19. 高级树、AVL 树 和 红黑树

复习

*Tree

- Binary Tree
- Binary Search Tree
- Pre Order : root left right
- In Order : left root right
- Post Order : left right root

平衡树

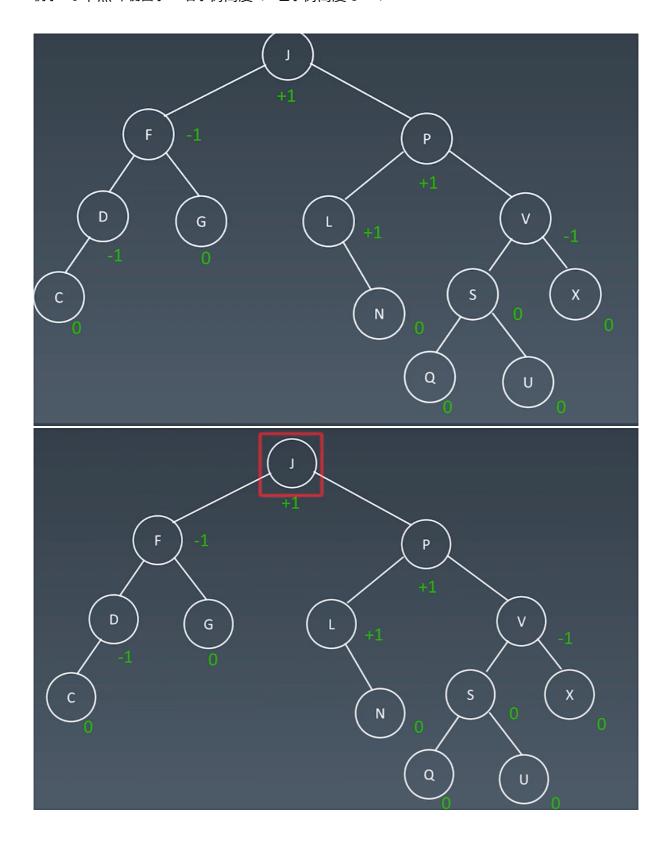
保证性能的关键

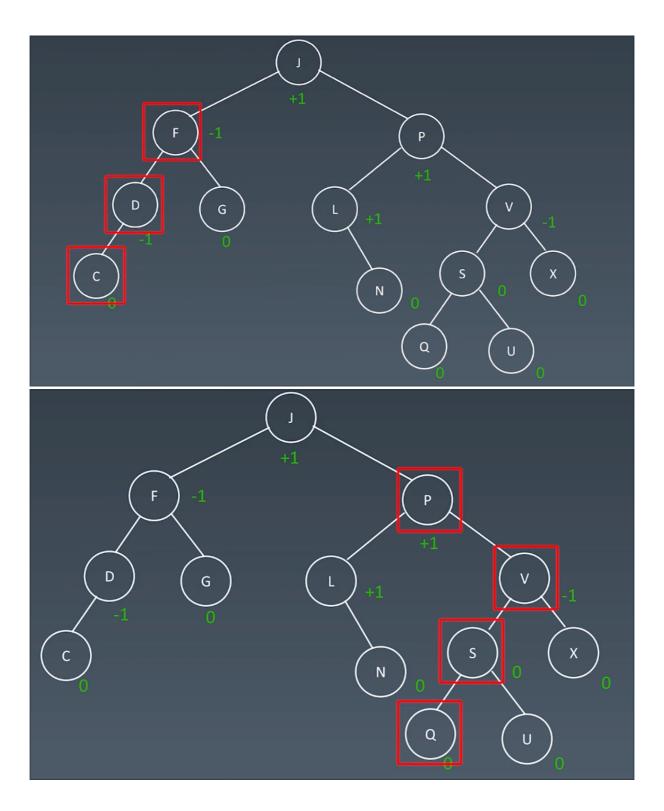
- 1. 保证二维维度! → 左右子树节点平衡(Recursively)
- 2. Balanced
- 3. Self Balancing Binary Search Tree
 - 2 3 Tree
 - AA Tree
 - AVL Tree
 - B Tree
 - Splay Tree
 - Treap

