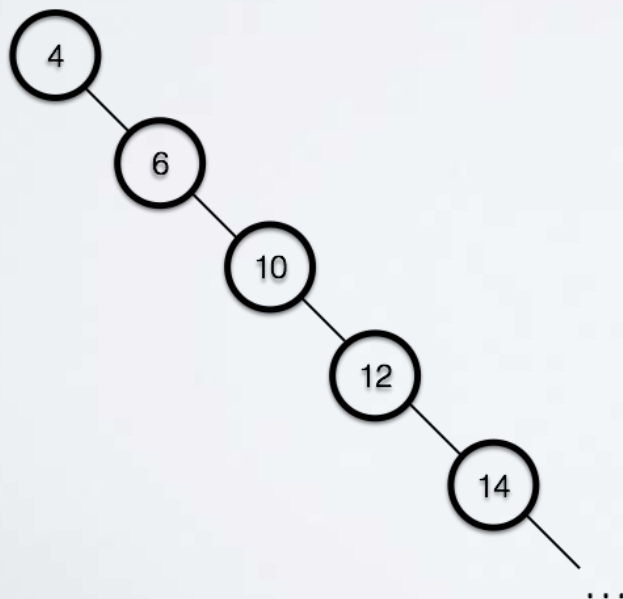
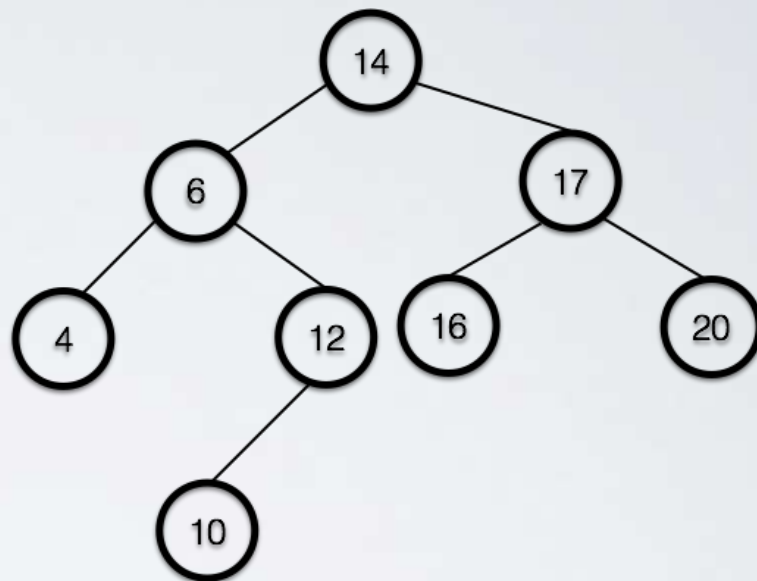


# **SDA CURS 4: Arbori binari de cautare echilibrati. Arbori AVL**

# ARBORI BINARI DE CAUTARE

- & Cautare:  $O(h)$
- & Inserare:  $O(h)$
- & Stergere:  $O(h)$
- &  $h = \log n$  ?
- & Cazul defavorabil?



# PERFORMANTA ABC

Putem garanta  $h \sim \log n$ ?

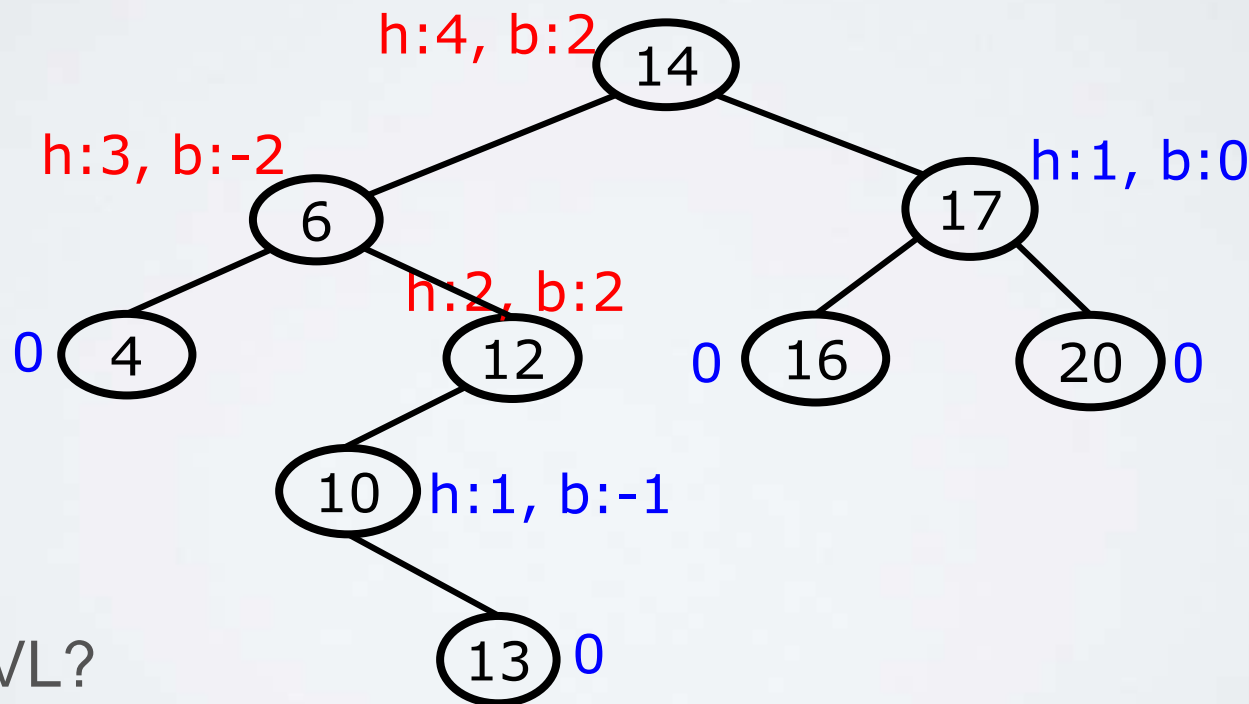
- chei cunoscute de la inceput, fara modificari ulterioare:
  - constructia initiala -> mediana
  - operatii ulterioare de inserare/stergere nu garanteaza mentinerea conditiei
  - Perfectly Balanced Trees:  $|balance(n)| \leq 1$ , where  $balance(n) = no\_nodes(n.left) - no\_nodes(n.right)$
- chei inserate aleator:
  - necesitatea unei conditii de echilibru, care:
    1. sa garanteze ca inaltimea este  $\log n$  in orice situatie
    2. este usor de mentinut la inserare/stergere

# ARBORI AVL

## ADELSON-VELSKI-LANDIS

pentru orice nod  $n$ :

- $|balance(n)| \leq 1$ , unde
  - $height(n)$  = nr. max muchii de la nod la o frunza
  - $balance(n) = height(n.left) - height(n.right)$



Este AVL?

Care este cel mai adanc nod dezechilibrat?

# AVL - CONDITIA DE ECHILIBRU

1. Să garanteze că înălțimea este  $O(\log n)$ 
  - $n(h)$  - numărul minim de noduri pt. AVL de înălțime  $h$
  - $n(0) = 1, n(1)=2$
  - $n \geq 2$ , AVL conține cel puțin:
    - *radacina*
    - *sub-arbore AVL de înălțime  $h-1$*
    - *sub-arbore AVL de înălțime  $h-2$*
  - Adică:  $n(h) = 1 + n(h-1) + n(h-2)$
  - Întrucât  $n(h-1) > n(h-2) \Rightarrow n(h) > 2n(h-2) > 4n(h-4) > 8n(h-6) > \dots > 2^i n(h-2i)$
  - Rezolvând:  $n(h) > 2^{h/2}$
  - Aplicăm log:  $h < 2 \log n(h)$

# AVL - CONDITIA DE ECHILIBRU

## 2. Usor de intretinut

- traditional, se mentine factorul de echilibru (balance factor) la fiecare nod: +1, 0 sau -1 (sau inaltimea)
- Proprietatile algoritmului de echilibrare
  - dupa *Insert*:
    - modificarea informatiei de echilibru se produce la mai multe noduri inspre radacina, DAR
    - de indata ce s-a executat o rotatie simpla/dubla arborele se re-echilibreaza
  - dupa *Delete*:
    - este posibil sa fie nevoie de rotatii pe toate nodurile de pe calea de cautare

