基础算法与数据结构(五)树(4)平衡二叉树之AVL树

AVL树的定义

- 2. AVL树的定义: |δ(T)| ≤ 1

AVL树的性质

- 1. 一棵n个结点的AVL树的其高度保持在O(log2(n)),不会超过(3/2)*log2(n+1)
- 2. 一棵n个结点的AVL树的平均搜索长度保持在O(log2(n)).
- 3. 一棵n个结点的AVL树删除一个结点做平衡化旋转所需要的时间为O(log2(n)).

AVL的数据结构

基本同红黑树、把其中结点的染色编程了左右结点的高度差。

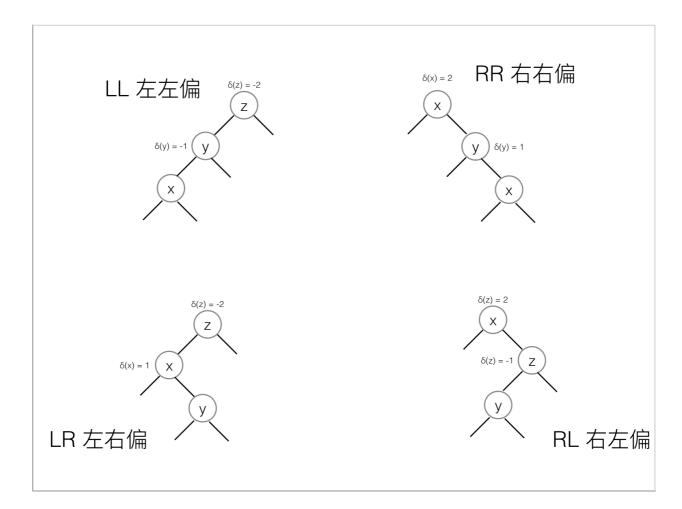
```
struct Node {
   Key key;
   int delta;
   Node *left, *right, *parent;
   Node(Key k) : key(k), delta(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr),
parent(nullptr) {}
   virtual ~Node() {
        delete left;
       delete right;
   }
   void setLeft(Node* x) {
       left = x;
       if (x) x->parent = this;
   }
   void setRight(Node* x) {
        right = x;
       if (x) x->parent = this;
   }
```

```
void setChildren(Node* x, Node* y) {
        setLeft(x);
       setRight(y);
    }
    // parent <--> this ==> parent <--> y
    void replaceWith(Node* y) {
       if (!parent) {
           if (y) y->parent = nullptr;
        } else if (parent->left == this) {
           parent->setLeft(y);
        } else {
            parent->setRight(y);
        }
        parent = nullptr;
    }
};
```

AVL树的插入

AVL树的插入主要难点同样在处理高度差大于1之后的问题。要处理这个问题就要进行树的旋转来的满足高度差小于1。

分为几种情况,转换如下:



LL偏:

导致最上方结点需要旋转的原因是左子树比右子树高度大1,且左子树的左子树比右子树大1,此时成为左-左偏

剩余的三种偏法看图容易理解。

偏的处理方法主要靠树的旋转,思想见代码。

```
Node* insertFix(Node* t, Node* x) {
    /*
    * denote d = delta(t), d' = delta(t'),
    * where t' is the new tree after insertion.
    *
    * case 1: |d| == 0, |d'| == 1, height increase,
    * we need go on bottom-up updating.
    *
    * case 2: |d| == 1, |d'| == 0, height doesn't change,
    * program terminate
    *
    * case 3: |d| == 1, |d'| == 2, AVL violation,
    * we need fixing by rotation.
```

```
*/
int d1, d2, dy;
Node *p, *l, *r;
while (x->parent) {
    d2 = d1 = x->parent->delta;
    d2 += x == x-parent->left ? -1 : 1;
    x->parent->delta = d2;
    p = x->parent;
    l = x->parent->left;
    r = x->parent->right;
    if (abs(d1) == 1 \&\& abs(d2) == 0) {
        return t;
    } else if (abs(d1) == 0 && abs(d2) == 1) {
        x = x->parent;
    } else if (abs(d1) == 1 && abs(d2) == 2) {
        if (d2 == 2) {
            if (r->delta == 1) { // right-right case
                p->delta = 0;
                r->delta = 0;
                t = leftRotate(t, p);
            } else if (r->delta == -1) { // right-left case
                dy = r -> left -> delta;
                p->delta = dy == 1 ? -1 : 0;
                r->left->delta = 0;
                r->delta = dy == -1 ? 1 : 0;
                t = rightRotate(t, r);
                t = leftRotate(t, p);
            }
        } else if (d2 == -2) {
            if (l->delta == -1) { // left-left case
                p->delta = 0;
                l->delta = 0;
                t = rightRotate(t, p);
            } else if (l->delta == 1) { // left-right case
                dy = l->right->delta;
                l->delta = dy == 1 ? -1 : 0;
                l->right->delta = 0;
                p->delta = dy == -1 ? 1 : 0;
                t = leftRotate(t, l);
```

```
t = rightRotate(t, p);
}
break;
break;
} else {
    printf("shouldn't be here. d1=%d, d2=%d\n", d1, d2);
    assert(false);
}
return t;
}
```