

# CS 180 - AVL Trees

Note Title

10/19/2012

## Announcements

- HW due now

- Next HW - remove in BST

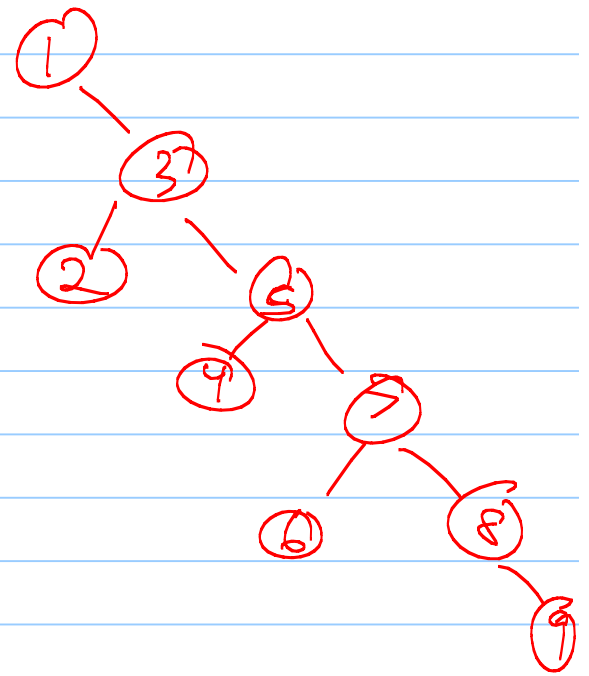
# Recap: BST

Runtimes:

