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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

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- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*



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# Priority queue

---

**Collections.** Insert and delete items. Which item to delete?

**Stack.** Remove the item most recently added.

**Queue.** Remove the item least recently added.

**Randomized queue.** Remove a random item.

**Priority queue.** Remove the **largest** (or **smallest**) item.


<i>operation</i>	<i>argument</i>	<i>return value</i>
<i>insert</i>	P	
<i>insert</i>	Q	
<i>insert</i>	E	
<i>remove max</i>		Q
<i>insert</i>	X	
<i>insert</i>	A	
<i>insert</i>	M	
<i>remove max</i>		X
<i>insert</i>	P	
<i>insert</i>	L	
<i>insert</i>	E	
<i>remove max</i>		P

# Priority queue API

---

**Requirement.** Generic items are Comparable.

Key must be Comparable  
(bounded type parameter)



```
public class MaxPQ<Key extends Comparable<Key>>
```

```
    MaxPQ()
```

*create an empty priority queue*

```
    MaxPQ(Key[] a)
```

*create a priority queue with given keys*

```
    void insert(Key v)
```

*insert a key into the priority queue*

```
    Key delMax()
```

*return and remove the largest key*

```
    boolean isEmpty()
```

*is the priority queue empty?*

```
    Key max()
```

*return the largest key*

```
    int size()
```

*number of entries in the priority queue*

# Priority queue applications

---

- Event-driven simulation. [customers in a line, colliding particles]
- Numerical computation. [reducing roundoff error]
- Data compression. [Huffman codes]
- Graph searching. [Dijkstra's algorithm, Prim's algorithm]
- Number theory. [sum of powers]
- Artificial intelligence. [A\* search]
- Statistics. [maintain largest M values in a sequence]
- Operating systems. [load balancing, interrupt handling]
- Discrete optimization. [bin packing, scheduling]
- Spam filtering. [Bayesian spam filter]

**Generalizes:** stack, queue, randomized queue.

# Priority queue client example

---

**Challenge.** Find the largest  $M$  items in a stream of  $N$  items.

- Fraud detection: isolate \$\$ transactions.
- File maintenance: find biggest files or directories.

*N huge, M large*

**Constraint.** Not enough memory to store  $N$  items.

```
% more tinyBatch.txt
Turing      6/17/1990    644.08
vonNeumann  3/26/2002    4121.85
Dijkstra    8/22/2007    2678.40
vonNeumann  1/11/1999    4409.74
Dijkstra    11/18/1995   837.42
Hoare       5/10/1993    3229.27
vonNeumann  2/12/1994    4732.35
Hoare       8/18/1992    4381.21
Turing      1/11/2002     66.10
Thompson    2/27/2000    4747.08
Turing      2/11/1991    2156.86
Hoare       8/12/2003    1025.70
vonNeumann  10/13/1993   2520.97
Dijkstra    9/10/2000    708.95
Turing      10/12/1993   3532.36
Hoare       2/10/2005    4050.20
```

```
% java TopM 5 < tinyBatch.txt
Thompson    2/27/2000    4747.08
vonNeumann  2/12/1994    4732.35
vonNeumann  1/11/1999    4409.74
Hoare       8/18/1992    4381.21
vonNeumann  3/26/2002    4121.85
```

*sort key*

# Priority queue client example

---

**Challenge.** Find the largest  $M$  items in a stream of  $N$  items.

- Fraud detection: isolate \$\$ transactions.
- File maintenance: find biggest files or directories.

*N huge, M large*

**Constraint.** Not enough memory to store  $N$  items.

```
MinPQ<Transaction> pq = new MinPQ<Transaction>();  
while (StdIn.hasNextLine())  
{  
    String line = StdIn.readLine();  
    Transaction item = new Transaction(line);  
    pq.insert(item);  
    if (pq.size() > M)  
        pq.delMin();  
}
```

*use a min-oriented pq*

*Transaction data  
type is Comparable  
(ordered by \$\$)*

*pq contains  
largest M items*

# Priority queue client example

---

**Challenge.** Find the largest  $M$  items in a stream of  $N$  items.

order of growth of finding the largest  $M$  in a stream of  $N$  items

implementation	time	space
sort	$N \log N$	$N$
elementary PQ	$M N$	$M$
binary heap	$N \log M$	$M$
best in theory	$N$	$M$



# Priority queue: unordered and ordered array implementation

<i>operation</i>	<i>argument</i>	<i>return value</i>	<i>size</i>	<i>contents (unordered)</i>	<i>contents (ordered)</i>
<i>insert</i>	P		1	P	P
<i>insert</i>	Q		2	P Q	P Q
<i>insert</i>	E		3	P Q E	E P Q
<i>remove max</i>		Q	2	P E	E P
<i>insert</i>	X		3	P E X	E P X
<i>insert</i>	A		4	P E X A	A E P X
<i>insert</i>	M		5	P E X A M	A E M P X
<i>remove max</i>		X	4	P E M A	A E M P
<i>insert</i>	P		5	P E M A P	A E M P P
<i>insert</i>	L		6	P E M A P L	A E L M P P
<i>insert</i>	E		7	P E M A P L E	A E E L M P P
<i>remove max</i>		P	6	E M A P L E	A E E L M P

A sequence of operations on a priority queue

# Priority queue: unordered array implementation

---

```
public class UnorderedMaxPQ<Key extends Comparable<Key>>
{
```

```
    private Key[] pq;    // pq[i] = ith element on pq
    private int N;      // number of elements on pq
```

```
    public UnorderedMaxPQ(int capacity)
    { pq = (Key[]) new Comparable[capacity]; }
```

← no generic  
array creation

```
    public boolean isEmpty()
    { return N == 0; }
```

```
    public void insert(Key x)
    { pq[N++] = x; }
```

```
    public Key delMax()
    {
        int max = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < N; i++)
            if (less(max, i)) max = i;
        exch(max, N-1);
        return pq[--N];
    }
```

← less() and exch()  
similar to sorting methods

← null out entry  
to prevent loitering

```
}
```

# Priority queue elementary implementations

---

**Challenge.** Implement **all** operations efficiently.

**order of growth of running time for priority queue with N items**

implementation	insert	del max	max
unordered array	1	N	N
ordered array	N	1	1
<b>goal</b>	<b>log N</b>	<b>log N</b>	<b>log N</b>



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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

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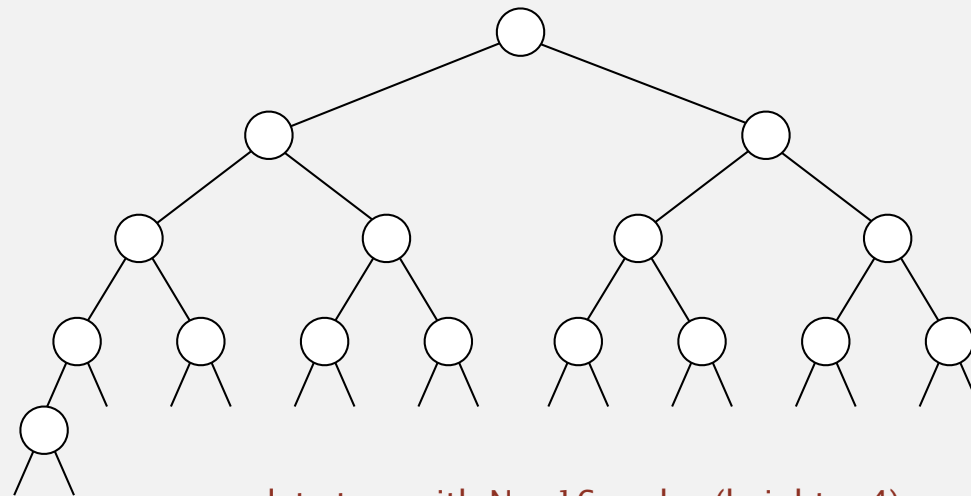
- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*

# Complete binary tree

---

**Binary tree.** Empty **or** node with links to left and right binary trees.

**Complete tree.** Perfectly balanced, except for bottom level.



complete tree with  $N = 16$  nodes (height = 4)

**Property.** Height of complete tree with  $N$  nodes is  $\lfloor \lg N \rfloor$ .

**Pf.** Height only increases when  $N$  is a power of 2.

# A complete binary tree in nature

---



Hyphaene Compressa - Doum Palm

© Shlomit Pinter

# Binary heap representations

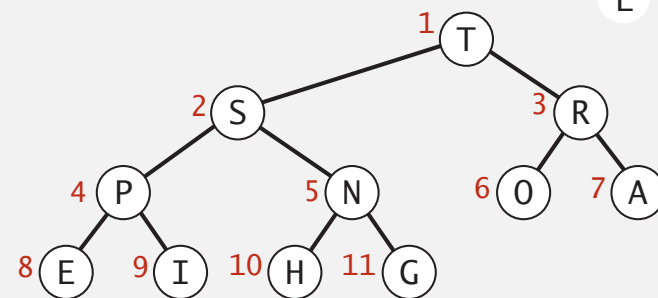
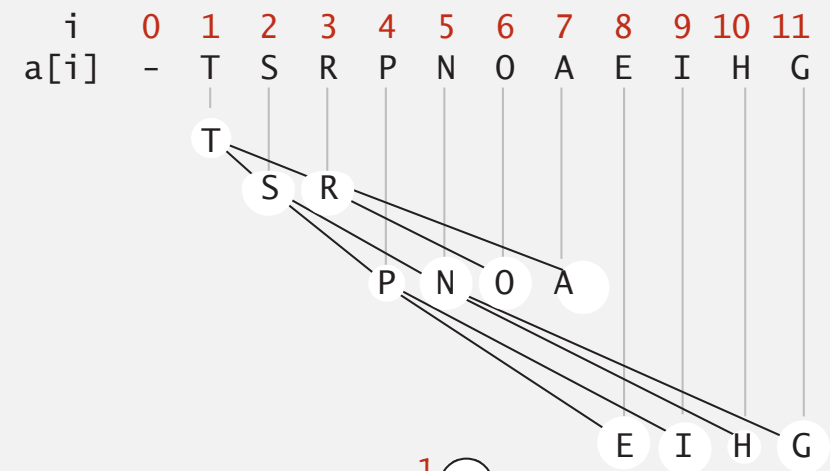
**Binary heap.** Array representation of a heap-ordered complete binary tree.

**Heap-ordered binary tree.**

- Keys in nodes.
- Parent's key no smaller than children's keys.

**Array representation.**

- Indices start at 1.
- Take nodes in **level** order.
- No explicit links needed!



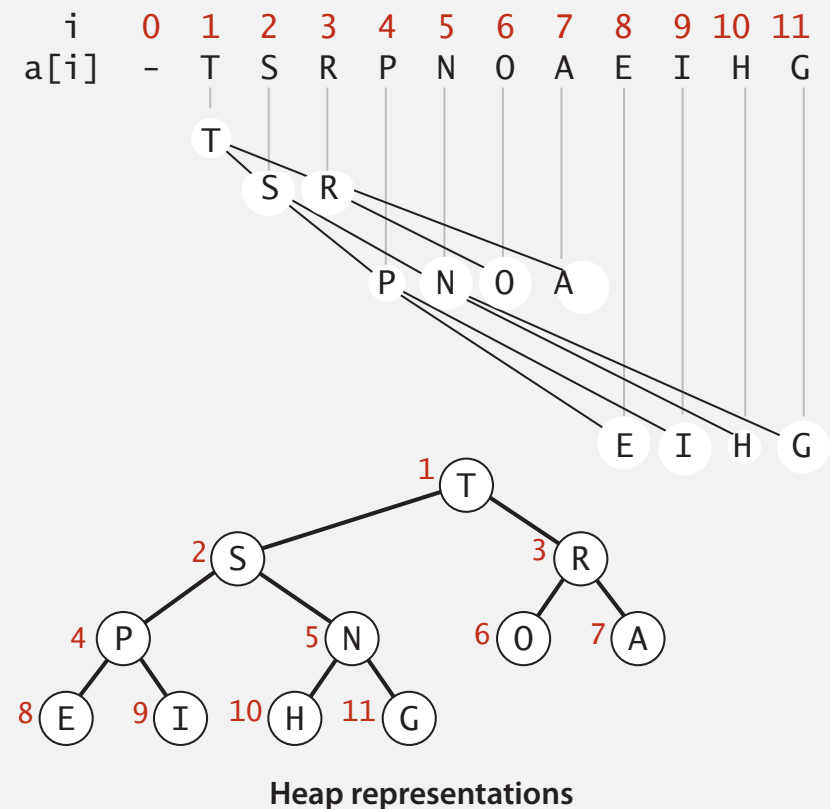
Heap representations

# Binary heap properties

**Proposition.** Largest key is  $a[1]$ , which is root of binary tree.

**Proposition.** Can use array indices to move through tree.

- Parent of node at  $k$  is at  $k/2$ .
- Children of node at  $k$  are at  $2k$  and  $2k+1$ .