AVL 树

- 1. 发明者: G.M. Adelson Velsky 和 Evgenii Landis
- 2. <mark>平衡因子 Balance Factor</mark>
 - 左子树的高度减去它的右子树的高度(有时相反)
 - balance factor = { -1, 0, 1 }
- 3. 四种旋转操作来进行平衡
 - 1. 左旋: 右右子树
 - 2. 右旋: 左左子树
 - 3. 左右旋:左右子树
 - 4. 右左旋:右左子树
- 4. 不足: 节点需要存储额外信息, 且调整次数频繁
- 5. Self Balancing Binary Search Tree

• 例子: J 节点 平衡因子 = 右子树高度 4 - 左子树高度 3 = 1



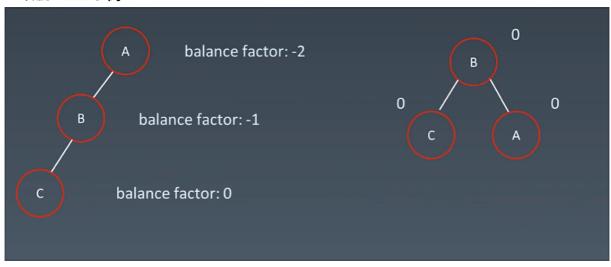


四种旋转操作

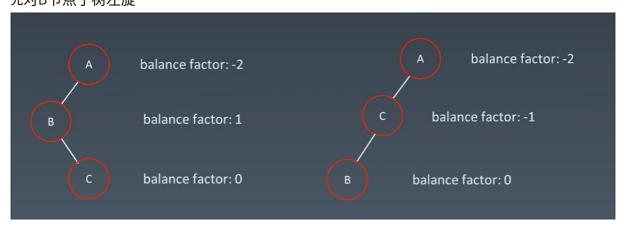
1. 左旋:右右子树



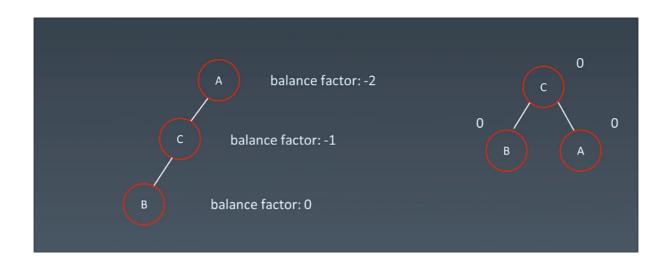
2. 右旋: 左左子树



3. 左右旋:左右子树 先对B节点子树左旋

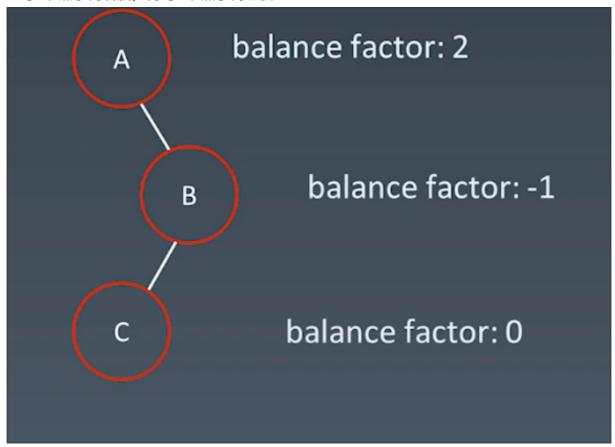


再对A节点子树右旋

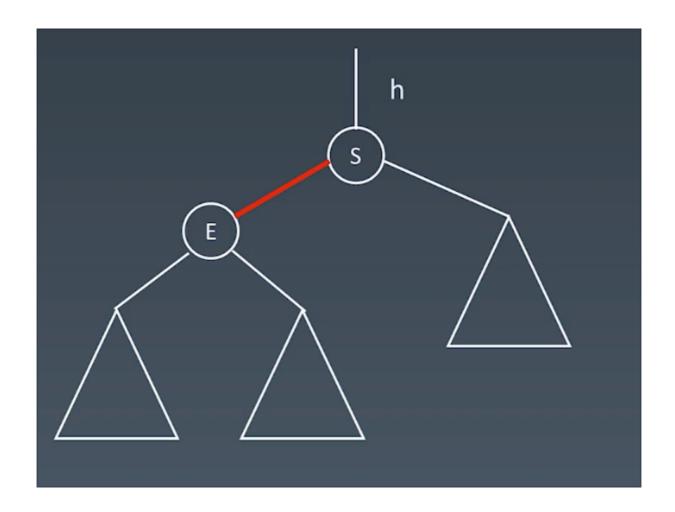


3. 右左旋 : 右左子树

先对B节点子树右旋,再对A节点子树左旋

