

# Relembrando outros algoritmos

- Insertion sort (único desses *in loco*)
  - Operações da ordem de  $n*(n-1)/2$
- Merge sort (merge *in loco* com mais operações)
  - Operações da ordem de  $n*\log_2 n$
- Count sort (exige vetor de contadores)
  - Operações da ordem de  $n + \text{"intervalo de valores"}$
- Radix sort (exige listas)
  - Operações da ordem de  $n * \log_{10} n$



# Heapsort

- Ordenação baseada na estrutura de dados *heap*
  - A *heap* é um vetor que pode ser visto como uma árvore binária completa
  - Cada nó da árvore equivale a um valor no vetor

# Primitivas da Heap

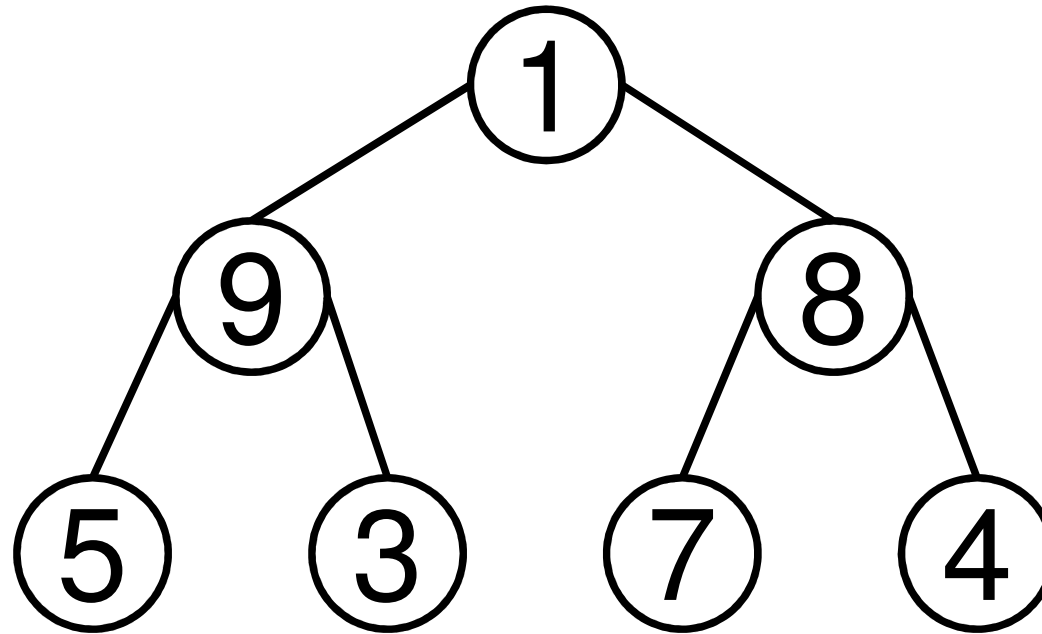
- `length(V)`
  - número de elementos no vetor  $V$
- `heap-size(V)`
  - número de elementos da *heap* armazenados no vetor  $V$

# Vetor Heap – primitivas de árvore

- `parent(i)`
  - return  $i/2$
- `left(i)`
  - return  $2i$
- `right(i)`
  - return  $2i+1$

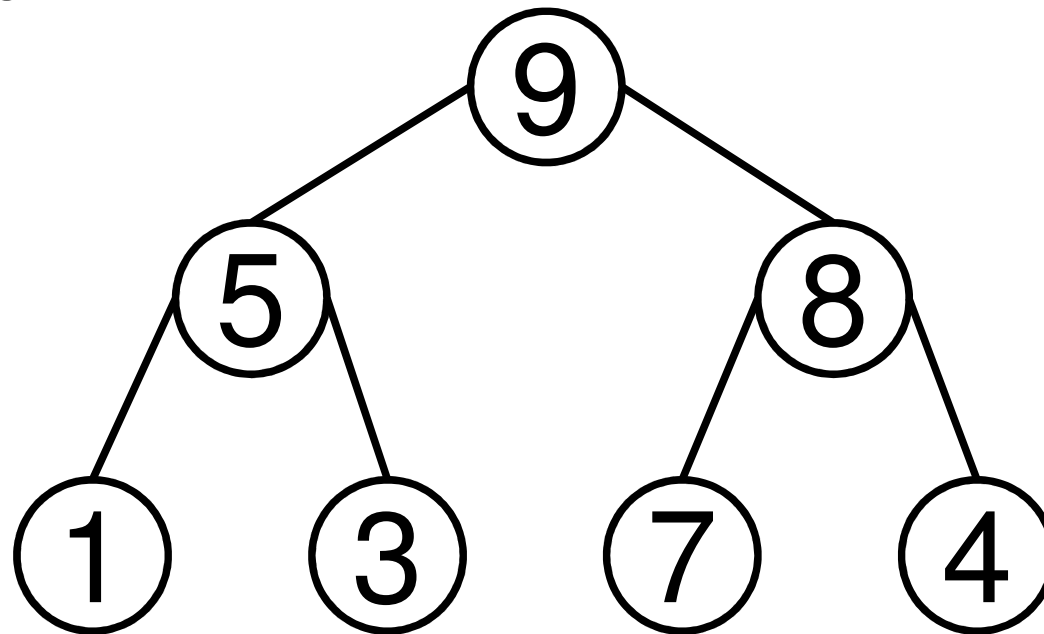
# Heap como um vetor

1	9	8	5	3	7	4
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# Propriedade da Heap

- Para cada nó  $i$  que não seja a raiz, então:
  - $V[\text{parent}(i)] \geq V[i]$
- Exemplo:



# Primitiva Heapify

- Função para manter a propriedade da heap

```
function heapify(V, i)
    l = left(i)
    r = right(i)

    if l <= heap-size(V) and V[l] > V[i] then largest = l
        else largest = i end

    if r <= heap-size(V) and V[r] > V[largest]
        then largest = r end

    if largest != i then
        V[i], V[largest] = V[largest], V[i]
        heapify(V, largest)
    end
end
```



# Construindo uma Heap

- Primitiva que constrói uma *heap* a partir de um vetor de N elementos

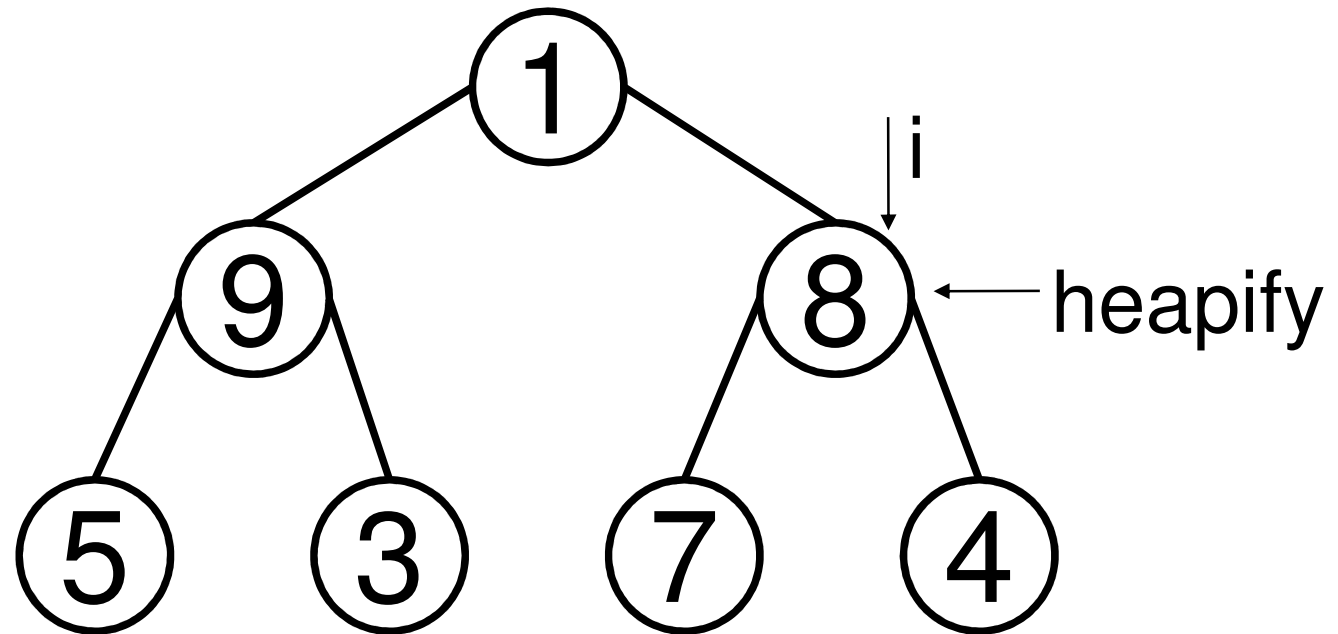
```
function build_heap(V)
    heap-size(V) = length(V) -- #V
    for i=length(V) / 2, 1, -1 do
        heapify(V, i)
    end
end
```





