

CS2700: PROGRAMMING AND DATA STRUCTURES.

BINARY SEARCH TREES

(HEIGHT BALANCED TREES)

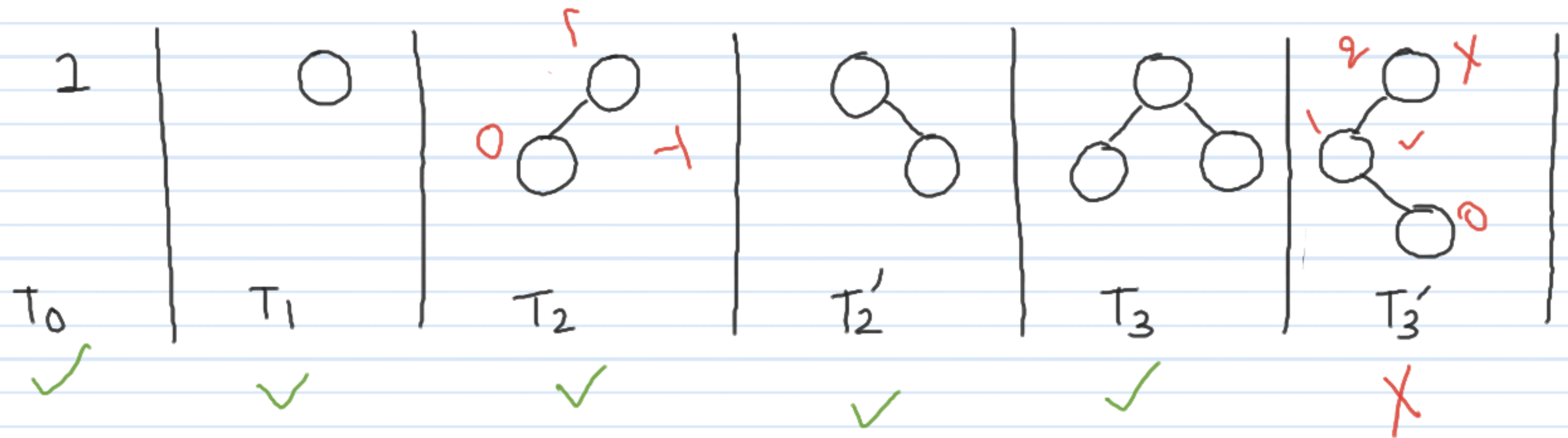
GOALS:

- WHAT IS HEIGHT BALANCE?
- HOW TO ACHIEVE IT?

HEIGHT BALANCED TREES

[AVL TREES]

- AT every node height difference can be at most 1.

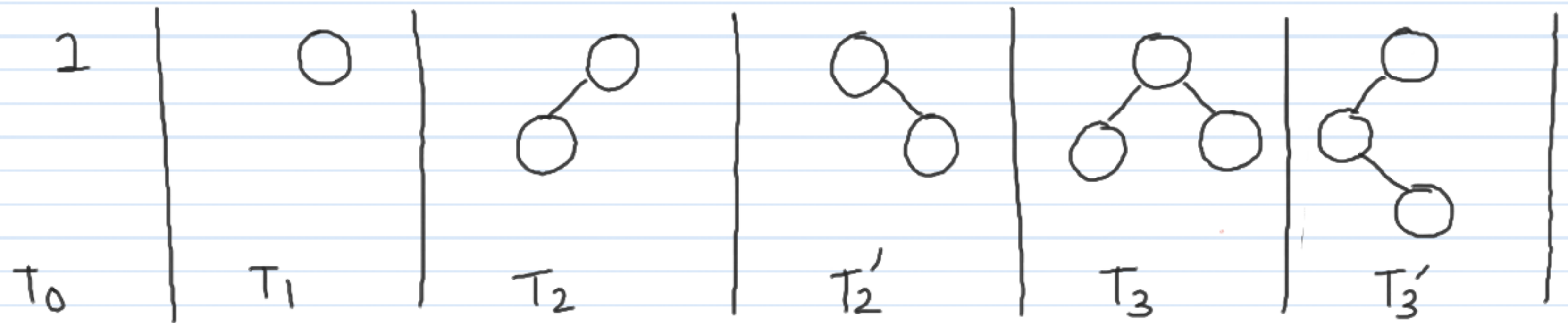


HEIGHT BALANCED TREES

[AVL TREES]

- AT every node height difference can be at most 1.

Adelson Velski Landis



INSERTION INTO AN AVL TREE

Recall

- Height balance definition
- Search property has to be respected.
- α be the **deepest node** which is imbalanced.

4 cases:

(1) Left left

(2) Left Right

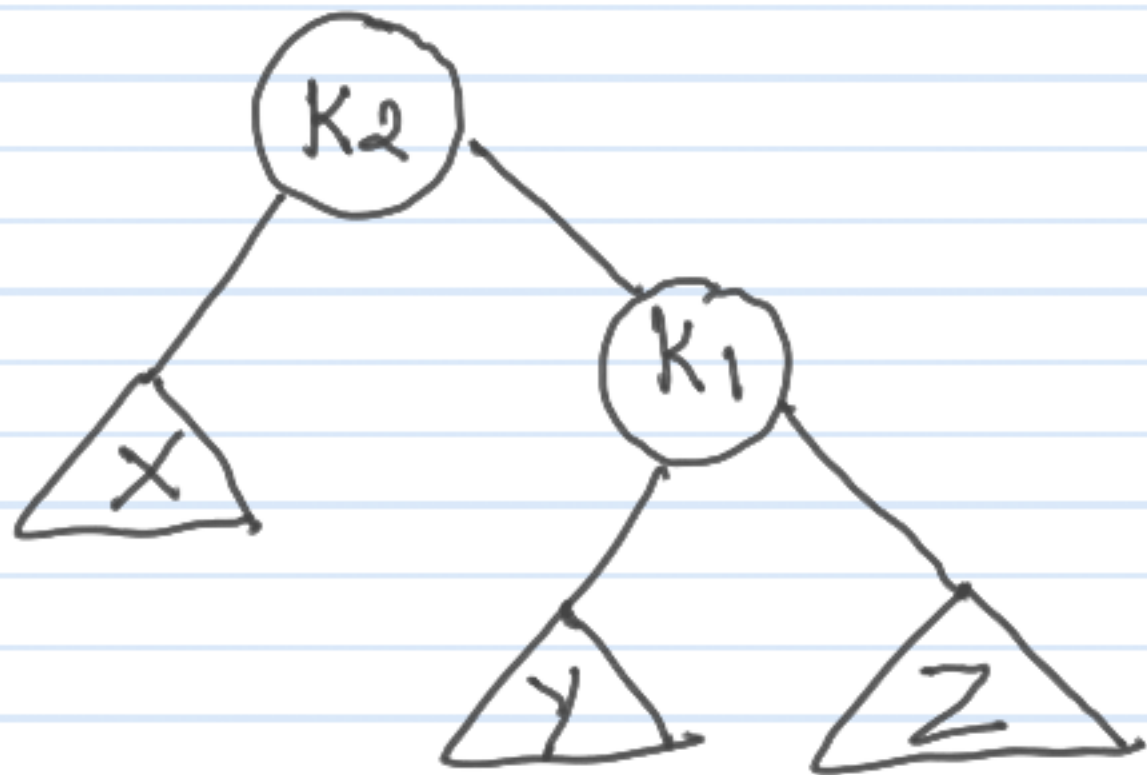
(3) Right-left

(4) Right Right

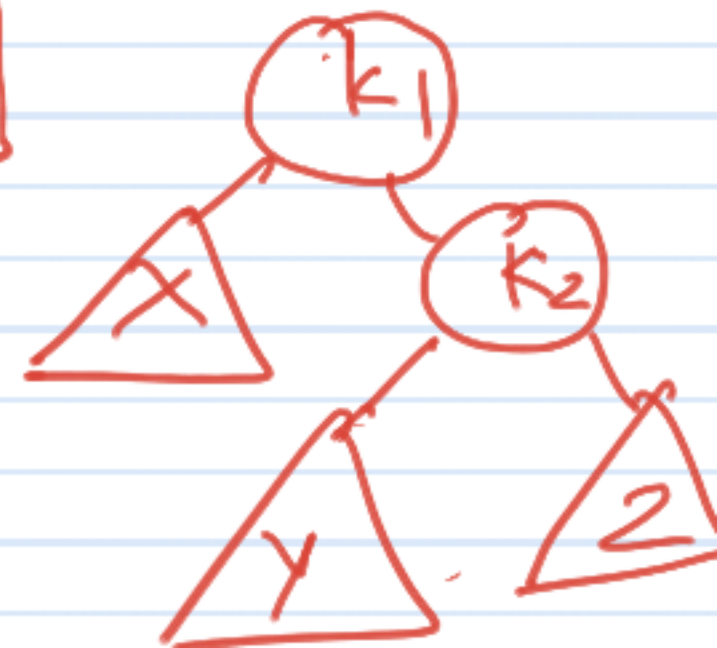
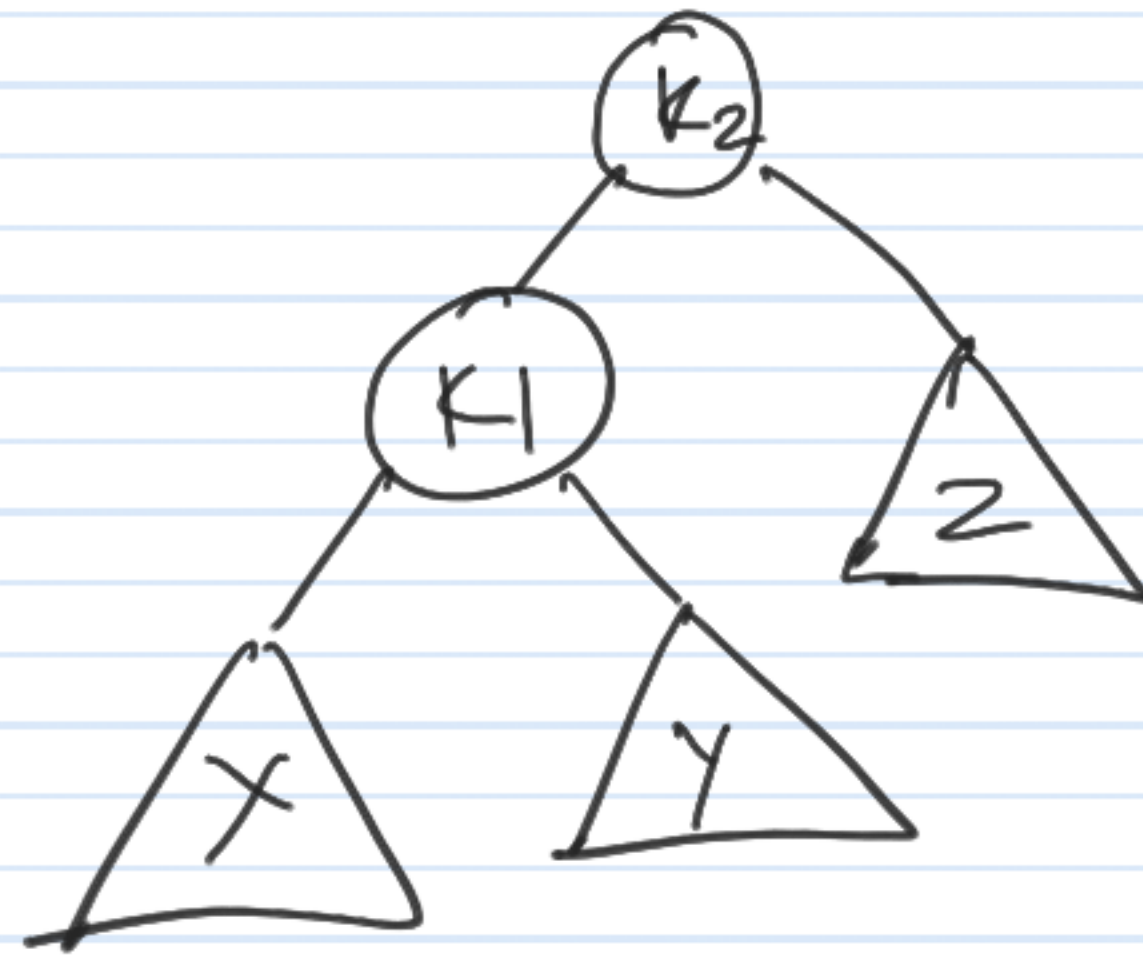


What is a rotation?

