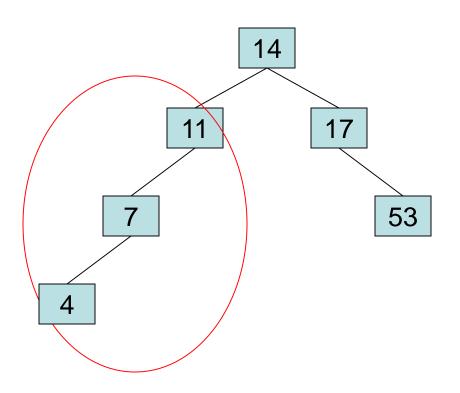
Data Structures and Algorithms AVL Tree

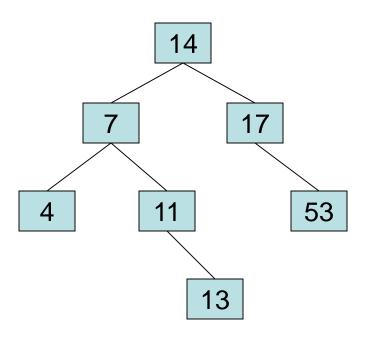
PRASHANT HEMRAJANI

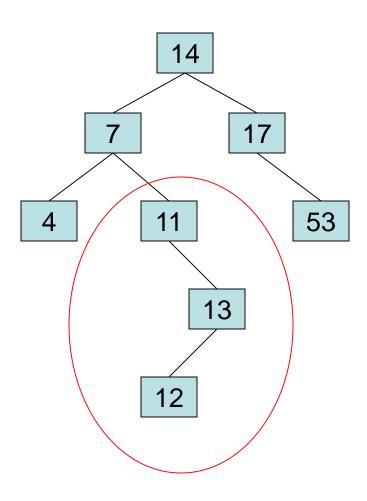
Assistant Professor
(Computer and Communication Engineering)

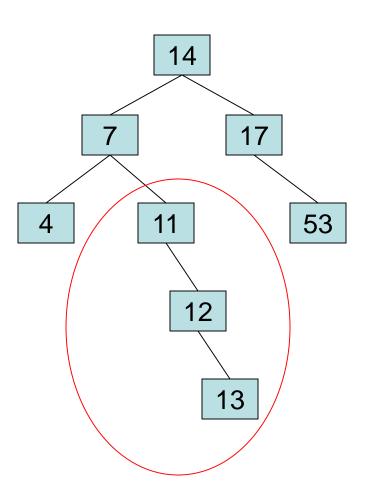
• Insert 14, 17, 11, 7, 53, 4, 13 into an empty AVL tree



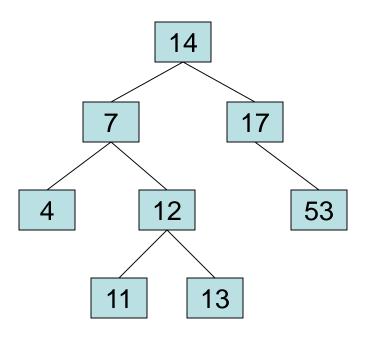
• Insert 14, 17, 11, 7, 53, 4, 13 into an empty AVL tree

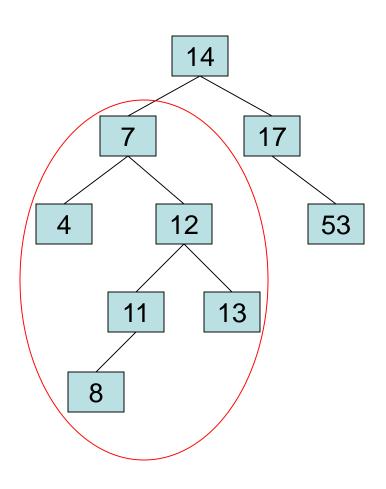


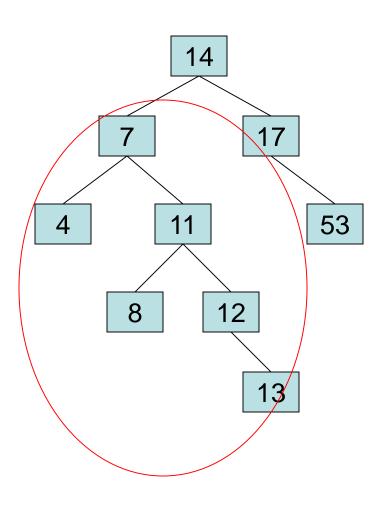




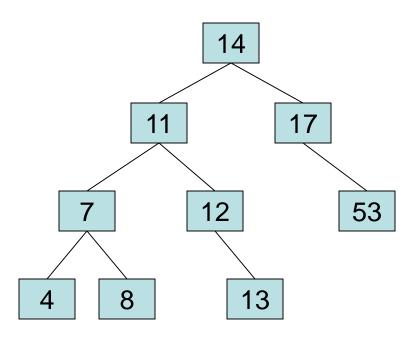
Now the AVL tree is balanced.



