高级搜索树

伸展树: 双层伸展

贾政道: "不用全打开,怕叠起来倒费事。" 詹光便与冯紫英一层一层折好收拾

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双层伸展

❖ Self-Adjusting Binary Trees

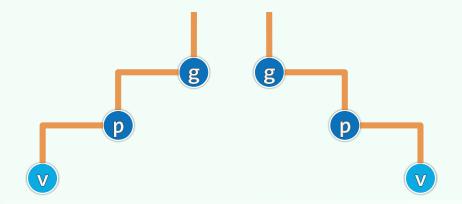


D. D. Sleator

R. E. Tarjan

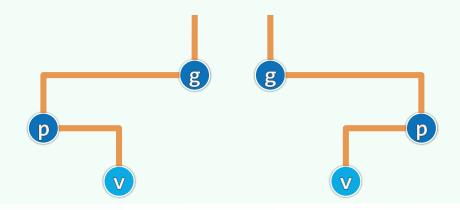
J. ACM, 32:652-686, 1985

❖ 构思的精髓: 向上追溯两层,而非一层



❖ 反复考察祖孙三代:

- ❖ 根据它们的相对位置,经两次旋转 使∨上升两层,成为(子)树根
- ❖ 如此,性能的确会有改善?
- ❖ 具体地,应该如何旋转?



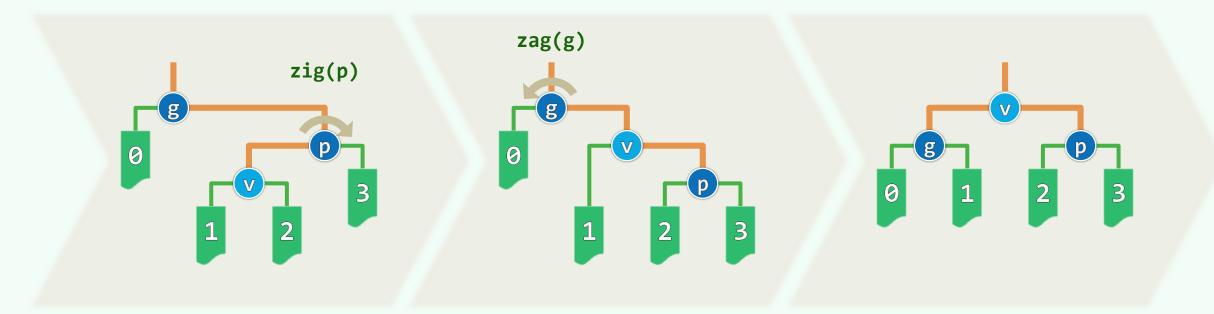
zig-zag / zag-zig

❖ 此时的∨按中序遍历次序居中

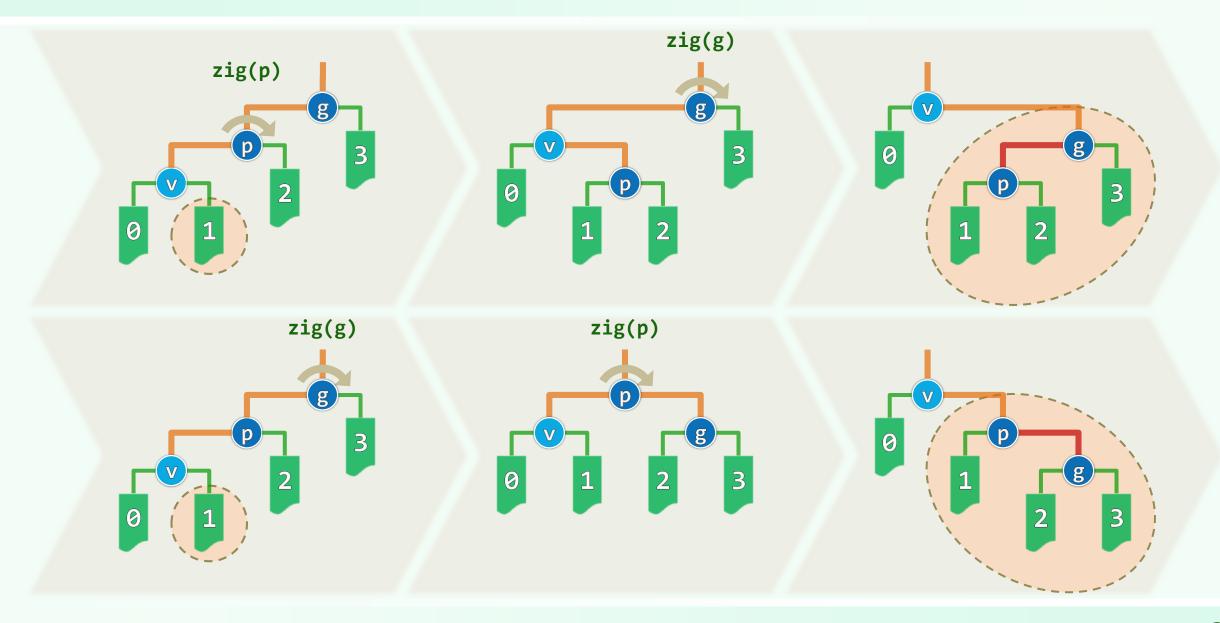
❖ 如此调整的效果,与逐层调整别无二致!

