AVL树

@M了个J

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> 小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 实力IT教育 www.520it.com

码拉松

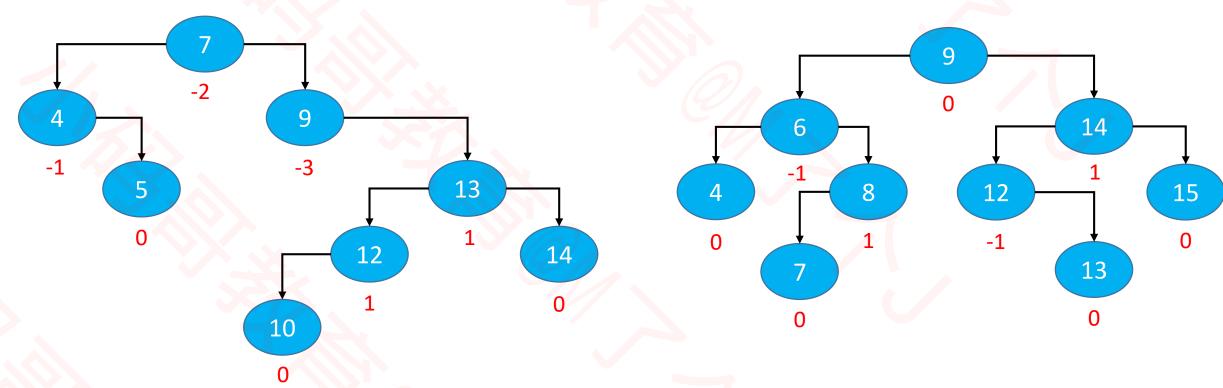




- AVL树是最早发明的自平衡二叉搜索树之一
- AVL 取名于两位发明者的名字
- □G. M. Adelson-Velsky 和 E. M. Landis (来自苏联的科学家)
- Something interesting
- □有人把AVL树念做"艾薇儿树"
- □加拿大女歌手,几首不错的歌:《Complicated》、《When You're Gone》、《Innocence》



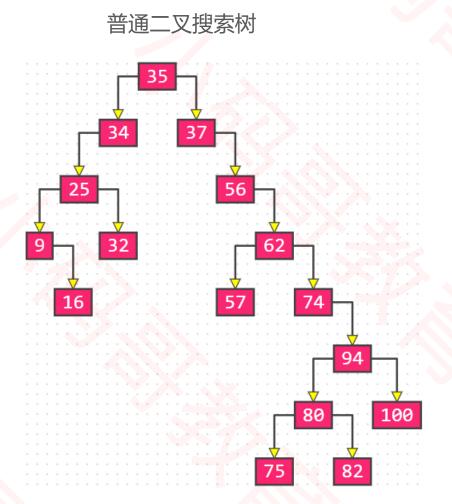
- 平衡因子 (Balance Factor) : 某结点的左右子树的高度差
- AVL树的特点
- □每个节点的平衡因子只可能是 1、0、-1 (绝对值 ≤ 1, 如果超过 1, 称之为"失衡")
- □每个节点的左右子树高度差不超过 1
- □搜索、添加、删除的时间复杂度是 O(logn)

