COMP 251

Algorithms & Data Structures (Winter 2021)

AVL

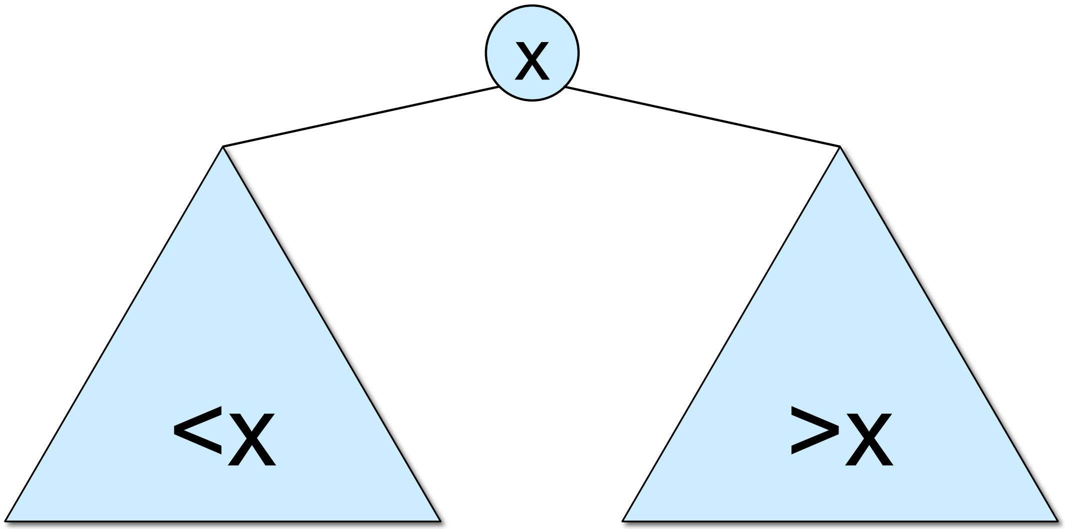
School of Computer Science
McGill University

Based on (Cormen *et al.*, 2002) & slides of (Waldispuhl,2020), (Langer, 2004) and (D. Plaisted).

Outline

- Introduction.
- Operations.
- Application.

Introduction – Binary Search Trees



- T is a rooted binary tree
- Key of a node x > keys in its left subtree.
- Key of a node x < keys in its right subtree.

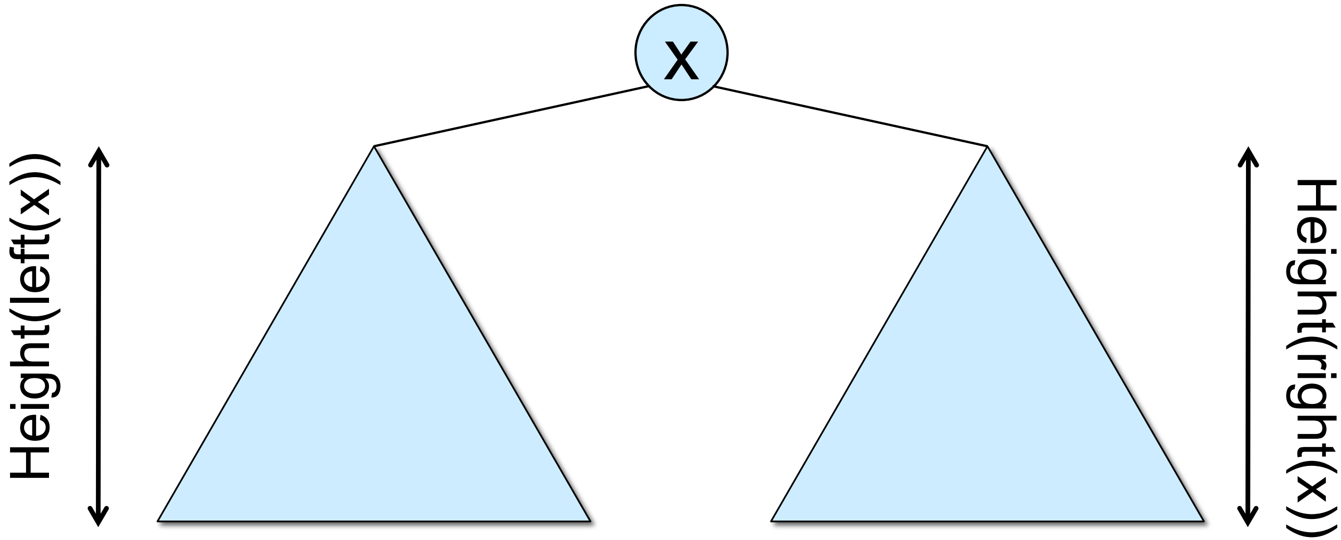
BST – Operations

- Search(T,k): O(h)
- Insert(T,k): O(h)
- Delete(T,k): O(h)

Where h is the height of the BST.

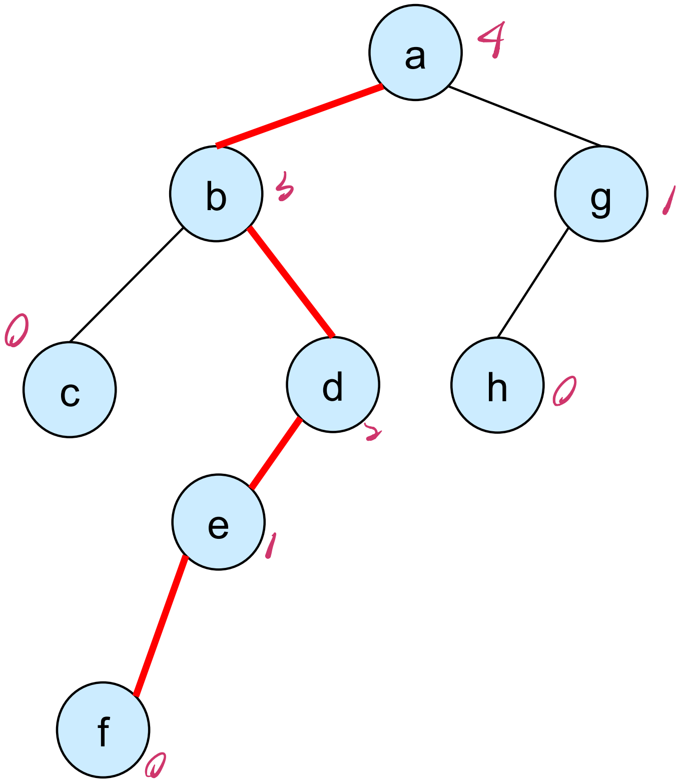
BST – Height of a tree

Height(n): length (#edges) of longest downward path from node n to a leaf.



Height(x) = 1 + max(height(left(x)), height(right(x)))

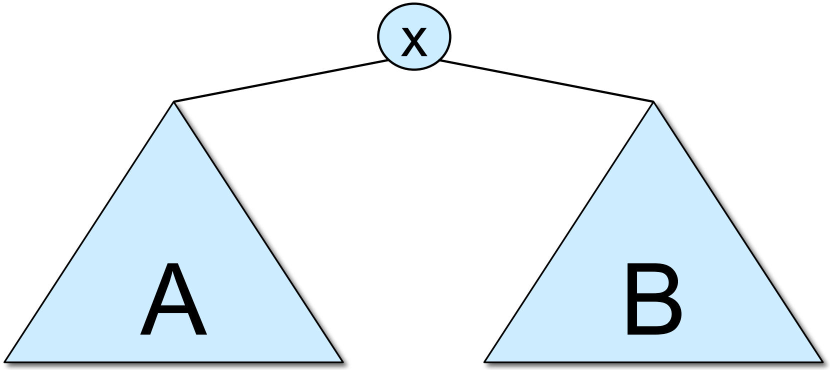
BST – Height of a tree - Example



$$
\begin{aligned}
h(a) &= ? \\
&= 1+\max(\, h(b) \,,\, h(g) \,) \\
&= 1+\max(1+\max(h(c),h(d)),1+h(h)) \\
&= 1+\max(1+\max(0,h(d)),1+0) \\
&= 1+\max(1+\max(0,1+h(e)),1) \\
&= 1+\max(1+\max(0,1+(1+h(f)))),1) \\
&= 1+\max(1+\max(0,1+(1+0))),1) \\
&= 1+\max(3,1) \\
&= 4
\end{aligned}
$$

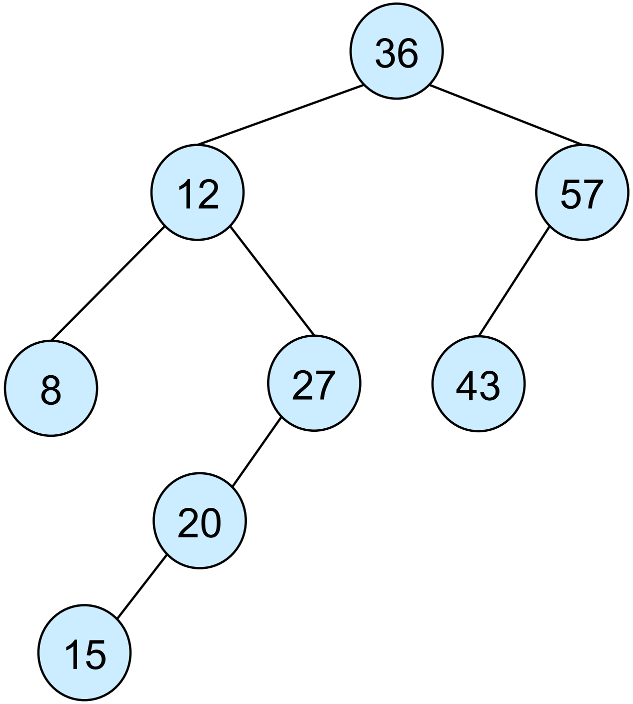
BST – In-order traversal → sorted

```
inorderTraversal(treeNode x)
        inorderTraversal(x.leftChild);
        print x.value;
        inorderTraversal(x.rightChild);
```



- Print the nodes in the left subtree (A), then node x, and then the nodes in the right subtree (B)
  - In a BST, it prints first keys < x, then x, and then keys > x.

