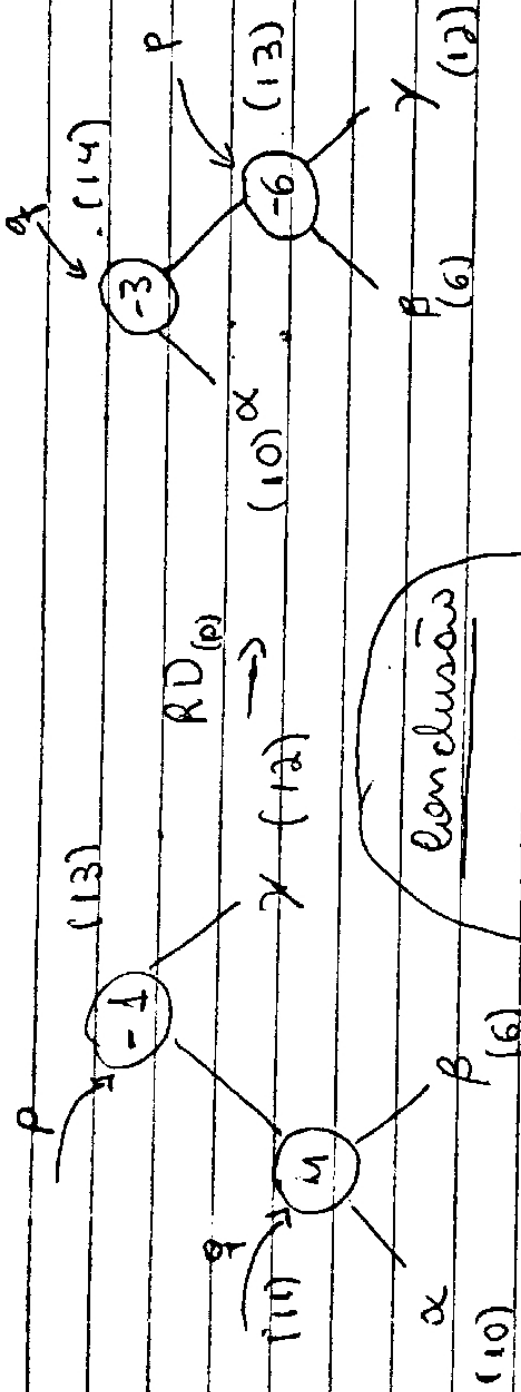


T1 - parte 1 - Rotação

1. $q = \text{eq}(p)$, $b(p) = -1$ e $b(q) = 4$

$b(p) ?$ $b(q) ?$ após $RD(p)$

$h(\text{eq}(q)) = 10 \rightarrow$ altura dos subárvores envolvidos ?