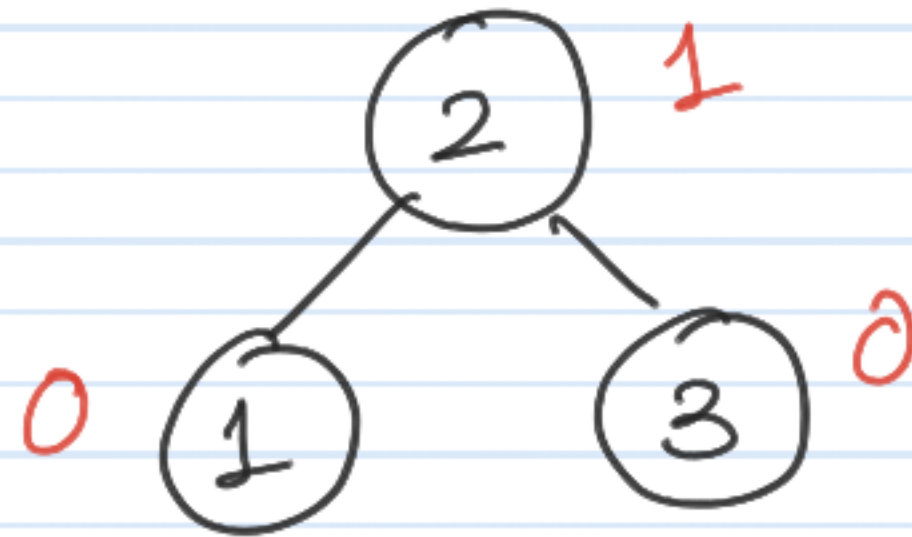
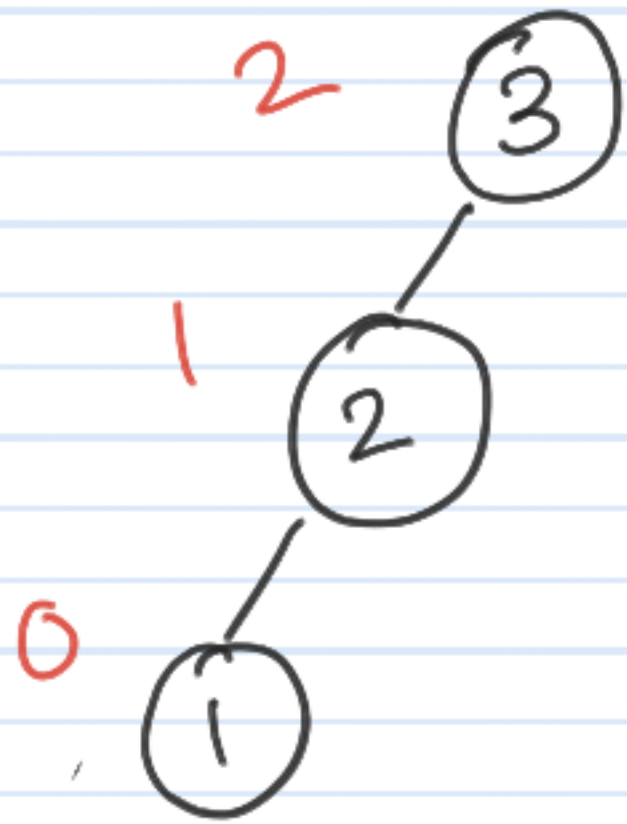
Left Rotation



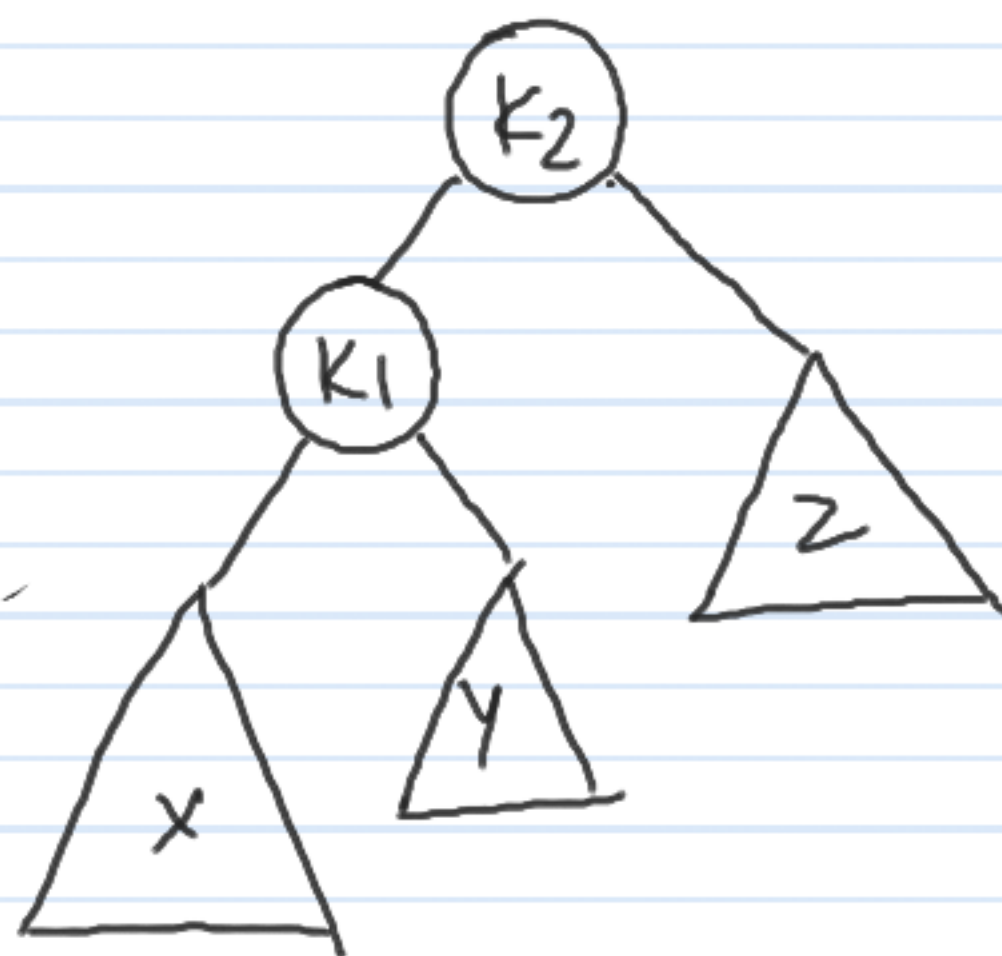
Right Rotation



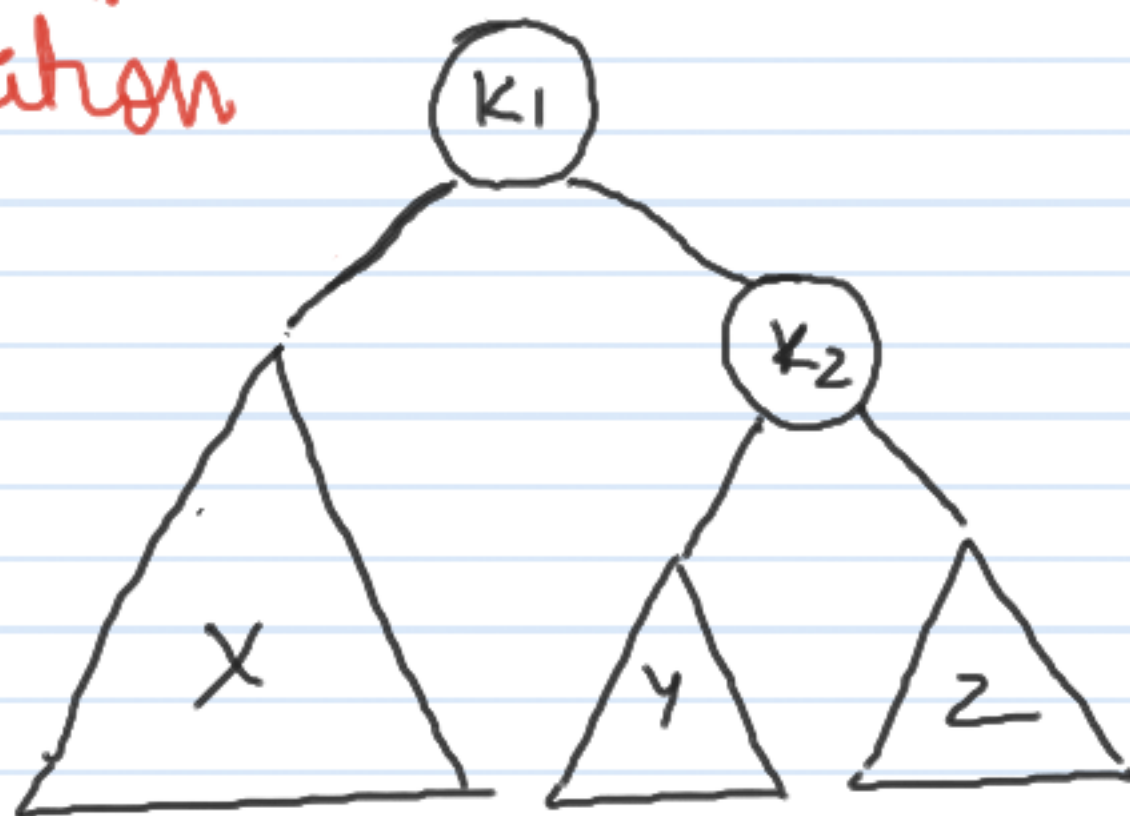
Rotation changes height of nodes.



