

Binary Trees, Binary Search Trees, and Heaps

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University of Miami

CSC220 Programming II – Spring 2024



Review: What is a list?

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 - ▶ First element is **theElements[0]**.



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 - ▶ The portion of a tree at or below an element is called its *subtree*.



Tree

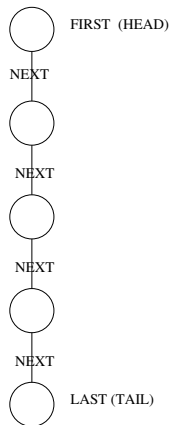
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 - ▶ The subtree of its left child is called its *left subtree*.



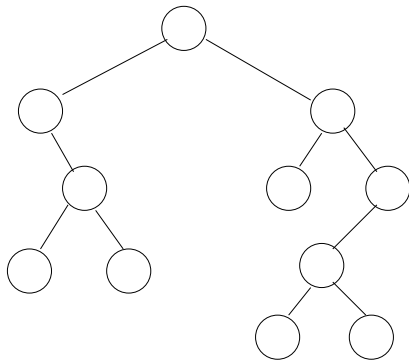
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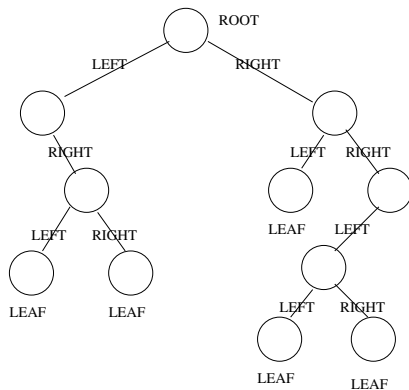
List



