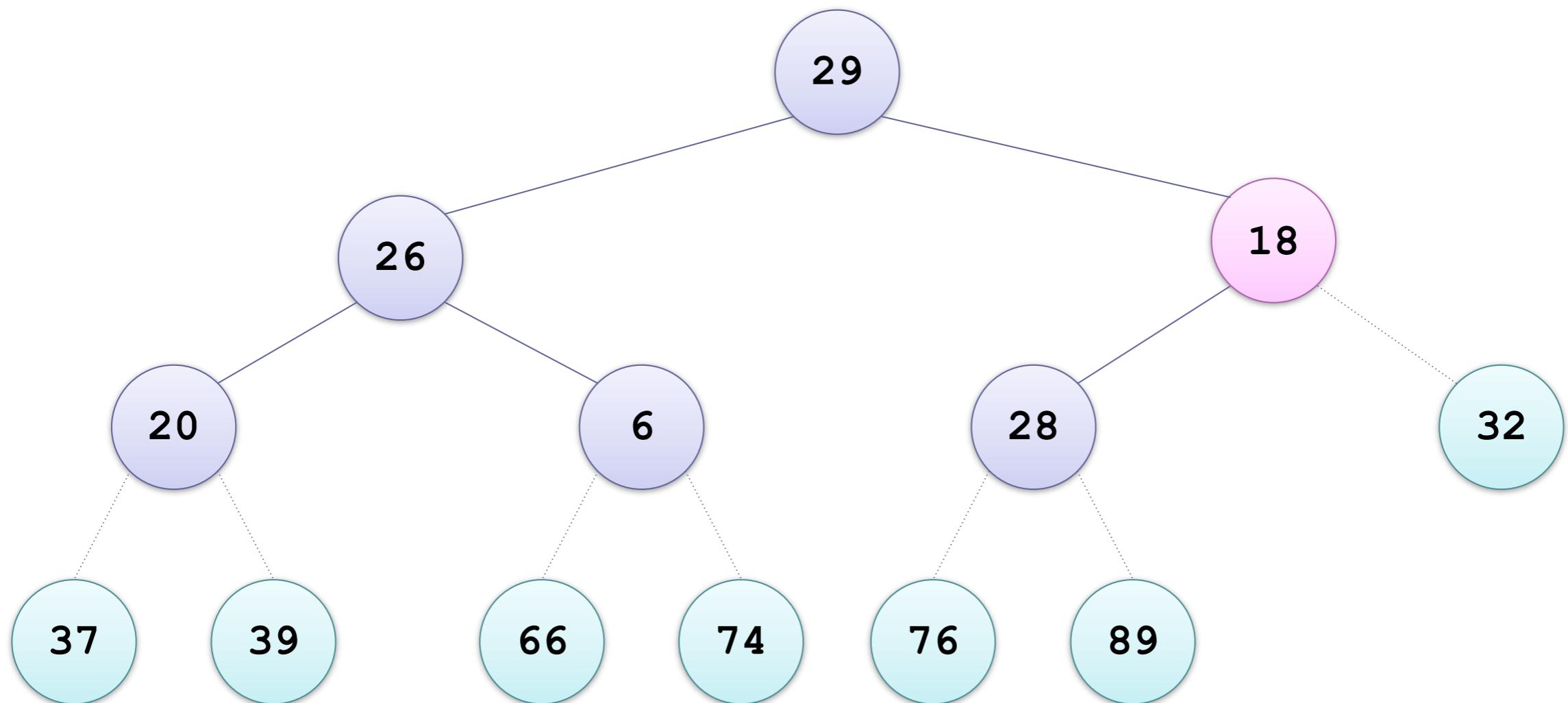
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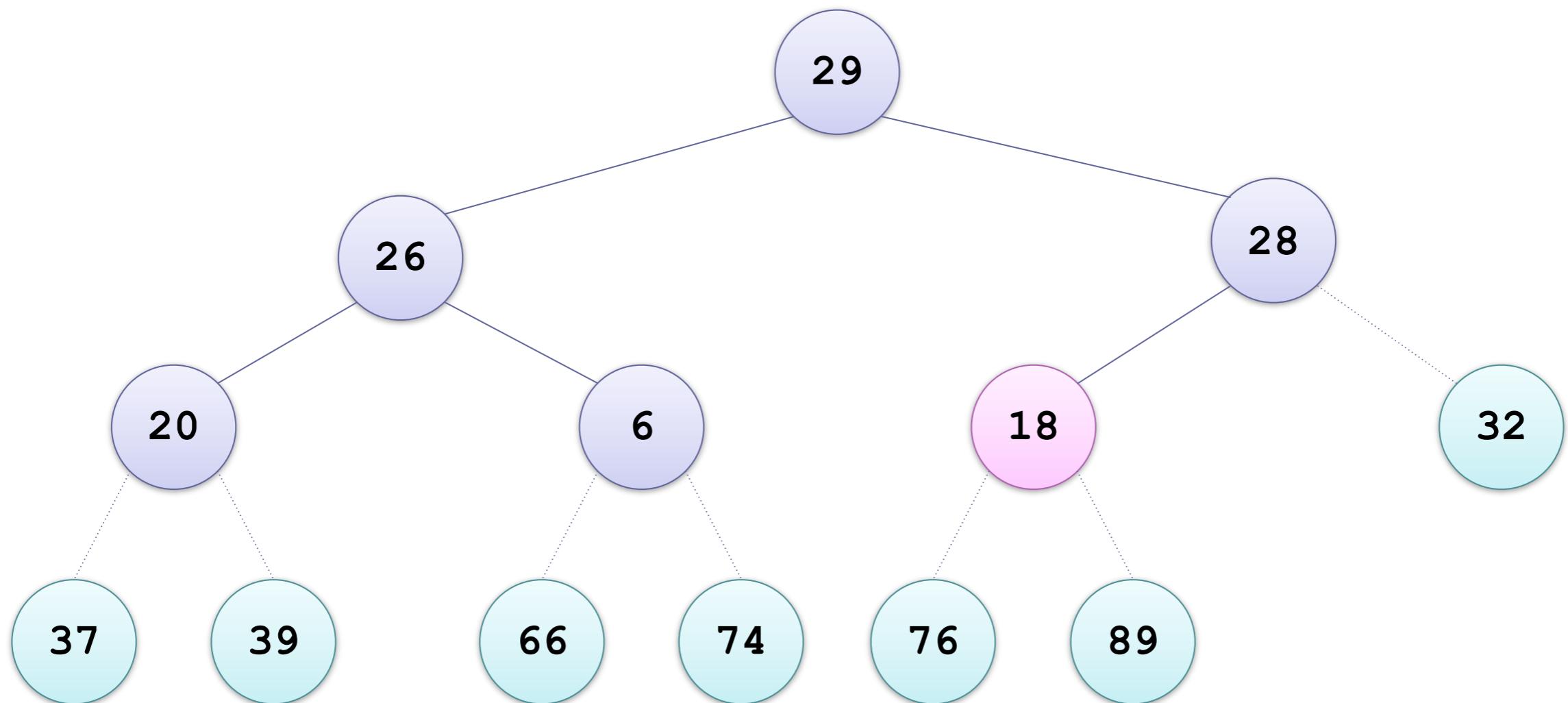
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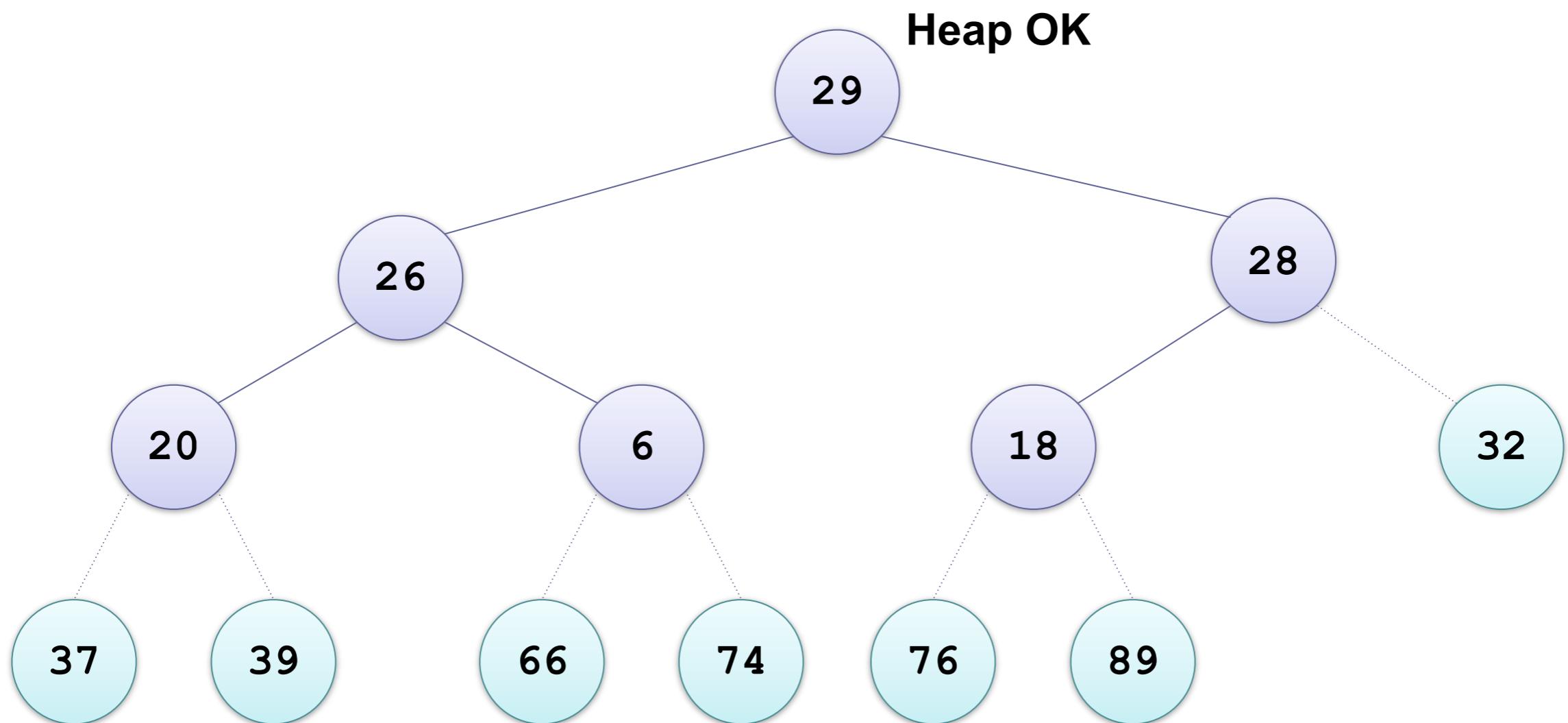
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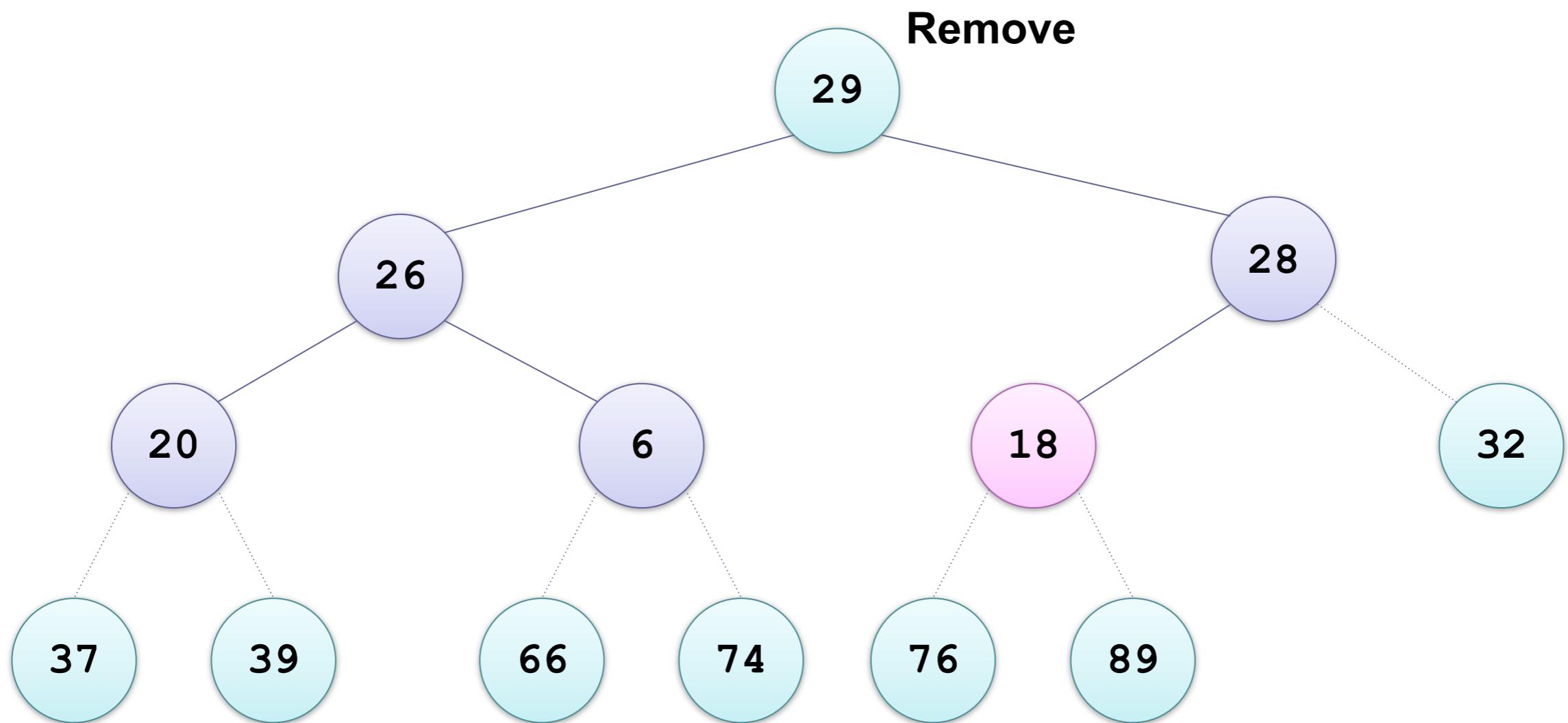
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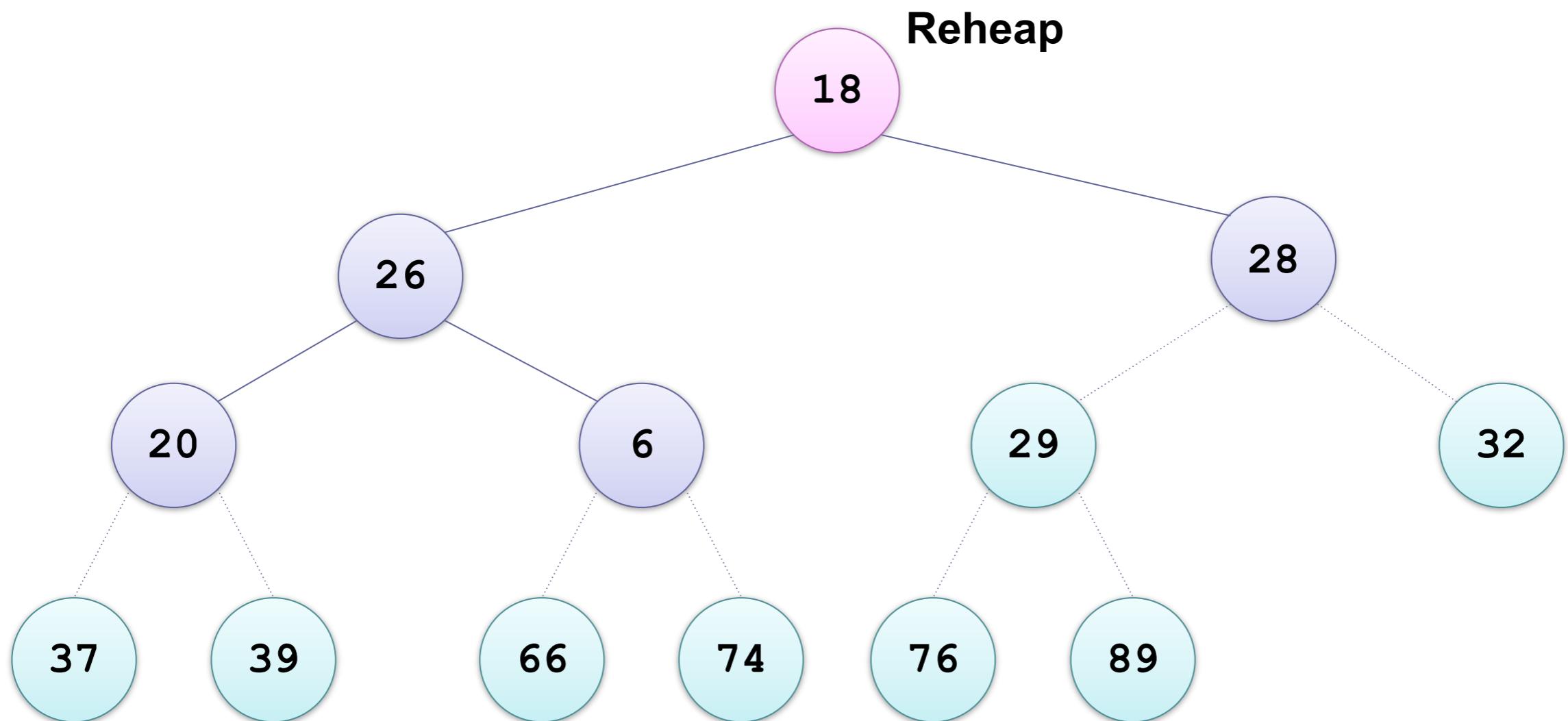
