### ערמות פיבונאצ'י

Operation	Linked List	Binary Heap	Binomial Heap	Fibonacci Heap †	Relaxed Heap
make-heap	1	1	1	1	1
is-empty	1	1	1	1	1
insert	1	log n	log n	1	1
delete-min	n	log n	log n	log n	log n
decrease-key	n	log n	log n	1	1
delete	n	log n	log n	log n	log n
union	1	n	log n	1	1
find-min	n	1	log n	1	1

n = number of elements in priority queue

† amortized

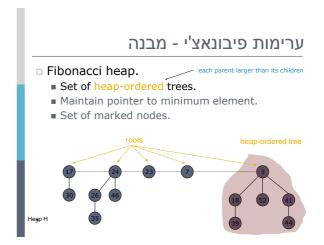


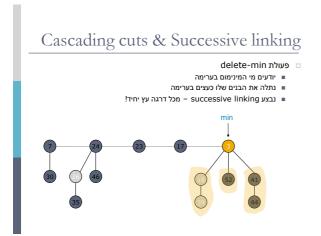
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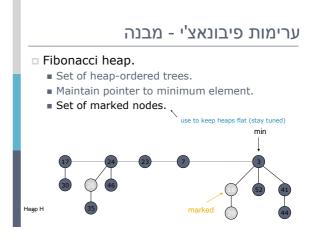
# המשך ערמות

ליאור שפירא

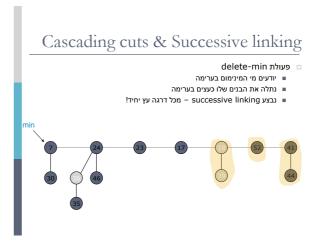
# דימות פיבונאצ'י - מבנה Fibonacci heap. Set of heap-ordered trees. Maintain pointer to minimum element. Set of marked nodes. find-min takes O(1) time min 12 44 33 7 30 36 46 Heap H



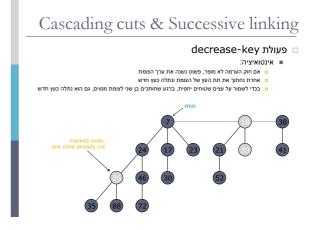




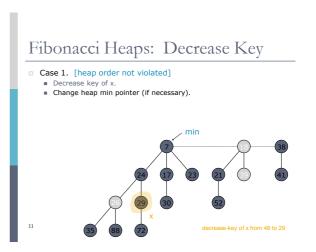
# 



# Fibonacci Heaps: Decrease Key Case 1. [heap order not violated] Decrease key of x. Change heap min pointer (if necessary). min min ag y decrease-key of x from 46 to 29

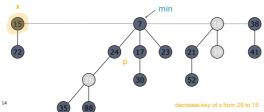


# Fibonacci Heaps: Decrease Key Case 2a. [heap order violated] Decrease key of x. Cut tree rooted at x, meld into root list, and unmark. If parent p of x is unmarked (hasn't yet lost a child), mark it; Otherwise, cut p, meld into root list, and unmark (and do so recursively for all ancestors that lose a second child).



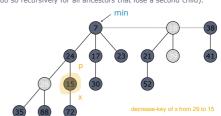
# Fibonacci Heaps: Decrease Key

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  - Decrease key of x.
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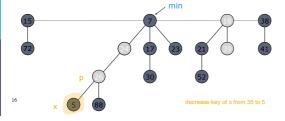
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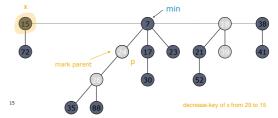
# Fibonacci Heaps: Decrease Key

- □ Case 2b. [heap order violated]
  - Decrease key of x.
  - Cut tree rooted at x, meld into root list, and unmark.
  - If parent p of x is unmarked (hasn't yet lost a child), mark it; Otherwise, cut p, meld into root list, and unmark (and do so recursively for all ancestors that lose a second child).



# Fibonacci Heaps: Decrease Key

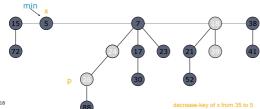
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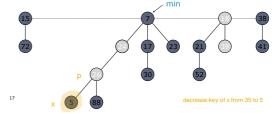
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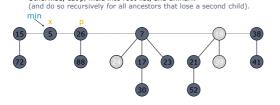


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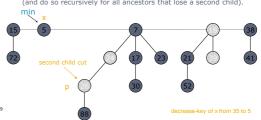
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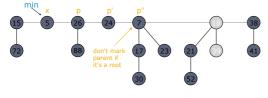
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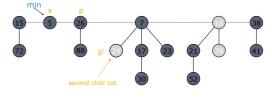
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decrease-key of x from 35 to 5



