

Lecture 3: Trees and Amortized Analysis

Sequential Unfoldment of Natural Law

Amortized Analysis & Trees

1

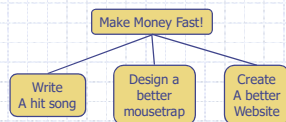
Wholeness Statement

Trees are data structures that provide wide ranging capabilities and a highly flexible perspective on a set of element objects. The whole range of space and time is open to individuals with fully developed awareness.

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2

Trees



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3

Outline and Reading

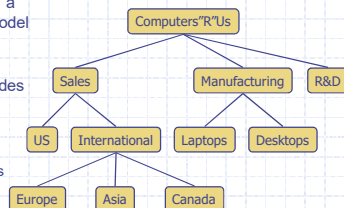
- ◆ Tree ADT (§2.3.1)
- ◆ Preorder and postorder traversals (§2.3.2)
- ◆ BinaryTree ADT (§2.3.3)
- ◆ Inorder traversal (§2.3.3)
- ◆ Euler Tour traversal (§2.3.3)
- ◆ Template method pattern
- ◆ Data structures for trees (§2.3.4)

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4

What is a Tree

- ◆ In computer science, a tree is an abstract model of a hierarchical structure
- ◆ A tree consists of nodes with a parent-child relation
- ◆ Applications:
 - Organization charts
 - File systems
 - Programming environments

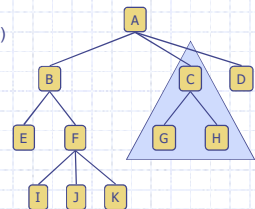


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5

Tree Terminology

- ◆ **Root:** only node without parent (A)
- ◆ **Internal node:** node with at least one child (A, B, C, F)
- ◆ **External node** (a.k.a. leaf): node without children (E, I, J, K, G, H, D)
- ◆ **Ancestors of a node:** parent, grandparent, grand-grandparent, etc.
- ◆ **Depth of a node:** number of ancestors
- ◆ **Height of a tree:** maximum depth of any node (3 in tree to right)
- ◆ **Descendant of a node:** child, grandchild, grand-grandchild, etc.
- ◆ **Subtree:** tree consisting of a node and its descendants



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6

Tree ADT

- ◆ We use positions to abstract nodes
- ◆ Generic methods:
 - integer `size()`
 - boolean `isEmpty()`
 - objectIterator `elements()`
 - positionIterator `positions()`
- ◆ Accessor methods:
 - position `root()`
 - position `parent(p)`
 - positionIterator `children(p)`
- ◆ Query methods:
 - boolean `isInternal(p)`
 - boolean `isExternal(p)`
 - boolean `isRoot(p)`
- ◆ Update methods:
 - `swapElements(p, q)`
 - object `replaceElement(p, o)`
- ◆ Additional update methods may be defined by data structures implementing the Tree ADT

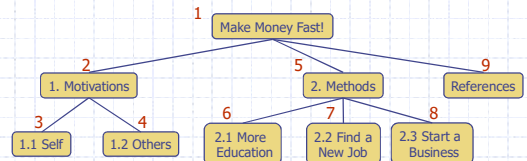
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7

Preorder Traversal

- ◆ A traversal visits the nodes of a tree in a systematic manner
- ◆ In a preorder traversal, a node is visited before its descendants
- ◆ Application: print a structured document

Algorithm *preOrder*(T, v)
visit(v)
for each *w* of T.children(*v*)
 preOrder(T, *w*)



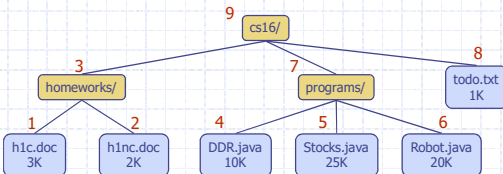
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Postorder Traversal

- ◆ In a postorder traversal, a node is visited after its descendants
- ◆ Application: compute space used by files in a directory and its subdirectories

Algorithm *postOrder*(T, v)
for each *w* of T.children(*v*)
 postOrder(T, *w*)
 visit(v)