AVL TREE INSERTION : case 1 (left-left)



right rotation

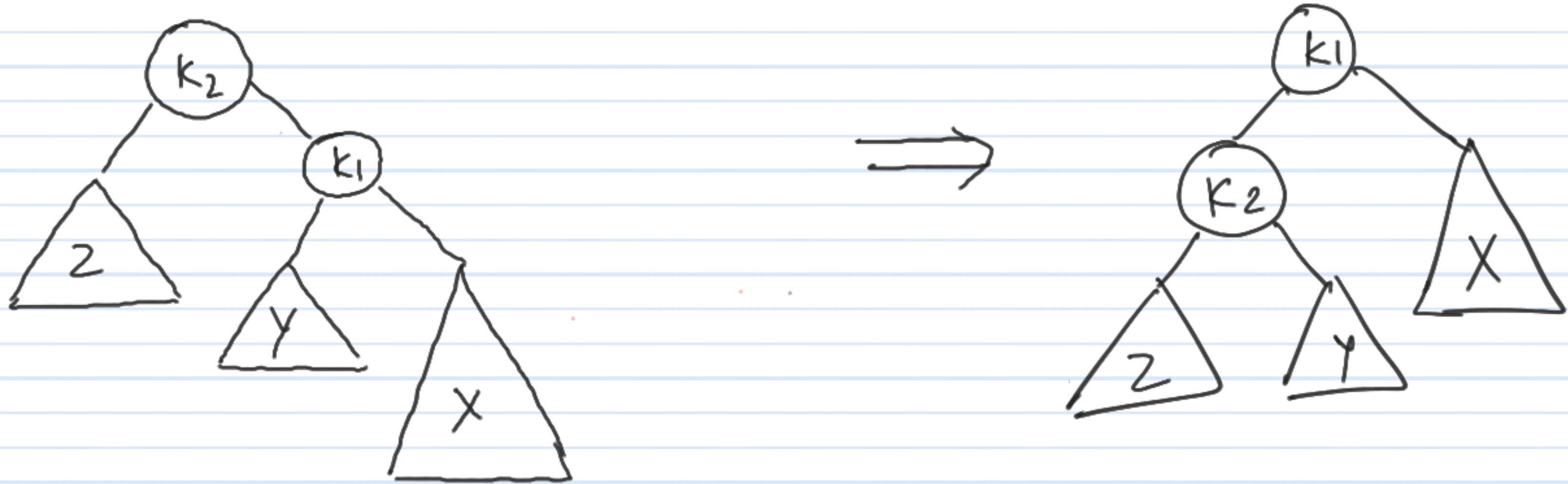


BST order?

- Pull K_1 and rotate it (shake it) and let gravity (bst property) take care.

• $X \uparrow$ $Y \text{ ---}$ $Z \downarrow$

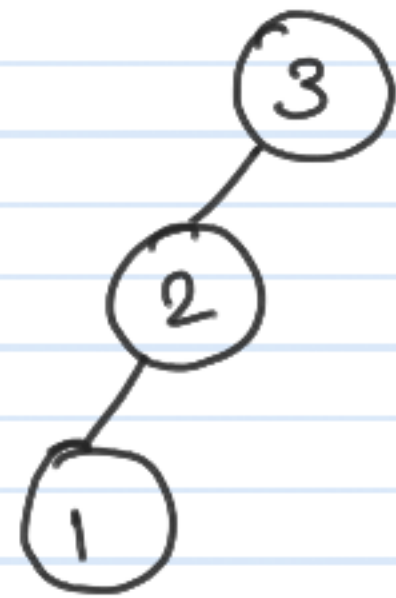
AVL TREE INSERT : CASE 4 (Right-Right)



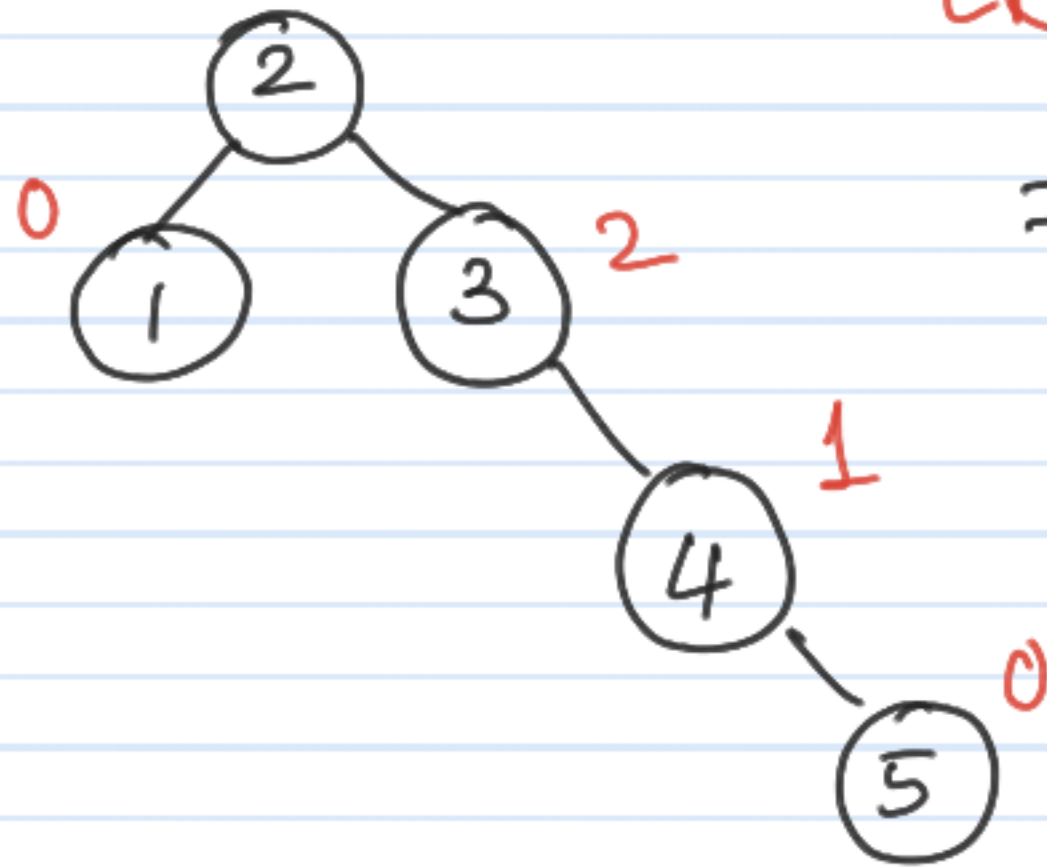
subtree X
after insert.

AVL TREE INSERT : EXAMPLE.

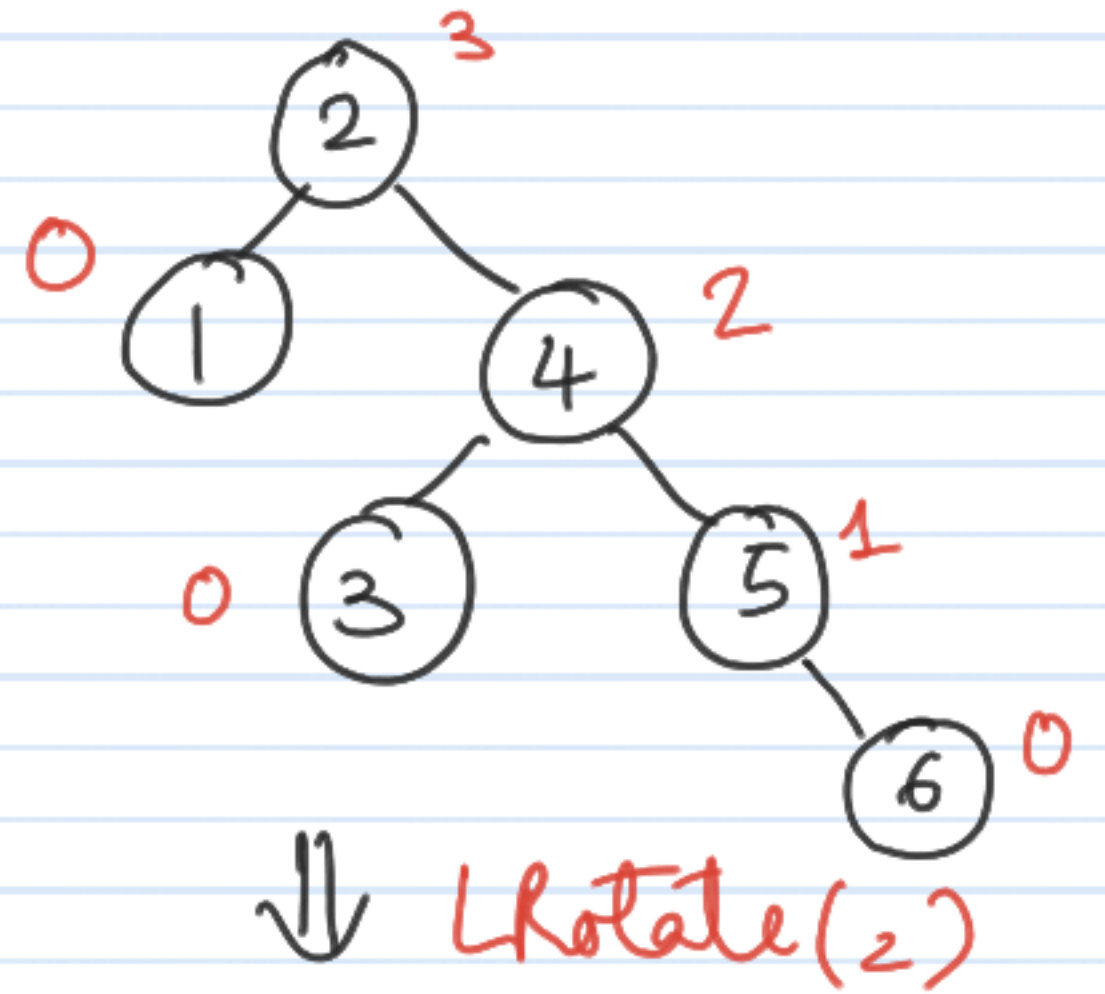
insert 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7



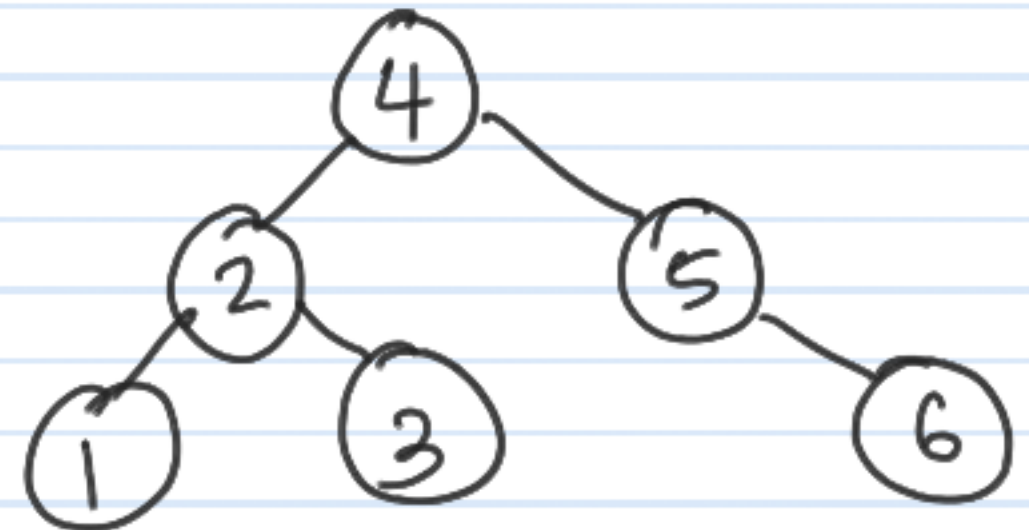
Rrotate
(3)



