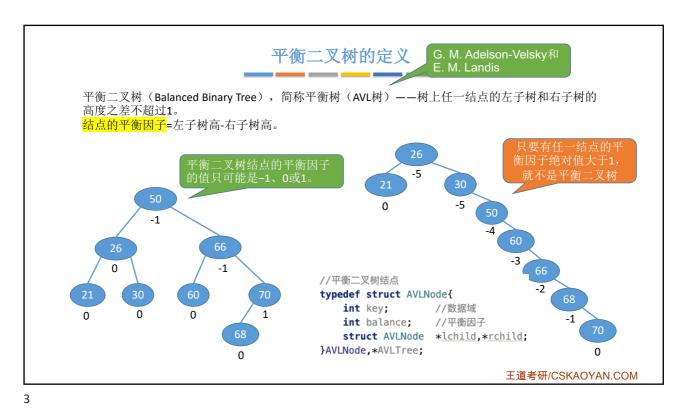
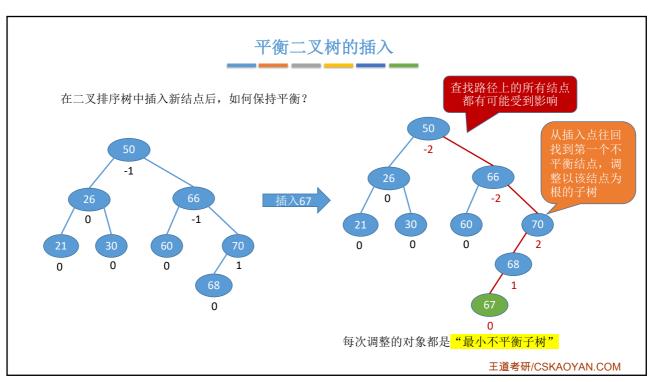
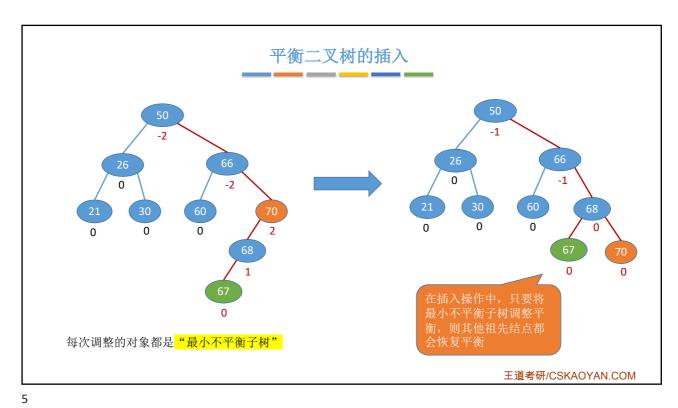
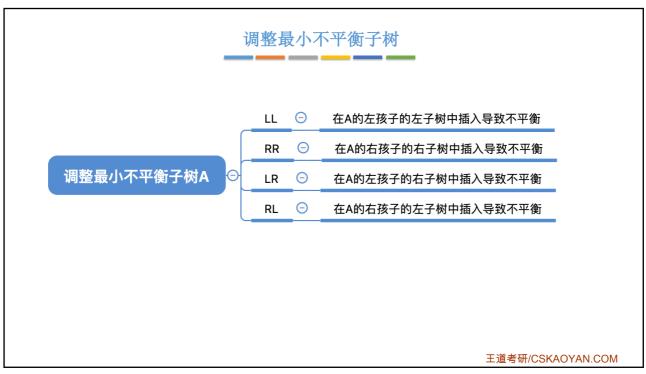