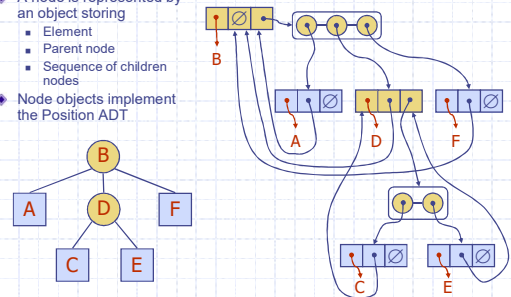


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9

Data Structure for Trees

- ◆ A node is represented by an object storing
 - Element
 - Parent node
 - Sequence of children nodes
- ◆ Node objects implement the Position ADT



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10

Performance of Tree ADT Linked Implementation

- ◆ Generic methods:
 - integer `size()`
 - boolean `isEmpty()`
 - objectIterator `elements()`
 - positionIterator `positions()`
- ◆ Accessor methods:
 - position `root()`
 - position `parent(p)`
 - positionIterator `children(p)`
- ◆ Query methods:
 - boolean `isInternal(p)`
 - boolean `isExternal(p)`
 - boolean `isRoot(p)`
- ◆ Update methods:
 - `swapElements(p, q)`
 - object `replaceElement(p, o)`

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11

Linked Implementation of the Tree ADT

Operation	Time
<code>size</code> , <code>isEmpty</code>	
<code>positions</code> , <code>elements</code>	
<code>swapElements(p, q)</code> , <code>replaceElement(p, o)</code>	
<code>root</code> , <code>parent(p)</code>	
<code>children(v)</code>	
<code>isInternal(p)</code> , <code>isExternal(p)</code> , <code>isRoot(p)</code>	

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12

Linked Implementation of the Tree ADT

Operation	Time
size, isEmpty	1
positions, elements	n
swapElements(p, q), replaceElement(p, o)	1
root, parent(p)	1
children(v)	c_v
isInternal(p), isExternal(p), isRoot(p)	1

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13

Main Point

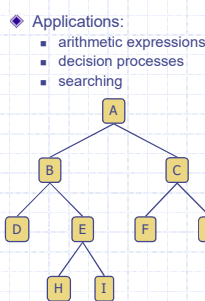
1. The Tree ADT models a hierarchical structure between objects simplified to a parent-child relation. Nodes store arbitrary objects and connect to other nodes in the tree. A rooted tree has a root node without a parent; all other nodes have parents. Pure consciousness is the root of the tree of life.

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14

Binary Tree

- ◆ A (proper) binary tree is a tree with the following properties:
 - Each internal node has two children
 - The children of a node are an ordered pair
- ◆ We assume that all binary trees are proper
- ◆ We call the children of an internal node left child and right child
- ◆ A binary tree is either
 - a tree consisting of a single node, or
 - a tree whose root has an ordered pair of children, each of which is a binary tree



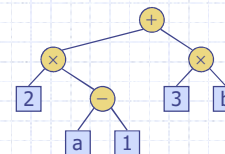
- ◆ Applications:
 - arithmetic expressions
 - decision processes
 - searching

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15

Arithmetic Expression Tree

- ◆ Binary tree associated with an arithmetic expression
 - internal nodes: operators
 - external nodes: operands
- ◆ Example: arithmetic expression tree for the expression $(2 \times (a - 1) + (3 \times b))$

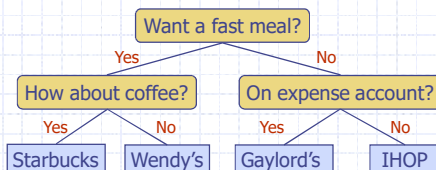


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Decision Tree

- ◆ Binary tree associated with a decision process
 - internal nodes: questions with yes/no answer
 - external nodes: decisions
- ◆ Example: dining decision



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17

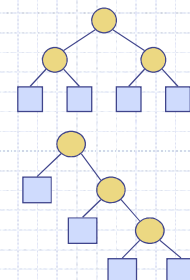
Binary Tree Theorem 2.8 (page 84)

Properties of (Proper) Binary Trees

0. $e = i + 1$
1. $h \leq i \leq 2^h - 1$
2. $h + 1 \leq e \leq 2^h$
3. $2h + 1 \leq n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1$
4. $\log(n + 1) - 1 \leq h \leq (n - 1)/2$

where

- n number of nodes
- h height of the tree
- e number of external nodes
- i number of internal nodes



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18

Proof of Theorem 2.8

Properties 2, 3, and 4 can be proven based on Property 1.

