底层基本数据结构:

- 链表 (LinkedList/List) -线性
- 树 (Tree)
- 图 (Graph)

研究的问题:一切希望相关操作的算法运行时间尽量缩短,尽管代码可能复杂

对一系列数进行 search 某一个数

单纯只对一系列数进行某一个数的一次 search,wc time complexity : O(n) 但如果要多次对多个系列数进行对应的数的 search,就要进行先排序再按照某种搜索算法进行搜索(老方法, $O(n^2)$)

排序 - O(nlgN)

涉及:排序、搜索/查询 (新方法, O(n^lgn) < O(n^2))

比如说: Binary Search Algorithm

Search/查找/查询

对数据进行基本的增(Insert)、删(Delete)、改、查(Search)

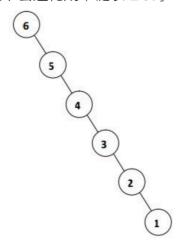
有一些数据库服务器(例如 postgreSQL)的底层是通过树(Tree)来存储数据的

AVL 树存在的目的是什么?

AVL Tree 是自平衡二叉查找树(Self Balancing Binary Search Tree)的一种实现方式

为什么会有自平衡二叉查找树(Self Balancing Binary Search Tree)?

主要是因为 Binary Search Tree(二叉查找树) 在遇到有序数列的情况下会退化成「链表 List 」



而「链表」查找元素的时间复杂度为O(n)。所以为了避免出现这种情况,就需要「自平衡」。

Self-balancing binary search tree

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In computer science, a **self-balancing** (or **height-balanced**) **binary search tree** is any node-based binary search tree that automatically keeps its height (maximal number of levels below the root) small in the face of arbitrary item insertions and deletions [1]

These structures provide efficient implementations for mutable ordered lists, and can be used for other abstract data structures such as associative arrays, priority queues and sets.

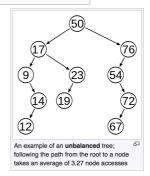
The red-black tree, which is a type of self-balancing binary search tree, was called symmetric binary B-tree^[2] and was renamed but can still be confused with the generic concept of **self-balancing binary search tree** because of the initials.

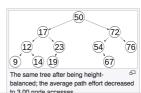
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Overview [edit]

Most operations on a binary search tree (BST) take time directly proportional to the height of the tree, so it is desirable to keep the height small. A binary tree with height h can contain at most $2^0+2^1+\cdots+2^h=2^{h+1}-1$ nodes. It follows that for a tree with n nodes and height h:

$$n \leq 2^{h+1}-1$$





通俗一些,就是将原来位置随意琐碎乱套的二叉搜索树(Binary Search Tree),有 n 个结点(Node),通过<u>某种方式</u>,尽量将树的高度变矮、两边饱满(尽量都有 subtree, leaf),高度控制在 floor(lgN)

实现自平衡二叉查找树(Self Balancing Binary Search Tree)的几种数据结构(包括了 AVL 树)

AVL 树更严格,不仅要遵循基本 bst 性质,又要每个结点(Node)的平衡因子的值在-1 和 1 之间

Implementations [edit]

Popular data structures implementing this type of tree include:

- 2-3 tree
- AA tree
- AVL tree
- B-tree
- Red-black tree
- Scapegoat tree
- Splay tree
- Treap
- Weight-balanced tree

对 AVL 树旋转方式的误解(与常态下的旋转完全是两个不同的概念)

所谓左"旋转": 50 这个结点受影响,是让 60 结点做 root,50 做 60 的左子树右旋转同理



右右(RR)-都要经历两次所谓的 左左(LL)-都要经历两次所谓的 右左(RL)-都要经历两次所谓的 左右(LR)-都要经历两次所谓的

- 自下往上进行所谓的"旋转"

AVL 树相关操作算法的 precondition 和 postcondition(依然都要保证是 AVL 树)