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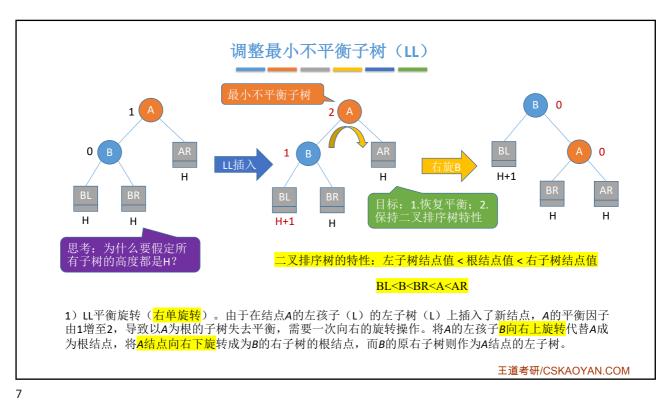


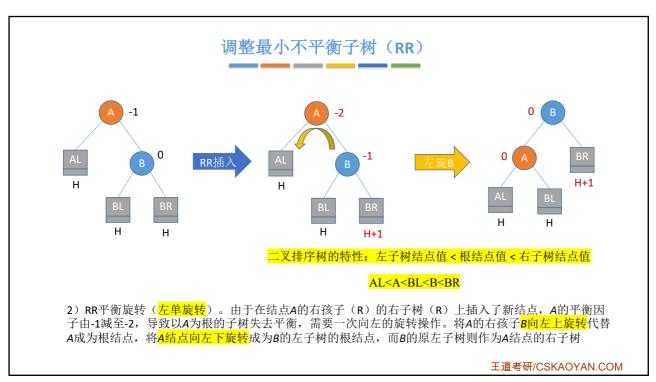


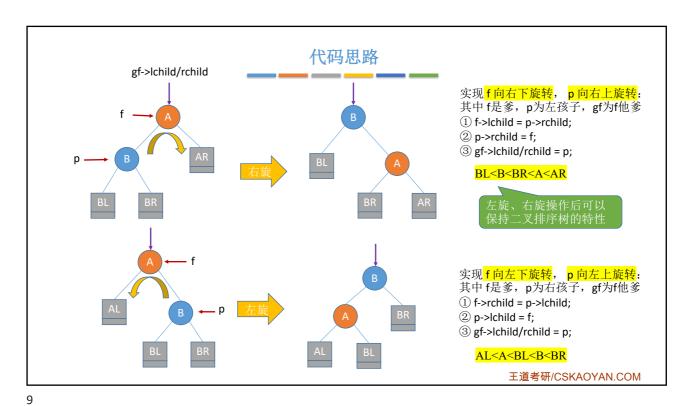


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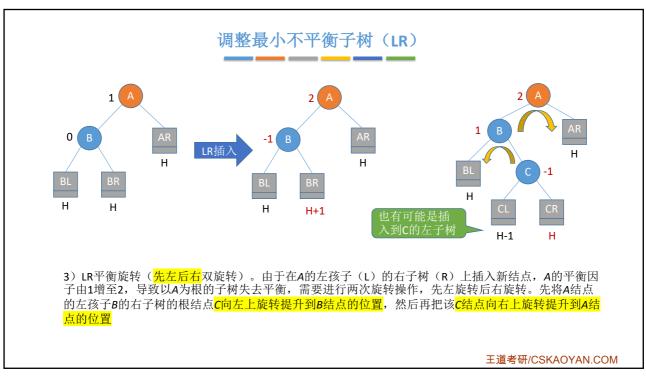
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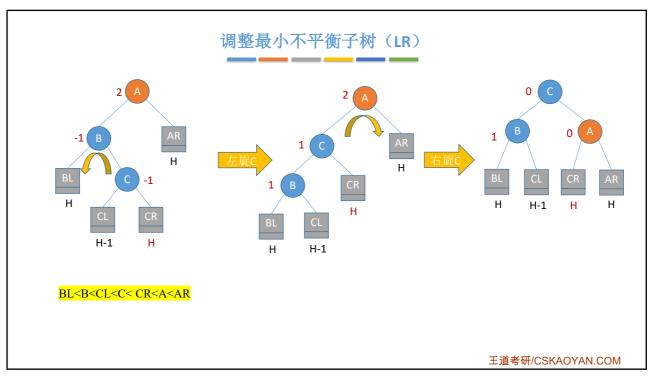




