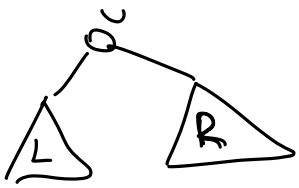
AVL - Дерево

СССР

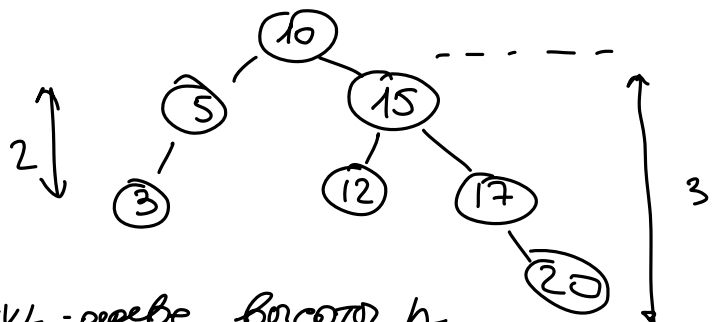
1962 → Адельсон, Вельский, Ландис

1. BST → $\underline{O}(H)$, $H \leq N$
2. Treap = Tree + Heap → $\underline{O}(H)$ $H \sim \log N$ [если звезды сойдутся]
3. AVL → $\underline{\Theta}(H)$ $H = \log N$
4. → SPLAY
   → K/2 дерево

Опр AVL-деревом назв. бинарное дерево поиска со св-м: высота левого и правого поддерева ∀ вершины отличаются не более, чем на 1.



$$|h(L) - h(R)| \leq 1$$



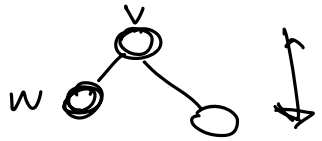
Th(б/д)

M_h - кол-во вершин в AVL-дереве высоты h, тогда $M_h \leq Fib_{h+2} - 1$

Fib_n - n-ое число Фибоначчи

$$N \sim F_n \sim \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^h \rightarrow N = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^h$$

$$h = \underline{O}(\log N)$$



v.height = 2

w.height = 1

(I) Node

{

key // ключ

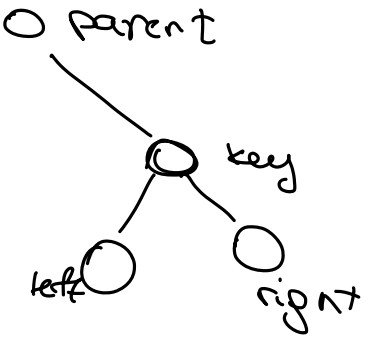
hight // высоту поддерева

left

right // указат. потомков

parent

}



метод height (node)

↳ if node = Null

↳ return 0

return node.height

метод fix height (node)

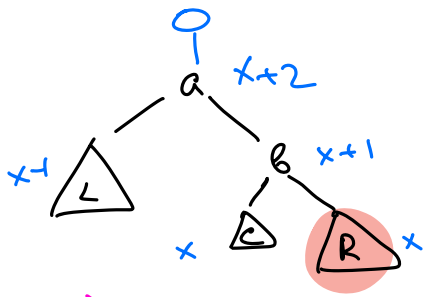
L = height (node.left)

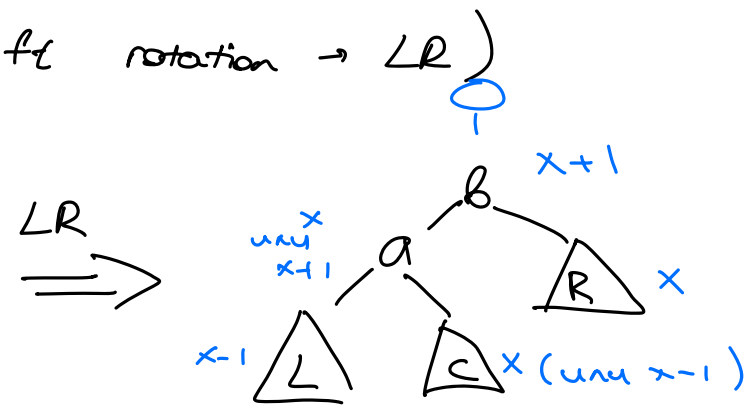
R = height (node.right)

node.hight = max(L, R) + 1

Вращения: (и)

1. Малое Левое (Left rotation → LR)





bfactor(a) = -2

h(B) - h(L) = 2

h(c) ≤ h(R)

bfactor(B) ≤ 0

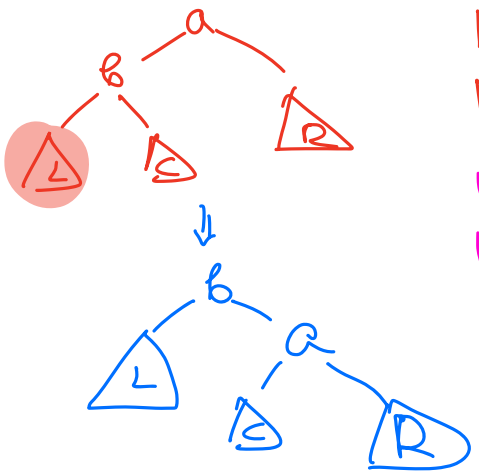
LR (a)

↳ B = a.right

L = a.left

R = B.right

2. Малое Правое вращение (RR)