BST – In-order traversal



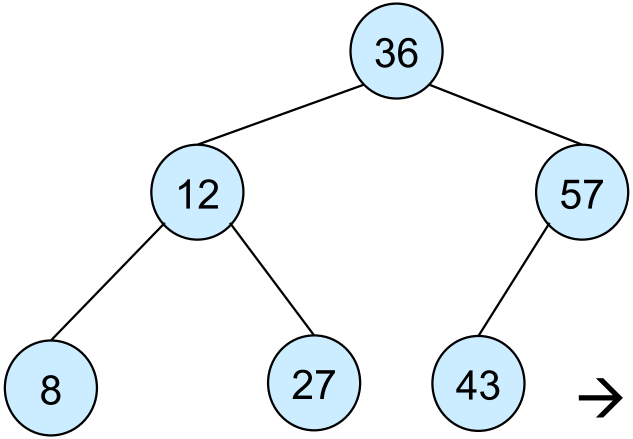
8, 12, 15, 20, 27, 36, 43, 57

All keys come out sorted!

BST – In-order traversal - Sort

1. Build a BST from the list of keys (unsorted)
2. Use in-order traversal on the BST to print the keys.

36	12	8	57	43	27



→ 8, 12, 27, 36, 43, 57

Running time of BST sort: insertion of n keys + tree traversal.

BST – Sort – Running time

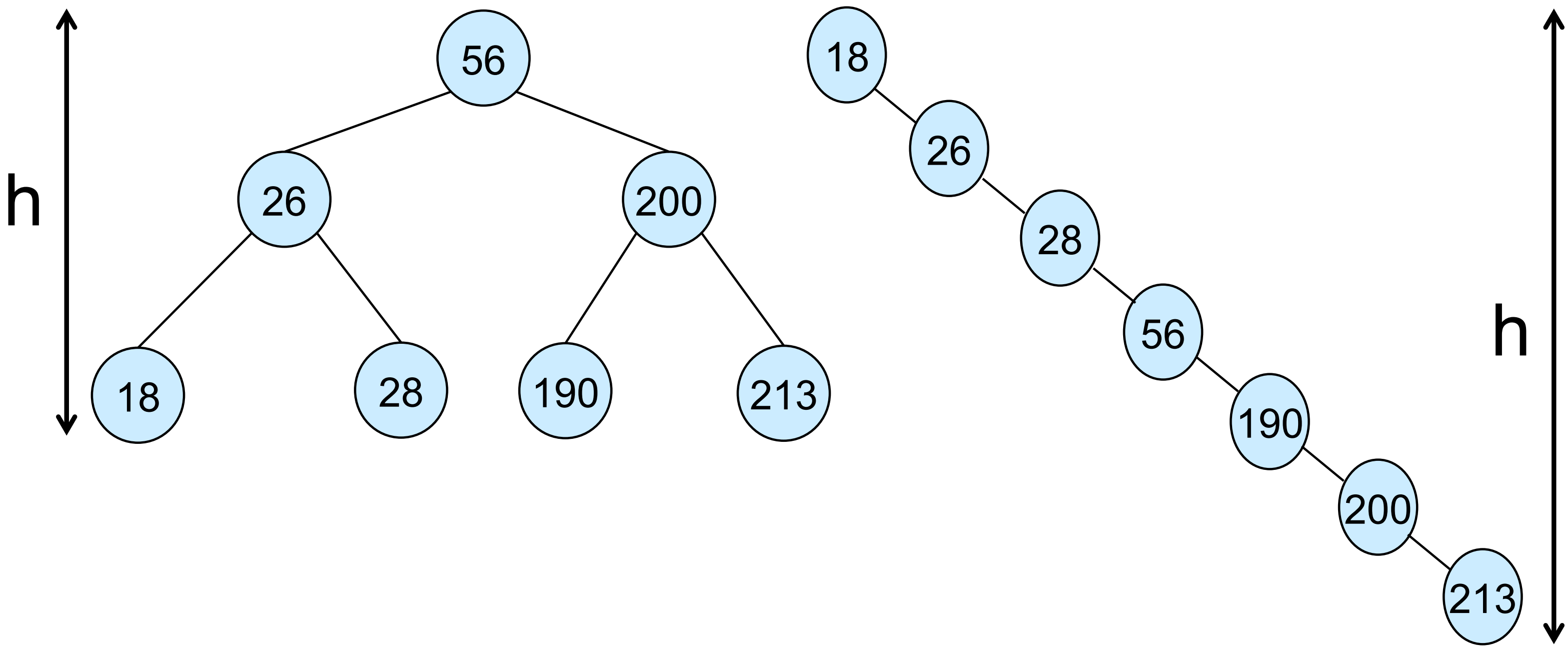
- In-order traversal is O(n)
- Running time of insertion is O(h)

Best case: The BST is always balanced for every insertion. $\Omega(n\log(n))$

Worst case: The BST is always un-balanced. All insertions on same side.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n\cdot(n-1)}{2} = O(n^2)$$

BST – Good vs Bad BSTs

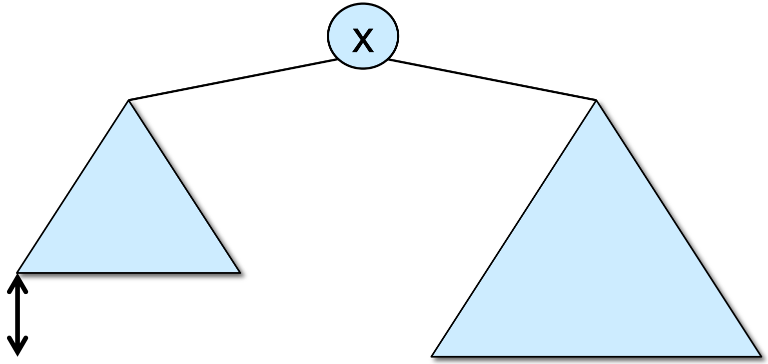


Balanced
h=O(log n)

Unbalanced
h=O(n)

AVL - Trees

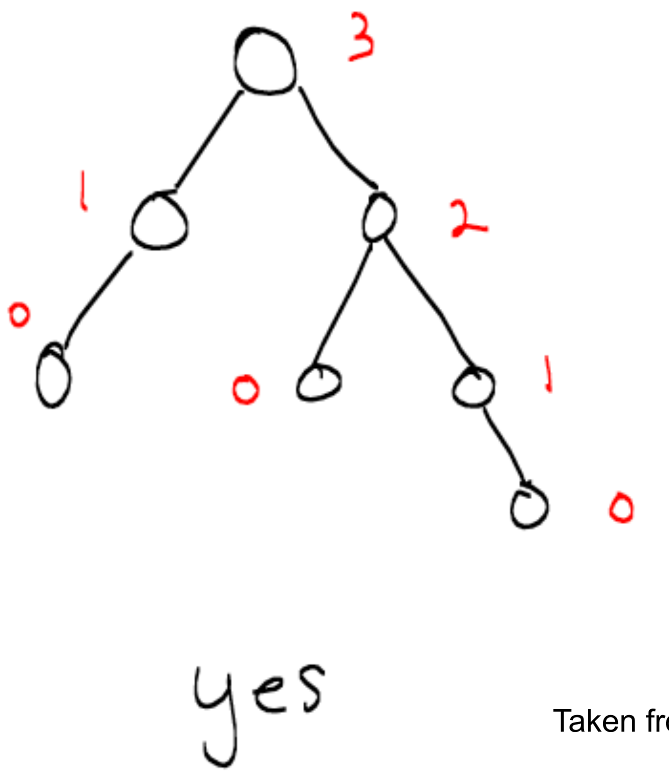
Definition: BST such that the heights of the two child subtrees of any node differ by at most one.

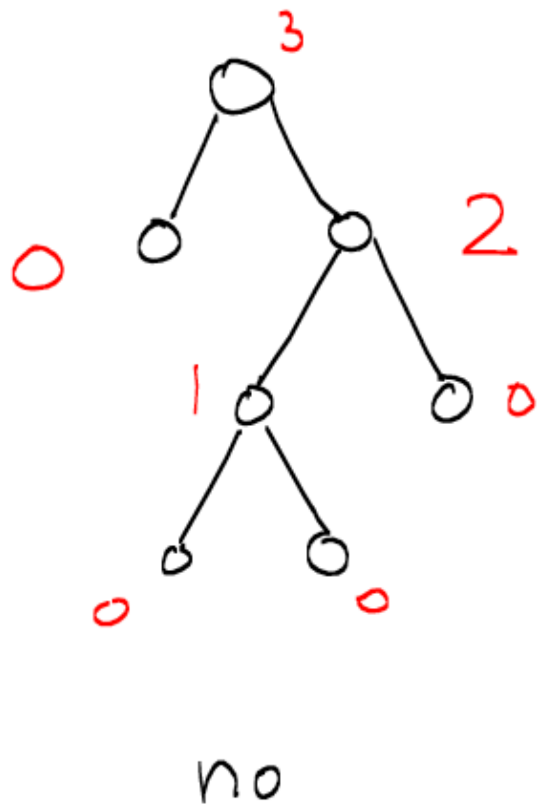


$|h_{left}-h_{right}| \leq 1$

- Invented by G. Adelson-Velsky and E.M. Landis in 1962.
- AVL trees are self-balanced binary search trees.
- Insert, Delete & Search take O(log n) in average and worst cases.
- To satisfy the definition, the height of an empty subtree is -1

AVL – Trees -Example





Taken from Langer2014

AVL – Trees -Example

Weird but common example

root's left child is null

Define the height of an empty tree to be −1.