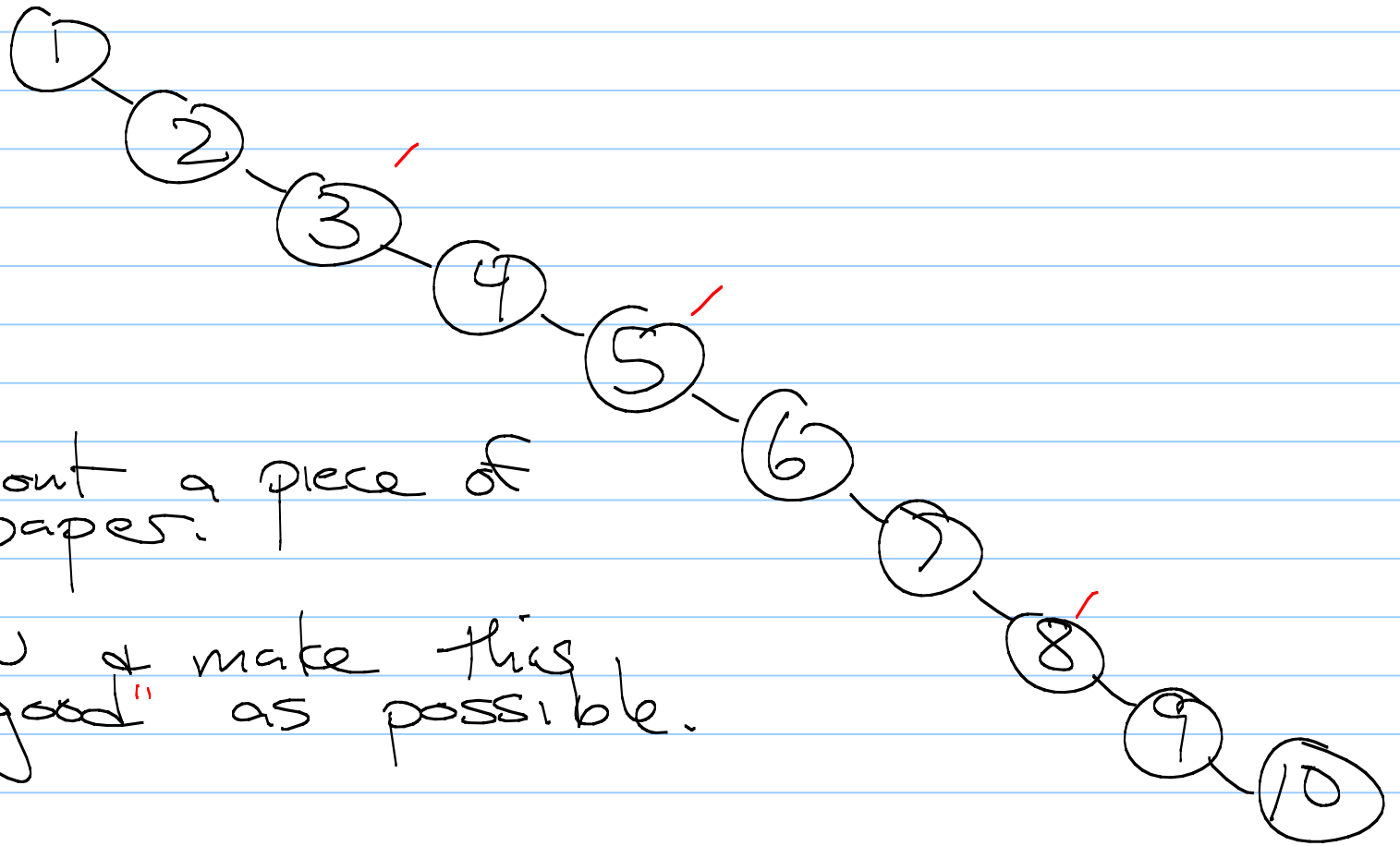
Insert:  $O(n)$

Find:  $O(n)$

Remove:  $O(n)$



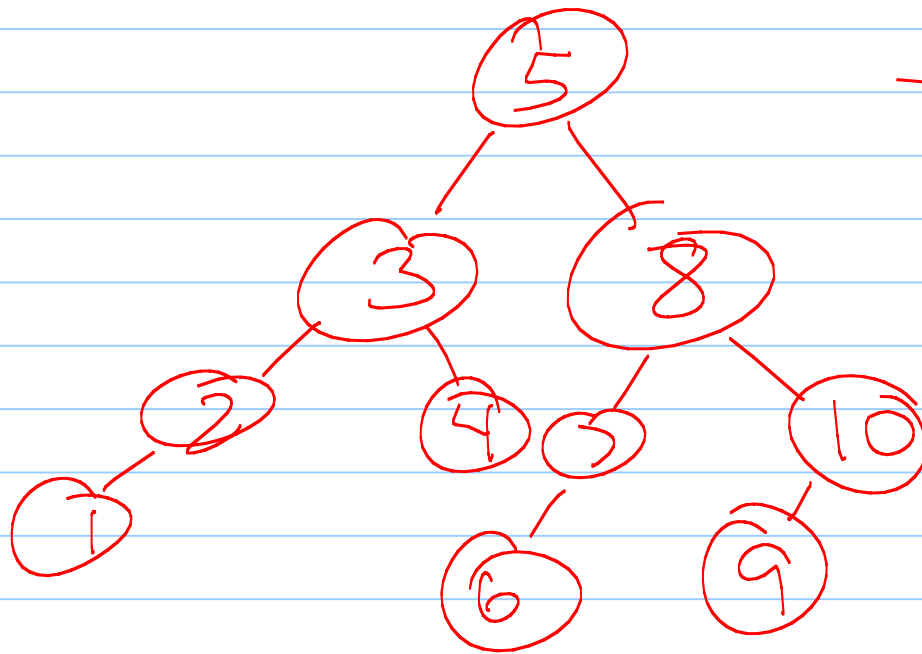
Consider this tree:



Take out a piece of paper.

Redraw & make this as "good" as possible.

What did you do?



any  
min height  
tree is  
good

# Balanced Binary Search Tree

- Red-black trees

- Splay Trees

- AVL trees ←

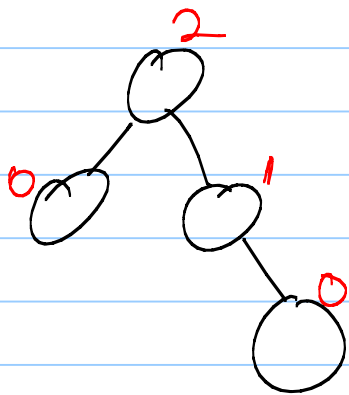
⋮

Goal of all: "balance" the tree  
 $O(\log n)$

# AVL Trees : BST with :

Height - Balance Property :  
For every node of  $T$ , the heights of the children differ by at most 1.

