Binary Search Trees: Balance

Daniel Kane

Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of California, San Diego

Data Structures Data Structures and Algorithms

Learning Objectives

- Think about the runtime of basic binary tree operations.
- Understand the motivation behind binary search tree balance.
 - Implement a rotation.

Outline

1 Runtime

2 Balanced Trees

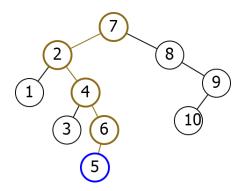
3 Rotations

Runtime

How long do Binary Search Tree operations take?

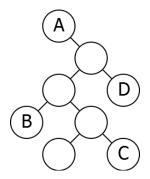
Find

Find(5)

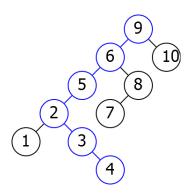


Number of operations = O(Depth)

Which nodes will be faster to search for in the following tree?



Example I



Depth can be as bad as n.

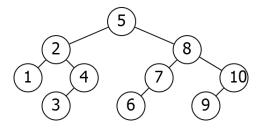
Outline

1 Runtime

2 Balanced Trees

3 Rotations

Example II



Depth can be much smaller.

Balance

Want left and right subtrees to have approximately the same size.

Balance

- Want left and right subtrees to have approximately the same size.
- Suppose perfectly balanced:

Balance

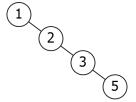
- Want left and right subtrees to have approximately the same size.
- Suppose perfectly balanced:
 - Each subtree half the size of its parent.
 - After $\log_2(n)$ levels, subtree of size 1.
 - Operations run in $O(\log(n))$ time.

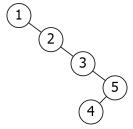
Insertions and deletions can destroy balance!

1









Outline

1 Runtime

2 Balanced Trees

3 Rotations

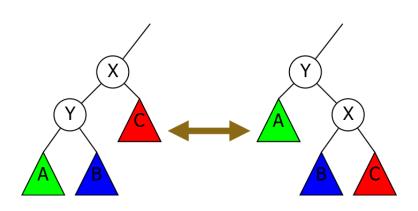
Rebalancing

Idea: Rearrange tree to maintain balance.

Rebalancing

Idea: Rearrange tree to maintain balance. Problem: How do we rearrange tree while maintaining order?

Rotations



A < Y < B < X < C

Implementation

RotateRight(X)

 $P \leftarrow X$.Parent

```
Y \leftarrow X.I.eft
B \leftarrow Y.Right
Y.Parent \leftarrow P
P.AppropriateChild \leftarrow Y
X.Parent \leftarrow Y, Y.Right \leftarrow X
B.Parent \leftarrow X, X.Left \leftarrow B
```

Next Time

How to keep a tree balanced. AVL trees.