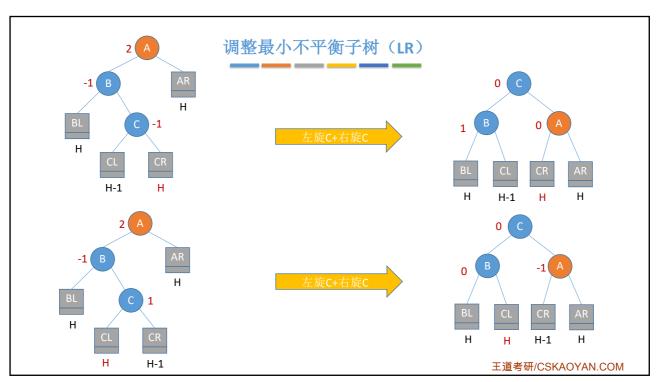


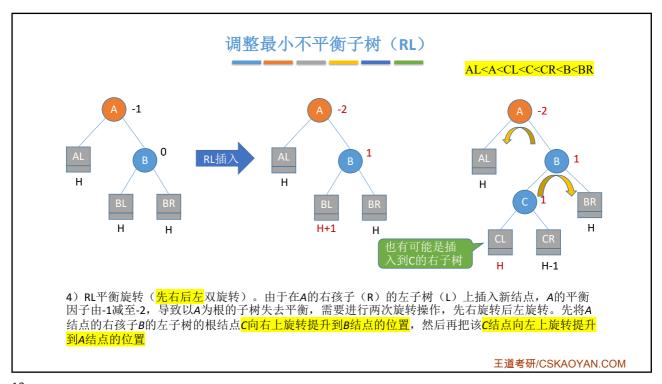
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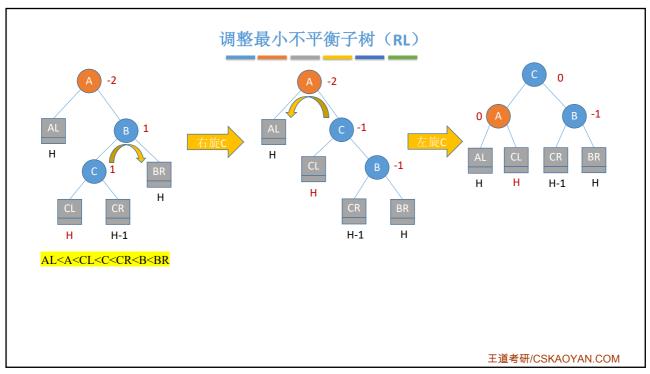


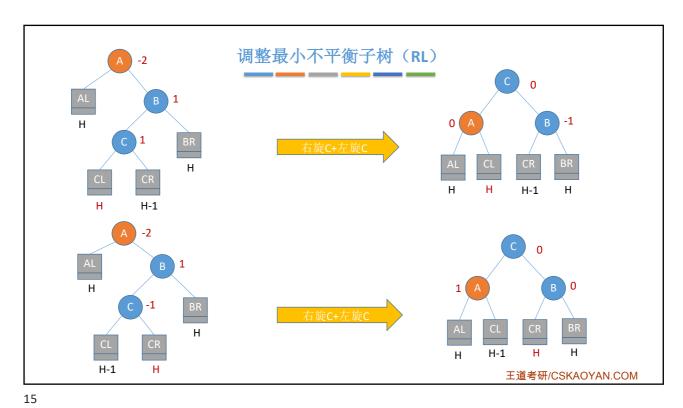
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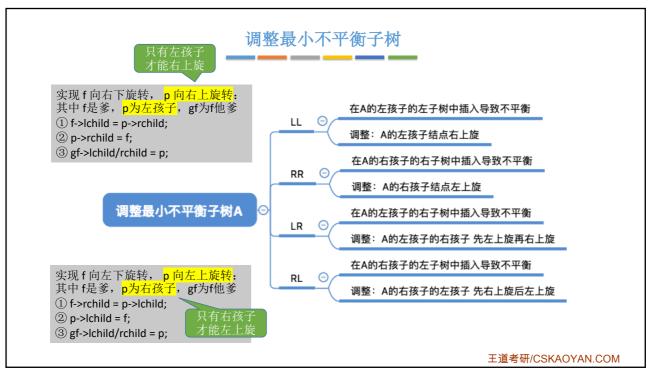