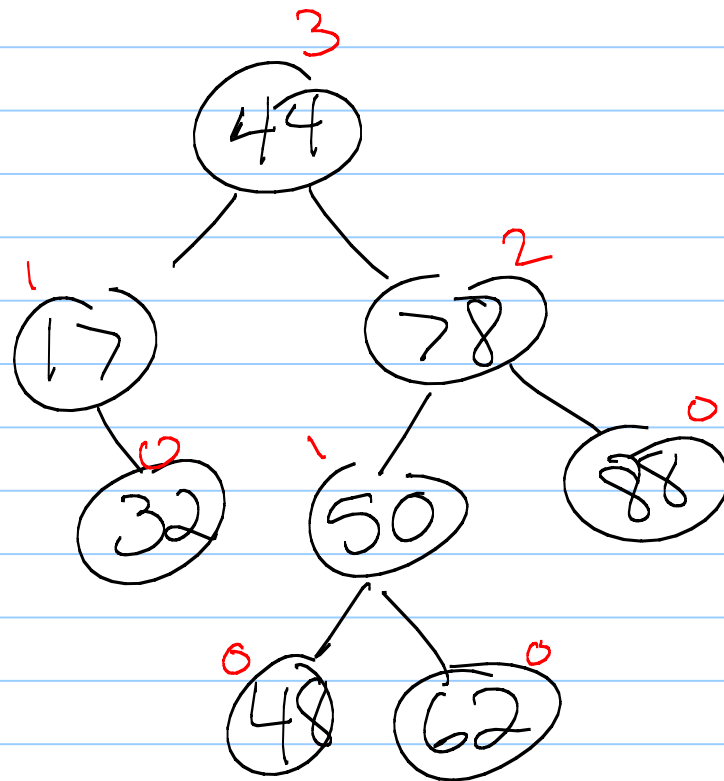
$$\Rightarrow \text{max height} \leq 2 \cdot \lceil \log_2 n \rceil$$



(How do we calculate height again?)

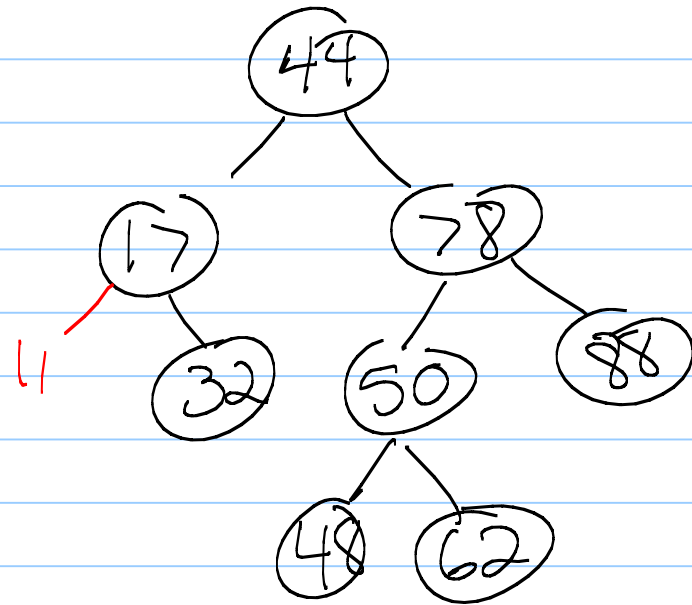
$$h(v) = \max(h(\text{left}(v)), h(\text{right}(v))) + 1$$

Ex:



Now: How can we mess this up?

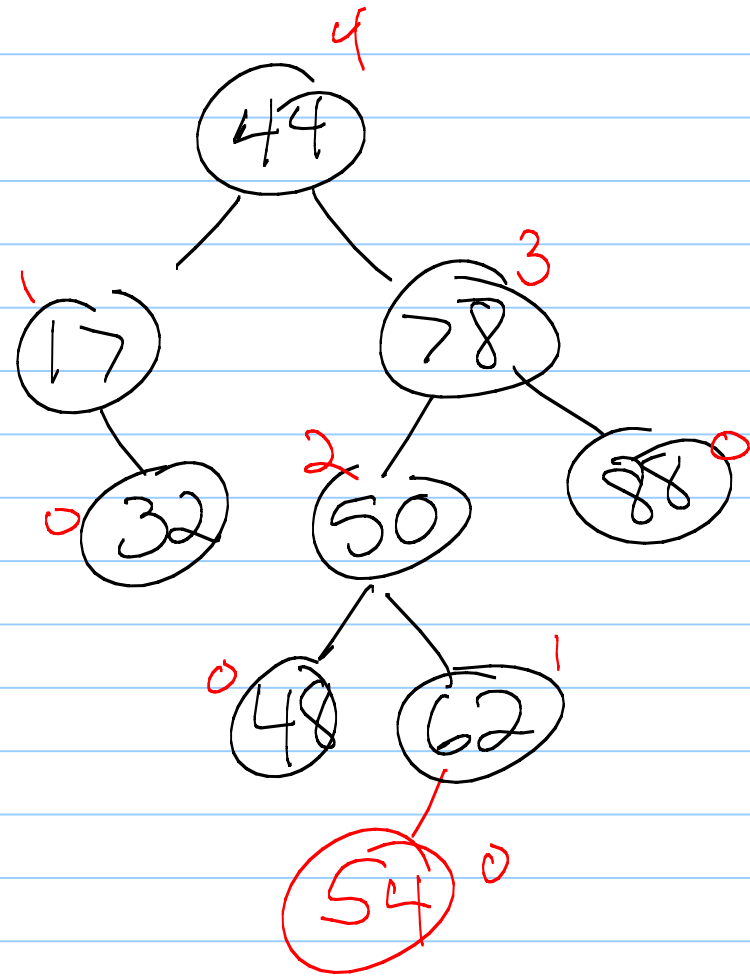
(In other words,  
how can the  
height change?)