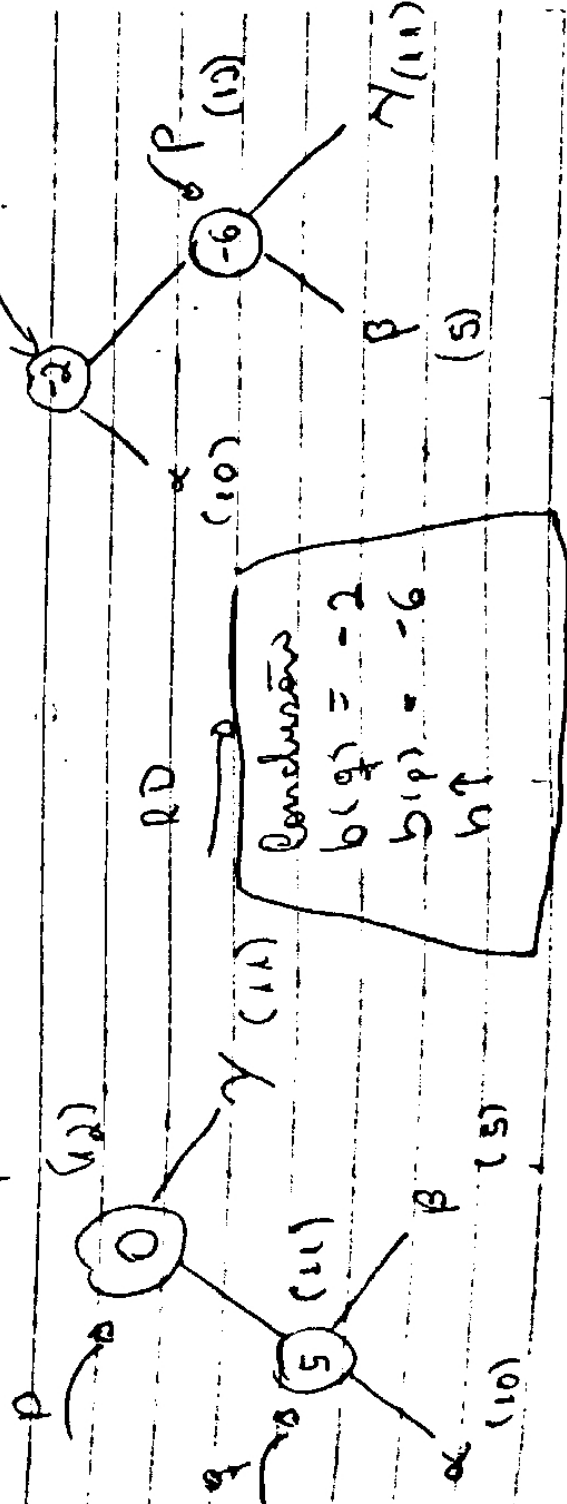


Conclusões

$b(q) = -3$
 $b(p) = -6$
 $h \uparrow$

2. $q = \text{eq}(p)$, $b(p) = 0$ e $b(q) = 5$

$h(\text{eq}(q)) = 10$

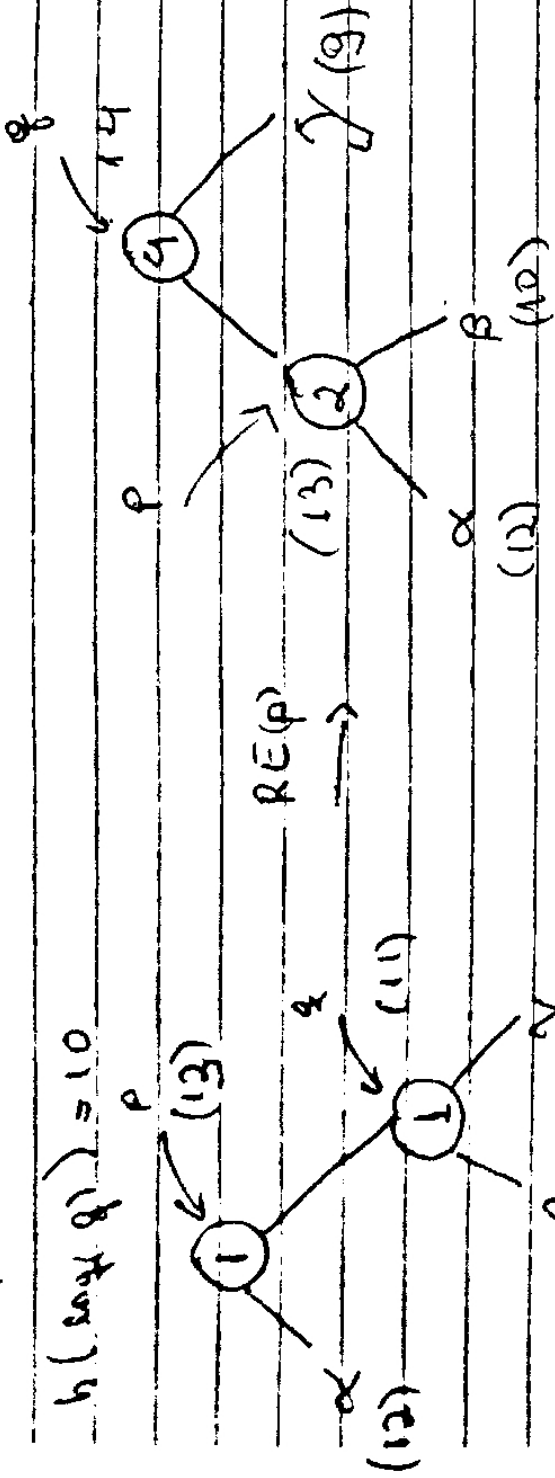


Conclusões

$b(q) = -2$
