Lecture # 14 AVL Deletion

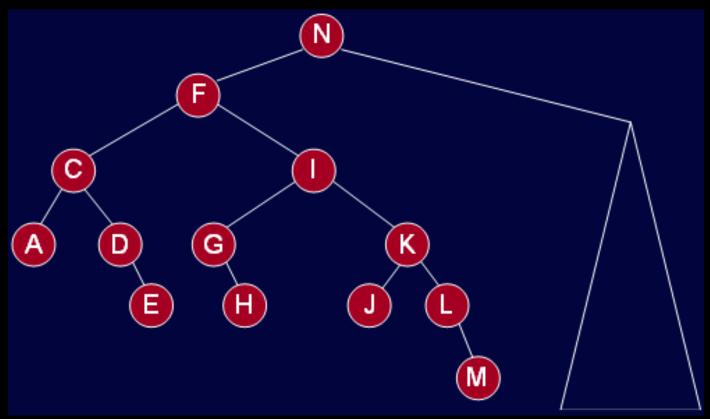
Delete is the inverse of insert: given a value X and an AVL tree T, delete the node containing X and rebalance the tree, if necessary.

 Turns out that deletion of a node is considerably more complex than insert

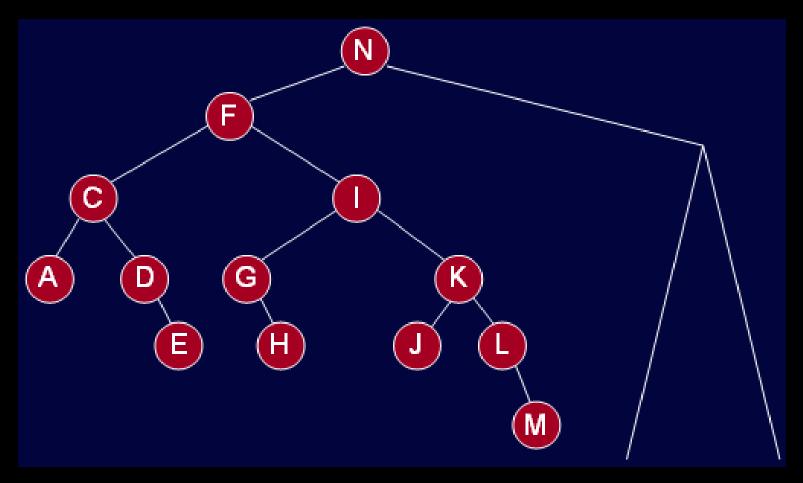
- Insertion in a height-balanced tree requires at most one single rotation or one double rotation.
- We can use rotations to restore the balance when we do a deletion.

We may have to do a rotation at every level of the tree.

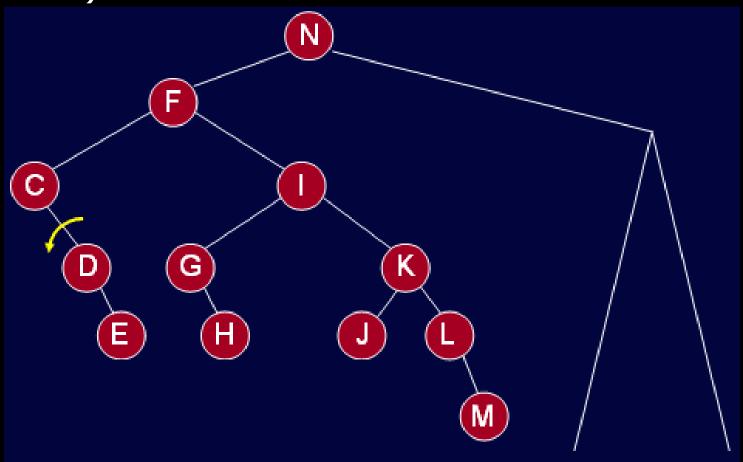
Here is a tree that causes this worse case number of rotations when we delete A. At every node in N's left subtree, the left subtree is one shorter than the right subtree.