# Promotion in a heap

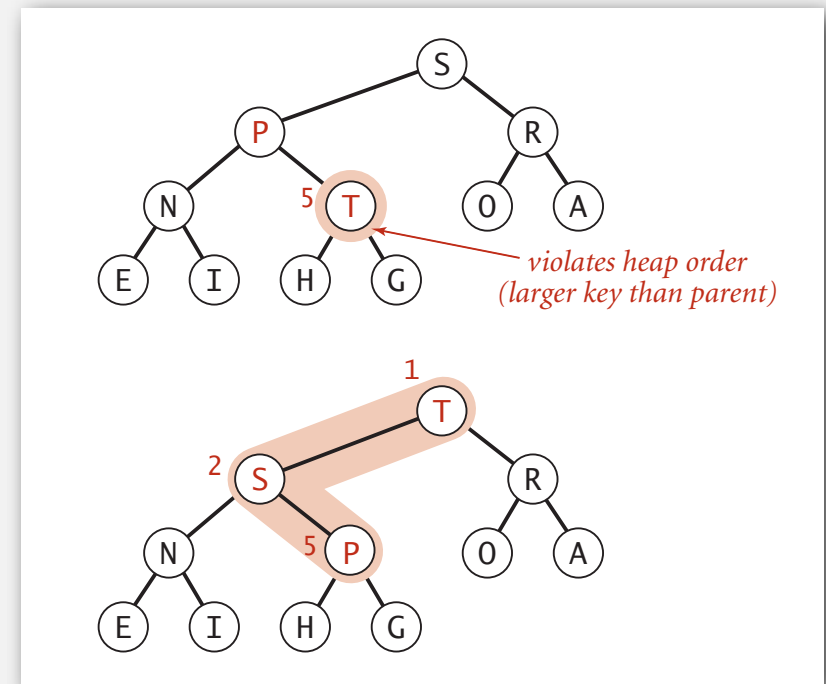
**Scenario.** Child's key becomes **larger** key than its parent's key.

To eliminate the violation:

- Exchange key in child with key in parent.
- Repeat until heap order restored.

```
private void swim(int k)
{
    while (k > 1 && less(k/2, k))
    {
        exch(k, k/2);
        k = k/2;
    }
}
```

parent of node at k is at k/2



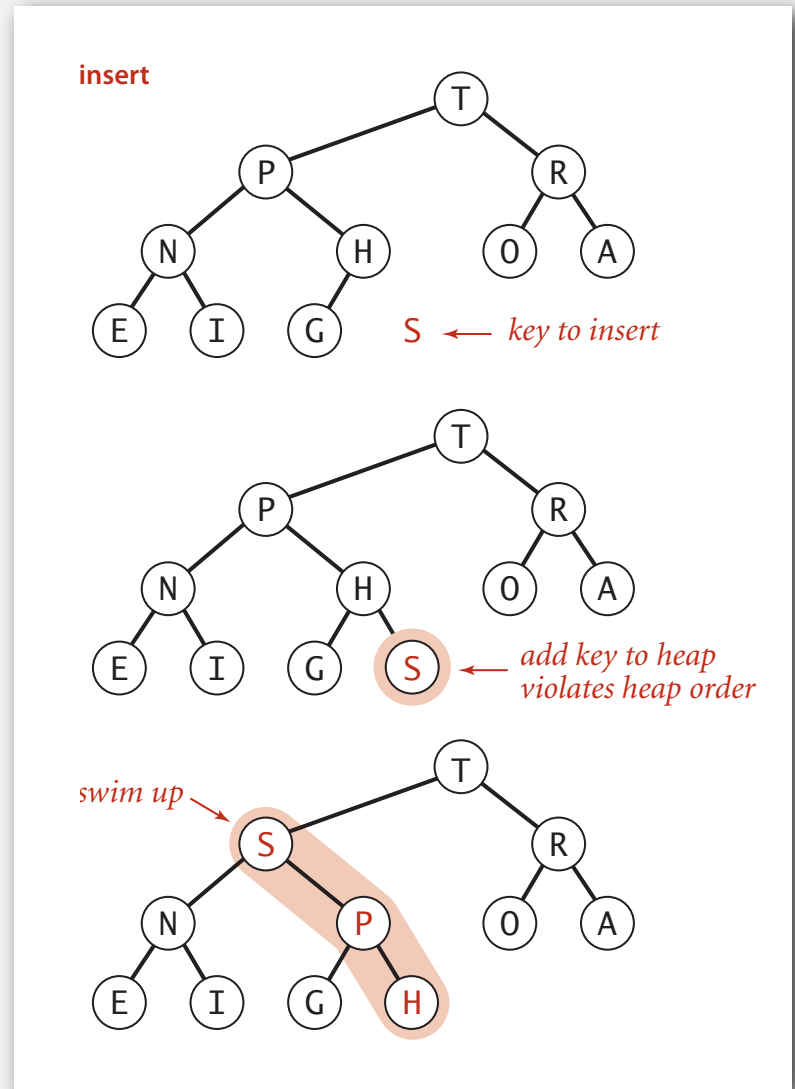
**Peter principle.** Node promoted to level of incompetence.

# Insertion in a heap

**Insert.** Add node at end, then swim it up.

**Cost.** At most  $1 + \lg N$  compares.

```
public void insert(Key x)
{
    pq[++N] = x;
    swim(N);
}
```



# Demotion in a heap

**Scenario.** Parent's key becomes **smaller** than one (or both) of its children's.

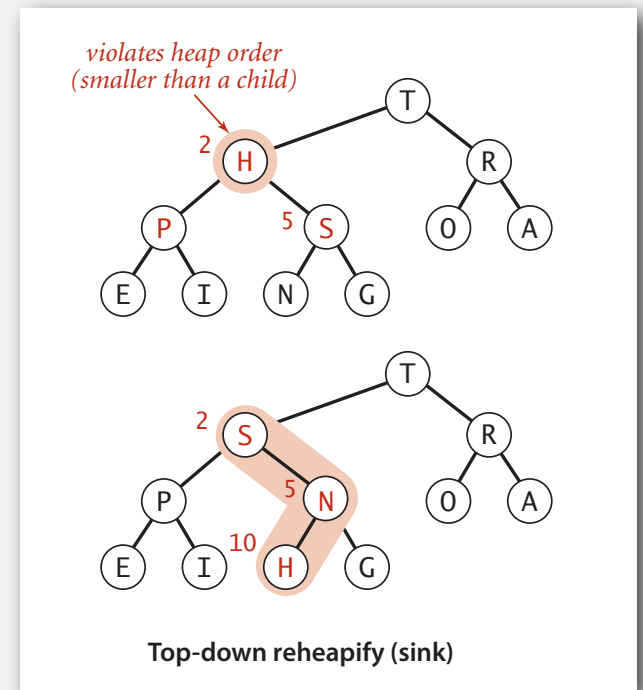
To eliminate the violation:

- Exchange key in parent with key in larger child.
- Repeat until heap order restored.

why not smaller child?

```
private void sink(int k)
{
    while (2*k <= N)
    {
        int j = 2*k;
        if (j < N && less(j, j+1)) j++;
        if (!less(k, j)) break;
        exch(k, j);
        k = j;
    }
}
```

children of node at k  
are 2k and 2k+1



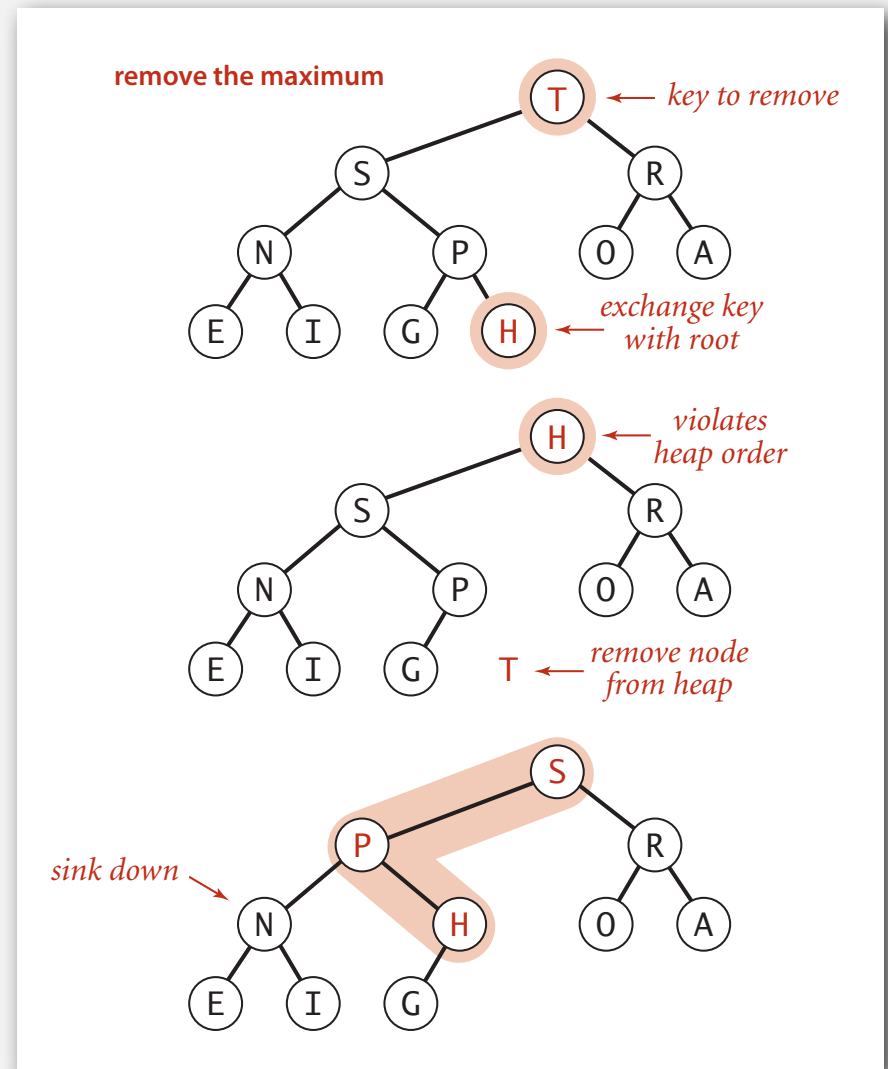
**Power struggle.** Better subordinate promoted.

