CSCB63 – Design and Analysis of Data Structures

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[1] with huge thanks to Anna Bretscher and Albert Lai

Weight-balanced Binary Search Trees

Another way to keep a BST balanced: a weight-balanced BST.

Idea: at every node n:

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{size(n.left) + 1}{size(n.right) + 1} \leq 3$$

or

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{weight(n.left)}{weight(n.right)} \leq 3$$

where $weight(n) = size(n) + 1$

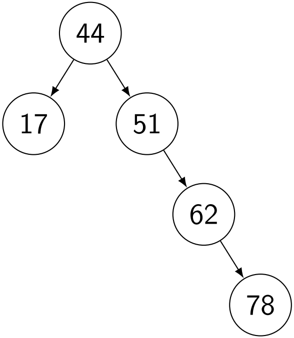
Equivalently,

$$weight(n.left) \leq weight(n.right) \times 3$$
$$weight(n.right) \leq weight(n.left) \times 3$$

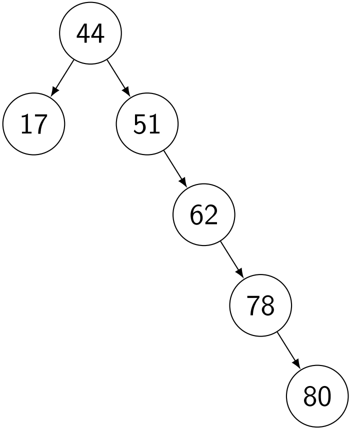
Q. How should we augment the tree?

A. Add a `size` field to each node.

WBT example

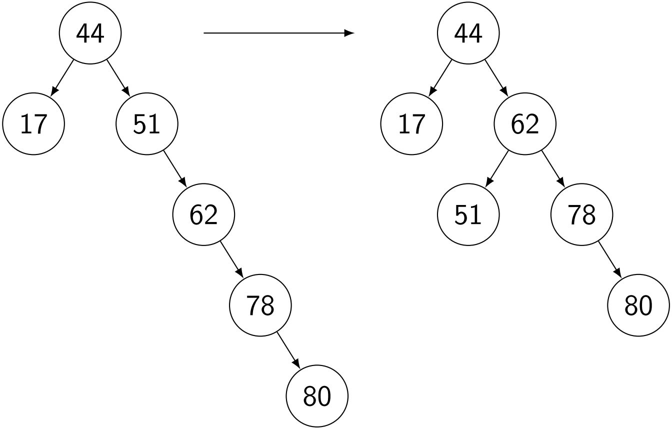


balanced



unbalanced: node 51

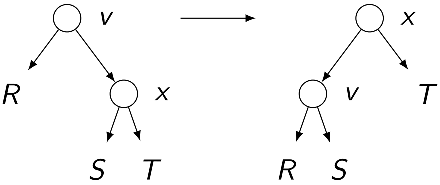
WBT rebalance



Rotations again!

WBT rebalance

Case 1: v is right-heavy; single counter-clockwise rotation works

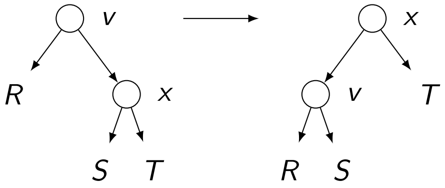


Q. When exactly is v right heavy?

A. $weight(x) > weight(R) \times 3$, i.e.
$weight(v.right) > weight(v.left) \times 3$

WBT rebalance

Case 1: v is right-heavy; single counter-clockwise rotation works



Q. For a single rotation to work, what should be true about x?

A. $\mathit{weight}(S) < \mathit{weight}(T) \times 2$, i.e.
$\mathit{weight}(v.\mathit{right}.\mathit{left}) < \mathit{weight}(v.\mathit{right}.\mathit{right}) \times 2$

WBT rebalance

Show why $weight(x.left) < weight(x.right) \times 2$ is a sufficient condition.

v is right-heavy, so either

- a node was added to x to cause imbalance, or
- a node was removed from R to cause imbalance

Assumptions:

$$\begin{aligned} s+1 &< 2(t+1) && \text{assumption} \\ 3(r+1) &< s+t+2 && v \text{ is right-heavy} \end{aligned}$$

Before addition:

$$\begin{aligned} &r+1 \leq 3(s+t+1) \text{ and } s+t+1 \leq 3(r+1) && v \text{ was balanced} \\ &t \leq 3(s+1) \text{ and } s+1 \leq 3t && x \text{ was balanced} \end{aligned}$$

Show that after addition:

$$\begin{aligned} &r+s+2 \leq 3(t+1) \text{ and } t+1 \leq 3(r+s+2) && x \text{ is balabced} \\ &r+1 \leq 3(s+1) \text{ and } s+1 \leq 3(r+1) && v \text{ is balabced} \end{aligned}$$

WBT rebalance

Show why $weight(x.left) < weight(x.right) \times 2$ is a sufficient condition.