Property 2:

$h < i \leq 2^h - 1$ (Property 1)
 $\iff h < e - 1 \leq 2^h - 1$ (Property 0, $e = i + 1$)
 $\iff h + 1 \leq e \leq 2^h$ (arithmetic) ■

Property 3:

$h + 1 \leq e \leq 2^h \wedge h < i \leq 2^h - 1$ (Properties 1 and 2)
 $\iff 2h + 1 \leq e + i \leq 2^h + 2^h - 1$ (arithmetic)
 $\iff 2h + 1 \leq n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1$ (since $n = i + e$ and $2(2^h) = 2^{h+1}$) ■

Property 4:

$n = 2e - 1$ (since $i = e - 1$ and $n = e + i$)
 $\iff (n + 1)/2 = e$ (algebra)
 $\iff (n + 1)/2 = e \wedge h + 1 \leq (n + 1)/2$ (since $h + 1 \leq e$, from Property 1)
 $\iff (n + 1)/2 = e \wedge h \leq (n - 1)/2$ (algebra)
 $\iff (n + 1)/2 \leq 2^h \wedge h \leq (n - 1)/2$ ($e \leq 2^h$, from Property 1)
 $\iff \log_2((n + 1)/2) \leq \log_2 2^h \wedge h \leq (n - 1)/2$ (logarithms)
 $\iff \log_2(n + 1) - 1 \leq h \wedge h \leq (n - 1)/2$ (logarithms) ■

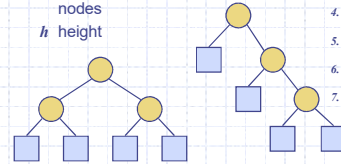
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19

Properties of Binary Trees

Notation

n number of nodes
 e number of external nodes
 i number of internal nodes
 h height



Properties:

- $e = i + 1$
- $n = 2e - 1$
- $h \leq i$
- $h \leq (n - 1)/2$
- $e \leq 2^h$
- $h \geq \log_2 e$
- $h \geq \log_2(n + 1) - 1$

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20

BinaryTree ADT

- The BinaryTree ADT extends the Tree ADT, i.e., it inherits all the methods of the Tree ADT
- Update methods may be defined by data structures implementing the BinaryTree ADT

Additional methods:

- position `leftChild(p)`
- position `rightChild(p)`
- position `sibling(p)`

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21

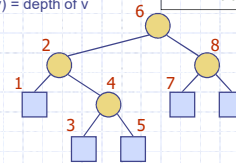
Inorder Traversal

- In an inorder traversal a node is visited after its left subtree and before its right subtree
- Application: draw a binary tree
 - $x(v)$ = inorder rank of v
 - $y(v)$ = depth of v

Algorithm `inOrder(T, v)`

```

if T.isInternal(v) then
    inOrder(T, T.leftChild(v))
    visit(v)
    if T.isInternal(v) then
        inOrder(T, T.rightChild(v))
    
```



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22

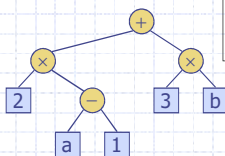
Print Arithmetic Expressions

- Specialization of an inorder traversal
 - print operand or operator when visiting node
 - print "(" before traversing left subtree
 - print ")" after traversing right subtree

Algorithm `printExpression(T, v)`

```

if T.isInternal(v) then
    print("(")
    printExpression(T, T.leftChild(v))
    print(v.element())
    if isInternal(v) then
        printExpression(T, T.rightChild(v))
    print(")")
    
```



$((2 \times (a - 1)) + (3 \times b))$

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23

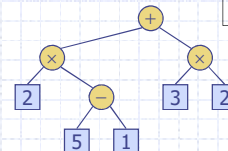
Evaluate Arithmetic Expressions

- Specialization of a postorder traversal
 - recursive method returning the value of a subtree
 - when visiting an internal node, combine the values of the subtrees