### שאלה משבוע שעבר

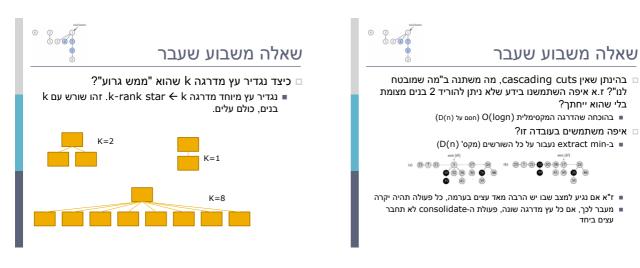
בו לא מתבצע Fibonacci heaps בהינתן מימוש של cascading cuts, הראו שעבור סדרת m פעולות על מקס' n אברים, עלות פעולה ממוצעת גבוהה ככל האפשר

- קצת תזכורת 🗆
- מאד מהירות (זמן קבוע) decrease-key פעולות
- consolidate נבצע extract-min בעת פעולת
- O(logn) והיא חסומה ע"י D(n) דרגת כל צומת הינה

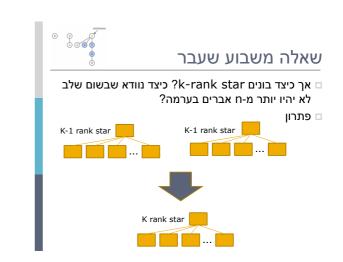
### ערמות פיבונצ'י

במו שראיתם בכיתה:

 $Rank(H) < log_{\phi}(n)$ 



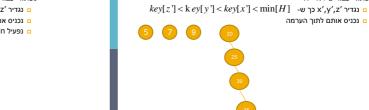






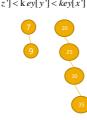
### תרגיל 2 – ערמות פיבונאצ'י

- ?n האם ניתן לבנות ערמת פיבונאצ'י ובה עץ אחד מעומק
  - פתרון 🗆
  - n=k נניח שאנו יודעים לפתור עבור
    - n=k+1 נפתור עבור ■
- $key[z'] < k\,ey[y'] < key[x'] < \min[H]$  פר אי $(y',y',z') < \min[H]$  פר אי
  - נכניס אותם לתוך הערמה
  - extract-min נפעיל



# תרגיל 2 – ערמות פיבונאצ'י

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  - n=k נניח שאנו יודעים לפתור עבור
    - n=k+1 נפתור עבור ■
- $key[z'] < k\,ey[y'] < key[x'] < \min[H]$  בנדיר 'x',y',z' כך ש- x',y',z' א כך
  - נכניס אותם לתוך הערמה
    - extract-min נפעיל
      - (9) x' נמחק את 🗖



# תרגיל 2 – ערמות פיבונאצ'י

תרגיל 2 – ערמות פיבונאצ'י

n=k נניח שאנו יודעים לפתור עבור 🗨

נכניס אותם לתוך הערמה

n=k+1 נפתור עבור ■

?n האם ניתן לבנות ערמת פיבונאצ'י ובה עץ אחד מעומק

- ?n האם ניתן לבנות ערמת פיבונאצ'י ובה עץ אחד מעומק

פתרון 🗆

- n=k נניח שאנו יודעים לפתור עבור n=k+1 נפתור עבור ■
- $key[z'] < k \ ey[y'] < key[x'] < \min[H]$  פר א א כך ש-  $x', y', z' < \min[H]$  פר גדיר
  - נכניס אותם לתוך הערמה
    - extract-min נפעיל

# תרגיל 3

#### □ Answer

- rank $(y_i) \ge i-3$
- Since y<sub>i</sub> had the same rank as x when it became a child of x
- x must have had at least i-1 children at that time, so y<sub>i</sub> had at least i-1 rank.
- It could have lost at most two children since then, therefore rank at least i-3

#### תרגיל 3

- cascading cuts בערמות פיבונצ'י, אנחנו מבצעים בצומת V אם הוא איבד צומת בן מאז הפעם האחרונה ע רק אם CC שהוא נתלה על צומת אחרת. נניח שנבצע איבד שני בנים מאז, כיצד משתנה הלמה:
- ומת בערמת פיב',  $y_1,...,y_n$  בנים של x, מסודרים לפי הסדר בו נתלו על  $y_1,...,y_n$  אזי  $y_1,...,y_n$  לכל i. אזי  $y_1,...,y_n$  אזי  $y_2,...$  אזי  $y_1,...$  אזי  $y_2,...$

הסוף