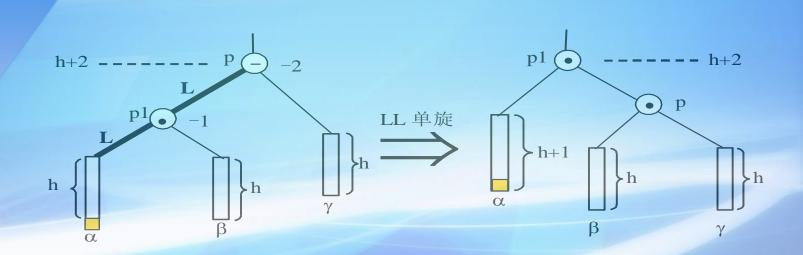


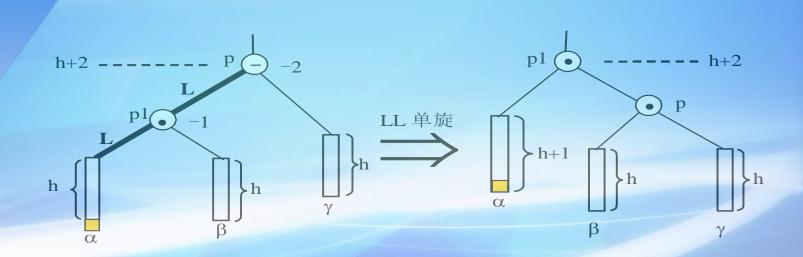
## 平衡树 (下)

主讲人: 李清





主讲人: 李清



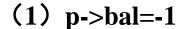
- > 同检索树的删除;
- > 若删除,破坏了树的平衡,旋转;
- > 旋转后子树高度还降低,继续回溯;
- > 一次删除,可能引起多次旋转。

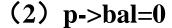


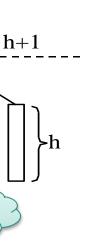
回溯

#### 在p的左子树上删除,使p的左子树高度降1

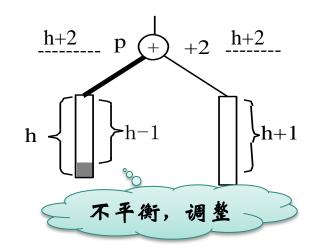
删除前p的平衡因子(分三种情况)







#### (3) p->bal=+1



#### 旋转方式:

情况:在p的左子树上删除,使p的左子树高度降1

删除前, p->bal=+1;