Taken from Langer2014

AVL – Trees height – Worst case

- AVL trees with a minimum number of nodes are the worst case examples.
  - every node's subtrees differ in height by one.
  - we cannot make these trees any worse / any more unbalanced.
    - If we add or remove a leaf node, we either get a non-AVL or balance one of the subtree.

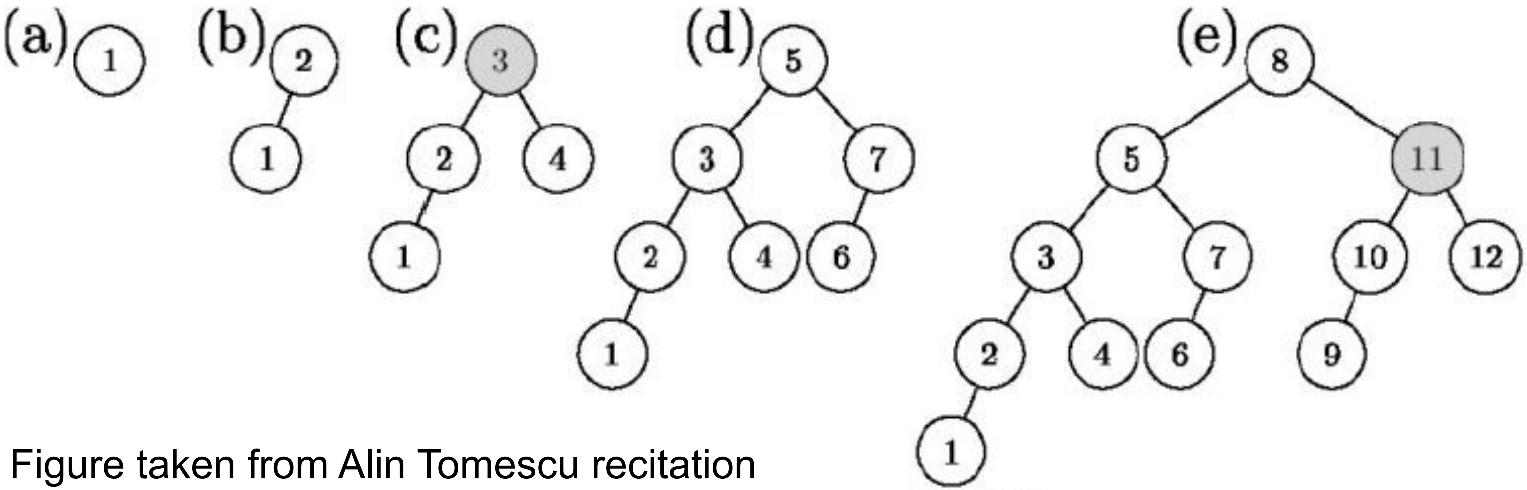


Figure taken from Alin Tomescu recitation

"If we can bound the height of these worst-case examples of AVL trees, then we've pretty much bounded the height of all AVL trees"

AVL – Trees height

N_h = minimum #nodes in an AVL tree of height h.

$N_h = 1 + N_{h-1} + N_{h-2}$

$N_h > 1 + N_{h-2} + N_{h-2}$

$N_h > 2 * N_{h-2}$

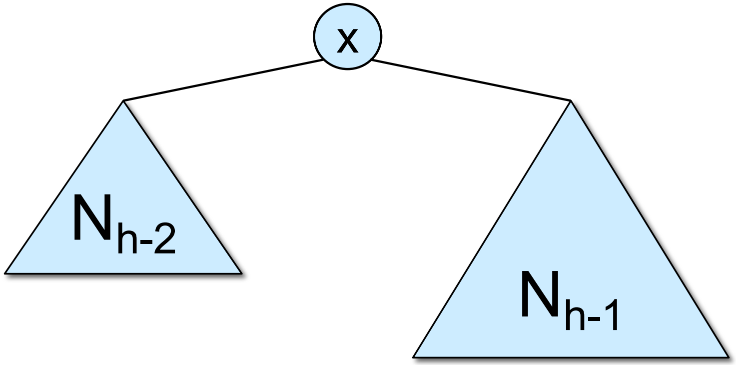
$N_h > 2 * 2 * N_{h-4} > 2 * 2 * 2 * N_{h-6} > \ldots > 2^{h/2}$

$N_h > 2^{h/2}$

$\Longrightarrow \log(N_h) > \log(2^{h/2})$

$\Longrightarrow 2^*\log(N_h) > h$

$\Longrightarrow h = O(\log(n))$



Larger height when tree is unbalanced.

Outline

- Introduction.
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Definition: Balance Factor

- The **balance factor** of a binary **tree** is the difference in heights of its two subtrees (hL - hR). It may take on one of the values -1, 0, +1.

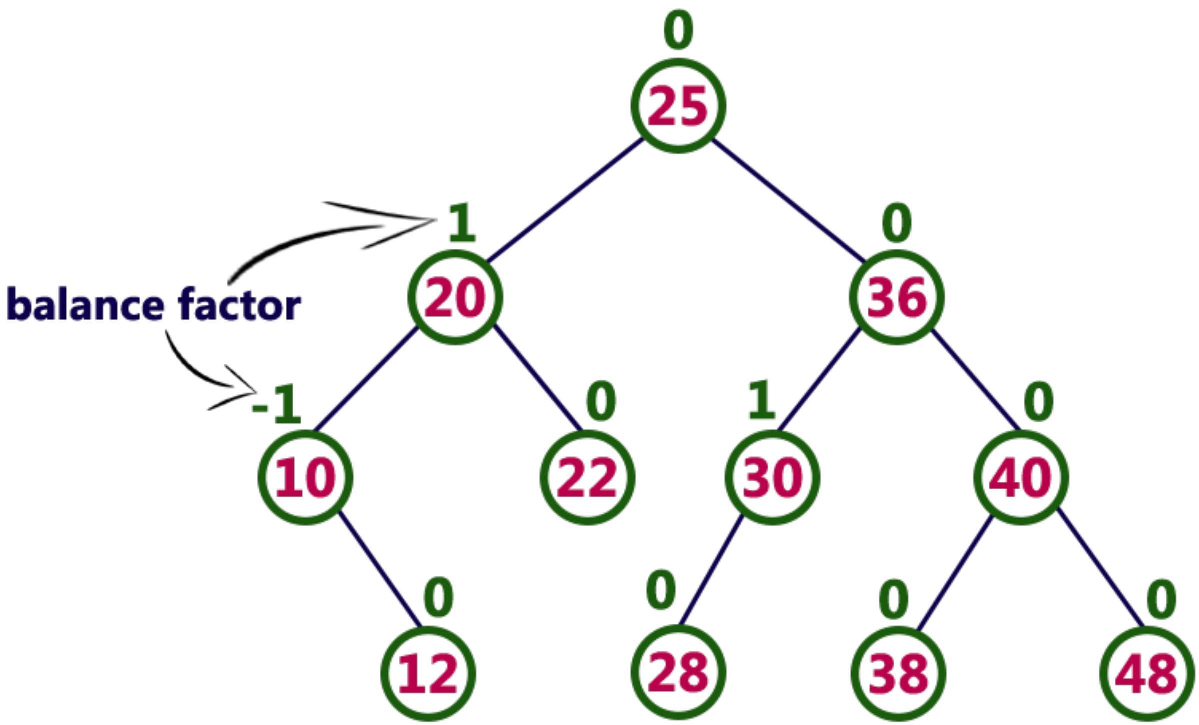
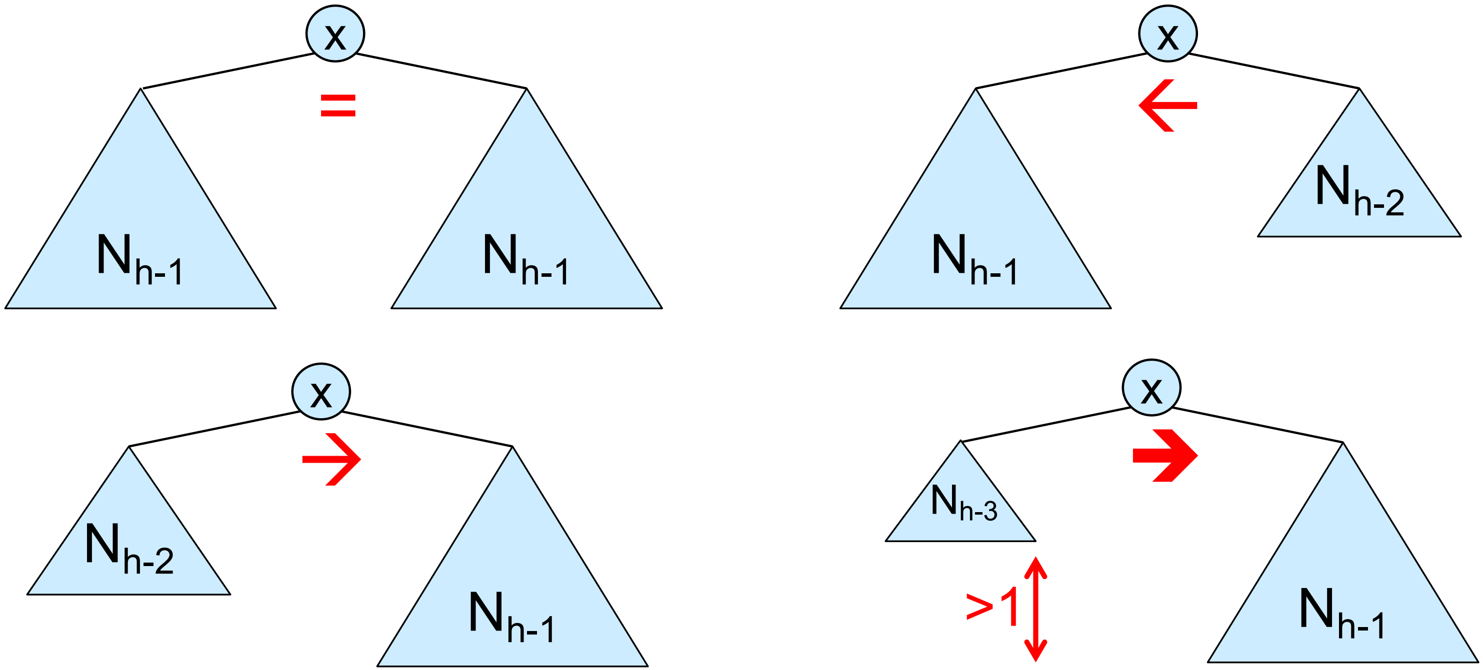