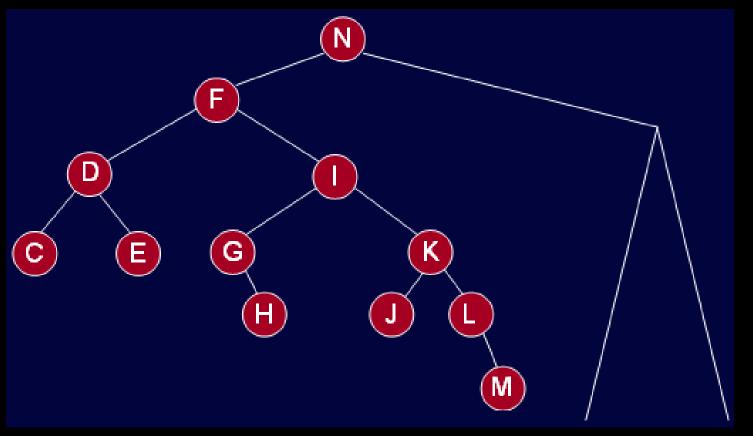
Deleting A upsets balance at C. When rotate (D up, C down) to fix this



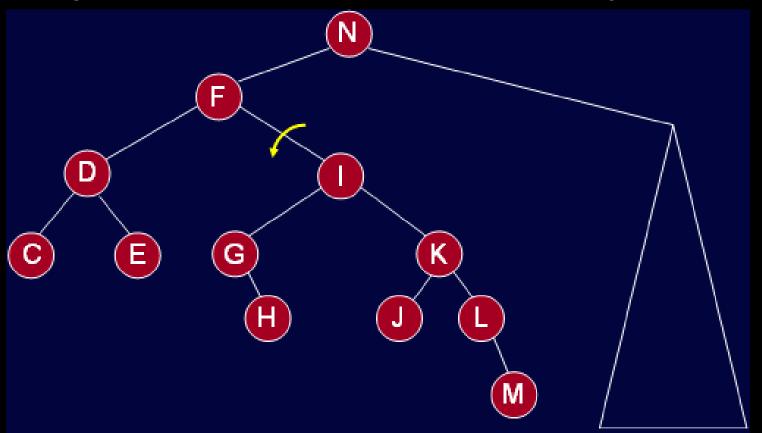
Deleting A upsets balance at C. When rotate (D up, C down) to fix this



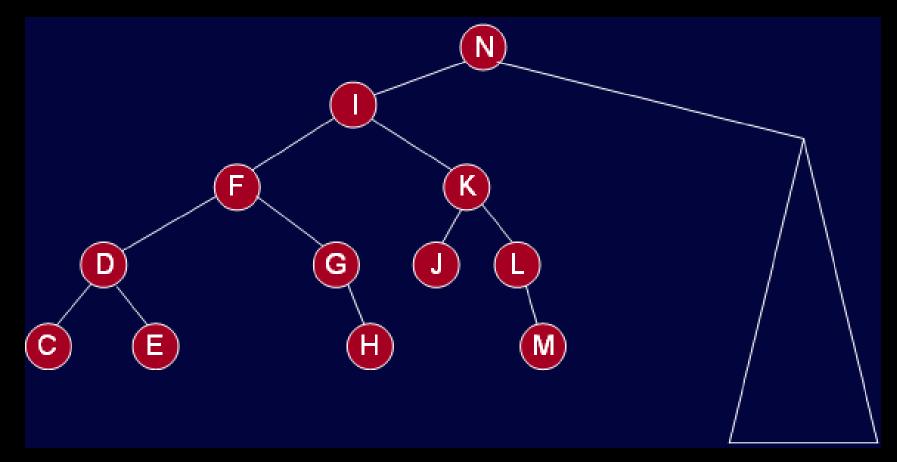
The whole of F's left subtree gets shorter. We fix this by rotation about F-I: F down, I up.



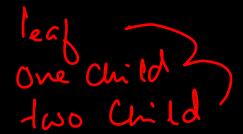
■ The whole of F's left subtree gets shorter. We fix this by rotation about F-I: F down, I up.



- This could cause imbalance at N.
- The rotations propagated to the root.



Procedure

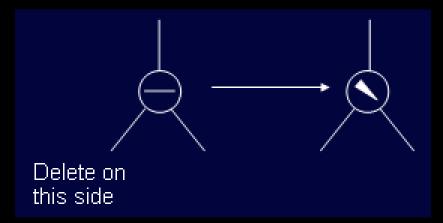


- Delete the node as in binary search tree (BST).
- The node deleted will be either a leaf or have just one subtree.
- Since this is an AVL tree, if the deleted node has one subtree, that subtree contains only one node (why?)
- Traverse up the tree from the deleted node checking the balance of each node.