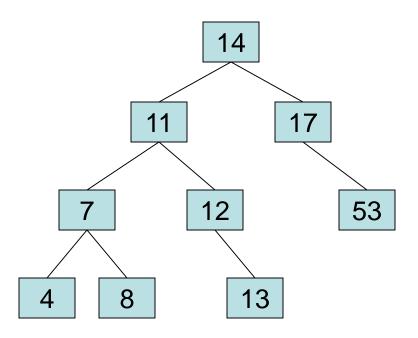




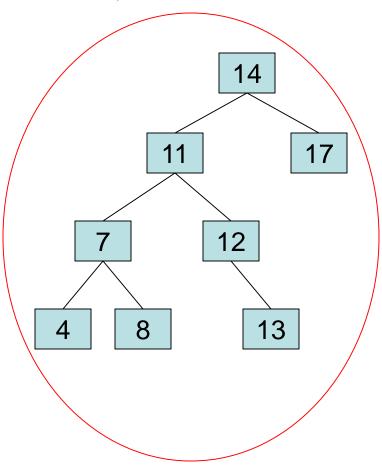
Now the AVL tree is balanced.



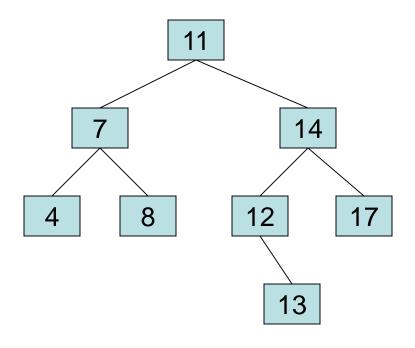
Now remove 53



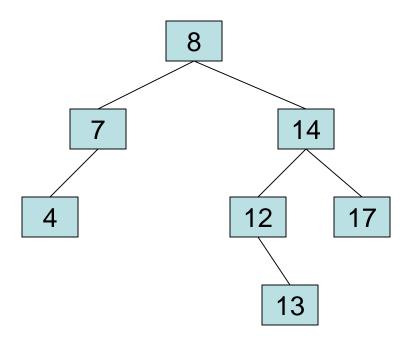
Now remove 53, unbalanced



• Balanced! Remove 11

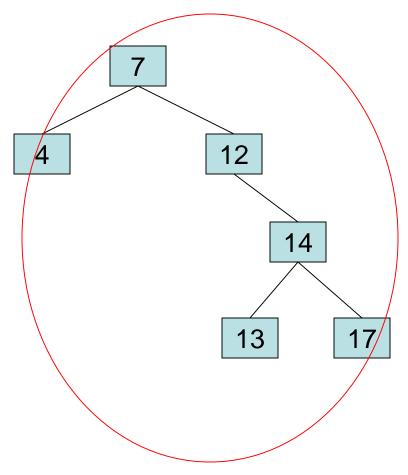


• Remove 11, replace it with the largest in its left branch

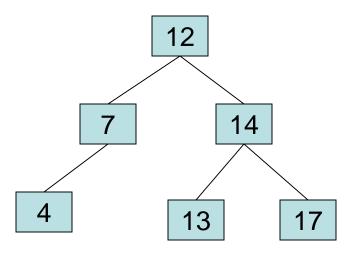


• Remove 8, unbalanced

• Remove 8, unbalanced

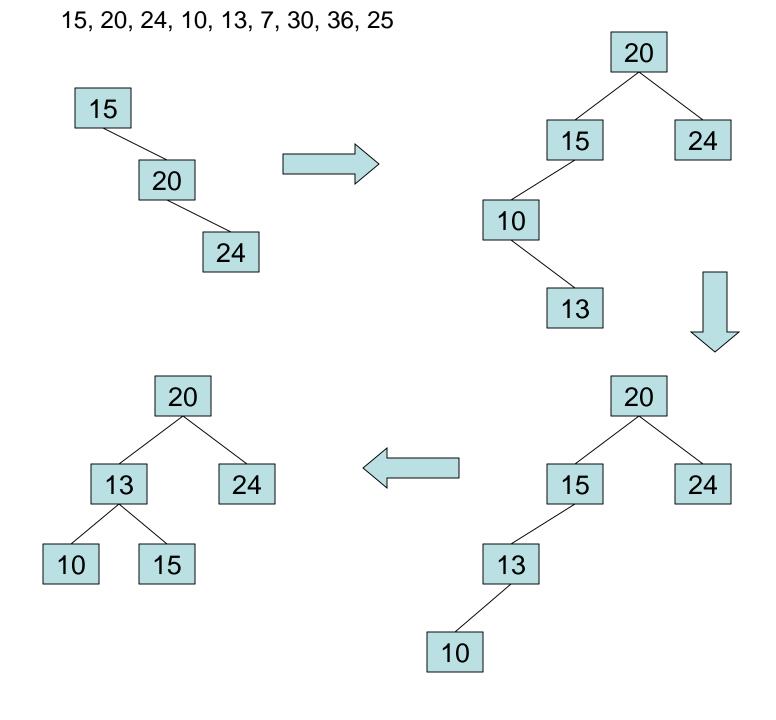


Balanced!!