v is right-heavy, so either

- a node was added to x to cause imbalance, or
- a node was removed from R to cause imbalance

Assumptions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&s + 1 < 2(t + 1) && \text{assumption} \\
&3(r + 1) < s + t + 2 && v \text{ is right-heavy}
\end{aligned}
$$

Before removal:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&r + 2 \leq 3(s + t + 2) \text{ and } s + t + 2 \leq 3(r + 2) && v \text{ was balanced} \\
&s + 1 \leq 3(t + 1) \text{ and } t + 1 \leq 3(s + 1) && x \text{ was balanced}
\end{aligned}
$$

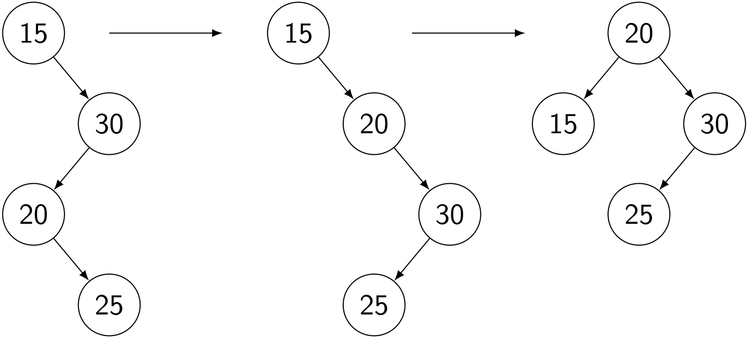
Show that after removal:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&r + s + 2 \leq 3(t + 1) \text{ and } t + 1 \leq 3(r + s + 2) && x \text{ is balabced} \\
&r + 1 \leq 3(s + 1) \text{ and } s + 1 \leq 3(r + 1) && v \text{ is balabced}
\end{aligned}
$$

WBT rebalance

What if

- $weight(v.right) > weight(v.left) \times 3$ and
- $weight(v.right.left) \geq weight(v.right.right) \times 2$?

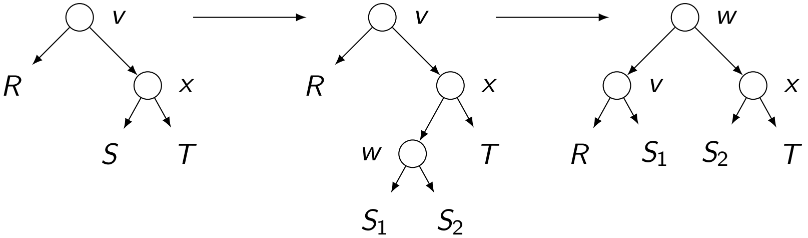


Double rotation.

WBT rebalance

Case 2: v is right-heavy; need a double rotation: clockwise then counter-clockwise

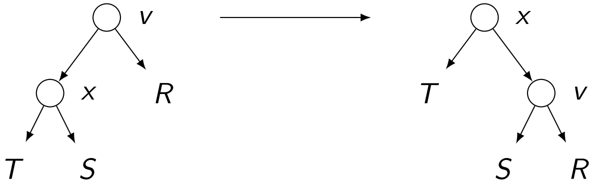
- $weight(x) > weight(R) \times 3$
- $weight(S) \geq weight(T) \times 2$



- S was too big: we split it
- convince yourself that v, x, and w are balanced (even longer proof)

WBT rebalance

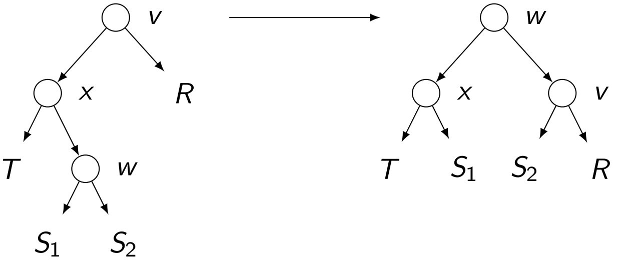
Case 3: v is left-heavy; single clockwise rotation works



- $weight(v.left) > weight(v.right) \times 3$ and
- $weight(x.right) < weight(x.left) \times 2$
- argument is symmetric to Case 1

WBT rebalance

Case 4: v is left-heavy; need a double rotation: counter-clockwise then clockwise



- $weight(v.left) > weight(v.right) \times 3$ and
- $weight(x.right) \geq weight(x.left) \times 2$
- argument is symmetric to Case 2

WBT rebalance

For each node *v* on the path from new/deleted node back to root:

```
if weight(v.right) > weight(v.left) * 3:
  let x = v.right
  if weight(x.left) < weight(x.right) * 2:
    single rotation: counter-clockwise
  else:
    double rotation: clockwise then counter-clockwise
else if weight(v.left) > weight(v.right) * 3:
  let x = v.left
  if weight(x.right) < weight(x.left) * 2:
    single rotation: clockwise
  else:
    double rotation: counter-clockwise then clockwise
else:
  no rotation
```