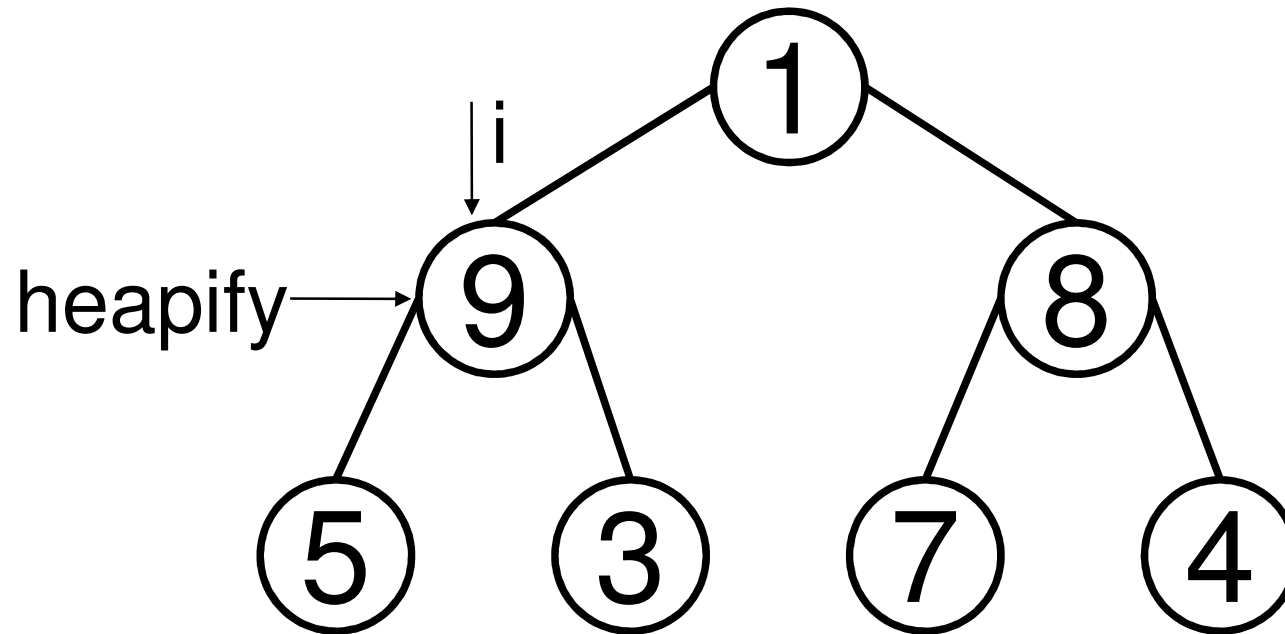
# Construindo uma Heap

1	9	8	5	3	7	4
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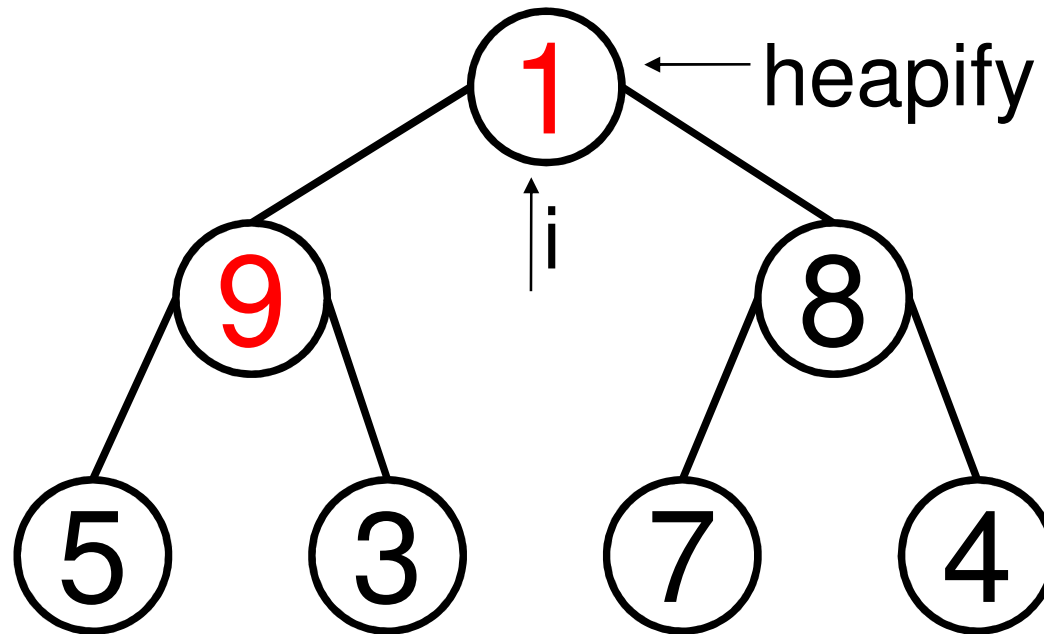
# Construindo uma Heap

1	9	8	5	3	7	4
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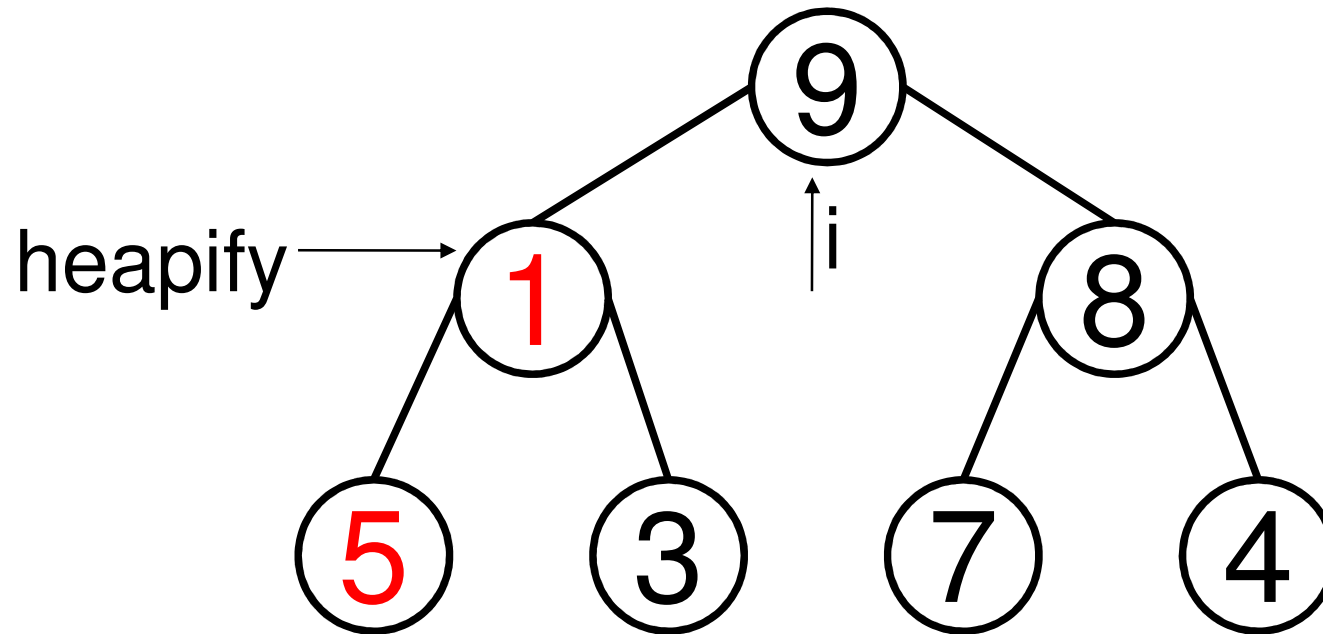
# Construindo uma Heap

