Heapsort.

Heapsort is an efficient algorithm for sorting in situ. For brevity's sake we shall sort integers. We take for Heapsort the following functional specification:

|[N: int $\{N \geq 1\}$
; $m(i: 0 \leq i < N)$: array of int
$\{BM$: bag of int such that $P0$: $BM = (\underline{\mathbf{B}}\, i: 0 \leq i < N: m(i))\}$
; Heapsort
$\{m$ such that R: $P0 \wedge (\underline{\mathbf{A}}\, i,j: 0 \leq i < j \wedge 1 \leq j < N: m(i) \leq m(j))\}$
]|

The above states no more than that Heapsort is a sorting algorithm.

* * *

We shall approach Heapsort by numbered versions, starting with Heapsort0.

Heapsort0:
|[q: int
; $q := N$
$\{$invariant $P1$:
$1 \leq q \leq N \wedge P0 \wedge (\underline{\mathbf{A}}\, i,j: 0 \leq i < j \wedge q \leq j < N: m(i) \leq m(j))\}$
; *[$q \neq 1$
$\rightarrow$ S0 $\{m, q$ such that $P1$; $\underline{\text{dec}}\ q\}$
]* $\{P1 \wedge q = 1$, hence$\}$
]|

The above states that the sorted sequence is built up "from right to left", i.e. in the order of decreasing subscript.

Our first version of S0 is

S0:
$[\![$ p: int
; S1
$\{m(i: 0 \le i < q), p$ such that
$R1: 0 \le p < q \wedge P1 \wedge (\underline{A}\, i: 0 \le i < q: m(p) \ge m(i))\}$
; q:= q-1 ; m:swap(p, q)
$]\!]$

An unsophisticated S1 would leave m unchanged and would only locate a maximum value m(p) among the leftmost q elements of m; the N^2-algorithm that would result is known as Bubble Sort. In view of our later transition to Heapsort1 we allow S1 to rearrange $m(i: 0 \le i < q)$ as well in order to establish a relation H about $m(i: p \le i < q)$, to be used as follows in our final version of S0.

S0:
$[\![$ p: int
; S1 $\{m(i: 0 \le i < q), p$ such that $H \wedge R1\}$
; q:= q-1; m:swap(p, q) $\{H(p:= p+1)\}$
; p:= p+1 $\{H\}$
$]\!]$

In order to justify the last two assertions in the above we require H , besides being an assertion about $m(i: p \leq i < q)$, to satisfy

$$H \Rightarrow H(p, q := p+1, q-1) \qquad (0)$$

In order that H —which is about $m(i: p \leq i < q)$— assist in establishing the last factor of $R1$ —which is about $m(i: 0 \leq i < q)$— we require H to satisfy

$$(H \wedge p = 0) \Rightarrow (\underline{A}\, i: p \leq i < q: m(p) \geq m(i)) \qquad (1)$$

and $S1$ to terminate with $p = 0$. Hence we suggest for $S1$

```
S1:
  p:= h(q)
  {invariant P2: 0≤p   ∧ P1 ∧ H}
; *[p≠0 → p:= p-1
          {H(p:= p+1)}
          ; S2
          {m(i: p≤i<q) such that H}
 ]*
```

where h is such that

$$(p = h(q)) \Rightarrow (H \wedge 0 \leq p) \qquad . \qquad (2)$$

Substituting S1 in our final version of S0 and substituting the result in Heapsort0, we get a program in which relation H — together with p — can be taken outside the repetition of Heapsort0. The transformation is very likely to improve the efficiency since we can conclude from S1 that S0 restores H with $p=1$, a value very likely to be much smaller than $h(q)$. The result of the transformation is Heapsort1.

```
Heapsort1:
|[ p,q : int
; q:= N  {P1}
; p:= h(q)  {invariant P2}
; *[ q≠1
     → {invariant P2}
       *[ p≠0
            → p:= p-1
              {H(p:=p+1)}
              ;S2
              {m(i: p≤i<q) such that H}
       ]*
     ; q:=q-1 ; m: swap(p,q) ; p:=p+1
  ]*
]|
```

Our remaining task is the choice of an appropriate H and the design of the corresponding S2 and h.