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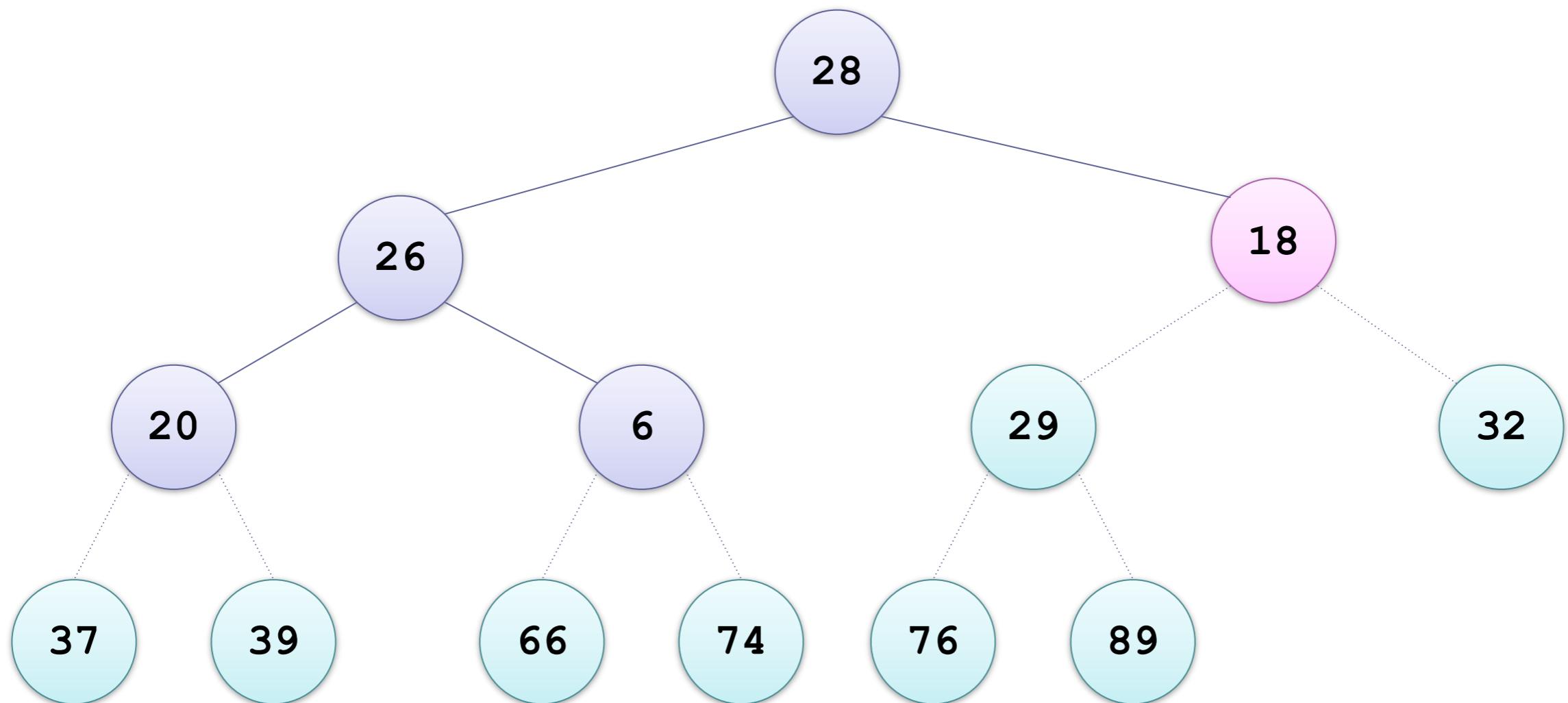
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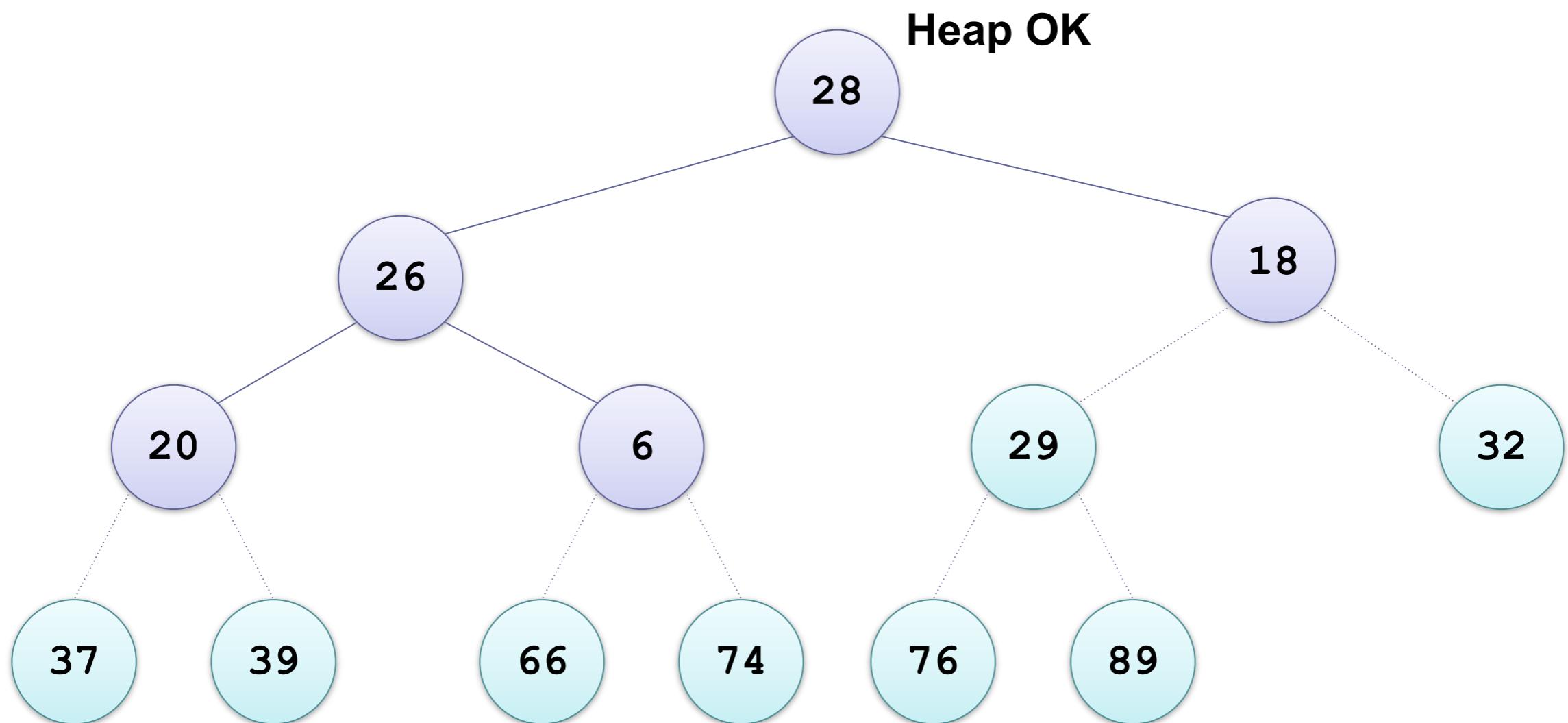
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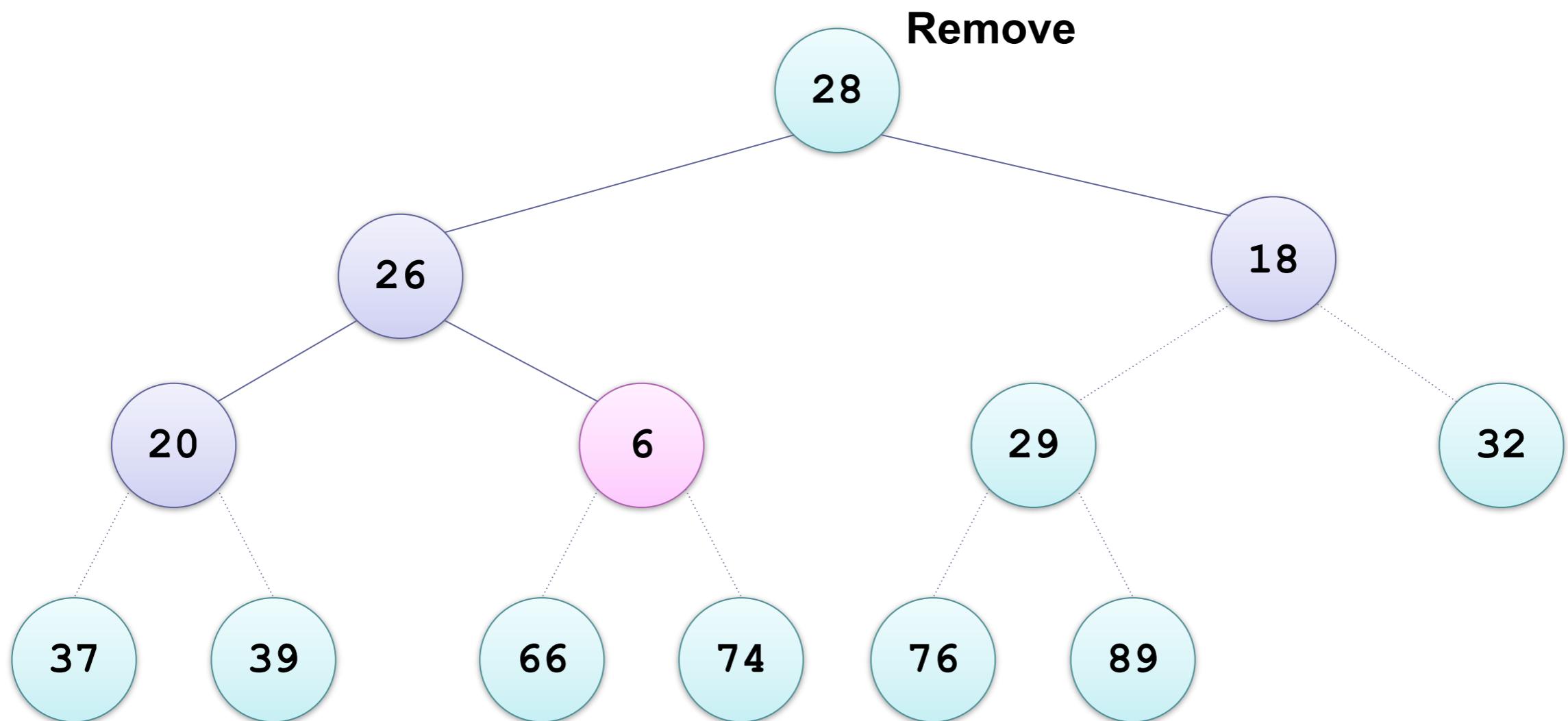
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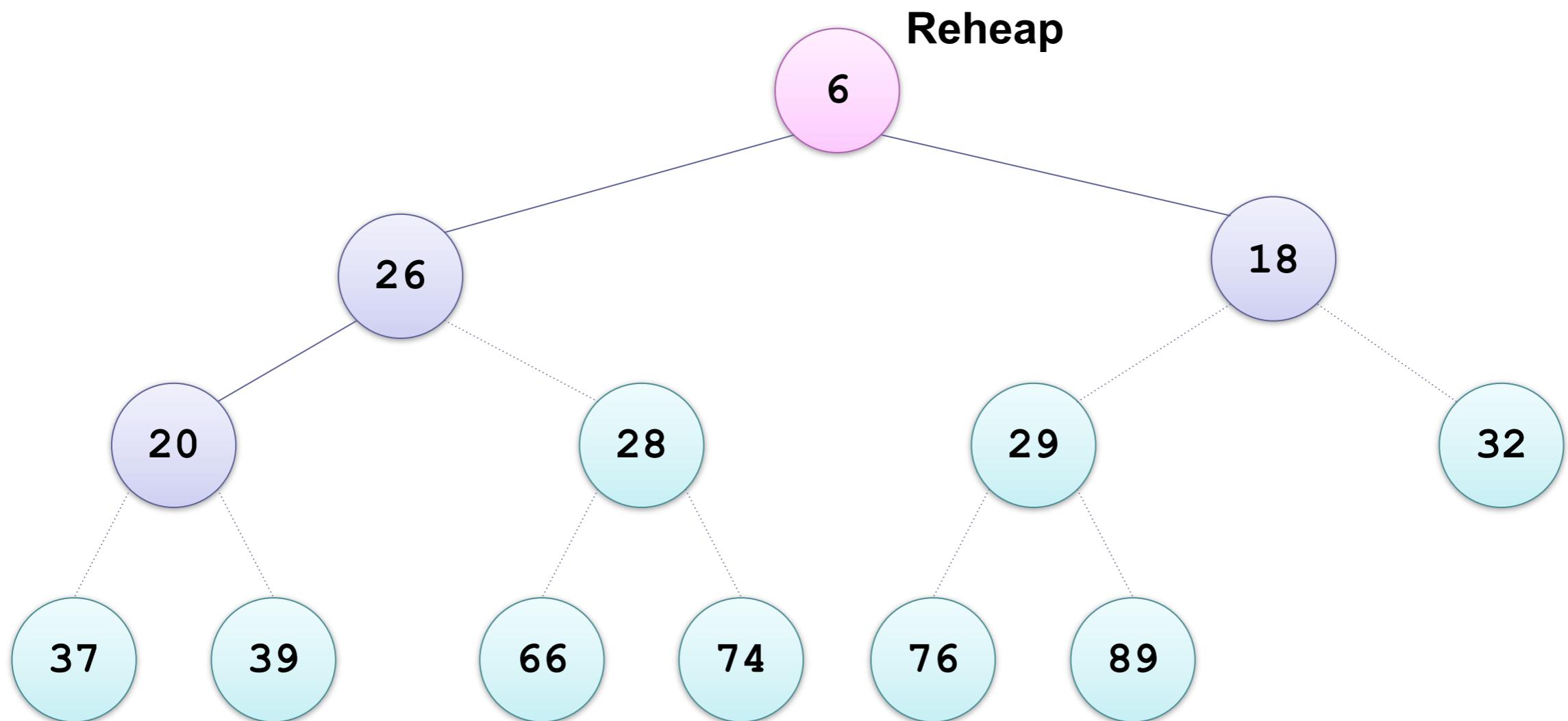