# Delete the maximum in a heap

**Delete max.** Exchange root with node at end, then sink it down.

**Cost.** At most  $2 \lg N$  compares.

```
public Key delMax()
{
    Key max = pq[1];
    exch(1, N--);
    sink(1);
    pq[N+1] = null; ← prevent loitering
    return max;
}
```



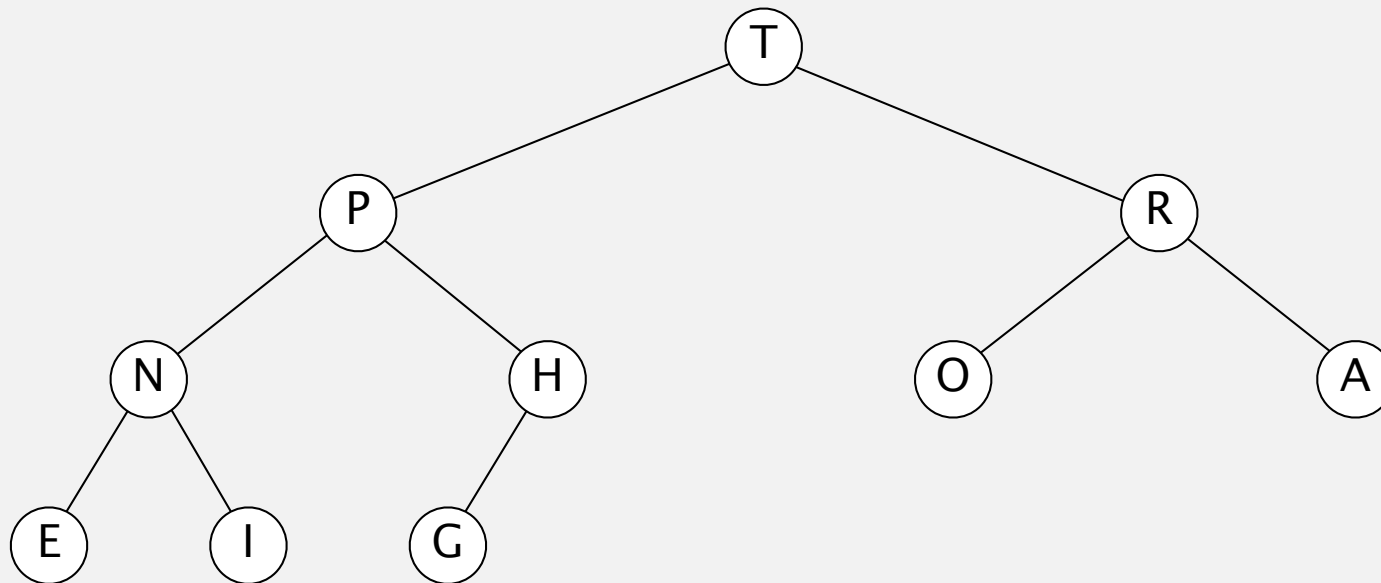
# Binary heap demo

---

**Insert.** Add node at end, then swim it up.

**Remove the maximum.** Exchange root with node at end, then sink it down.

**heap ordered**



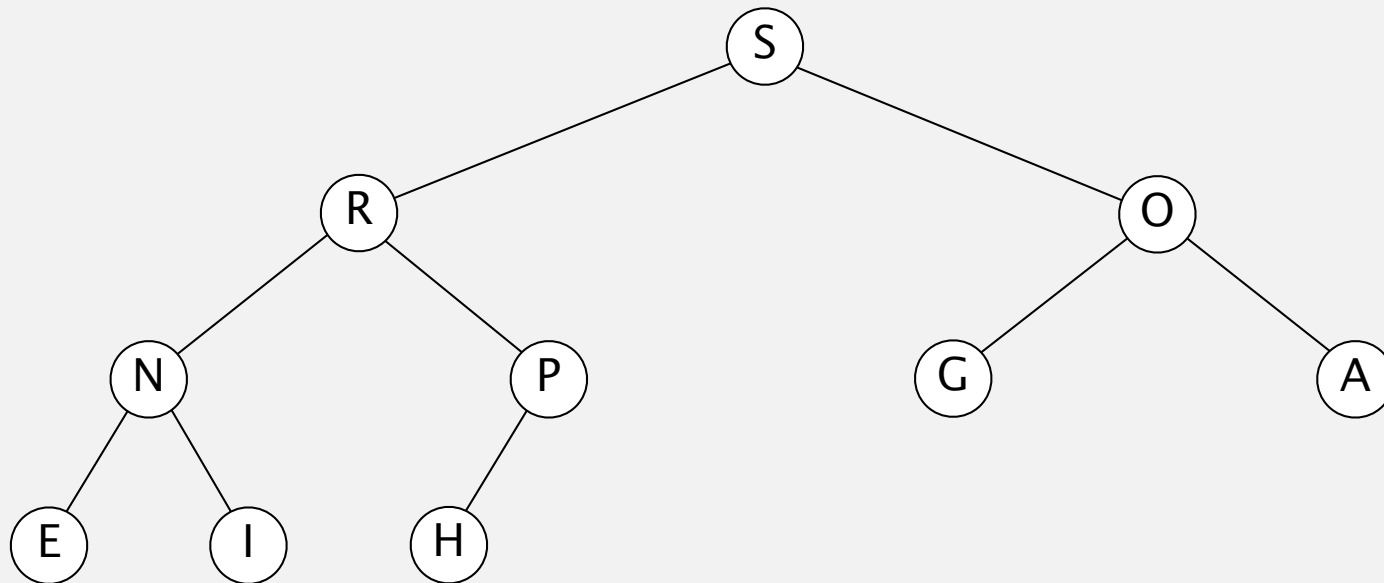
# Binary heap demo

---

**Insert.** Add node at end, then swim it up.

**Remove the maximum.** Exchange root with node at end, then sink it down.

**heap ordered**



# Binary heap: Java implementation

---

```
public class MaxPQ<Key extends Comparable<Key>>
{
```

```
    private Key[] pq;
    private int N;
```

```
    public MaxPQ(int capacity)
    { pq = (Key[]) new Comparable[capacity+1]; }
```

← fixed capacity  
(for simplicity)

```
    public boolean isEmpty()
    { return N == 0; }
    public void insert(Key key)
    public Key delMax()
    { /* see previous code */ }
```

← PQ ops

```
    private void swim(int k)
    private void sink(int k)
    { /* see previous code */ }
```

← heap helper functions

```
    private boolean less(int i, int j)
    { return pq[i].compareTo(pq[j]) < 0; }
    private void exch(int i, int j)
    { Key t = pq[i]; pq[i] = pq[j]; pq[j] = t; }
```

← array helper functions

```
}
```

# Priority queues implementation cost summary

---

order-of-growth of running time for priority queue with N items

implementation	insert	del max	max
unordered array	1	N	N
ordered array	N	1	1
<b>binary heap</b>	<b>log N</b>	<b>log N</b>	<b>1</b>
d-ary heap	$\log_d N$	$d \log_d N$	1
Fibonacci	1	$\log N$ †	1
impossible	1	1	1

← why impossible?

† amortized



# Binary heap considerations

---

## Immutability of keys.

- Assumption: client does not change keys while they're on the PQ.
- Best practice: use immutable keys.

## Underflow and overflow.

- Underflow: throw exception if deleting from empty PQ.
- Overflow: add no-arg constructor and use resizing array.

leads to  $\log N$   
amortized time per op  
(how to make worst case?)

## Minimum-oriented priority queue.

- Replace `less()` with `greater()`.
- Implement `greater()`.

## Other operations.

- Remove an arbitrary item.
- Change the priority of an item.

can implement with `sink()` and `swim()` [stay tuned]

# Immutability: implementing in Java

---

**Data type.** Set of values and operations on those values.

**Immutable data type.** Can't change the data type value once created.

```
public final class Vector {  
    private final int N;  
    private final double[] data;  
  
    public Vector(double[] data) {  
        this.N = data.length;  
        this.data = new double[N];  
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
            this.data[i] = data[i];  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- ← can't override instance methods
- ← all instance variables private and final
- ← defensive copy of mutable instance variables
- ← instance methods don't change instance variables

**Immutable.** String, Integer, Double, Color, Vector, Transaction, Point2D.

**Mutable.** StringBuilder, Stack, Counter, Java array.

# Immutability: properties

---

**Data type.** Set of values and operations on those values.

**Immutable data type.** Can't change the data type value once created.

## Advantages.

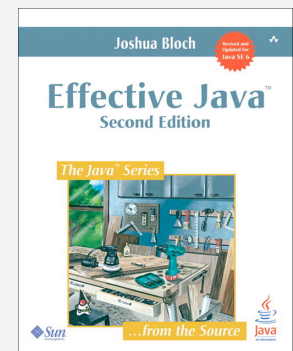
- Simplifies debugging.
- Safer in presence of hostile code.
- Simplifies concurrent programming.
- Safe to use as key in priority queue or symbol table.



**Disadvantage.** Must create new object for each data type value.

*“Classes should be immutable unless there's a very good reason to make them mutable.... If a class cannot be made immutable, you should still limit its mutability as much as possible.”*

*— Joshua Bloch (Java architect)*





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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

---

- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*



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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

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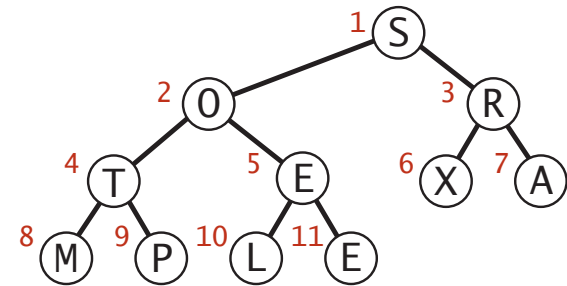
- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*

# Heapsort

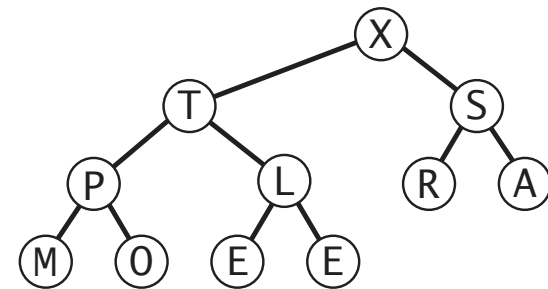
## Basic plan for in-place sort.

- Create max-heap with all  $N$  keys.
- Repeatedly remove the maximum key.

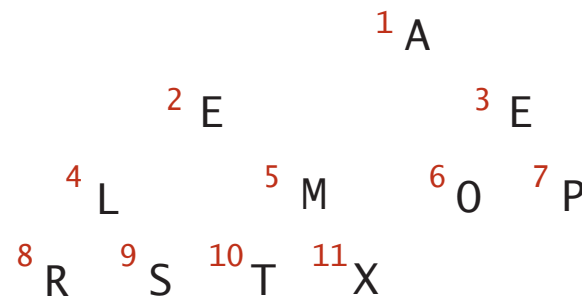
start with array of keys  
in arbitrary order



build a max-heap  
(in place)



sorted result  
(in place)



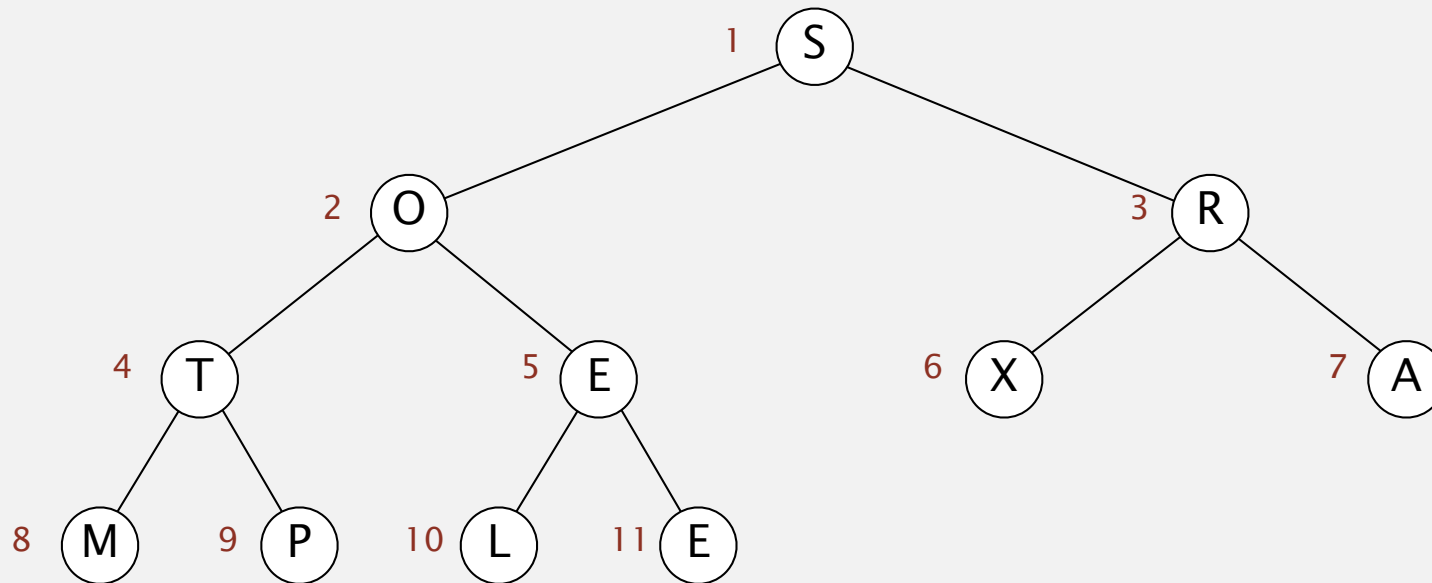
# Heapsort demo

Heap construction. Build max heap using bottom-up method.



we assume array entries are indexed 1 to N

array in arbitrary order



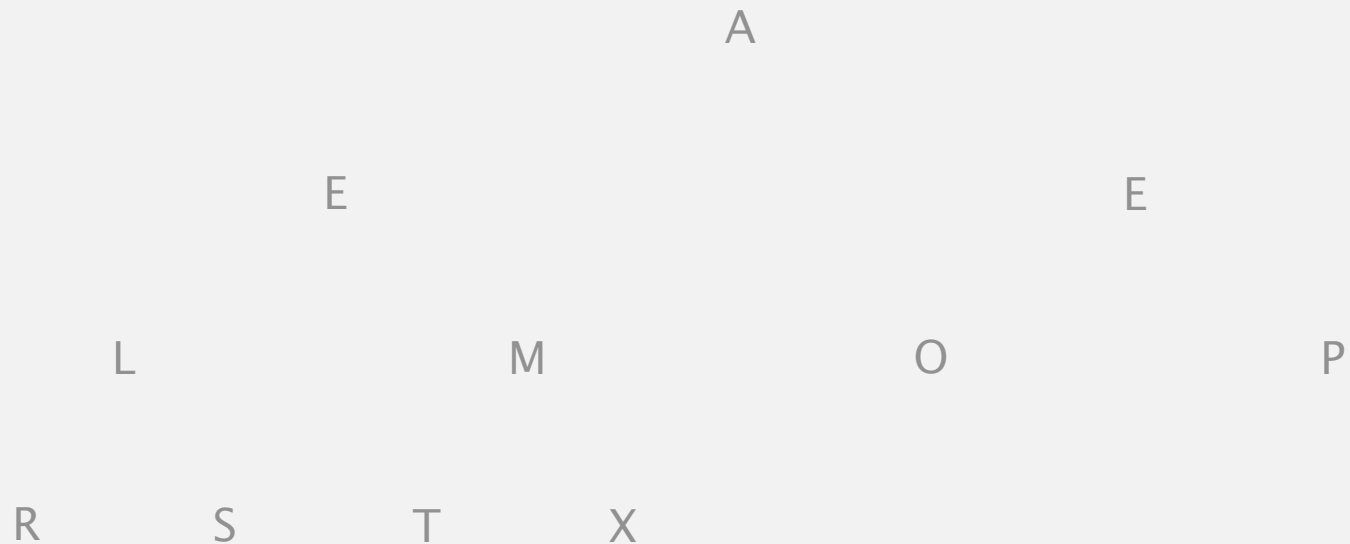
S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

# Heapsort demo

---

**Sortdown.** Repeatedly delete the largest remaining item.

**array in sorted order**



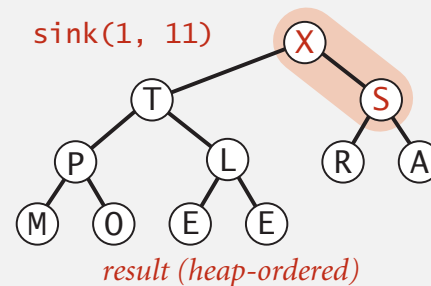
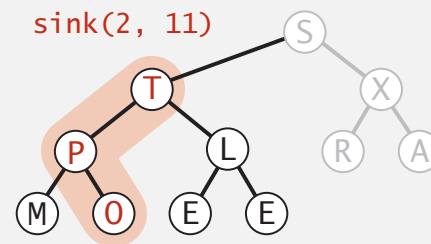
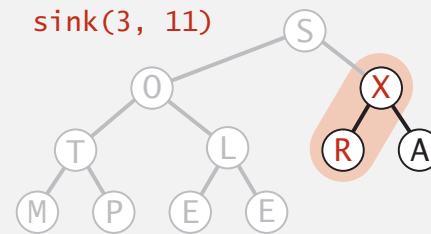
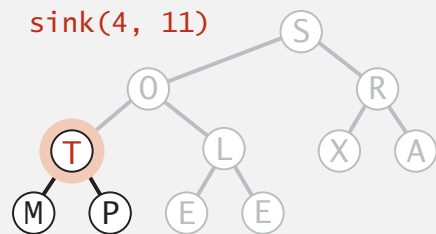
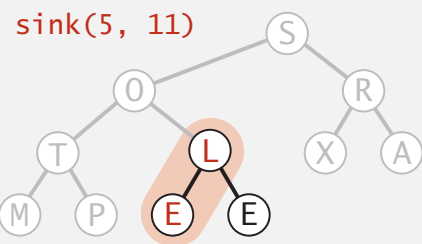
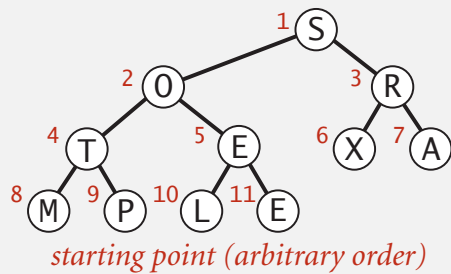
A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11



# Heapsort: heap construction

First pass. Build heap using bottom-up method.