1	9	8	5	3	7	4
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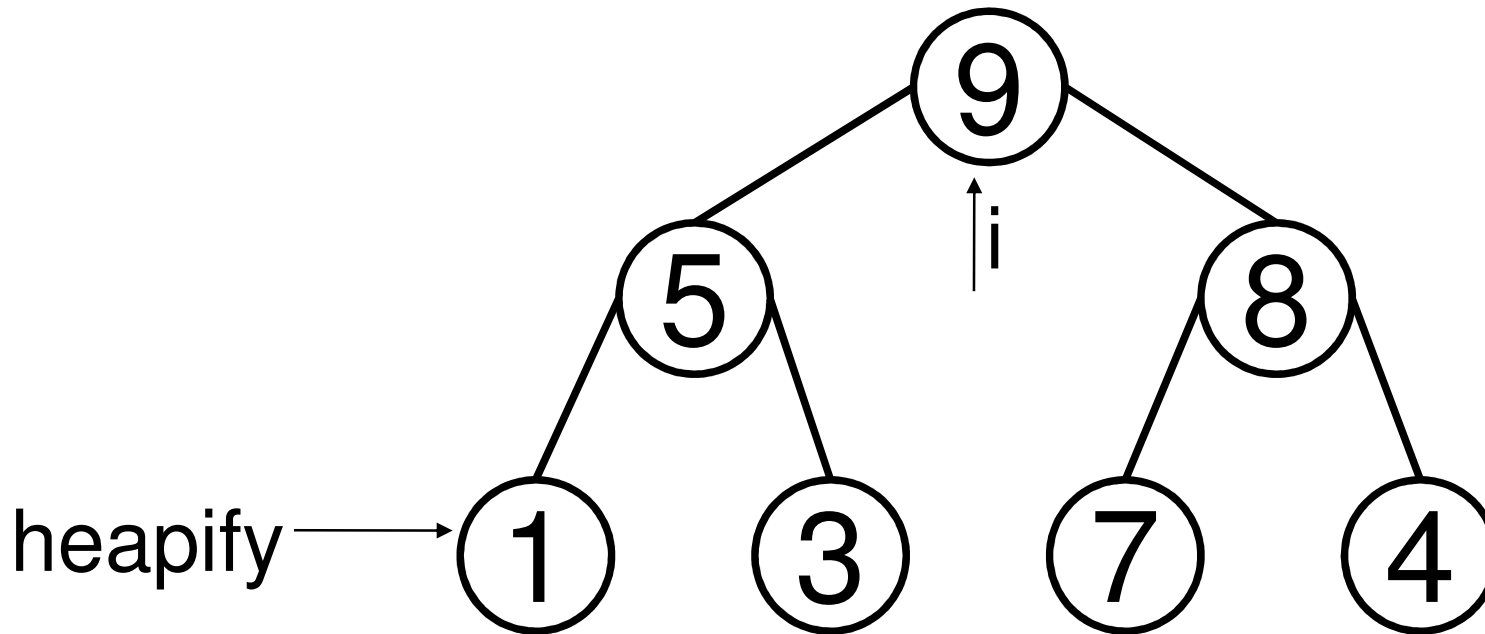
# Construindo uma Heap

9	1	8	5	3	7	4
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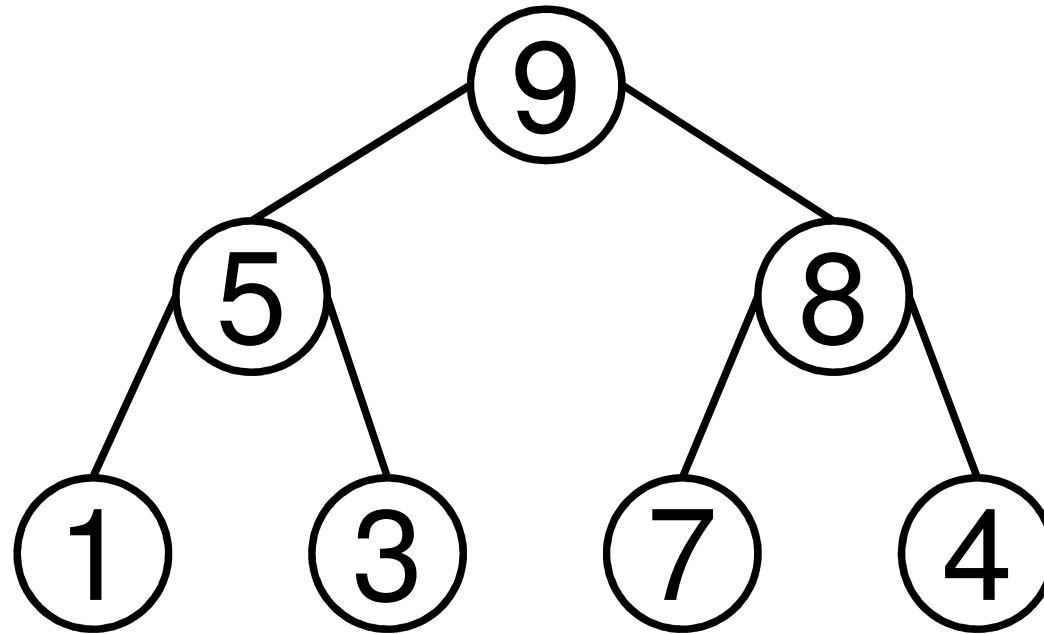
# Construindo uma Heap

9	5	8	1	3	7	4
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# Construindo uma Heap

9	5	8	1	3	7	4
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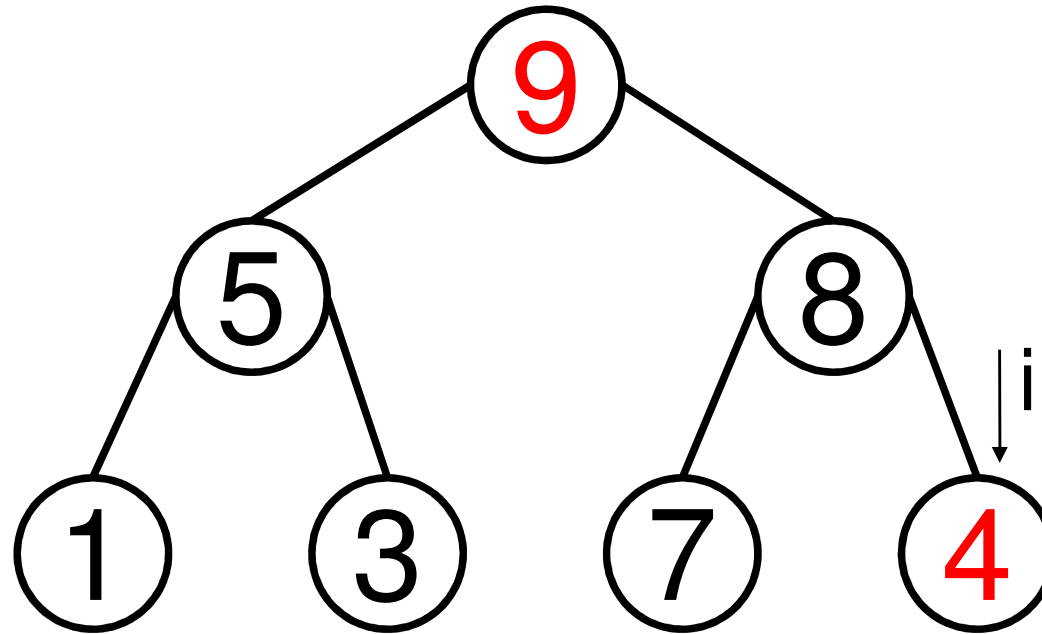
# Heapsort

```
function heapsort(V)
    for i=length(V), 2, -1 do
        V[1], V[i] = V[i], V[1]
        heap-size(V) = heap-size(V) -
1
        heapify(V, 1)
    end
end
```



