

BST Application

kd-Tree: 1D

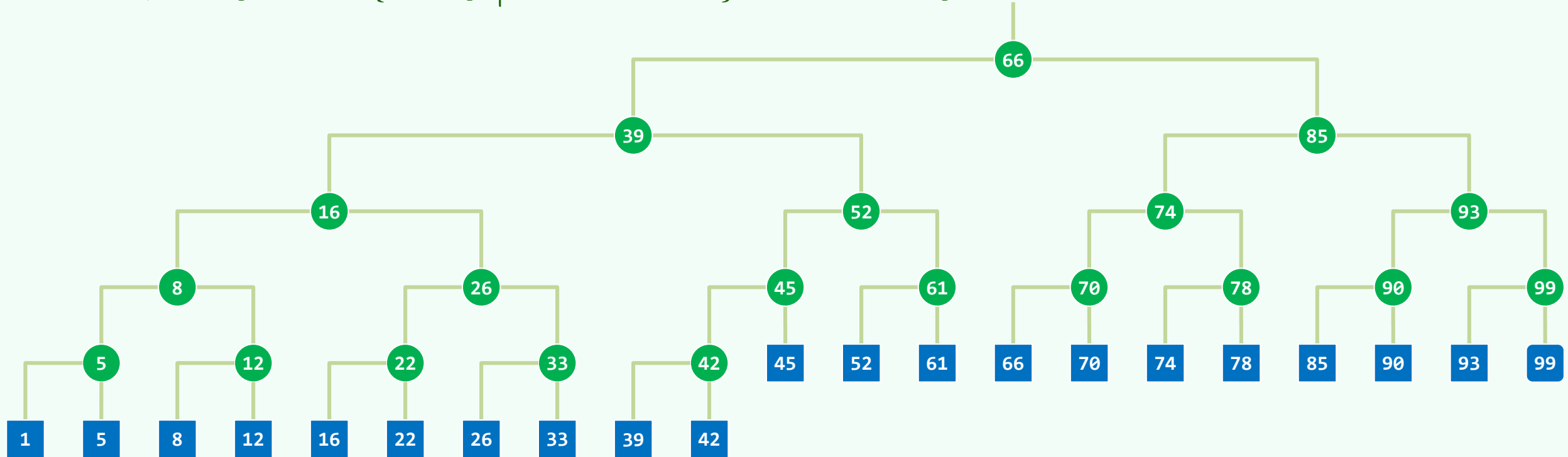
09-B1

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Structure: A Complete (Balanced) BST

❖ $\forall v, v.key = \min\{ u.key \mid u \in v.\textit{rTree} \} = v.\textit{succ}.key$

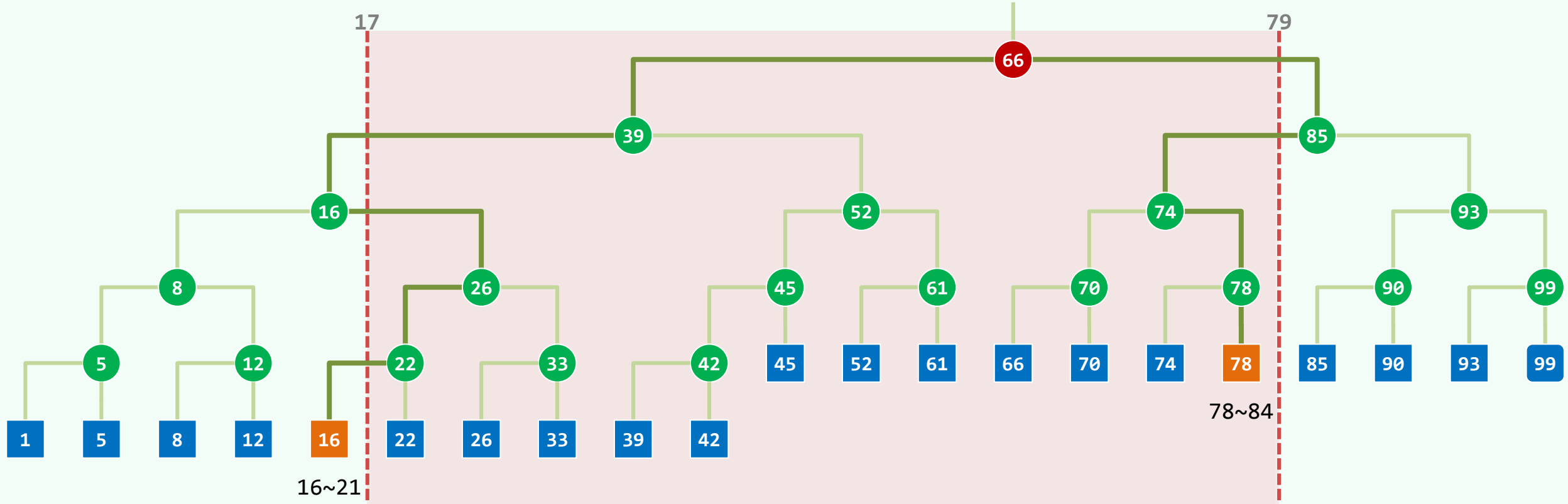


❖ $\forall u \in v.\textit{lTree}, u.key < v.key$ $\forall u \in v.\textit{rTree}, u.key \geq v.key$

❖ `search(x)` : returns the **MAXIMUM** key not greater than x

Lowest Common Ancestor

❖ Consider, as an example, the query for [17, 79] ...