Figure taken from randerson112358.medium.com.

Definition: Balance Factor



←: Left tree is higher (left-heavy)

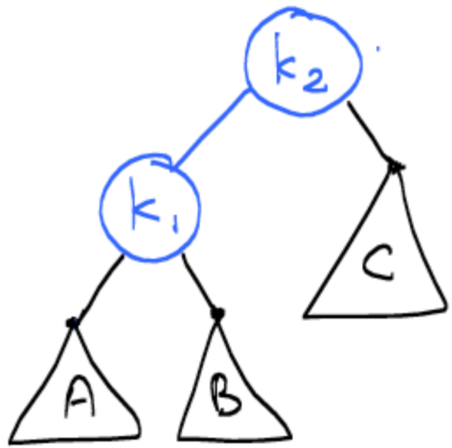
= : Balanced

→ : Right tree is higher (right-heavy)

Definition: Rotations

- Suppose we have.

Taken from Langer2014



- k_1, k_2 are keys
- A, B, C are subtrees (of unspecified shape)

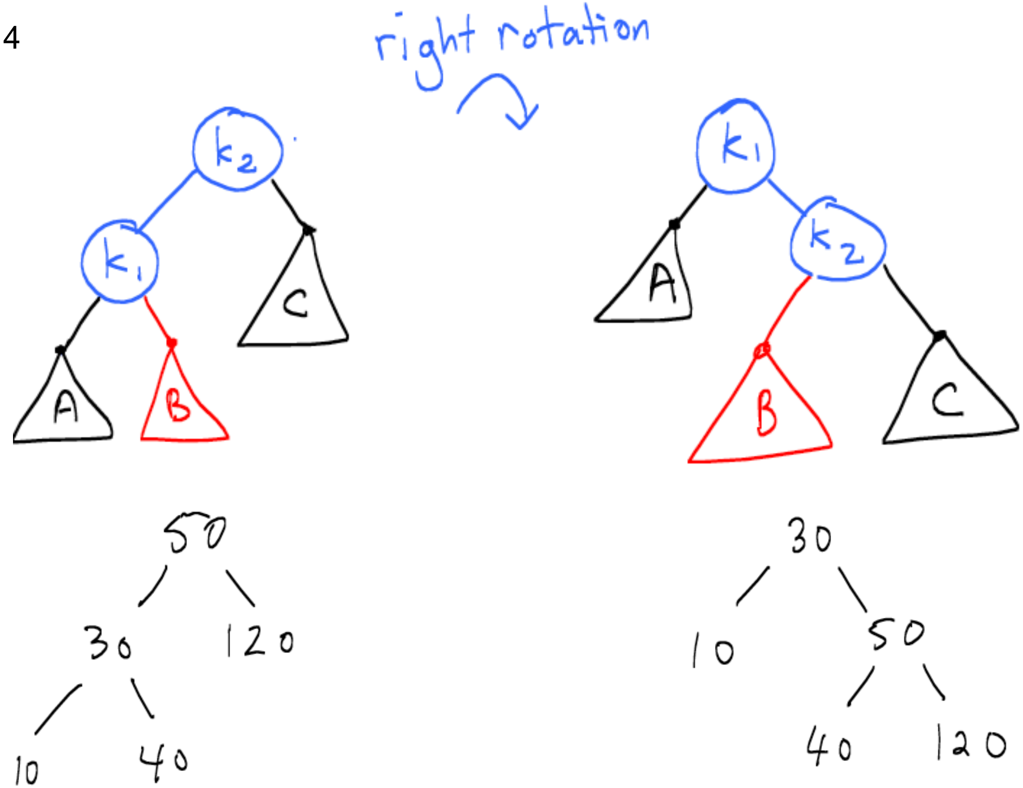
$$A < k_1 < B < k_2 < C$$

- All keys in A are less than key k_1. k_1 is less than all keys in B, which are less than k_2. k_2 is less than all keys in C