WBT insert

Assuming the height of the weight-balanced tree is $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$,

1. insert as in BST
2. check and fix balance, update size from parent of new node up to root

- complexity: $\Theta(\log n)$

WBT delete

Assuming the height of the weight-balanced tree is $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$,

1. find which node has the key, call it w
   - complexity: $\Theta(\log n)$ time
2. if w is a leaf, remove it
   - complexity: $\Theta(1)$ time
3. if w has one child, w's parent adopts that child
   - complexity: $\Theta(1)$ time
4. else:

   4.1 go to successor node (complexity: $\Theta(\log n)$ time)

   4.2 replace key of node with successor key
   - complexity: $\Theta(1)$ time

   4.3 successor's parent adopts successor's right child
   - complexity: $\Theta(1)$ time

   4.4 from adopter node to root: check and fix balance, update size
   - complexity: $\Theta(\log n)$ time

WBT union

Recall the algorithm to compute union of AVL trees T_1 and T_2:

```
if T_1 == nil:
  return T_2
if T_2 == nil:
  return T_1

k = T_2.key
(L, R) = split(T_1, k)
L' = union(L, T_2.left)
R' = union(R, T_2.right)
return join(L', k, R')
```

What needs to change for WBTs?

WBT union

Need to change the algorithm for *join*(L, k, G):

```
if height(L) - height(G) > 1:
  p = L
  while height(p.right) - height(G) > 1:
    p = p.right
  q = new node(key=k, left=p.right, right=G)
  p.right = q
  rebalance and update heights at p up to the root
  return L
elif height(G) - height(L) > 1:
  ... symmetrical ...
else:
  return new node(key=k, left=L, right=G)
```

WBT union

New algorithm for *join*(L, k, G):

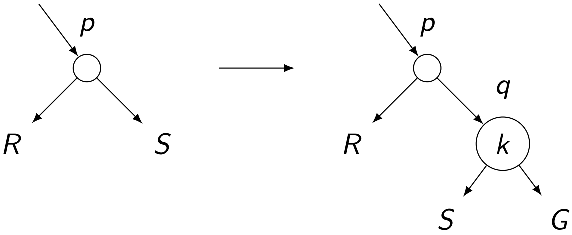
```
if weight(L) > weight(G) * 3:
  p = L
  while weight(p.right) > weight(G) * 3:
    p = p.right
  q = new node(key=k, left=p.right, right=G)
  p.right = q
  rebalance and update sizes at p up to the root
  return L
elif weight(G) > weight(L) * 3:
  ... symmetrical ...
else:
  return new node(key=k, left=L, right=G)
```

WBT union — $join(L, k, G)$

In L, keep going to the right until find node p:

- $weight(p) > weight(G) \times 3$
- $weight(p.right) \leq weight(G) \times 3$

Create new node q with key k, left child $p.right$, right child G.
This node is balanced. (Why?)



p and ancestors may need rebalancing.

Height of the WBT

Claim:

$$height(T) \leq \log(size(T) + 1)/\log(4/3)$$

for all weight-balanced trees T.

Proof. By induction on size of the tree.

Base. $height(nil) = 0 = \log(size(nil) + 1)/\log(4/3)$

IH. Suppose $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq k < n, height(T') \leq \log(k + 1)/\log(4/3)$ where $size(T') = k$.

Show. $height(T) \leq \log(n + 1)/\log(4/3)$ where $size(T) = n$.

Height of the WBT

Show. $\mathit{height}(T) \le \log(n+1)/\log(4/3)$ where $\mathit{size}(T) = n$.

WLOG assume that $\mathit{height}(T.\mathit{left}) \le \mathit{height}(T.\mathit{right})$, thus $\mathit{height}(T) = \mathit{height}(T.\mathit{right}) + 1$.

Let $(l, r) = (\mathit{size}(T.\mathit{left}), \mathit{size}(T.\mathit{right}))$.
Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathit{size}(T) + 1 \\
= & n + 1 \\
= & l + r + 1 + 1 \\
\ge & (r+1)/3 + r + 1 && [\text{since } l + 1 \ge (r+1)/3] \\
= & (r+1) * 4/3 \\
\therefore & r + 1 \le (n+1)/(4/3)
\end{aligned}
$$

Height of the WBT

Show. $height(T) \leq \log(n+1)/\log(4/3)$ where $size(T) = n$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& height(T) & \\
=& height(T.right) + 1 & \text{IH} \\
\leq & \log(r+1)/\log(4/3) + 1 & \text{result above} \\
\leq & \log((n+1)/(4/3))/\log(4/3) + 1 & \\
=& (\log(n+1) - \log(4/3))/\log(4/3) + 1 & \\
=& \log(n+1)/\log(4/3) - 1 + 1 & \\
=& \log(n+1)/\log(4/3) &
\end{aligned}
$$