

# Übung 9 – Algorithmen II

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Mit Folien von Michael Axtmann

[http://algo2.iti.kit.edu/AlgorithmenII\\_WS17.php](http://algo2.iti.kit.edu/AlgorithmenII_WS17.php)

Institut für Theoretische Informatik - Algorithmik II

```
    result = current_weight;
    return true;
}

for( EdgeID eid = graph.edgeBegin( current ); eid != graph.edgeEnd( current ); ++eid ){
    const Edge & edge = graph.getEdge( eid );
    COUNTING( statistic_data.inc( DijkstraStatisticData::TOUCHED_EDGES ) );
    if( edge.forward ){
        COUNTING( statistic_data.inc( DijkstraStatisticData::RELAXED_EDGES ) );
        Weight new_weight = edge.weight + current_weight;
        GUARANTEE( new_weight >= current_weight, std::runtime_error, "Weight overflow detected." );
        if( !priority_queue.isReached( edge.target ) ){
            COUNTING( statistic_data.inc( DijkstraStatisticData::SUCCESSFULLY_RELAXED_EDGES ) );
            COUNTING( statistic_data.inc( DijkstraStatisticData::REACHED_NODES ) );
            priority_queue.push( edge.target, new_weight );
        } else {
            if( priority_queue.getCurrentKey( edge.target ) > new_weight ){
                COUNTING( statistic_data.inc( DijkstraStatisticData::UNREACHABLE_RELAXED_EDGES ) );
                priority_queue.decreaseKey( edge.target, new_weight );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# Spezielle *Priority Queues*

monoton, ganzzahlig

## Bedingungen

- positive, **ganzzahlige** Schlüssel
- neue/geänderte Schlüssel  $\geq$  minimaler Schlüssel *min*
- **maximales** Schlüsselinkrement *C*  
(bezogen auf minimalen Schlüssel *min*)

# Spezielle *Priority Queues*

monoton, ganzzahlig

*Warum das Ganze?*

- spezialisierte Datenstruktur → schneller
- Dijkstras Algorithmus

*Idee*

- speichere Schlüssel in *Buckets* statt Bäumen

# Spezielle Priority Queues

## Dijkstras Algorithmus

### Laufzeit Dijkstras Algorithmus

- $T_{Dijkstra} = O(m \cdot T_{decreaseKey} + n \cdot (T_{deleteMin} + T_{insert}))$

### amortisierte Laufzeiten

$O(\cdot)$	Bin. Heap	Fib. Heap	Bkt. Queue	Radix Heap
$T_{decreaseKey}$	$\log n$	1	1	1
$T_{insert}$	$\log n$	1	1	$\log C$
$T_{deleteMin}$	$\log n$	$\log n$	$C$	$\log C$
$T_{Dijkstra}$	$(m + n) \log n$	$m + n \log n$	$m + nC$	$m + n \log C$

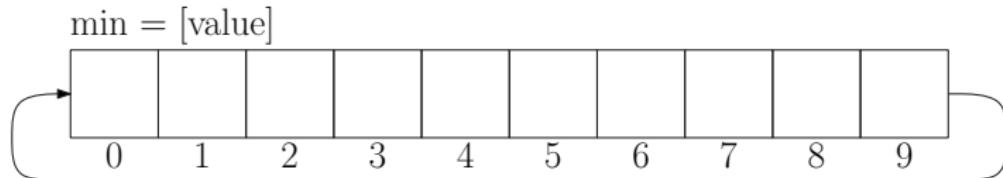
# Bucket Queues

Aufbau:

- zirkuläre Liste aus Buckets  $B[\cdot]$
- Variable mit minimalem Schlüssel  $min$   
(der in die Datenstruktur aufgenommen werden kann)
- $min$ : letzter `deleteMin`-Schlüssel, initialisiert mit 0

gegeben:

- max. Schlüsselinkrement  $C \rightarrow \# \text{ Buckets } |B| = C + 1$