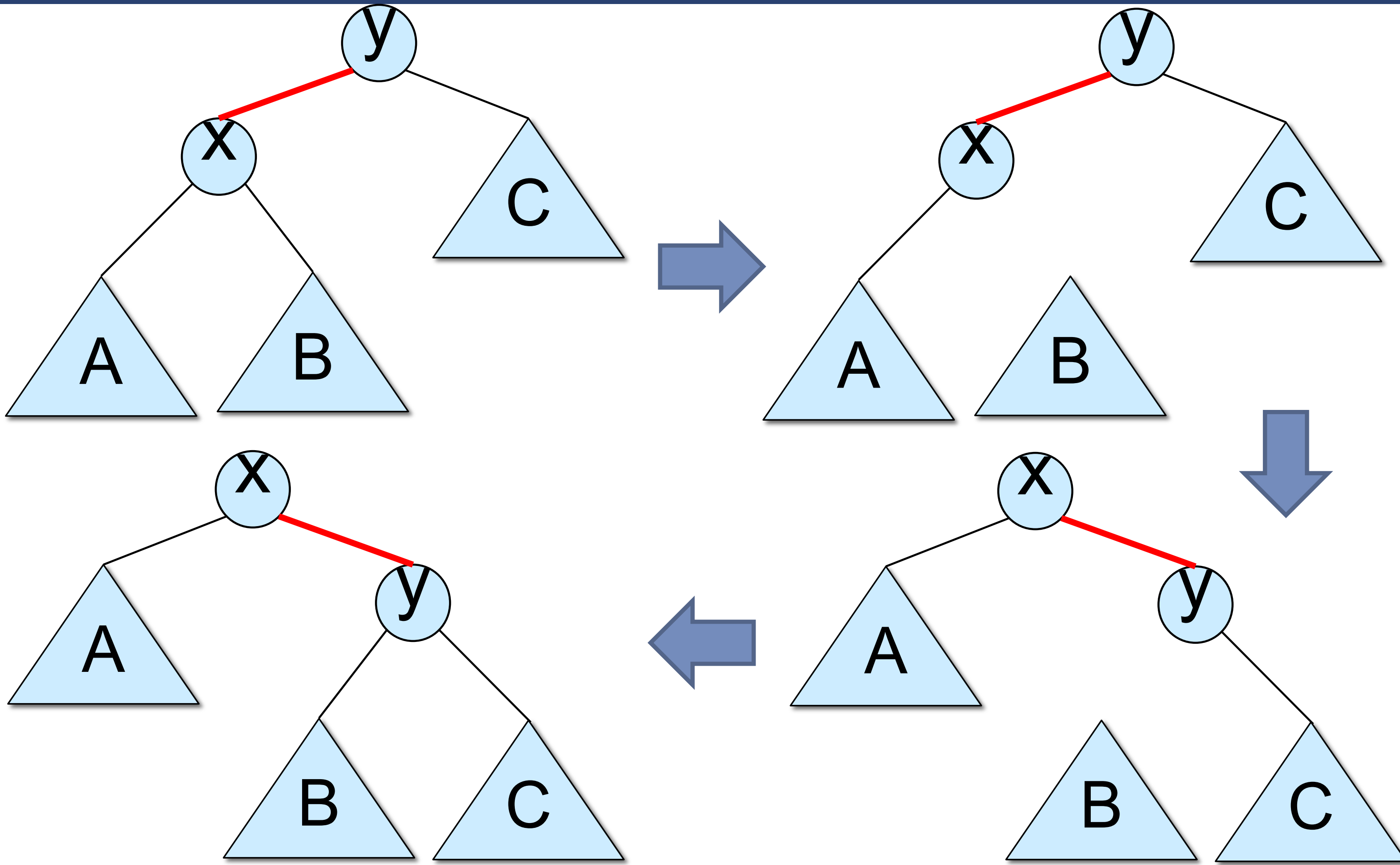
Definition: Right Rotation

$$A < k_1 < B < k_2 < C$$

Taken from Langer2014

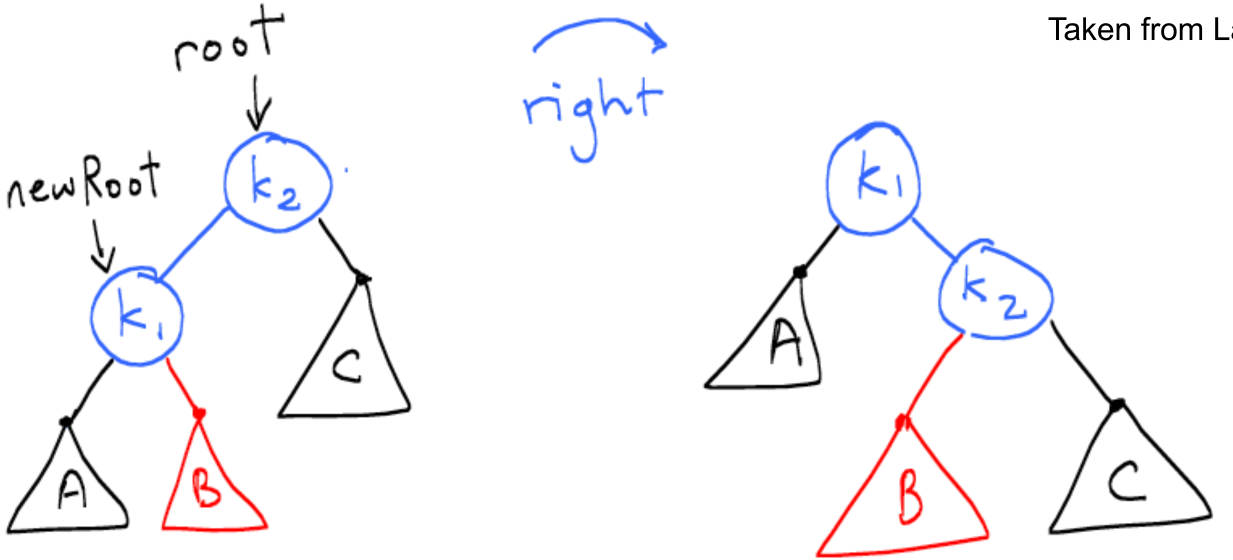


Definition: Right Rotation



Definition: Right Rotation

Taken from Langer2014

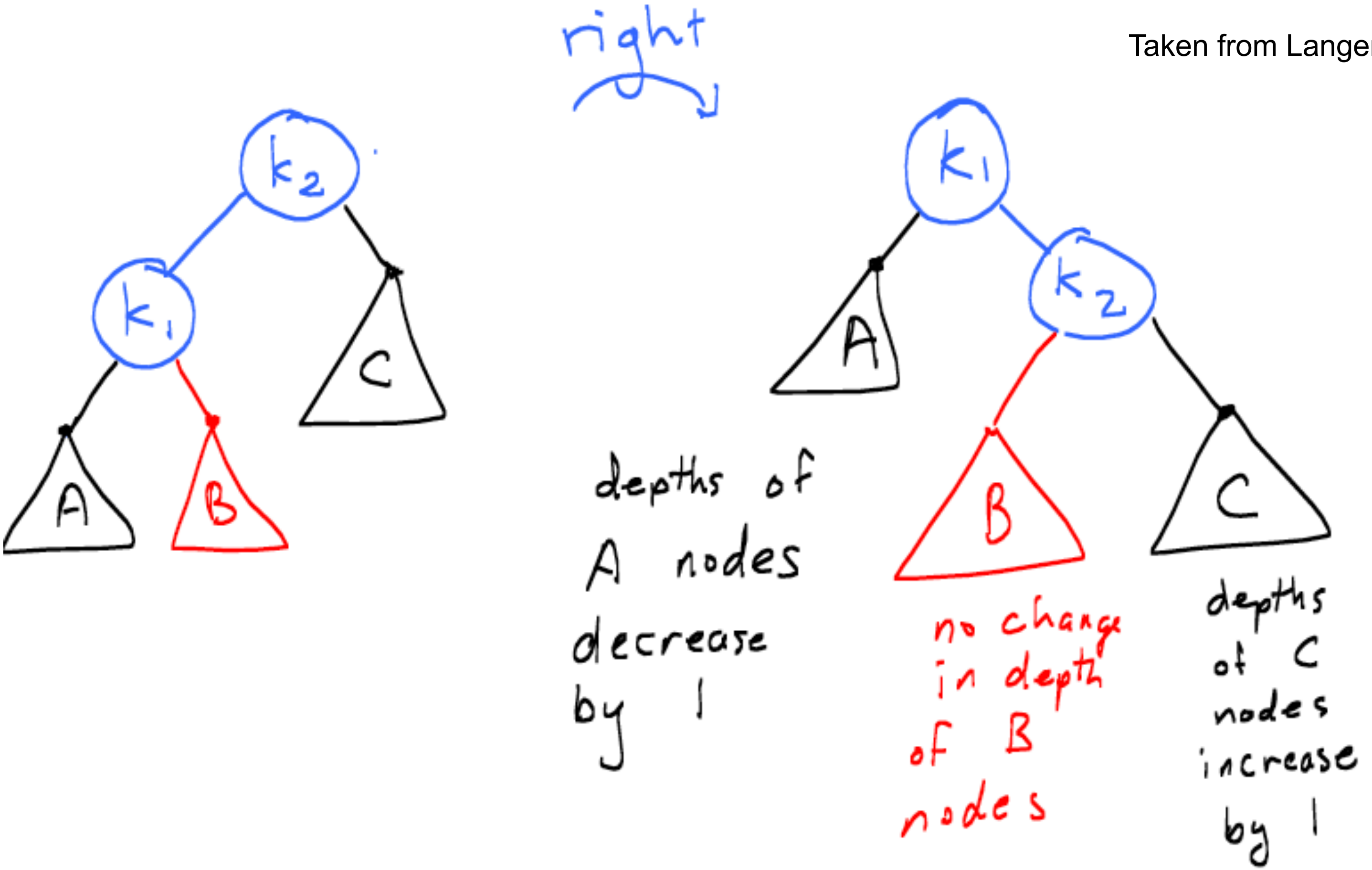



```
rotateRight( root ){
    newRoot =  root.left
    root.left   = newRoot.right
    newRoot.right = root
    return newRoot
}
```