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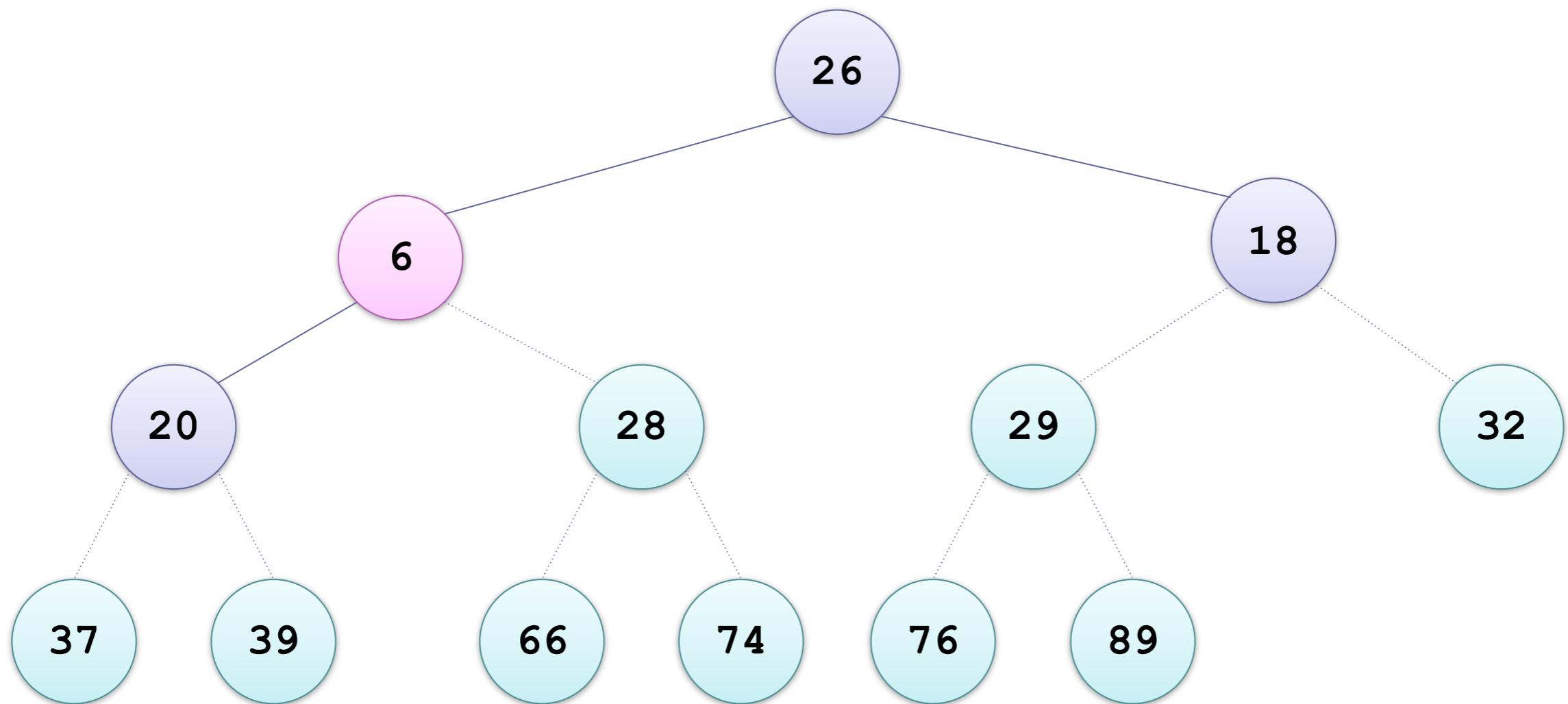
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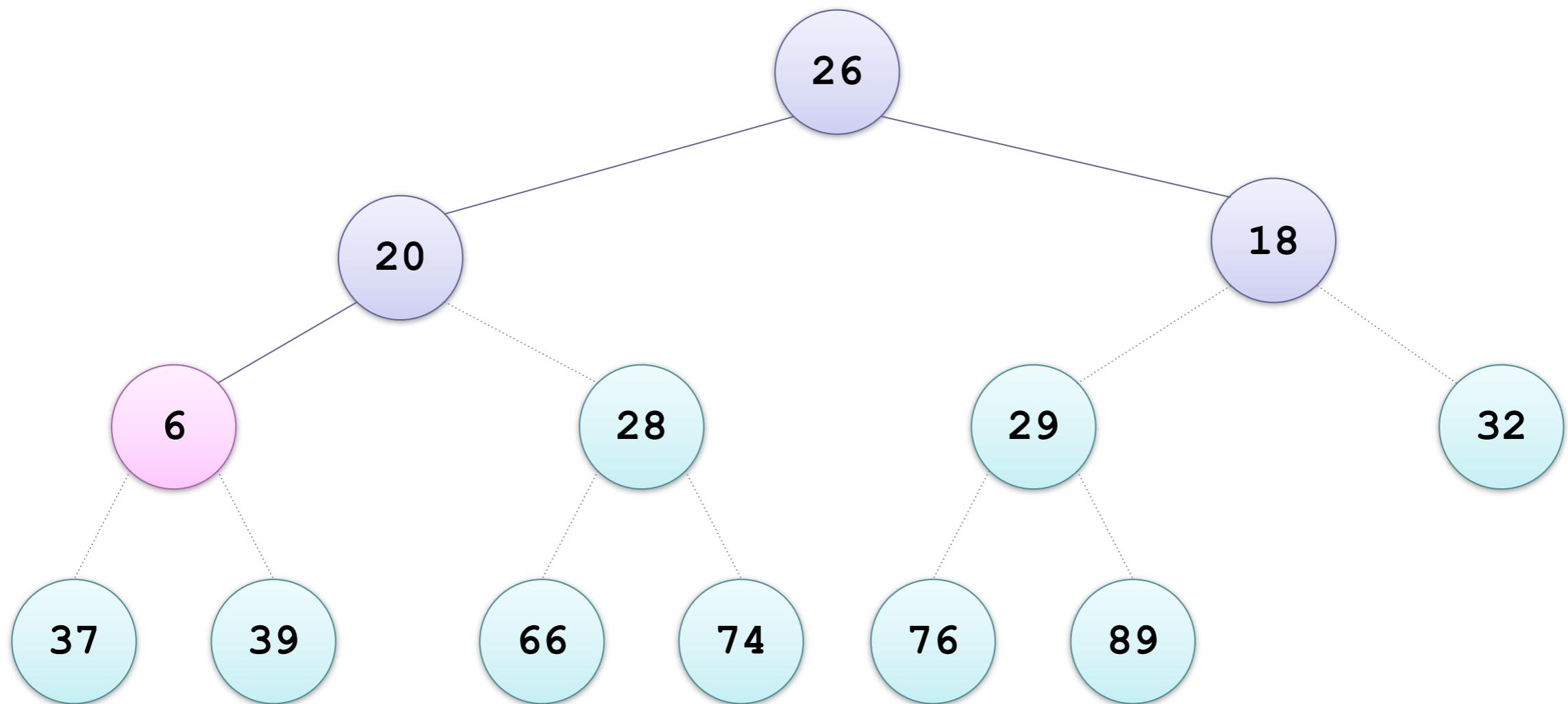
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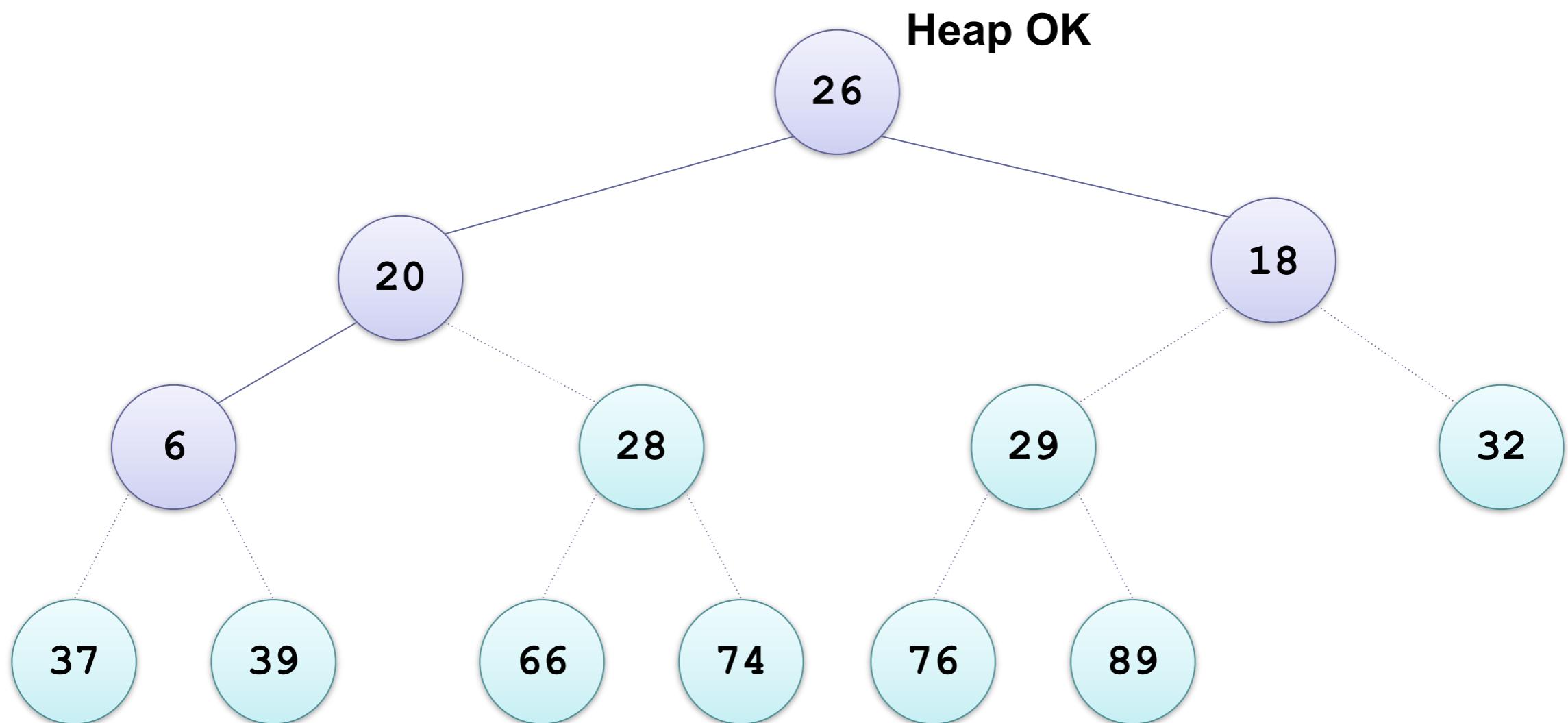
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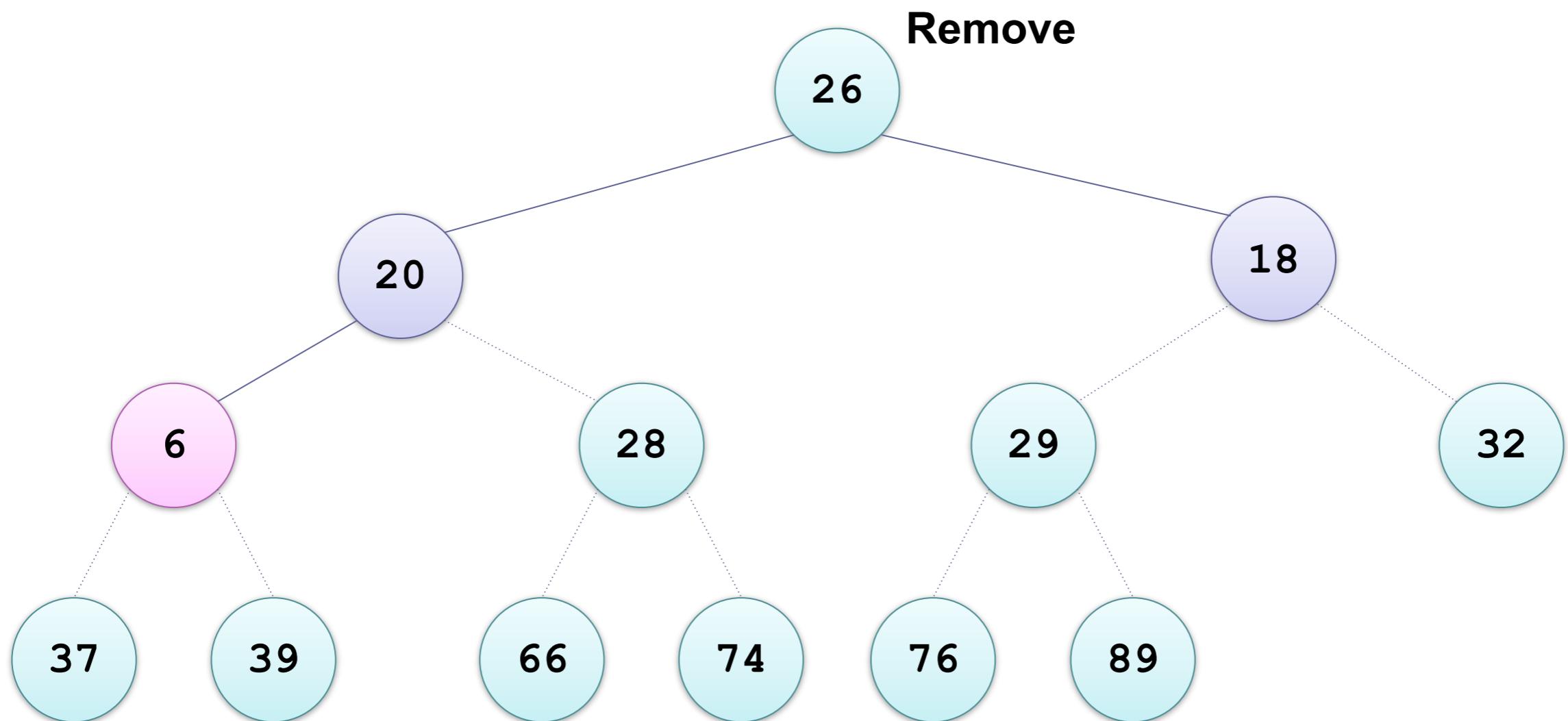
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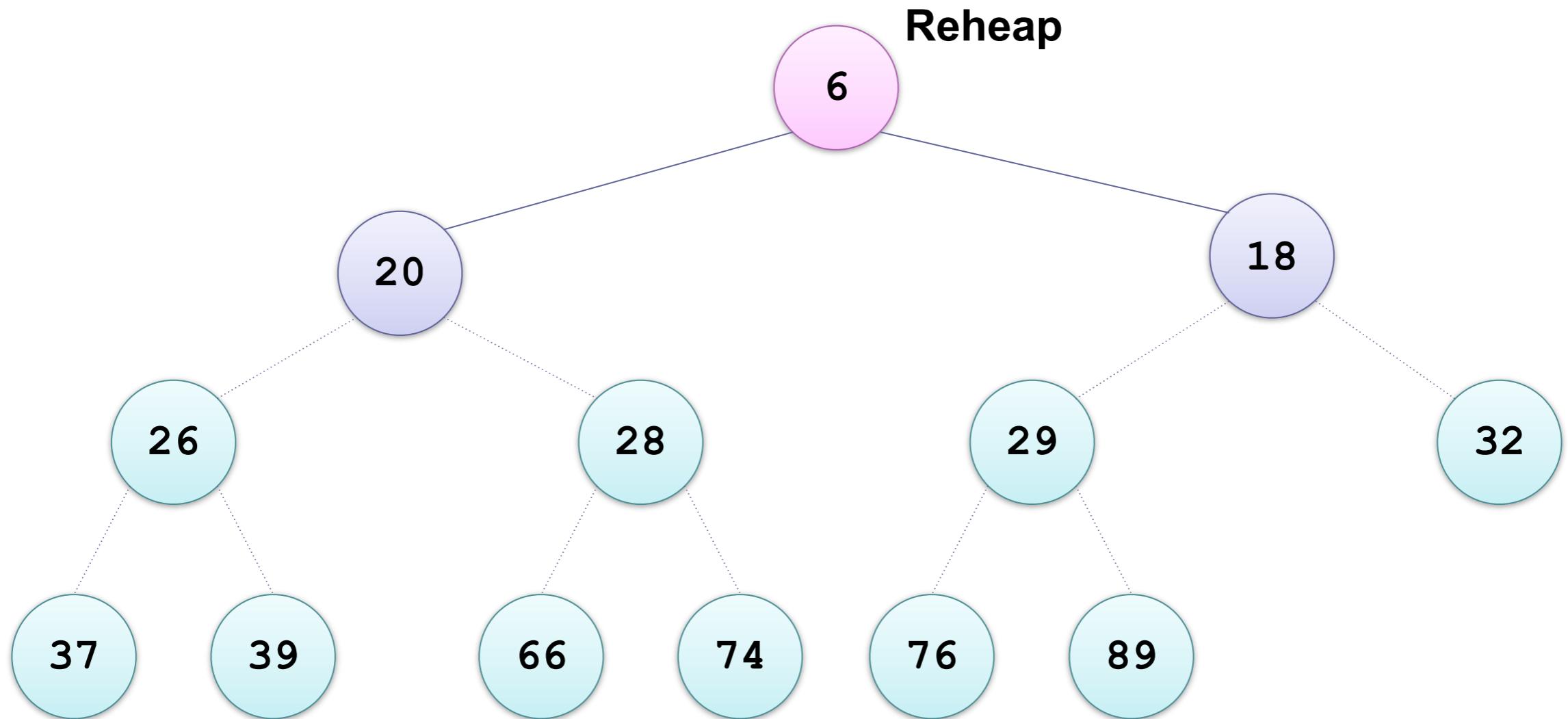
