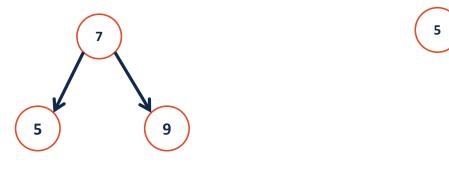
CS 225

**Data Structures** 

February 16 – BST Rotations
G Carl Evans

# Height-Balanced Tree

What tree makes you happier?



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

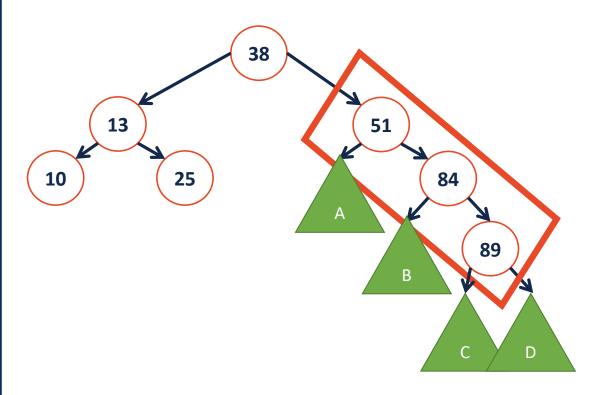
A tree is height balanced if: For all nodes in the tree |b| < 2.

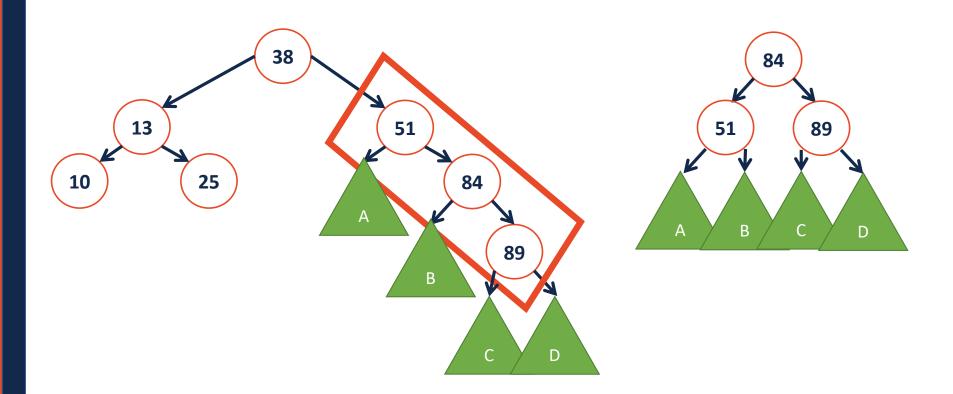
#### **BST Rotation**

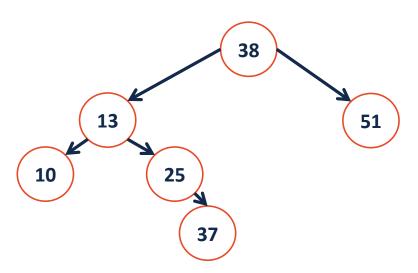
We will perform a rotation that maintains two properties

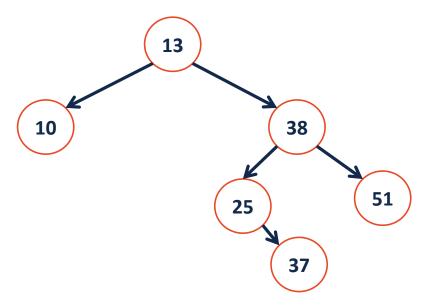
1. Maintain the BST property

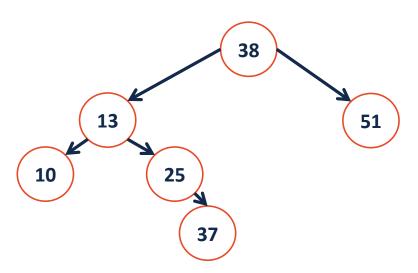
2. Change a "stick" into a "mountain"