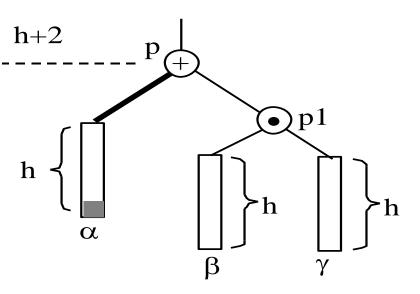
删除后, p->bal变为+2

考虑: p的右儿子p1的平衡因子

- **p1->bal=0**
- **p1->bal=+1**
- **p**1->bal=-1



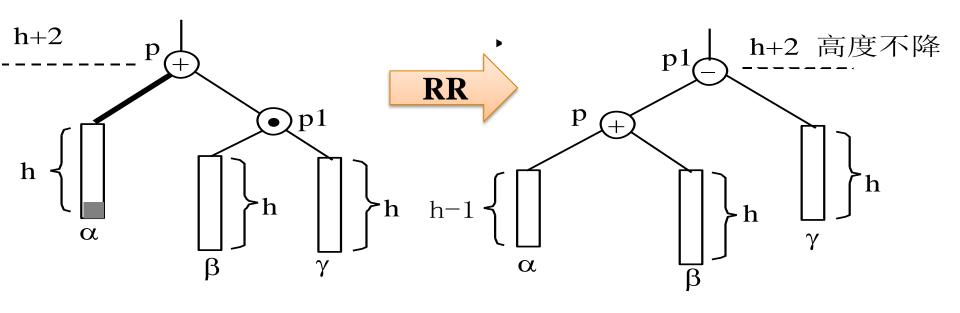
#### 1) p1->bal=0





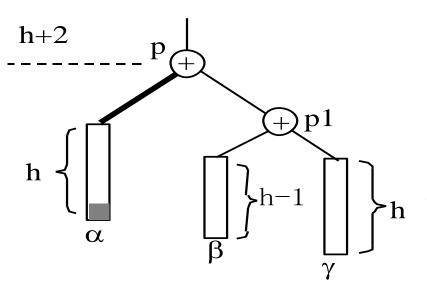
#### 1) p1->bal=0

#### 平衡, 停止。





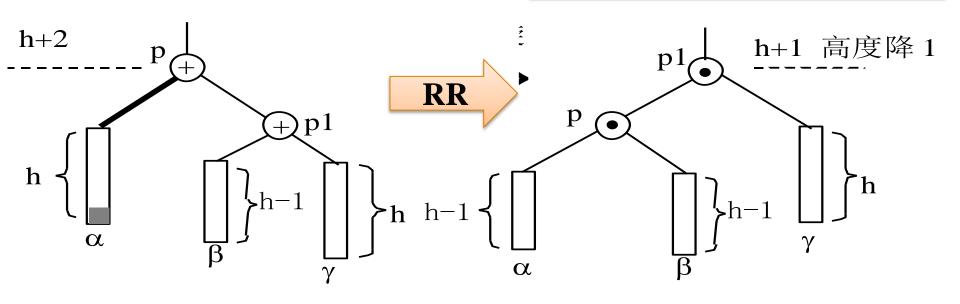
#### 2) p1->bal=+1





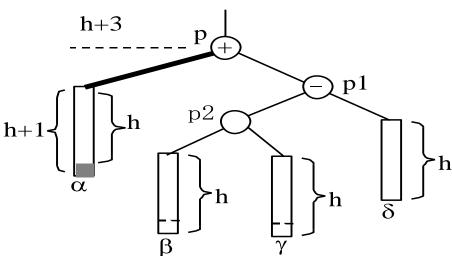
#### 2) p1->bal=+1

#### 树高降低,继续回溯。





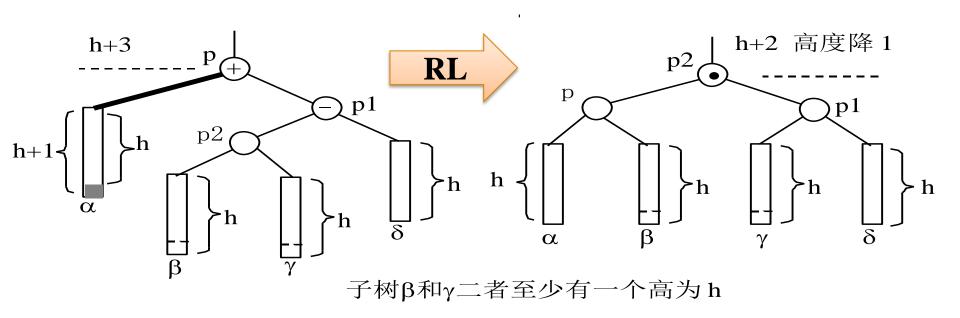
#### 3) p1->bal=-1





#### 3) p1->bal=-1

#### 树高降低,继续回溯。



情况:在p的左子树上删除,使p的左子树高度降1