# Heapsort

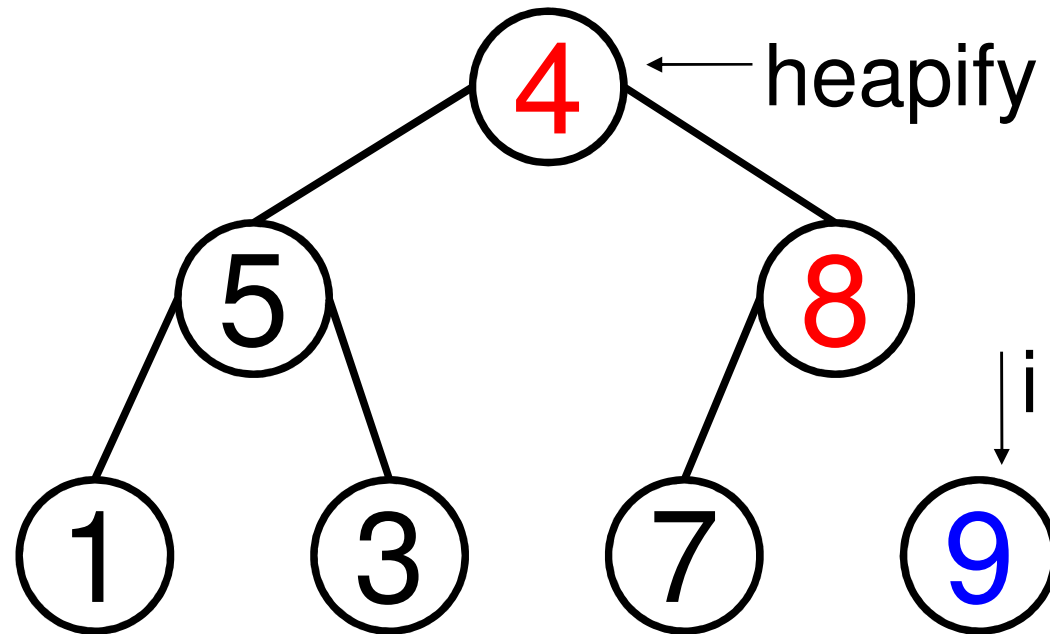
9	5	8	1	3	7	4
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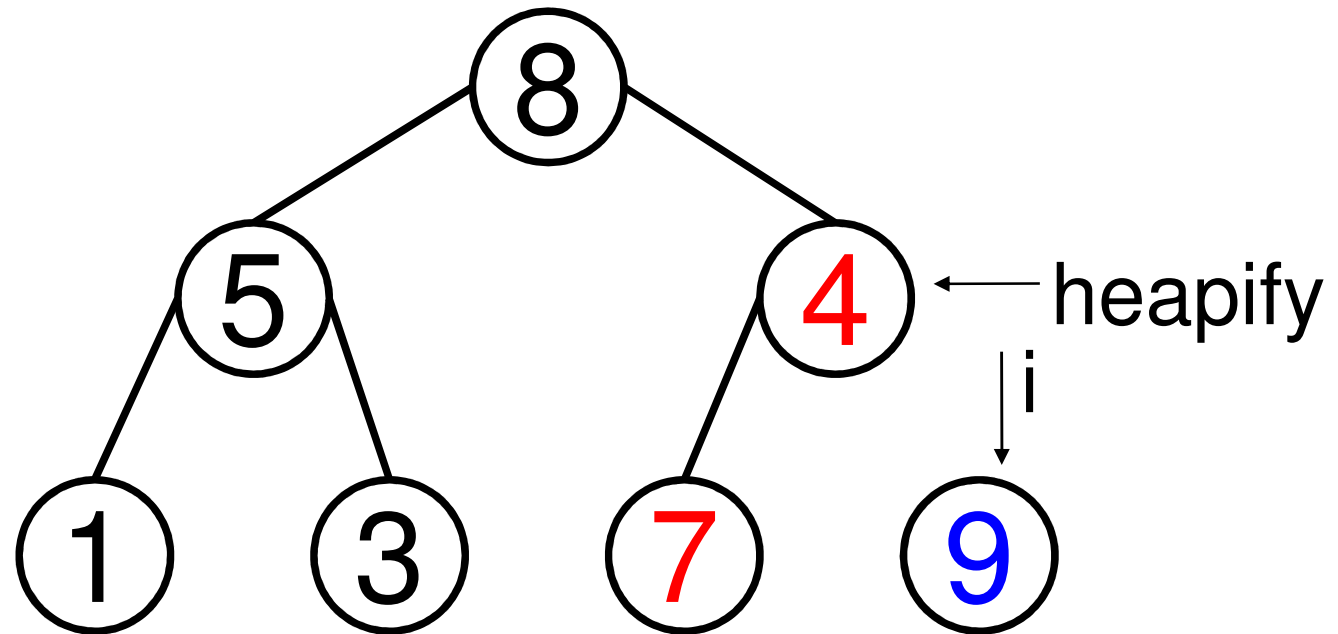
# Heapsort

4	5	8	1	3	7	9
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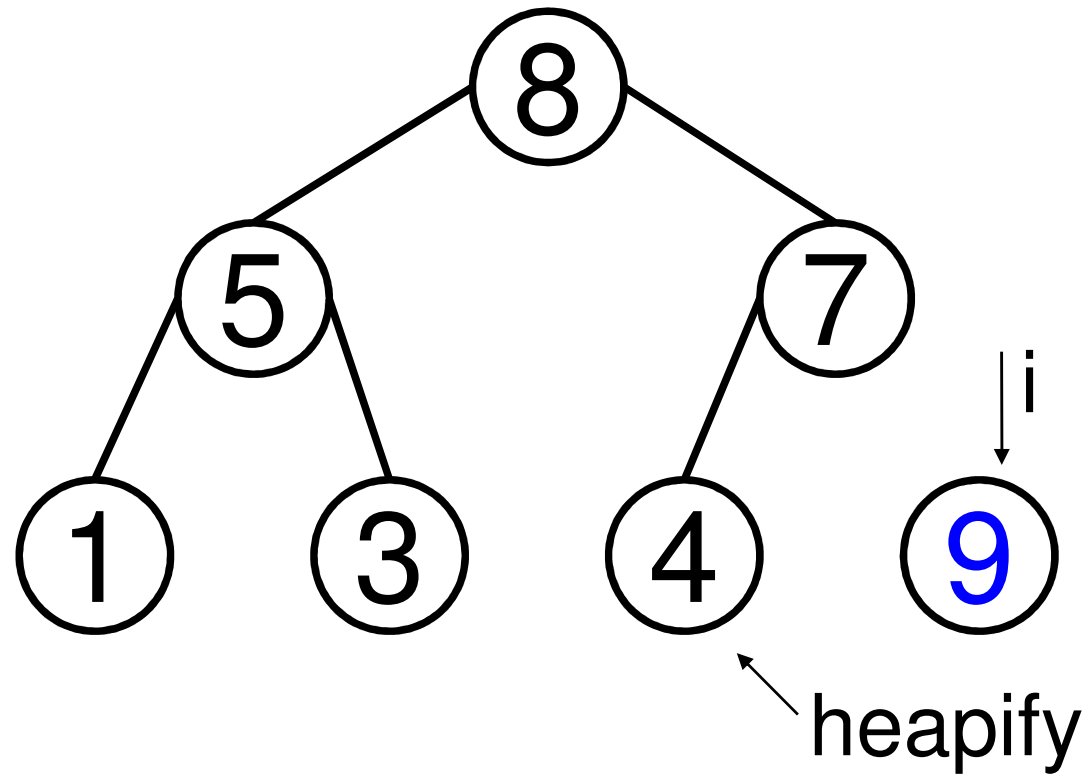
# Heapsort

8	5	4	1	3	7	9
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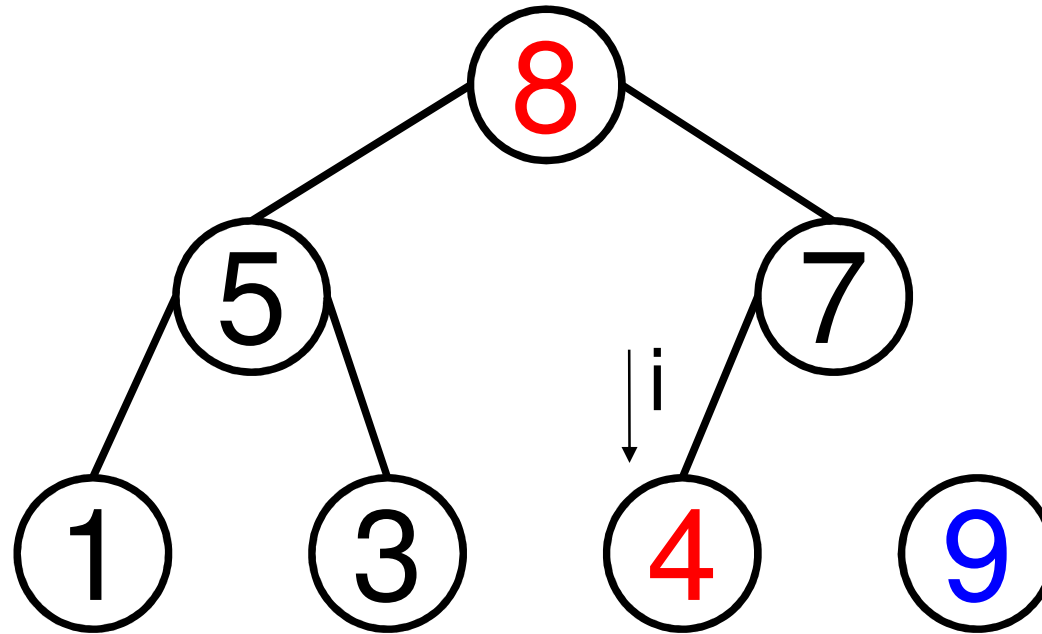
# Heapsort