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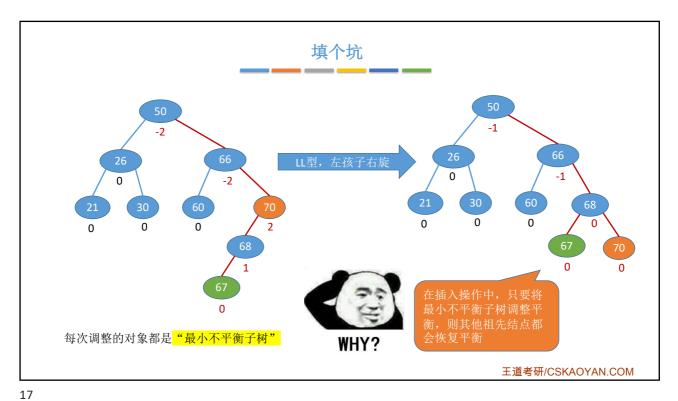


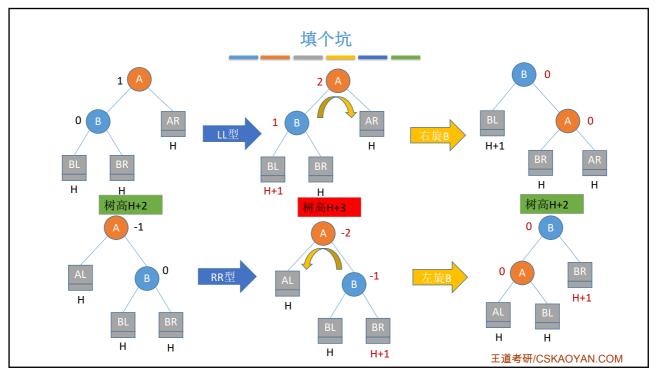


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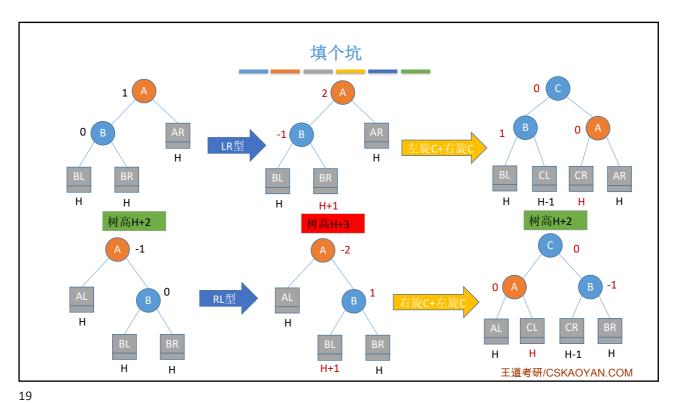