Lrotate(2)



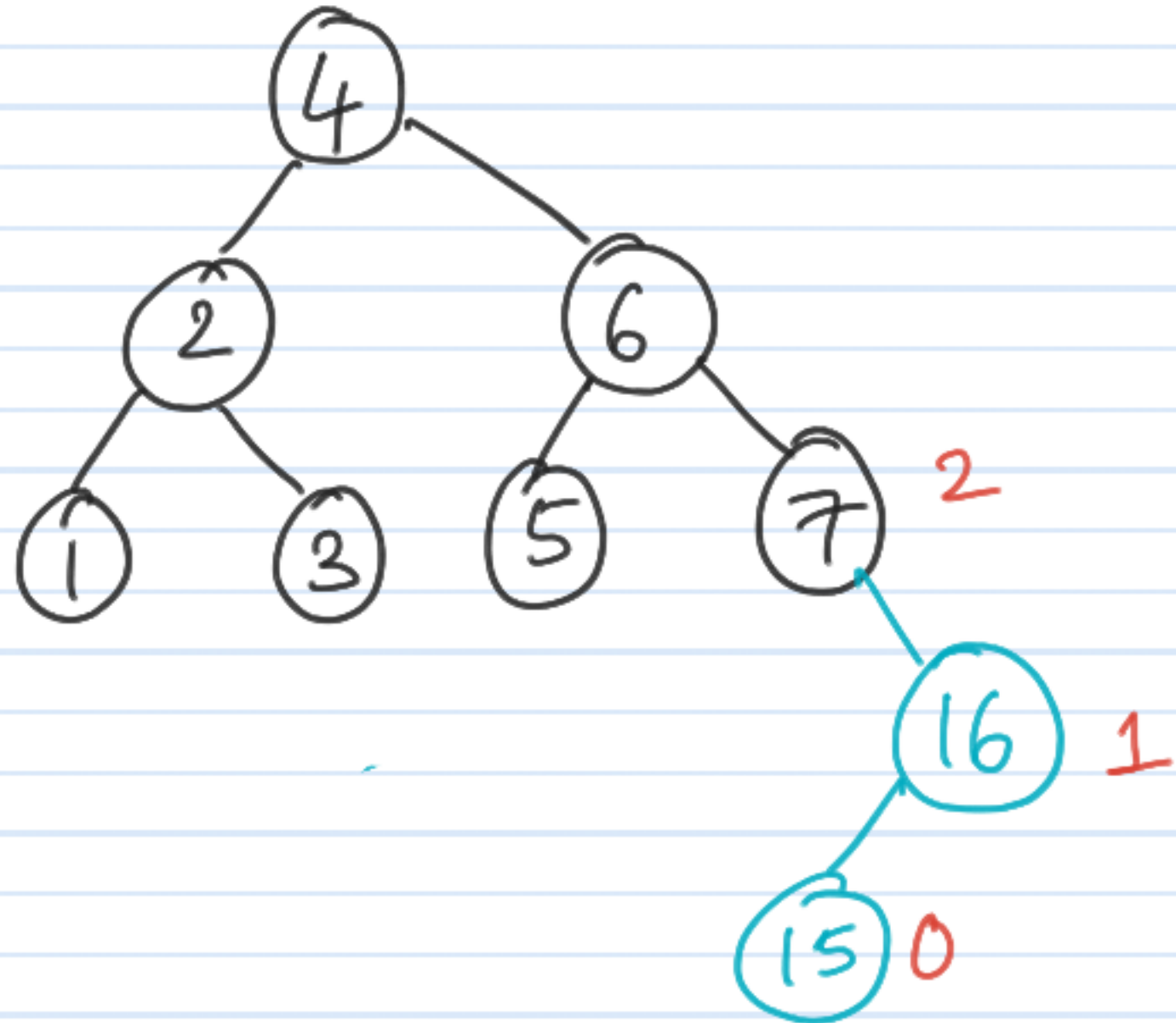
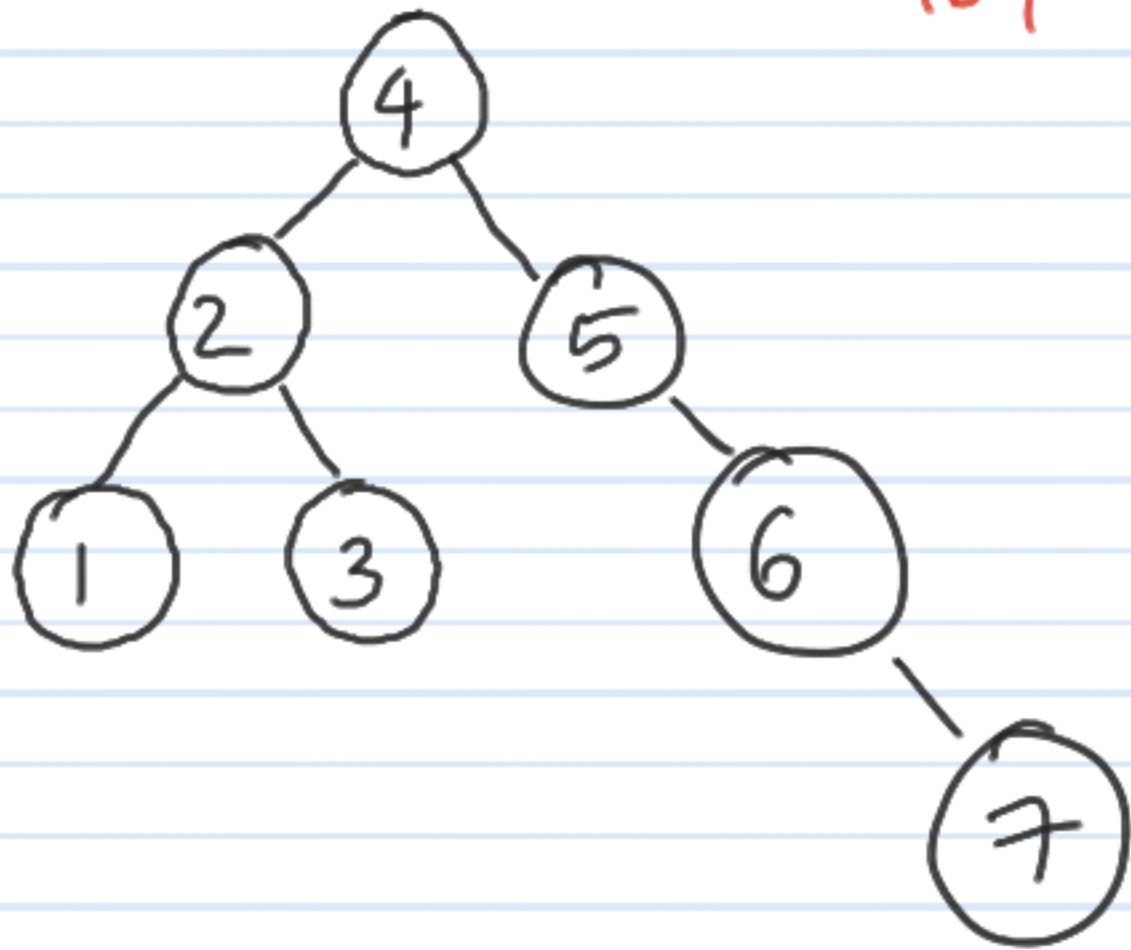
Lrotate(2)



AVL TREE INSERT : EXAMPLE.

