

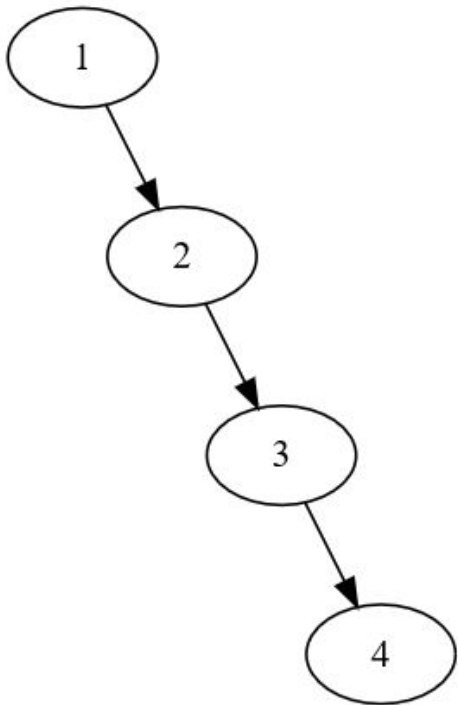
**AA S6**



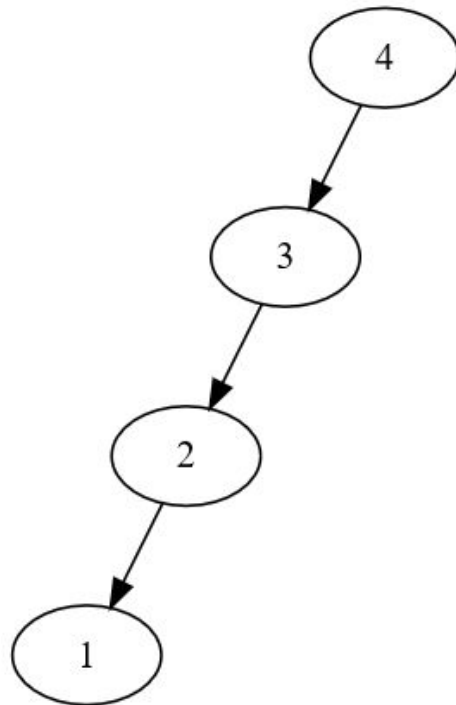
Arbori AVL

# Arbori neechilibrați

- inserare 1, 2, 3, 4



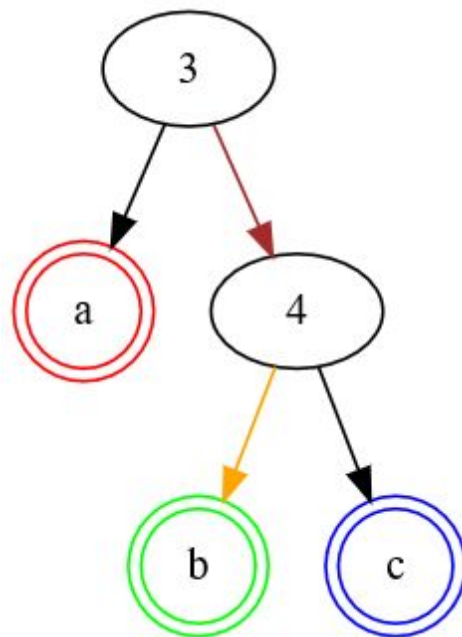
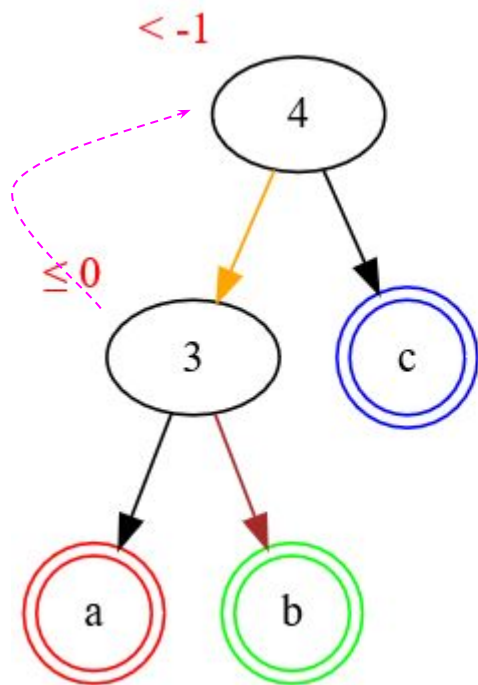
- inserare 4, 3, 2, 1