```
for (int k = N/2; k >= 1; k--)  
    sink(a, k, N);
```

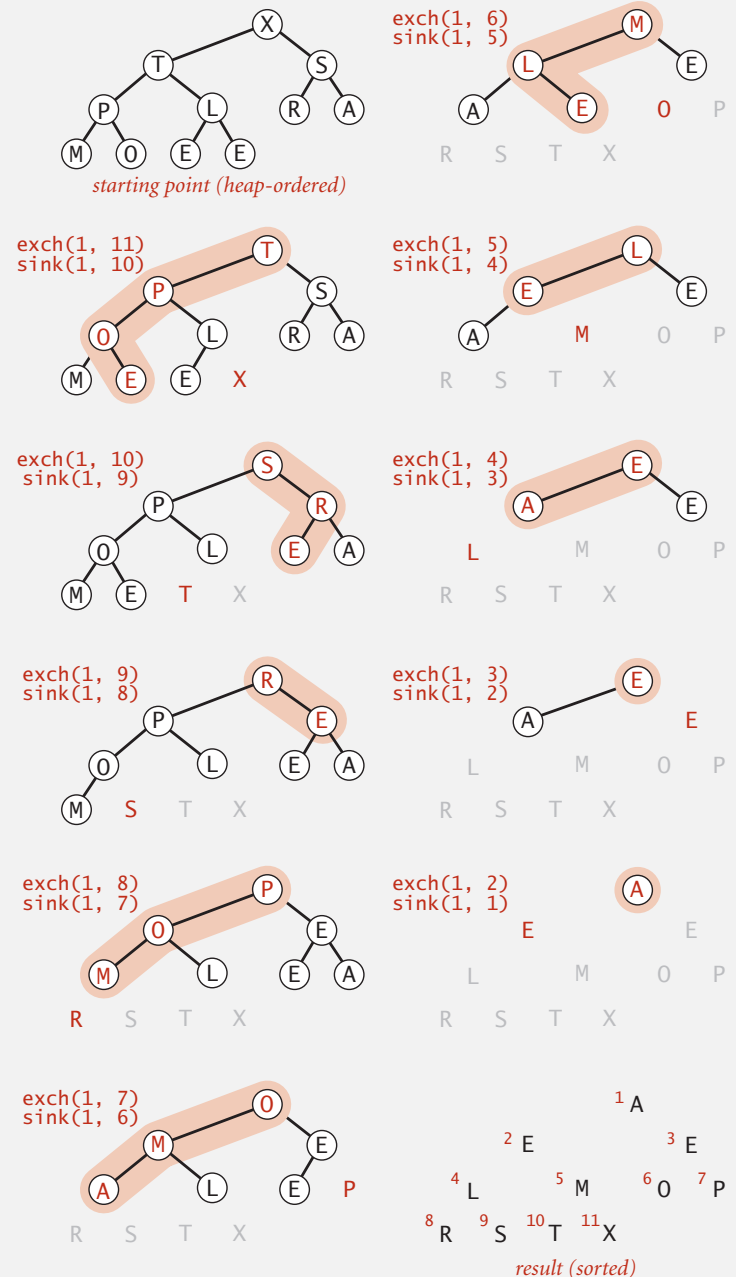


# Heapsort: sortdown

## Second pass.

- Remove the maximum, one at a time.
- Leave in array, instead of nulling out.

```
while (N > 1)
{
    exch(a, 1, N--);
    sink(a, 1, N);
}
```



# Heapsort: Java implementation

---

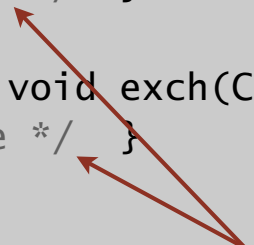
```
public class Heap
{
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
    {
        int N = a.length;
        for (int k = N/2; k >= 1; k--)
            sink(a, k, N);
        while (N > 1)
        {
            exch(a, 1, N);
            sink(a, 1, --N);
        }
    }

    private static void sink(Comparable[] a, int k, int N)
    { /* as before */ }

    private static boolean less(Comparable[] a, int i, int j)
    { /* as before */ }

