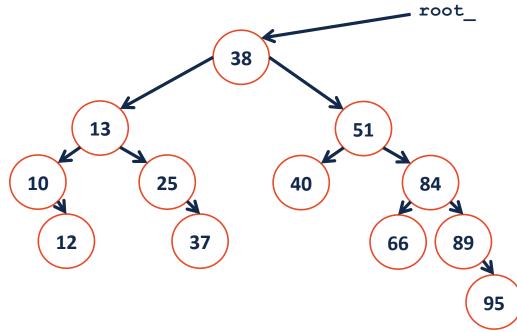
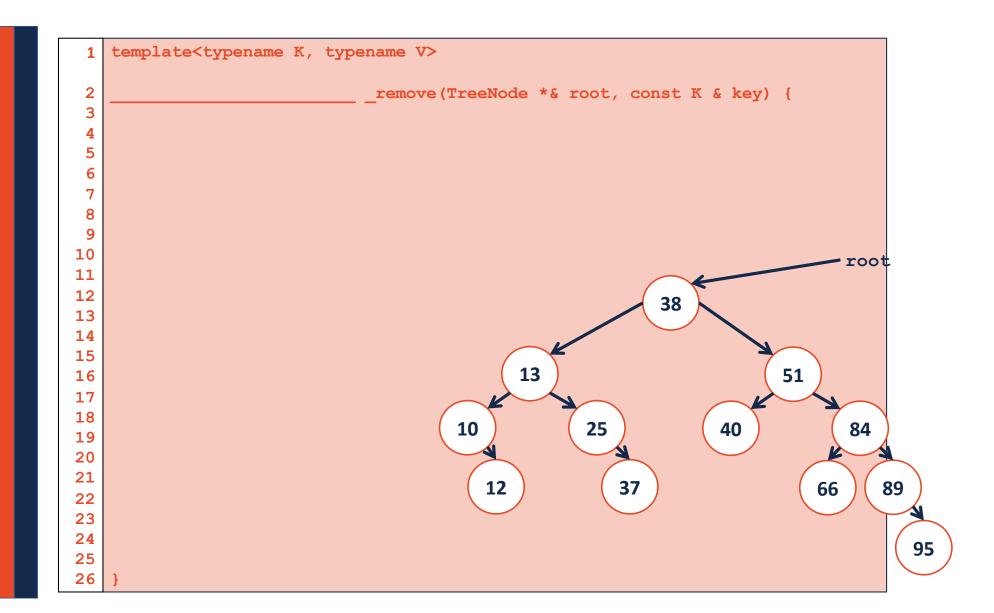
CS 225

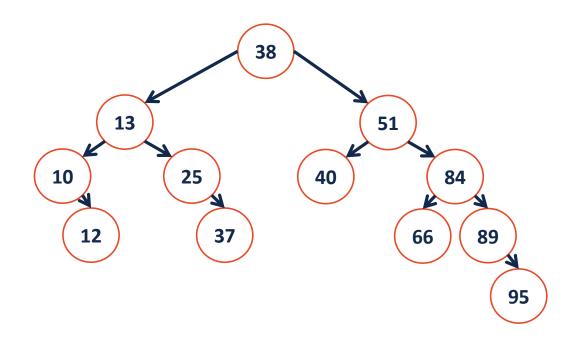
Data Structures

October 7 – BST Remove G Carl Evans

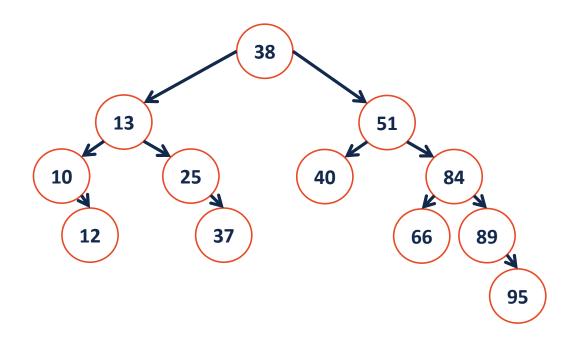
```
1 template<typename K, typename V>
2
3 void BST::_insert(TreeNode *& root, K & key, V & value) {
4   if(root == nullptr) {
5     TreeNode * t = _find(root, key);
6     t = new TreeNode(key, value);
7   }
8 }
```