$$C = 9 \rightarrow |B| = C + 1 = 10$$

# Bucket Queues

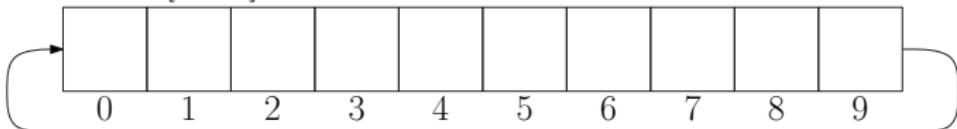
Ablauf:

insert:	Einfügen in Bucket $B[\text{key mod } (C + 1)]$	$O(1)$
deleteMin:	Entfernen aus Bucket $B[\text{min mod } (C + 1)]$ (bzw. aus erstem nicht-leeren Folgebucket)	$O(C)$
decreaseKey:	Verschieben von altem in neuen Bucket	$O(1)$

Beispiel:

- insert(a, 5)
- insert(b, 7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c, 13)
- insert(d, 13)
- insert(e, 11)
- decreaseKey(c, 11)

min = [value]



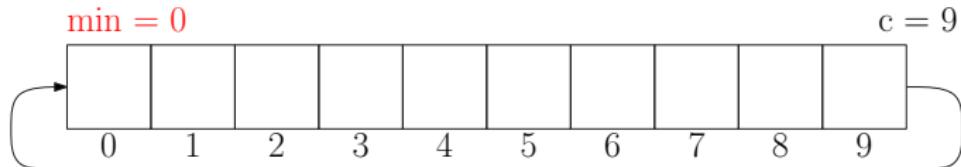
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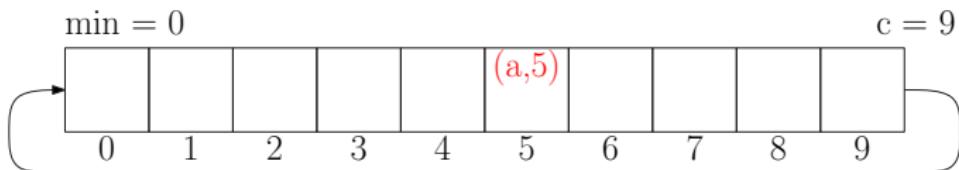
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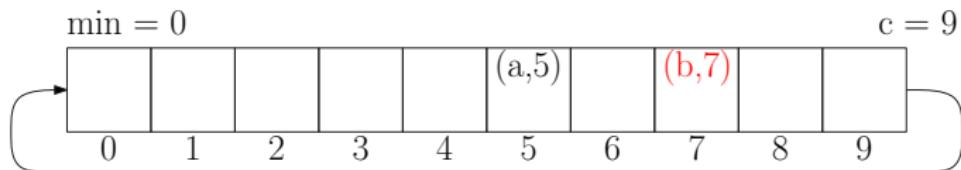
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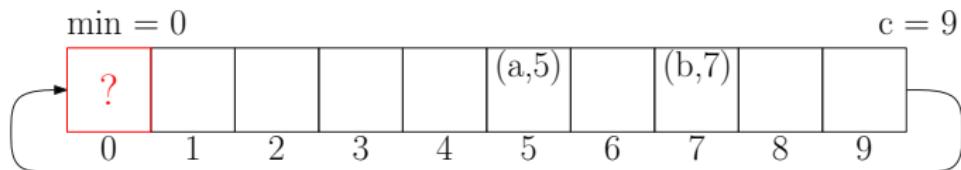
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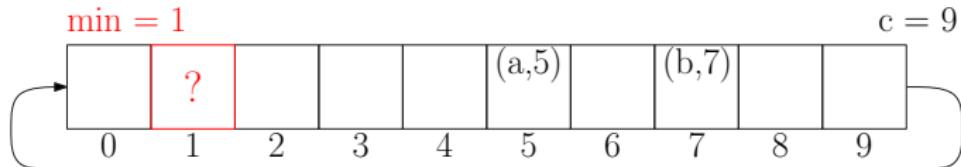
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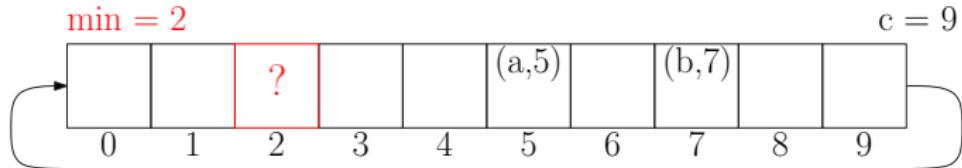
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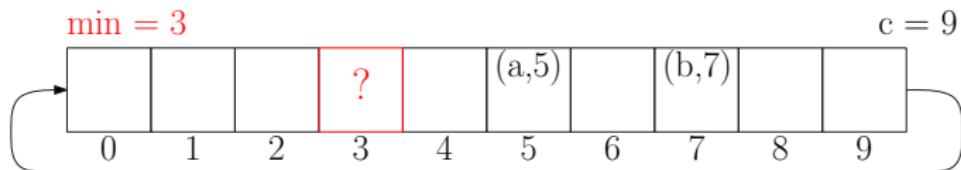
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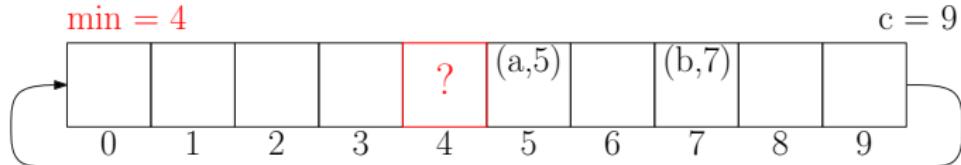
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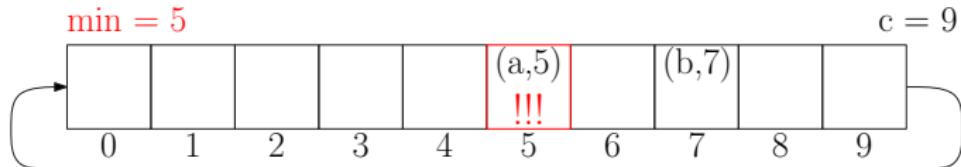
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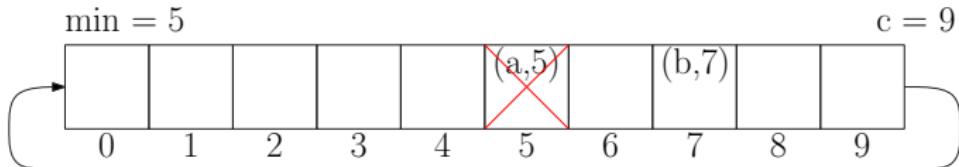
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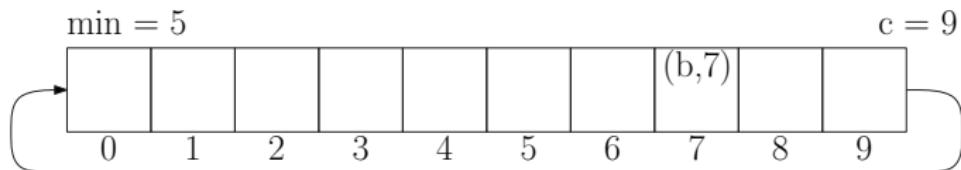
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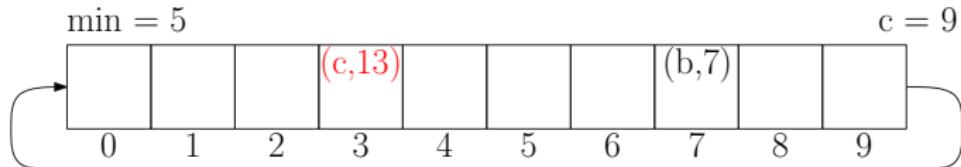
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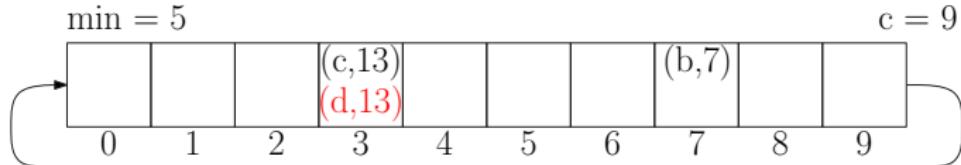
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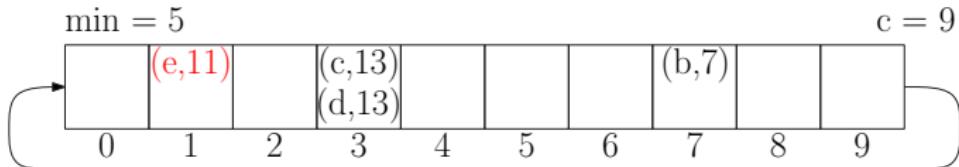
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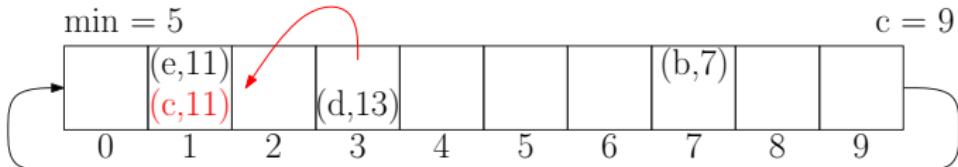
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# Radix Heaps

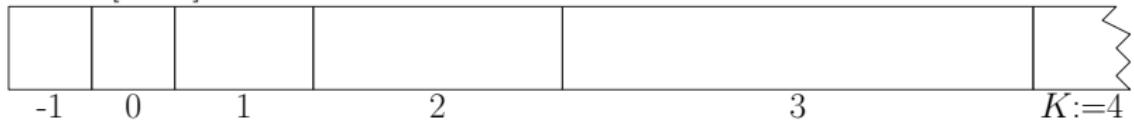
Aufbau:

- Liste aus logarithmischer Anzahl Buckets  $B[\cdot]$
- Variable mit minimalem Schlüssel  $min$   
(der in die Datenstruktur aufgenommen werden kann)

gegeben:

- max. Schlüsselinkrement  $C \rightarrow \# \text{ Buckets } |B| = K + 2$   
 $= (\lfloor \log C \rfloor + 1) + 2$

$$\min = [\text{value}]$$



$$C = 9 \rightarrow K + 2 = (\lfloor \log C \rfloor + 1) + 2 = (3 + 1) + 2 = 6$$

# Radix Heaps

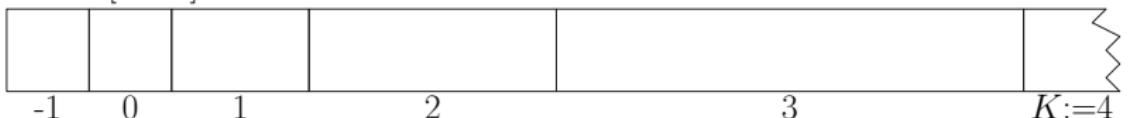
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*Welche Schlüssel kommen in welches Bucket?*

# Radix Heaps

$\min = [\text{value}]$



Welche Schlüssel kommen in welches Bucket?

Bucket  $i$ : hält Elemente mit  $i = \min(\text{msd}(\min, \text{key}), K)$

→ Bucket  $K$  ist *overflow* Bucket

→ höchstwertiges unterschiedliche Bit ist  $i$

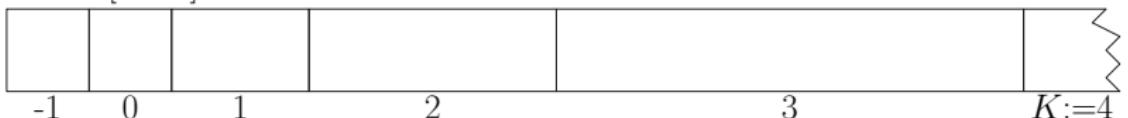
(bzw.  $-1$  wenn  $\text{key} = \min$ )

→  $\max(1, 2^i)$  verschiedene Schlüssel

→ leer, wenn Bit  $i$  von  $\min$  gesetzt

# Radix Heaps

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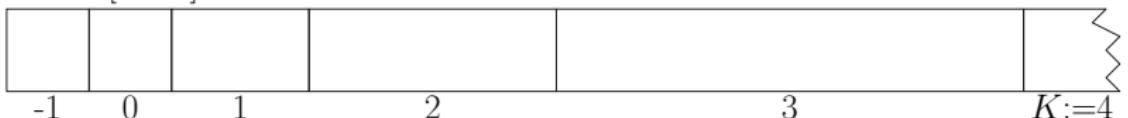
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Beispiele

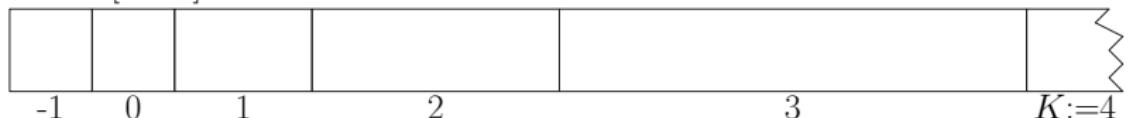
$\min := 00001000$  (08)

$$\text{msd}(00001010, 01001000) = 6$$

$$\text{msd}(00001000, 00001010) = 1$$

# Radix Heaps

$\min = [\text{value}]$



Welche Schlüssel kommen in welches Bucket?

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  - $\max(1, 2^i)$  verschiedene Schlüssel
  - leer, wenn Bit  $i$  von  $\min$  gesetzt

Beispiele

$\min := 00001000$  (08)

$$\text{msd}(00001000, 01*****) = 6 \rightarrow 2^6 = 64 \text{ Werte}$$

$$\text{msd}(00001000, 0000101*) = 1 \rightarrow 2^1 = 2 \text{ Werte}$$

# Radix Heaps

$\min = [\text{value}]$



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Beispiele

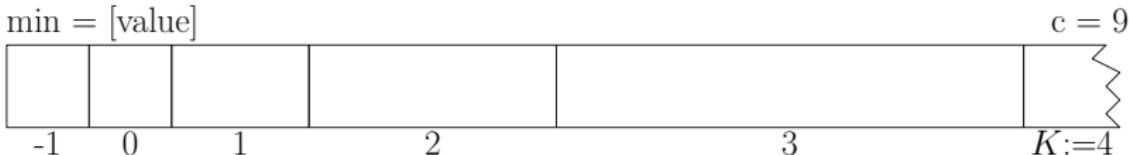
$\min := 00001000$  (08)

$\text{msd}(0000\textcolor{red}{1}000, 00000110) = 3 \rightarrow$  kann nicht passieren, da  $6 < 8$

$\text{msd}(0000\textcolor{red}{1}000, 00000100) = 3 \rightarrow$  kann nicht passieren, da  $4 < 8$

# Radix Heaps

$\min = [\text{value}]$

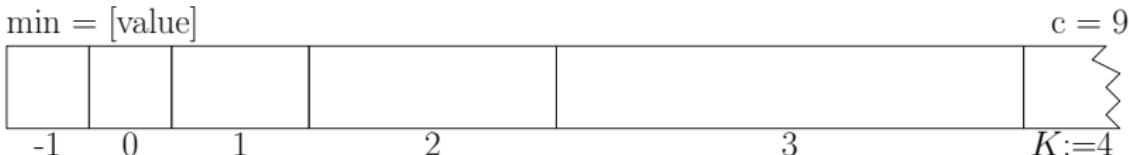


Welche Schlüssel kommen in welches Bucket?

$\min$	Bucket $B[\cdot]$					
	-1	0	1	2	3	4
1000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	16..8+C
1010 (10)	10	11	-	12..15	-	16..10+C
1111 (15)	15	-	-	-	-	16..15+C
1000100 (68)	68	69	70..71	-	72..79 ?	80..69+C ?

# Radix Heaps

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Welche Schlüssel kommen in welches Bucket?

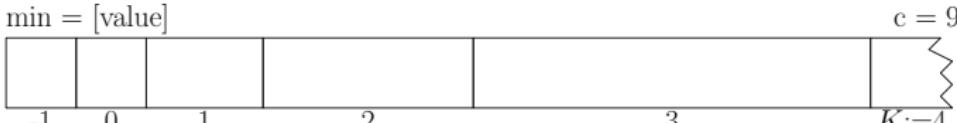
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1111 (15)	15	-	-	-	-	16..15+C
1000100 (68)	68	69	70..71	-	72..77 !	- !

# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)       $\min = [\text{value}]$
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)      
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)

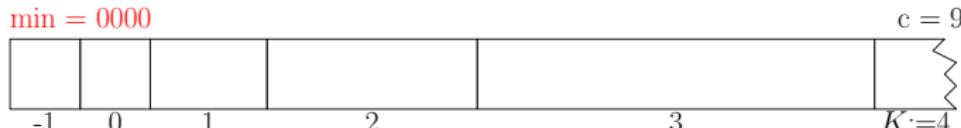
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)      min = 0000
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



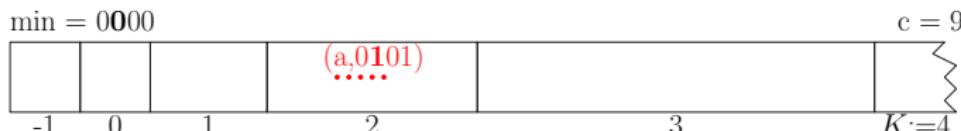
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



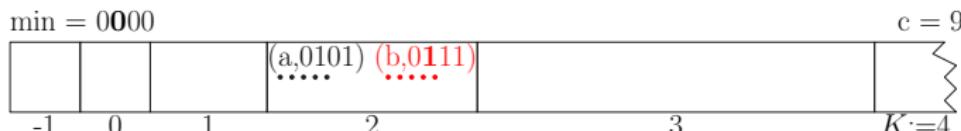
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

insert:	Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$	$O(\log C)$
deleteMin:	$min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$ Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben, Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$	$O(\log C)$
decreaseKey:	Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket	$O(1)$

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



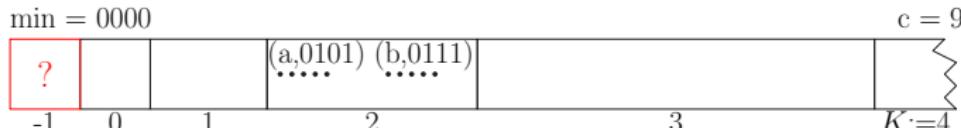
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)      min = 0000
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



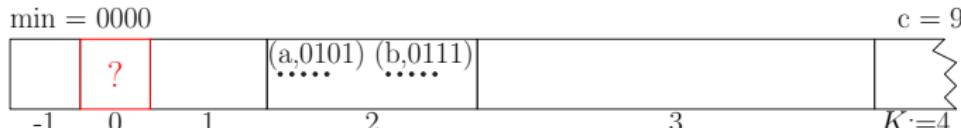
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



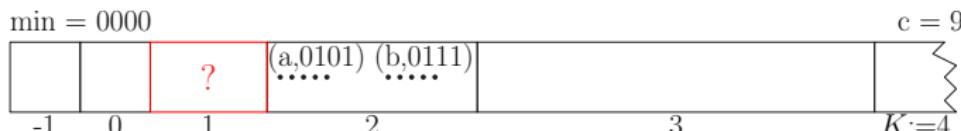
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

insert:	Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$	$O(\log C)$
deleteMin:	$min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$ Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben, Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$	$O(\log C)$
decreaseKey:	Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket	$O(1)$

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



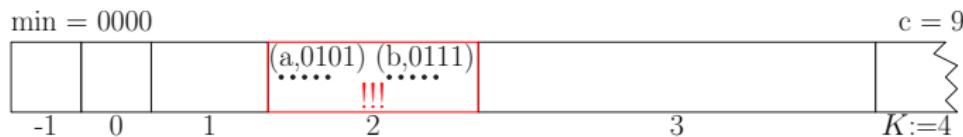
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

insert:	Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$	$O(\log C)$
deleteMin:	$min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$ Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben, Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$	$O(\log C)$
decreaseKey:	Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket	$O(1)$

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



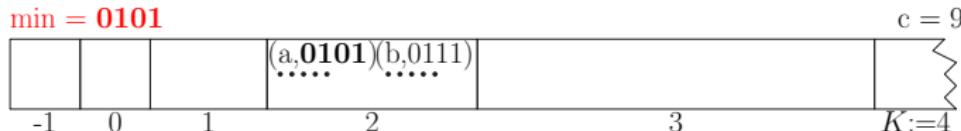
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)      min = **0101**
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



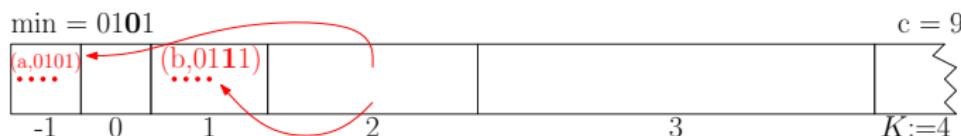
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

insert:	Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$	$O(\log C)$
deleteMin:	$min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$ Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben, Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$	$O(\log C)$
decreaseKey:	Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket	$O(1)$

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



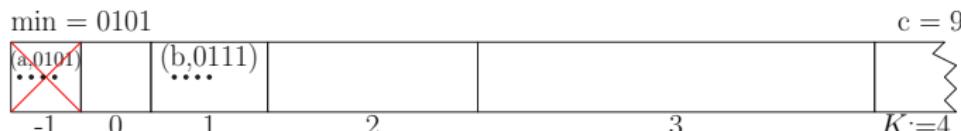
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



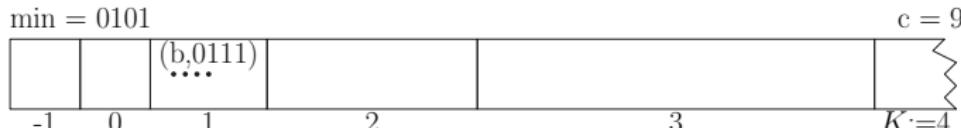
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)       $\min = 0101$