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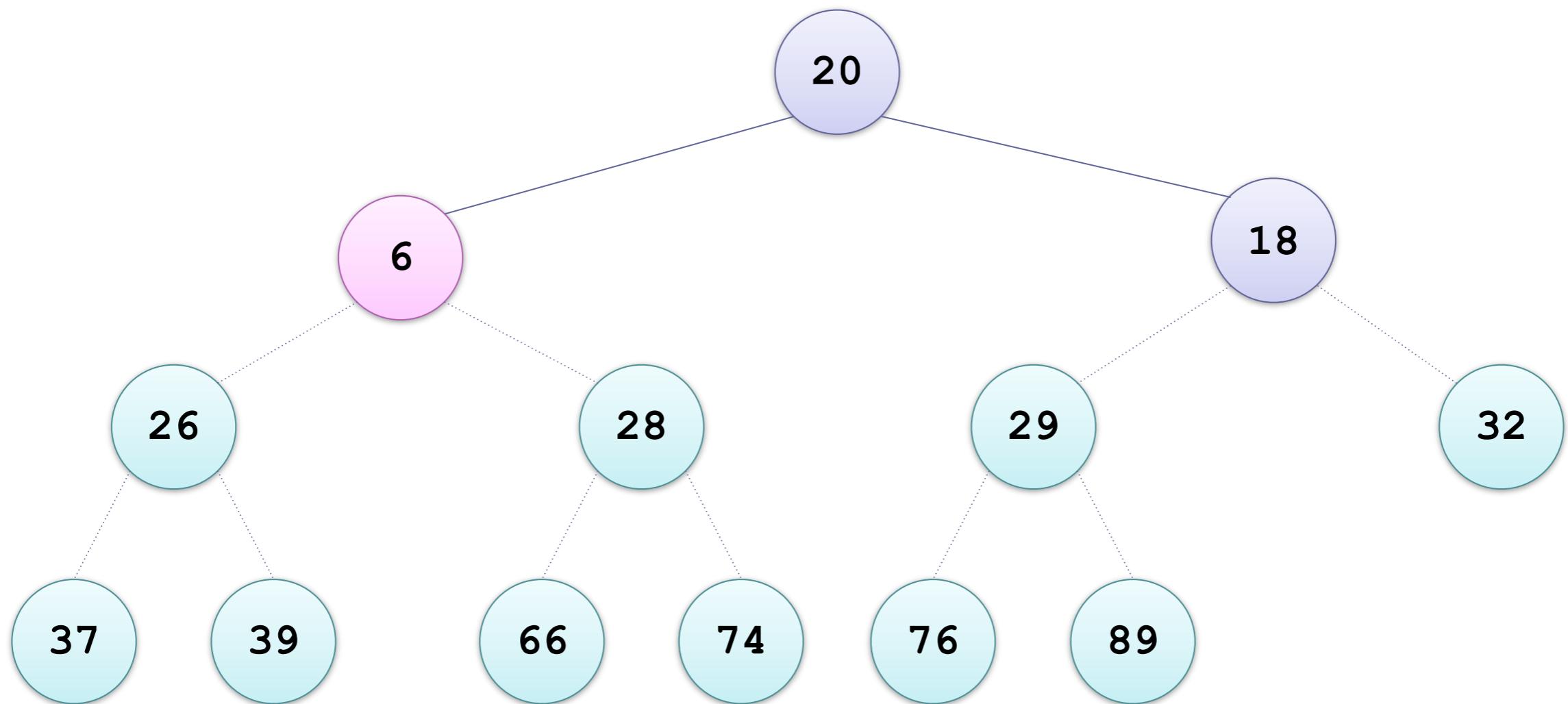
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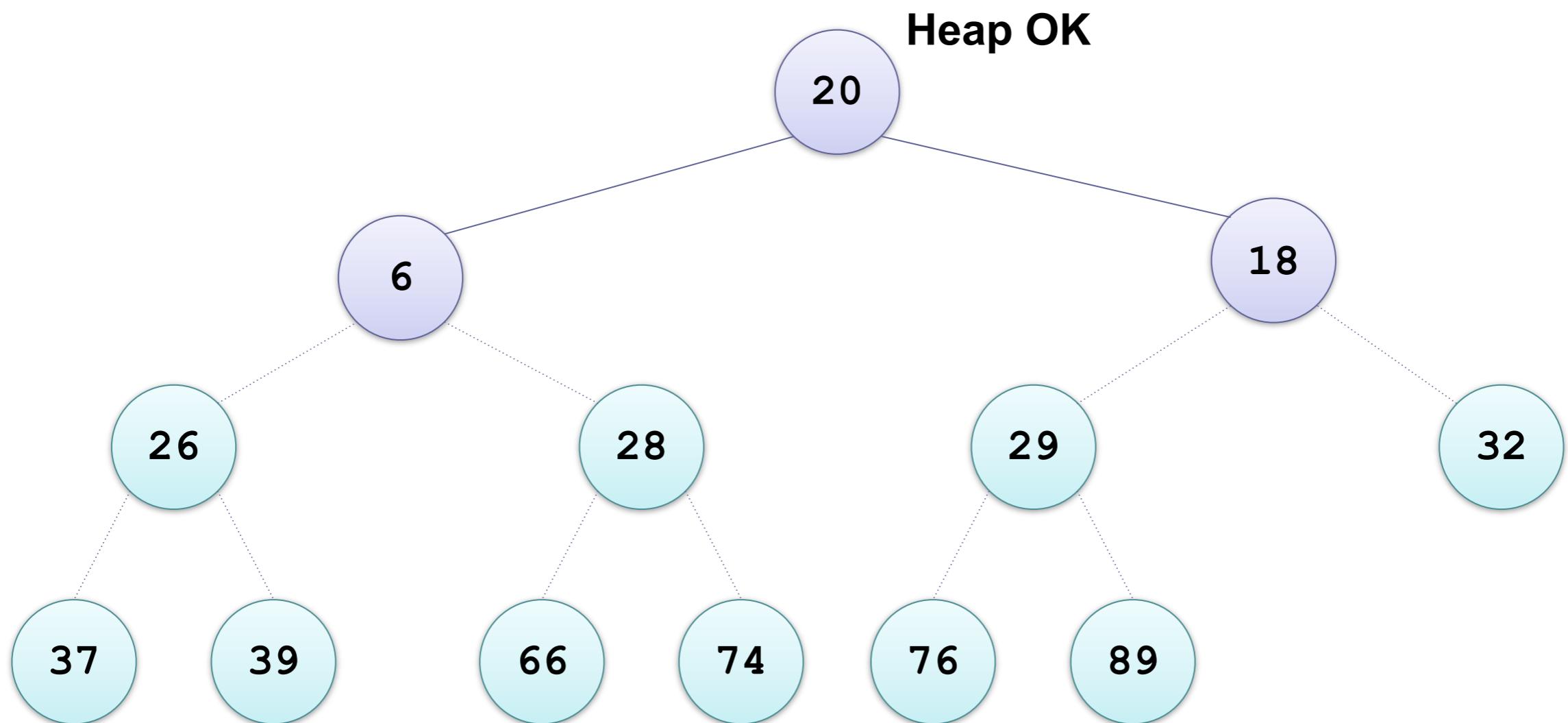
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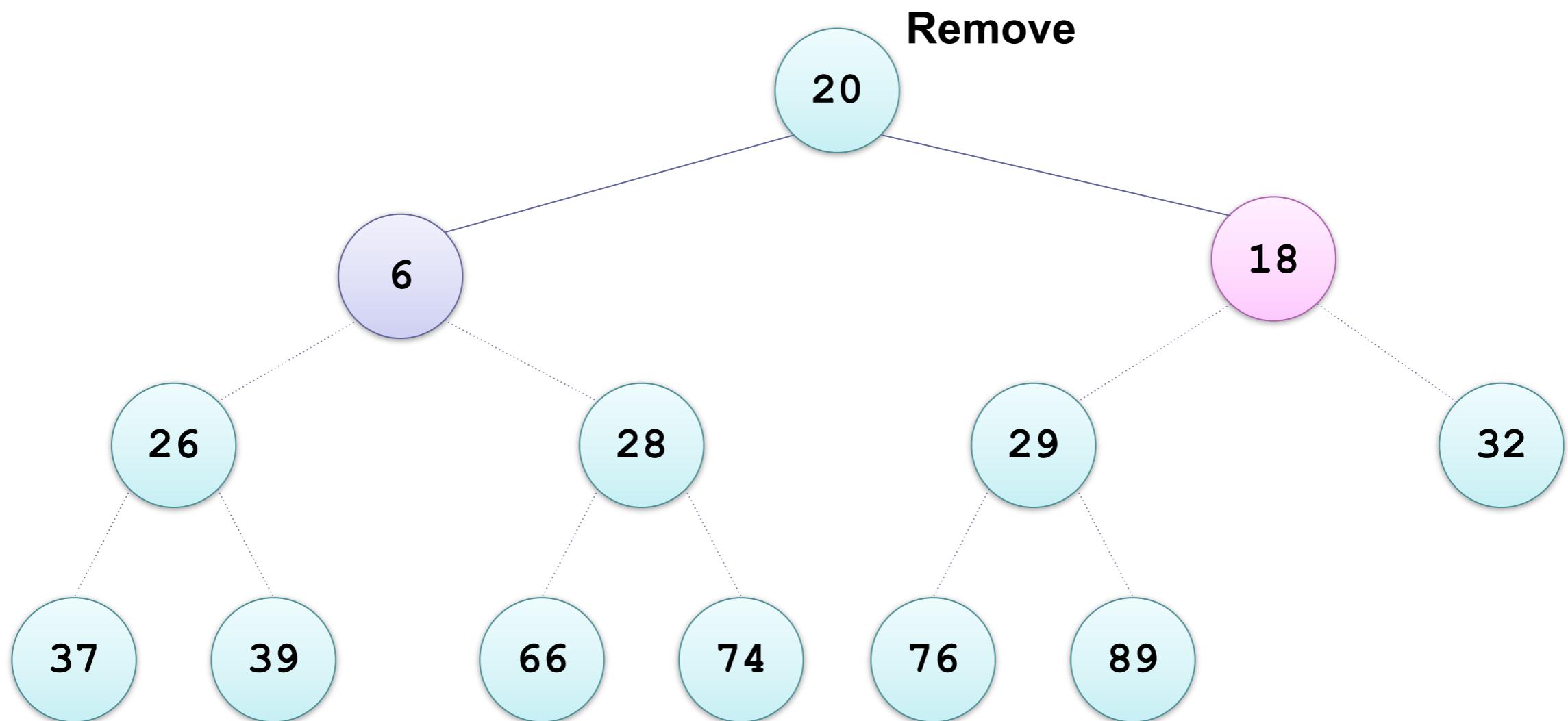
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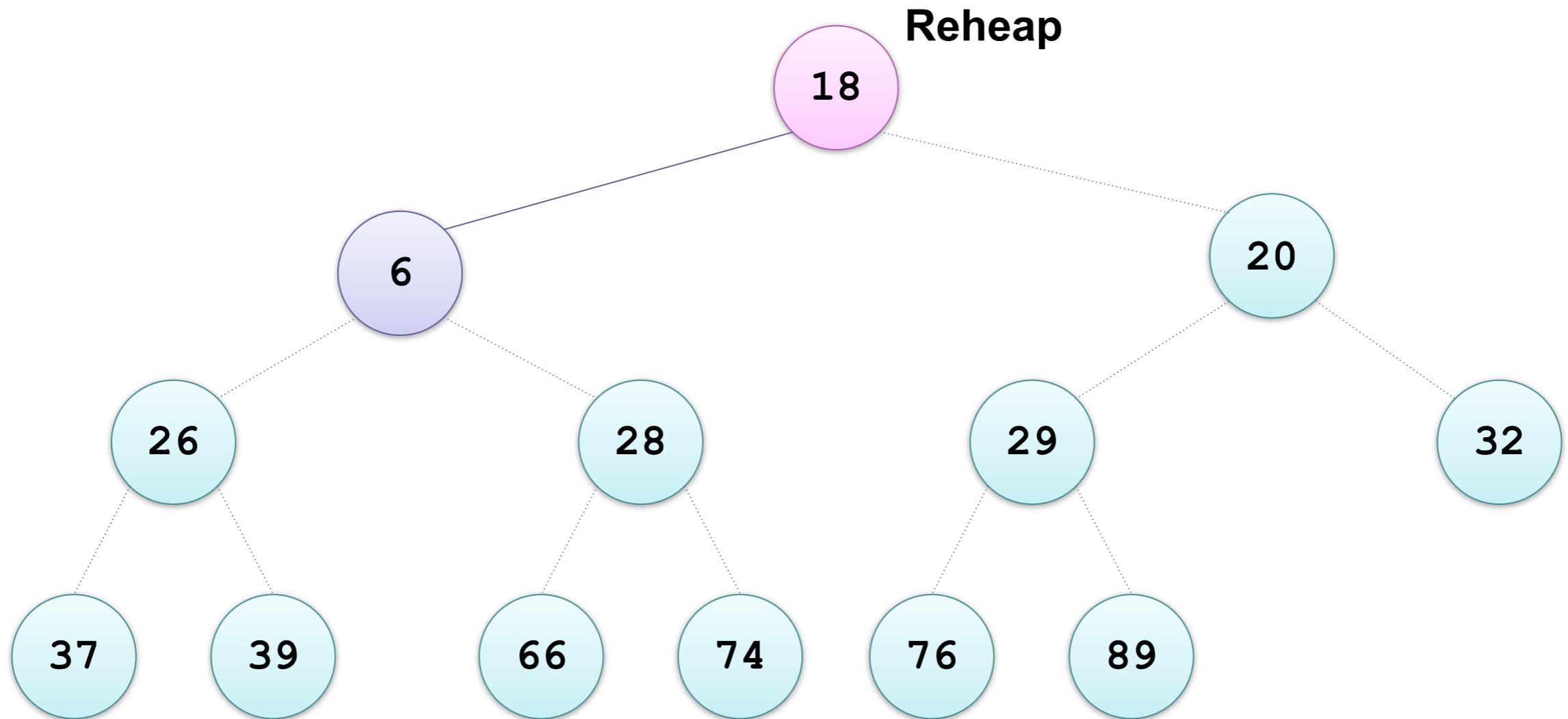
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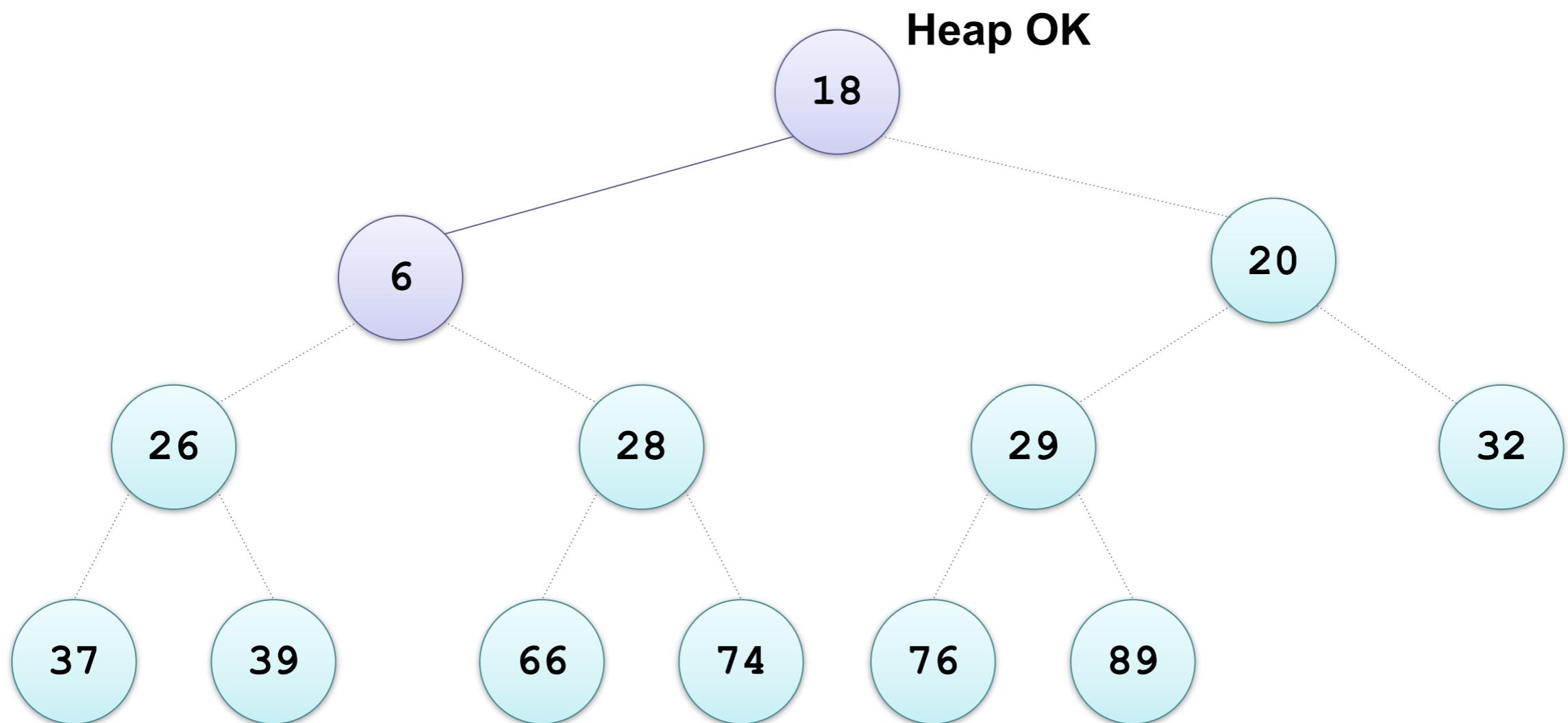
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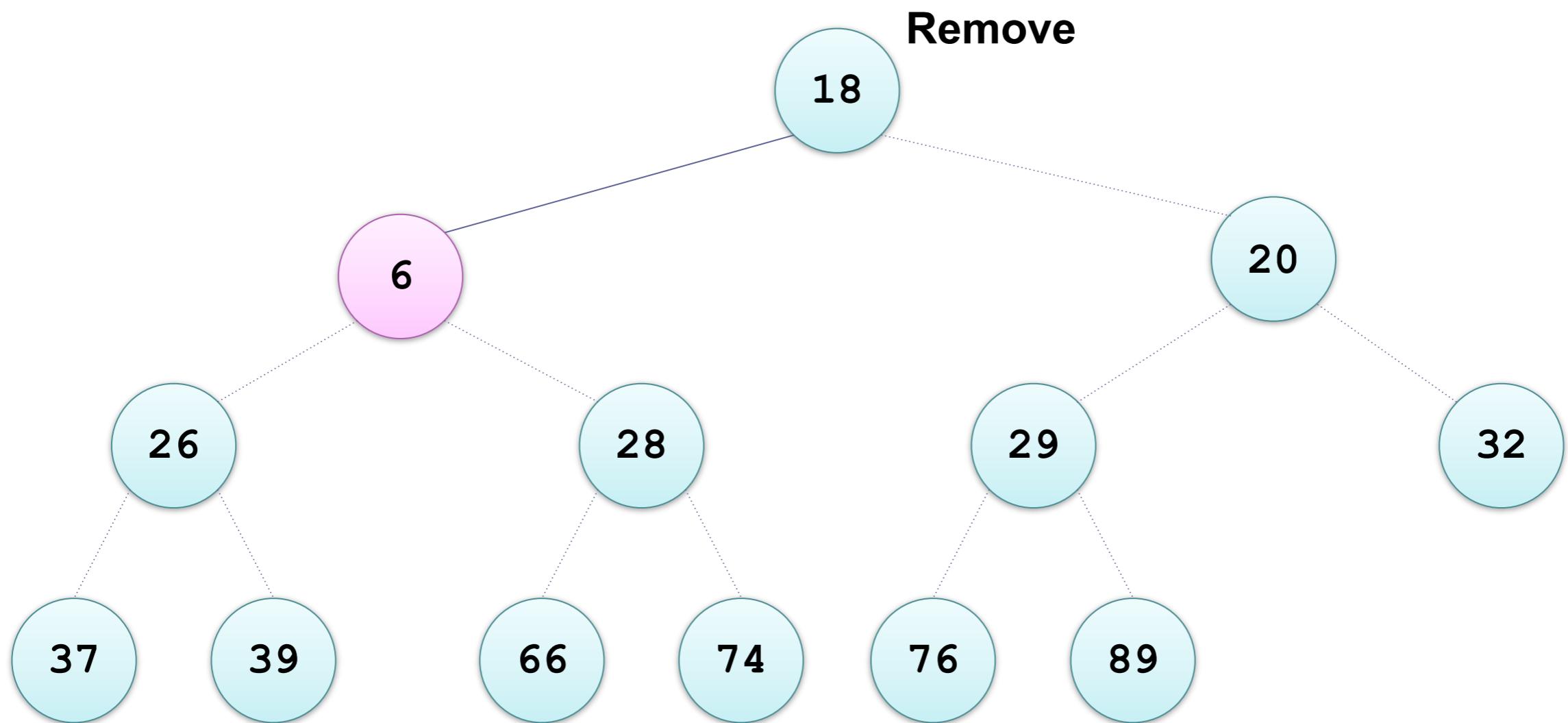
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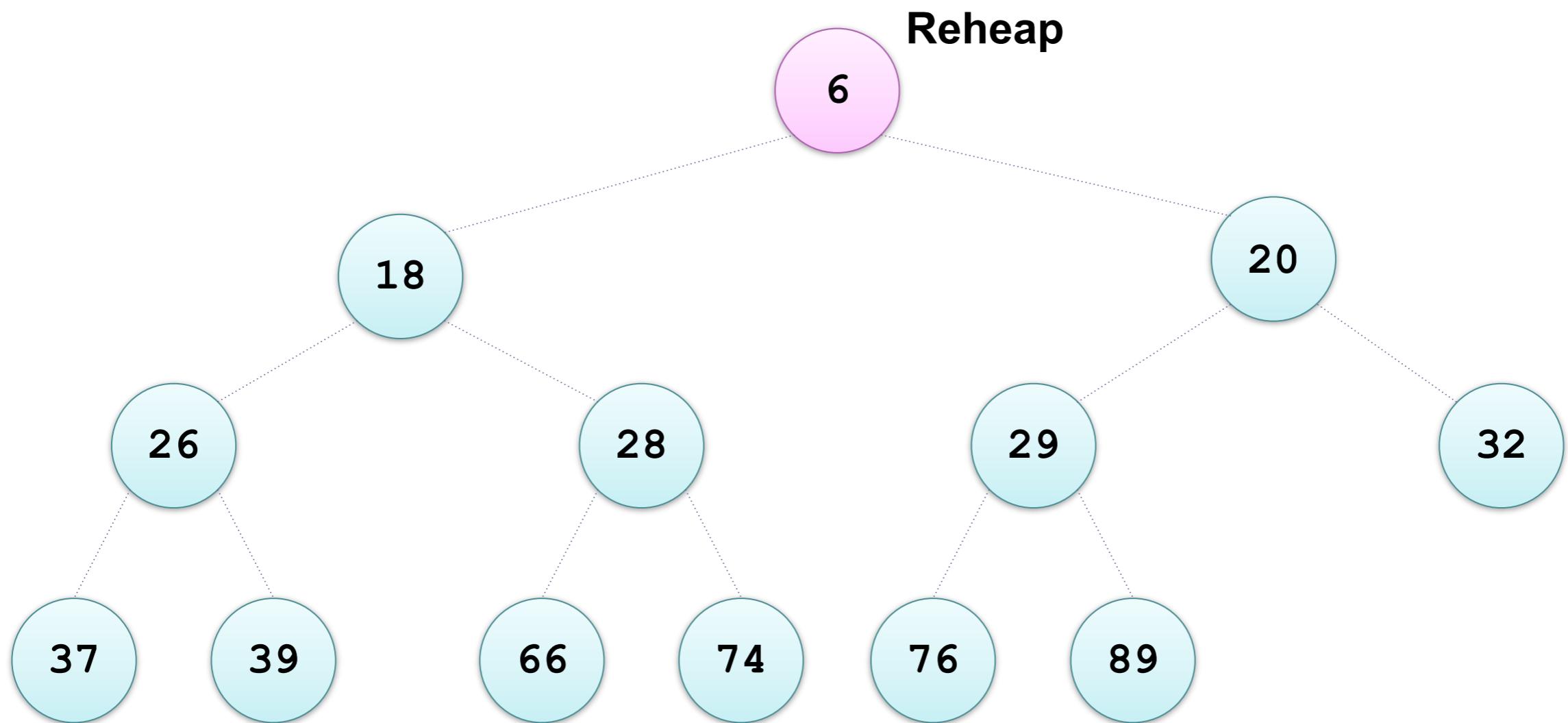
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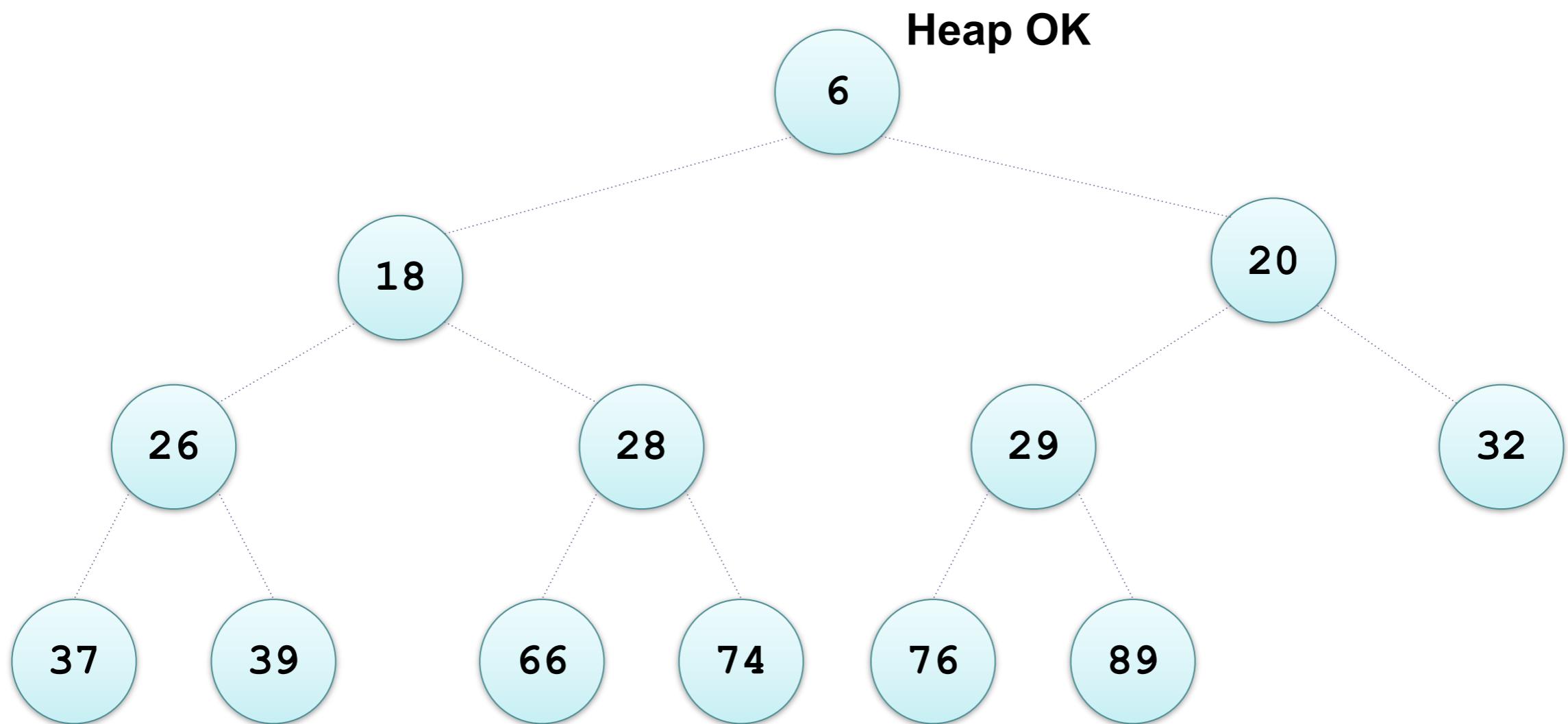
# Trace of Heapsort (cont.)



# Trace of Heapsort (cont.)



# Trace of Heapsort (cont.)



# Heapsort, implementering

Vi implementerar heapen som ett fält:

- fältet är uppdelat i en heap-del och en sorterad lista
- varje element vi tar bort flyttas till slutet av fältet
- heap-delen av fältet minskar successivt

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]
89	76	74	37	32	39	66	20	26	18	28	29	6

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]
76	37	74	26	32	39	66	20	6	18	28	29	89

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]
74	37	66	26	32	39	29	20	6	18	28	76	89

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]
6	18	20	26	28	29	32	37	39	66	74	76	89

# Heapsort, algoritm

## Algoritm för In-Place Heapsort

1. while n is less than table.length:
2.     increment n by 1  
        (this inserts a new item into the heap)
3.     restore the heap property
4. while the heap is not empty:
5.     remove the first item from the heap by  
        swapping it with the last item in the heap
6.     restore the heap property

# Analys av Heapsort

Heapar är logaritmiska:

- stoppa in/ta bort element är  $O(\log n)$
- att stoppa in  $n$  element är  $O(n \log n)$
- att ta bort  $n$  element är också  $O(n \log n)$
- $O(n \log n) + O(n \log n) = O(n \log n)$
- algoritmen kräver inget extra minne