    private static void exch(Comparable[] a, int i, int j)
    { /* as before */ }
}

but convert from
1-based indexing to
0-base indexing
```



# Heapsort: trace

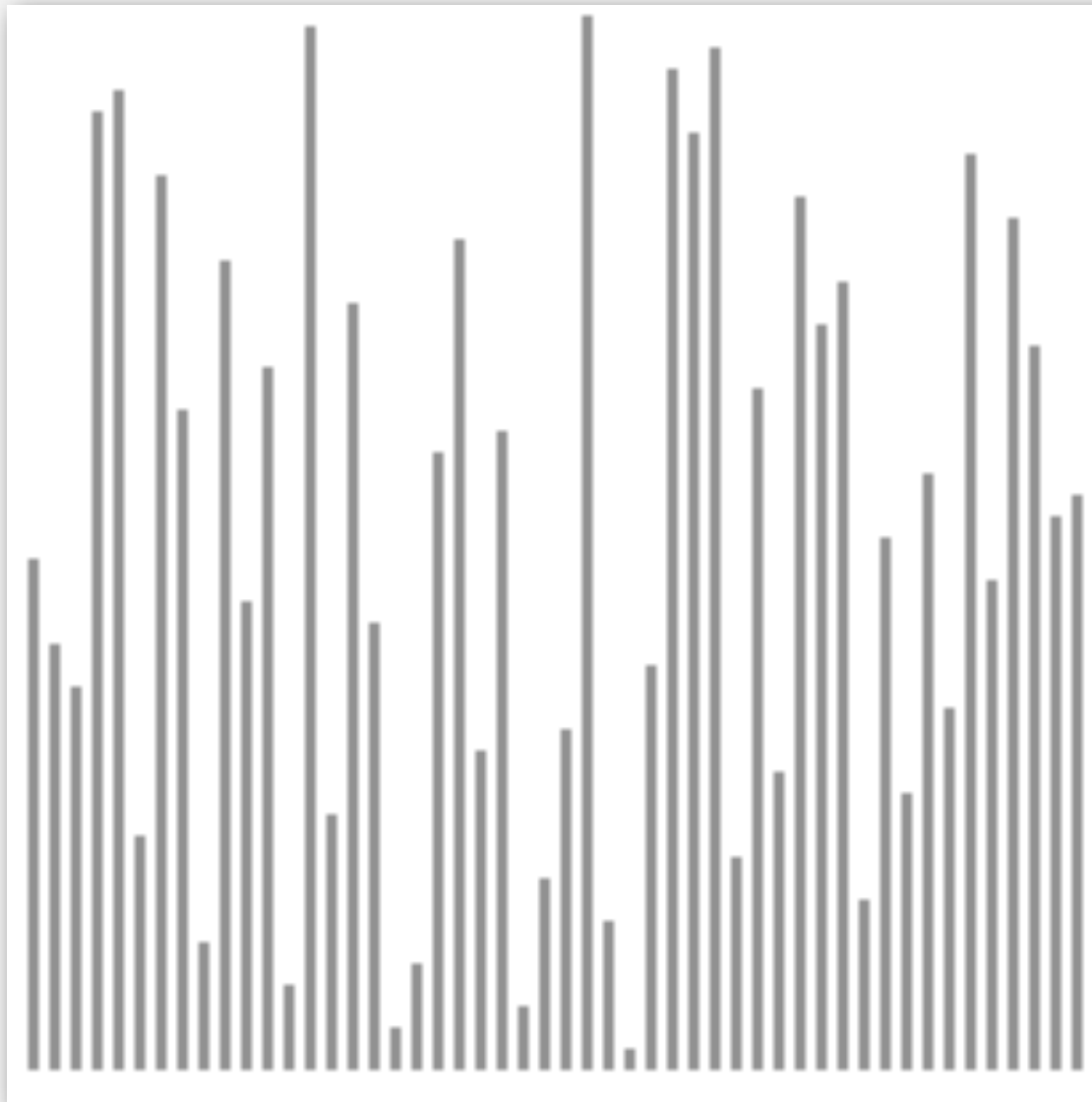
		a[i]											
N	k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>initial values</i>			S	O	R	T	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
11	5		S	O	R	T	L	X	A	M	P	E	E
11	4		S	O	R	T	L	X	A	M	P	E	E
11	3		S	O	X	T	L	R	A	M	P	E	E
11	2		S	T	X	P	L	R	A	M	O	E	E
11	1		X	T	S	P	L	R	A	M	O	E	E
<i>heap-ordered</i>			X	T	S	P	L	R	A	M	O	E	E
10	1		T	P	S	O	L	R	A	M	E	E	X
9	1		S	P	R	O	L	E	A	M	E	T	X
8	1		R	P	E	O	L	E	A	M	S	T	X
7	1		P	O	E	M	L	E	A	R	S	T	X
6	1		O	M	E	A	L	E	P	R	S	T	X
5	1		M	L	E	A	E	O	P	R	S	T	X
4	1		L	E	E	A	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
3	1		E	A	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
2	1		E	A	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
1	1		A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X
<i>sorted result</i>			A	E	E	L	M	O	P	R	S	T	X

Heapsort trace (array contents just after each sink)

# Heapsort animation

---

50 random items



<http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/heap-sort>

- ▲ algorithm position
- █ in order
- █ not in order

# Heapsort: mathematical analysis

---

**Proposition.** Heap construction uses  $\leq 2N$  compares and exchanges.

**Proposition.** Heapsort uses  $\leq 2N \lg N$  compares and exchanges.

**Significance.** In-place sorting algorithm with  $N \log N$  worst-case.

- Mergesort: no, linear extra space. ← in-place merge possible, not practical
- Quicksort: no, quadratic time in worst case. ←  $N \log N$  worst-case quicksort possible, not practical
- Heapsort: yes!

**Bottom line.** Heapsort is optimal for both time and space, **but:**

- Inner loop longer than quicksort's.
- Makes poor use of cache memory.
- Not stable.

# Sorting algorithms: summary

---

	inplace?	stable?	worst	average	best	remarks
selection	x		$N^2 / 2$	$N^2 / 2$	$N^2 / 2$	N exchanges
insertion	x	x	$N^2 / 2$	$N^2 / 4$	N	use for small N or partially ordered
shell	x		?	?	N	tight code, subquadratic
quick	x		$N^2 / 2$	$2 N \ln N$	$N \lg N$	$N \log N$ probabilistic guarantee fastest in practice
3-way quick	x		$N^2 / 2$	$2 N \ln N$	N	improves quicksort in presence of duplicate keys
merge		x	$N \lg N$	$N \lg N$	$N \lg N$	$N \log N$ guarantee, stable
heap	x		$2 N \lg N$	$2 N \lg N$	$N \lg N$	$N \log N$ guarantee, in-place
???	x	x	$N \lg N$	$N \lg N$	$N \lg N$	holy sorting grail



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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

---

- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*





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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

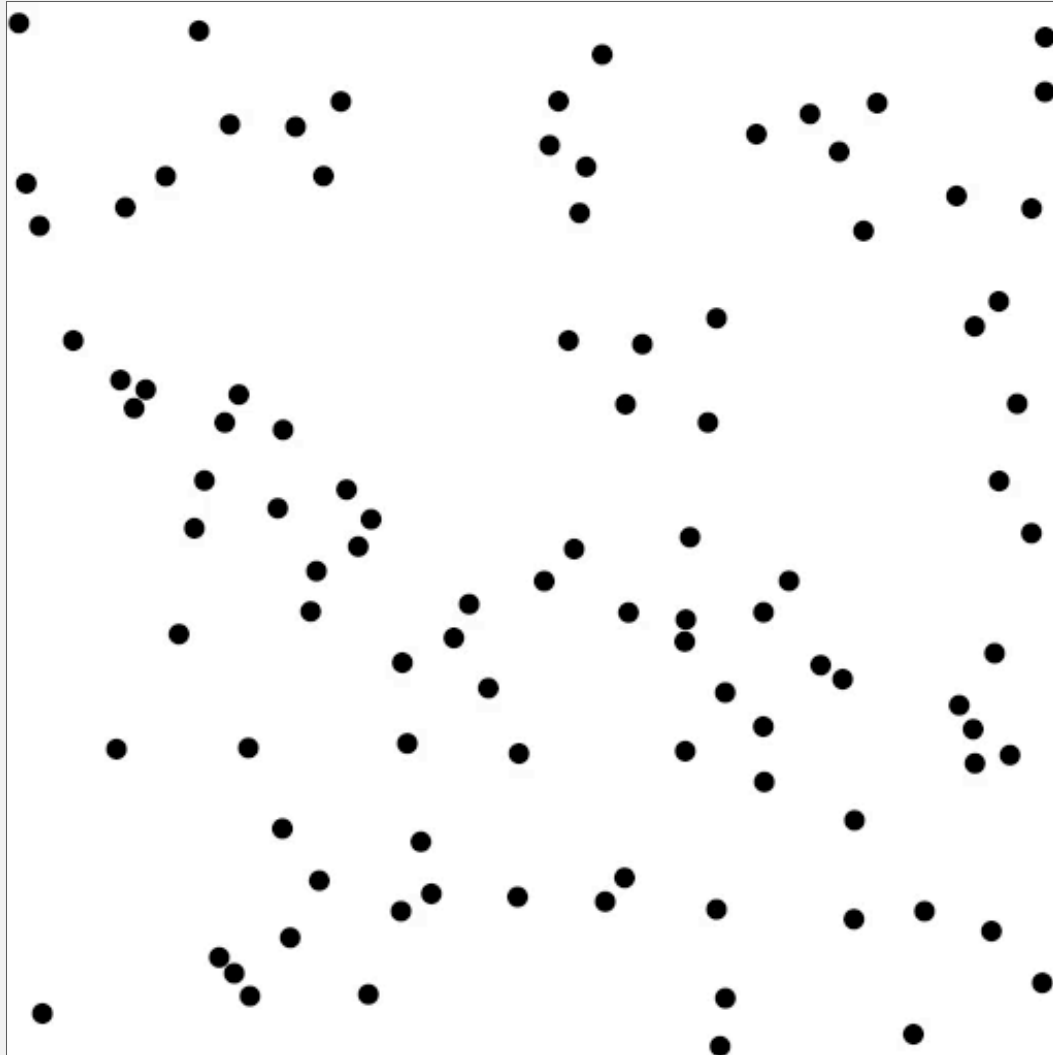
---

- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*

# Molecular dynamics simulation of hard discs

---

**Goal.** Simulate the motion of  $N$  moving particles that behave according to the laws of elastic collision.



# Molecular dynamics simulation of hard discs

---

**Goal.** Simulate the motion of  $N$  moving particles that behave according to the laws of elastic collision.

## Hard disc model.

- Moving particles interact via elastic collisions with each other and walls.
- Each particle is a disc with known position, velocity, mass, and radius.
- No other forces.

temperature, pressure,  
diffusion constant

motion of individual  
atoms and molecules

**Significance.** Relates macroscopic observables to microscopic dynamics.

- Maxwell-Boltzmann: distribution of speeds as a function of temperature.
- Einstein: explain Brownian motion of pollen grains.

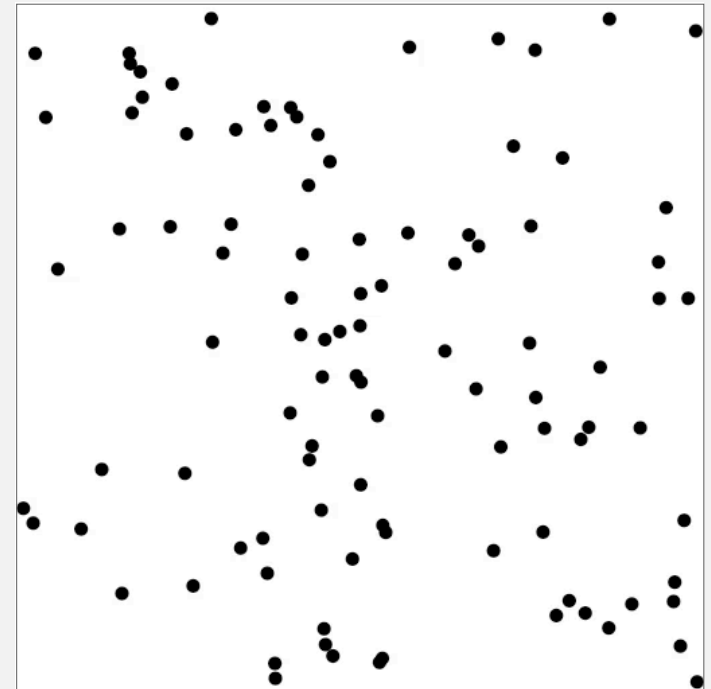
# Warmup: bouncing balls

**Time-driven simulation.**  $N$  bouncing balls in the unit square.

```
public class BouncingBalls
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        Ball[] balls = new Ball[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            balls[i] = new Ball();
        while(true)
        {
            StdDraw.clear();
            for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            {
                balls[i].move(0.5);
                balls[i].draw();
            }
            StdDraw.show(50);
        }
    }
}
```

↑  
main simulation loop

```
% java BouncingBalls 100
```




# Warmup: bouncing balls

---

```
public class Ball
{
    private double rx, ry;           // position
    private double vx, vy;           // velocity
    private final double radius;     // radius
    public Ball(...)
    { /* initialize position and velocity */ }

    public void move(double dt)
    {
        if ((rx + vx*dt < radius) || (rx + vx*dt > 1.0 - radius)) { vx = -vx; }
        if ((ry + vy*dt < radius) || (ry + vy*dt > 1.0 - radius)) { vy = -vy; }
        rx = rx + vx*dt;
        ry = ry + vy*dt;
    }
    public void draw()
    { StdDraw.filledCircle(rx, ry, radius); }
}
```

check for collision with walls



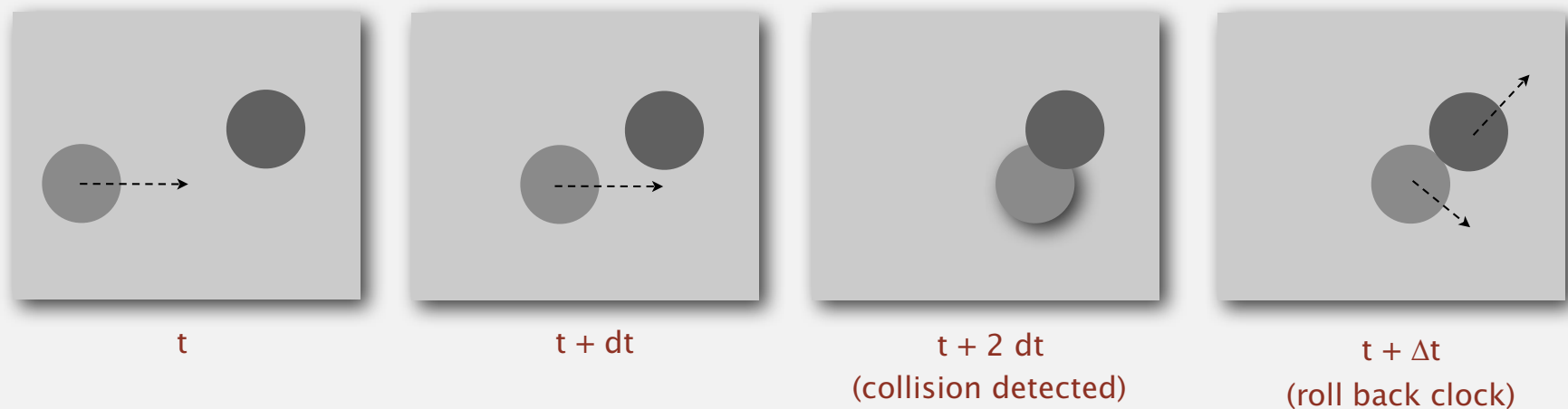
**Missing.** Check for balls colliding with **each other**.

- Physics problems: when? what effect?
- CS problems: which object does the check? too many checks?

# Time-driven simulation

---

- Discretize time in quanta of size  $dt$ .
- Update the position of each particle after every  $dt$  units of time, and check for overlaps.
- If overlap, roll back the clock to the time of the collision, update the velocities of the colliding particles, and continue the simulation.

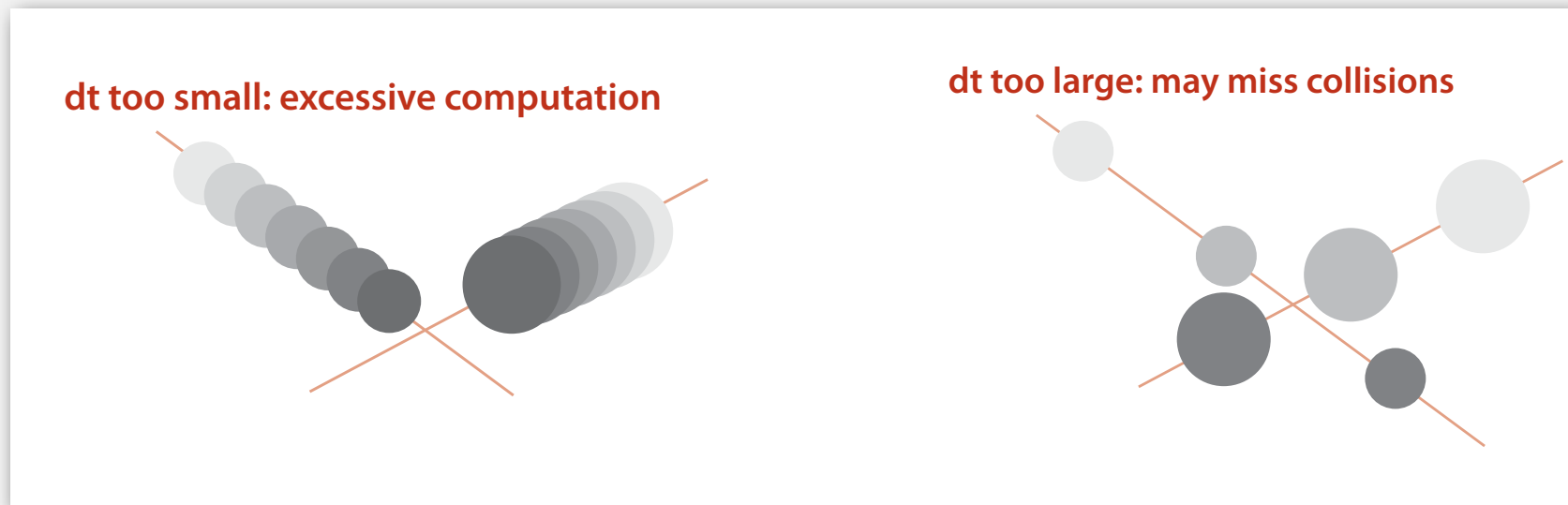


# Time-driven simulation

---

## Main drawbacks.

- $\sim N^2 / 2$  overlap checks per time quantum.
- Simulation is too slow if  $dt$  is very small.
- May miss collisions if  $dt$  is too large.  
(if colliding particles fail to overlap when we are looking)



# Event-driven simulation

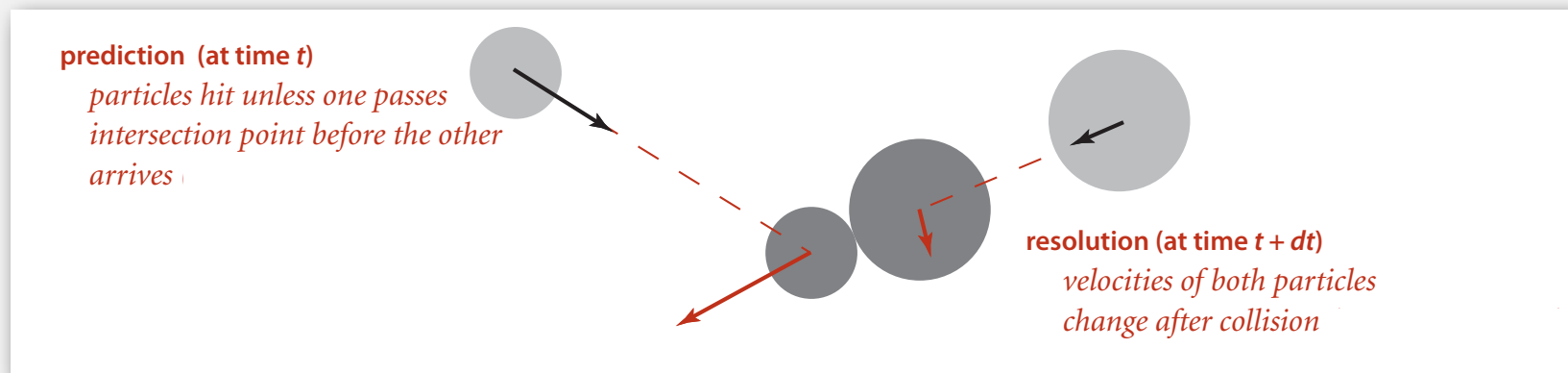
---

Change state only when something happens.

- Between collisions, particles move in straight-line trajectories.
- Focus only on times when collisions occur.
- Maintain **PQ** of collision events, prioritized by time.
- Remove the min = get next collision.

**Collision prediction.** Given position, velocity, and radius of a particle, when will it collide next with a wall or another particle?

**Collision resolution.** If collision occurs, update colliding particle(s) according to laws of elastic collisions.

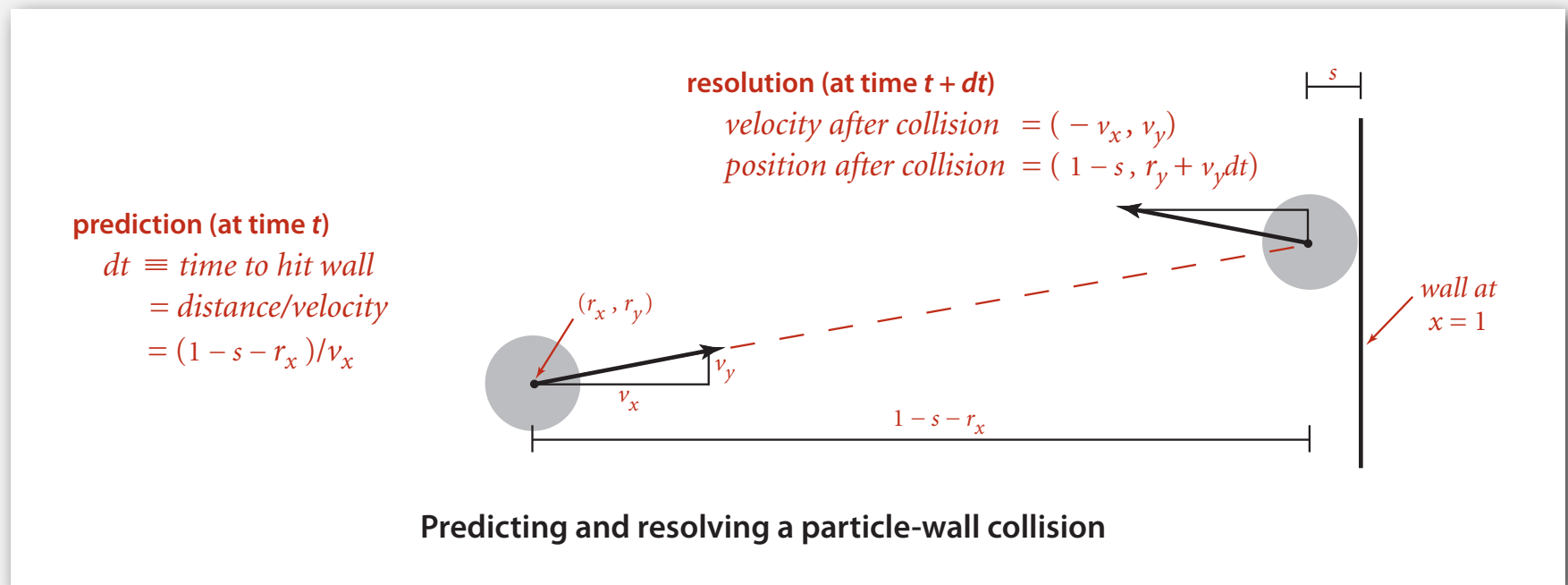




# Particle-wall collision

## Collision prediction and resolution.

- Particle of radius  $s$  at position  $(r_x, r_y)$ .
- Particle moving in unit box with velocity  $(v_x, v_y)$ .
- Will it collide with a vertical wall? If so, when?

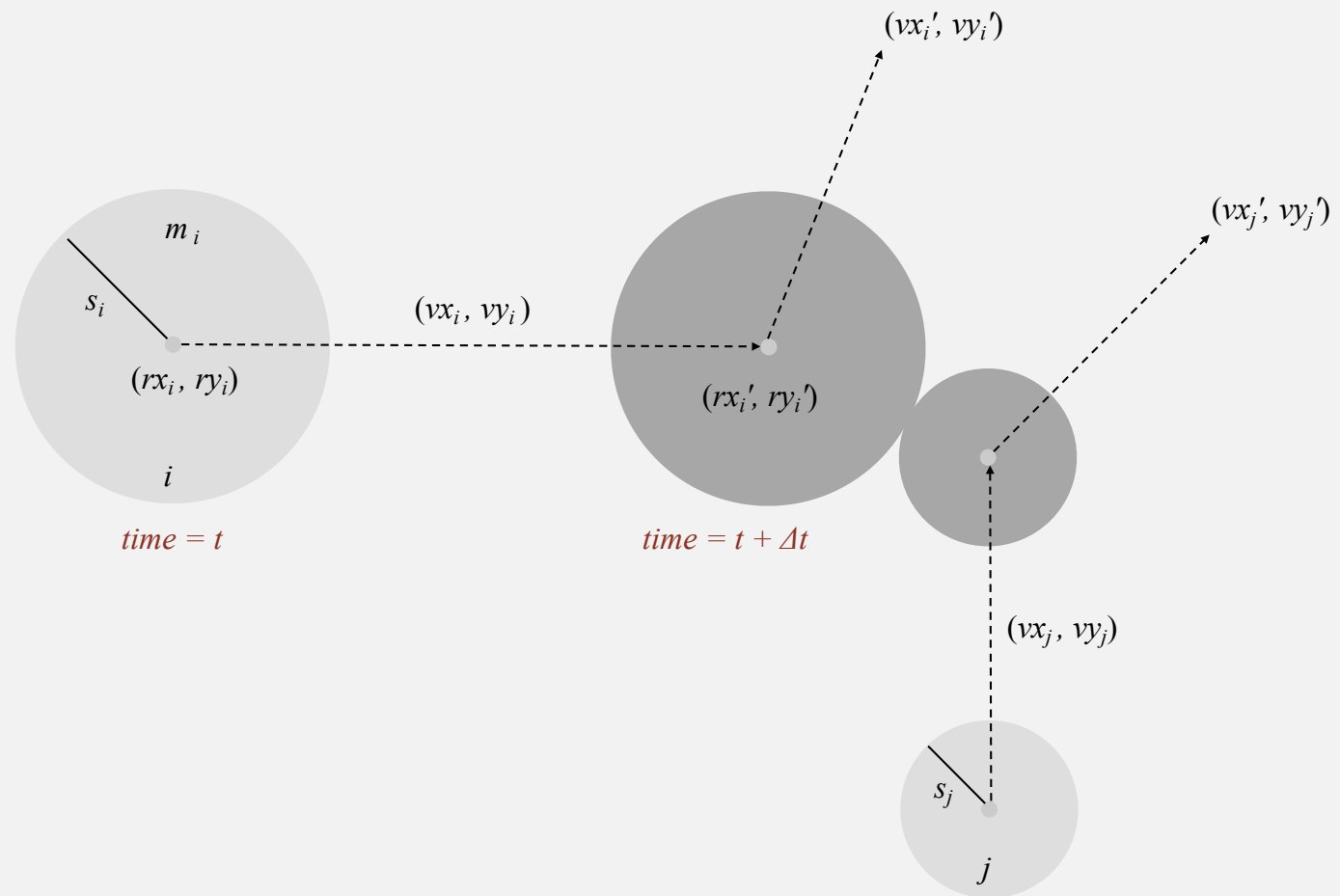


# Particle-particle collision prediction

---

## Collision prediction.

- Particle  $i$ : radius  $s_i$ , position  $(rx_i, ry_i)$ , velocity  $(vx_i, vy_i)$ .
- Particle  $j$ : radius  $s_j$ , position  $(rx_j, ry_j)$ , velocity  $(vx_j, vy_j)$ .
- Will particles  $i$  and  $j$  collide? If so, when?



# Particle-particle collision prediction

---

## Collision prediction.

- Particle  $i$ : radius  $s_i$ , position  $(rx_i, ry_i)$ , velocity  $(vx_i, vy_i)$ .
- Particle  $j$ : radius  $s_j$ , position  $(rx_j, ry_j)$ , velocity  $(vx_j, vy_j)$ .
- Will particles  $i$  and  $j$  collide? If so, when?

$$\Delta t = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } \Delta v \cdot \Delta r \geq 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } d < 0 \\ -\frac{\Delta v \cdot \Delta r + \sqrt{d}}{\Delta v \cdot \Delta v} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$d = (\Delta v \cdot \Delta r)^2 - (\Delta v \cdot \Delta v) (\Delta r \cdot \Delta r - \sigma^2) \quad \sigma = \sigma_i + \sigma_j$$

$$\Delta v = (\Delta vx, \Delta vy) = (vx_i - vx_j, vy_i - vy_j)$$

$$\Delta r = (\Delta rx, \Delta ry) = (rx_i - rx_j, ry_i - ry_j)$$

$$\Delta v \cdot \Delta v = (\Delta vx)^2 + (\Delta vy)^2$$

$$\Delta r \cdot \Delta r = (\Delta rx)^2 + (\Delta ry)^2$$

$$\Delta v \cdot \Delta r = (\Delta vx)(\Delta rx) + (\Delta vy)(\Delta ry)$$

**Important note: This is high-school physics, so we won't be testing you on it!**

# Particle-particle collision resolution

---

**Collision resolution.** When two particles collide, how does velocity change?

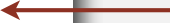
$$vx_i' = vx_i + Jx / m_i$$

$$vy_i' = vy_i + Jy / m_i$$

$$vx_j' = vx_j - Jx / m_j$$

$$vy_j' = vy_j - Jy / m_j$$

Newton's second law  
(momentum form)



$$Jx = \frac{J \Delta rx}{\sigma}, \quad Jy = \frac{J \Delta ry}{\sigma}, \quad J = \frac{2m_i m_j (\Delta v \cdot \Delta r)}{\sigma(m_i + m_j)}$$

impulse due to normal force  
(conservation of energy, conservation of momentum)

**Important note: This is high-school physics, so we won't be testing you on it!**

# Particle data type skeleton

---