# AVL - OPERATII

**Cautare:** la fel ca si in ABC

**Inserare:**

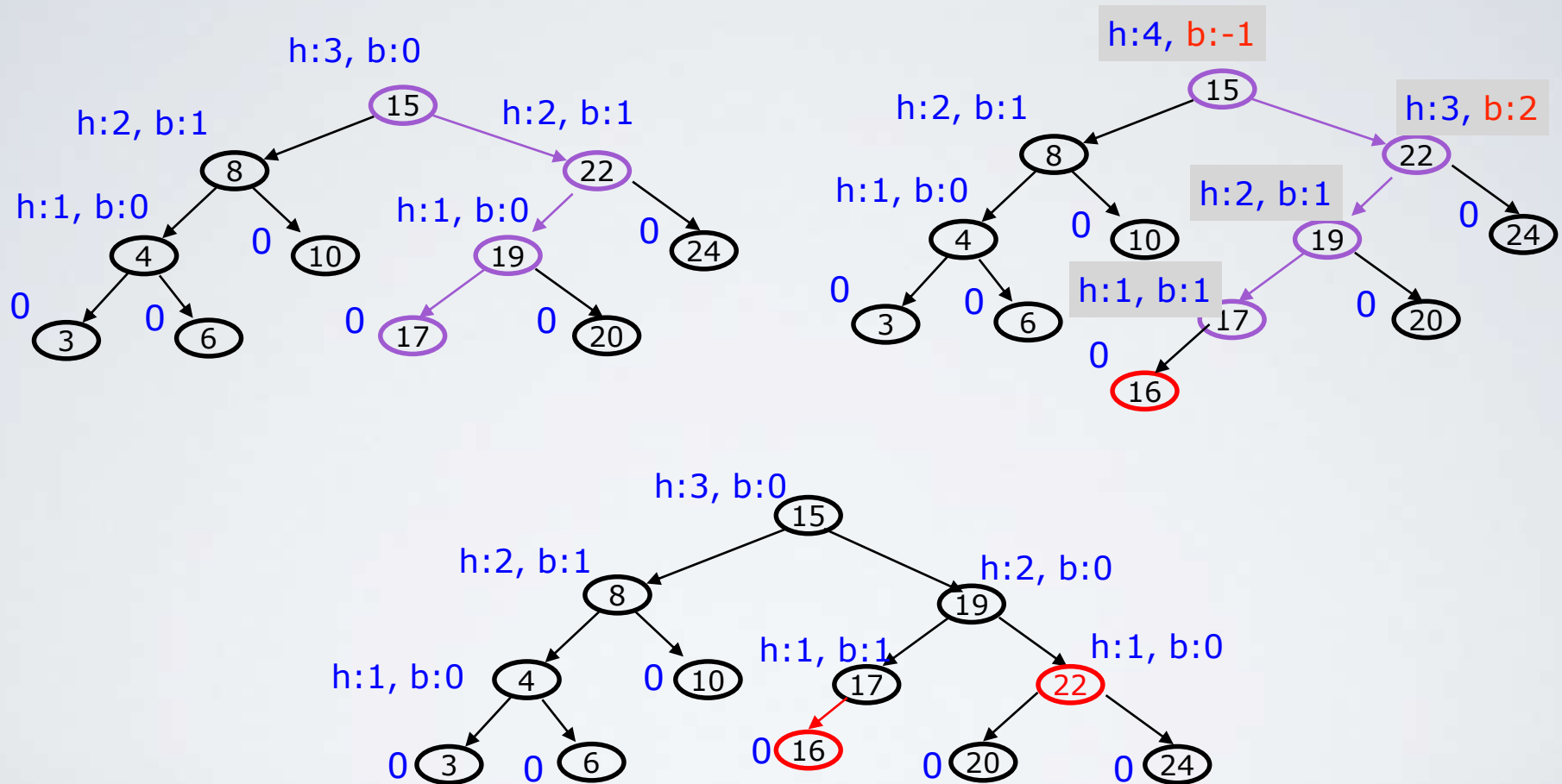
- inserare ca si frunza (ca si in ABC)
- verificare echilibru
- echilibrare (4 cazuri diferite)
  - se rezolva cu rotatii simple/duble
  - $\exists$  un cel mai adanc nod care este dezechilibrat
    - daca acesta se reechilibreaza, totul deasupra lui este echilibrat! (vom vedea de ce...)

**Stergere:**

- se elimina nodul ca si in ABC
- verificare echilibru
- se reechilibreaza arborele
- mai complicata ca inserarea

# AVL - EXEMPLU INSERARE - ROTATIE SIMPLA

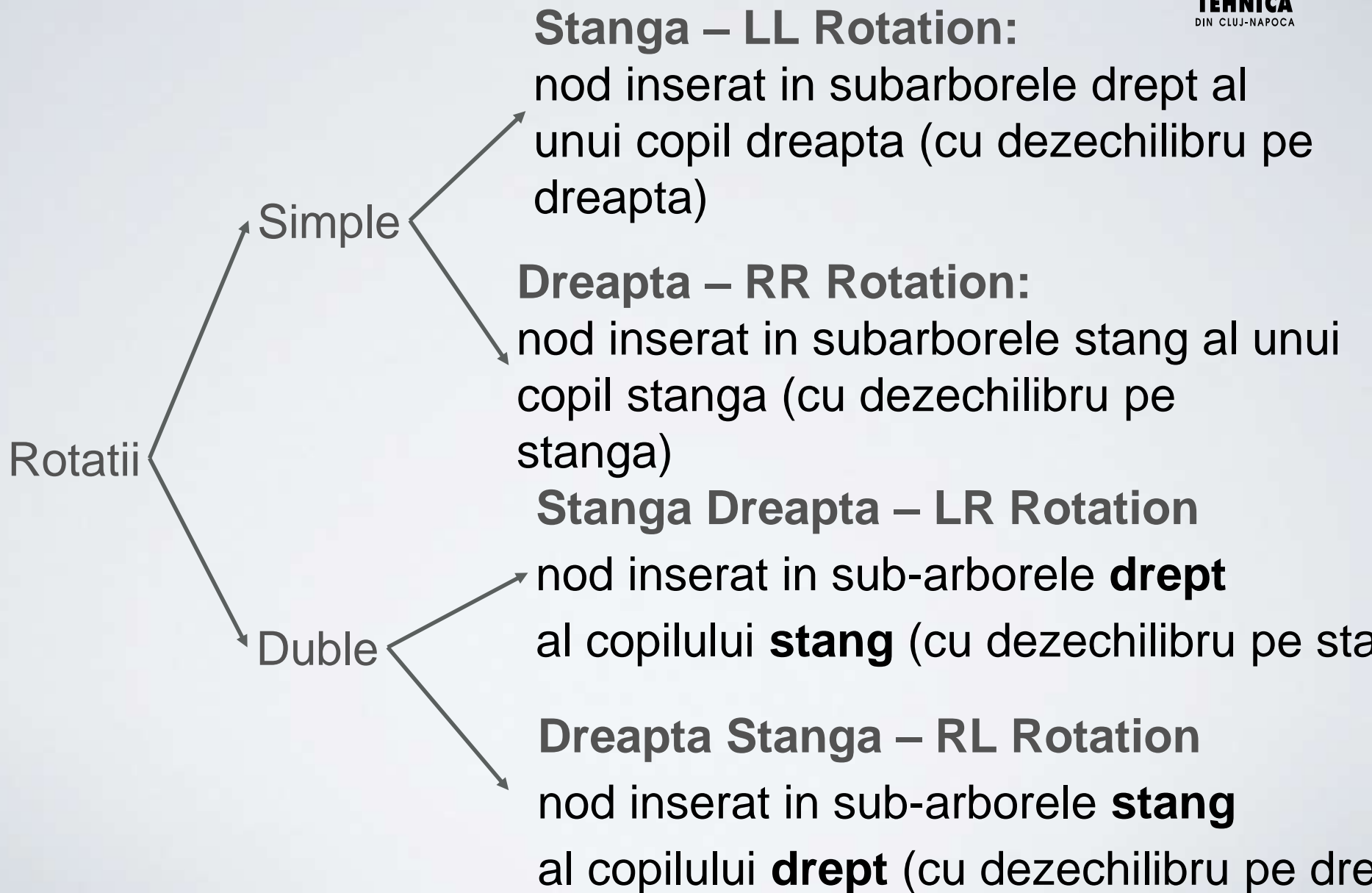
**Insert(16)**



*Ce puteti spune despre inaltimea celui mai adanc nod unde s-a produs dezechilibrul? (inaltimea de dinainte de insert, si cea de dupa echilibrare)*

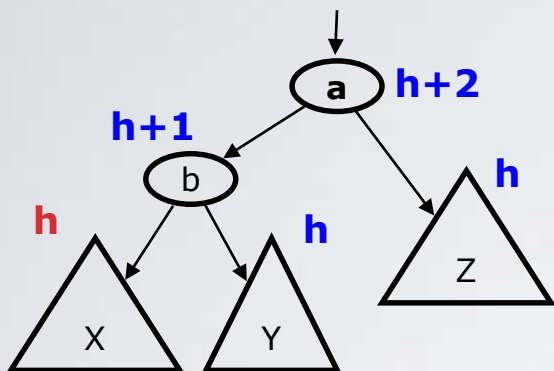


# AVL – TIPURI DE ROTATII

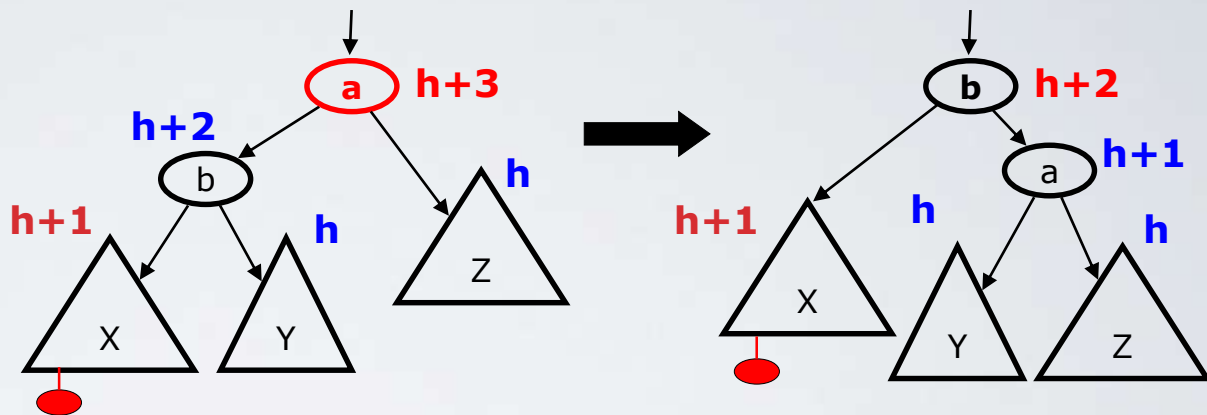


# AVL - ROTATII SIMPLE

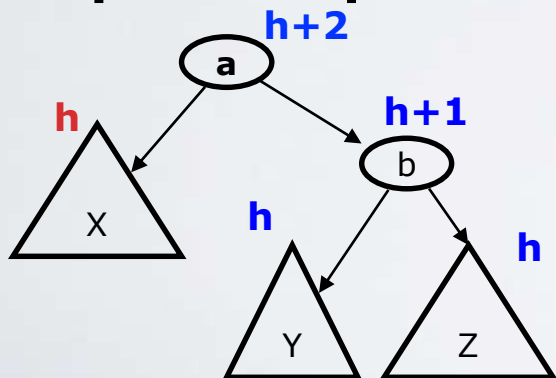
## Stanga-stanga



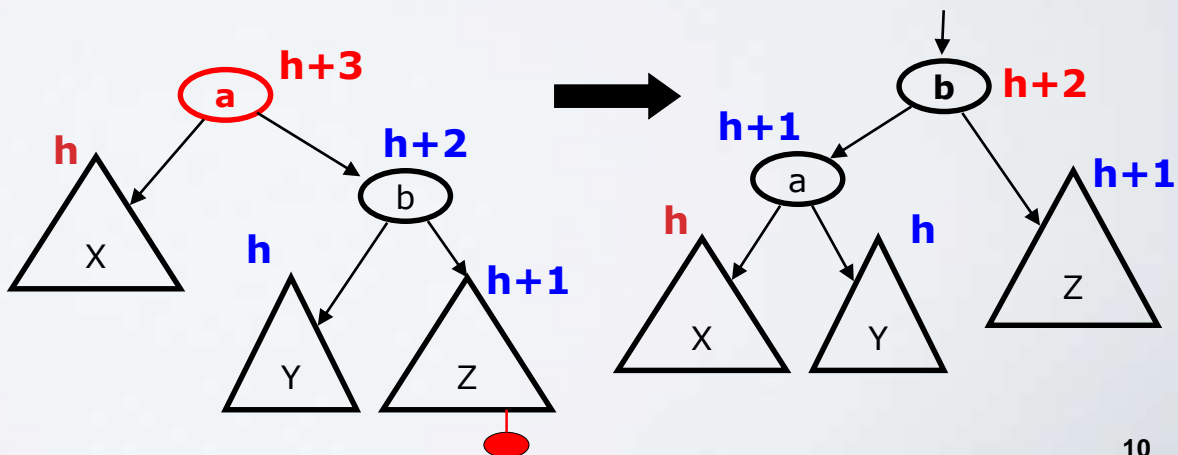
## Right rotation



## Dreapta-dreapta

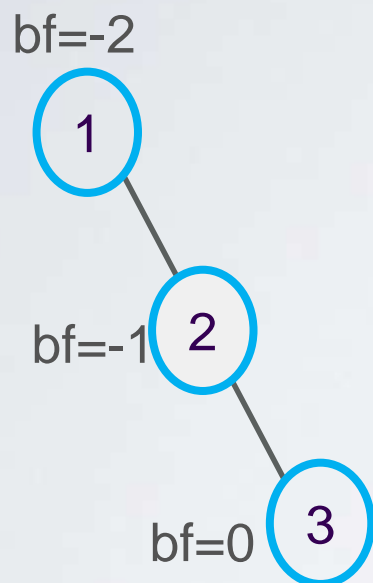


## Left rotation

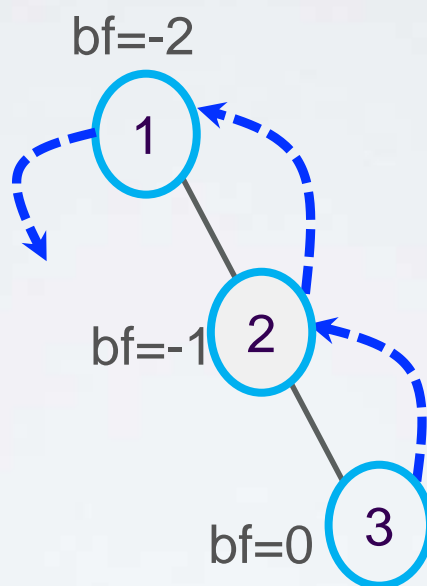


# ROTATIE STANGA - EXEMPLU

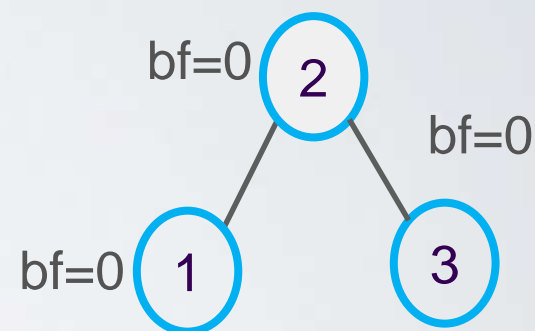
Insert 1, 2, 3



Arbore ne-echilibrat



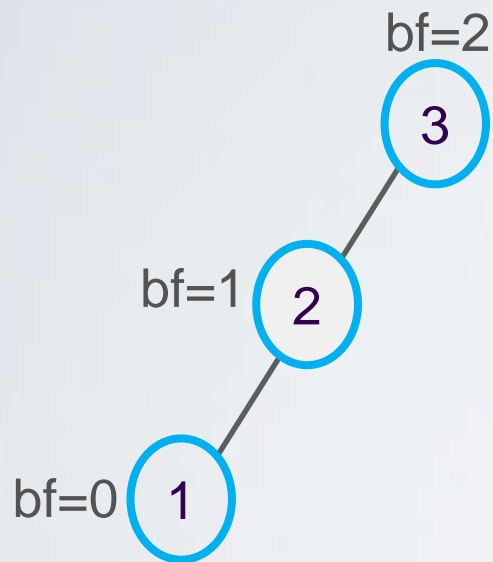
Ca sa il echilibrăm folosim rotatia left (stanga) care “muta” nodurile cu o pozitie la stanga.



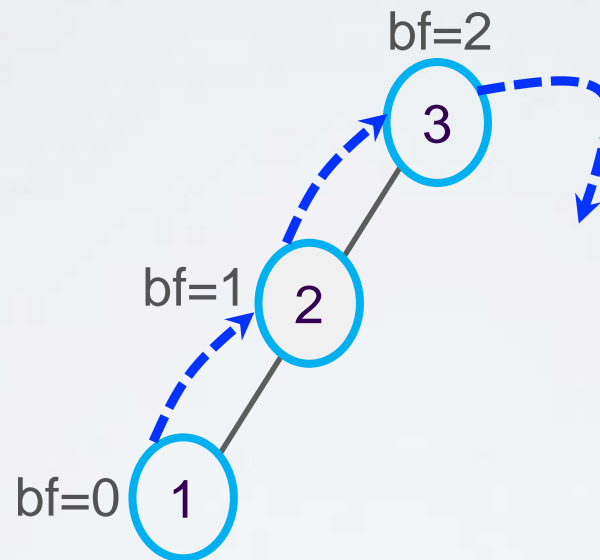
Dupa rotatia stanga arborele devine echilibrat.

# ROTATIE DREAPTA – EXEMPLU

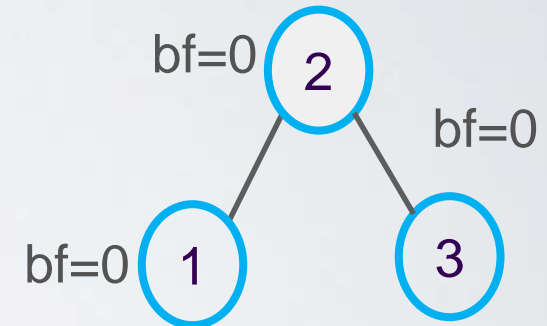
Insert 3, 2, 1



Arbore ne-echilibrat  
deoarece nodul 3  
are  $bf = 2$

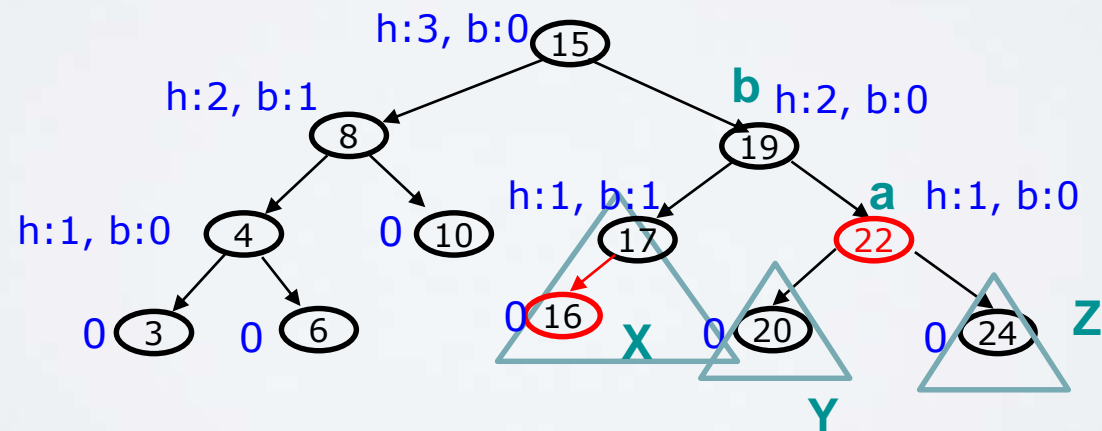
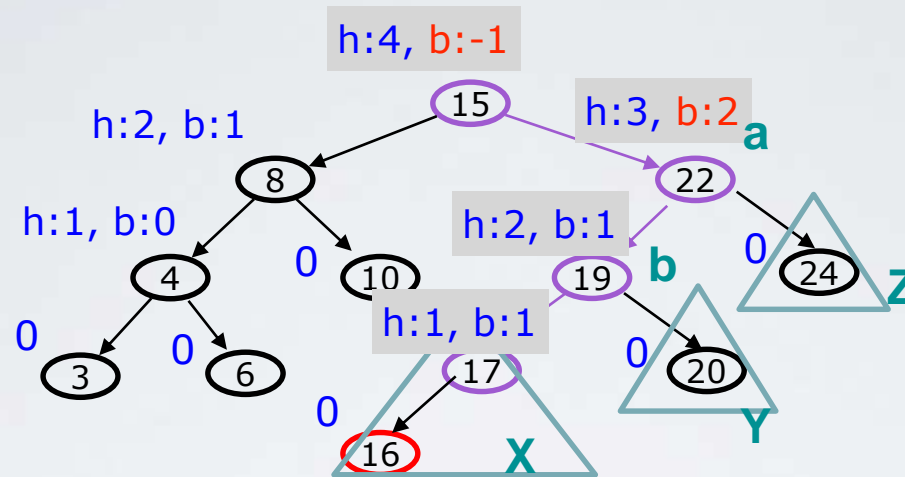


Ca sa il echilibrăm folosim  
rotatia dreapta care “muta”  
nodurile cu o pozitie la  
dreapta.



Dupa rotatia dreapta  
(right) arborele devine  
echilibrat.

# AVL - ROTATIE DREAPTA EXEMPLU



# AVL - ROTATIE DREAPTA (EXEMPLU COD)

```
void snglRotRight(AVLNodeT **k2)
```

```
{
```

```
    AVLNodeT *k1 ;
```

```
    k1 = (*k2)->left ;
```

```
    (*k2)->left = k1->right ;
```

```
    k1->right = *k2 ;
```

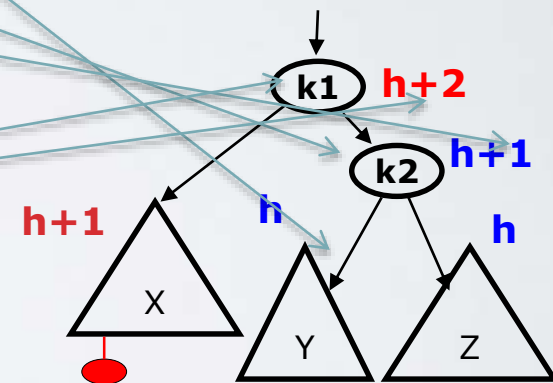
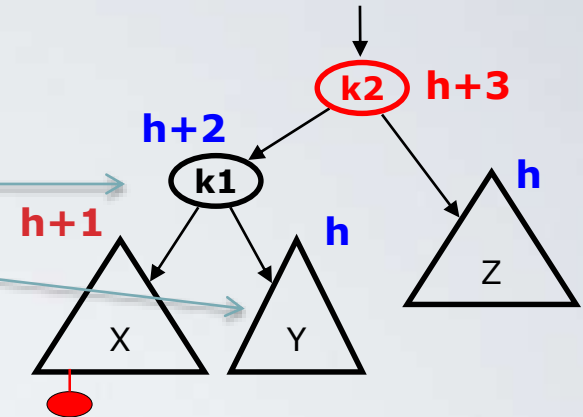
```
    (*k2)->height = max(  
        (*k2)->left->height,  
        (*k2)->right->height) + 1;
```

```
    k1->height = max(  
        k1->left->height,  
        (*k2)->height ) + 1 ;
```

```
    *k2 = k1; // assign new root
```

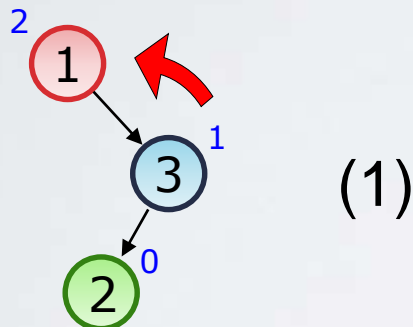
```
}
```

```
/* snglRotLeft is symmetric */
```



# AVL - PROPRIETATI ROTATII

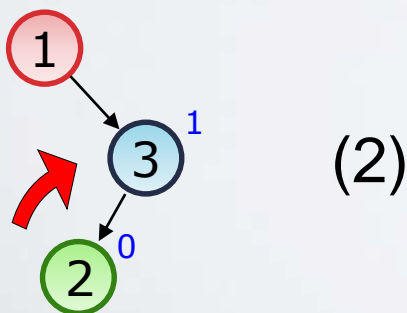
- Nodurile din sub-arborele nodului rotit nu sunt afectate!
- O rotatie ia  $O(1)$
- Inainte si dupa arborele isi pastreaza ordonarea de ABC
- Nota: codul pentru rotatie stanga este simetric