 $b(p) = -6$
 $h \uparrow$

③ $q = \dim(p), b(p) = 1, b(q) = 1$

$h(\text{seq}(q)) = 10$

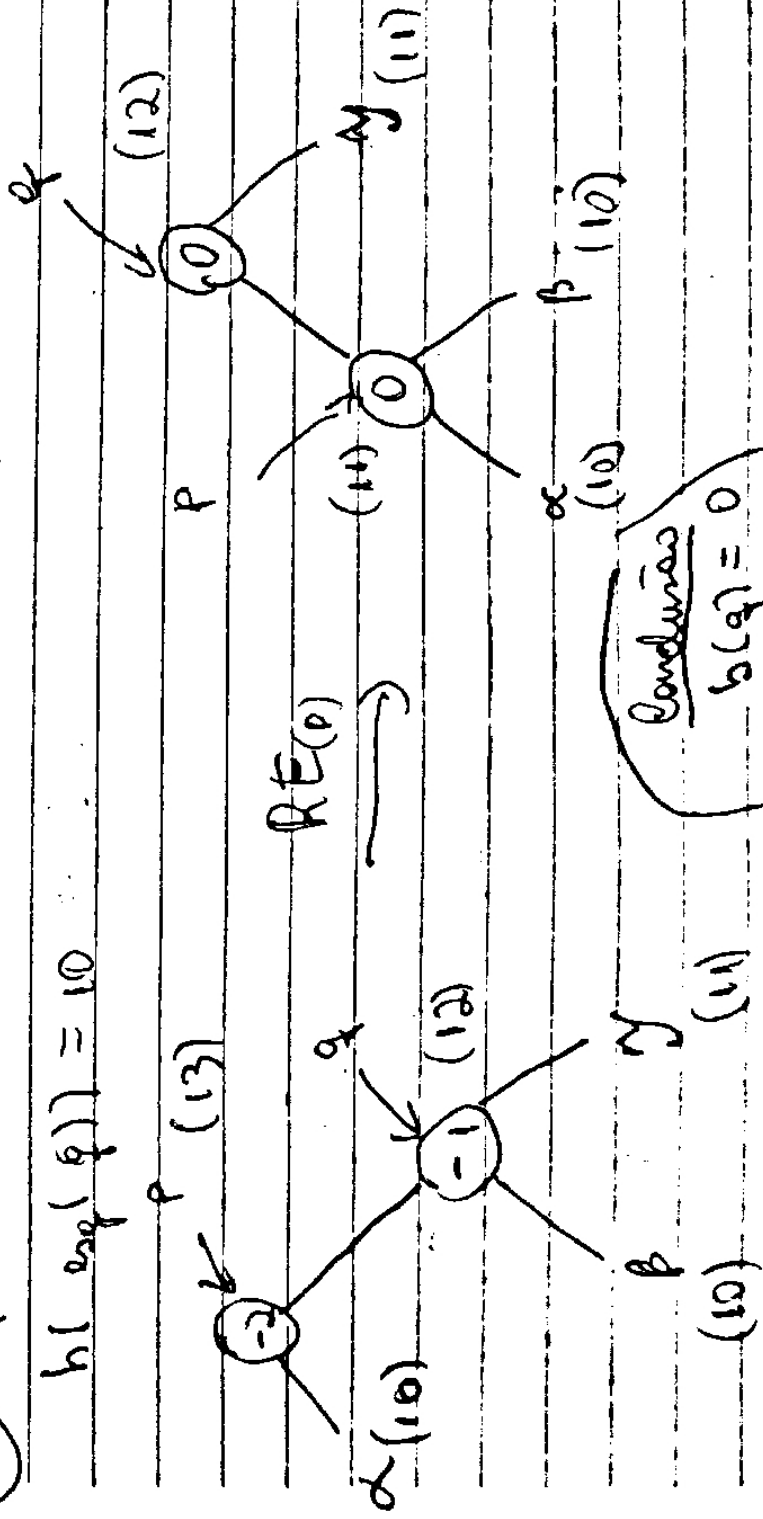


Conclusões

$b(q) = 4$
 $b(p) = 2$
 $h \uparrow$

④ $q = \dim(p), b(p) = -2, b(q) = -1$