## **BST Rotation Summary**

- Four kinds of rotations (L, R, LR, RL)
- All rotations are local (subtrees are not impacted)
- All rotations are constant time: O(1)
- BST property maintained

**GOAL**:

We call these trees:

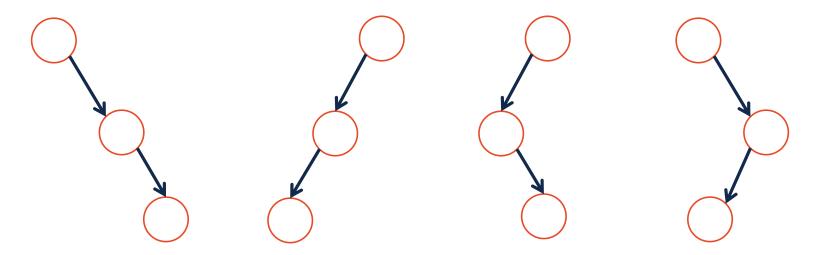
### **AVL Trees**

Three issues for consideration:

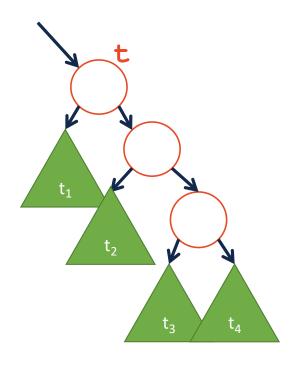
- Rotations
- Maintaining Height
- Detecting Imbalance

### **AVL Tree Rotations**

Four templates for rotations:



## Finding the Rotation on Insert

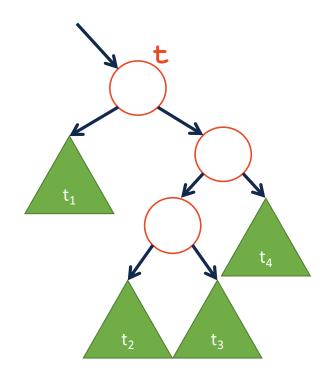


#### Theorem:

If an insertion occurred in subtrees  $t_3$  or  $t_4$  and a subtree was detected at t, then a \_\_\_\_\_ rotation about t restores the balance of the tree.

We gauge this by noting the balance factor of **t->right** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Finding the Rotation on Insert



#### Theorem:

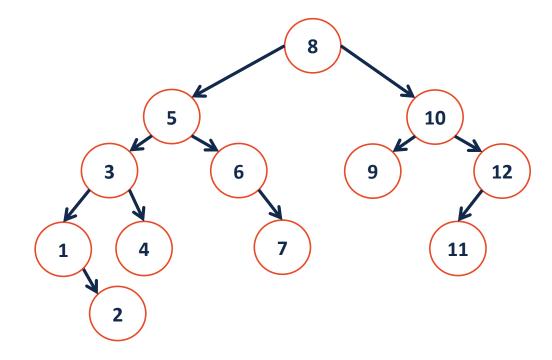
If an insertion occurred in subtrees  $t_2$  or  $t_3$  and a subtree was detected at t, then a \_\_\_\_\_ rotation about t restores the balance of the tree.

We gauge this by noting the balance factor of **t->right** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Insertion into an AVL Tree

```
_insert(6.5)
```

```
1 struct TreeNode {
2   T key;
3   unsigned height;
4   TreeNode *left;
5   TreeNode *right;
6 };
```



#### \_insert(6.5)

#### Insertion into an AVL Tree

#### Insert (pseudo code):

- 1: Insert at proper place
- 2: Check for imbalance
- 3: Rotate, if necessary
- 4: Update height

```
1 struct TreeNode {
2   T key;
3   unsigned height;
4   TreeNode *left;
5   TreeNode *right;
6 };
```