8	5	7	1	3	4	9
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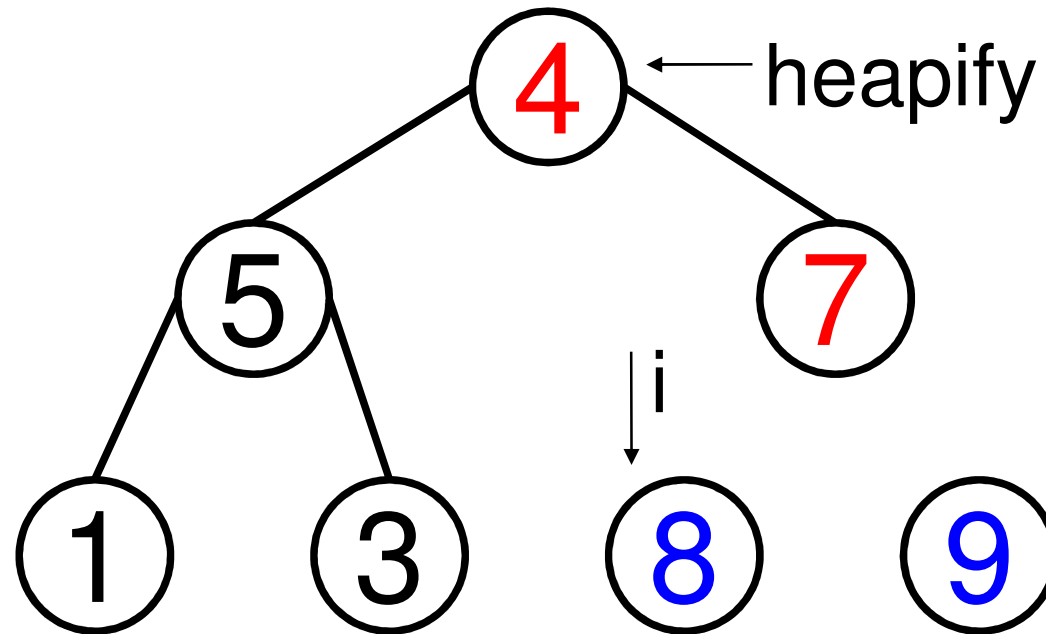
# Heapsort

8	5	7	1	3	4	9
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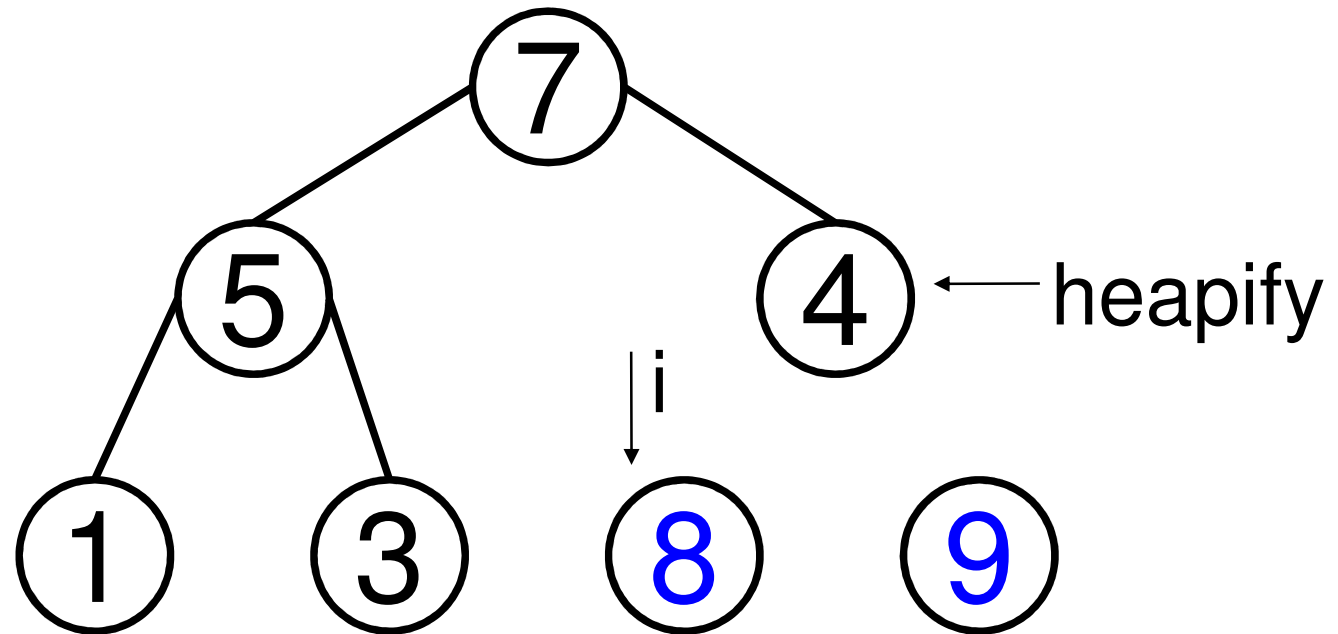
# Heapsort

4	5	7	1	3	8	9
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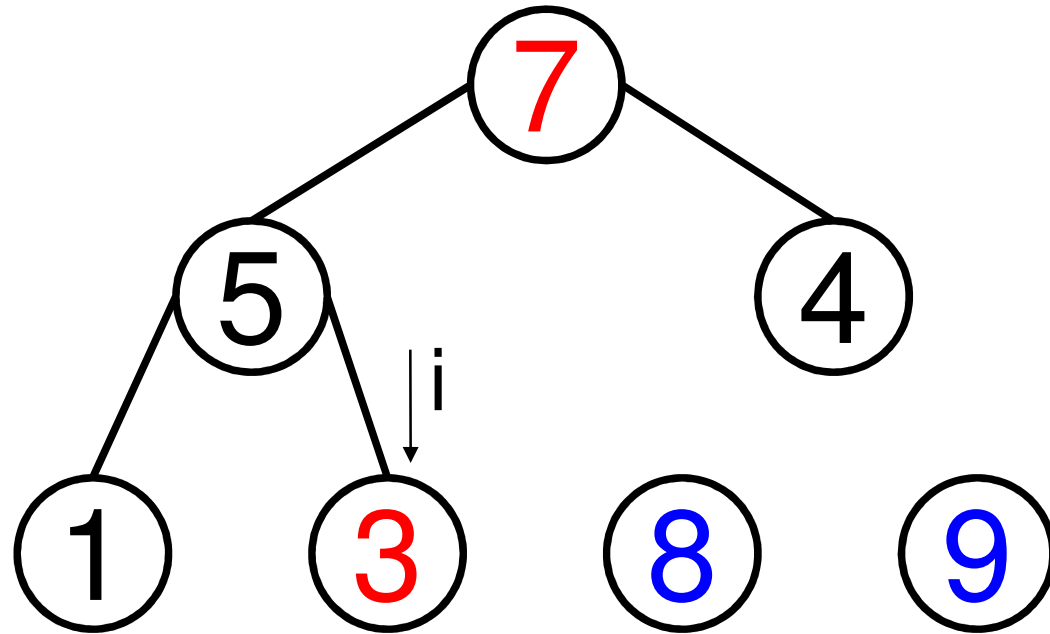
# Heapsort

7	5	4	1	3	8	9
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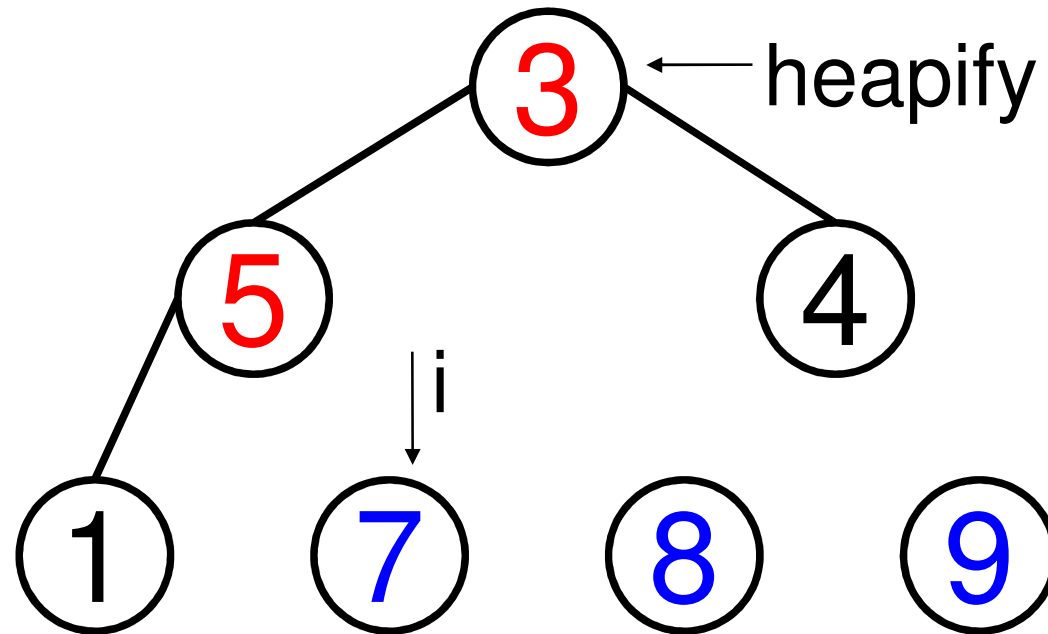
# Heapsort