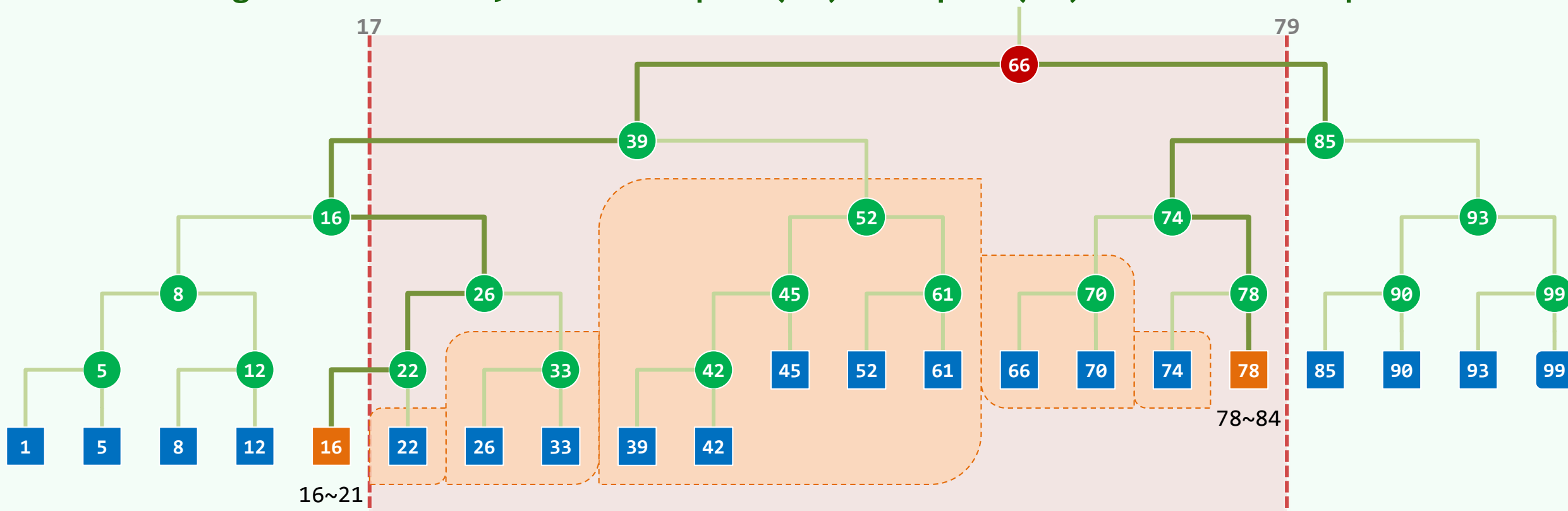


❖ Do $\text{search}(17) = 16$ (might rejected) and $\text{search}(79) = 78$ (must accepted)

❖ Consider $\text{LCA}(16, 78) = 66$...