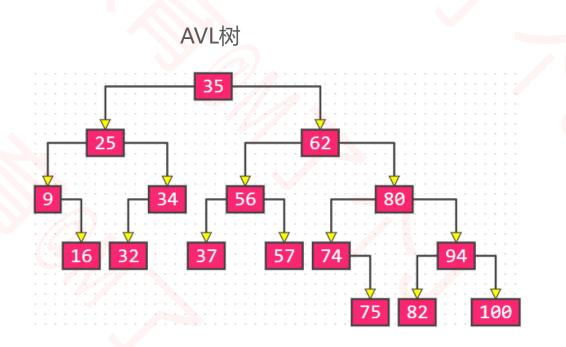




小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 平衡对比

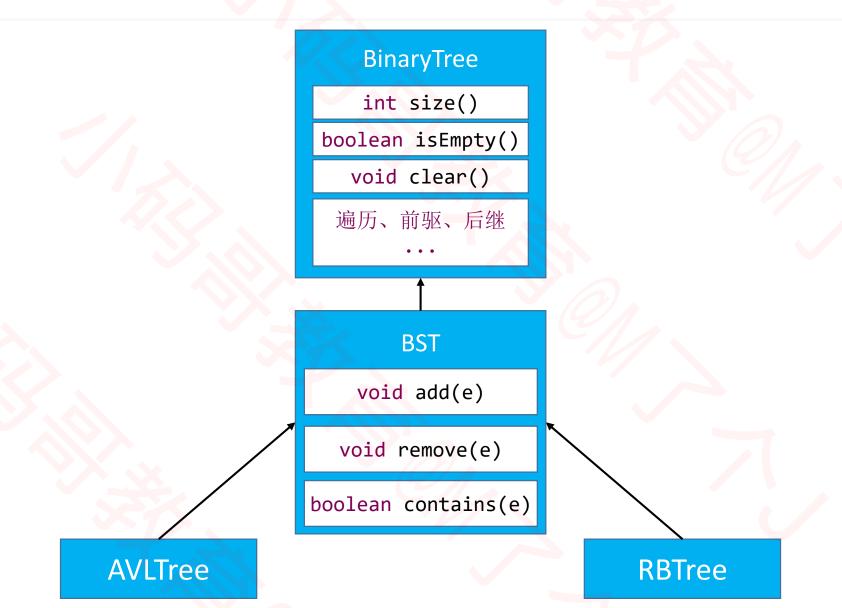
■ 输入数据: 35, 37, 34, 56, 25, 62, 57, 9, 74, 32, 94, 80, 75, 100, 16, 82







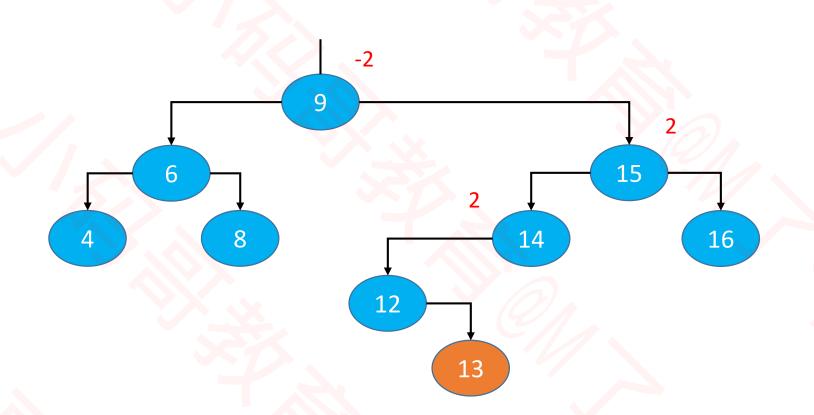
小照明教育。 简单的继承结构





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- 示例: 往下面这棵子树中添加 13
- 最坏情况:可能会导致所有祖先节点都失衡
- 父节点、非祖先节点,都不可能失衡

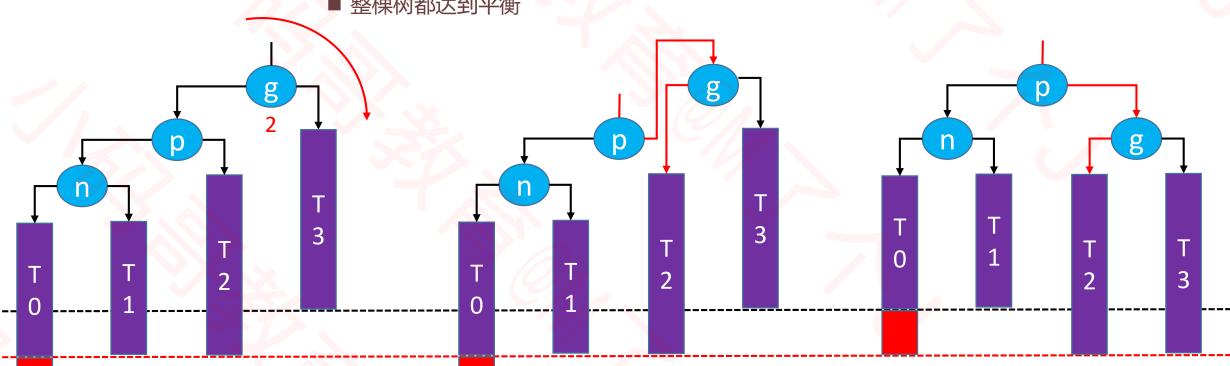




小阿哥教育 LL — 右旋转(单旋)

- g.left = p.right
- p.right = g
- 让p成为这棵子树的根节点
- 仍然是一棵二叉搜索树: T0 < n < T1 < p < T2 < g < T3
- 整棵树都达到平衡