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



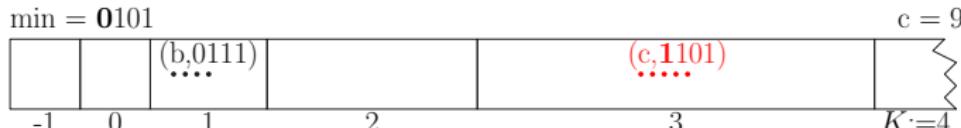
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)       $\min = 0101$
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)       $c = 9$
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



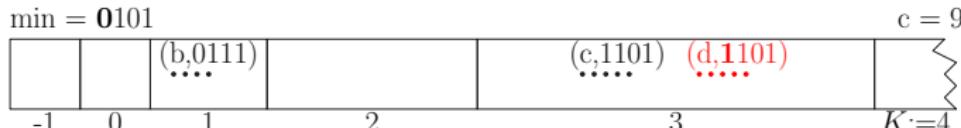
# Radix Heaps

Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)       $\min = 0101$
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)      c = 9
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)

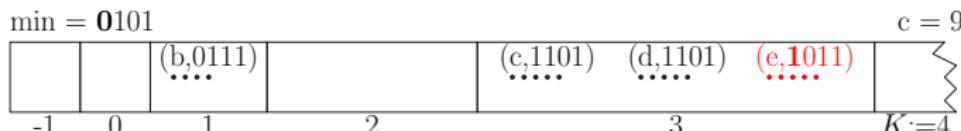


Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$  | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)},$<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket  | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)       $\min = 0101$
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- **insert(e,11)**
- decreaseKey(c,11)

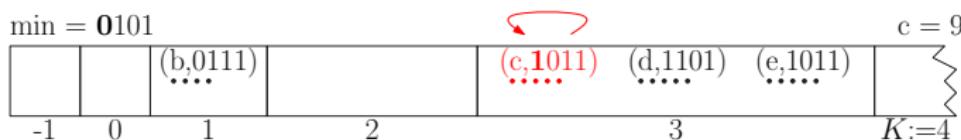


Ablauf und Laufzeiten (amortisiert):

- |              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| insert:      | Einfügen in Bucket $B[\min(\text{msd}(min, key), K)]$   | $O(\log C)$ |
| deleteMin:   | $min = \text{minimaler Schlüssel (aus Bucket } i\text{)}$ ,<br>Elemente aus Bucket $i$ verschieben,<br>Entfernen aus Bucket $B[-1]$ | $O(\log C)$ |
| decreaseKey: | Verschieben von altem in neues Bucket   | $O(1)$      |

Beispiel:

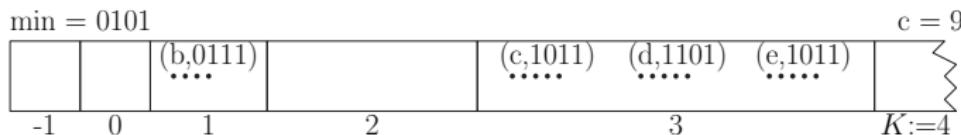
- insert(a,5)
- insert(b,7)
- deleteMin()
- insert(c,13)
- insert(d,13)
- insert(e,11)
- decreaseKey(c,11)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

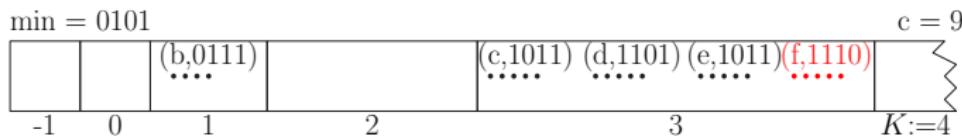
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0101
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- `insert(f,14)`
- `deleteMin()`
- `deleteMin()`
- `insert(g,20)`
- `deleteMin()`       $\min = 0101$
- `insert(h,18)`
- `deleteMin()`
- `decreaseKey(g,16)`
- `deleteMin()`
- `deleteMin()`
- `insert(i,24)`
- `insert(j,22)`
- `decreaseKey(i,16)`

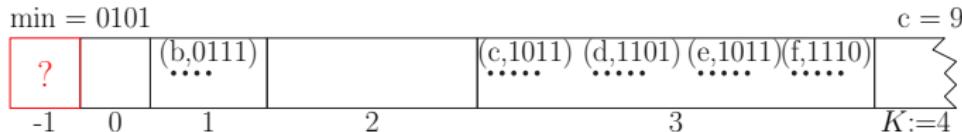


# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0101
- insert(h,18)      

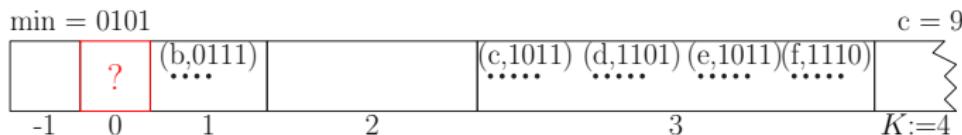
?		(b,0111)	.....		(c,1011)	(d,1101)	(e,1011)	(f,1110)	
---	--	----------	-------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	--
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

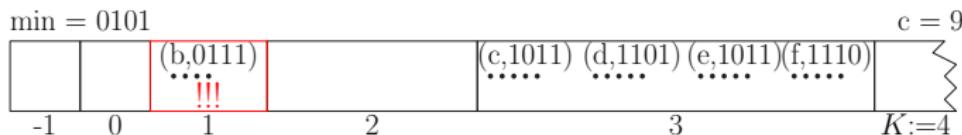
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0101
- insert(h,18)      (b,0111)  
                      ...
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

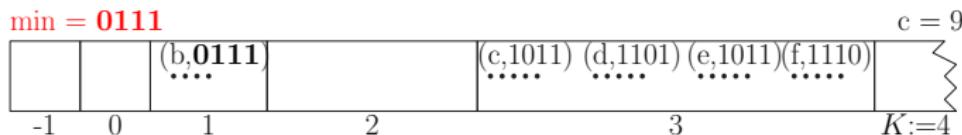
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0101
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

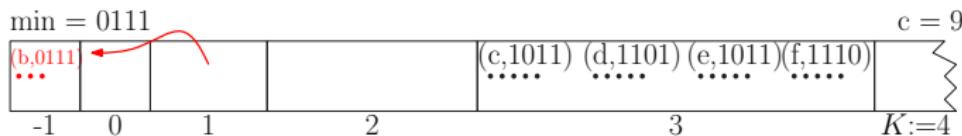
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = **0111**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

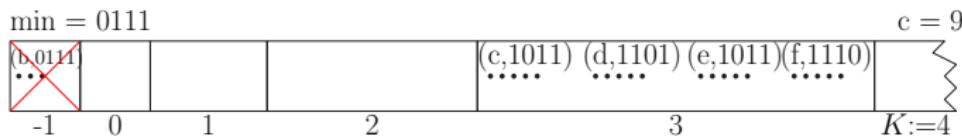
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

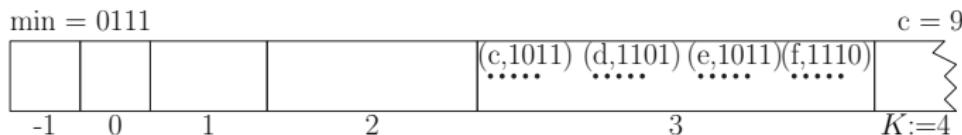
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

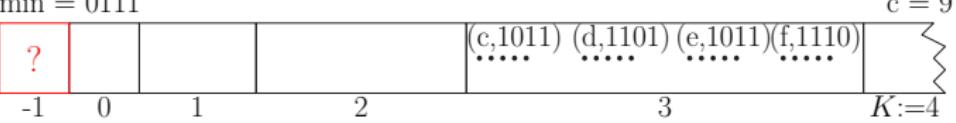