**Rotatiile simple nu sunt suficiente!!!**

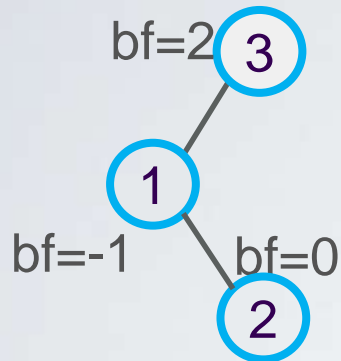
*What if....(2), apoi (1)?*

- ✦ rotatie intre copil si nepot problematici
- ✦ ...apoi intre nod si noul copil

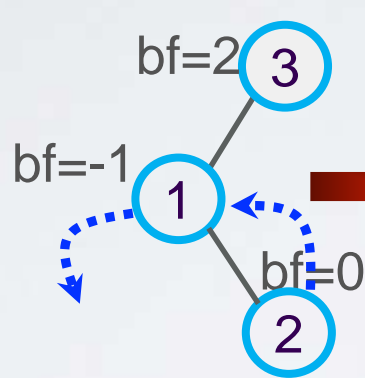


# ROTATIE STANGA DREAPTA (LR ROTATION)

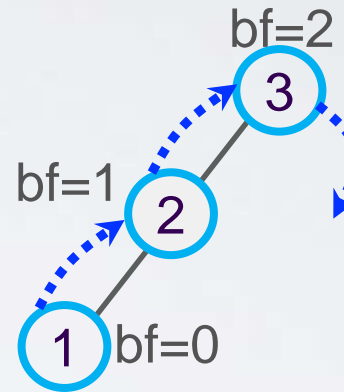
Insert 3, 1, 2



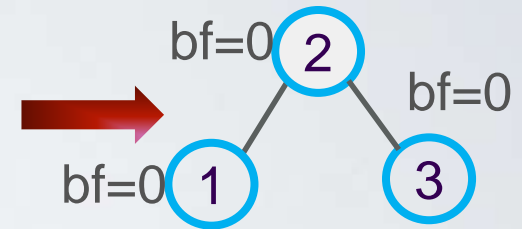
Arbore ne-echilibrat  
deoarece nodul 3  
are  $bf = 2$



Rotatie stanga



Rotatie dreapta

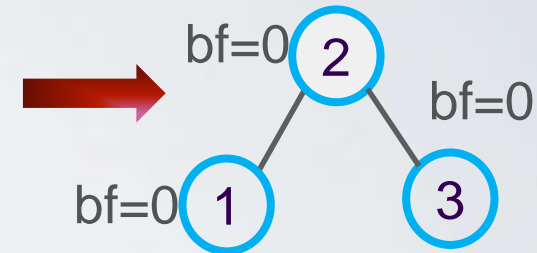
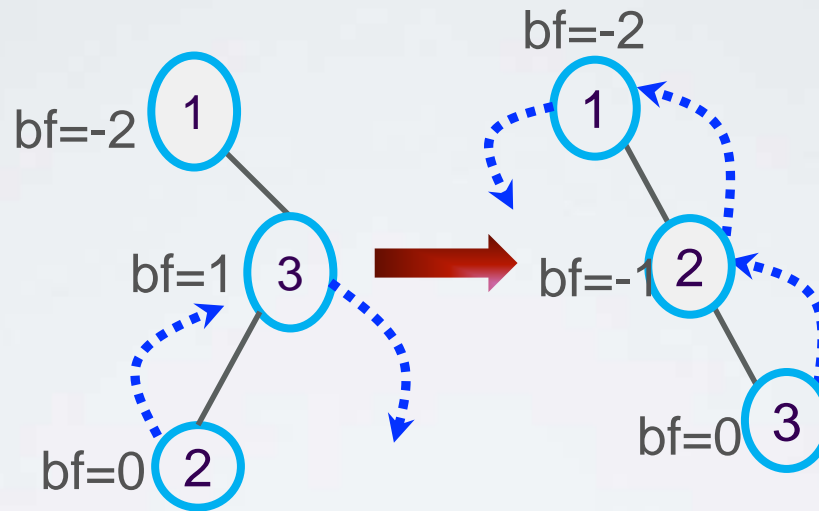
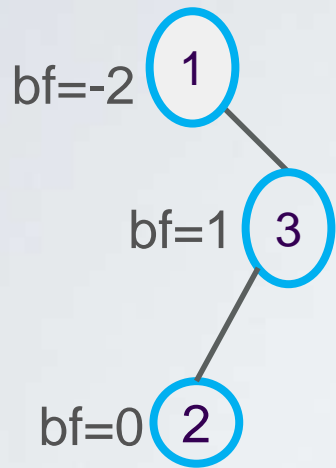


Arbore echilibrat



# ROTATIE DREAPTA STANGA (RL ROTATION)

Insert 1, 3, 2



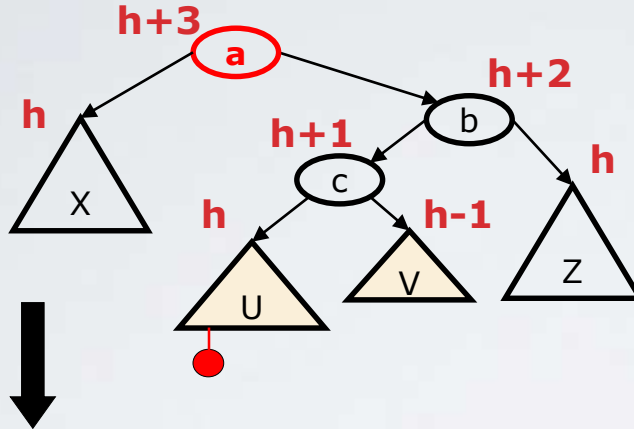
Arbore ne-echilibrat  
deoarece nodul 1  
are  $bf = -2$

Rotatie dreapta

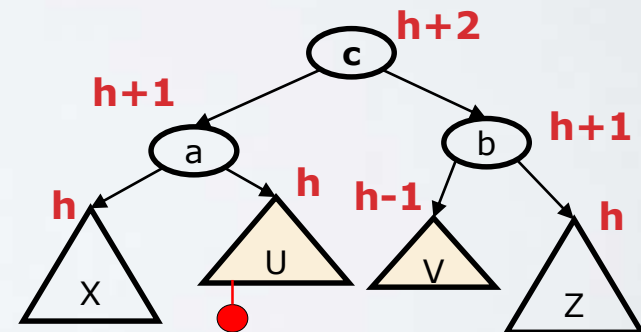
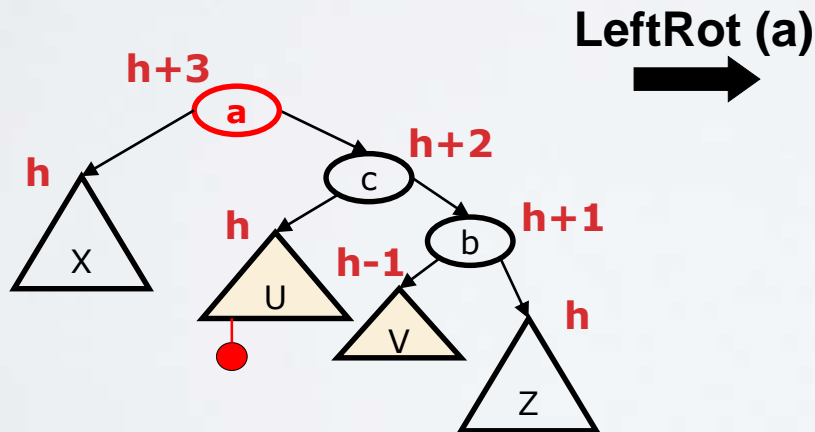
Rotatie stanga