7	5	4	1	3	8	9
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# Heapsort

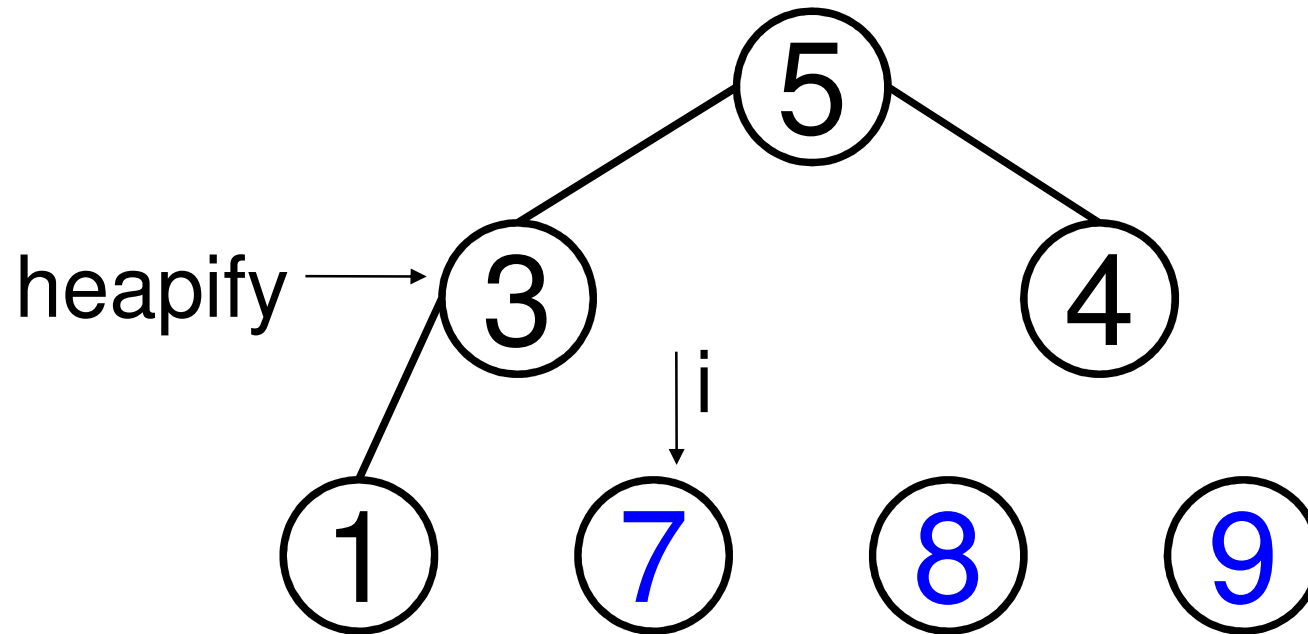
3	5	4	1	7	8	9
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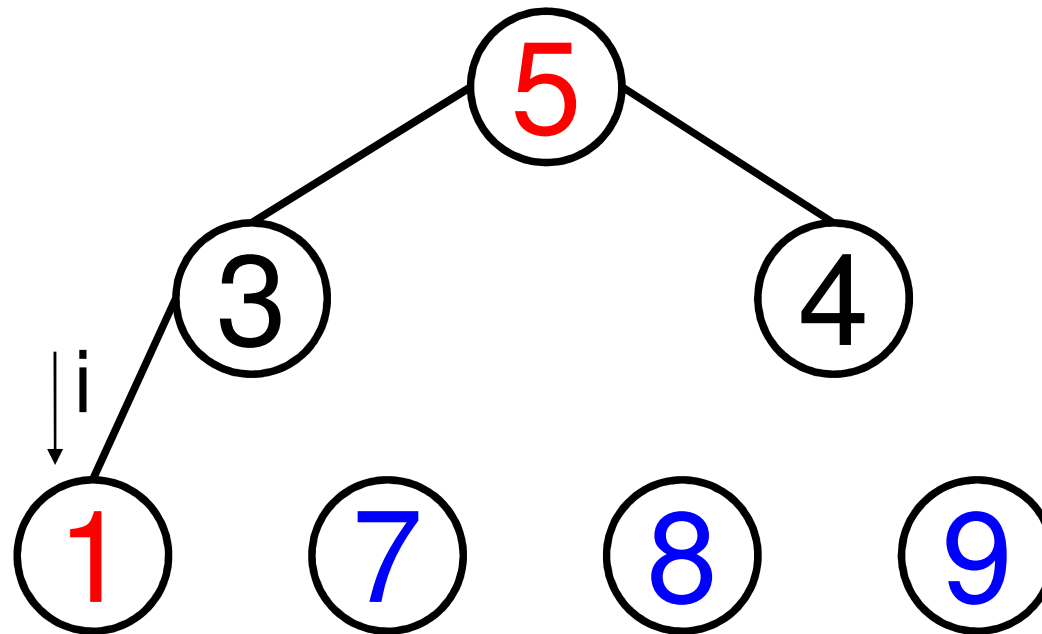
# Heapsort

5	3	4	1	7	8	9
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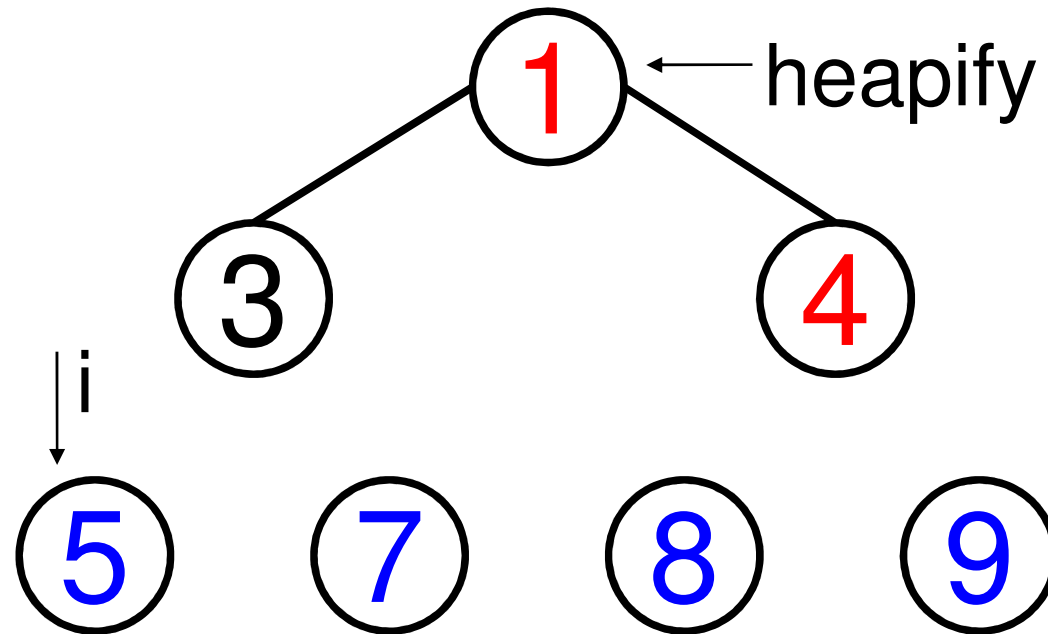
# Heapsort