- 还需要注意维护的内容
- □ T2、p、g 的 parent 属性
- □ 先后更新 g、p 的高度

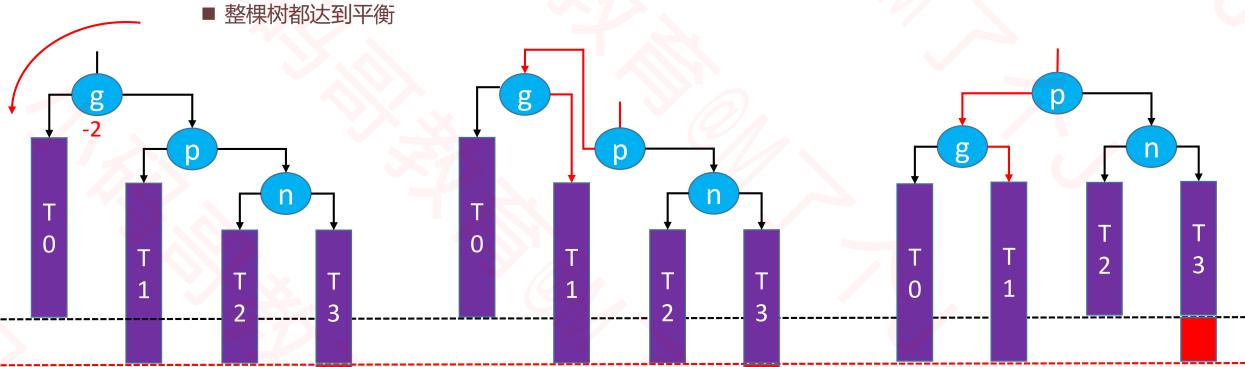




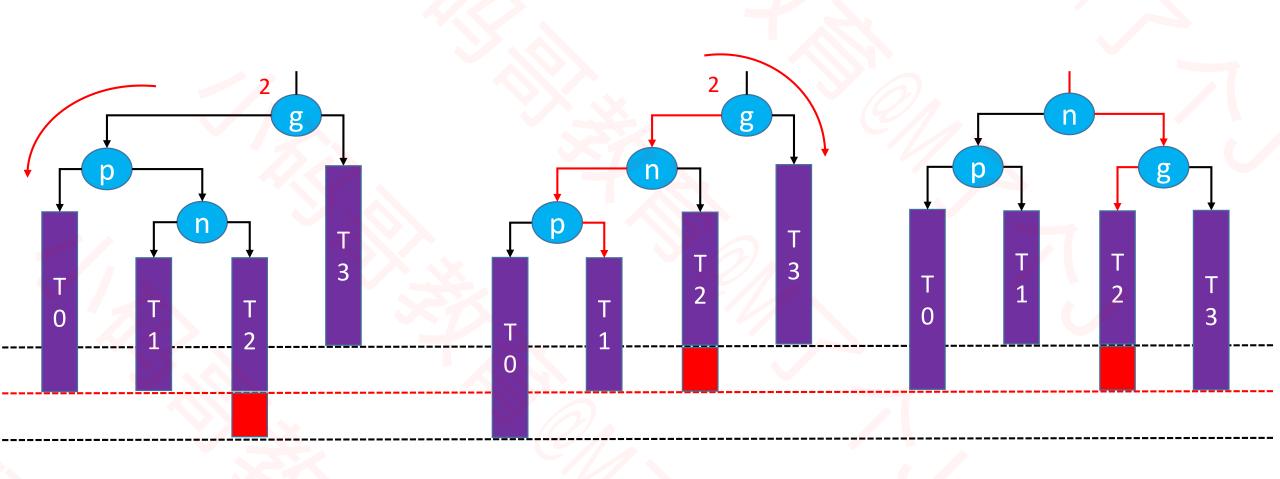
小四哥教育 RR - 左旋转(单旋)

- g.right = p.left
- p.left = g
- ■让p成为这棵子树的根节点
- 仍然是一棵二叉搜索树: T0 < g < T1 < p < T2 < n < T3