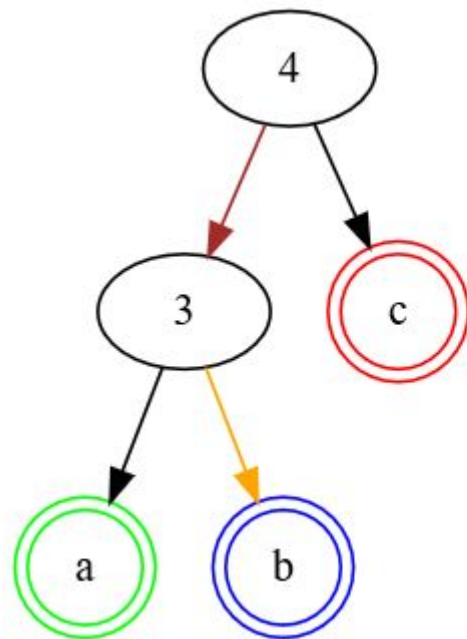
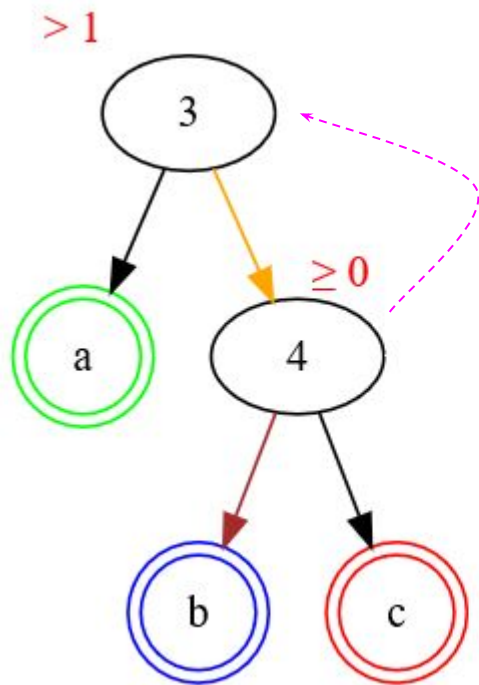
# Arbori neechilibrați

- căutarea în arbore devine liniară
- arborele trebuie echilibrat
- echilibrarea se face prin rotații
- cheile arborelui rămân sortate
- fiecare nod va avea un factor de echilibru
- valoarea factorilor va determina tipul rotației
- factor de echilibru  $b = \text{înălțime subarbore drept} - \text{înălțime subarbore stâng}$
- $b$  ia valori între  $[-2, 2]$
- dacă  $b$  e negativ atunci subarborul stâng este mai mare
- după o rotație unul din subarbori va avea înălțimea cu unu mai mare iar celălalt cu unu mai mică
- arborele trebuie echilibrat după fiecare insert/delete