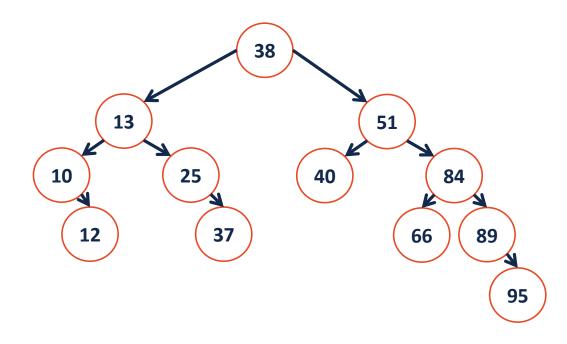




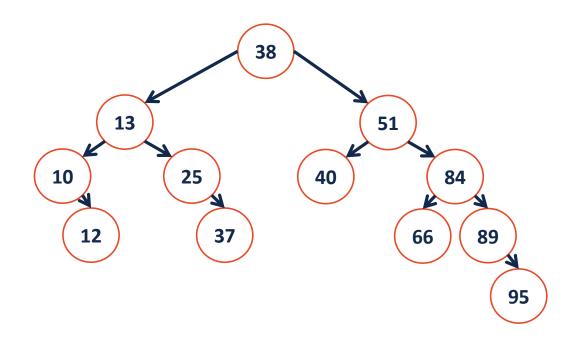
remove(40);



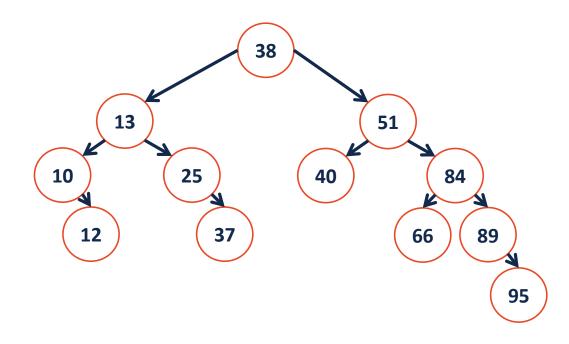
remove(25);



remove(10);



remove(13);



remove(38);

BST Analysis – Running Time

Operation	BST Worst Case
find	
insert	
delete	
traverse	

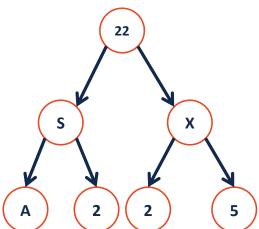
Every operation that we have studied on a BST depends on the height of the tree: **O(h)**.

...what is this in terms of **n**, the amount of data?

We need a relationship between **h** and **n**:

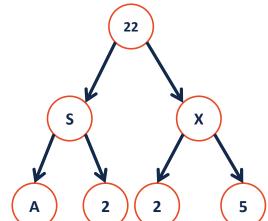
$$f(h) \le n \le g(h)$$

Q: What is the maximum number of nodes in a tree of height **h**?



Q: What is the minimum number of nodes in a tree of height **h**?

What is the maximum height for a tree of **n** nodes?



Therefore, for all BST:

Lower bound:

Upper bound:

The height of a BST depends on the order in which the data is inserted into it.

ex: 1324576

VS.

4236715

Q: How many different ways are there to insert keys into a BST?

Q: What is the average height of all the arrangements?

BST Analysis – Running Time

Operation	BST Average case	BST Worst case	Sorted array	Sorted List
find				
insert				
delete				
traverse				

Height-Balanced Tree

What tree makes you happier?



Height balance: $b = height(T_L) - height(T_R)$

A tree is height balanced if: