

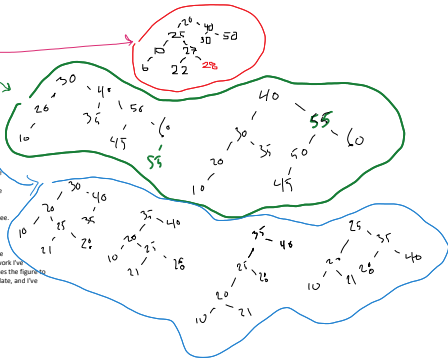
- Figure 1 is an AVL tree. Figure 2 is not an AVL tree.
- insert(28)
  - insert(55)
- remove(50)
  - remove(20)

Figure 6 is not an AVL tree. 80 remains unbalanced. As such I may not be able to answer the question as accurately. I will do my best.

As it stands, before removing 20, 80 is the lowest unbalanced node. We have a RR case.

We must do a Left rotation. 85 becomes the next lowest unbalanced node. It is a left-right case so a left-right double rotation should solve it. Unfortunately, when 77 takes its place, its right node, 78 is now the lowest unbalanced node. It is a right case, and a left rotation solves it.

The tree is now balanced, and can be considered an AVL Tree. balancing took 4 rotations to balance. It is at this point we may remove 20. When we do this, 30 becomes the lowest unbalanced node. A left rotation of 30, leaves 35 unbalanced, and a right rotation of 35 leaves the entire tree balanced with a height of 4, and after looking back at the work I've done I now realize I've left out 80... the very node that caused the figures to be unbalanced in the first place. Unfortunately for me, it's late, and I've yet to begin on the coding section of the assignment.



92 - 95 - 97

6

16 - 50 - 60

66 - 68

0 - 8 - 60

38