- 还需要注意维护的内容
- □ T1、p、g 的 parent 属性
- □ 先后更新 g、p 的高度

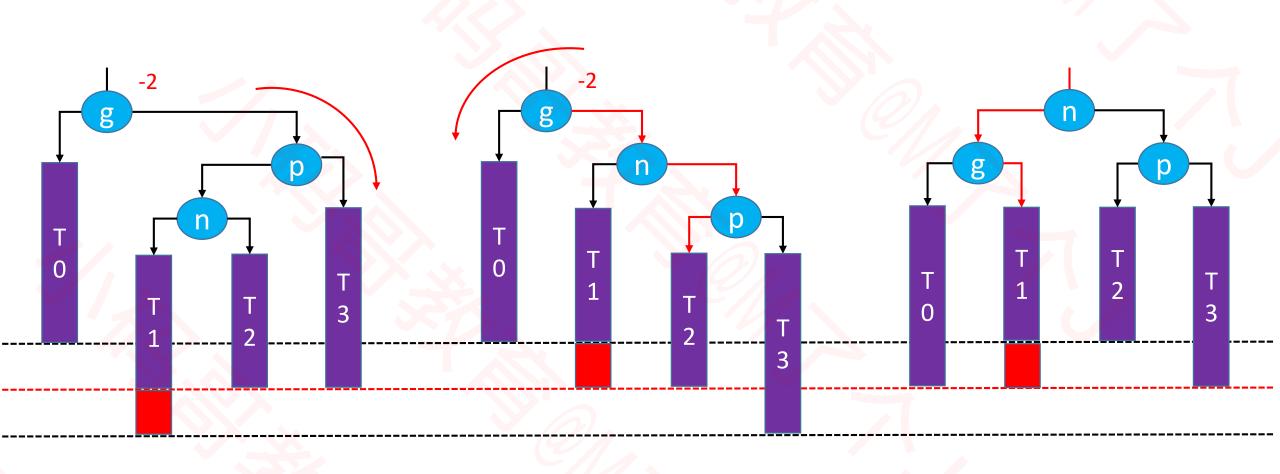








↑ ♪ PB B N R R L - LL右旋转, RR左旋转 (双旋)





小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 添加之后的修复

```
@Override
protected void afterAdd(Node<E> node) {
   while ((node = node.parent) != null) {
        if (isBalanced(node)) {
           // 更新高度
           updateHeight(node);
        } else {
           // 恢复平衡
           rebalance(node);
           break;
```

```
* 重新恢复平衡
  @param grand 高度最低的不平衡节点
protected void rebalance(Node<E> grand) {
   Node<E> parent = grand.tallerChild();
   Node<E> node = parent.tallerChild();
   if (parent.isLeftChild()) { // L
       if (node.isLeftChild()) { // LL
            rotateRight(grand);
        } else { // LR
            rotateLeft(parent);
            rotateRight(grand);
    } else { // R
        if (node.isLeftChild()) { // RL
            rotateRight(parent);
            rotateLeft(grand);
        } else { // RR
            rotateLeft(grand);
```

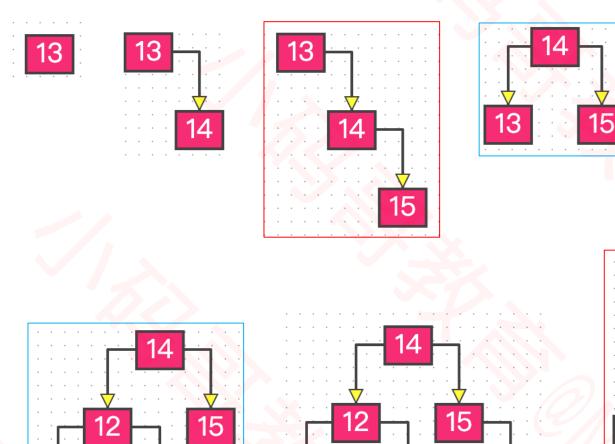
小码哥教育 SEEMYGO **万定**4专

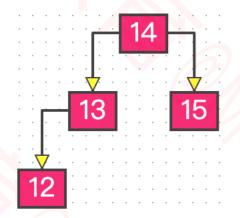
```
protected void rotateLeft(Node<E> grand) {
   // 交换子树
   Node<E> parent = grand.right;
   Node<E> child = parent.left;
   grand.right = child;
   parent.left = grand;
   // 维护parent和height
   afterRotate(grand, parent, child);
protected void rotateRight(Node<E> grand) {
   // 交换子树
   Node<E> parent = grand.left;
   Node<E> child = parent.right;
   grand.left = child;
   parent.right = grand;
   // 维护parent和height
   afterRotate(grand, parent, child);
```