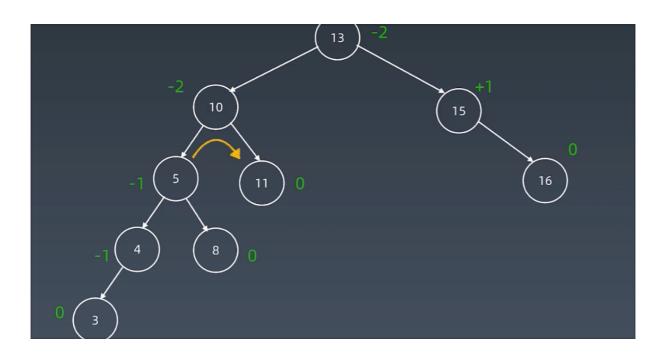


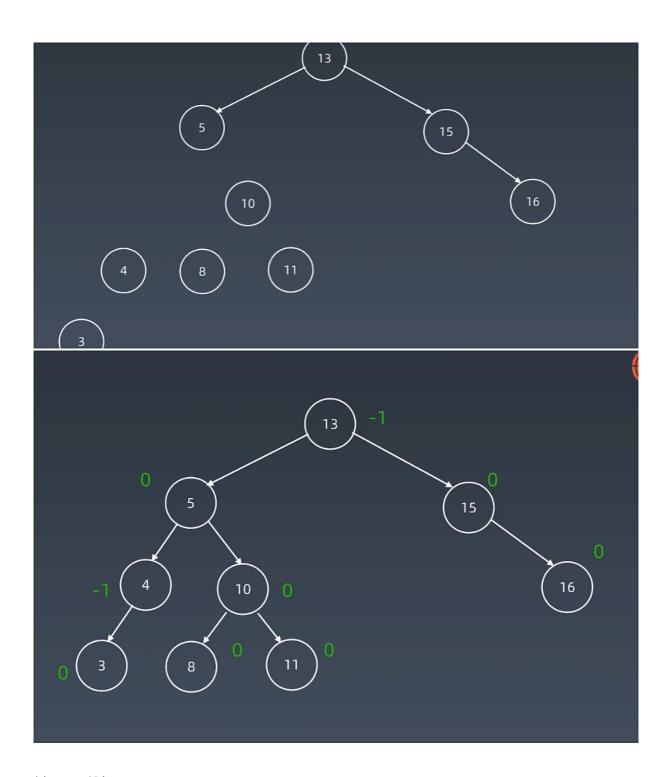
带有子树的旋转演示



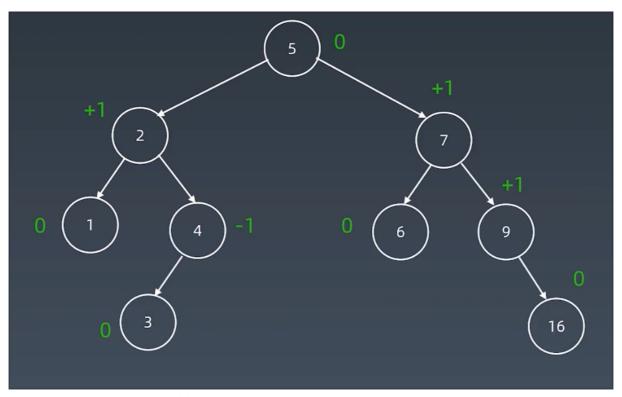
• 参考动画

• 例子1:带有子树的右旋

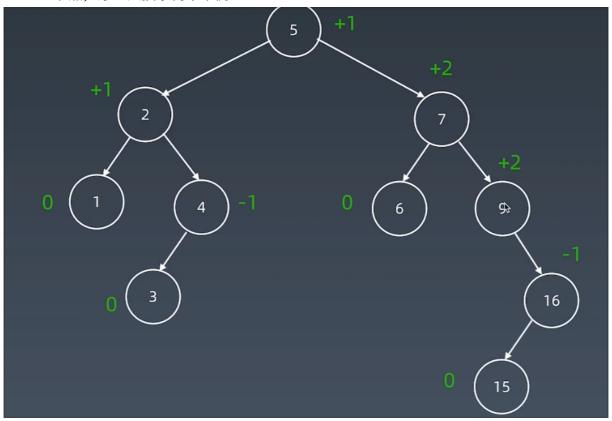




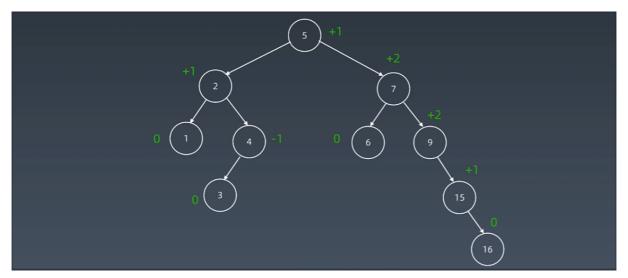
例子2:增加15原二叉搜索树



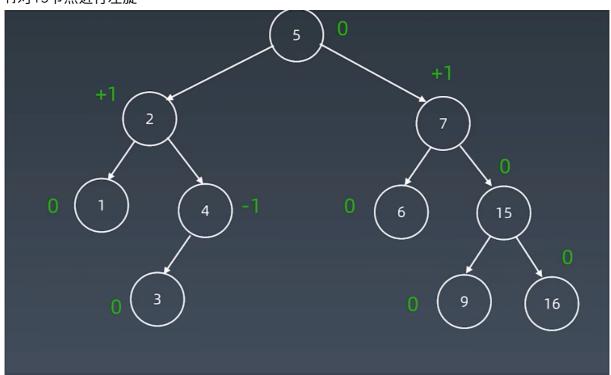
增加 15 节点,原二叉搜索树不平衡



右左子树,先对16节点进行右旋



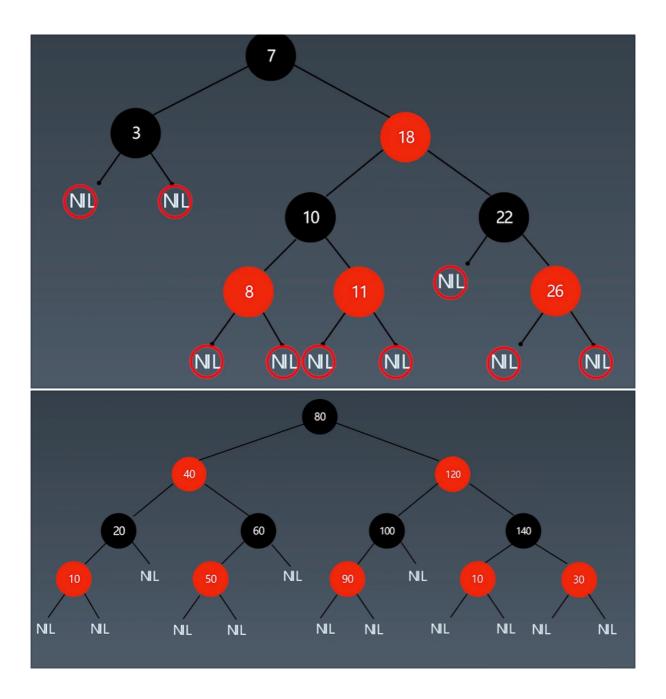
再对15节点进行左旋



红黑树 Red - Black Tree

定义

红黑树是一种 近似平衡 的二叉搜索树(Binary Search Tree), 它能够确保任何一个节点的左右子树的 高度差小于两倍.



红黑树是满足如下条件的二叉搜索树:

- 每个节点要么是红色,要么是黑色;
- 根节点是黑色;
- 每个叶节点(NIL 节点、空节点)是黑色的;
- 不能有相邻接的两个红色节点;
- <u>从任一节点到其每个叶子的所有路径都包含相同数目的黑色节点</u> → 确保任何一个节点的 左右子树的高度差小于两倍.

关键性质

从根到叶子的最长的可能路径不多余最短的可能路径的两倍长 → 任何一个节点的左右子树的高度差小于两倍.

对比

- AVL trees provide faster lookups than Red Black Trees because they are more strictly balanced.
- Red Black Trees provide faster insertion and removal operations than AVL trees as fewer rotations are done due to relatively relaxed balancing.
- AVL trees store balance factors or heights with each node, thus requires storage for an integer per node whereas Red Black Tree requires only 1 bit of information per node.
- Red Black Trees are used in most of the language libraries
 like map, multimap, multisetin C++whereas AVL trees are used in databases where
 faster retrievals are required.

#Algorithm/Part II : Theory/Data Structure#