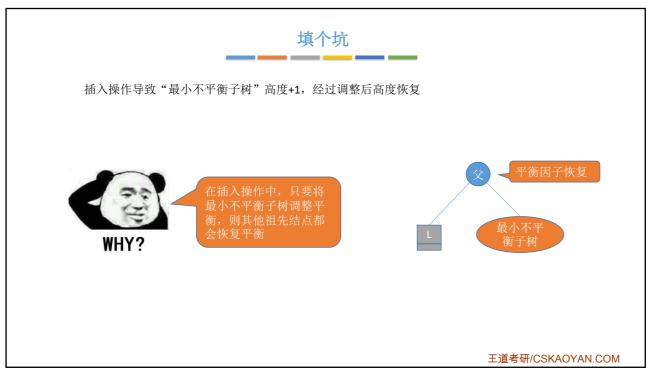
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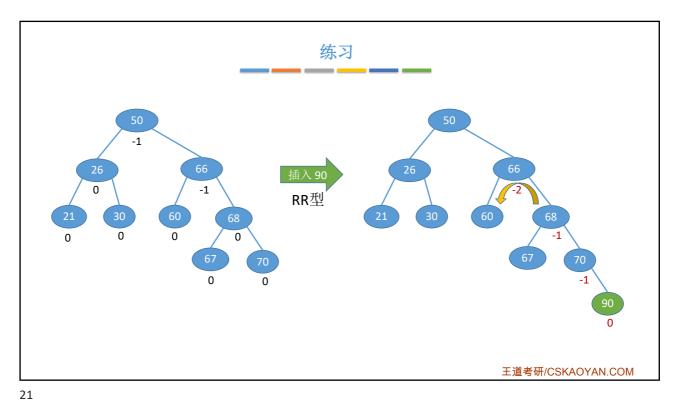


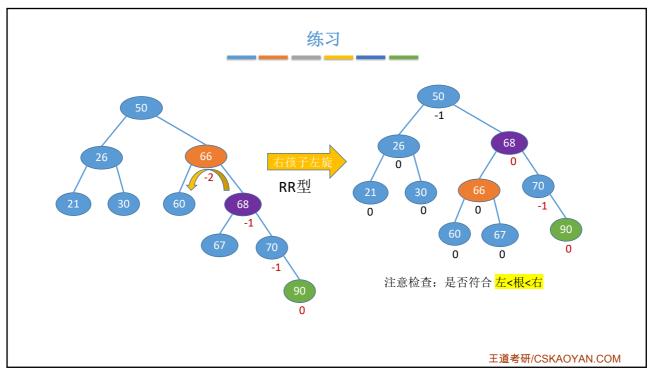
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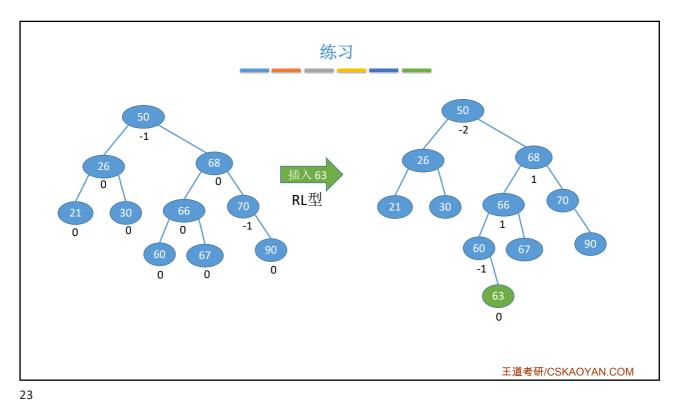


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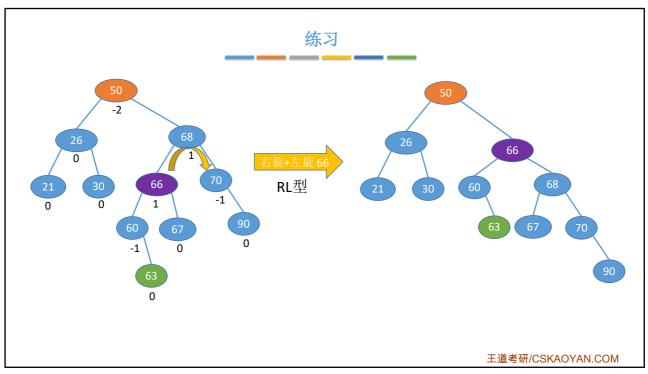