Algorithm `evalExpr(T, v)`

```

if T.isExternal(v) then
    return v.element()
else
    x ← evalExpr(T, T.leftChild(v))
    y ← evalExpr(T, T.rightChild(v))
    ◊ ← operator stored at v
    return x ◊ y
    
```

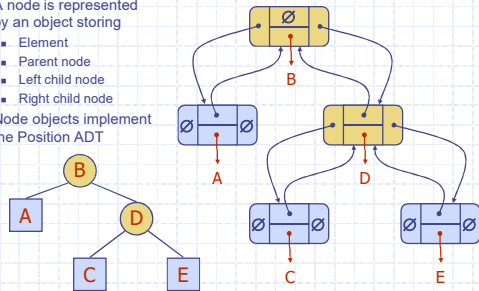


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24

Data Structure for Binary Trees

- A node is represented by an object storing
 - Element
 - Parent node
 - Left child node
 - Right child node
- Node objects implement the Position ADT



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25

Exercise on Binary Trees

- Generic methods:
 - integer `size()`
 - boolean `isEmpty()`
 - objectIterator `elements()`
 - positionIterator `positions()`
- Accessor methods:
 - position `root()`
 - position `parent(p)`
 - positionIterator `children(p)`
- Query methods:
 - boolean `isInternal(p)`
 - boolean `isExternal(p)`
 - boolean `isRoot(p)`
- Update methods:
 - `swapElements(p, q)`
 - object `replaceElement(p, o)`
- Additional BinaryTree methods:
 - position `leftChild(p)`
 - position `rightChild(p)`
 - position `sibling(p)`

Exercise:

- Write a method to calculate the sum of the integers in a binary tree of integers
 - Assume that an integer is stored at each internal node and nothing in external nodes

Algorithm `sum(T)`

Hint: you also need a helper function with argument Position `p`

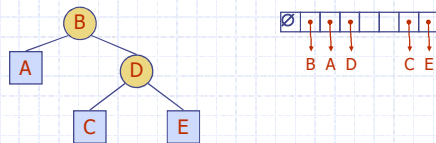
Algorithm `sumHelper(T, p)`

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26

Data Structure for Binary Trees

- Another alternative: use an array to store the binary tree.
- Node objects are referenced by index:
 - Index 0 is empty and not used.
 - Root node is at index 1
 - Left child is at $2 \cdot \text{index}$
 - Right child is at $2 \cdot \text{index} + 1$



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27

Array-Based Implementation of Binary Tree

Operation	Time
<code>size</code> , <code>isEmpty</code>	
<code>positions</code> , <code>elements</code>	
<code>swapElements(p, q)</code> , <code>replaceElement(p, e)</code>	
<code>root</code> , <code>parent(p)</code> , <code>children(p)</code>	
<code>isInternal(p)</code> , <code>isExternal(p)</code> , <code>isRoot(p)</code>	

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28

Array-Based Implementation of Binary Tree

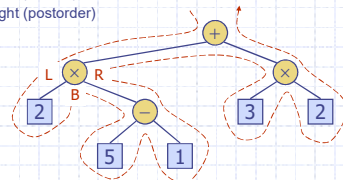
Operation	Time
<code>size</code> , <code>isEmpty</code>	1
<code>positions</code> , <code>elements</code>	n
<code>swapElements(p, q)</code> , <code>replaceElement(p, e)</code>	1
<code>root</code> , <code>parent(p)</code> , <code>children(p)</code>	1
<code>isInternal(p)</code> , <code>isExternal(p)</code> , <code>isRoot(p)</code>	1

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29

Euler Tour Traversal

- Generic traversal of a binary tree
- Includes as special cases the preorder, postorder, and inorder traversals
- Walk around the tree and visit each node three times:
 - on the left (preorder)
 - from below (inorder)
 - on the right (postorder)