insert 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7

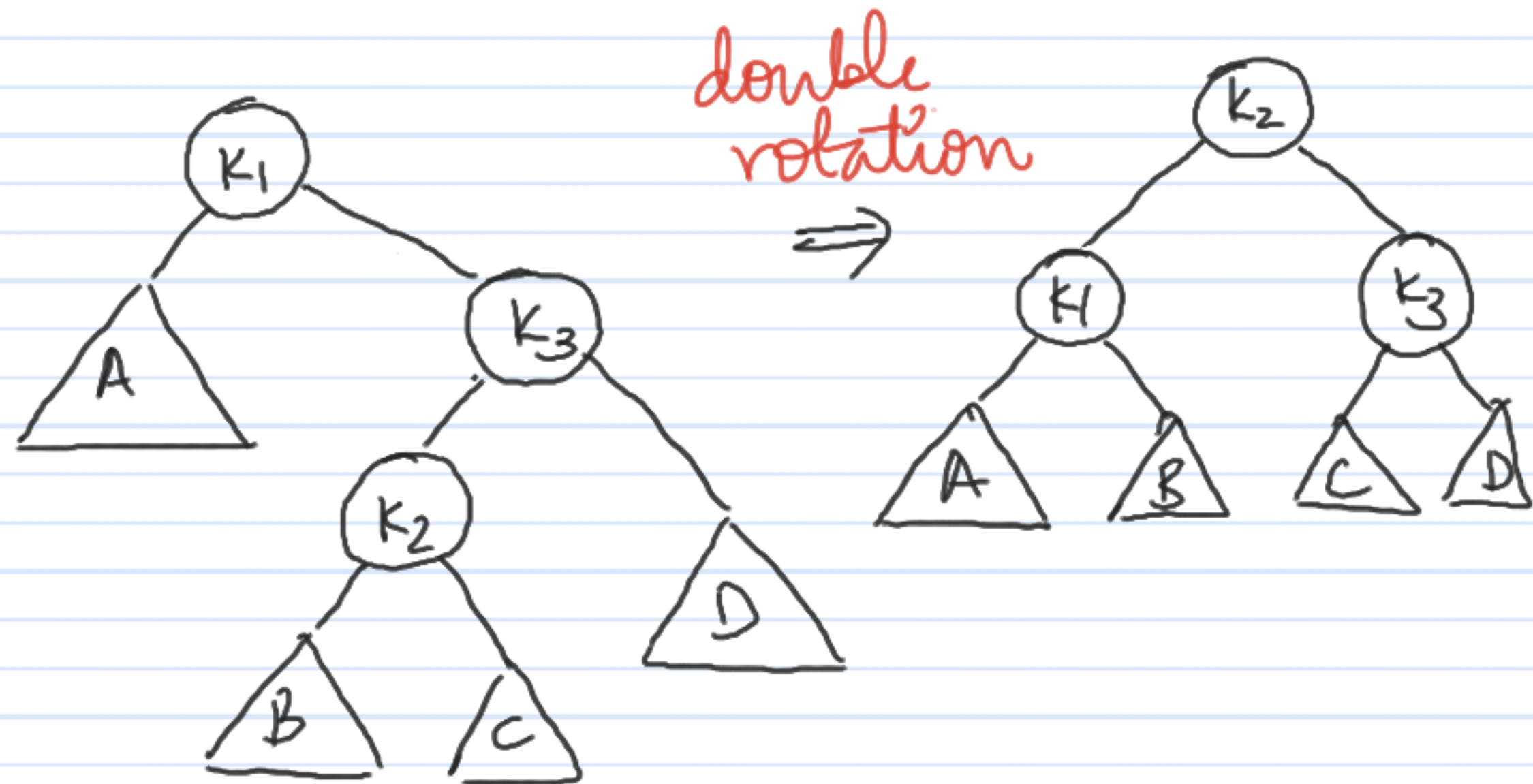
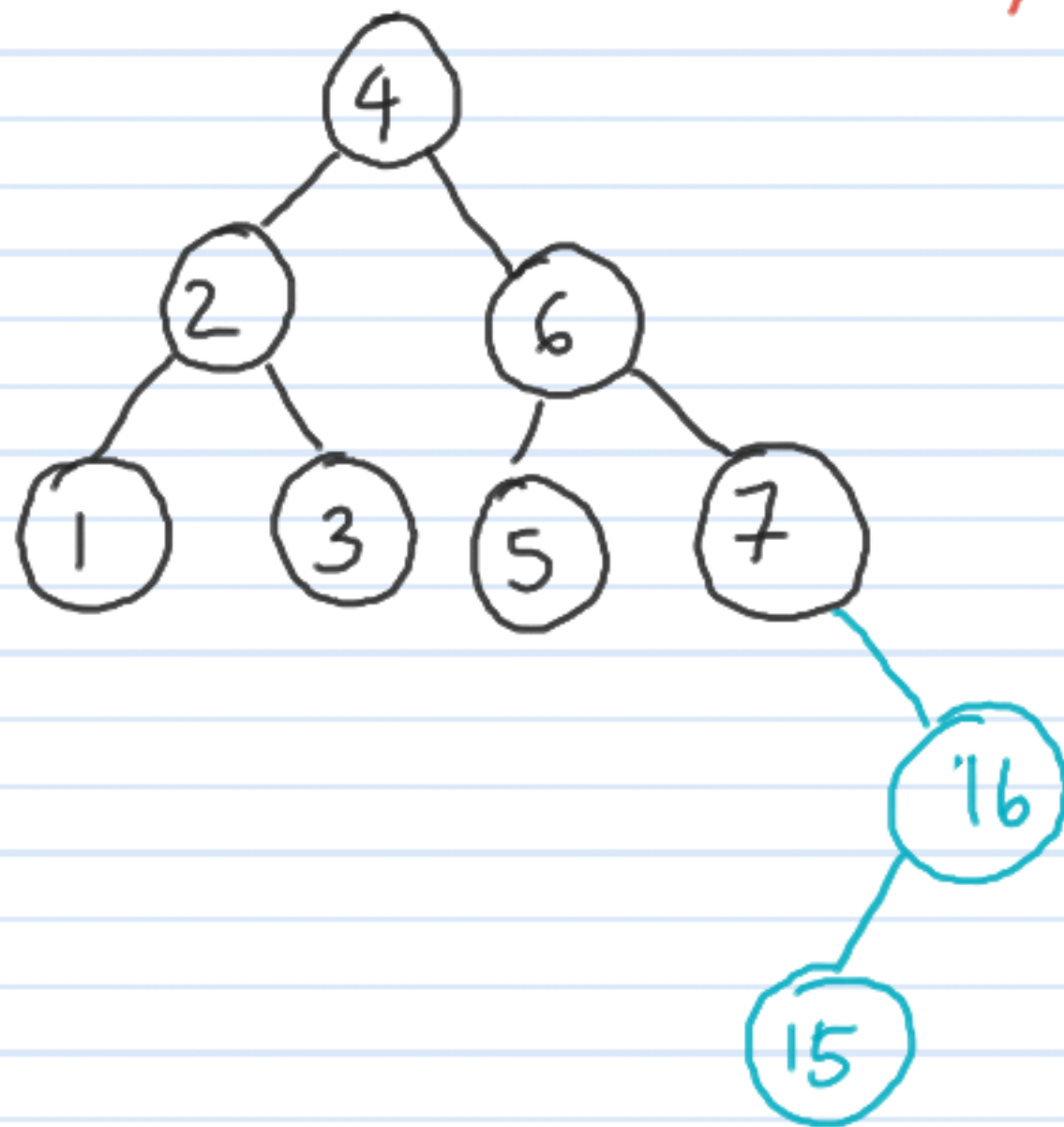
16, 15 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8



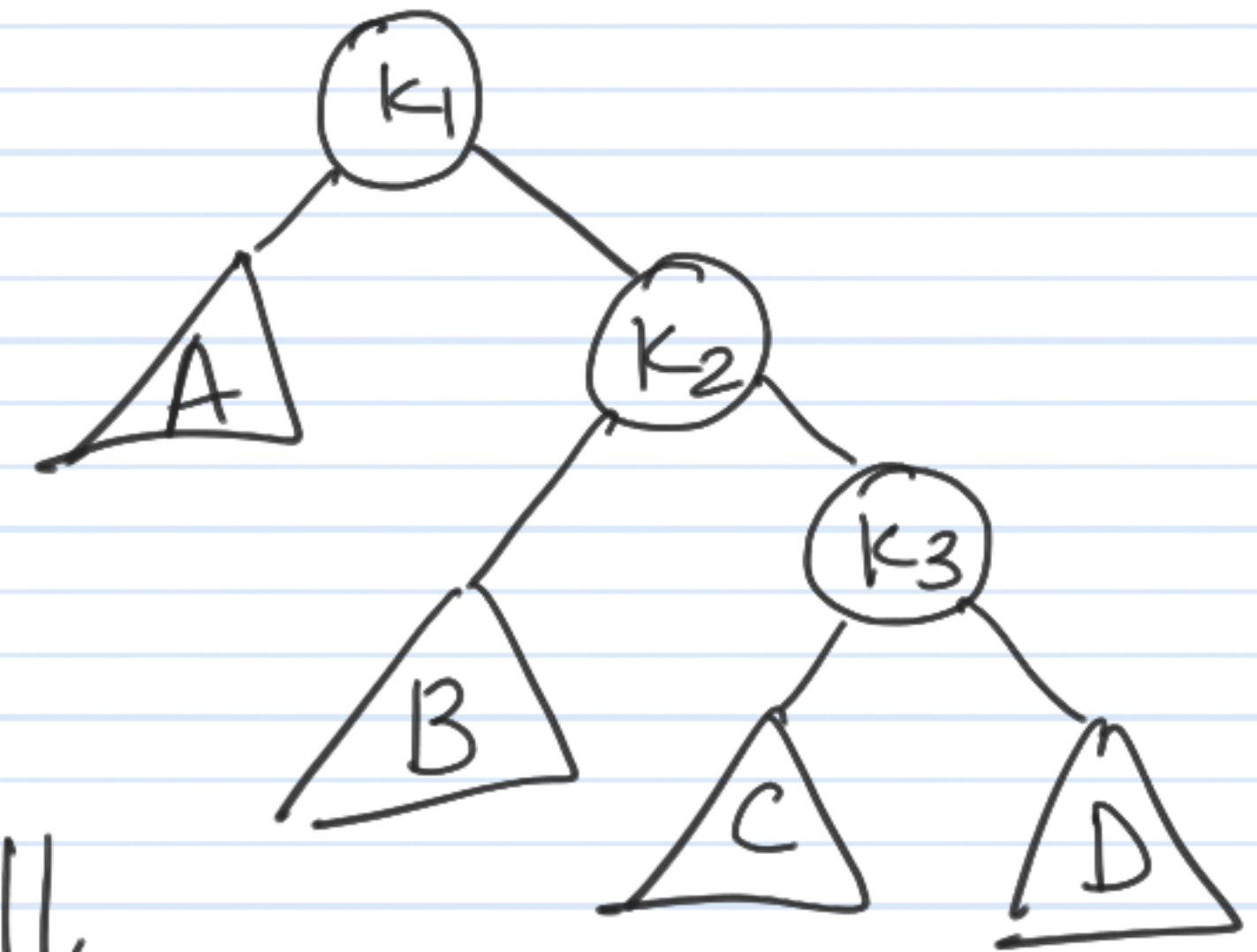
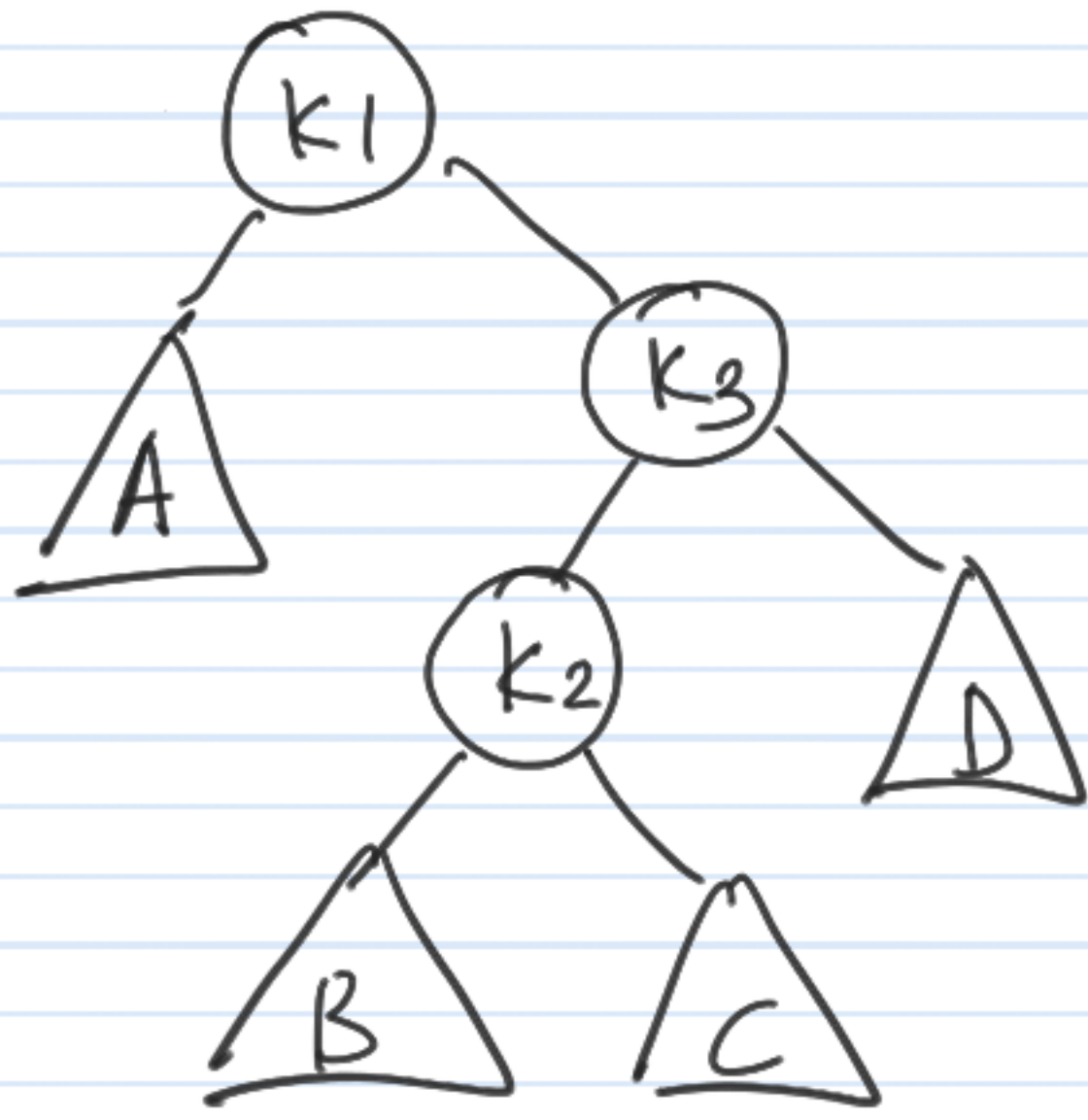
AVL TREE INSERT : EXAMPLE, (Case 3 Right left)

insert 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 7

16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8



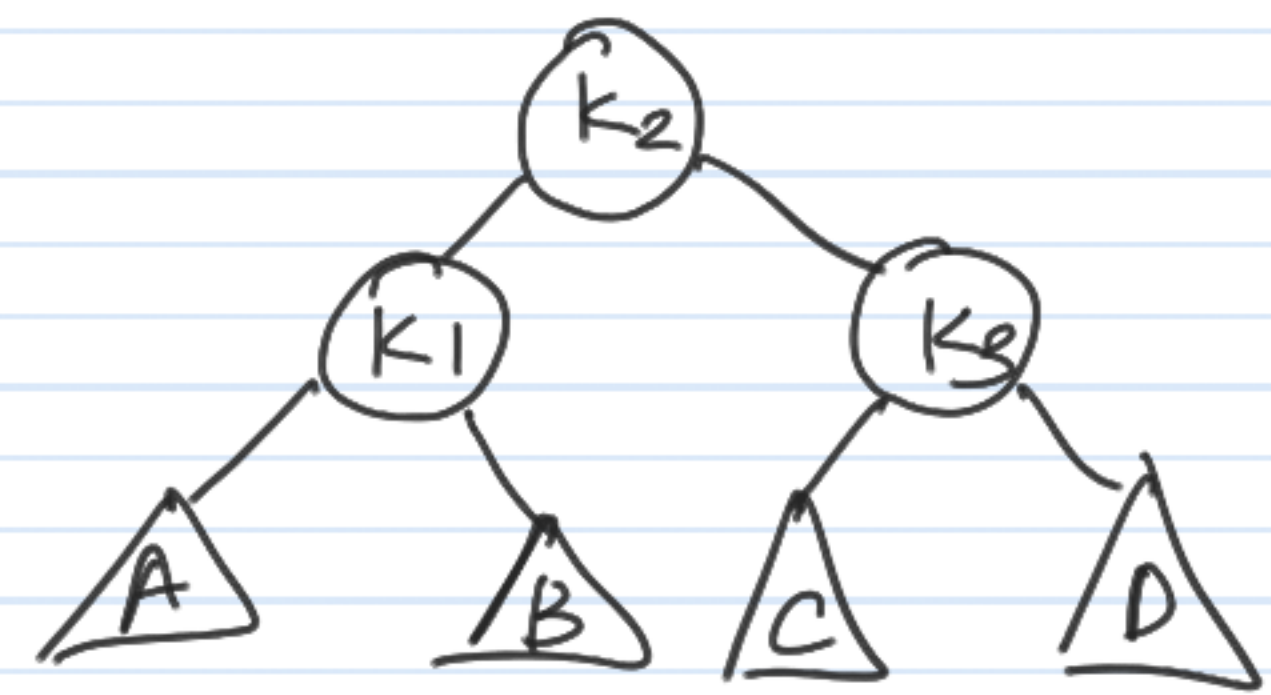
R Rotate (k_3)



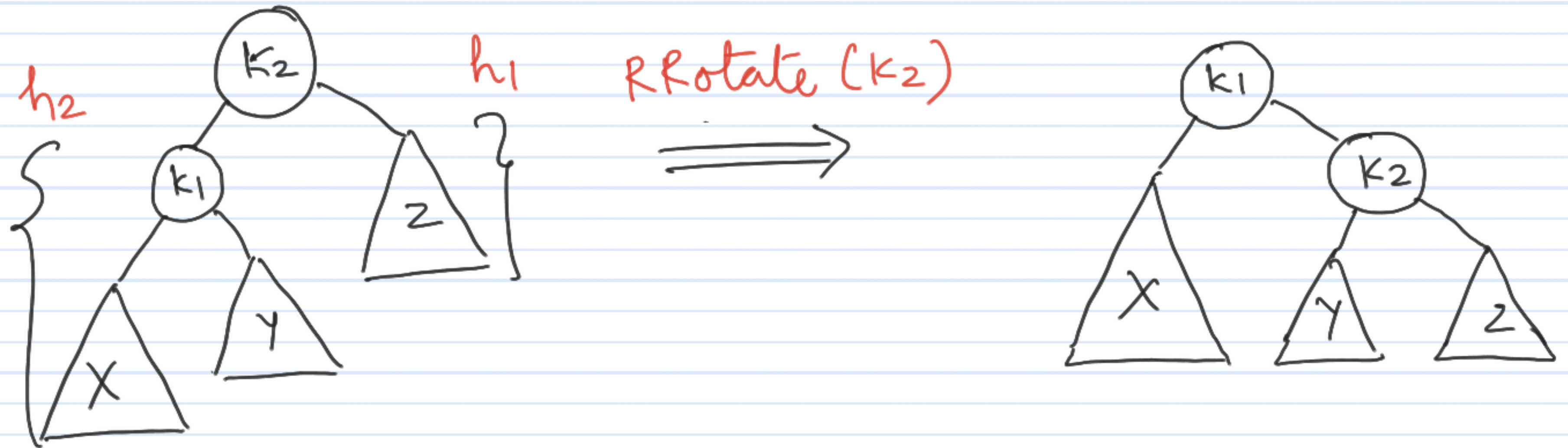
L Rotate (k_1)



A, k_1 , B, k_2 , C, k_3 , D



Height balance is restored using rotation
(Left Left case 1)

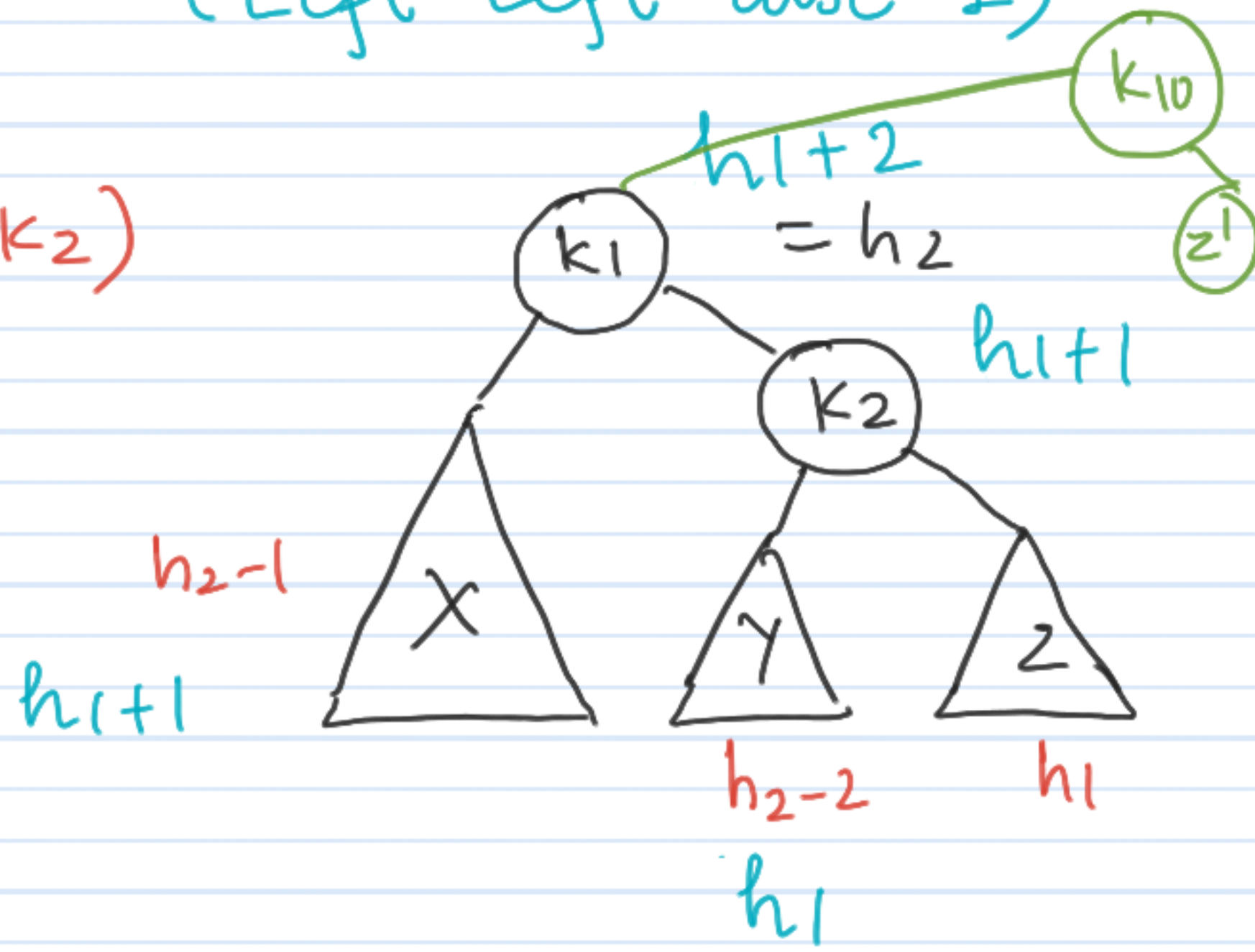
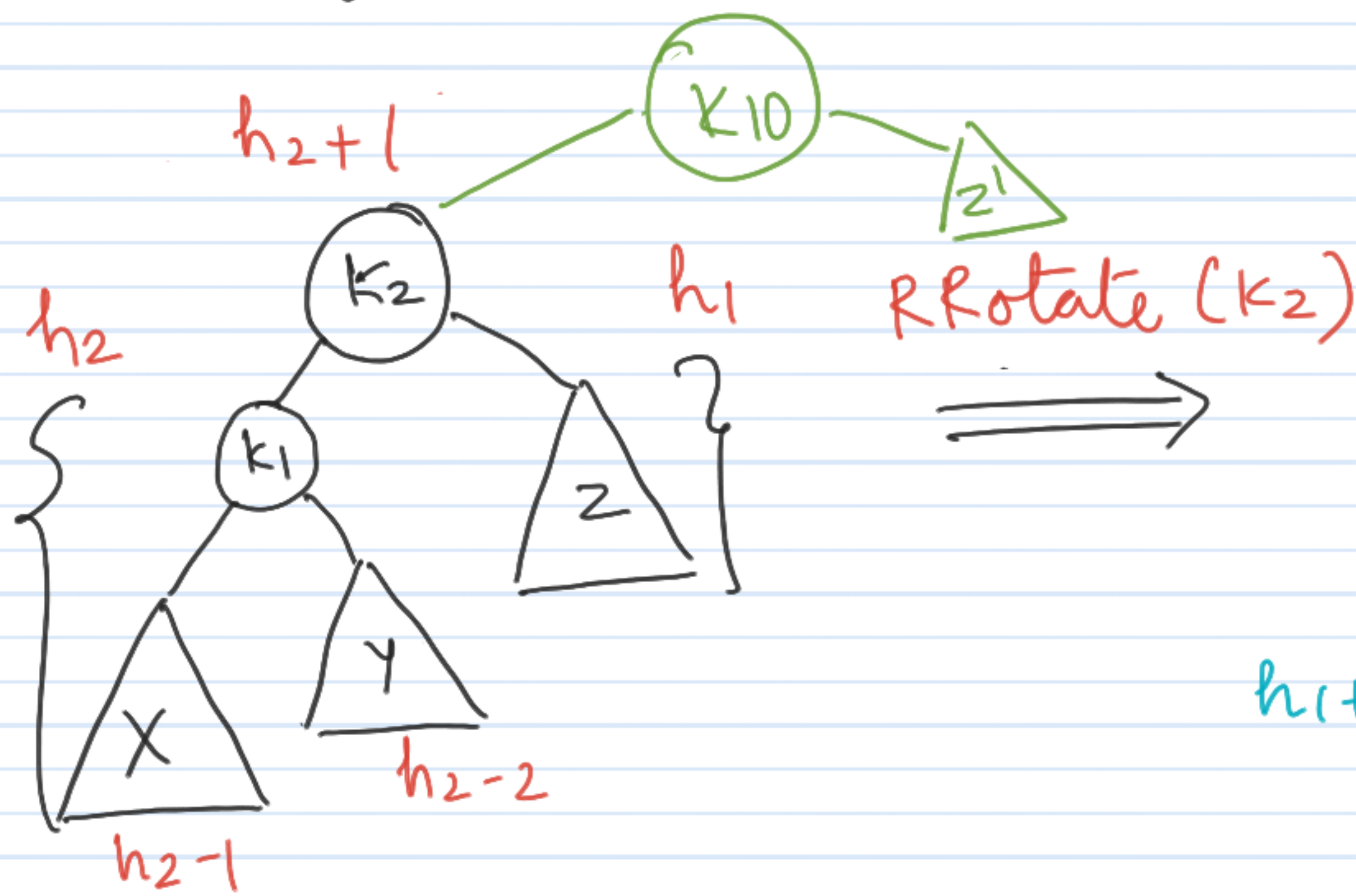


$h_2 > h_1$ why?

$$h_2 - h_1 = \underline{2}$$

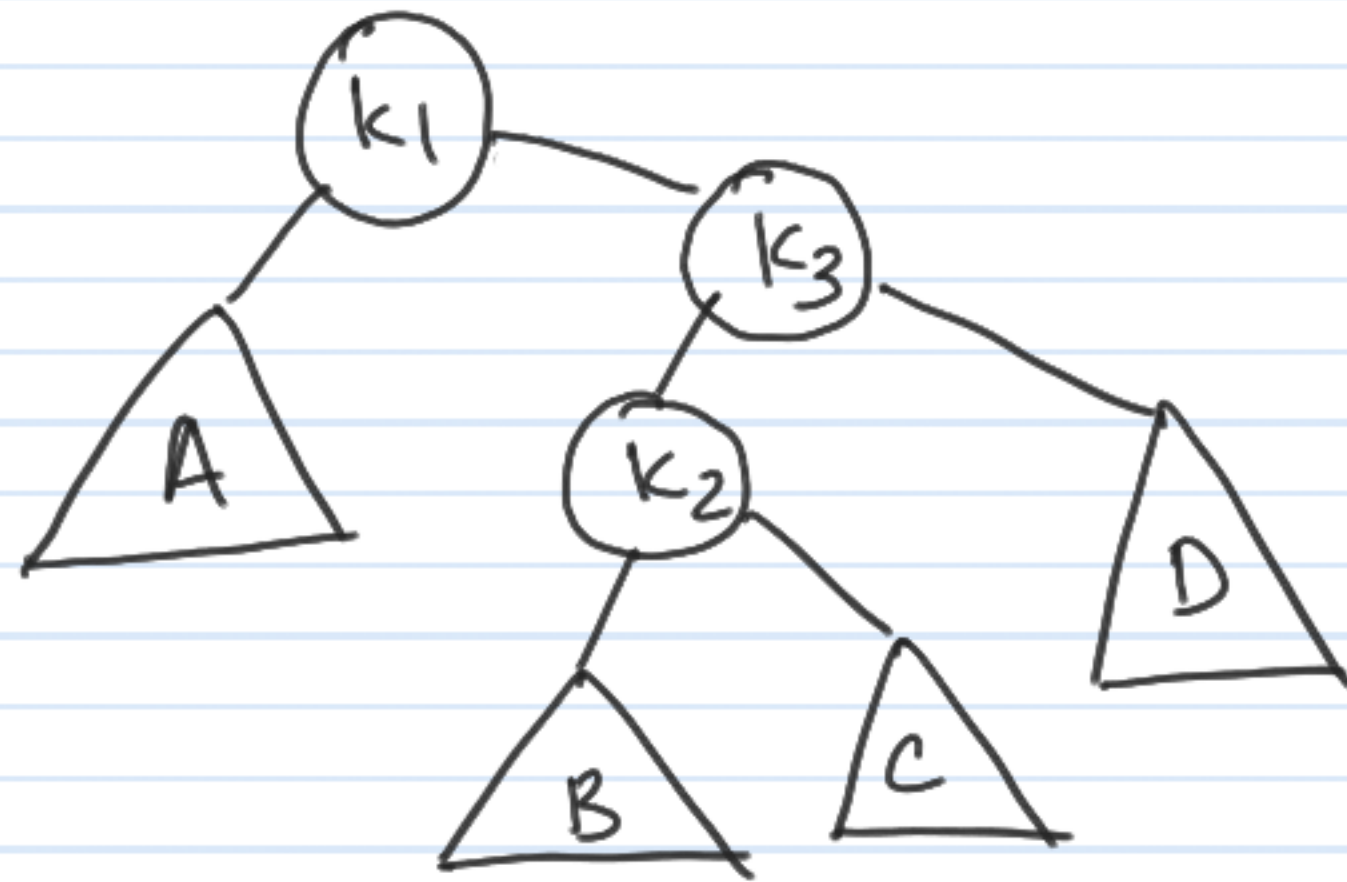
Height balance is restored using rotation

(Left Left case 1)

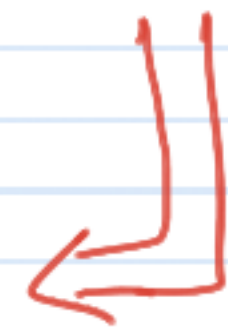
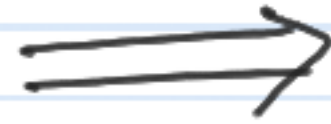


$h_2 > h_1$ why?
 $h_2 - h_1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$

Height balance is restored using rotation
(Right-Left case)

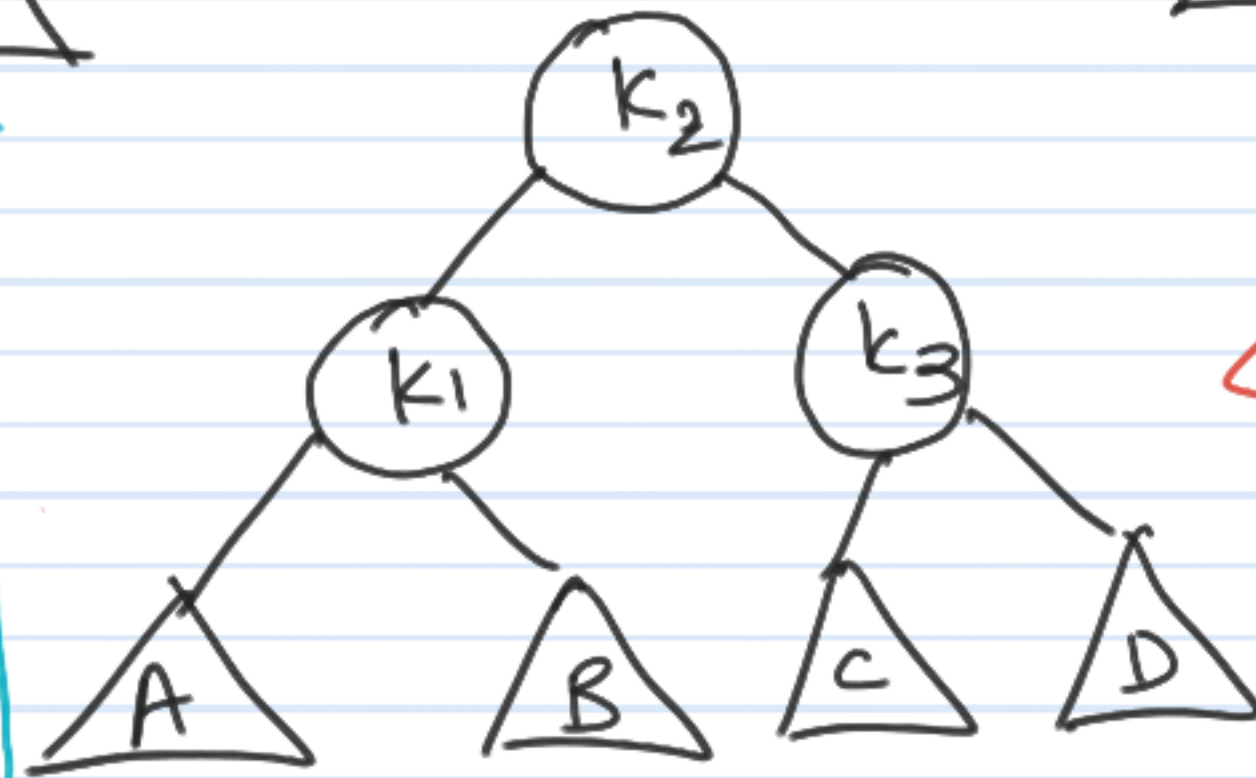


R Rotate (K_3)