Arbore echilibrat

# AVL - ROTATIE DUBLA: DREAPTA-STANGA

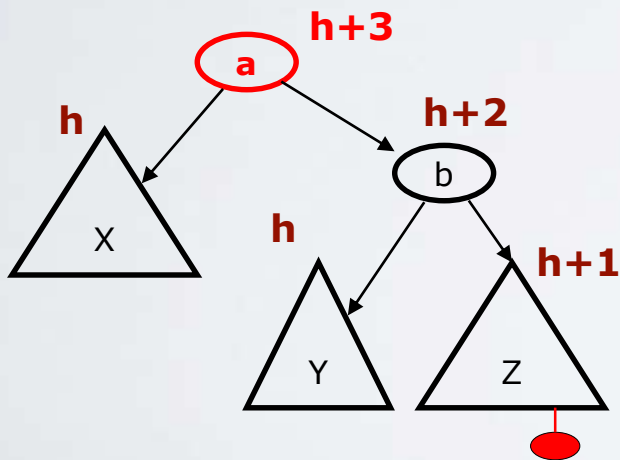


```
void dblRightLeft(AVLNodeT **root)
{
    // RRoT b
    snglRotRight(&((*root)->right));
    // LRoT a
    snglRotLeft(root);
}
```

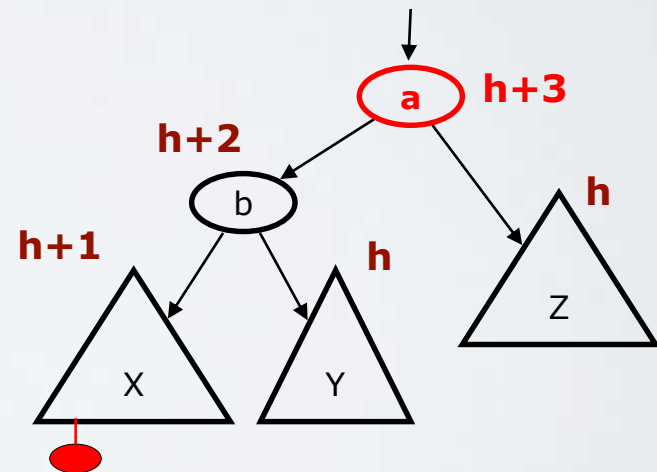


# AVL - CUM FOLOSIM ROTATIILE SIMPLE?

**Rotatie stanga:** cand un nod este inserat la **dreapta** copilului **dreapta (b)** a celui mai apropiat stramos cu  $bf = -2$  (dupa inserare) (a)

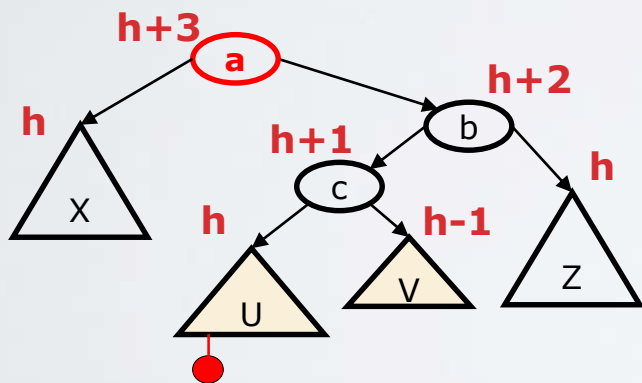


**Rotatie dreapta:** cand un nod este inserat in sub-arborele **stang** al copilului **stanga (b)** al celui mai apropiat stramos cu  $bf = +2$  (dupa inserare) (a)

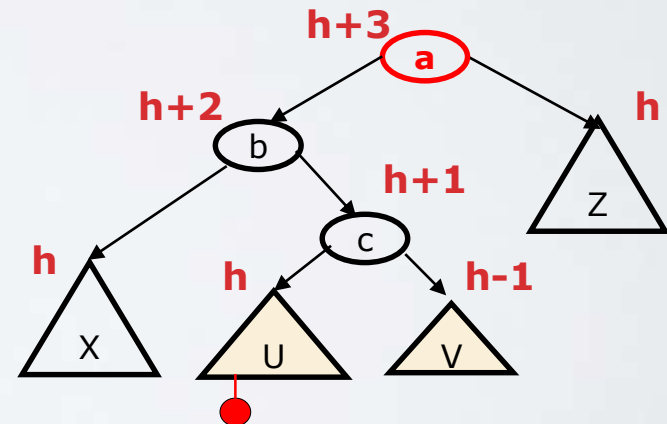


# AVL - CUM FOLOSIM ROTATIILE DUBLE?

**Dreapta-stanga:** cand un nod este inserat in sub-arborele **stang** al copilului **drept** (**b**) al celui mai apropiat stramos cu  $bf = -2$  (dupa inserare) (**a**)



**Stanga-dreapta:** cand un nod este inserat in sub-arborele **drept** al copilului **stang** (**b**) al celui mai apropiat stramos cu  $bf = +2$  (dupa inserare) (**a**)



# AVL - INSERT - COMPLEXITATE

Cazul defavorabil:  $O(\log n)$

- Rotatie:  $O(1)$
- Lungimea caii catre radacina:  $O(\log n)$  (de ce?)
- Cel mult 2 rotatii la o inserare (de ce?)

Complexitate *Search*?

Complexitate *constructie* arbore?

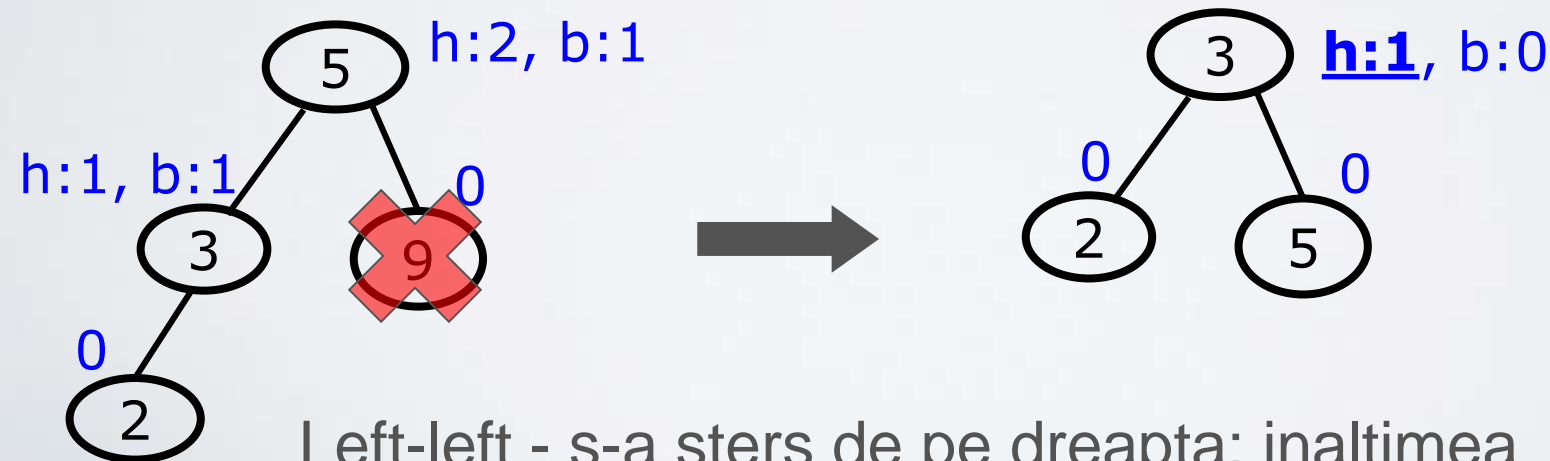
# AVL - STERGERE

Eliminarea nodului se face folosind strategia ABC de înlocuire cu succesori/predecesori

Dezechilibrul se repara prin rotații (simple/duble)

Spre deosebire de inserare, **1 sau 2 rotații s-ar putea sa nu fie suficiente pentru a restabili echilibrul in arbore!** De ce?