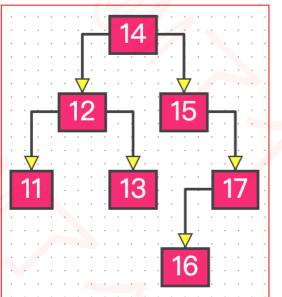
```
*公共代码:不管是左旋转、右旋转,都要执行的
  @param grand 失衡节点
  @param parent 失衡节点的tallerChild
  @param child g和p需要交换的子树(本来是p的子树,后面会变成g的子树)
protected void afterRotate(Node<E> grand, Node<E> parent, Node<E> child) {
   // 子树的根节点嫁接到原树中
   if (grand.isLeftChild()) {
       grand.parent.left = parent;
   } else if (grand.isRightChild()) {
       grand.parent.right = parent;
   } else {
       root = parent;
   // parent维护
   if (child != null) {
       child.parent = grand;
   parent.parent = grand.parent;
   grand.parent = parent;
   // 更新高度(先更新比较矮的grand,再更新比较高的parent)
   updateHeight(grand);
   updateHeight(parent);
```

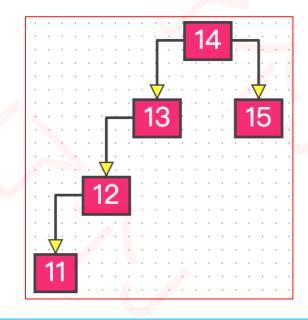


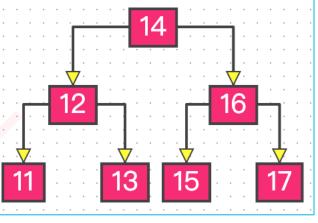
■ 输入数据: 13, 14, 15, 12, 11, 17, 16, 8, 9, 1