$h(b) - h(R) = 2$

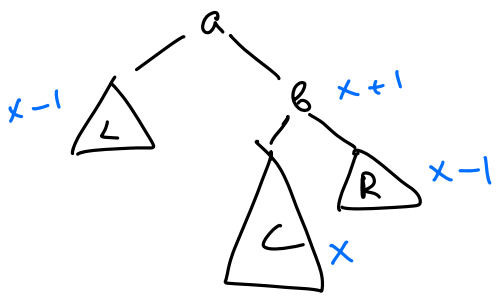
$h(c) \leq h(L)$

bfactor(a) = 2

bfactor(a.left) ≥ 0

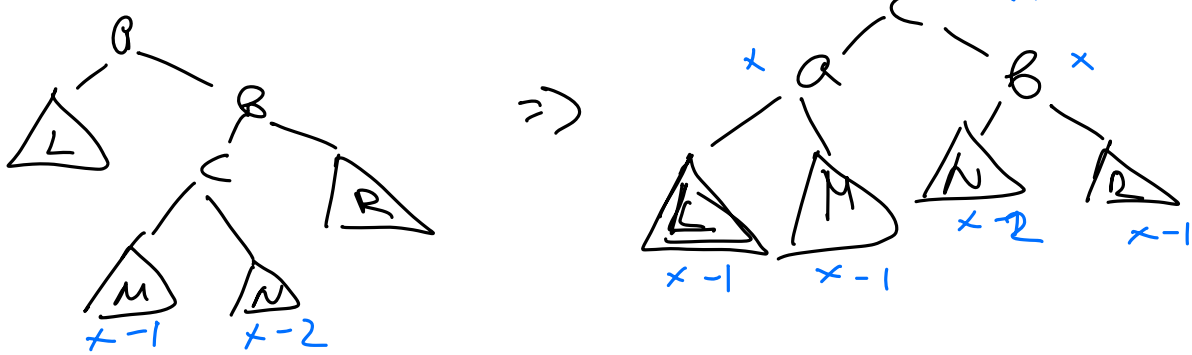
```
c = b.left
b.left = a
b.parent = a.parent
a.parent = b
a.right = c
c.parent = a
fix height(a)
fix height(b)
return b
```

3. Большое Левое вращение (BLR)



$h(b) - h(L) = 2$

$h(c) > h(R)$



4. BRR аналогично

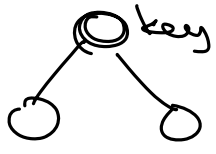
```
bfactor (node)
    return height(node.left) - height(node.right)

ballance (node)
    fix height (node)
```

```
if    bfactor (node) = 2          // правое вращение
    if   bfactor (node.left) ≥ 0
        return RR (node)
    else:
        return BRR (node)
else                              // левое вращение
    if   bfactor (node.right) ≤ 0
        return LR (node)          // малое
    else
        return BLR (node)
}
```

```
метод   insert2 (key, tree) {
if   tree = null
    ↳ return   Node (key, 1)        // height
if    key < tree.key:
      tree.left = insert (tree.left)
else:
      tree.right = insert (tree.right)

return   ballance (tree)
}
```




```
метод   insert (key) {
    root  =  insert2 (key, root)
}
```

remove (key, tree)

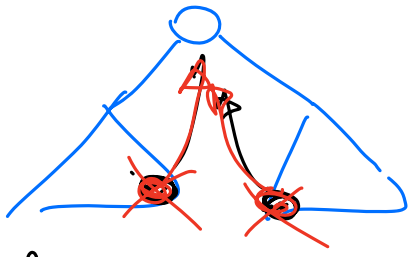
1. находим key в tree

2. h(L) > h(R)

removeMax(L)

или

removeMin(R)



ballance (...) — перекрасили

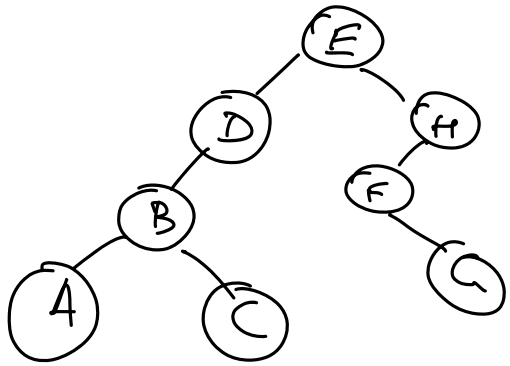
search == BST

Обходи дерева

1) Pre-order (сверху-вниз)

нас — левое — правое

EDBACHFG

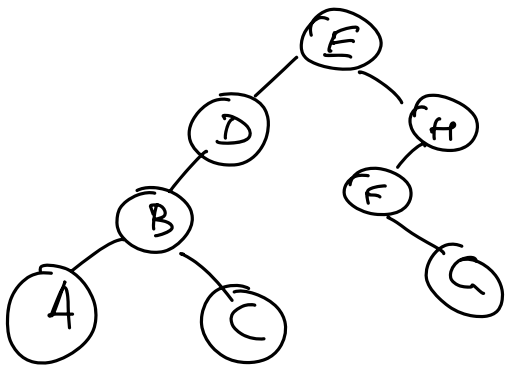



```
PreOrder (node)
    PRINT (node.value)
    PreOrder (left)
    Preorder (right)
```

2) Post Order (crazy вверх)

левое - правое - мы

A C B D G F H E




```
Post Order (node)
    PostOrder (left)
    PostOrder (right)
    print (node.value)
```

3) IN order

левое — мы — правое

```
In Order (node)
    In Order (left)
```

```
print (node.value)
In Order (right)
```

A B C D E F G H