

Binary Search Trees: AVL Trees

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Data Structures
Data Structures and Algorithms

Learning Objectives

- Understand what the height of a node is.
- State the AVL property.
- Show that trees satisfying the AVL property have low depth.

Outline

1 Basic Idea

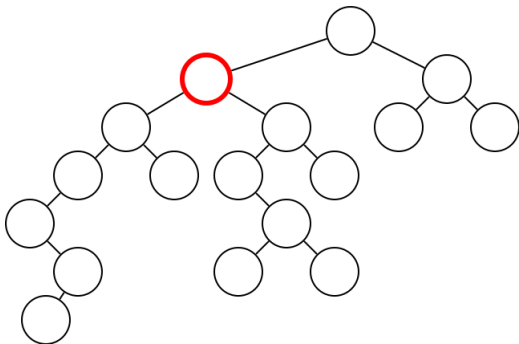
2 Analysis

Balance

- Want to maintain balance.
- Need a way to measure balance.

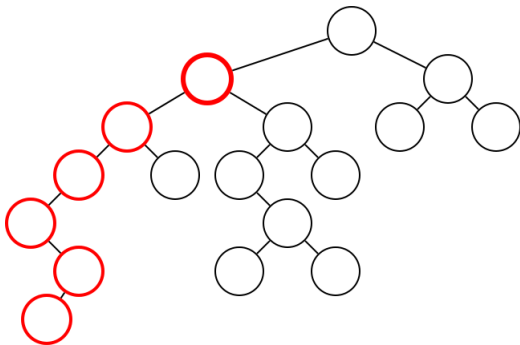
Problem

What is the height of the selected node?



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Recursive Definition

N .Height equals

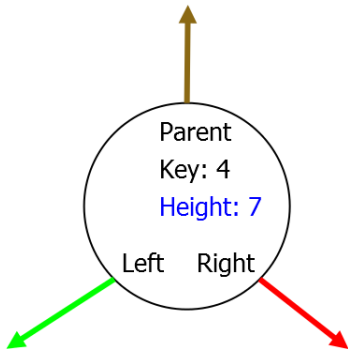
1 if N is a leaf,

$1 + \max(N.\text{Left}.\text{Height}, N.\text{Right}.\text{Height})$

otherwise.

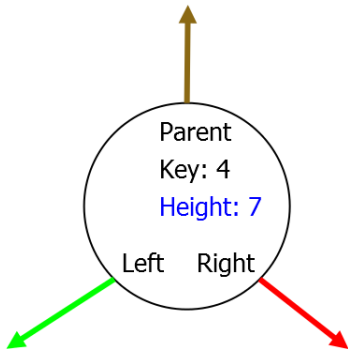
Field

Add height field to nodes.



Field

Add height field to nodes.



(Note: We'll have to work to ensure that this is kept up to date)

Balance

- Height is a rough measure of subtree size.
- Want size of subtrees roughly the same.
- Force heights to be roughly the same.

AVL Property

AVL trees maintain the following property:

For all nodes N ,

$$|N.\text{Left.Height} - N.\text{Right.Height}| \leq 1$$

We claim that this ensures balance.

Outline

① Basic Idea

② Analysis

Idea

Need to show that AVL property implies
 $\text{Height} = O(\log(n))$.

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 $\text{Height} = O(\log(n))$.

Alternatively, show that large height implies
many nodes.

Result

Theorem

Let N be a node of a binary tree satisfying the AVL property. Let $h = N.\text{Height}$. Then the subtree of N has size at least the Fibonacci Number F_h .

Recall

$$F_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 0, \\ 1, & n = 1, \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, & n > 1. \end{cases}$$

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$$F_n \geq 2^{n/2} \text{ for } n \geq 6.$$

Proof

Proof.

By induction on h .

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If $h = 1$, have one node.

Proof

Proof.

By induction on h .

If $h = 1$, have one node.

Otherwise, have one subtree of height $h - 1$ and another of height at least $h - 2$.

By inductive hypothesis, total number of nodes is at least $F_{h-1} + F_{h-2} = F_h$. □

Large Subtrees

So node of height h has subtree of size at least $2^{h/2}$.

In other words, if n nodes in the tree, have height $h \leq 2 \log_2(n) = O(\log(n))$.

Conclusion

AVL Property

If you can maintain the AVL property, you can perform operations in $O(\log(n))$ time.