Insert:

insert(54)

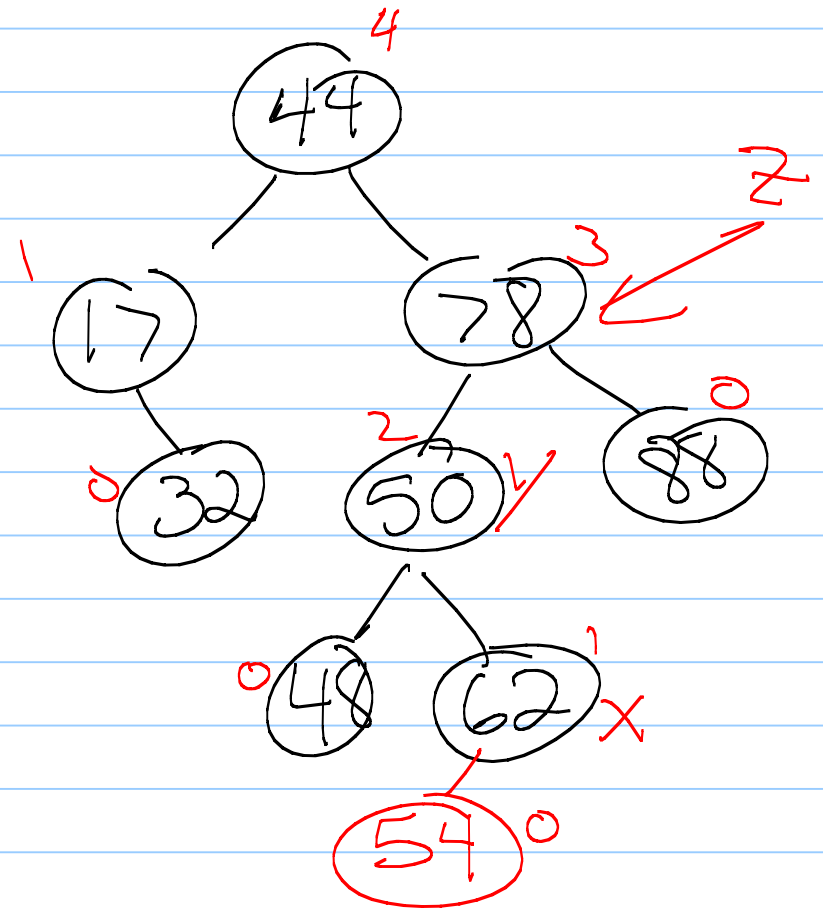


So: consider the lowest node which does not satisfy height-balance property - call this  $z$ .