$h(\text{seq}(q)) = 10$

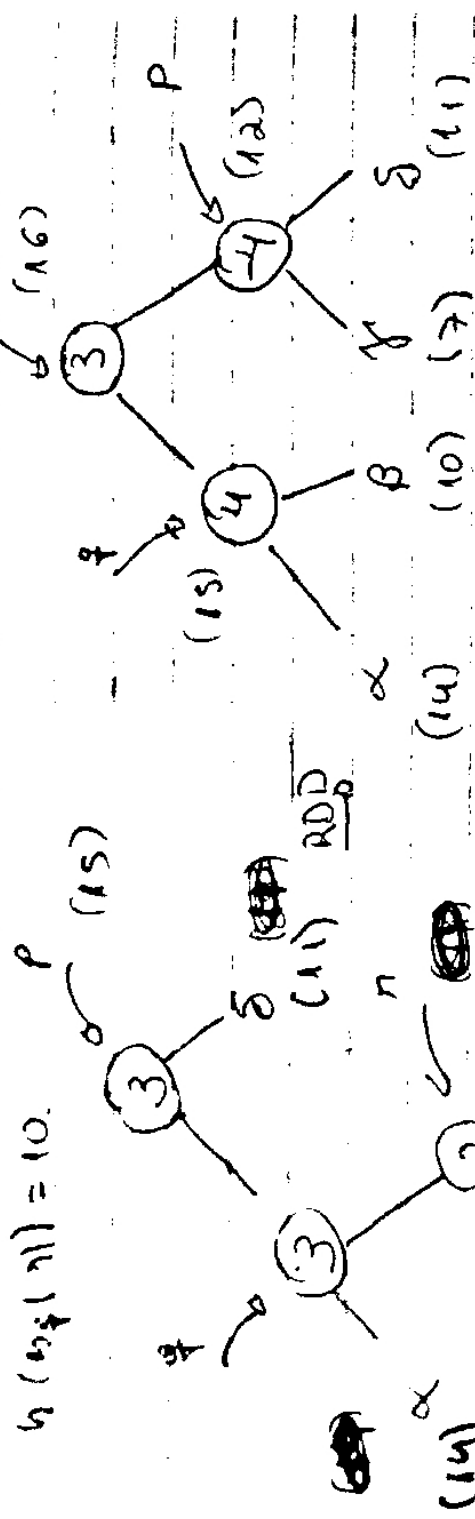


Conclusões

$b(q) = 0$
 $b(p) = 0$
 $h \uparrow$

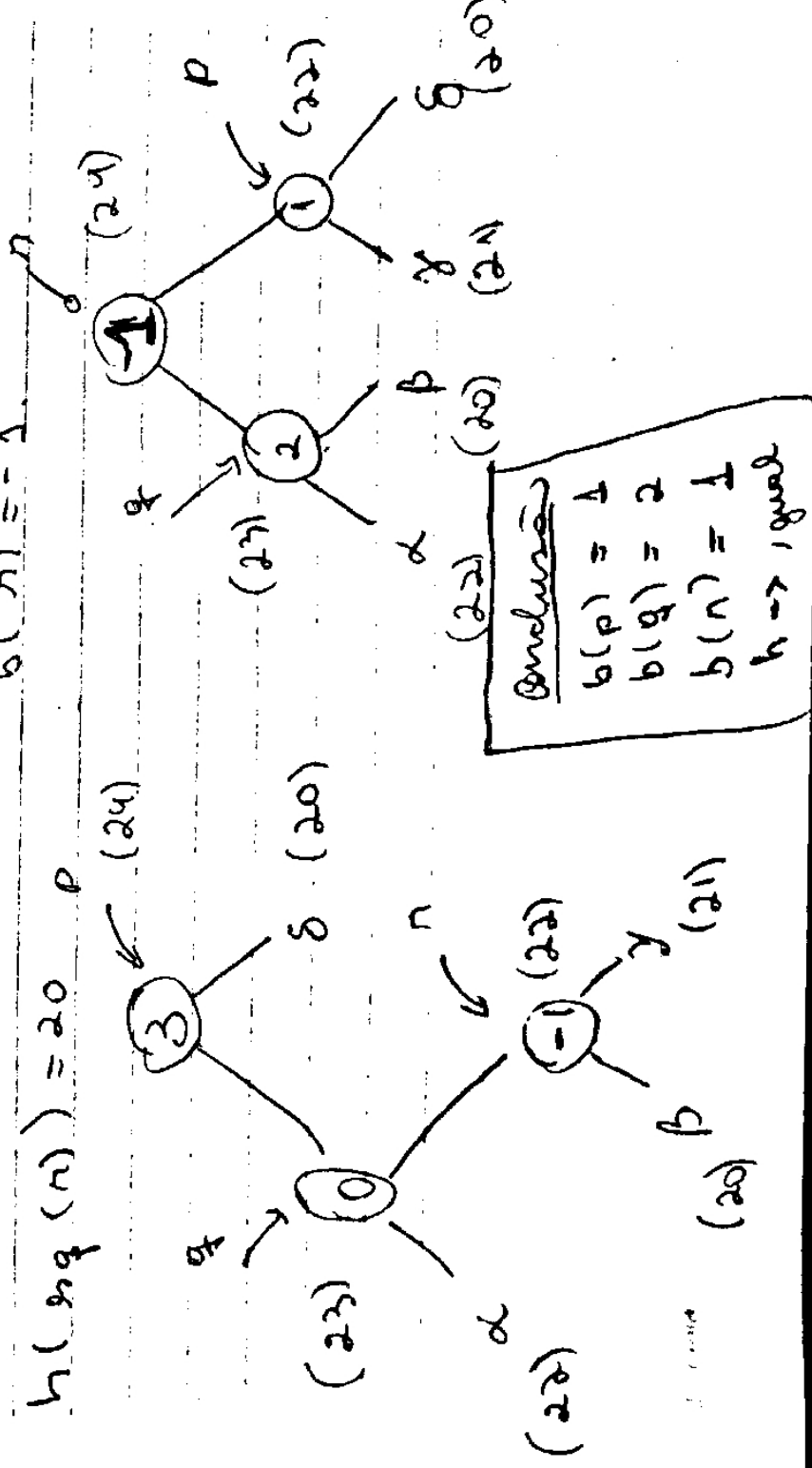
RDD

⑤ $q = \log(p)$, $n = \log(q)$, $b(p) = 3$, $b(q) = 3$, $b(n) = 3$



Conclusion