```
public class Particle
{
    private double rx, ry;           // position
    private double vx, vy;           // velocity
    private final double radius;     // radius
    private final double mass;       // mass
    private int count;               // number of collisions

    public Particle(...) { }

    public void move(double dt) { }
    public void draw()           { }

    public double timeToHit(Particle that) { }
    public double timeToHitVerticalWall() { }
    public double timeToHitHorizontalWall() { }

    public void bounceOff(Particle that) { }
    public void bounceOffVerticalWall() { }
    public void bounceOffHorizontalWall() { }

}
```

← predict collision  
with particle or wall

← resolve collision  
with particle or wall

# Particle-particle collision and resolution implementation

```
public double timeToHit(Particle that)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (this == that) return INFINITY;
```

```
    double dx = that.rx - this.rx, dy = that.ry - this.ry;
```

```
    double dvx = that.vx - this.vx; dvy = that.vy - this.vy;
```

```
    double dvdr = dx*dvx + dy*dvy;
```

```
    if( dvdr > 0) return INFINITY;
```

```
    double dvdv = dvx*dvx + dvy*dvy;
```

```
    double drdr = dx*dx + dy*dy;
```

```
    double sigma = this.radius + that.radius;
```

```
    double d = (dvdr*dvdr) - dvdv * (drdr - sigma*sigma);
```

```
    if (d < 0) return INFINITY;
```

```
    return -(dvdr + Math.sqrt(d)) / dvdv;
```

```
}
```

no collision



```
public void bounceOff(Particle that)
```

```
{
```

```
    double dx = that.rx - this.rx, dy = that.ry - this.ry;
```

```
    double dvx = that.vx - this.vx, dvy = that.vy - this.vy;
```

```
    double dvdr = dx*dvx + dy*dvy;
```

```
    double dist = this.radius + that.radius;
```

```
    double J = 2 * this.mass * that.mass * dvdr / ((this.mass + that.mass) * dist);
```

```
    double Jx = J * dx / dist;
```

```
    double Jy = J * dy / dist;
```

```
    this.vx += Jx / this.mass;
```

```
    this.vy += Jy / this.mass;
```

```
    that.vx -= Jx / that.mass;
```

```
    that.vy -= Jy / that.mass;
```

```
    this.count++;
```

```
    that.count++;
```

```
}
```

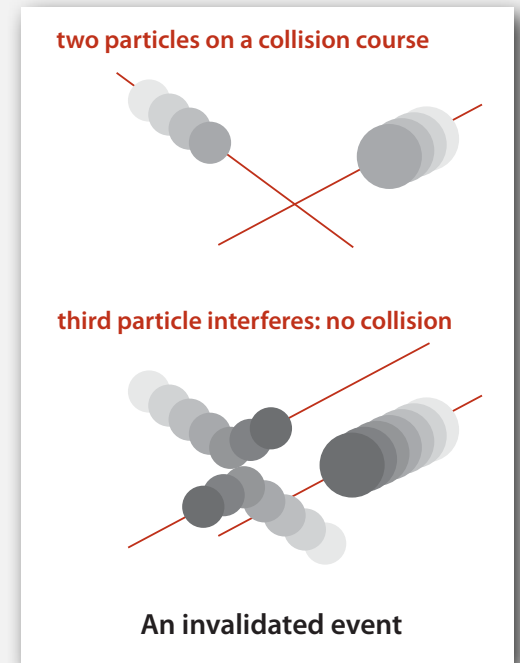
**Important note: This is high-school physics, so we won't be testing you on it!**

# Collision system: event-driven simulation main loop

## Initialization.

- Fill PQ with all potential particle-wall collisions.
- Fill PQ with all potential particle-particle collisions.

“potential” since collision may not happen if some other collision intervenes



## Main loop.

- Delete the impending event from PQ (min priority =  $t$ ).
- If the event has been invalidated, ignore it.
- Advance all particles to time  $t$ , on a straight-line trajectory.
- Update the velocities of the colliding particle(s).
- Predict future particle-wall and particle-particle collisions involving the colliding particle(s) and insert events onto PQ.

# Event data type

---

## Conventions.

- Neither particle null  $\Rightarrow$  particle-particle collision.
- One particle null  $\Rightarrow$  particle-wall collision.
- Both particles null  $\Rightarrow$  redraw event.

```
private class Event implements Comparable<Event>
{
    private double time;           // time of event
    private Particle a, b;        // particles involved in event
    private int countA, countB;   // collision counts for a and b

    public Event(double t, Particle a, Particle b) { }

    public int compareTo(Event that)
    { return this.time - that.time; }

    public boolean isValid()
    { }
}
```

← create event

← ordered by time

← invalid if  
intervening  
collision



# Collision system implementation: skeleton

---

```
public class CollisionSystem
{
    private MinPQ<Event> pq;           // the priority queue
    private double t = 0.0;           // simulation clock time
    private Particle[] particles;     // the array of particles

    public CollisionSystem(Particle[] particles) { }

    private void predict(Particle a)  // add to PQ all particle-wall and particle-
    {                                  // particle collisions involving this particle
        if (a == null) return;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        {
            double dt = a.timeToHit(particles[i]);
            pq.insert(new Event(t + dt, a, particles[i]));
        }
        pq.insert(new Event(t + a.timeToHitVerticalWall(), a, null));
        pq.insert(new Event(t + a.timeToHitHorizontalWall(), null, a));
    }

    private void redraw() { }

    public void simulate() { /* see next slide */ }
}
```

# Collision system implementation: main event-driven simulation loop

```
public void simulate()
{
    pq = new MinPQ<Event>();
    for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) predict(particles[i]);
    pq.insert(new Event(0, null, null));

    while(!pq.isEmpty())
    {
        Event event = pq.delMin();
        if(!event.isValid()) continue;
        Particle a = event.a;
        Particle b = event.b;

        for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            particles[i].move(event.time - t);
        t = event.time;

        if (a != null && b != null) a.bounceOff(b);
        else if (a != null && b == null) a.bounceOffVerticalWall();
        else if (a == null && b != null) b.bounceOffHorizontalWall();
        else if (a == null && b == null) redraw();