Exemplu: insert(5), insert(3), insert(9), insert(2), delete(9)

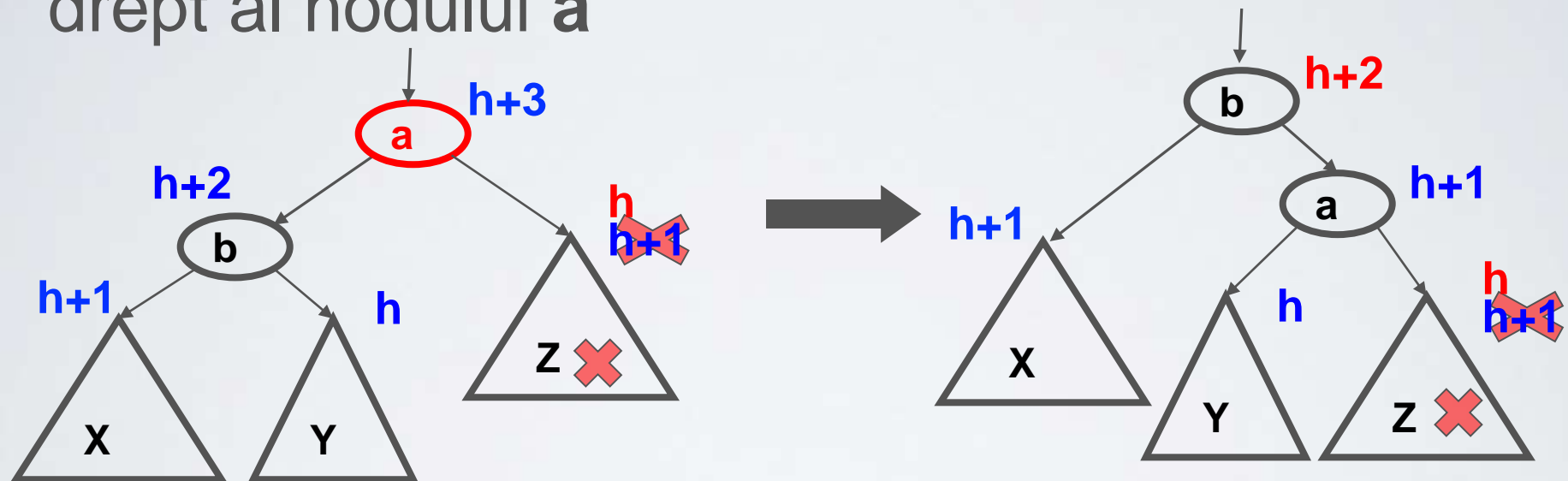


Left-left - s-a sters de pe dreapta; înălțimea subarborelui final se modifica

# AVL - STERGERE - RE-ECHILIBRARE

## CAZ #1: LEFT-LEFT

- Datorata stergerii unui nod din subarborele drept al nodului **a**



Rotatie simpla la dreapta asupra nodului **a** (ca si la inserare in X)  
DAR!

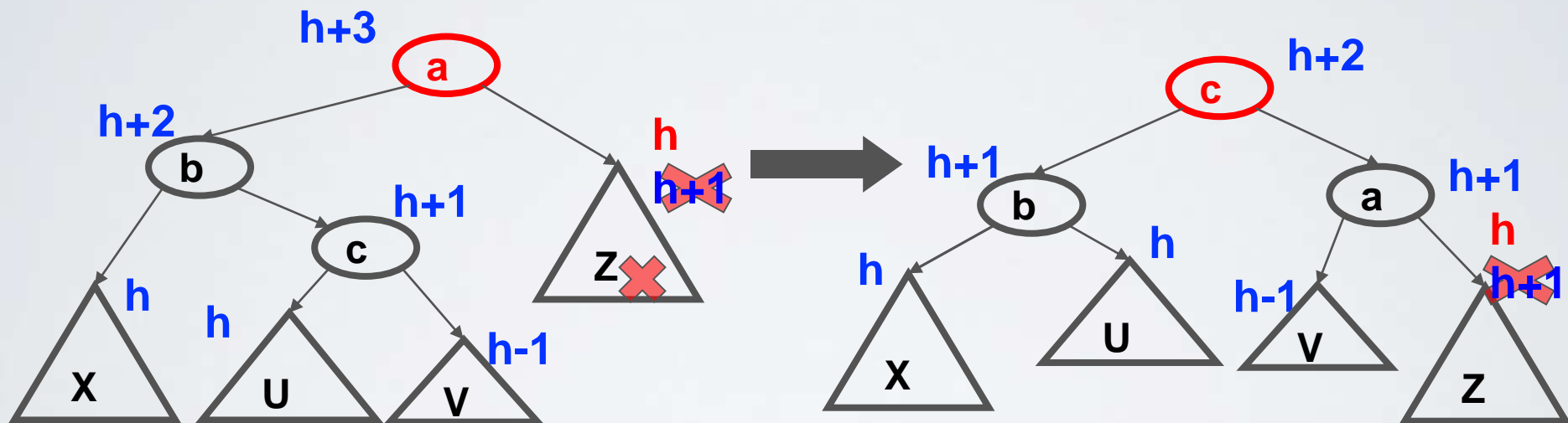
Inaltimea subarborelui rezultat scade cu 1 =>

**s-ar putea sa fie nevoie sa reechilibram mai sus !!**

# AVL - STERGERE - RE- ECHILIBRARE

## CAZ #2: LEFT-RIGHT

- Datorata stergerii unui nod din subarborele drept al nodului **a**



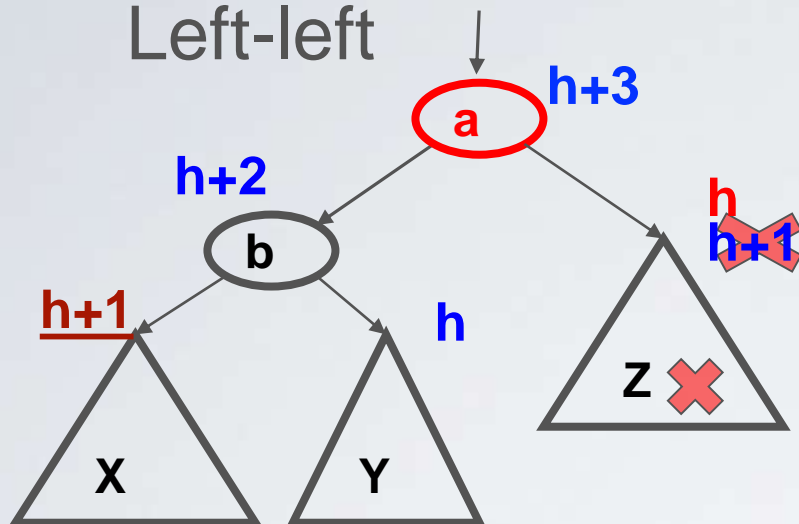
Aceeasi rotatie dubla ca si la inserarea left-right, cand **c** devine mai inalt  
DAR!

Inaltimea subarborelui rezultat scade cu 1 =>

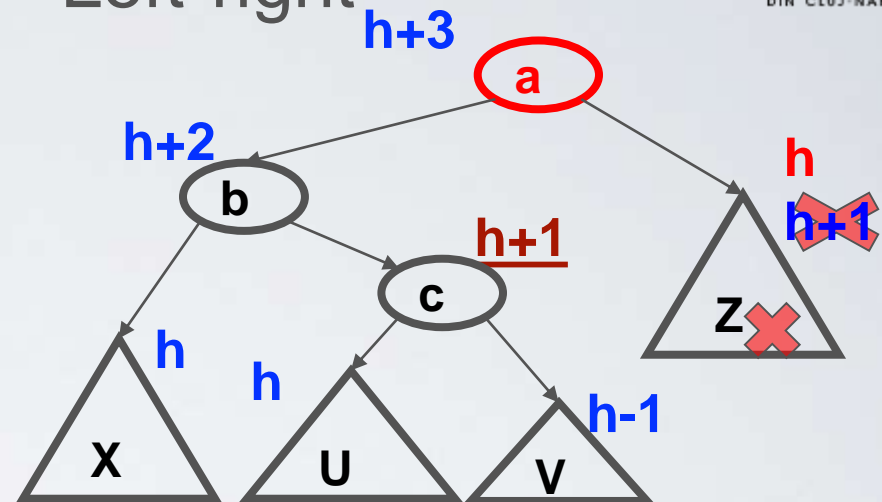
s-ar putea sa fie nevoie sa reechilibram mai sus !!