 $b(p) = -4$
 $b(q) = 4$
 $b(n) = 3$
 $h \uparrow$

⑥ RDD $q = \log(p)$, $n = \log(q)$, $b(p) = 3$, $b(q) = 0$

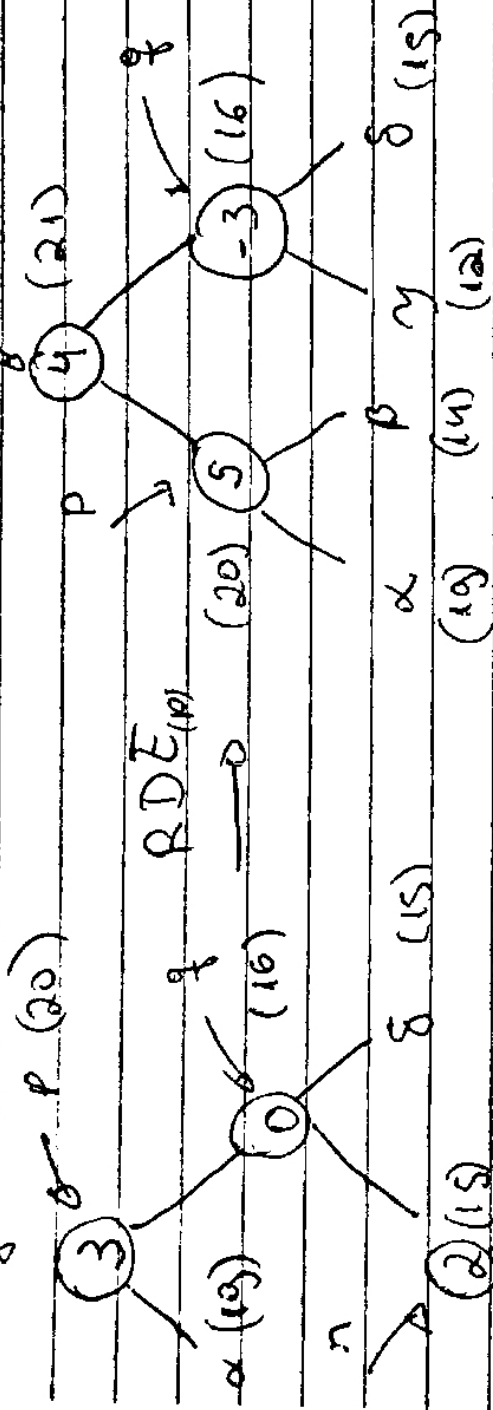


Conclusion
 $b(p) = 1$
 $b(q) = 2$
 $b(n) = 1$
 $h \rightarrow$ equal

RDE_(n)