5	3	4	1	7	8	9
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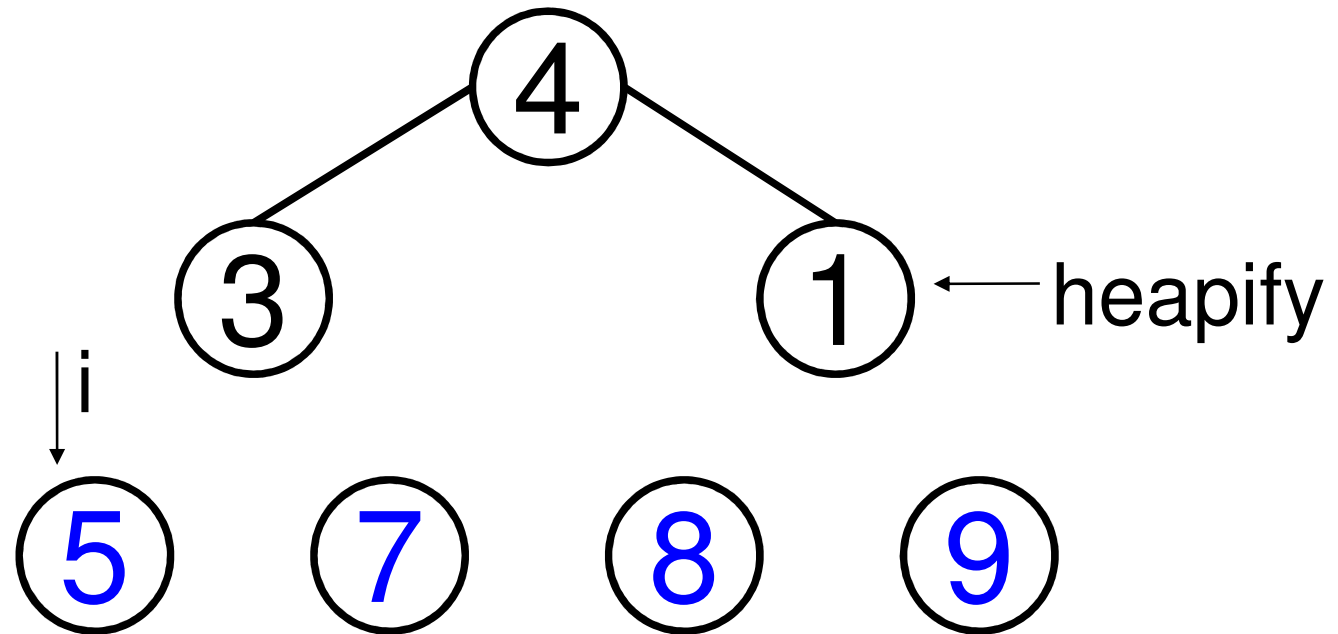
# Heapsort

1	3	4	5	7	8	9
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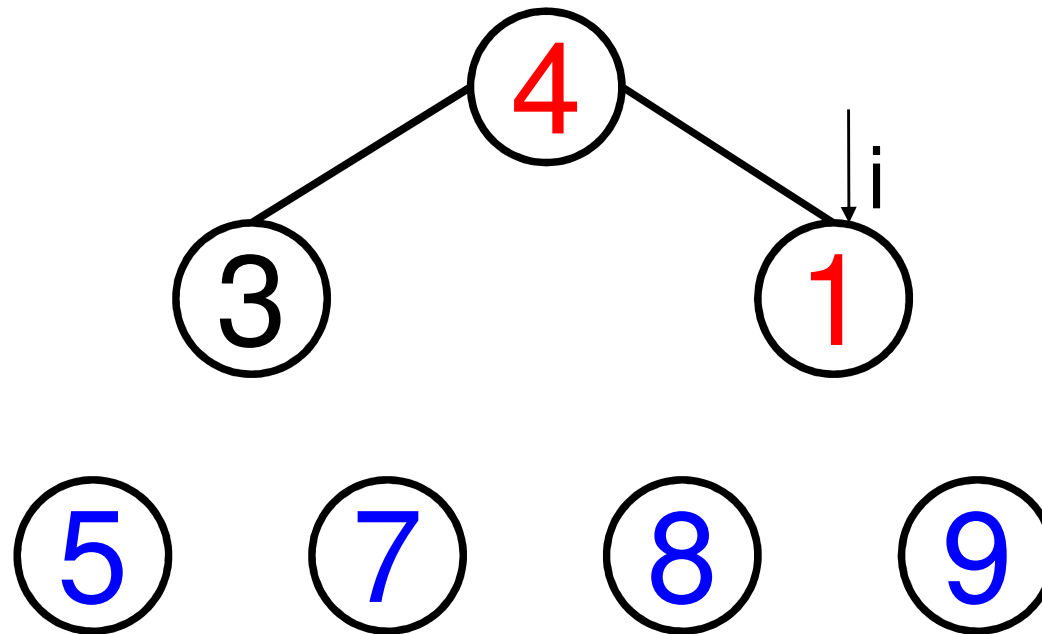
# Heapsort

4	3	1	5	7	8	9
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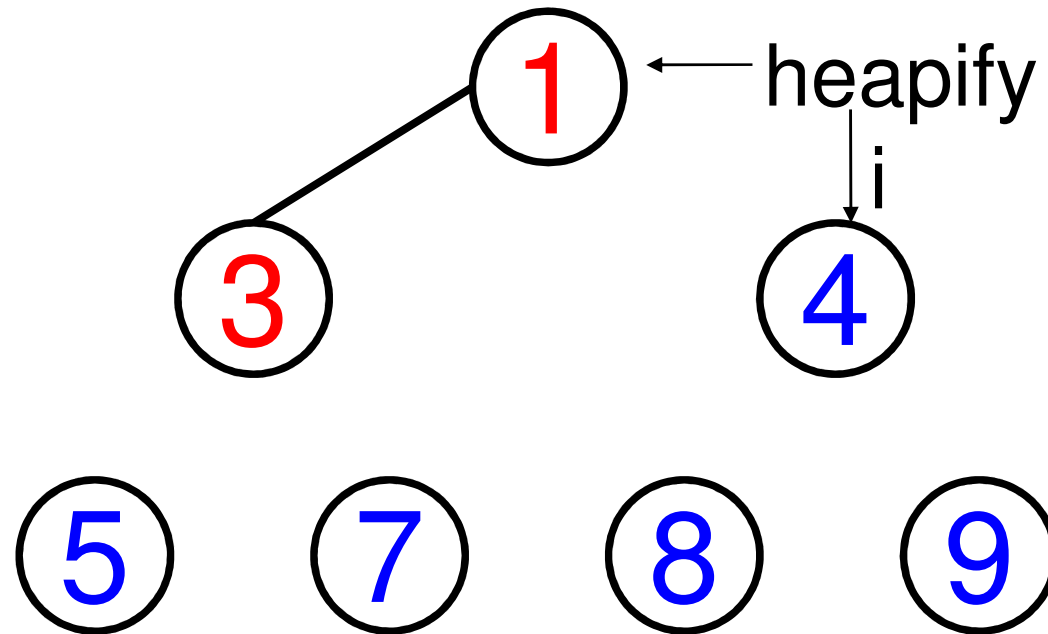
# Heapsort

4	3	1	5	7	8	9
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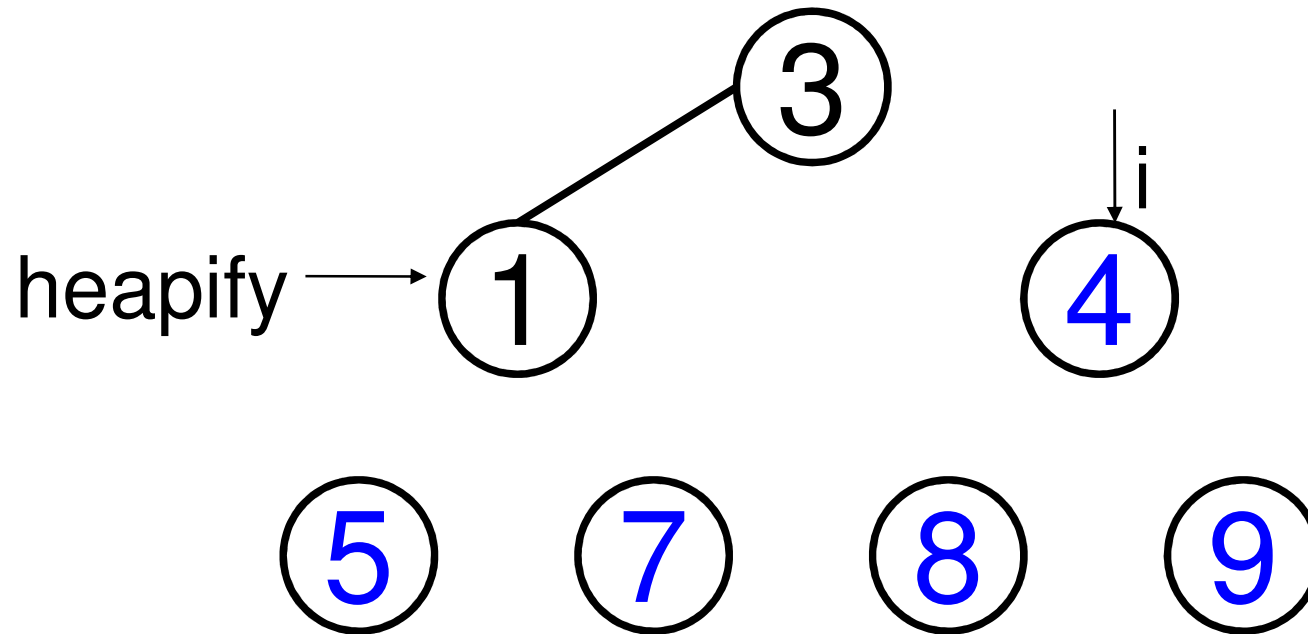
# Heapsort