argument and returned value are nodes, not keys

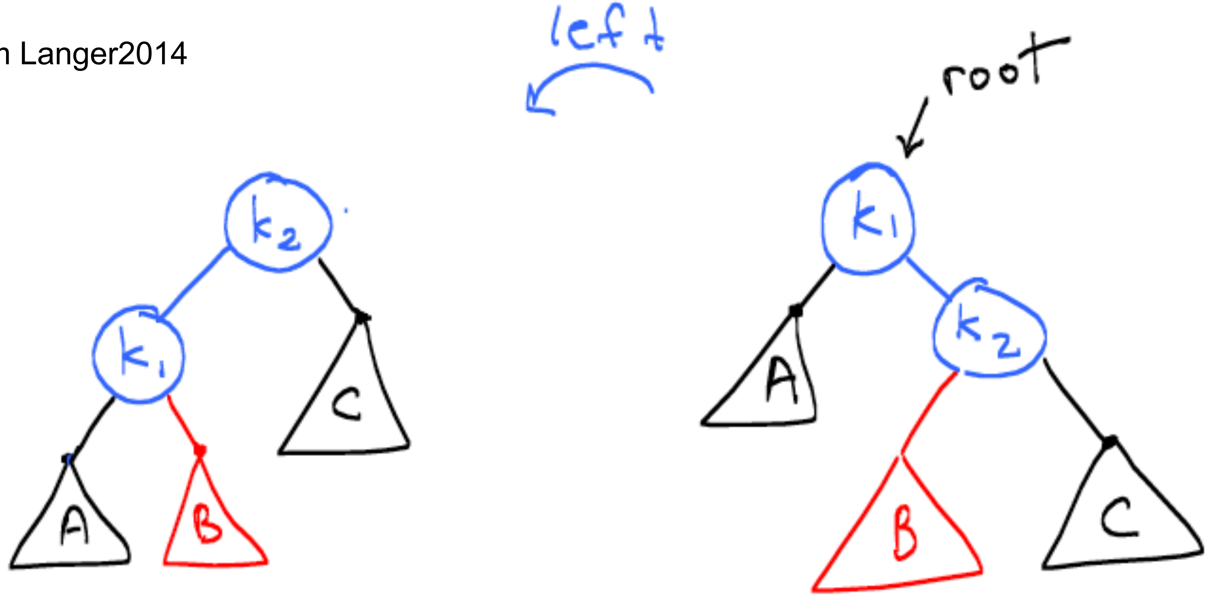
Definition: Right Rotation

Taken from Langer2014



Definition: Left Rotation

Taken from Langer2014

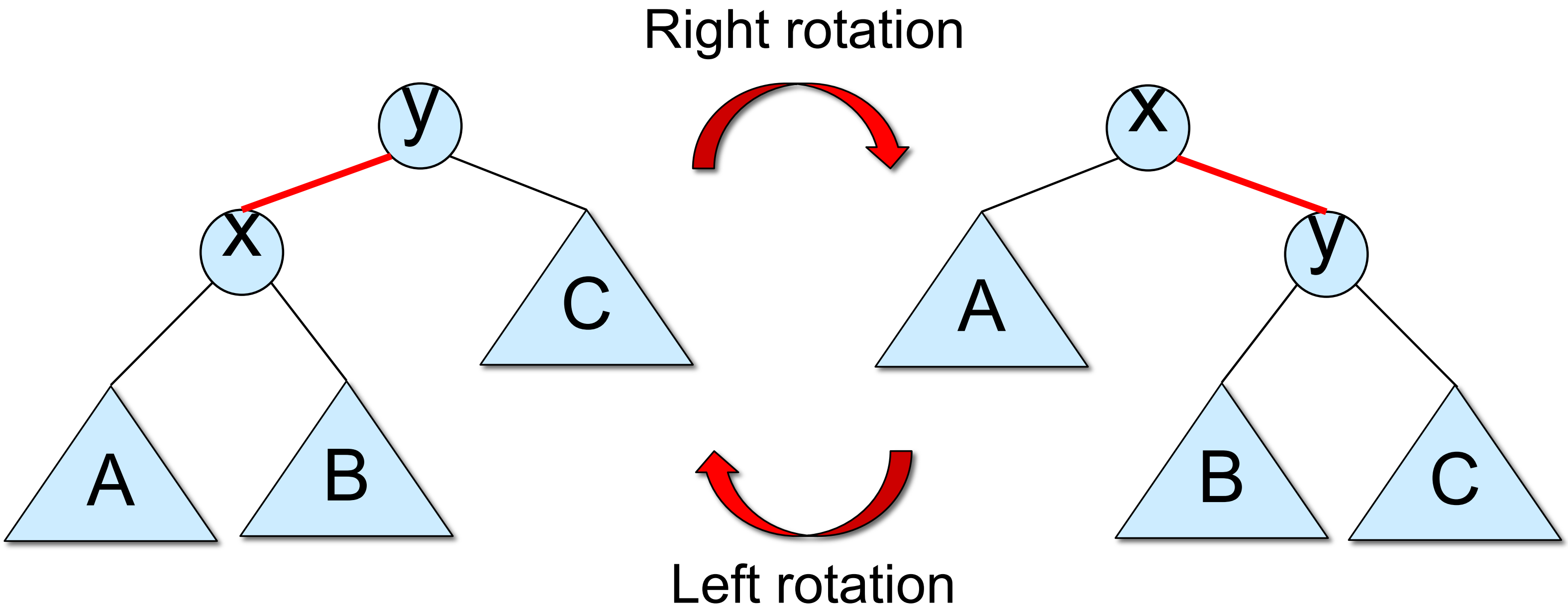



```
rotateLeft( root ){
        :
        :
}
```

no change in depth of B nodes

Exercise =>

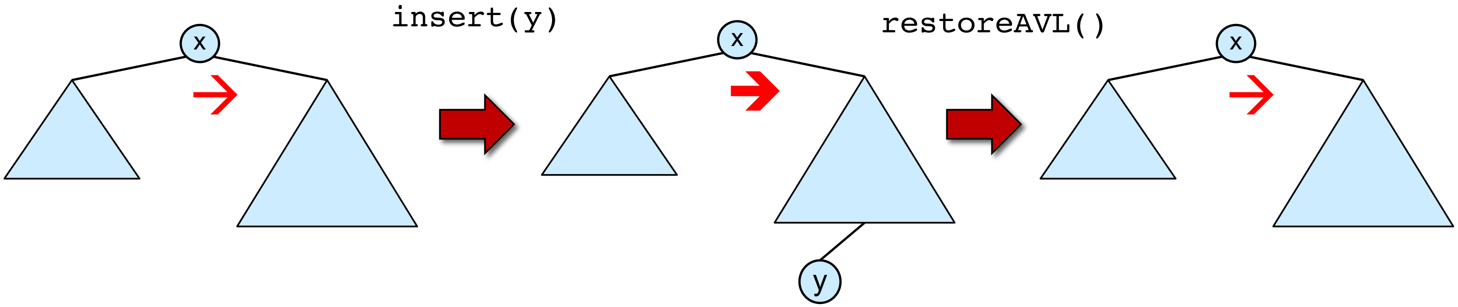
Definition: Rotations



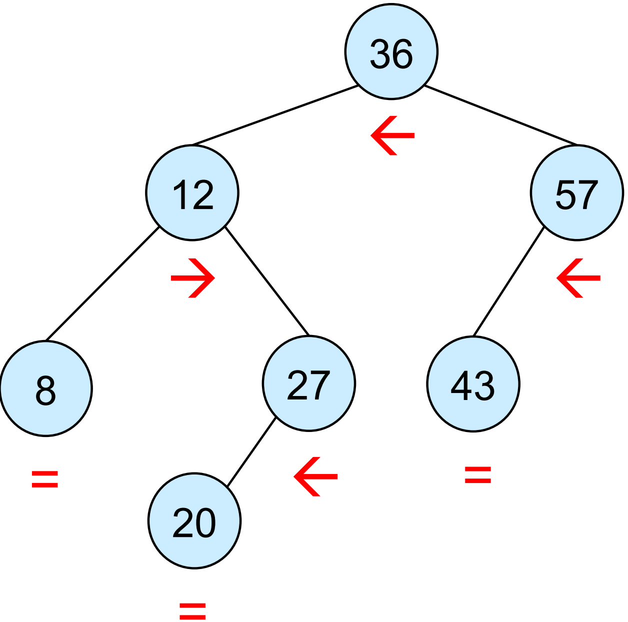
Rotations change the tree structure & **preserve the BST property**.

Operations: AVL insertion

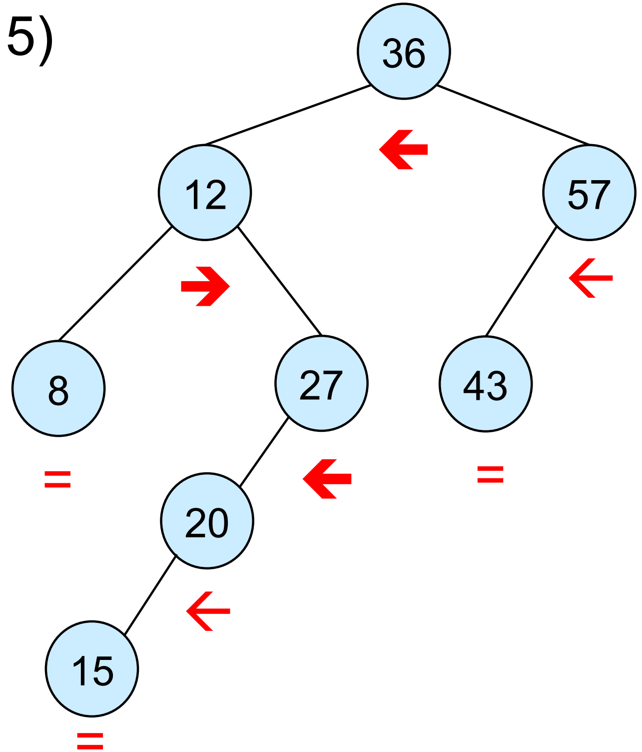
1. Insert as in standard BST
2. Restore AVL tree properties



Operations: AVL insertion - Example



Insert(T, 15)



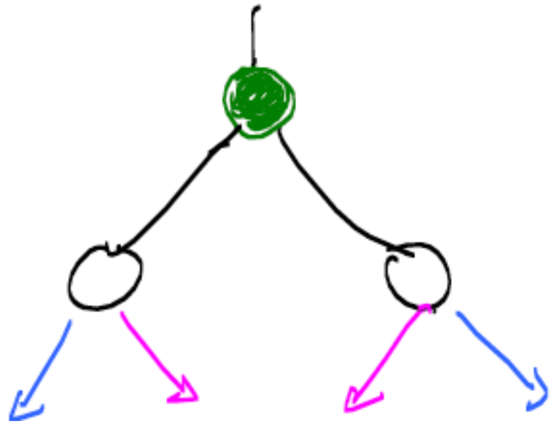
How to restore AVL property?