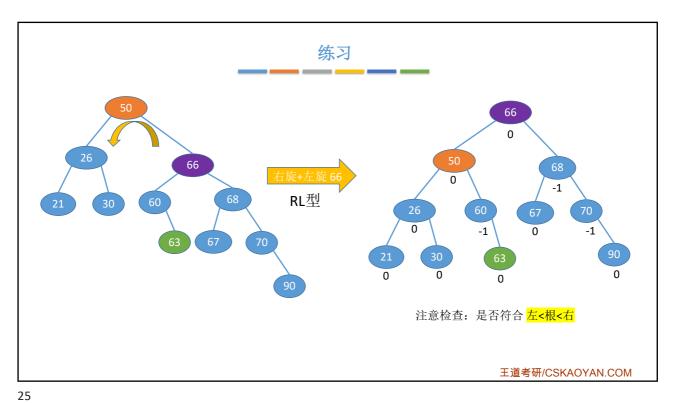
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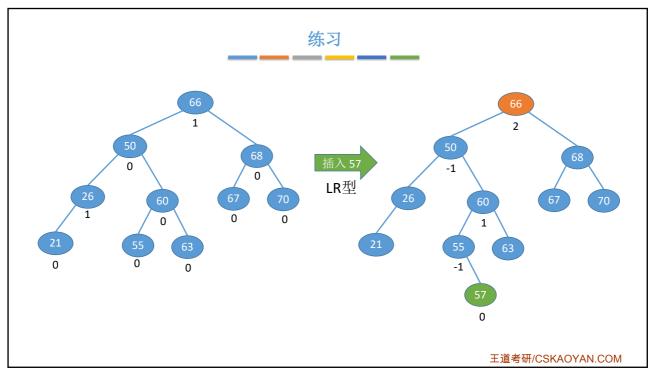


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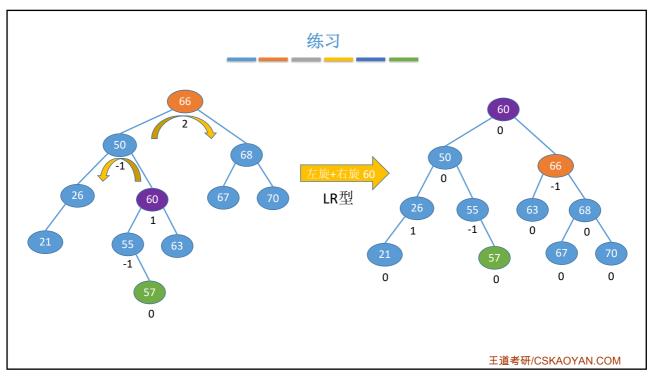


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查找效率分析

若树高为h,则最坏情况下,查找一个关键字最多需要对比 h 次,即查找操作的时间复杂度不可能超过 O(h)

平衡二叉树——树上任一结点的左子树和右子树的高度之差不超过1。

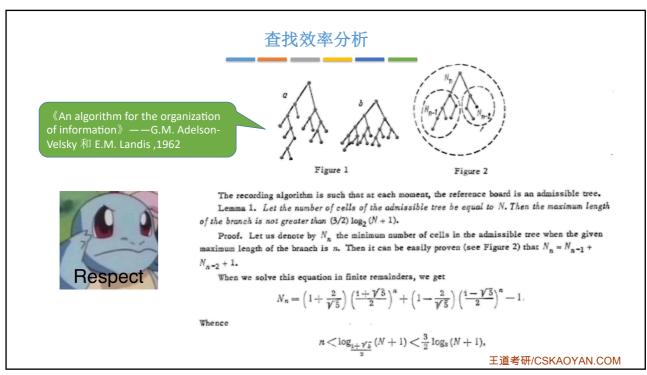
假设以 n_h 表示深度为h的平衡树中含有的最少结点数。

则有 $n_0 = 0$, $n_1 = 1$, $n_2 = 2$,并且有 $n_h = n_{h-1} + n_{h-2} + 1$

可以证明含有n个结点的平衡二叉树的最大深度为 $O(\log_2 n)$,<mark>平衡二叉树</mark>的<mark>平均查找长度为 $O(\log_2 n)$ </mark>

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