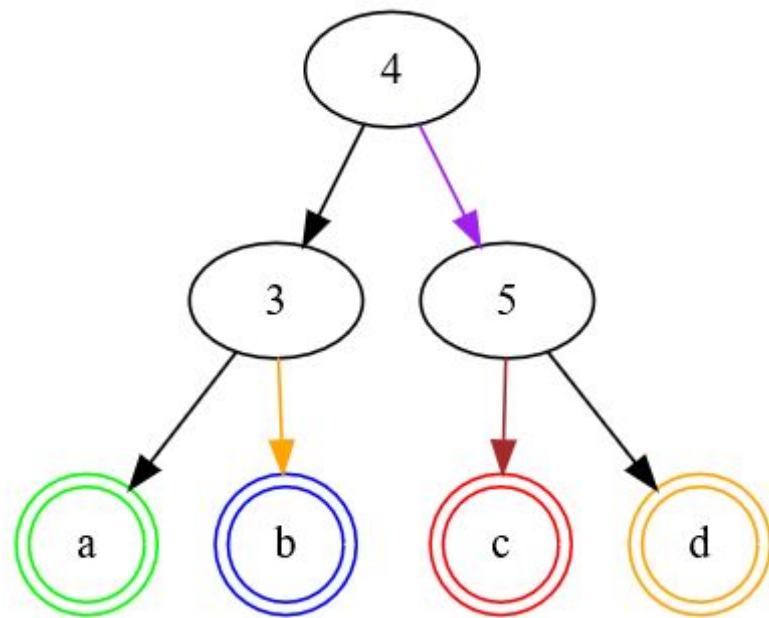
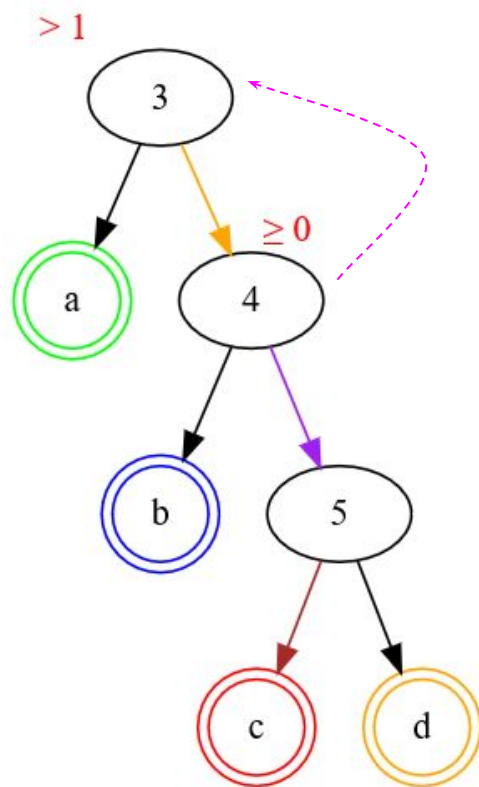
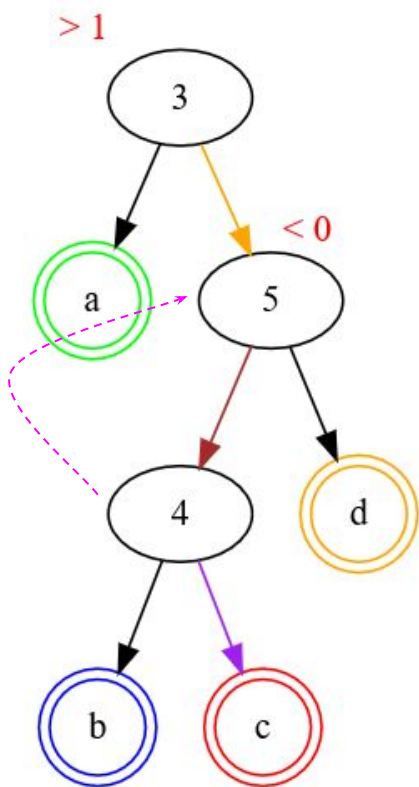
# rotație dreapta