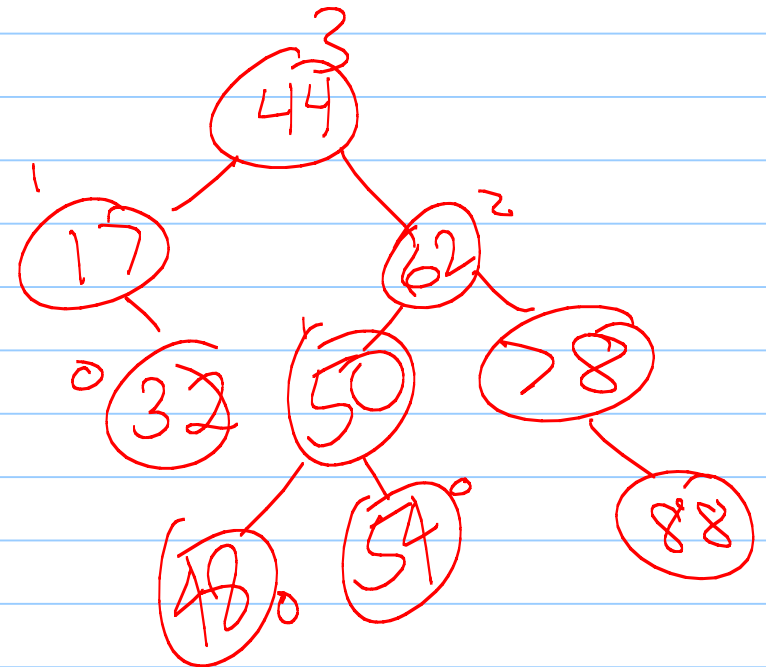
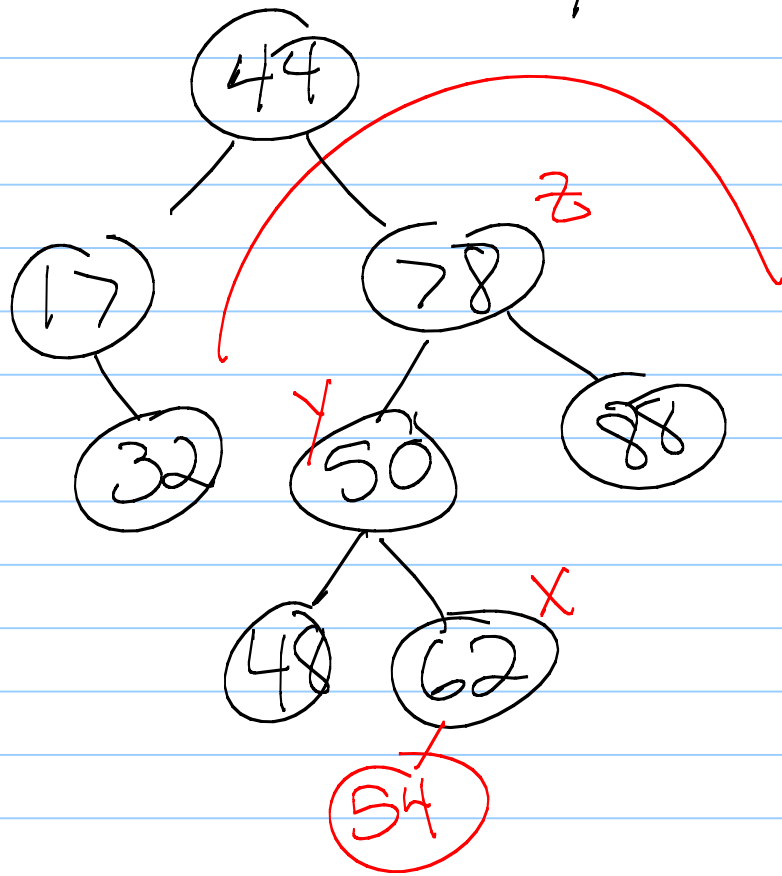
Let  $y$  be  $z$ 's child with larger height.

Let  $x$  be  $y$ 's child with larger height.

Now - fix it!



What did you do?

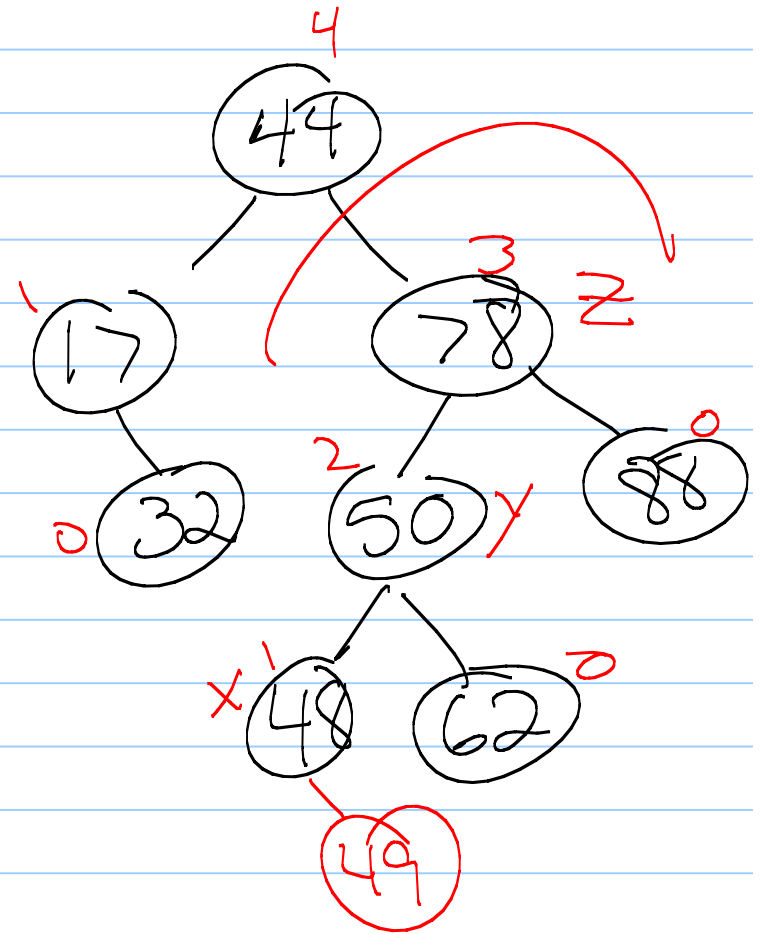


Another - insert (49)  
 So: consider the lowest node which does not satisfy height-balance property - call this  $z$ .

