

Binary Search Trees: Applications

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Data Structures
Data Structures and Algorithms

Learning Objectives

- Compute order statistics in binary search trees.
- Use trees to store and manipulate sequential lists of elements.

Outline

① Order Statistics

② Color Flips

Problem

Things you might want to do:

- Return the 7th largest element.
- Return the median element.
- Return the 25% percentile element.

Order Statistics

Order Statistics

Input: The root of a tree T and a number k

Output: The k^{th} smallest element in T

Idea

- Need to know which subtree to look in.
- Need to know **how many** elements are in left subtree.

New Field

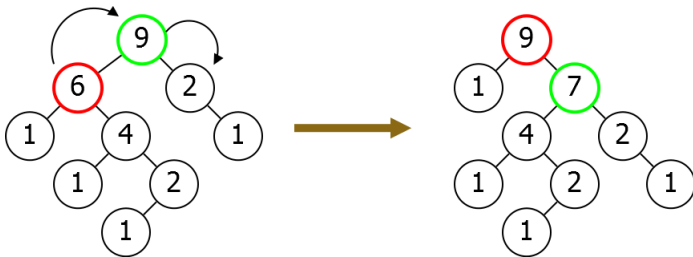
N .Size returns the number of elements in the subtree of N . Should satisfy:

$$N.Size = N.Left.Size + N.Right.Size + 1,$$

where null nodes have size zero.

Maintaining Value

When you rotate, you need to recompute sizes.



Recompute

RecomputeSize(N)

$N.\text{Size} \leftarrow N.\text{Left}.\text{Size} + N.\text{Right}.\text{Size} + 1$

Rotate

As before

RecomputeSize(Old root)

RecomputeSize(New root)

Order Statistics

$\text{OrderStatistic}(R, k)$

$s \leftarrow R.\text{Left}.\text{Size}$

if $k = s + 1$:

 return R

else if $k < s + 1$:

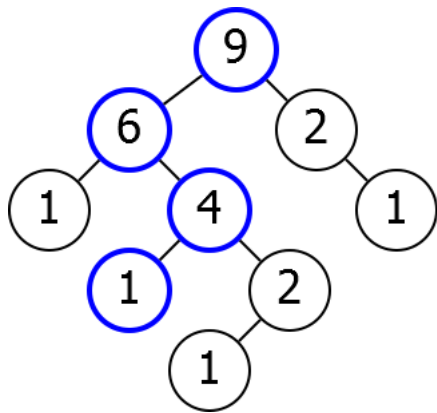
 return $\text{OrderStatistic}(R.\text{Left}, k)$

else if $k > s + 1$:

 return $\text{OrderStatistic}(R.\text{Right}, k - s - 1)$

Analysis

Runtime $O(h)$.



Puzzle

How do you compute the rank of the node with a given key?

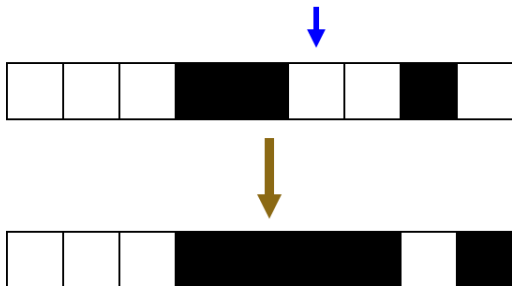
Outline

① Order Statistics

② Color Flips

Problem

- Array of squares.
- Each black or white.
- Want to be able to flip colors of all squares after index x .