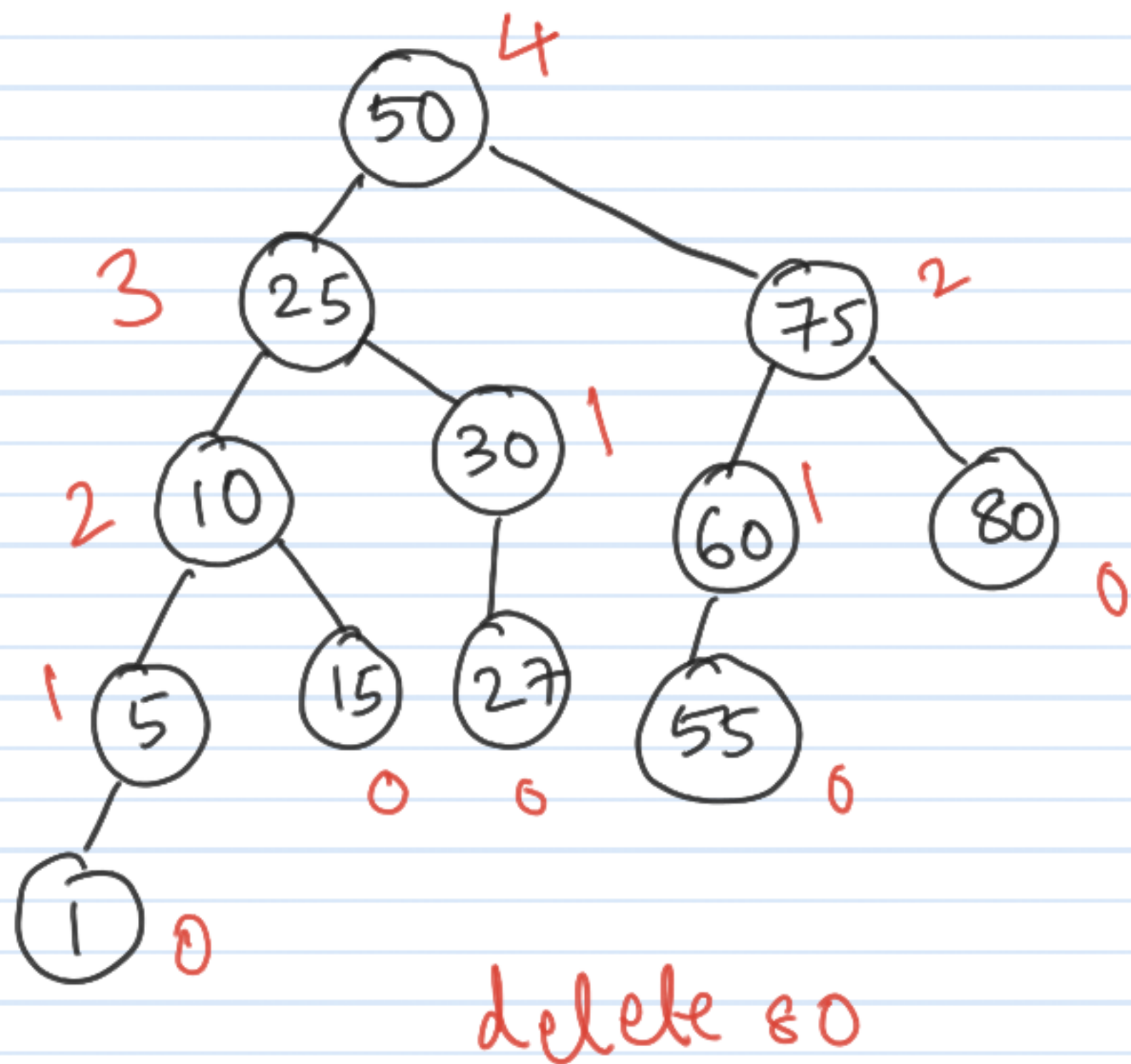


L Rotate (K_1)

Analyse heights
for individual
rotations.



Deletion in AVL Trees [overview]

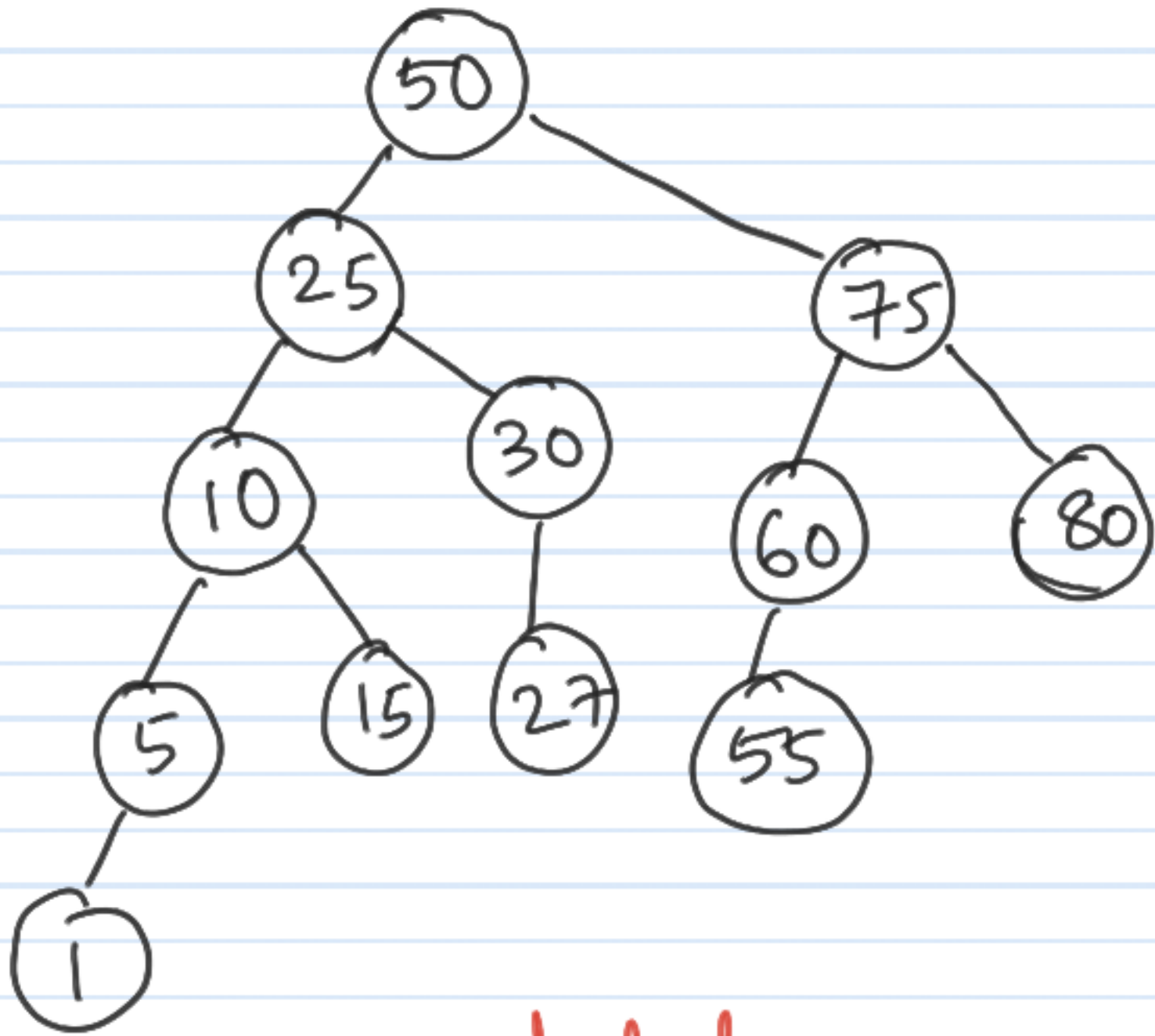


- simplest case in
BST deletion

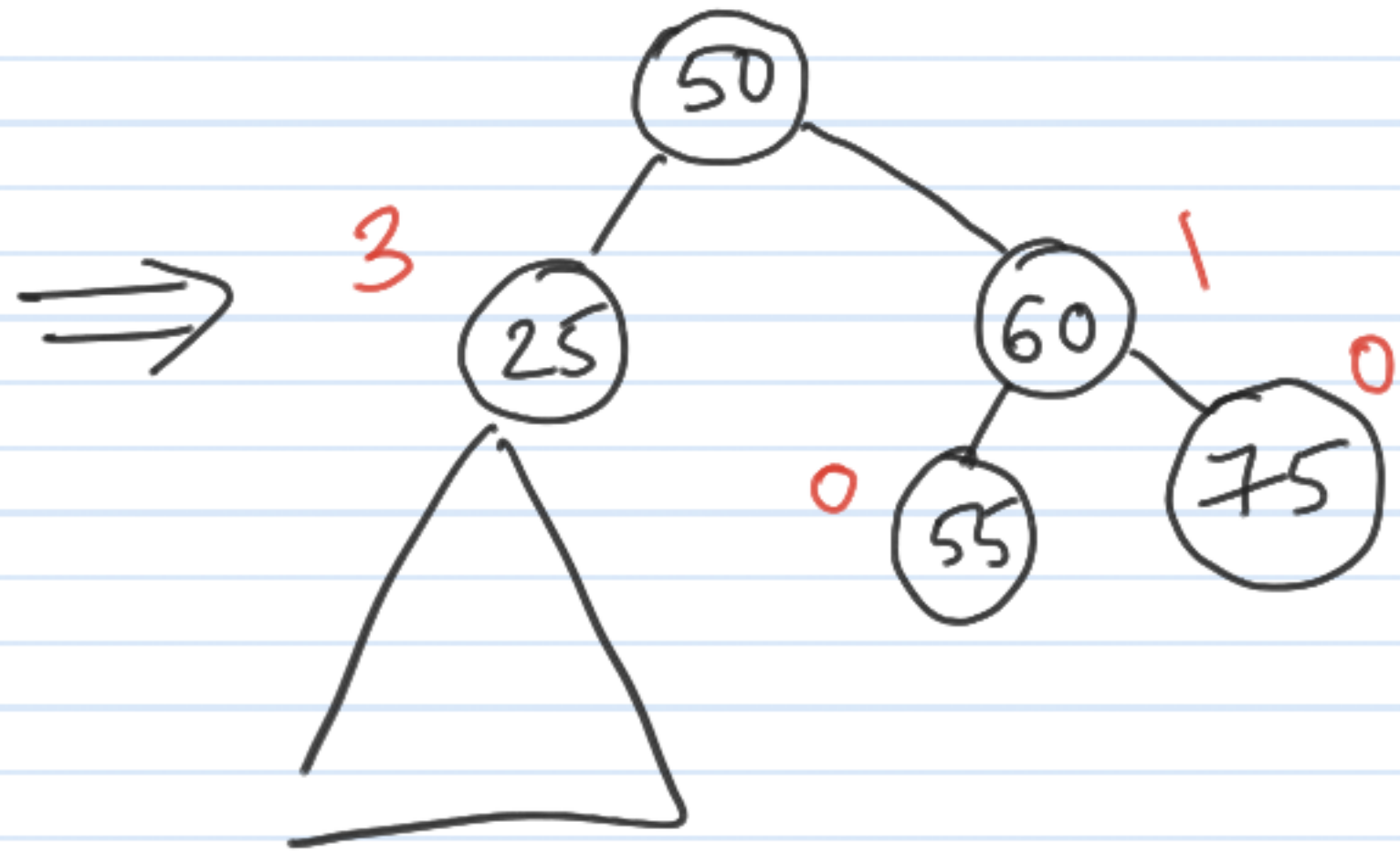
- as earlier convert
internal node deletion
to a simpler case.

- rotations to restore
balance.

Deletion in AVL Trees [overview]



delete 80



- is this tree balanced?