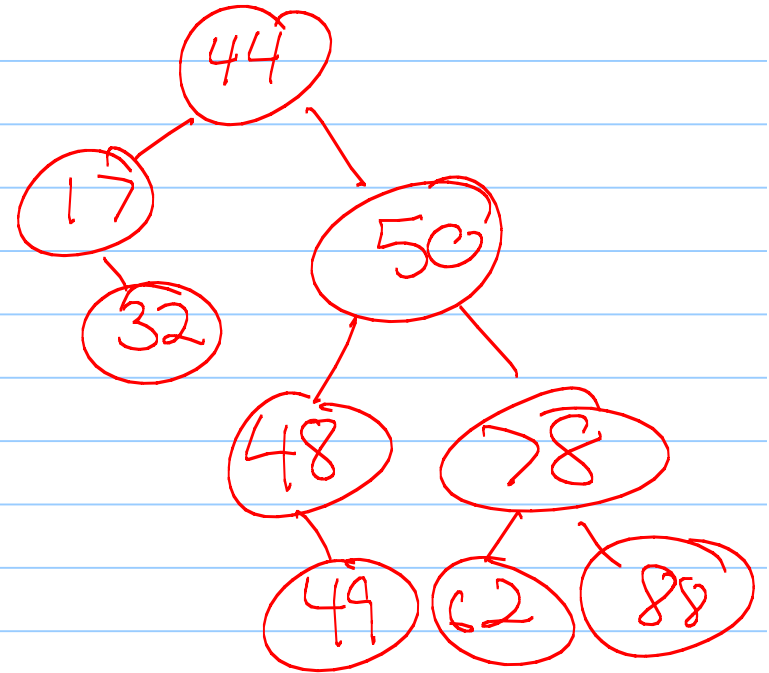
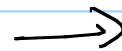
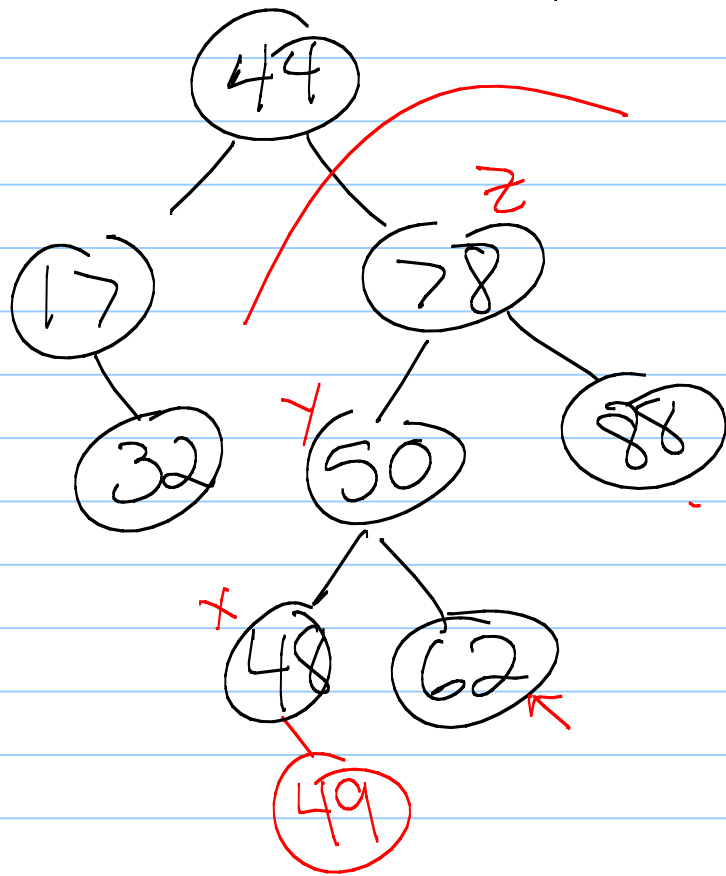
Let  $x$  be  $z$ 's child with larger height.

Let  $x$  be  $y$ 's child with larger height.