        predict(a);
        predict(b);
    }
}
```

initialize PQ with collision events and redraw event

get next event

update positions and time

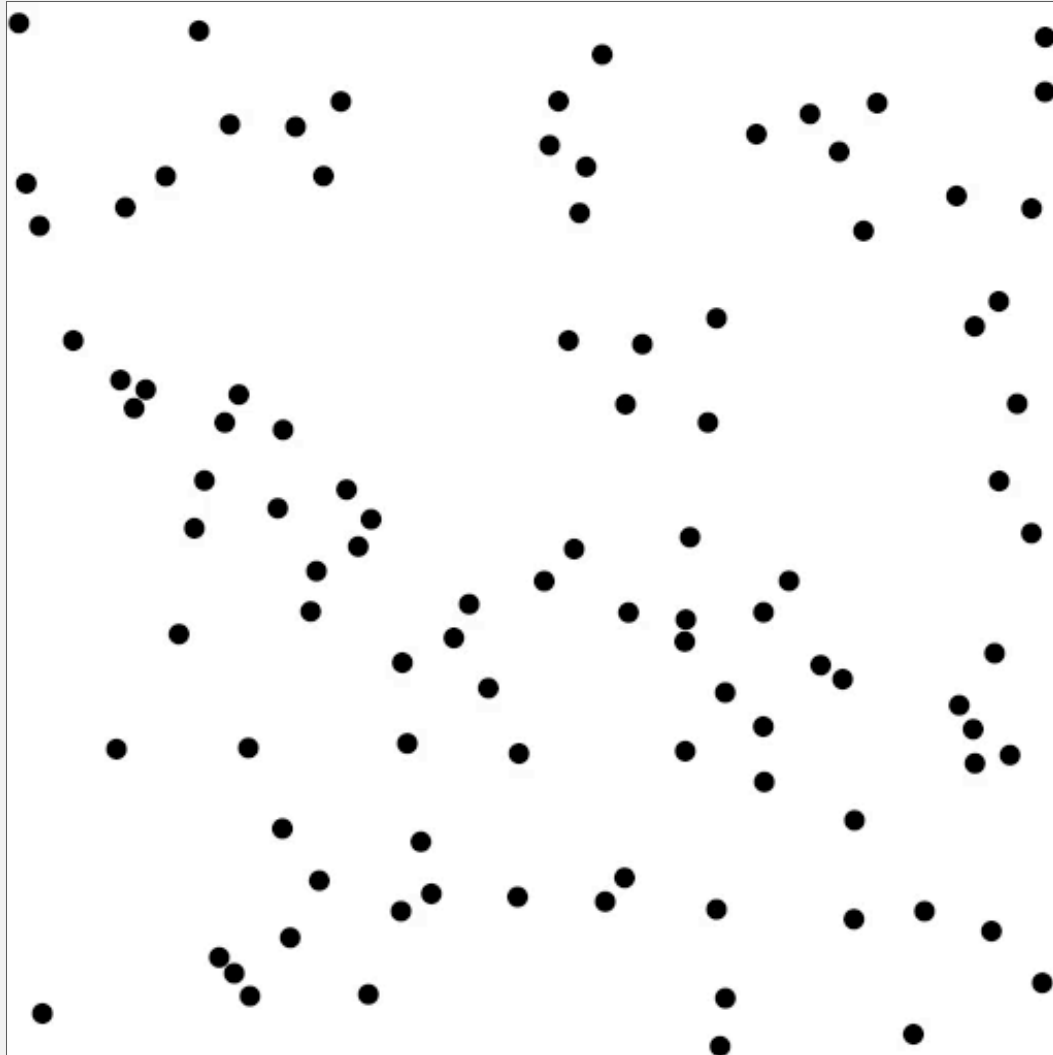
process event

predict new events based on changes

# Particle collision simulation example 1

---

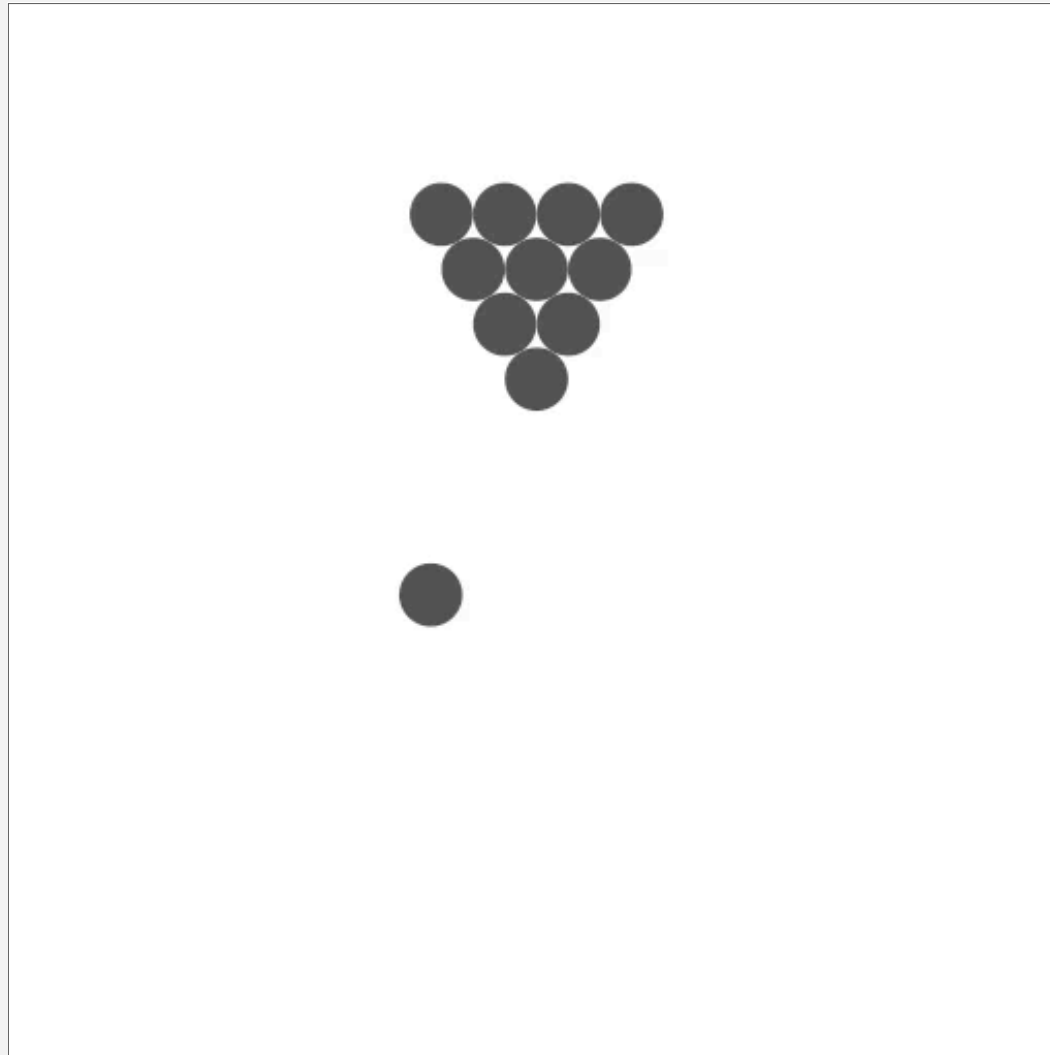
```
% java CollisionSystem 100
```



## Particle collision simulation example 2

---

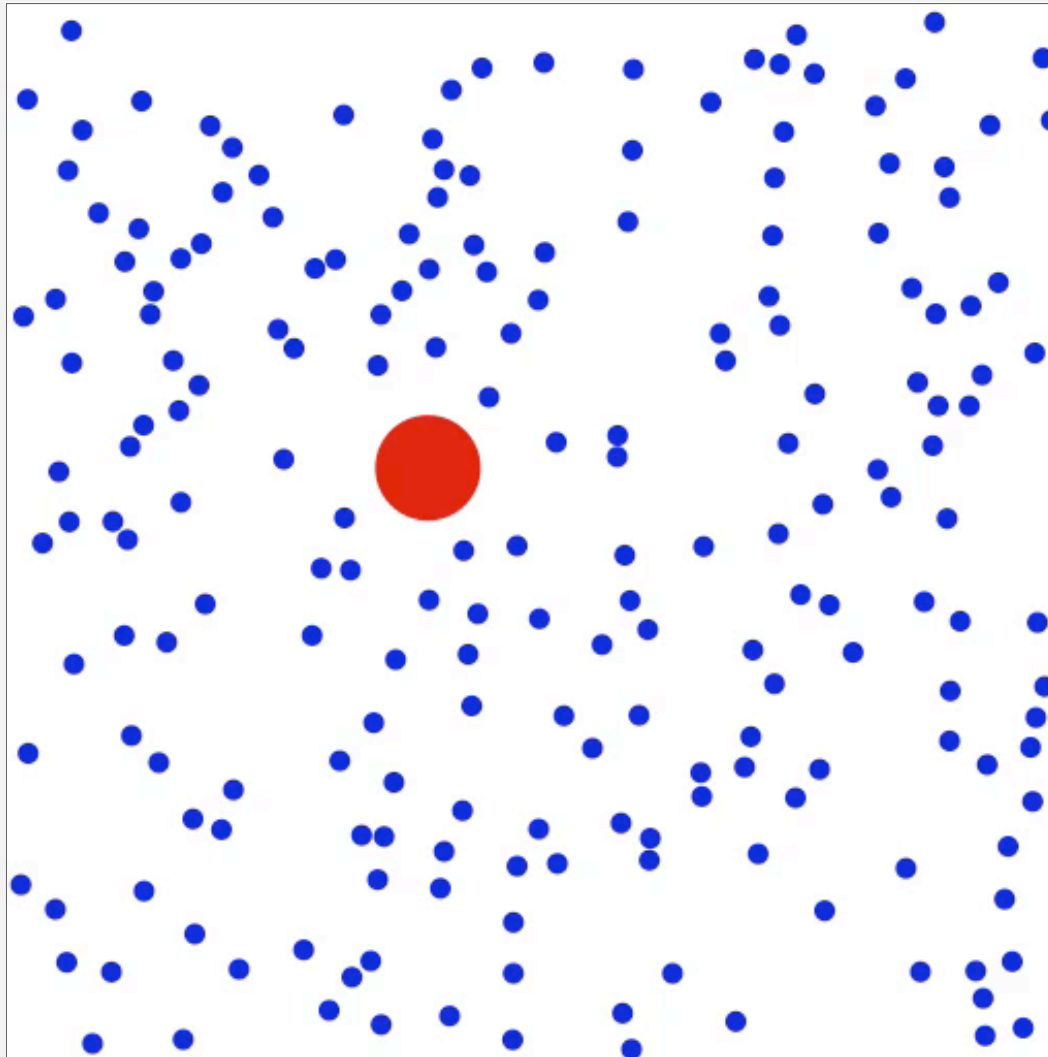
```
% java CollisionSystem < billiards.txt
```



# Particle collision simulation example 3

---

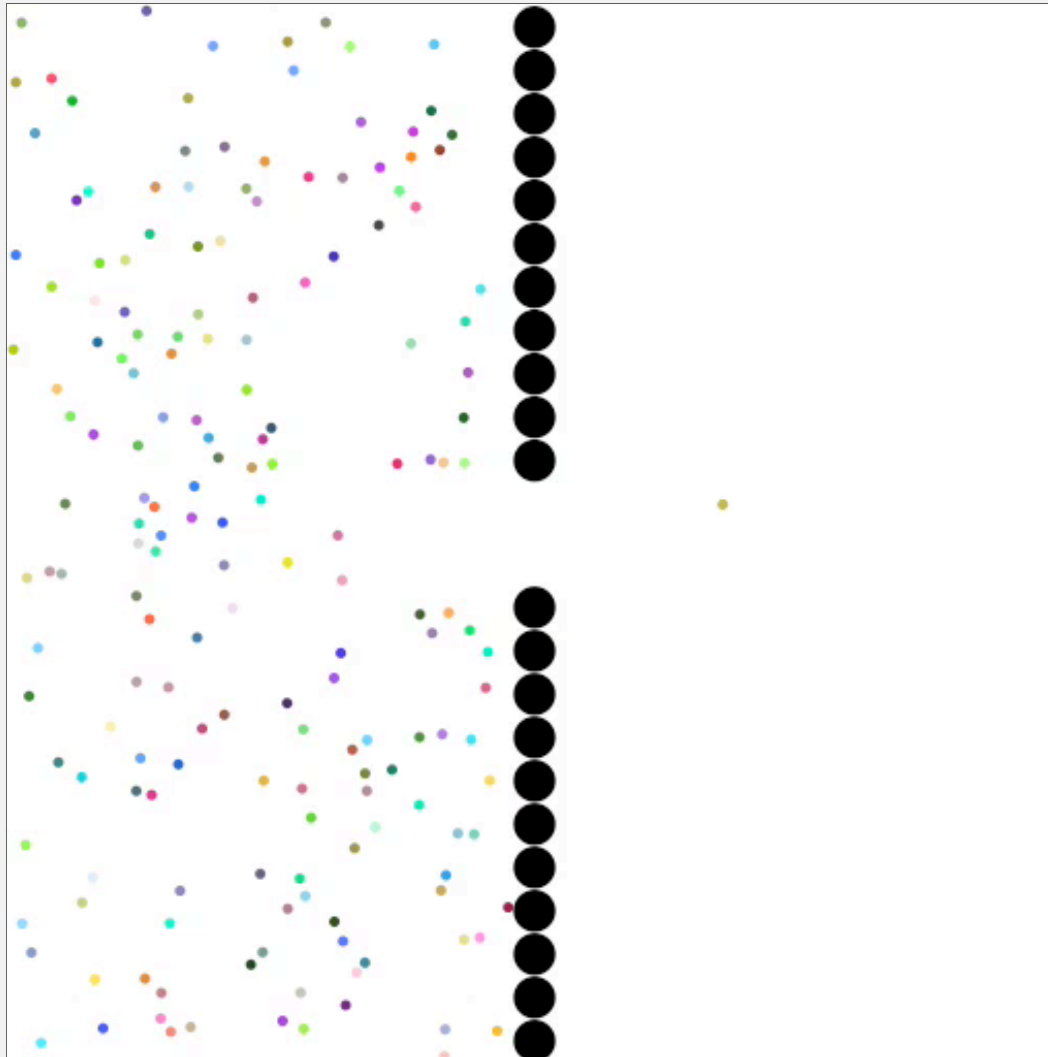
```
% java CollisionSystem < brownian.txt
```



# Particle collision simulation example 4

---

```
% java CollisionSystem < diffusion.txt
```





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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

---

- ▶ *API and elementary implementations*
- ▶ *binary heaps*
- ▶ *heapsort*
- ▶ *event-driven simulation*



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## 2.4 PRIORITY QUEUES

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- ▶ *event-driven simulation*