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

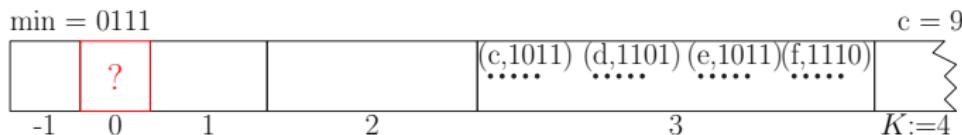
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)      
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

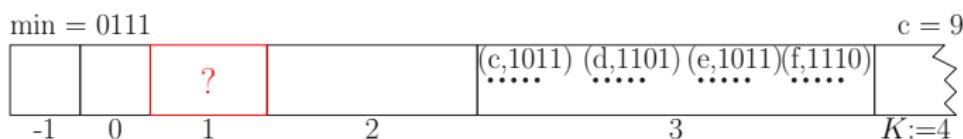
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

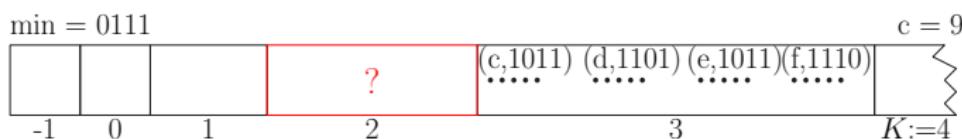
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

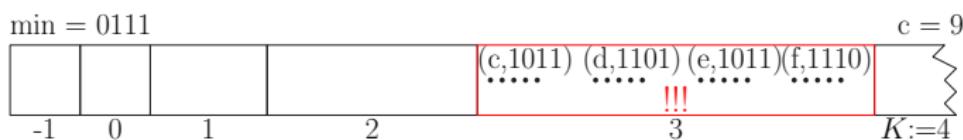
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

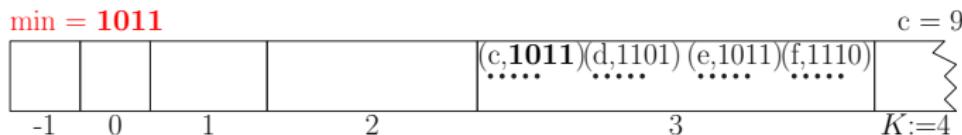
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 0111
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

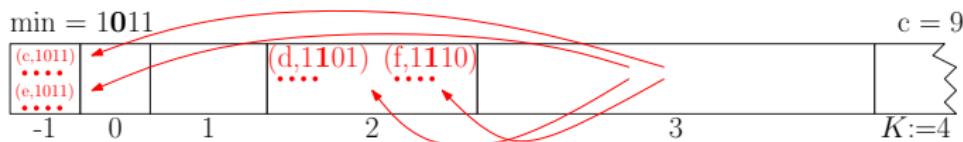
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = **1011**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

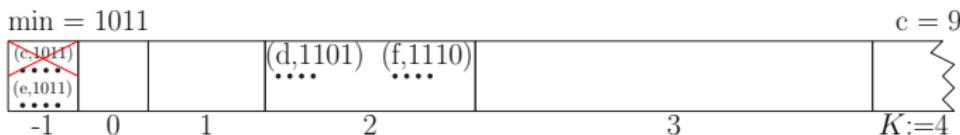
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

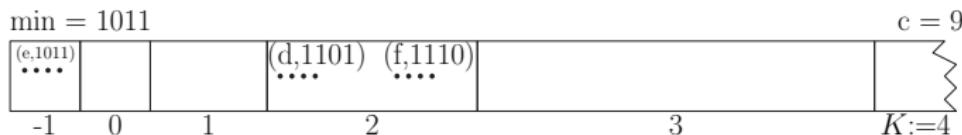
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 1011
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

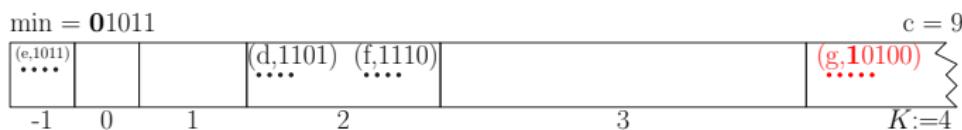
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 1011
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

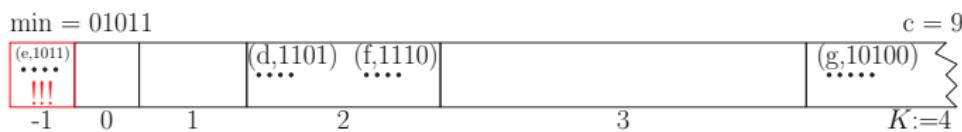
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- **insert(g,20)**
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

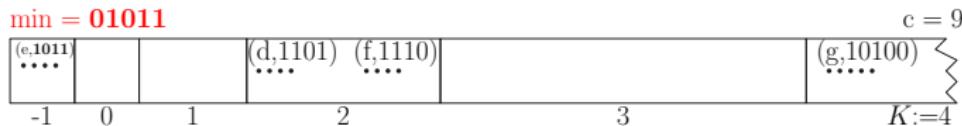
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

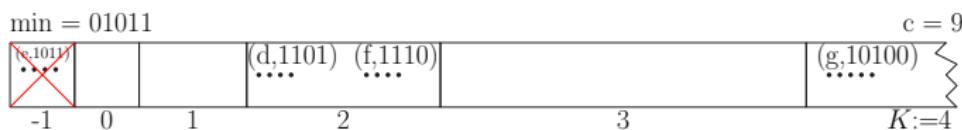
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- **deleteMin()**      min = **01011**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

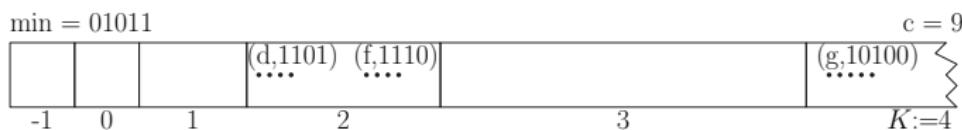
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

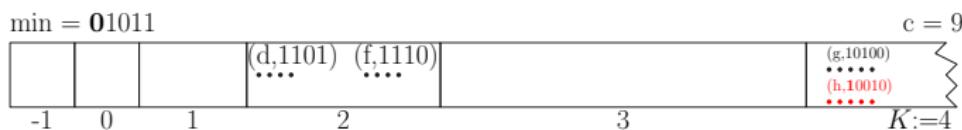
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

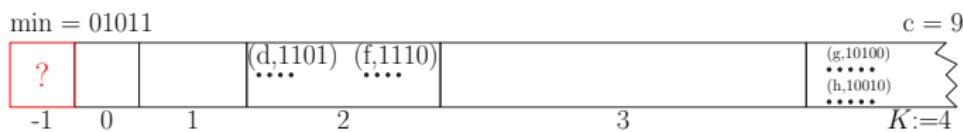
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- **insert(h,18)**
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

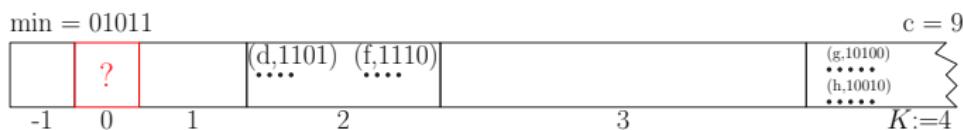
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

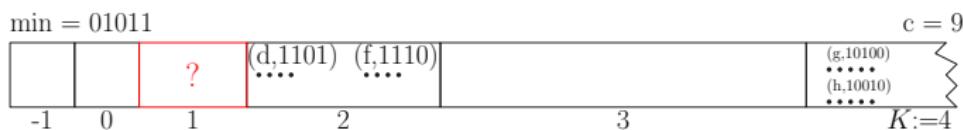
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

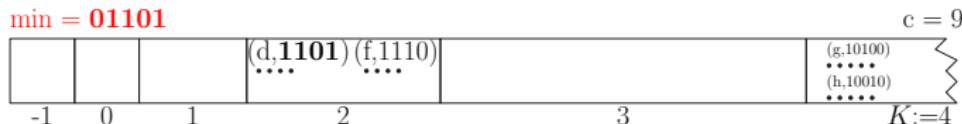
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

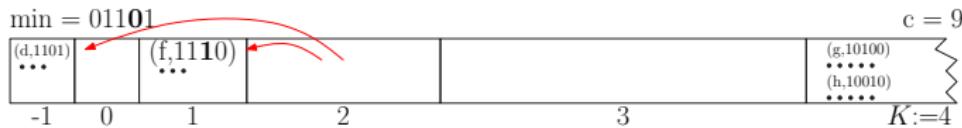
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18) min = 01101
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

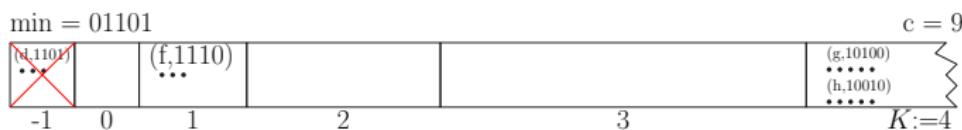
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

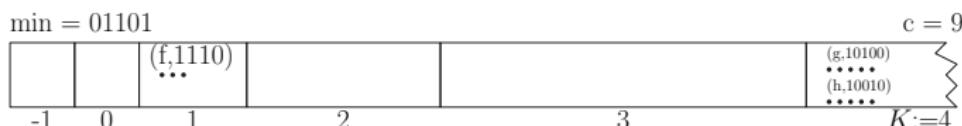
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- ~~deleteMin()~~
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

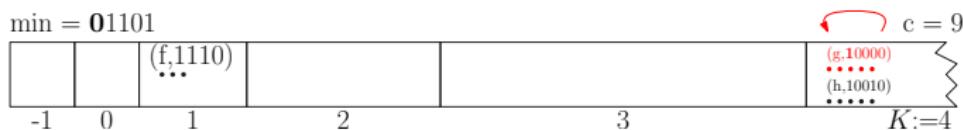
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- **deleteMin()**
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

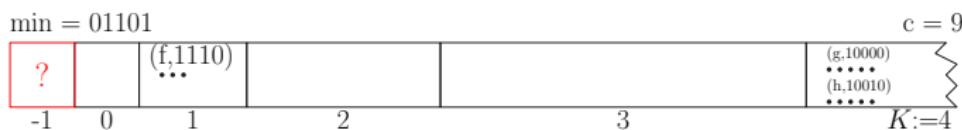
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01101
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

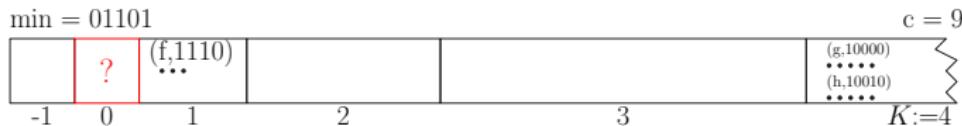