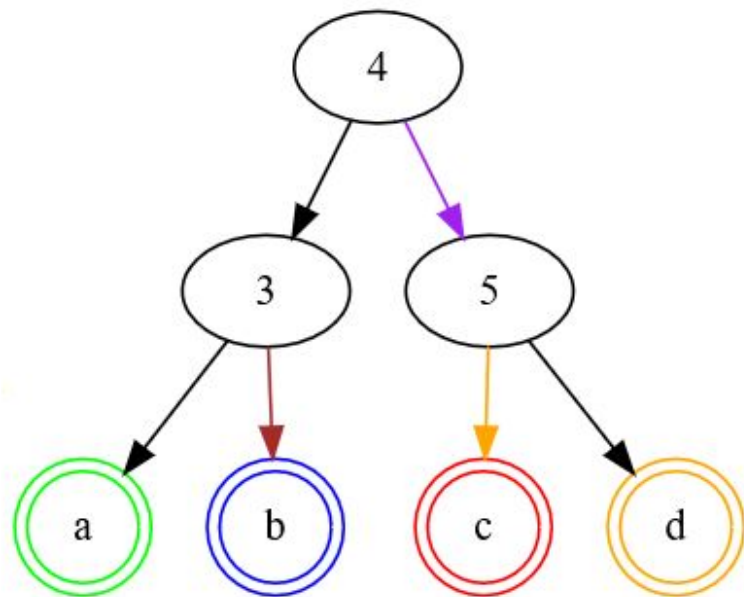
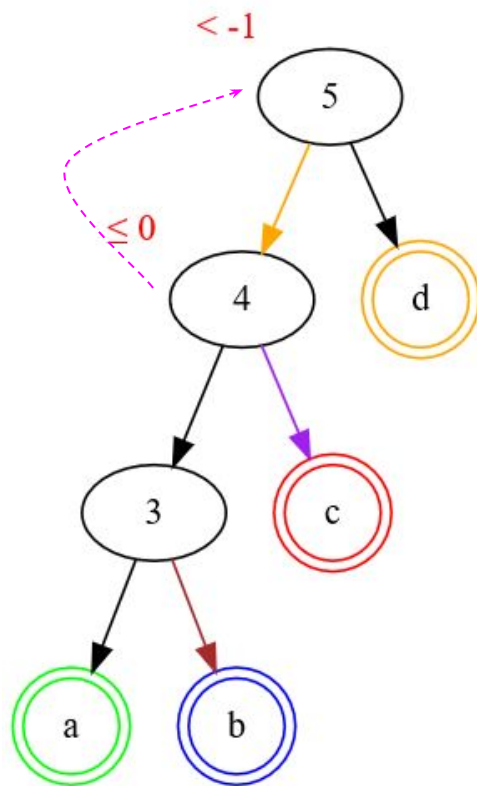
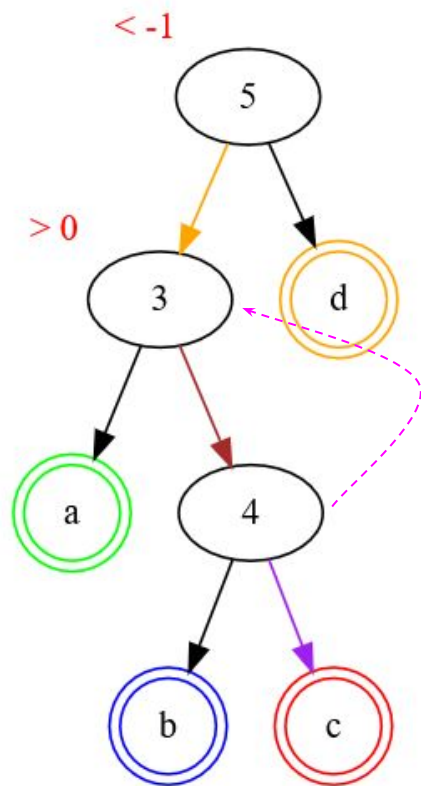
# rotație stânga



# rotație dreapta stânga

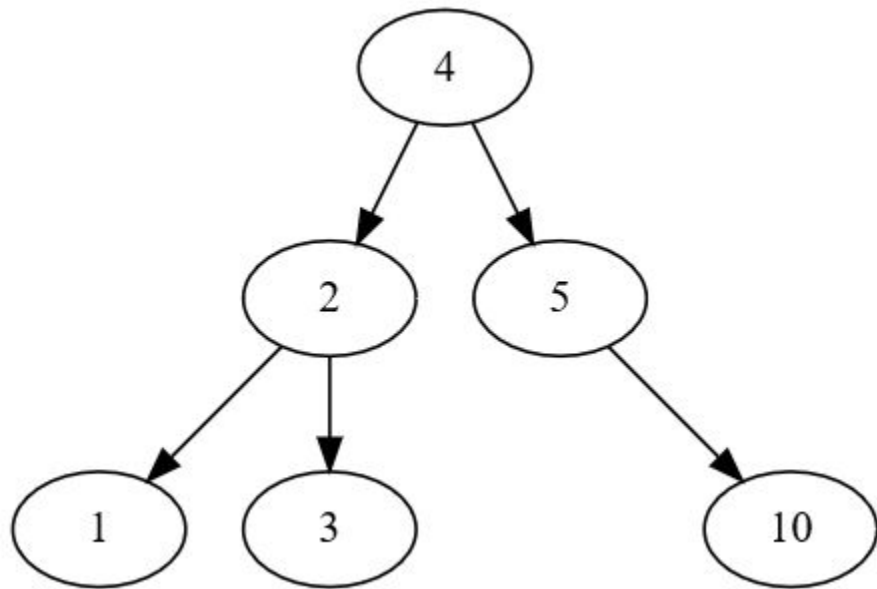


# rotație stânga dreapta



# Exemplu

- inserare 1, 2, 10, 5, 4, 3





# Rotatie RR

