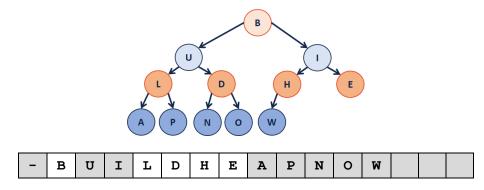


#29: Disjoint Sets Intro

April 2, 2018 · Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

Building a Heap with an Array of Data

- Assumption: Data already exists as an unsorted array in memory.
- Goal: Organize the data as a minHeap as fast as possible.



Solutions:

- 1. Sort the array, $O(n \lg(n))$
- 2. Use Heap::insert for every element, $O(n \lg(n))$
- 3. Use a heapifyDown strategy on half the array:

```
Heap.cpp (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):

Let **S(h)** denote the sum of the heights of all nodes in a complete tree of height **h**.

S(0) =

S(1) =

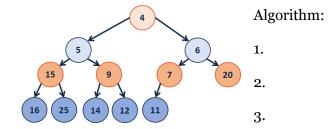
S(2) =

S(h) =

Proof of S(h) by Induction:

Finally, finding the running time:

Heap Sort



Running time?

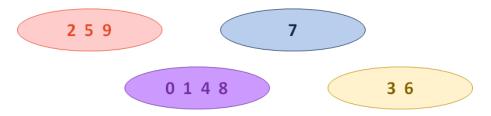
Why do we care about another sort?

Disjoint Sets

Let **R** be an equivalence relation on *us* where $(s, t) \in R$ if **s** and **t** have the same favorite among:

{ , , , , , }

Examples:



Building Disjoint Sets:

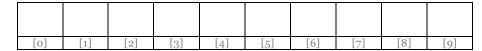
- Maintain a collection $S = \{s_0, s_1, ... s_k\}$
- Each set has a representative member.
- ADT:

void makeSet(const T & t);
void union(const T & k1, const T & k2);
T & find(const T & k);

0 1 4

2 7

3 5 6

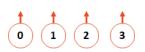


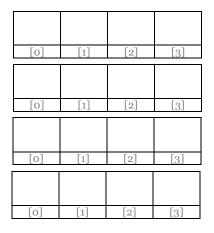
Operation: find(k)

Operation: union(k1, k2)

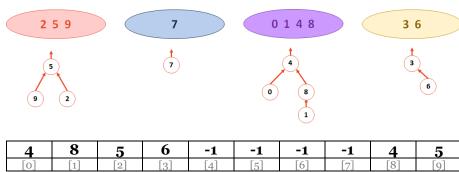
Implementation #2:

- 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





Example:



...where is the error in this table?

CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

- 1. MP5 deadline tonight Monday, April 2nd
- 2. Theory Exam 3 starts tomorrow (Tuesday, April 3rd)
- 3. lab_heap starts on Wednesday
- **4.** Daily POTDs are ongoing!