A possibility for H would be

$$(\underline{A}\, i,j:\ p \leq i < j < q:\ m(i) \geq m(j))$$

but – besides begging the question – it is stronger than necessary since the right-hand side of (1) would be implied by H all by itself. Hence the above suggestion is weakened by requiring $m(i) \geq m(j)$ for a subset of (i,j)-pairs with $i < j$:

$$H:\quad (\underline{A}\, i,j: p \leq i < j < q \wedge c(i,j):\ m(i) \geq m(j))$$

Requirement (0) is satisfied; (2) is satisfied by $h(q) = q$. Viewing the natural numbers $(< q)$ as the vertices of a directed graph and the truth of $c(i,j)$ as the presence of a directed edge from vertex i to vertex j, (1) is equivalent to the requirement that all vertices are reachable from vertex 0, in formula

$$(\underline{A}\, j: j > 0: (\underline{E}\, i: 0 \leq i < j: c(i,j))) \quad . \qquad (3)$$

For the purpose of describing S2, we reformulate H in terms of the transitive closure cc of c :

$$cc(i,j) = c(i,j) \vee (\underline{E}\, k: i < k < j: c(i,k) \wedge cc(k,j))$$

as

$$H:\ (\underline{A}\, i,j: p \leq i < j < q \wedge cc(i,j):\ m(i) \geq m(j)) \quad .$$

S2 can then establish H using SH, given by

SH: $(\underline{A}\, i,j: p \leq i < j < q \wedge cc(i,j): m(i) \geq m(j) \vee i = w)$,

which has the useful property

$$(SH \wedge (\underline{A}\, j: w < j < q \wedge c(w,j): m(w) \geq m(j))) \Rightarrow H \quad .$$

A still somewhat abstract form of S2 is

```
 S2:
|[ w : int
   {H(p:= p+1)}
 ; w:= p {invariant SH}
 ; *[(E j: w<j<q ∧ c(w,j))
      → |[ v : int
          ; S3 {v such that:
                     w<v<q ∧ c(w,v) and m(v) maximal}
         ;-[ m(w) ≥ m(v) → {H} w:=q {SH}
          [] m(w) < m(v) → m: swap(v,w); w:=v {SH, see Note}
          ]-
        ]|
   ]*
]|
```

Note. See page 7.

Our next task is to propose a suitable c . Requirement (3) states that for $j > 0$ the equation in i

$$0 \le i < j \wedge c(i,j)$$

has at least 1 solution; since nothing is gained by giving it more solutions c will be chosen such that it has exactly 1 solution. In other words, the directed graph we referred to takes the form of a rooted tree. The structure of S2 shows that for given w the solutions j of $c(w,j)$ have to be generated; for reasons of convenience these solutions will be consecutive integers. We propose for some integer d

$$c(i,j) = (i = (j-1) \underline{\text{div}}\ d) \quad .$$

<u>Remark.</u> With $d=2$ we obtain the traditional Heapsort. Since $d=3$ gives a better worst-case behaviour, we present the code for general d. (End of Remark.)

In our following version of S2, h and k are used to delimit the solutions j of $w < j < q \wedge c(w,j)$: they are those of $h \le j < k$. In the code replacing S3, h is used for scanning. Further optimizations — e.g. reducing the number of subscriptions — are left to the reader.

S2:

```
|[ w, h, k: int
; w:= p ; h:= d·w+1 ; k:= min(h+d, q)
; *[ h<k
     → |[ v: int
        ; v, h := h, h+1
        ; *[ h<k
               → -[ m(v) ≥ m(h) → h:=h+1
                  [] m(v) ≤ m(h) → v, h := h, h+1
                  ]-
          ]*
        ; -[ m(w) ≥ m(v) → skip {h=k}
          [] m(w) < m(v) → m: swap(v, w) ; w:= v
                              ; h:= d·w+1 ; k:= min(h+d, q)
          ]-
       ]|
  ]*
]|
```

<u>Note</u> (To be inserted on page 5.) Relation SH states that m(w) is the only element that may have descendants exceeding itself. If so, being the only one, m(w) has a son exceeding itself. Because m(v) is a maximum son of m(w), after the swap m(v) is the only element that may have descendants exceeding itself. Note that for this conclusion it was not essential that sons have a unique father. (End of Note.)

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