There are 5 cases to consider.

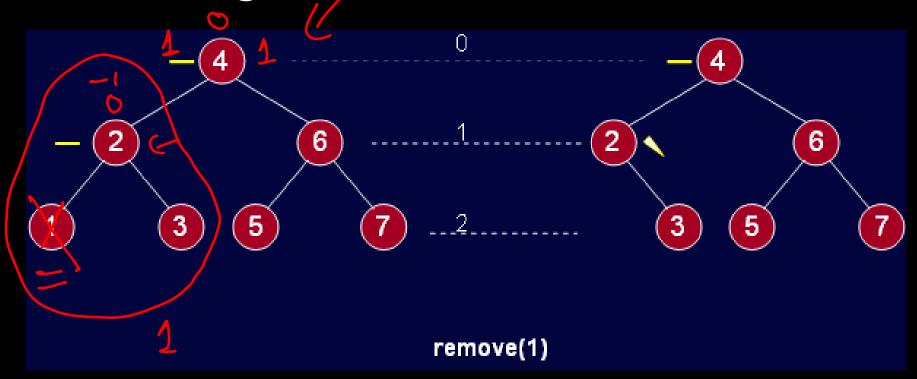
Let us go through the cases graphically and determine what action to take.

Case 1a: the parent of the deleted node had a balance of 0 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree.

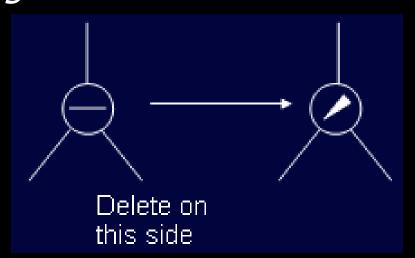


Action: change the balance of the parent node and stop. No further effect on balance of any higher node.

Here is why; the height of left tree does not change.

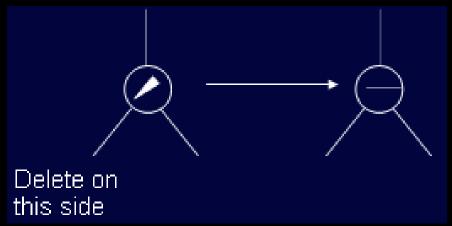


Case 1b: the parent of the deleted node had a balance of 0 and the node was deleted in the parent's right subtree.



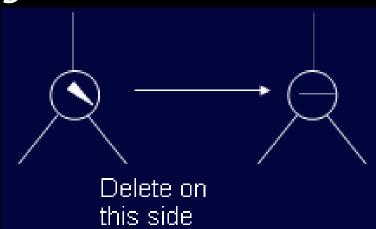
Action: (same as 1a) change the balance of the parent node and stop. No further effect on balance of any higher node.
Nu Robation:

Case 2a: the parent of the deleted node had a balance of 1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree.



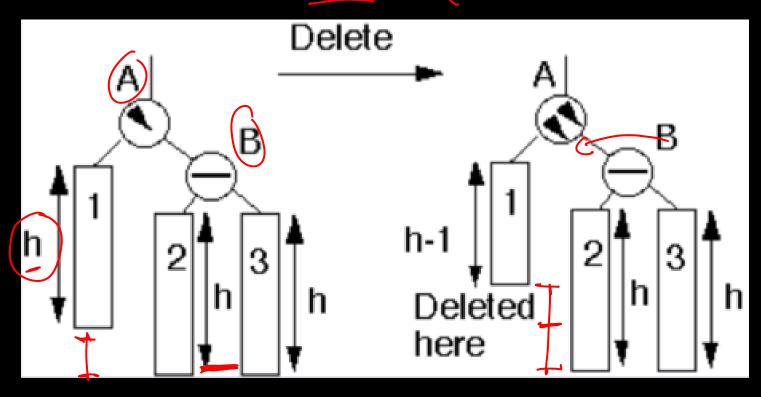
Action: change the balance of the parent node.
 May have caused imbalance in higher nodes so continue up the tree.

 Case 2b: the parent of the deleted node had a balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's right subtree.

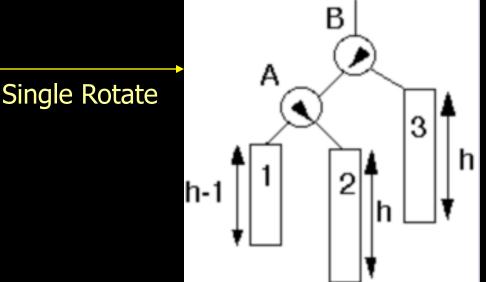


 Action: same as 2a: change the balance of the parent node. May have caused imbalance in higher nodes so continue up the tree.