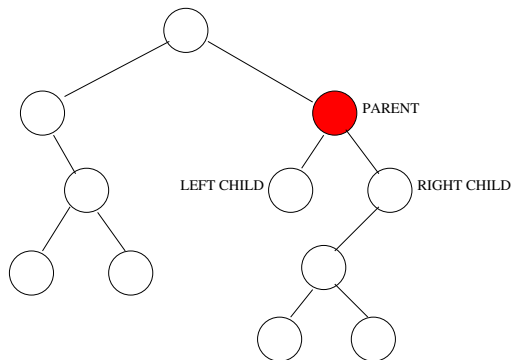
Binary Tree



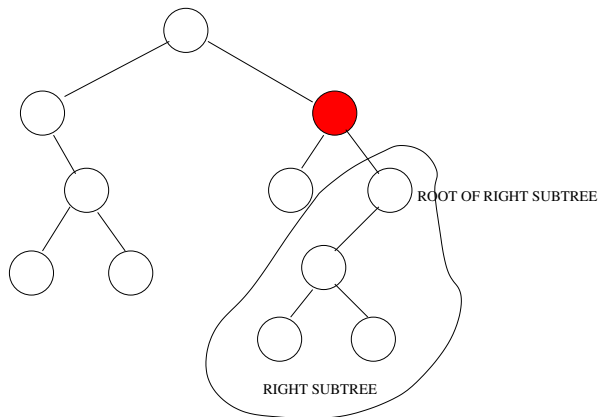
Roots and Leaves



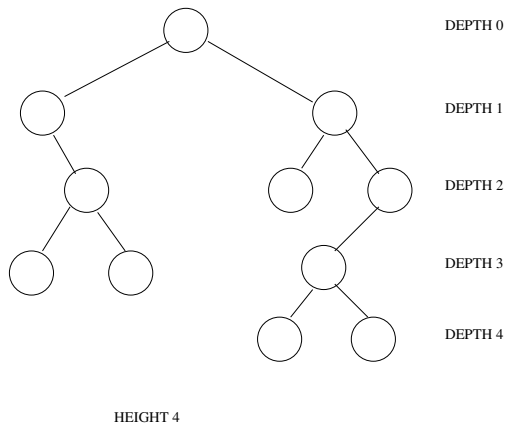
Parent, Left Child, Right Child



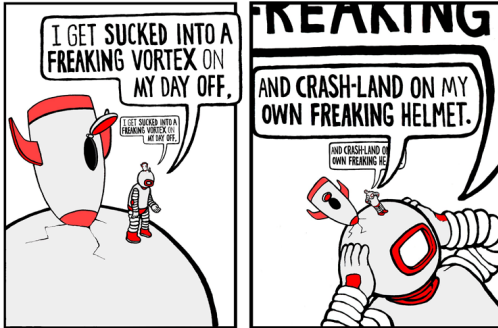
Subtree



Depth of Element and Height of Tree



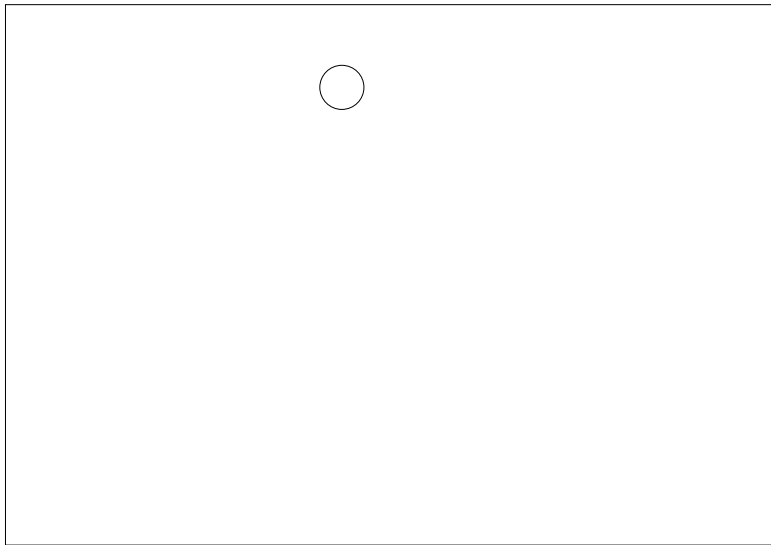
Trees can be defined RECURSIVELY



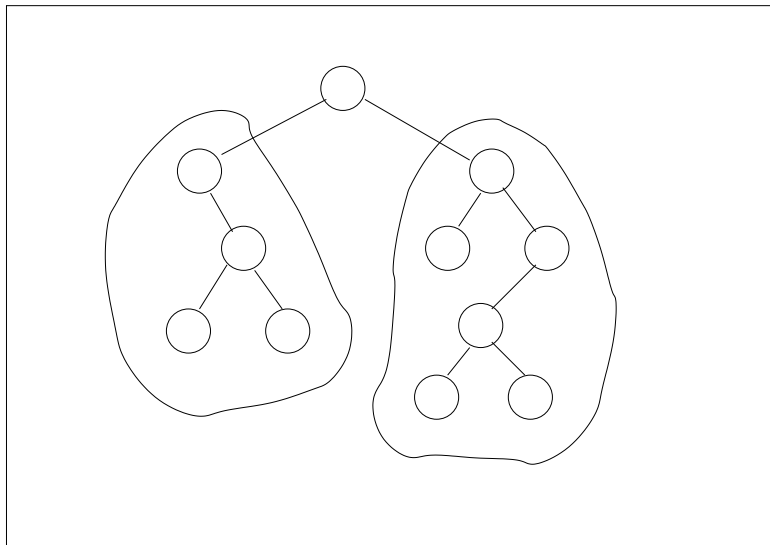
Recursive Definition: Empty



or a single element



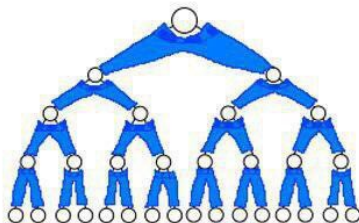
with a left and right (sub)tree



Question

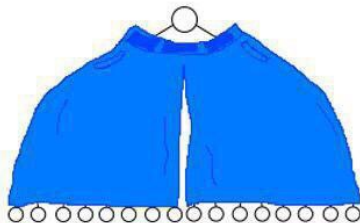
If a binary tree wore pants would he wear them

like this



or

like this?



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 - ▶ **entry.left** and **entry.right** point to left and right child of **entry**.



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- ▶ For example, at a hospital emergency room serve in order of minutes until death.



More notes



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- ▶ Yes, someone might order the inputs by key in an effort to be helpful.
- ▶ If your English professor asks for an example for irony, you can offer this one!
- ▶ For example, what if you read in a phone directory that is already sorted by name?

Can it be fixed?

- ▶ Yes, using a *balanced* tree.
- ▶ It's a bit complicated and will have to wait until CSC317.



Worst case for search trees

The situation is bad if inputs are already ordered by key.

In that case, everything is always on the right:

Find key in tree with n entries:

- ▶ Compare key with root.key.
- ▶ Find key in right tree with up to $n-1$ entries:
 - ▶ Compare key with root.key.
 - ▶ Find key in right tree with up to $n-2$ entries:
 - ▶ Compare key with root.key.
 - ▶ Find key in right tree with up to $n-3$ entries:

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Can it be fixed?

- ▶ Yes, using a *balanced* tree.
- ▶ It's a bit complicated and will have to wait until CSC317.
- ▶ For `java.util.TreeMap`, `get`, `put`, and `remove` are all $O(\log n)$.

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- ▶ **peek** is obviously $O(1)$.



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