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30

Template Method Pattern

- ◆ Generic algorithm that can be specialized by redefining certain steps
- ◆ Implemented by means of an abstract Java class
- ◆ Visit methods that can be redefined by subclasses
- ◆ Template method `eulerTour`
 - Recursively called on the left and right children
 - A `Result` object with fields `leftResult`, `rightResult` and `finalResult` keeps track of the output of the recursive calls to `eulerTour`

```
public abstract class EulerTour {
    protected BinaryTree tree;
    protected void visitExternal(Position p, Result r) {}
    protected void visitLeft(Position p, Result r) {}
    protected void visitBelow(Position p, Result r) {}
    protected void visitRight(Position p, Result r) {}
    protected Object eulerTour(Position p) {
        Result r = new Result();
        if tree.isExternal(p) {
            visitExternal(p, r);
        } else {
            visitLeft(p, r);
            r.leftResult = eulerTour(tree.leftChild(p));
            visitBelow(p, r);
            r.rightResult = eulerTour(tree.rightChild(p));
            visitRight(p, r);
        }
        return r.finalResult; ...
    }
}
```

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31

Specializations of EulerTour

- ◆ We show how to specialize class `EulerTour` to evaluate an arithmetic expression
- ◆ Assumptions
 - External nodes store Integer objects
 - Internal nodes store `Operator` objects supporting method `operation(Integer, Integer)`

```
public class EvaluateExpression
    extends EulerTour {
    protected void visitExternal(Position p, Result r) {
        r.finalResult = (Integer) p.element();
    }
    protected void visitRight(Position p, Result r) {
        Operator op = (Operator) p.element();
        r.finalResult = op.operation(
            (Integer) r.leftResult,
            (Integer) r.rightResult
        );
    }
    ...
}
```

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32

Main Point

2. Each internal node of a Binary Tree has two children and each external node has no children. Thus the height, h , of a binary tree ranges as follows: $i \geq h \geq \log_2 e$, that is, $O(n) \geq h \geq O(\log_2 n)$. Pure consciousness spans the full range of life, from smaller than the smallest to larger than the largest.

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33

Amortization (§1.5)

Analysis of growable array-based stacks and queues

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34

Amortization (§1.5)

- ◆ Comes from the field of accounting
 - Provides a monetary metaphor for algorithm analysis
- ◆ Useful for understanding the running time of algorithms that have steps with widely varying performance
 - i.e., each step performs a widely varying amount of work
 - Rather than focusing on individual operations, we study the interactions of a series of operations

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35

Aggregate Amortized Analysis

- ◆ The average time required to perform an operation within a sequence of operations
 - The worst-case total running time of a series of operations divided by the number of operations
- ◆ Guarantees the average performance of each operation in the worst case

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36

Aggregate Analysis

- ◆ Determine an upper bound, $T(n)$,
 - the total cost of a sequence of n operations
- ◆ The average cost per operation is then $T(n)/n$
- ◆ The average cost becomes the amortized cost of each operation
- ◆ Thus all operations have the same amortized cost
 - Even though the cost of each individual operation varies widely

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37

Growable Array-based Stack

- ◆ In a push operation, when the array is full, instead of throwing an exception, we can replace the array with a larger one
- ◆ How large should the new array be?
 - incremental strategy: increase the size by a constant c
 - doubling strategy: double the size

```

Algorithm push(o)
if  $t = S.length - 1$  then
     $A \leftarrow$  new array of
        size ...
    for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $t$  do
         $A[i] \leftarrow S[i]$ 
     $S \leftarrow A$ 
     $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
     $S[t] \leftarrow o$ 
    
```

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38

Comparison of the Strategies

- ◆ We compare the incremental strategy and the doubling strategy by analyzing the total time $T(n)$ needed to perform a series of n push operations
- ◆ We start with an empty stack represented by an array of size 1
- ◆ We call amortized time of a push operation the average time taken by a push over the series of operations, i.e., $T(n)/n$

```

Algorithm push(o)
if  $t = S.length - 1$  then
     $A \leftarrow$  new array of
        size ...
    for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $t$  do
         $A[i] \leftarrow S[i]$ 
     $S \leftarrow A$ 
     $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
     $S[t] \leftarrow o$ 
    
```

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39

Incremental Strategy Analysis

- ◆ We replace the array $k = n/c$ times
 - since $n = kc$ in worst case (i.e., we increase array on n th push operation)
- ◆ The total time $T(n)$ of a series of n push operations is proportional to

$$n + c + 2c + 3c + 4c + \dots + kc =$$

$$n + c(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k) =$$

$$n + ck(k+1)/2$$
- ◆ Since c is a constant, $T(n)$ is $O(n + k^2)$, i.e., $O(n^2)$
- ◆ Thus the amortized time of a push operation is $O(n)$