Case 3a: the parent had balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree, right subtree was balanced (ex oct Some level)

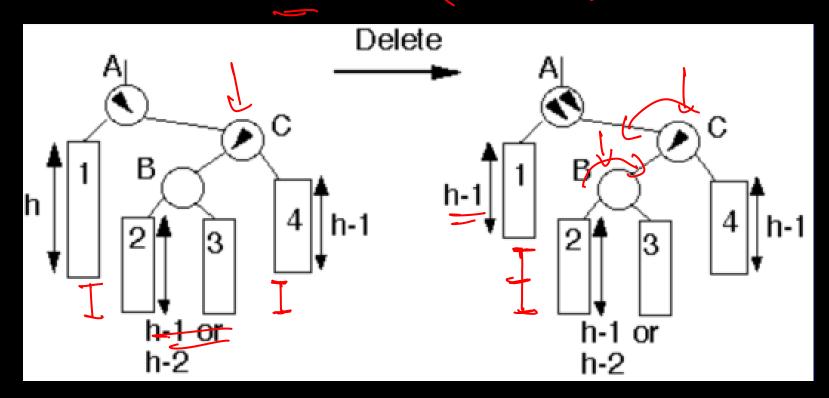


 Case 3a: the parent had balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree, right subtree was balanced.

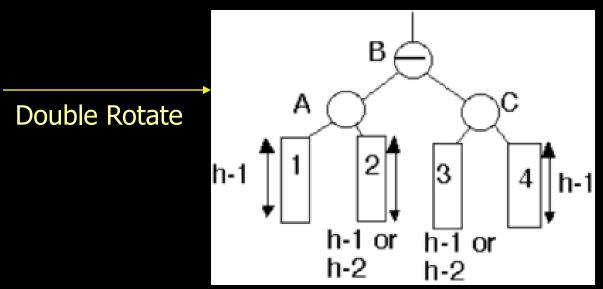


Action: perform single rotation, adjust balance.
 No effect on balance of higher nodes so stop here.

was deleted in the parent's *left* subtree, right subtree was unbalanced.

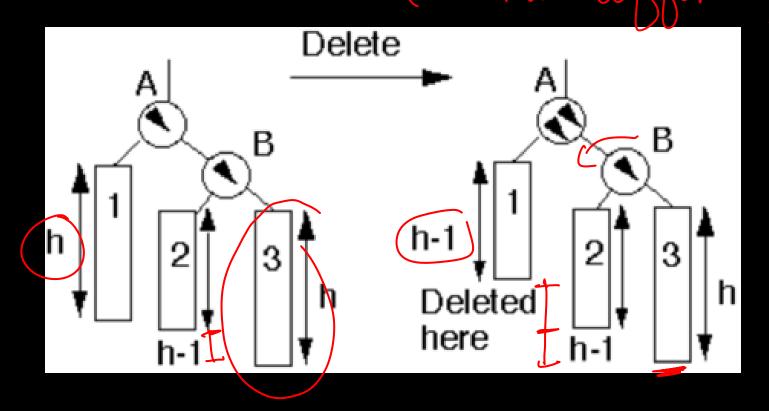


Case 4a: parent had balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree, right subtree was unbalanced.

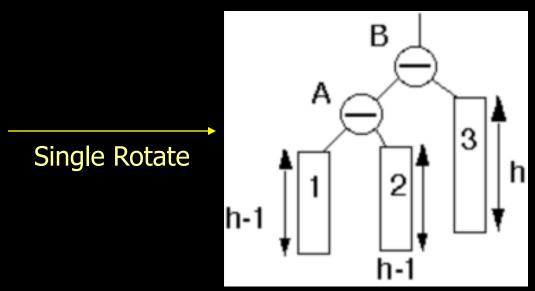


 Action: Double rotation at B. May have effected the balance of higher nodes, so continue up the tree.

Case 5a: parent had balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree, right subtree was unbalanced.



Case 5a: parent had balance of -1 and the node was deleted in the parent's left subtree, right subtree was unbalanced.



Action: Single rotation at B. May have effected the balance of higher nodes, so continue up the tree.

Thanks ...