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

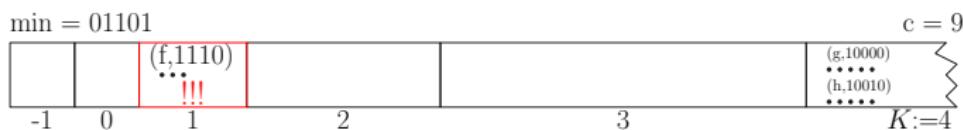
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

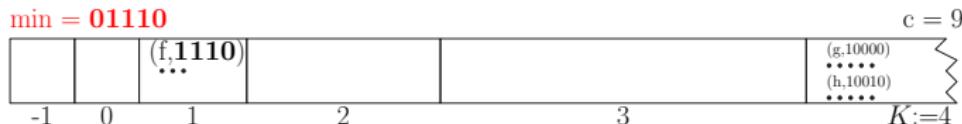
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

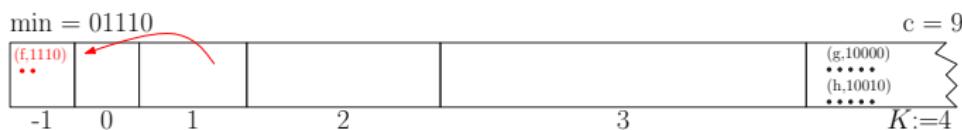
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18) min = 01110
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- ~~deleteMin()~~
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

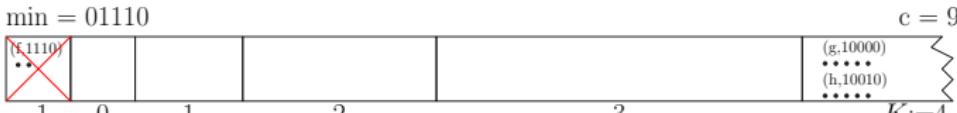
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

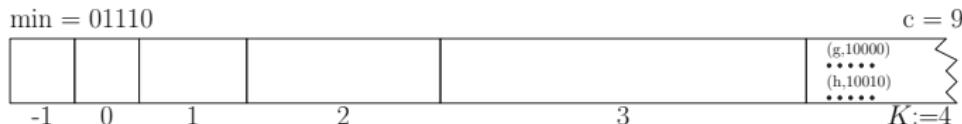
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)      
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- **deleteMin()**
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

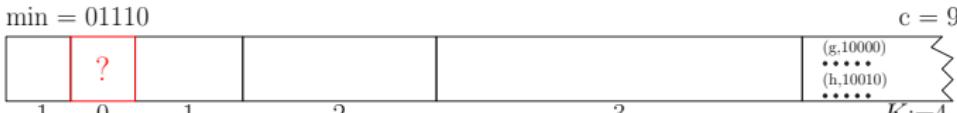
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)      ?
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)      
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

c = 9

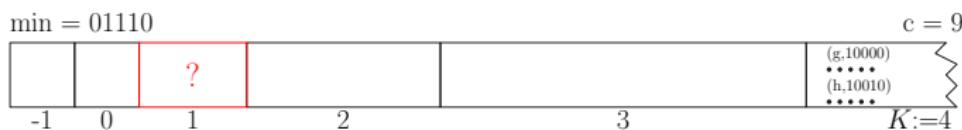
(g,10000)  
\*\*\*\*\*  
(h,10010)  
\*\*\*\*\*

K:=4

# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

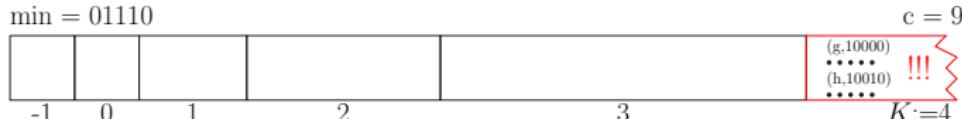
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

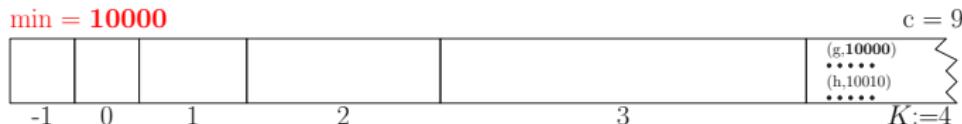
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 01110
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

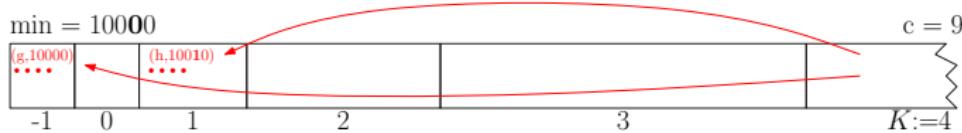
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin() min = 10000
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

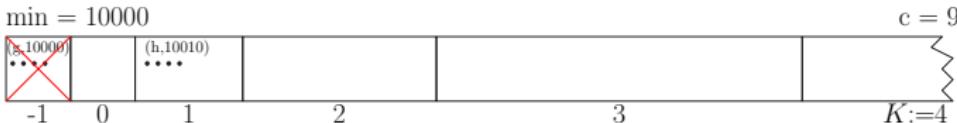
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 10000
- insert(h,18)      
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- **deleteMin()**
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

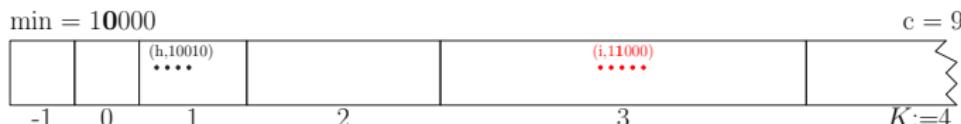
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 10000
- insert(h,18)      

		(h,10010) *****						c = 9
-1	0	1	2	3	K:=4			
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

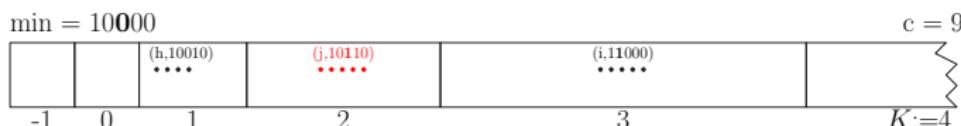
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 10000
- insert(h,18)      (h,10010)  
                      \*\*\*\*
- deleteMin()      3
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)      (i,11000)  
                      \*\*\*\*\*
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

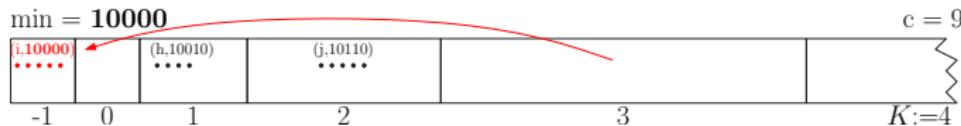
- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- **insert(j,22)**
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

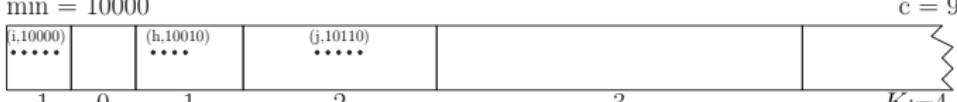
Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()
- insert(h,18)
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)



# Radix Heaps

Beispiel (fortgesetzt):

- insert(f,14)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(g,20)
- deleteMin()      min = 10000
- insert(h,18)      
- deleteMin()
- decreaseKey(g,16)
- deleteMin()
- deleteMin()
- insert(i,24)
- insert(j,22)
- decreaseKey(i,16)

# Radix Heaps

Warum komplizierte Formel  $\min(\text{msd}(\min, \text{key}), K)$ ?