⑦ $q = \text{din}(p)$, $n = \text{log}(p)$ $b(p) = 3$ $b(q) = 0$ $b(n) = 2$

$n(\text{log}(n)) = 14$

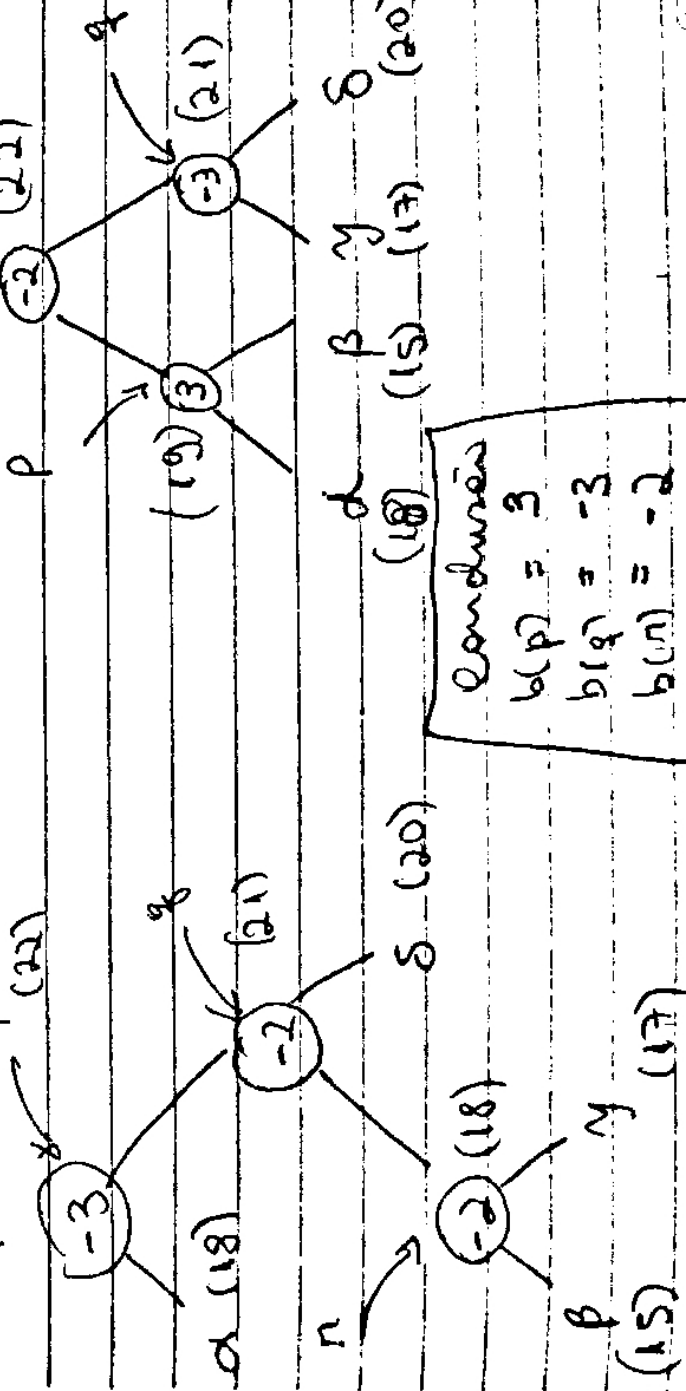


Conclusions

$b(p) = 5$
 $b(q) = -3$
 $b(n) = 4$
 $n \uparrow$

⑧ RDE_(n) $q = \text{din}(p)$, $n = \text{log}(q)$, $b(p) = -3$, $b(q) = -2$, $b(n) = -2$

$n(\text{log}(n)) = 15$



Conclusions

$b(p) = 3$
 $b(q) = -3$
 $b(n) = -2$
 $n \rightarrow \text{signal}$