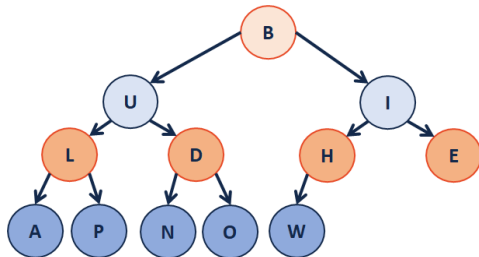


**Proof of S(h) by Induction:**

**Q: An optimal buildHeap operation:**



-	B	U	I	L	D	H	E	A	P	N	O	W			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

```

Heap.hpp (partial)
1  template <class T>
2  void Heap<T>::buildHeap() {
3      for (unsigned i = parent(size); i > 0; i--) {
4          heapifyDown(i);
5      }
6  }
    
```

**Theorem:** The running time of buildHeap on array of size n is:

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Strategy:**

**Define S(h):**

S(h) :=

S(o) =

S(1) =

S(h) =

**Disjoint Sets**

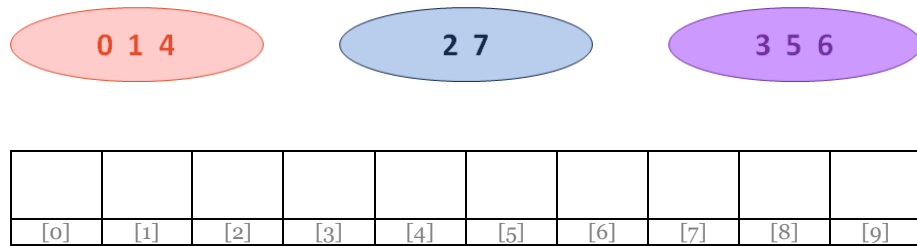
Let **R** be an equivalence relation. We represent R as several disjoint sets. Two key ideas from Monday:

- Each element exists in exactly one set.
- Every set is an equitant representation.
  - Mathematically:  $4 \in [0]_R \rightarrow 8 \in [0]_R$
  - Programmatically: `find(4) == find(8)`

**Building Disjoint Sets:**

- Maintain a collection  $S = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_k\}$
- Each set has a representative member.
- ADT:
  - void makeSet(const T & t);**
  - void union(const T & k1, const T & k2);**
  - T & find(const T & k);**

## Implementation #1: Representative Member Array



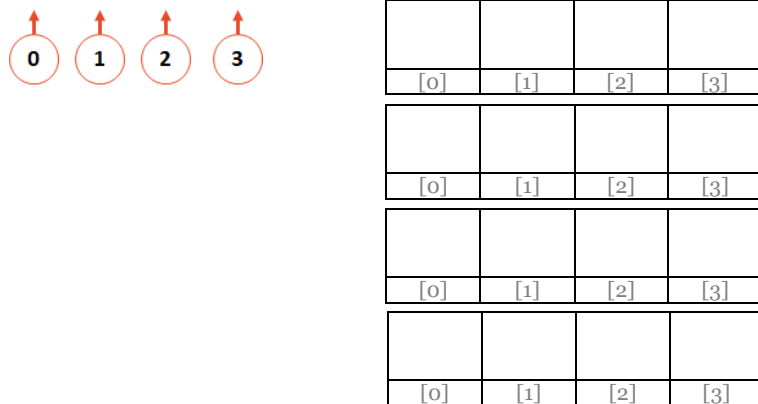
**Operation:** find(k)  
...running time?

**Operation:** union(k1, k2)  
...running time?

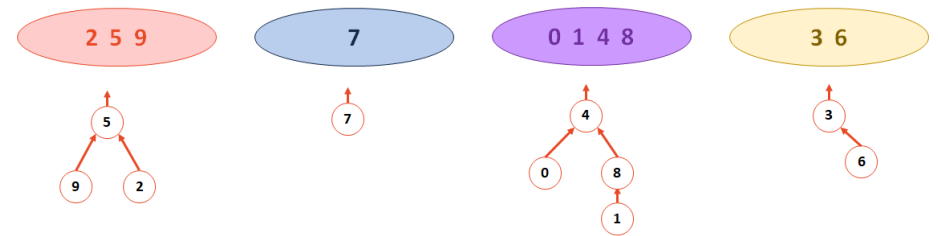
## Implementation #2: UpTrees

- Continue to use an array where the index is the key
- The value of the array is:
  - **-1**, if we have found the representative element
  - **The index of the parent**, if we haven't found the rep. element

### Step-by-step construction of UpTrees:



## Example:



<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]

...where is the error(s) in this table?

## Implementation – DisjointSets::find

```
DisjointSets.cpp (partial)
1 int DisjointSets::find(int i) {
2   if ( s[i] < 0 ) { return i; }
3   else { return _find( s[i] ); }
4 }
```

What is the running time of find?

What is the ideal UpTree?

## Implementation – DisjointSets::union

```
DisjointSets.cpp (partial)
1 void DisjointSets::union(int r1, int r2) {
2
3
4 }
```

How do we want to union the two UpTrees?

### CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

1. Theory Exam 3 starts Thursday; **Practice Exam Available!**
2. MP5 due tonight at 11:59pm
3. Lab Section: lab\_puzzles coming up this week in lab!
4. Daily POTDs are ongoing!