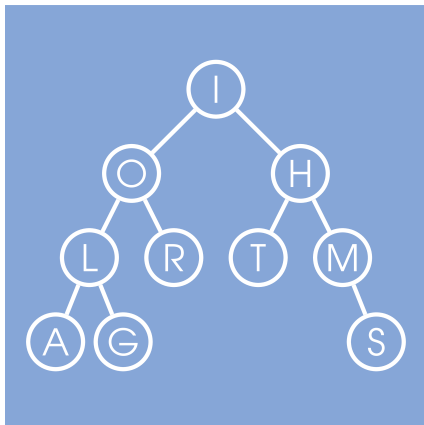


Operations

- `newArray(n)` - Creates an array with n white squares.
- `Color(m)` - Returns color of m^{th} square.
- `Flip(x)` - Flips the color of all squares of index $> x$.

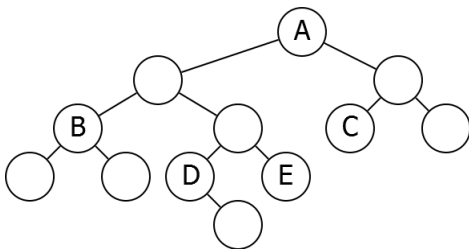
New Use For Trees

Store elements in sorted order.



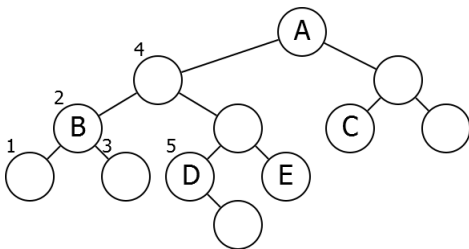
Problem

Which node represents the 5th smallest element in this tree?



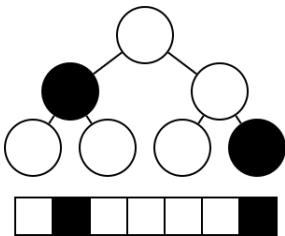
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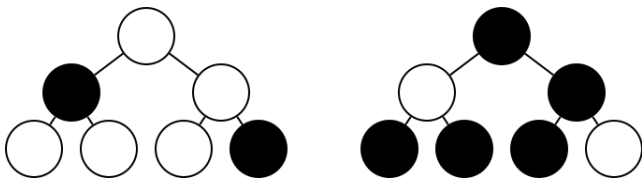
Idea

Store tree with nodes corresponding to list colors:



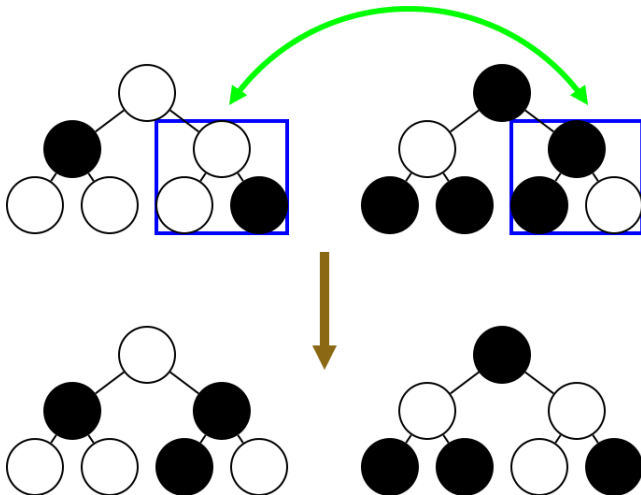
Idea II

Two trees- one with opposite colors:



Idea

Flip using merge and split



Create

newArray(n)

Create two trees T_1, T_2 with keys $1 \dots n$.

Give nodes extra Color field.

All in T_1 have color White

All in T_2 have color Black

Find

Color(*m*)

$N \leftarrow \text{Find}(m, T_1)$

return $N.\text{Color}$

Flip

Flip(x)

$(L_1, R_1) \leftarrow \text{Split}(T_1, x)$

$(L_2, R_2) \leftarrow \text{Split}(T_2, x)$

$\text{Merge}(L_1, R_2) \rightarrow T_1$

$\text{Merge}(L_2, R_1) \rightarrow T_2$

Moral

Trees can be used for more than searching.
Can be used to store lists.