p->bal=+1  $\rightarrow$  +2,不平衡。

考虑: p的右儿子p1的平衡因子

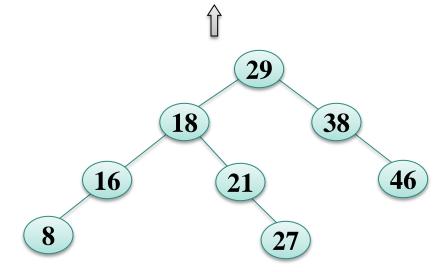
■p1->bal=0 RR单旋 平衡

■p1->bal=+1 RR单旋 树高降低

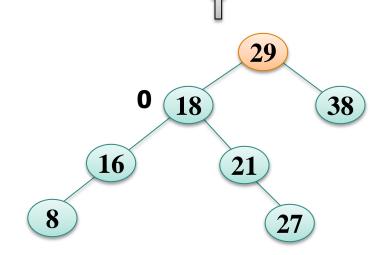
■p1->bal=-1 RL双旋 树高降低

旋转→平衡→子树高度如果降低,继续回溯

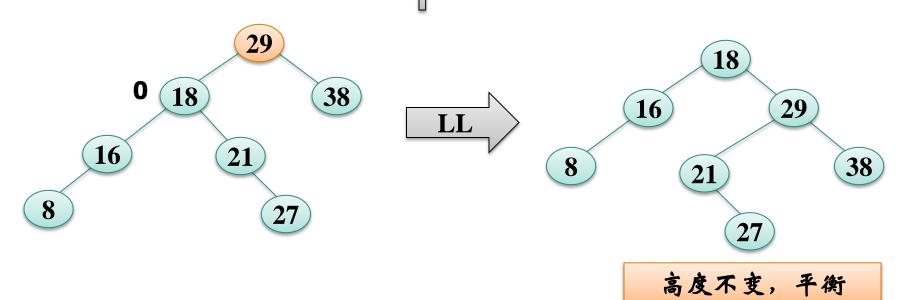




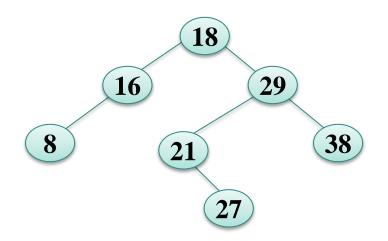


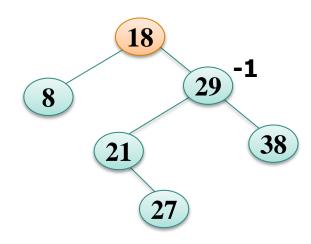




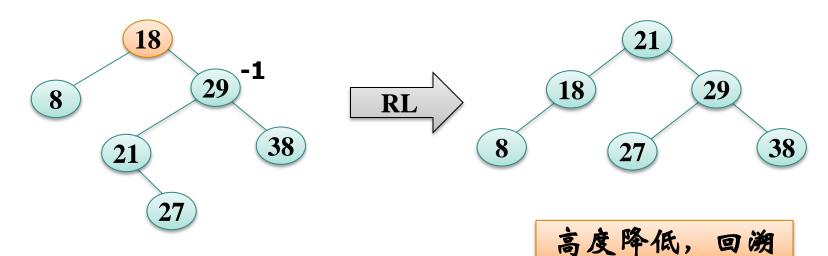






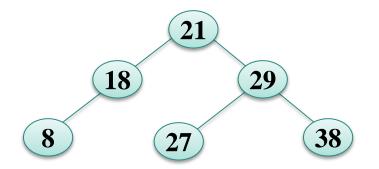


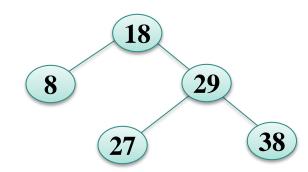