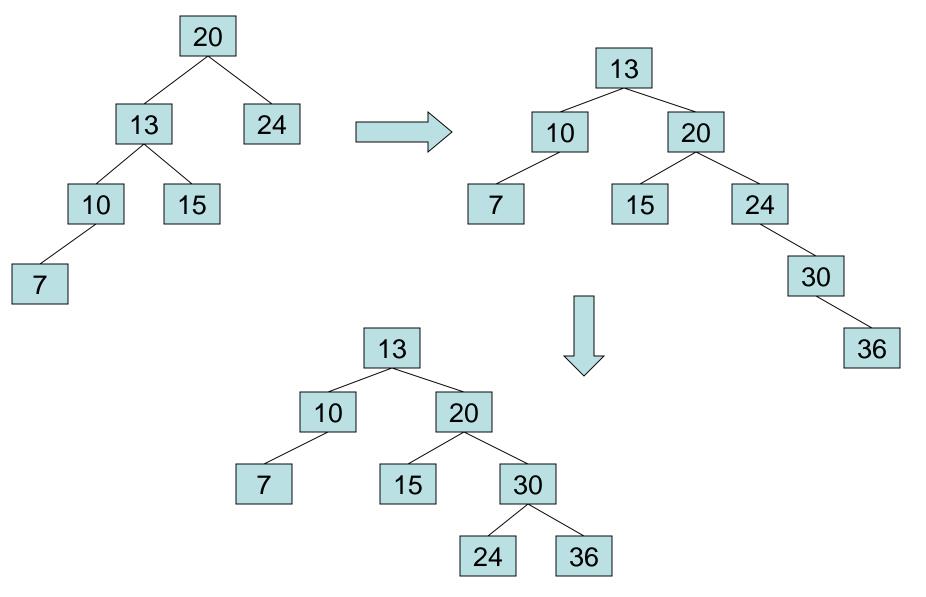


In Class Exercises

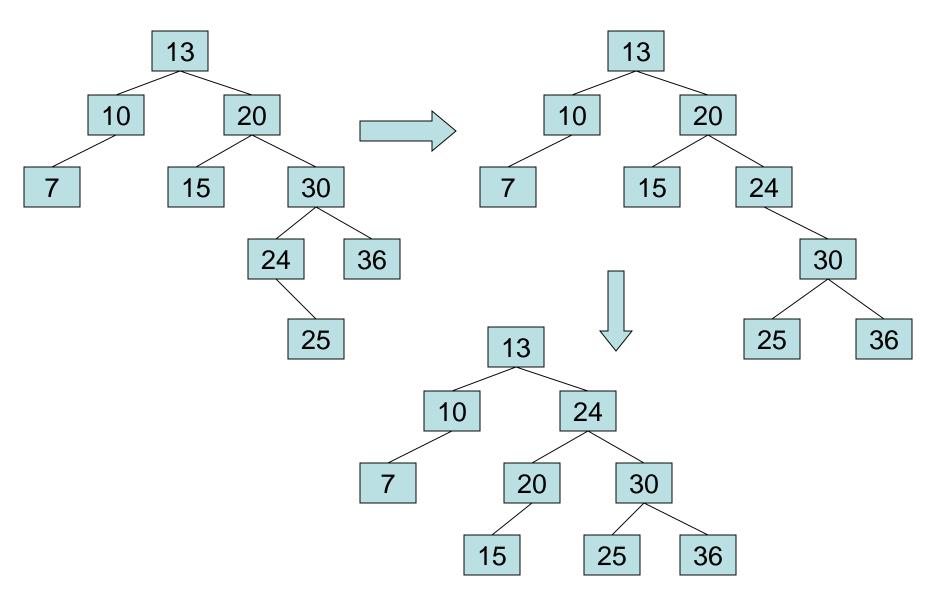
Build an AVL tree with the following values:
 15, 20, 24, 10, 13, 7, 30, 36, 25



15, 20, 24, 10, 13, 7, 30, 36, 25



15, 20, 24, 10, 13, 7, 30, 36, 25



Remove 24 and 20 from the AVL tree.