Left-left



Left-right



Cazurile de pana acum: unul din nepotii de pe stanga  
au inaltime  $h+1$

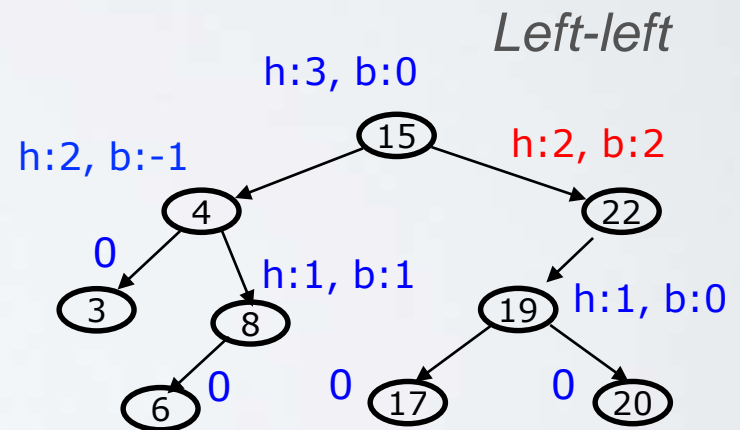
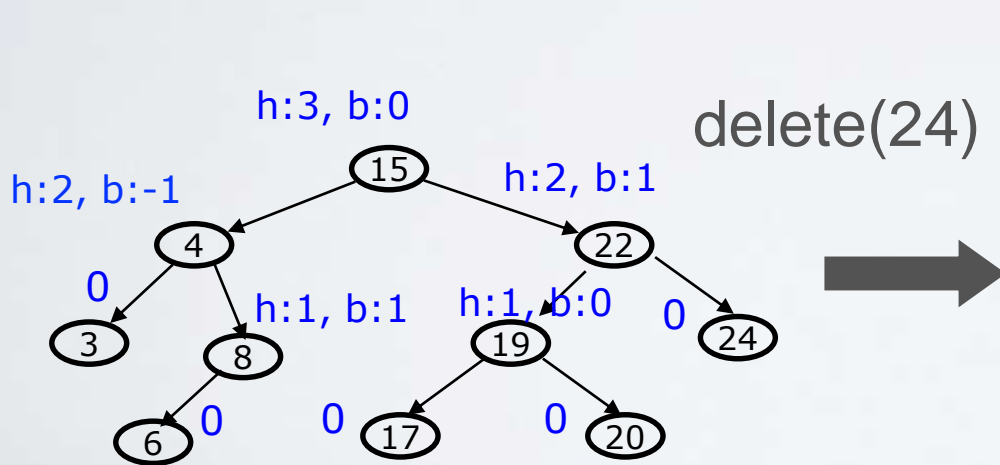
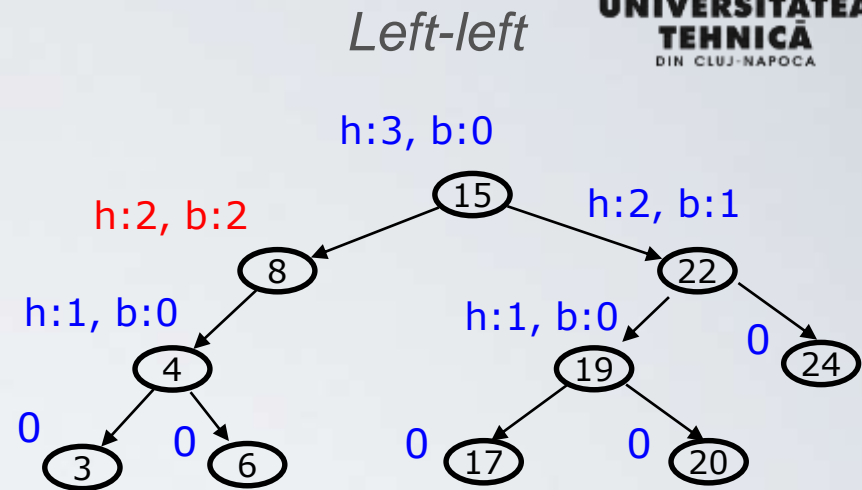
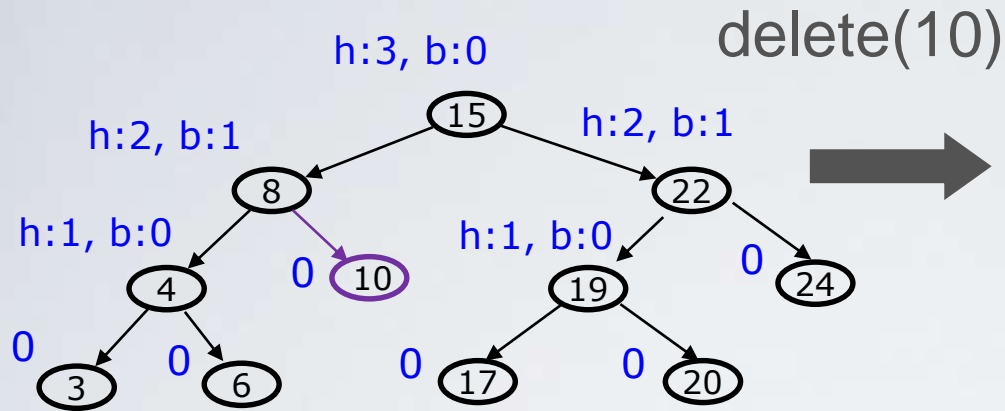
Ce se intampla daca amandoi ajung sa fie “prea inalti”?

- #1 (Left-left) functioneaza si in cazul asta
- Copiii noului nod din varf vor avea inaltime de vor  
diferi cu 1, dar subarborele este echilibrat

# AVL - STERGERE - RE- ECHILIBRARE

Cazurile #3 RIGHT-RIGHT, #4 RIGHT-LEFT

- Right-right: stergerea de pe stanga face ca nepotul dreapta-dreapta sa devina prea inalt
- Right-left: stergerea de pe stanga face ca nepotul dreapta-stanga sa devina prea inalt
- (daca ambii nepoti dreapta devin prea inalti, cazul #3 functioneaza)



...

# AVL - STERGERE

## *Delete - Complexitate*

- search:  $O(\log n)$
- reechilibrare prin rotatii *de la nodul sters fizic pana la radacina*:  $O(\log n)$

# AVL – PROS & CONS

- Pro:

- Operatii in timp  $O(\log n)$  in cazul defavorabil
- Echilibrarea pe inaltime nu creste complexitatea cu mai mult de un factor constant

- Con:

- Dificil de implementat si depanat
- Memorie suplimentara pt informatia de inaltime
- Asimptotic rapizi, dar in practica echilibrarea se simte
- Multe cautari pe volume mari de date (e.g. baze de date) se fac pe disc, si atunci volumul arborelui il face sa nu mai incapa in memorie => avem nevoie de arbori mai “shallow” (e.g. B-trees)

# ARBORI ROSU SI NEGRU

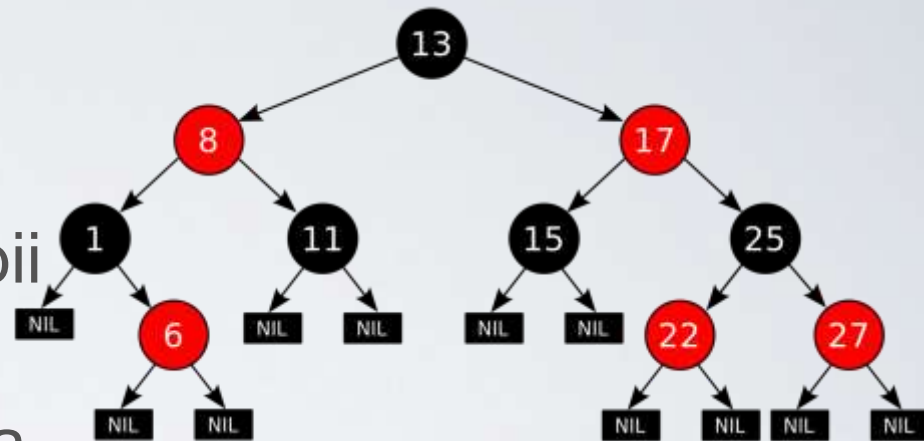
Orice nod: **rosu** sau **negru**

Radacina este **neagra**

Nodurile **NIL** sunt **negre**

Daca un nod este **rosu**, ambii copii sunt **negri**

Orice cale de la un nod dat la un NIL contine acelasi numar de noduri **negre** (*black depth*)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red%E2%80%93black\\_tree#/media/File:Red-black\\_tree\\_example.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red%E2%80%93black_tree#/media/File:Red-black_tree_example.svg)

Calea de la radacina la cea mai indepartata frunza nu este mai lunga decat dublul lungimii drumului de la radacina la cea mai apropiata frunza.

Aproximativ echilibrat pe inaltime!  
(mai multe detalii anul urmator la AF...)

# BIBLIOGRAFIE

U. Washington, CSE332: Data Abstractions Lecture 7: AVL Trees -

<https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse332/10sp/lectures/lecture7.pdf>

[http://btechsmartclass.com/DS/U5\\_T2.html](http://btechsmartclass.com/DS/U5_T2.html)

1. **Inserare in AVL (sursa: [aici](#))**
2. **Stergere din AVL (sursa: [aici](#))**