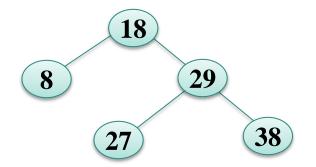
# 在下图中依次删除: 46, 16, 21, 8, 38

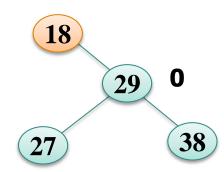




高度不变, 平衡

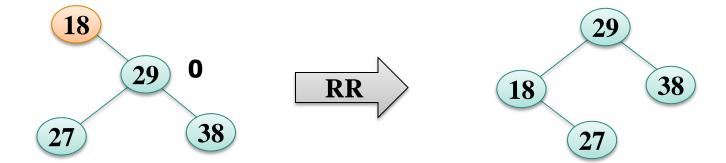






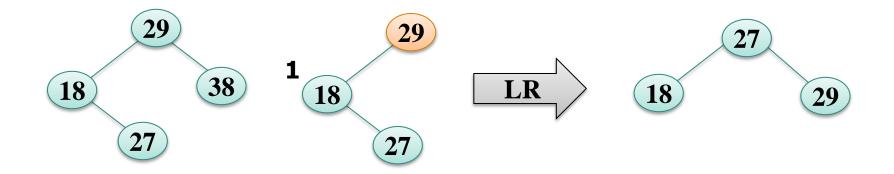


在下图中依次删除: 46, 16, 21, 8, 38



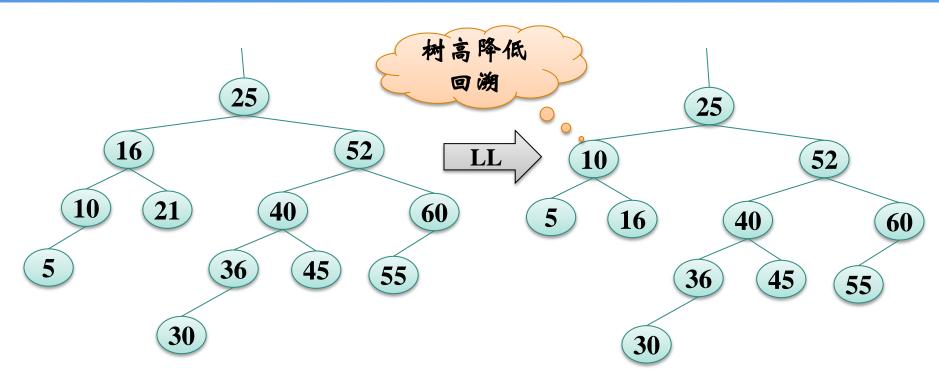
高度不变, 平衡





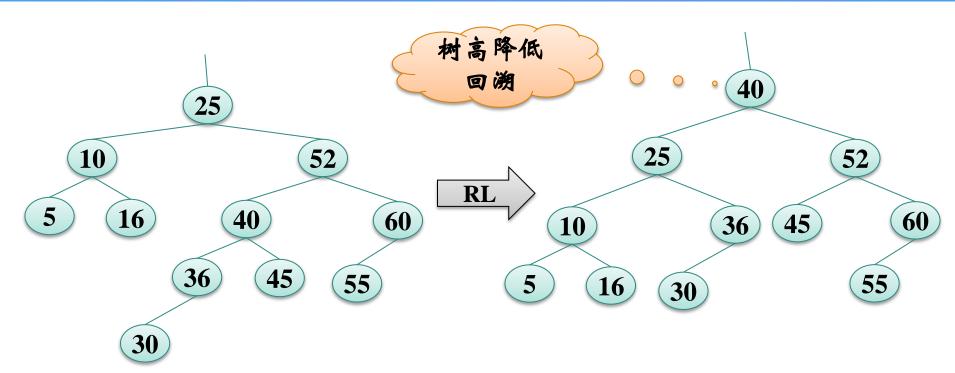


#### 平衡树的删除----删除结点21





#### 平衡树的删除----删除结点21



#### 删除一个结点作多次旋转

# 小结

- 平衡树的定义、性质 平衡因子 (AVL树)
- 平衡树的插入和构造三层之内旋转(单旋、双旋)
- 平衡树的删除法可能旋转多次