❖ 故若欲使之成为根,最终无非一种姿势

❖ 难道,就这样...平淡无奇?



zig-zig / zag-zag



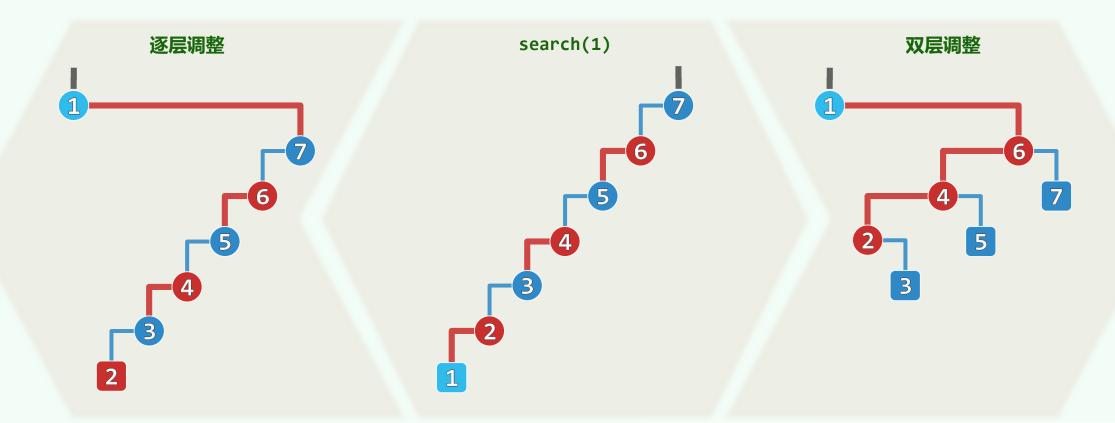
zig-zig / zag-zag

❖ 节点访问之后,对应路径的长度随即折半

//含羞草般的折叠效果

❖ 最坏情况不致持续发生!

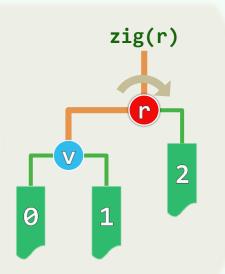
习题[8-2]: 伸展操作分摊仅需 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ 时间

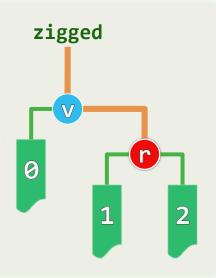


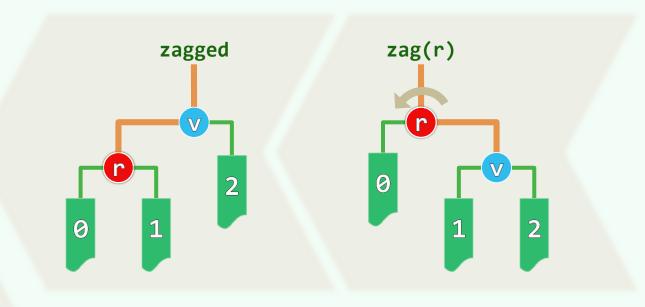
zig / zag

❖ 要是∨只有父亲,没有祖父呢?

❖ 此时必有: v.parent() == T.root()







- ❖ 只需做单次旋转: zig(r)或zag(r)
- ❖ 好在,这种情况至多 (在最后) 出现一次