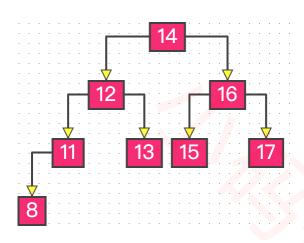


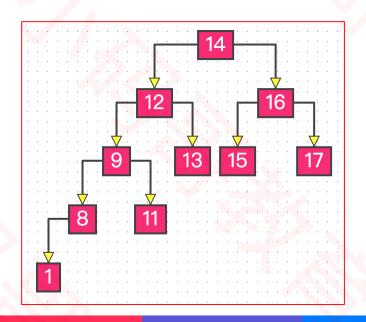


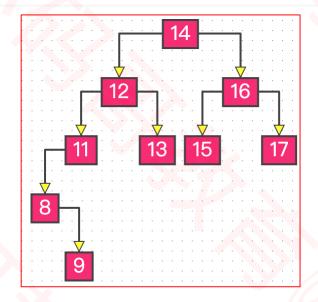


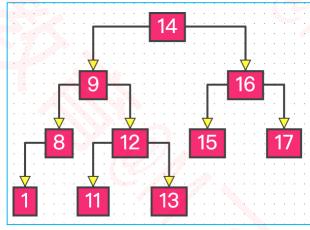


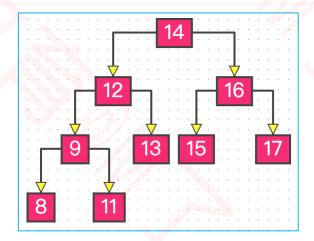






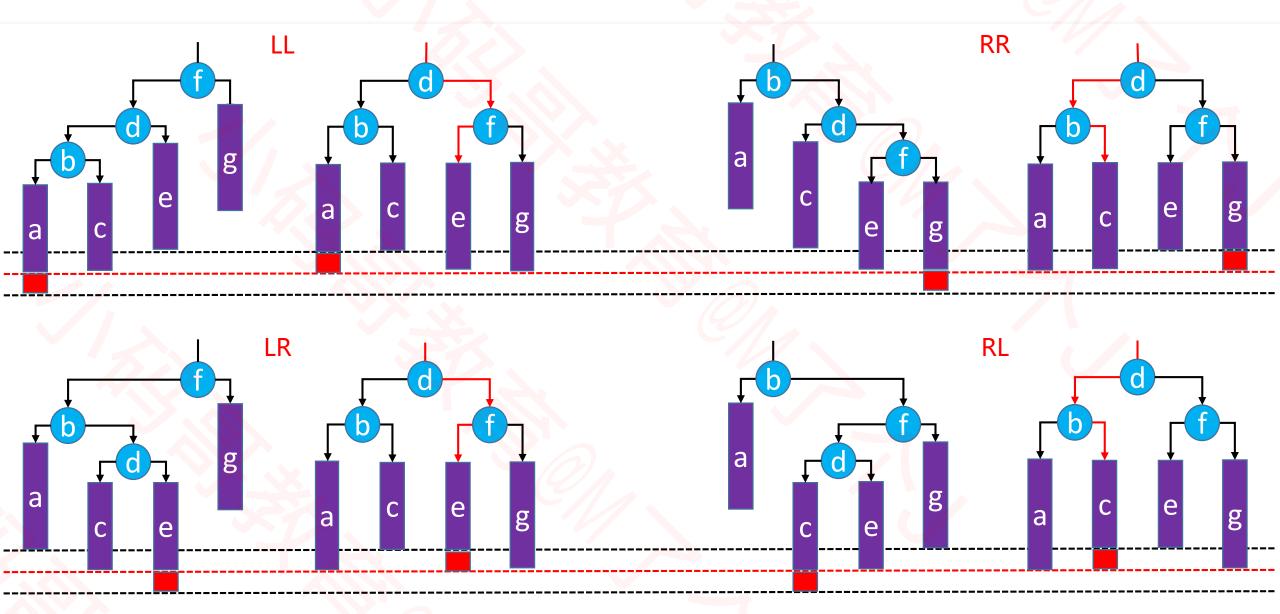








统一所有旋转操作





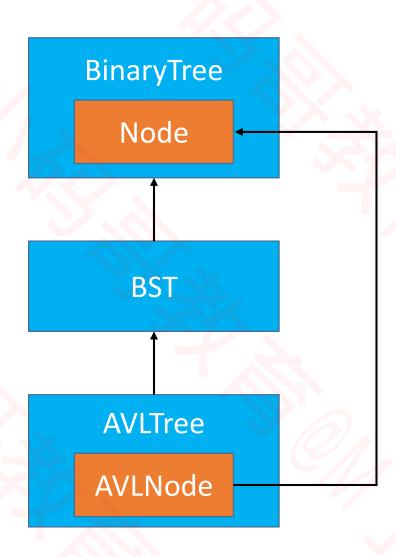
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```
private void rotate(
       Node<E> r, // 子树的根节点
       Node<E> b, Node<E> c, Node<E> d, Node<E> e, Node<E> f) {
    // 让d成为这棵子树的根节点
    d.parent = r.parent;
    if (r.isLeftChild()) {
        r.parent.left = d;
    } else if (r.isRightChild()) {
       r.parent.right = d;
    } else {
       root = d;
    // b-c
   b.right = c;
   if (c != null) c.parent = b;
   updateHeight(b);
   // e-f
   f.left = e;
   if (e != null) e.parent = f;
   updateHeight(f);
   // b-d-f
    d.left = b:
    d.right = f;
    b.parent = d;
   f.parent = d;
    updateHeight(d);
```

