

## Right-Rotate:

 $x = y.\text{left}$  $y.\text{left} = x.\text{right}$ if  $x.\text{right} \neq \text{T.nil}$  $x.\text{right}.P = y$  $x.P = y.P$ if  $y.P = \text{T.nil}$  $\text{T.root} = x$ elif  $x == y.P.\text{right}$  $y.P.\text{right} = x$ else  $y.P.\text{left} = x$  $x.\text{right} = y$  $y.P = x$ 

13-3.

a. If a ~~sub~~ AVL tree exists, then it must have two subtrees of its root node. one is  $h-1$  ( $h$  is the height of the tree) Another one is  $h-2$  or  $h-1$  ~~exactly~~

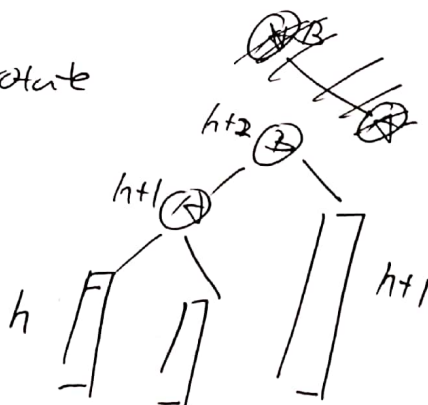
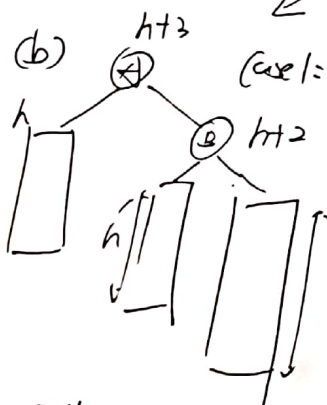
so  $T(h) \geq T(h-1) + T(h-2)$ , this implies  $T(h)$  is the minimum number of height  $h$  tree, that  ~~$T(h) = F_h$~~

$$T(h) \geq T(h-1) + T(h-2)$$

$$F_h = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^h - (1-\sqrt{5})^h}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$T(h) \geq F_h = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^h - (1-\sqrt{5})^h}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$h = O(\log n)$$



this would be balanced

I think we

can simply

left rotate

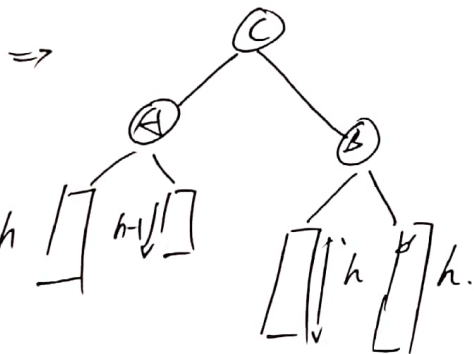
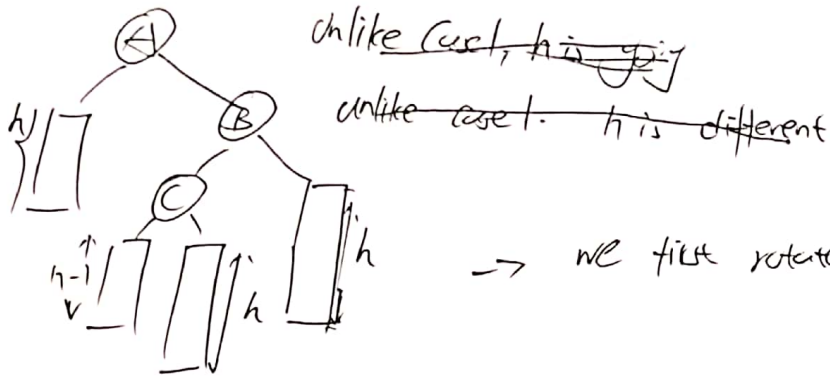
the whole tree

if its (ex:)



Case 2:

If there's same subtree in the right subtree (or "bigger" subtree) of A  
It will be Case 1.



so the Procedure's Pseudocode would be  
let x denote the root node of the whole tree

Balance(x),

if  $(\text{height}(\text{left}[x]) - \text{height}(\text{right}[x])) \geq 2$ ,

return x.

~~if~~ else {

if  $\text{height}(\text{left}[x]) > \text{height}(\text{right}[x])$

y = left(x)

if  $\text{height}(\text{left}[y]) > \text{height}(\text{right}[y])$

left-rotate(y)

else:

return RIGHT-ROTATE(x)

else y = right(x)

if  $\text{height}(\text{left}[y]) > \text{height}(\text{right}[y])$

~~then~~ right-rotate(y)

return left-rotate(x)



Insert(X, z)

(C) If  $X = \text{NIL}$ :

return z (the root)

else if  $z < X$ :

$y = \text{Insert}(X.\text{left}, z) \Rightarrow$

$X.\text{left} = y$ .

else:

$y = \text{Insert}(X.\text{right}, z) \Rightarrow$

$X.\text{right} = y$

$X = \text{Balance}(X)$

return(X)

∴ since the height of AVL tree

is  $O(\log n)$ . So insertion and update will perform  $O(\log n)$  time to insert.

And since the balance will only affect certain part of the tree, so it's going to be  $O(1)$