Operations: AVL insertion

There are four ways (two pairs of ways) that the imbalance could have occured, namely the insertion was:

- to the left subtree of the left child (outside)
- to the right subtree of the right child (outside)

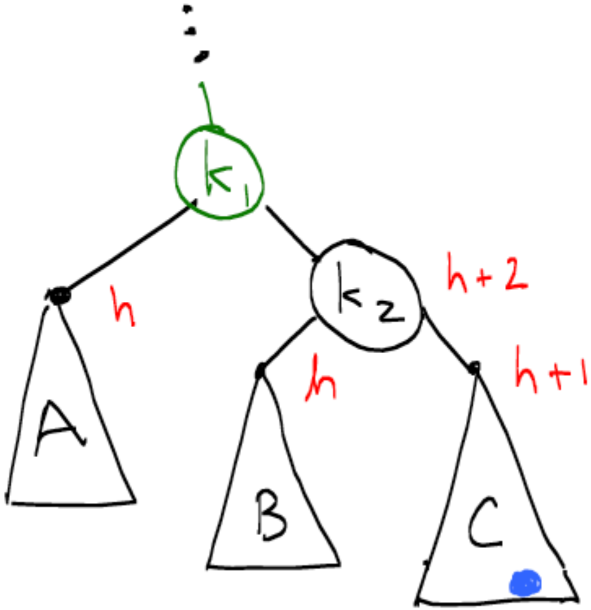
- to the right subtree of the left child (inside).
- to the left subtree of the right child (inside)



Taken from Langer2014

Operations: AVL insertion

"outside"

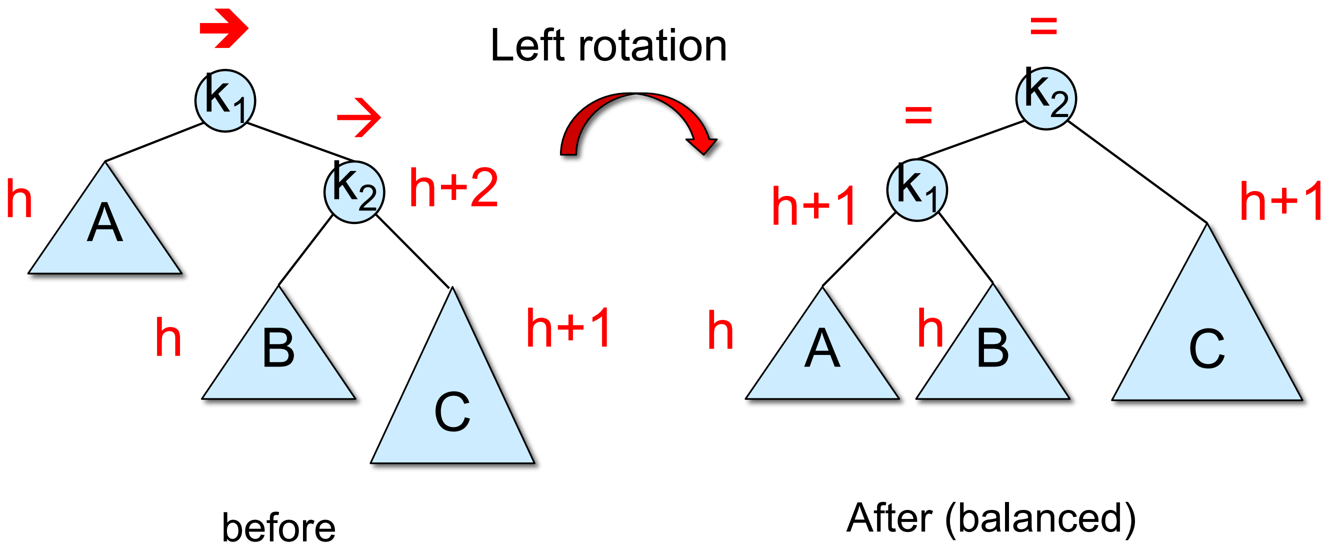


e.g. Insertion was in tree C and extended C's height from h to h+1, creating imbalance at subtree rooted at k_1 (but not k_2).

Question: How to rebalance k_1?

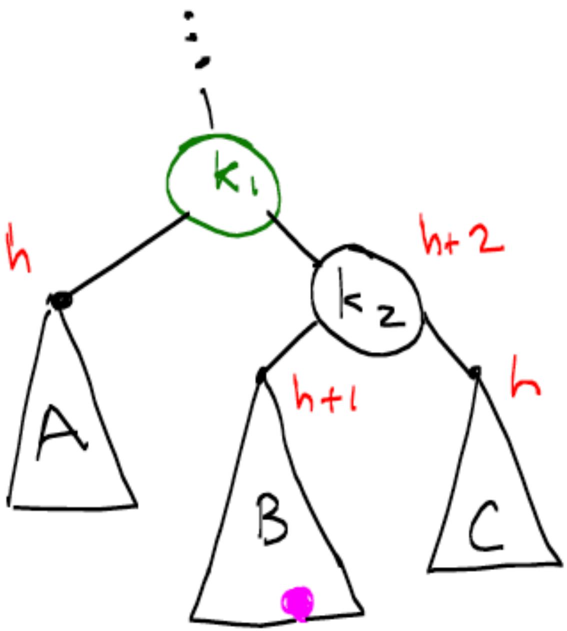
Operations: AVL insertion

Answer : rotateLeft(k_1)



Operations: AVL insertion

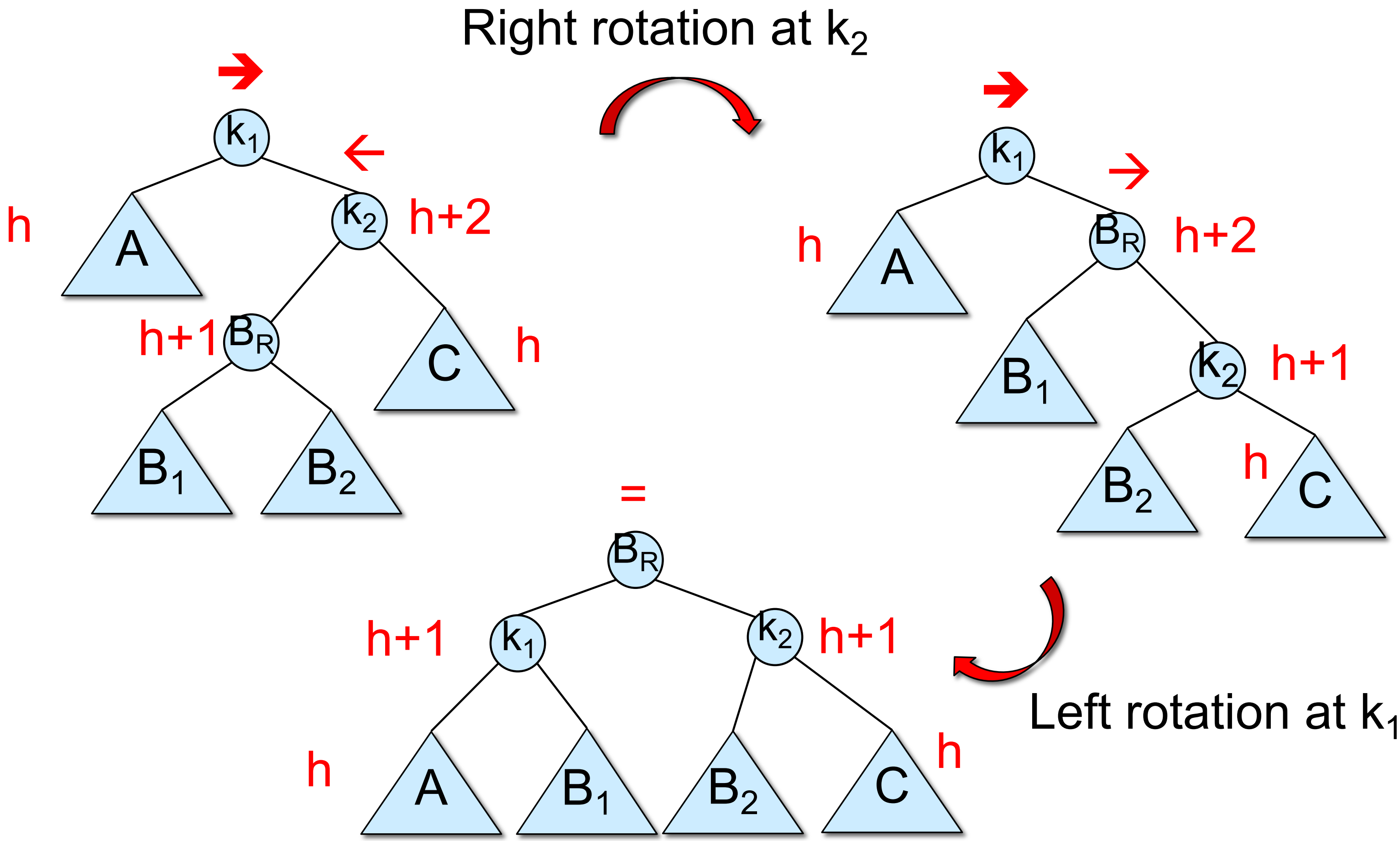
"inside"



e.g. insertion was into tree B, extending its height from h to h+1, and creating imbalance at subtree rooted at k_1

How to rebalance k_1 ?