```
private void rebalance(Node<E> grand) {
   Node<E> parent = ((AVLNode<E>)grand).tallerChild();
   Node<E> node = ((AVLNode<E>)parent).tallerChild();
   if (parent.isLeftChild()) { // L
       if (node.isLeftChild()) { // LL
            rotate(grand, node, node.right, parent, parent.right, grand);
        } else { // LR
            rotate(grand, parent, node.left, node, node.right, grand);
    } else { // R
       if (node.isLeftChild()) { // RL
            rotate(grand, grand, node.left, node, node.right, parent);
       } else { // RR
            rotate(grand, grand, parent.left, parent, node.left, node);
```



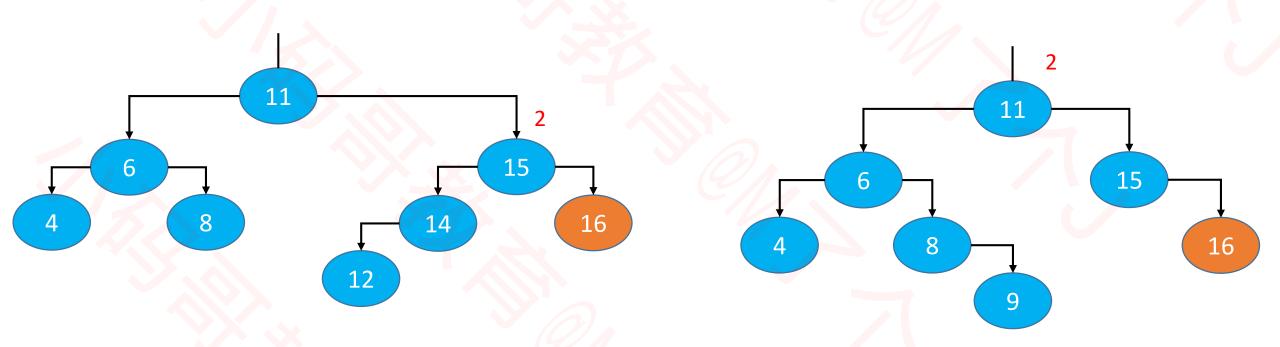
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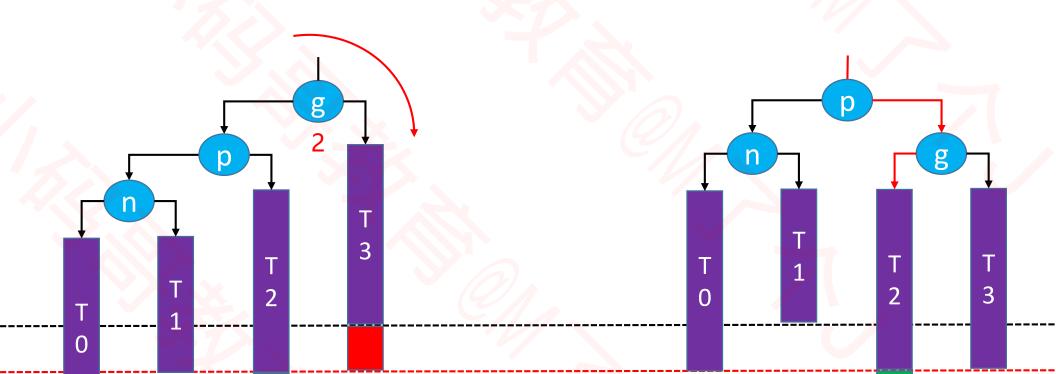
- ■示例:删除子树中的16
- 可能会导致父节点或祖先节点失衡(只有1个节点会失衡), 其他节点, 都不可能失衡





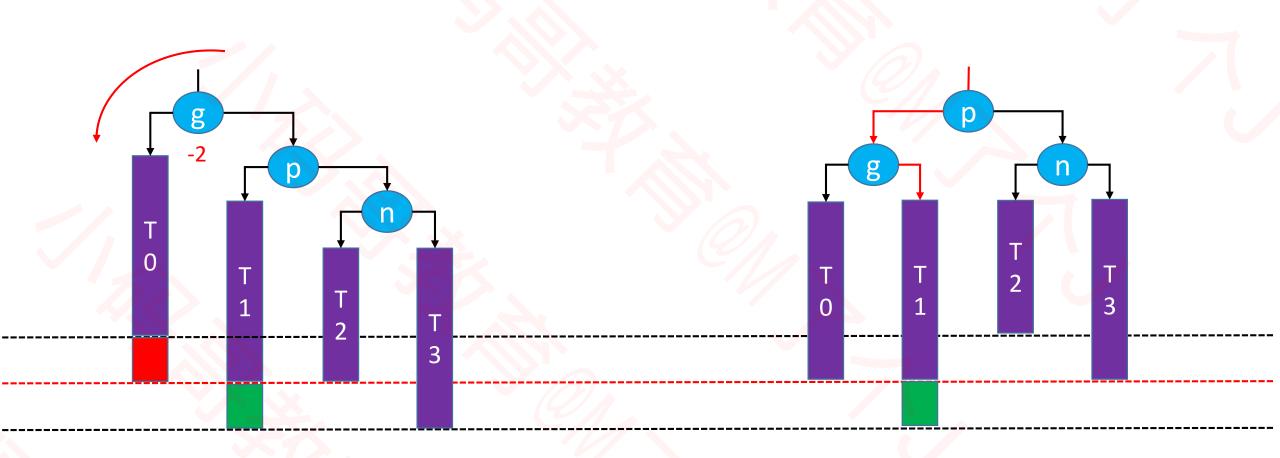