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40

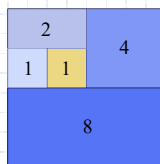
Doubling Strategy Analysis

- ◆ We replace the array $k = \log_2 n$ times
 - since $n = 2^k$ in worst case
- ◆ The total time $T(n)$ of a series of n push operations is proportional to

$$n + 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^k =$$

$$n + 2^{k+1} - 1 = 3n - 1$$
- ◆ $T(n)$ is $O(n)$
- ◆ The amortized time of a push operation is $O(1)$

geometric series



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41

Array Based Stack

- ◆ Advantage
 - Avoids the usual cost of copying array elements because there is no inserting or deleting of elements in the middle of the array
- ◆ Disadvantage
 - If many more pushes than pops, the array has to be resized often, which is costly

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42

Quiz: Growable Array-based Queue

- ◆ In an enqueue operation, when the array is full, instead of throwing an exception, we can replace the array with a larger one
- ◆ What is the amortized running time of the enqueue operation for incremental and doubling strategies?
 - Hint: Similar to what we did for a growable array-based stack

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43

Growable Array-based Queue

- ◆ The enqueue operation has amortized running time
 - $O(n)$ with the incremental strategy
 - $O(1)$ with the doubling strategy

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44

Other Amortization Techniques

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45

The Accounting Method

- ◆ Uses a scheme of debits and credits to keep track of the running time of a series of operations
- ◆ Some operations are overcharged, others are undercharged
- ◆ The amount charged is called its *amortized cost*
- ◆ When amortized cost exceeds actual cost, the difference is assigned to specific objects within the data structure as credit
- ◆ Credits are used to pay for other operations that are charged less than they actually cost
- ◆ Amortized costs must be chosen carefully
- ◆ The total amortized cost of a sequence of operations must be an upper bound on the actual cost

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46

Accounting Method Example:

push(o) – actual cost 1
pop() – actual cost 1
multi-pop(k) – actual cost $\min(k, n)$

Accounting method:

push(o) – amortized cost 2
pop() – amortized cost 0
multi-pop(k) – amortized cost 0

When we do a push, we charge the actual cost (1 unit) and associate a credit of 1 unit with each element on the stack

When we do a pop or multi-pop, we charge 0 but use the credit associated with each element popped to pay for the operation

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47

The Potential Method

- ◆ Determine the amortized cost of each operation
- ◆ Overcharge operations early to compensate for undercharges later
- ◆ Maintains the credit as the “potential energy” of the data structure as a whole instead of associating the credit with individual objects within the data structure

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48

Main Point

3. The idea of "borrowing" and later "repaying" a data structure or program can be useful for determining the worst case time complexity of algorithms that have operations with widely varying running times. The basic idea of amortized analysis is that, even though a few operations are very costly, they do not occur often enough to dominate the entire algorithm; that is, the number of less costly operations far outnumber the costly ones over a large number of executions. Natural law (physics) says that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. To avoid mistakes, it is important to perform action from the silent, orderly level of our own consciousness.

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49

Connecting the Parts of Knowledge with the Wholeness of Knowledge

1. The tree ADT is a generalization of the linked-list in which each tree node can have any number of children instead of just one. A proper binary tree is a special case of the generic tree ADT in which each node has either 0 or 2 children (a left and right child).
2. Any ADT will have a variety of implementations of its operations with varying efficiencies, e.g., the binary tree can be implemented as either a set of recursively defined nodes or as an array of elements.

Amortized Analysis & Trees

50

3. **Transcendental Consciousness** is pure intelligence, the abstract substance out of which the universe is made.
4. **Impulses within Transcendental Consciousness:** Within this field, the laws of nature continuously organize and govern all activities and processes in creation.
5. **Wholeness moving within itself :** In Unity Consciousness, awareness is awake to its own value, the full value of the intelligence of nature. One's consciousness supports the knowledge that outer is the expression of inner, creation is the play and display of the Self.

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51