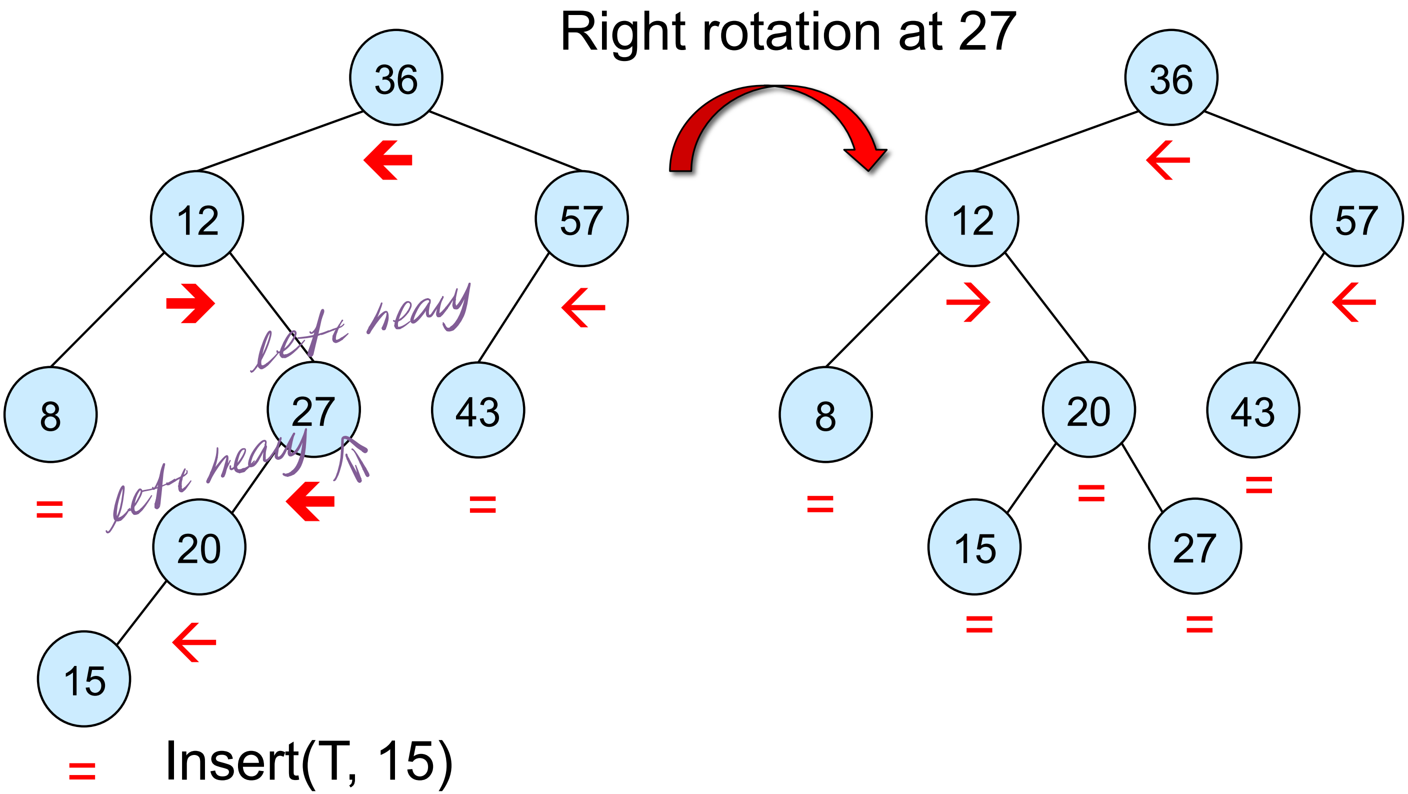
Operations: AVL insertion



Operations: AVL insertion

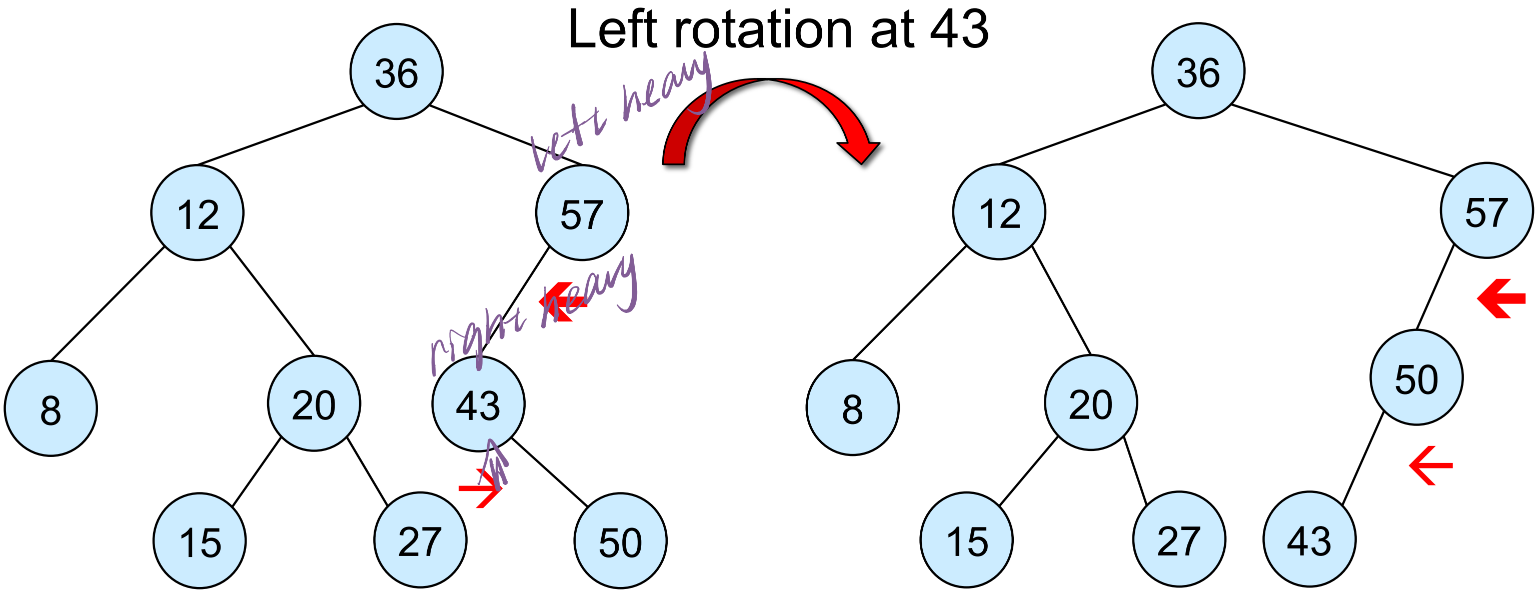
1. Suppose x is lowest node violating AVL
2. If x is right-heavy:
   - If x’s right child is right-heavy or balanced: Left rotation (case outside)
   - Else: Right followed by left rotation (case inside)
3. If x is left-heavy:
   - If x’s left child is left-heavy or balanced: Right rotation (sym. of case outside)
   - Else: Left followed by right rotation (sym. of case inside)

Operations: AVL insertion - Example



How to restore AVL property?

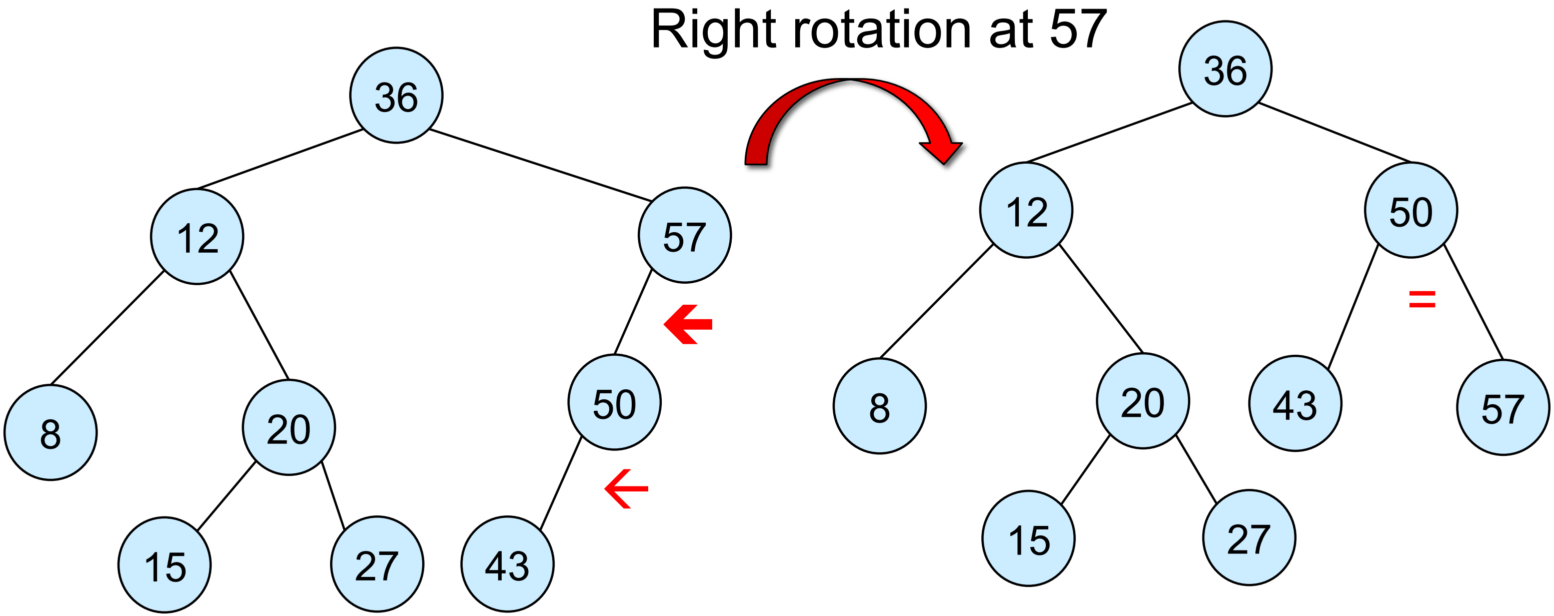
Operations: AVL insertion - Example



We remove the zig-zag pattern

Insert(T, 50)
RotateLeft(T,43)

Operations: AVL insertion - Example



AVL property restored!

RotateRight(T,57)

AVL insertion: running time

- Insertion in O(h)
- At most 2 rotation operations which take O(1)
- Running time is O(h) + O(1) = O(h) = O(log n) in AVL trees.

AVL sort: running time

Same as BST sort but use AVL trees and AVL insertion instead.

- Worst case running time can be brought to O(n log n) if the tree is always balanced.
- Use AVL trees (trees are balanced).
- Insertion in AVL trees are O(h) = O(log n) for balanced trees.


time for questions