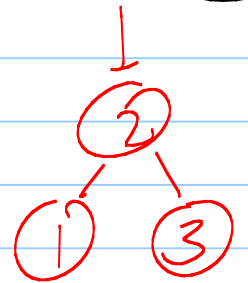
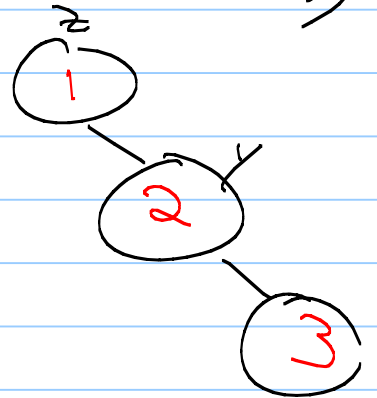
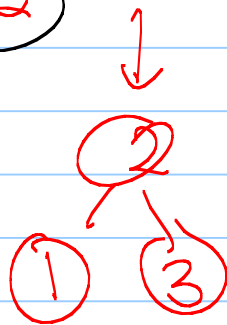
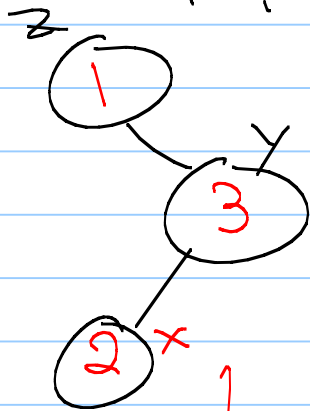
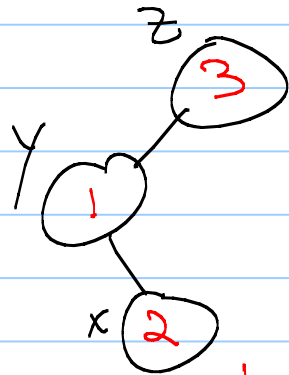
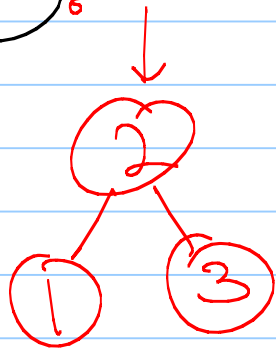
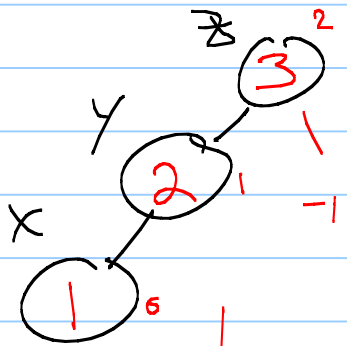
Now - fix it!



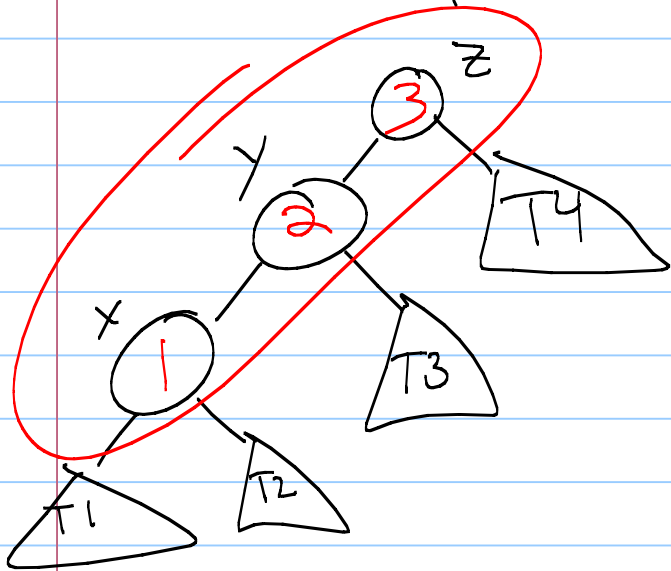
What did you do?



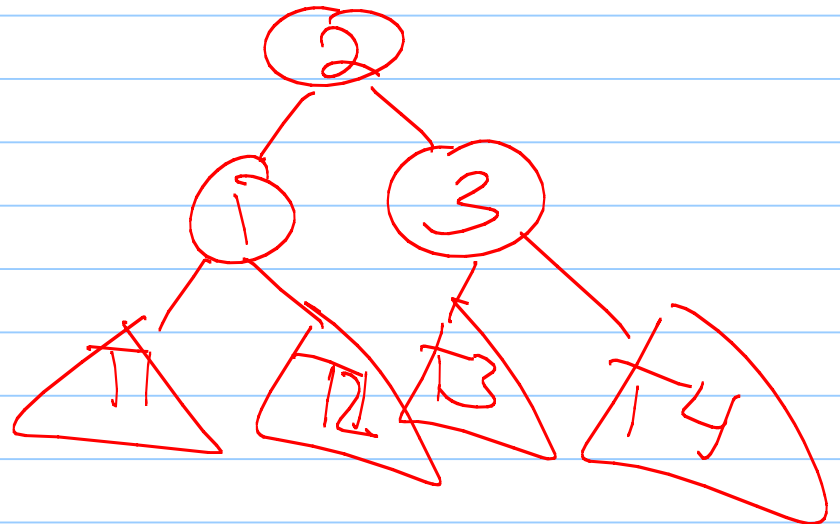
Generalize - Consider  $x, y, \& z$ . How can we restructure?  
 (Hint: What is inorder traversal of these in each case?)



Actual picture:

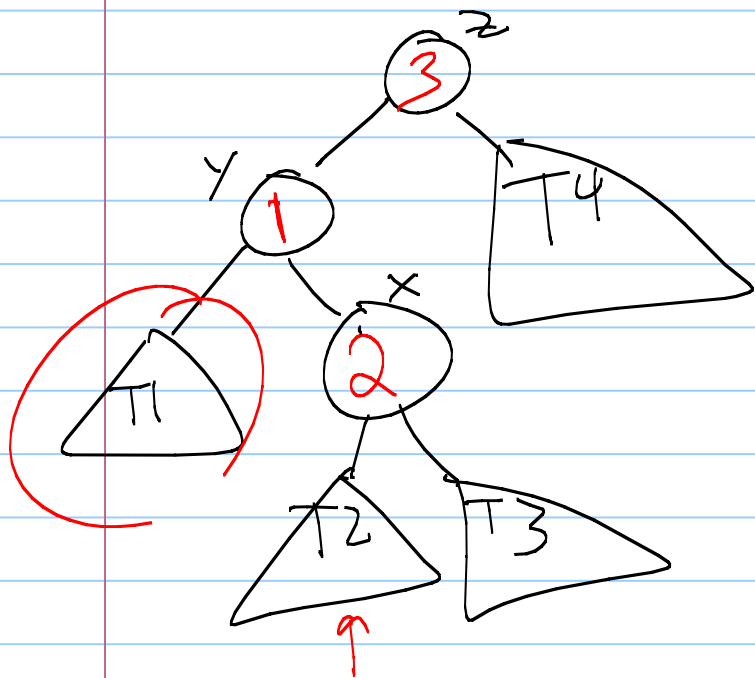


6 pointer updates  
↓



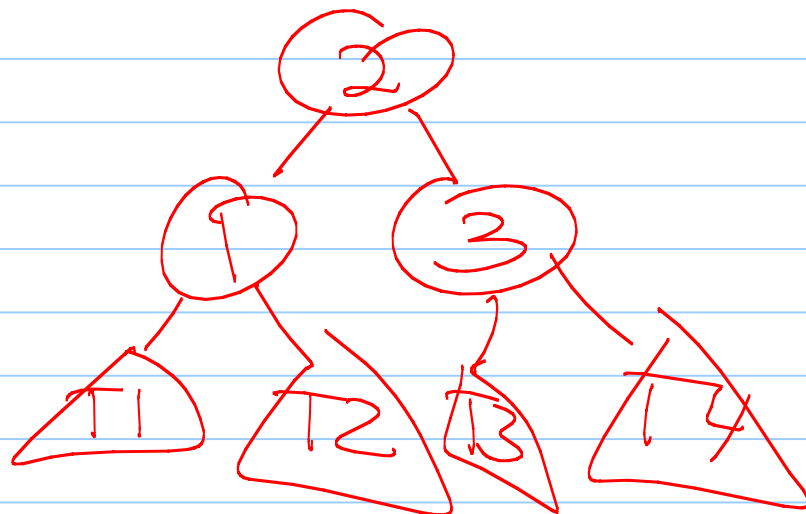
Where do the subtrees go??

Another



?

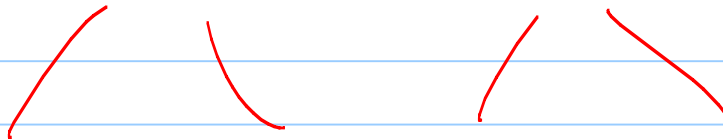
→





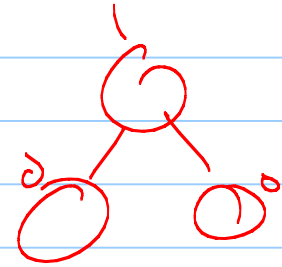
Any way you do this, "2" becomes  
the root of the new subtree,  
with "1" to the left & "3" to  
the right!

What about T1, T2, T3, & T4?



Insert new leaf.

Update parent's height.



while ~~if~~ height of parent changed,

move up & update parent height

if children's heights differ by more  
than one,

this is  $\geq 1$ ,

↳ rebalance

Key operation: Pivot