1	3	4	5	7	8	9
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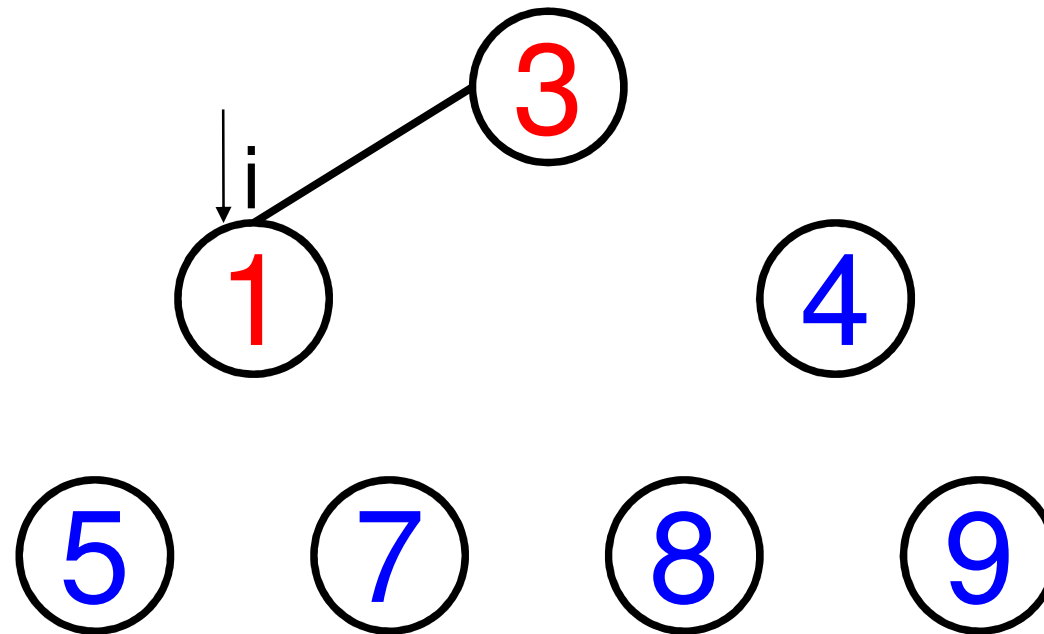
# Heapsort

3	1	4	5	7	8	9
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# Heapsort

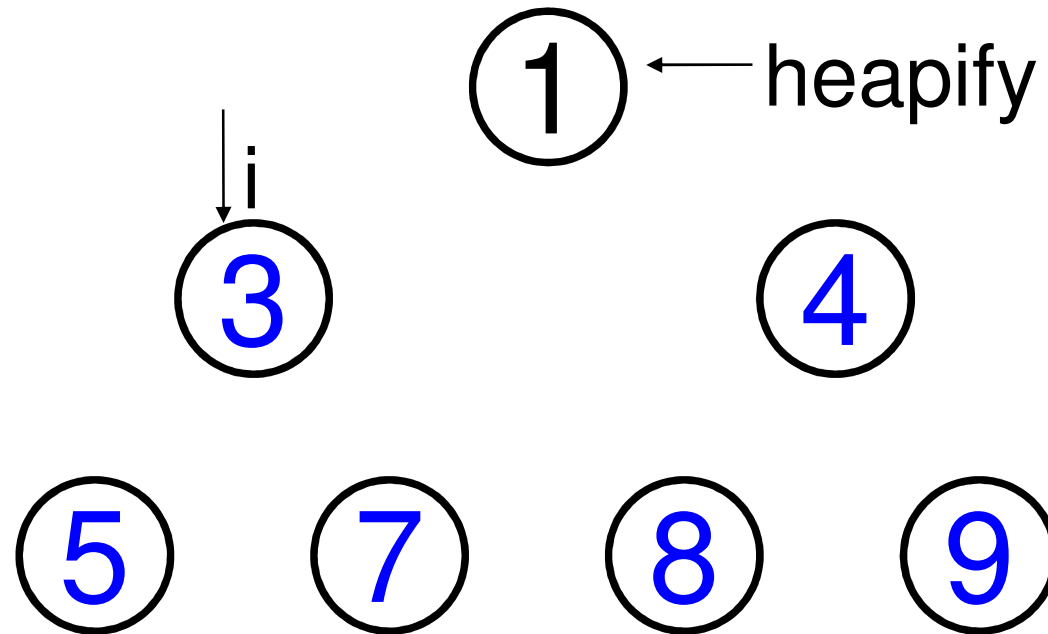
3	1	4	5	7	8	9
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# Heapsort

1	3	4	5	7	8	9
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# Heapsort

1	3	4	5	7	8	9
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1

3

4

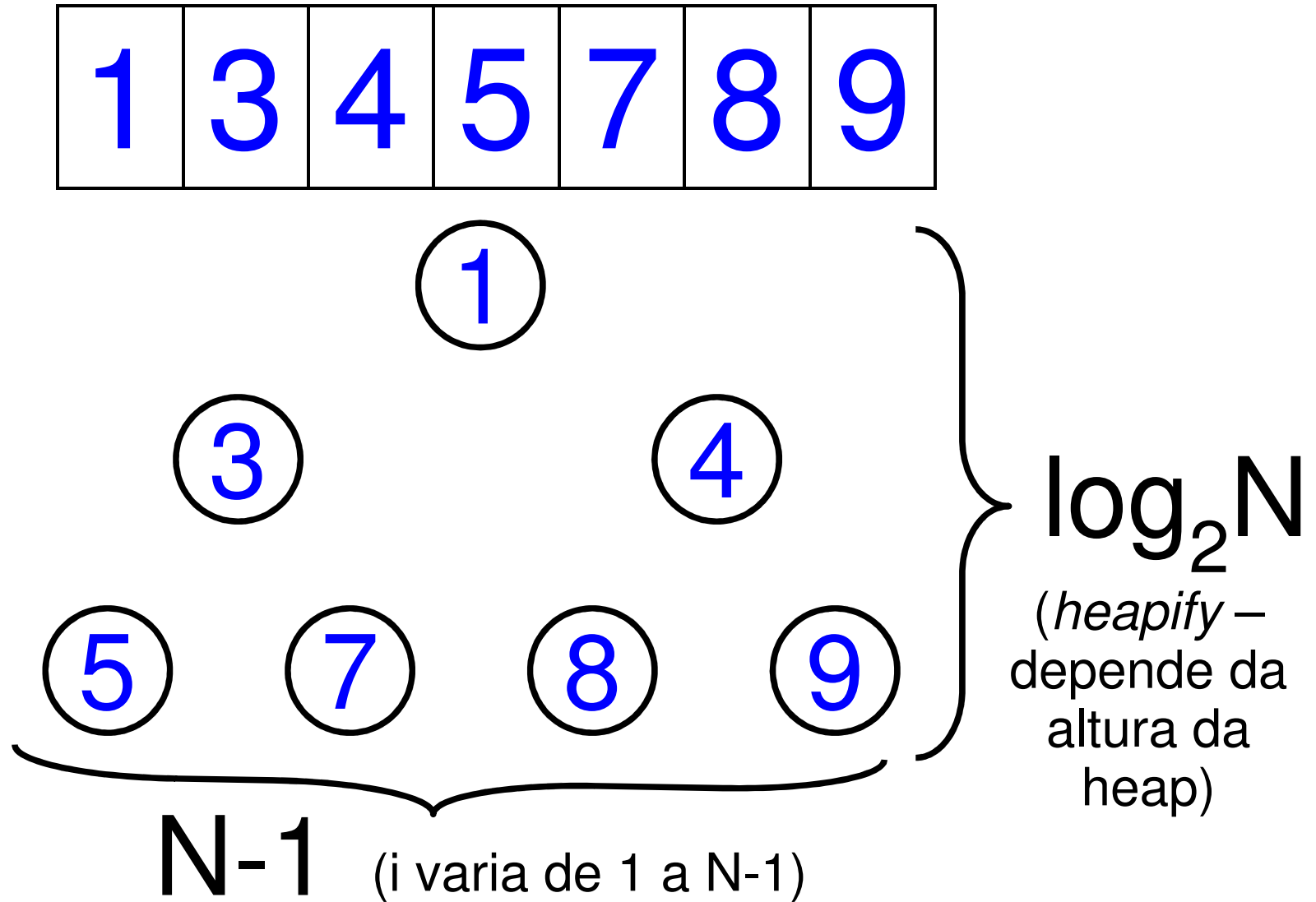
5

7

8

9

# Operações do Heapsort



# Operações do Heapsort

1	3	4	5	7	8	9
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**Total de operações:**  
 $(N-1) * \log_2 N$

