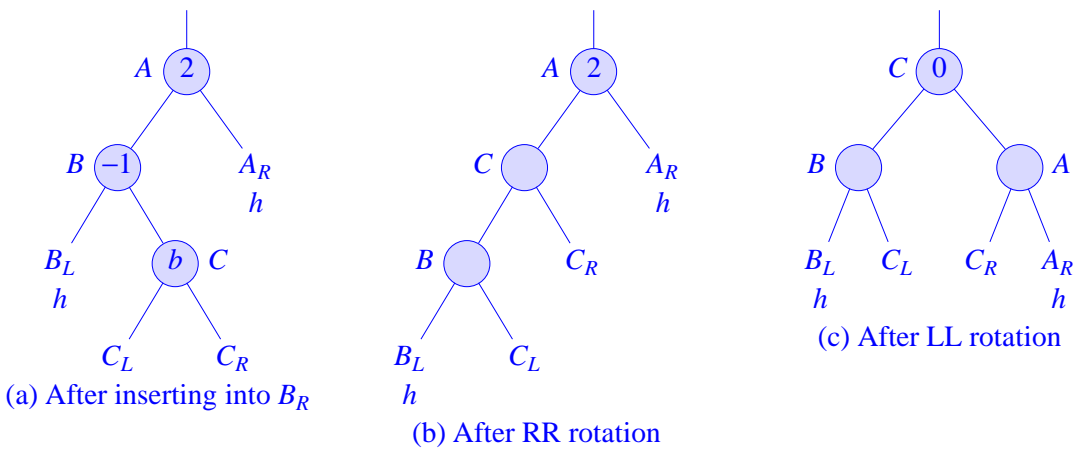


## Data Structures, Algorithms, & Applications in C++ Chapter 11, Exercise 17



$b = 0 \Rightarrow bf(B) = bf(A) = 0$  after rotation  
 $b = 1 \Rightarrow bf(B) = 0$  and  $bf(A) = -1$  after rotation  
 $b = -1 \Rightarrow bf(B) = 1$  and  $bf(A) = 0$  after rotation

An LR rotation

Figure (b) shows the tree after an RR rotation at vertex  $B$  and Figure (c) shows the result of performing an LL rotation at vertex  $A$  of the tree of Figure (b). The resulting tree is the same as that shown in Figure 11.9 (c).