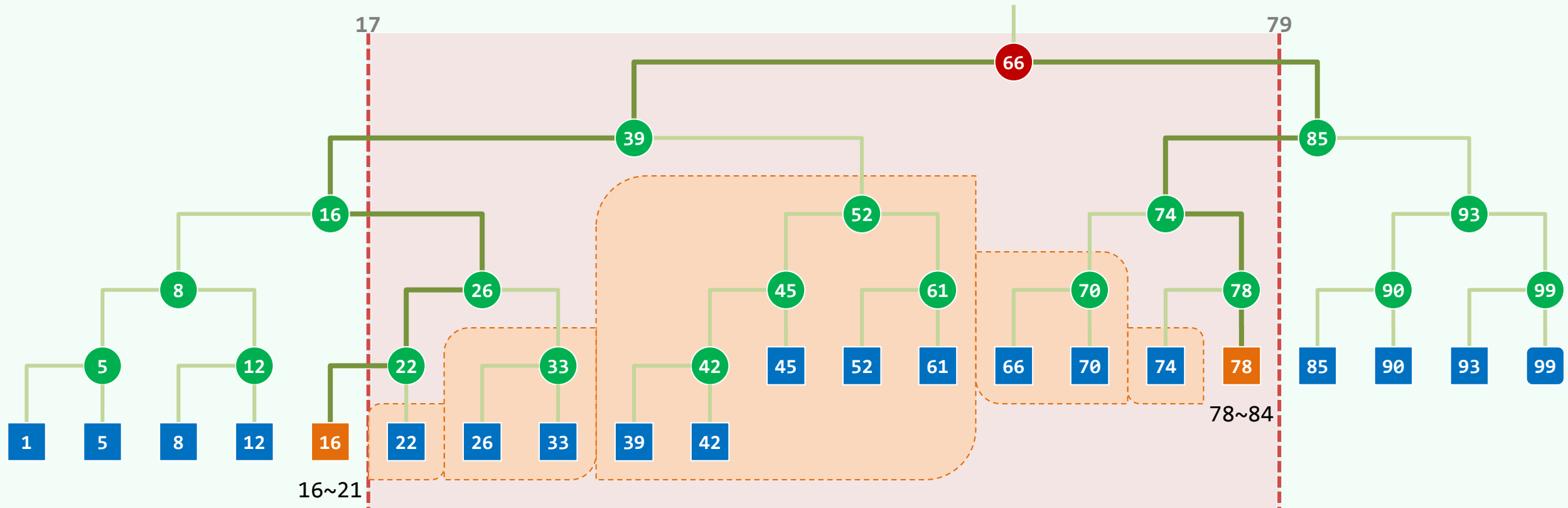
Union of $O(\log n)$ Disjoint Subtrees

❖ Starting from the LCA, traverse path(16) and path(78) once more resp.



- All R/L-turns along path(16)/path(78) are ignored and
- the R/L subtree at each L/R-turn is reported

Complexity



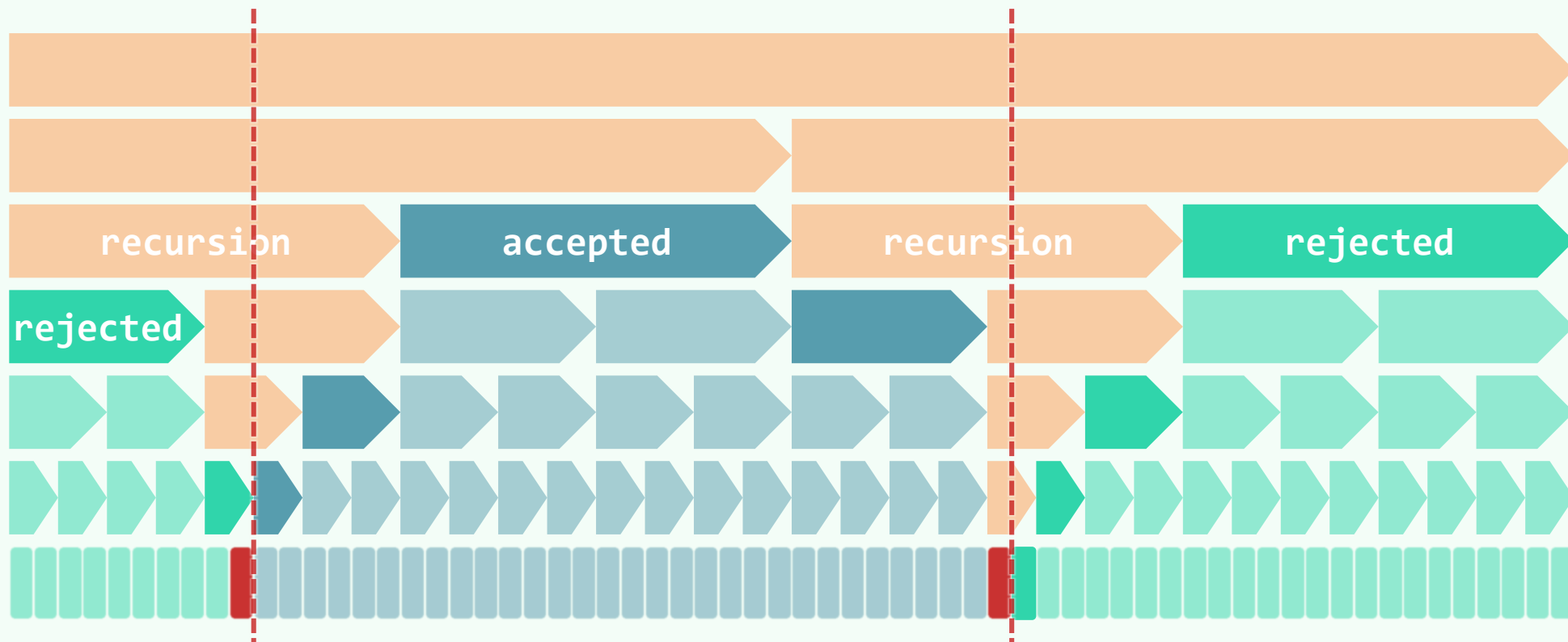
Query: $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

Preprocessing: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

Storage: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

Hot Knives Through A Chocolate Cake of Height $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

- ❖ $\text{Region}(u)$ is enclosed by $\text{Region}(v)$ iff u is a descendant of v in the 1d-tree
- ❖ $\text{Region}(u)$ and $\text{Region}(v)$ are disjoint iff neither is the ancestor of the other



- ❖ All nodes are partitioned into 3 types: accepted + rejected + recursion