- viel anschaulicher wäre doch

$$i = \lceil \log(\text{key} - \min) \rceil$$

- okay, Anzahl Verschiebungen erhöht sich nicht ...
- ... aber, jede Änderung von  $\min$  ändert potentiell alle Buckets  
→ schlechtere Laufzeit!

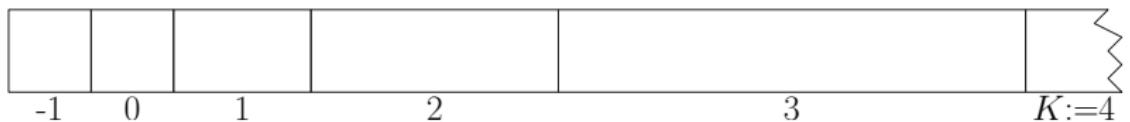
Beispiel

$\min := 01000$  (08)  $\xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}}$   $\min := 01010$  (10)

$\min$	Bucket $B[\cdot]$				
	0	1	2	3	4
1000 (08)	8	9..10	11..12	13..16	17..8+C
1010 (10)	10	11..12	13..14	15..18	19..10+C

# Radix Heaps

$\min = 1000$



Änderung von  $\min \rightarrow$  Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$\min := 01000$  (08)

$\min$	Bucket $B[\cdot]$						
	-1	0	1	2	3	4	$\geq 16$
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$	

# Radix Heaps

$$\min = 1000$$

$$c = 9$$

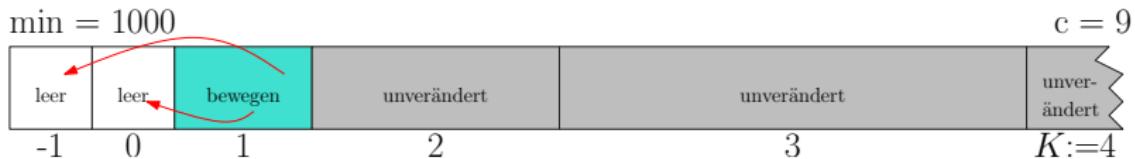


Änderung von  $\min \rightarrow$  Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$\min := 01000 \text{ (08)} \xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}} \min := 01001 \text{ (09)}$

$\min$	Bucket $B[\cdot]$					
	-1	0	1	2	3	4
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$
01001 (09)	9	-	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$

# Radix Heaps

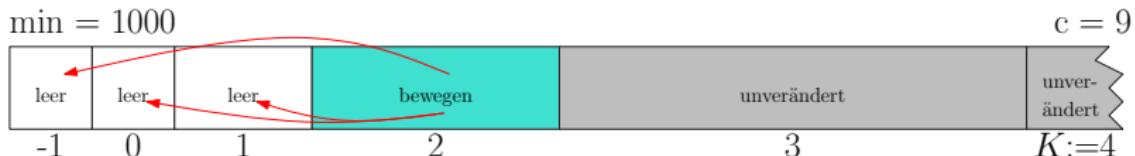


Änderung von min  $\rightarrow$  Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$min := 01000 \text{ (08)} \xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}} min := 0101* \text{ (10..11)}$

min	Bucket $B[\cdot]$						
	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$	
01010 (10)	10	11	-	12..15	-	$\geq 16$	
01011 (11)	11	-	-	12..15	-	$\geq 16$	

# Radix Heaps



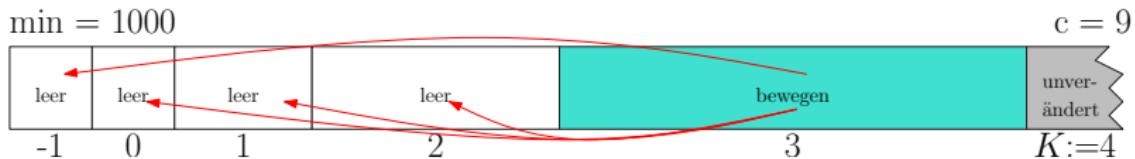
Änderung von min → Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$\text{min} := 01000 \text{ (08)}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}}$   $\text{min} := 011 * * \text{ (12..15)}$

min	Bucket $B[\cdot]$					
	-1	0	1	2	3	4
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$

01100 (12)	12	13	14..15	-	-	$\geq 16$
01101 (13)	13	-	14..15	-	-	$\geq 16$
01110 (14)	14	15	-	-	-	$\geq 16$
01111 (15)	15	-	-	-	-	$\geq 16$

# Radix Heaps

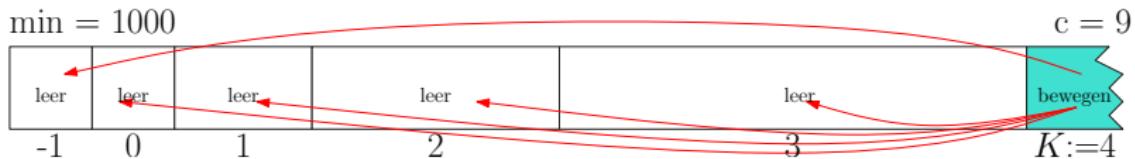


Änderung von min → Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$\text{min} := 01000 \text{ (08)}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}}$   $\text{min} := -, \text{ Bucket 3 ist leer}$

min	Bucket $B[\cdot]$					
	-1	0	1	2	3	4
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$

# Radix Heaps



Änderung von  $\min \rightarrow$  Umverteilung eines Bucket genügt

$\min := 01000 \text{ (08)} \xrightarrow{\text{deleteMin}} \min := 1 * * * * \text{ (16..)}$

$\min$	Bucket $B[\cdot]$					
	-1	0	1	2	3	4
01000 (08)	8	9	10..11	12..15	-	$\geq 16$

10000 (16)	16	17	-	-	-	-
10001 (17)	17	-	-	-	-	-

# Ende!



# Feierabend!