小码母教育 LL-右旋转(单旋)

- 如果绿色节点不存在,更高层的祖先节点可能也会失衡,需要再次恢复平衡,然后又可能导致更高层的祖先节点失衡...
- 极端情况下, 所有祖先节点都需要进行恢复平衡的操作, 共 O(logn) 次调整



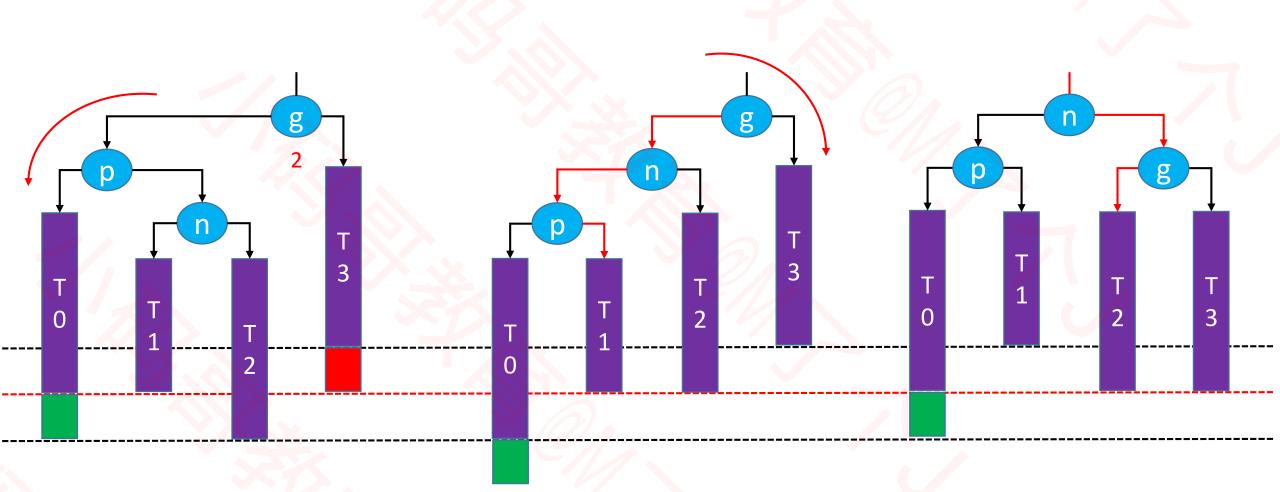


Mundanta RR - 左旋转(单旋)



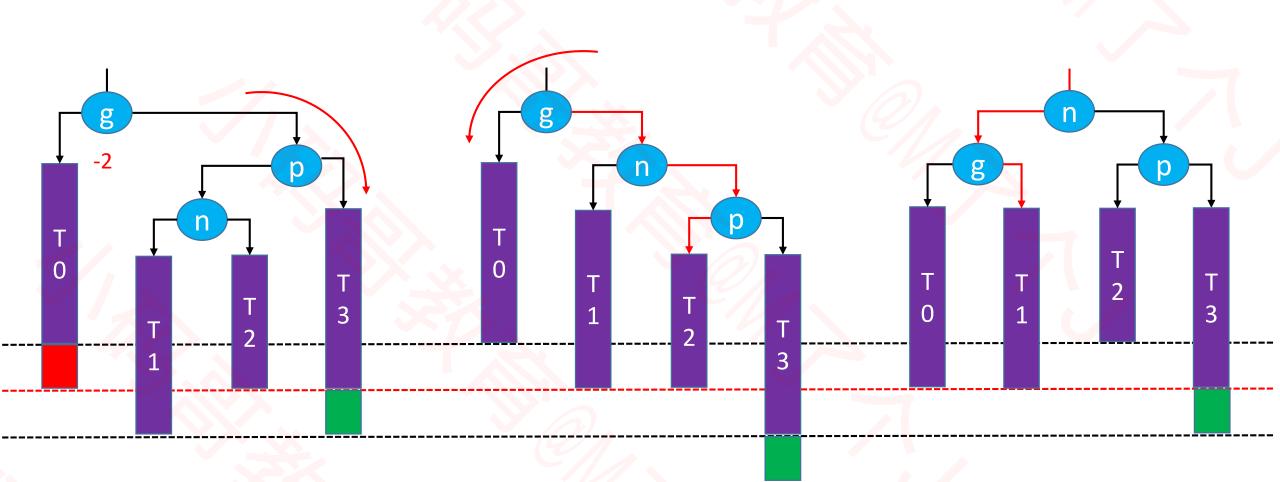


↑ ♪ BBB NY SB LR - RR左旋转, LL右旋转 (双旋)





↑ Jegn Ng RL – LL右旋转,RR左旋转(双旋)



MI MR 之后的修复

```
@Override
protected void afterRemove(Node<E> node) {
    while ((node = node.parent) != null) {
        if (isBalanced(node)) {
            updateHeight(node);
        } else {
            rebalance(node);
```



- ■添加
- □可能会导致所有祖先节点都失衡
- □只要让高度最低的失衡节点恢复平衡,整棵树就恢复平衡【仅需 O(1) 次调整】
- ■删除
- □可能会导致父节点或祖先节点失衡 (只有1个节点会失衡)
- □恢复平衡后,可能会导致更高层的祖先节点失衡【最多需要 O(logn) 次调整】
- ■平均时间复杂度
- □搜索: O(logn)
- □添加: O(logn), 仅需 O(1) 次的旋转操作
- □删除: O(logn), 最多需要 O(logn) 次的旋转操作



■ 平衡二叉树: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/balanced-binary-tree/