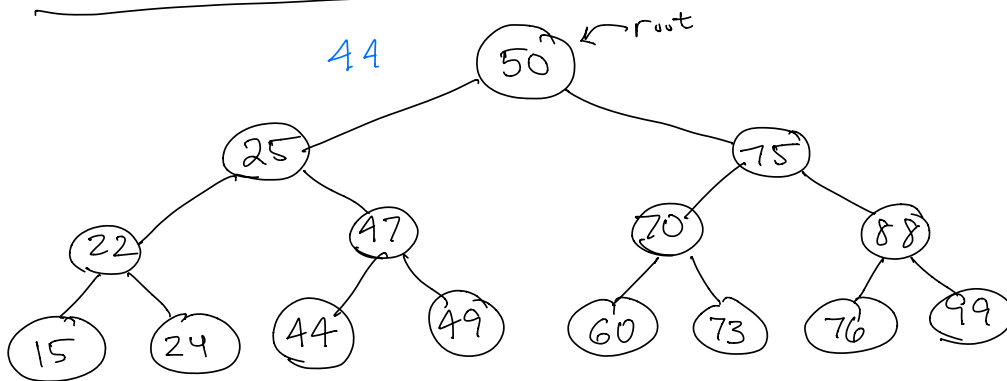


Last day of BSTs (Oct 22)

Searching a BST (pseudocode)

```
boolean search(node, searchKey) {  
    if node == null  
        return false  
    else if searchKey == node.data  
        return true;  
    else if searchKey < node.data  
        return search(node.left, searchKey)  
    else // searchKey > node.data  
        return search(node.right, searchKey)  
}
```

$O(\log n)$



Count nodes = 15  
height = 4

$n$  = # of nodes in the BST  
 $h$  = height of the tree

$$h \approx \log_2(n)$$
$$2^h \approx n$$

Big-oh - of preorder/inorder/postorder?  $O(n)$

Alg for a Binary tree (including BSTs)

Look at # of recursive calls being made

→ If there is only one recursive call  
(you examine the left or right branch but not both)  $\rightarrow O(\log n)$

→ If there are 2 recursive calls  
(you examine both branches)  $\rightarrow O(n)$

---

Big-oh of ADD?  $O(\log n)$

Suppose we want to add ALL the nodes to the BST?

(Start from an empty BST & Add  $n$  total nodes)

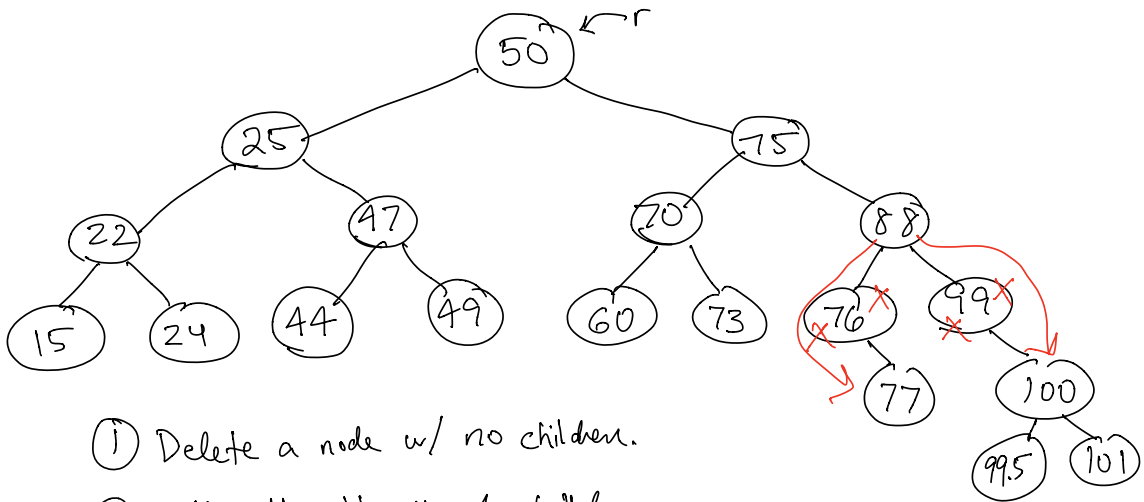
(Total) Big-oh  $\rightarrow O(n \cdot \log n)$

Sorted List

Add  $\rightarrow O(n)$

Add  $n$  items  $\rightarrow O(n^2)$

## Deletion in a BST



① Delete a node w/ no children.

② " " " " 1 child.

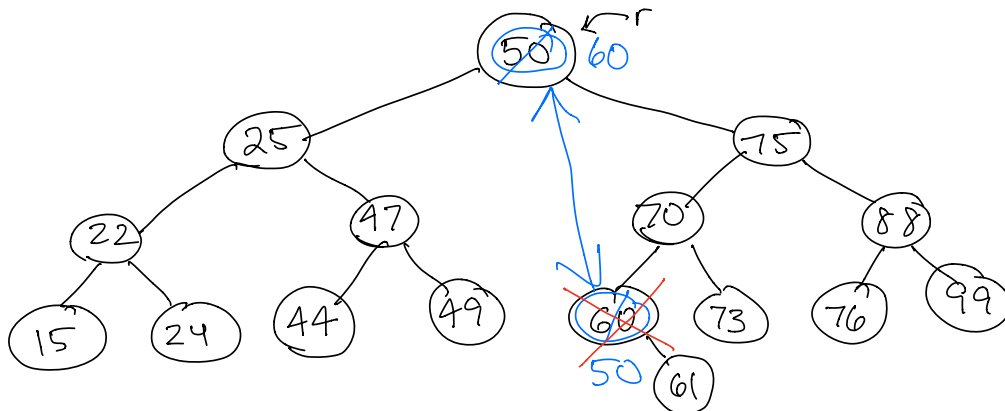
Bring up the child node (+ the entire subtree)  
to take the place of the parent.

③ Delete a node w/ 2 children. (delete 50)

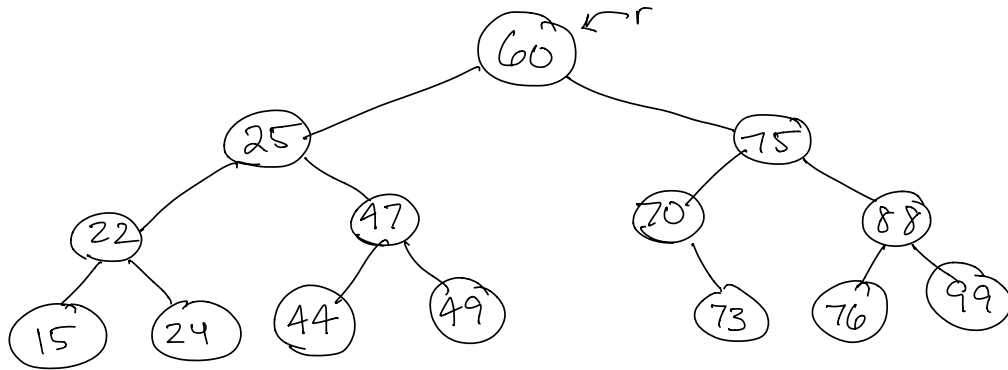
Find the nodes inorder successor. (find 50's inorder successor)

→ Go right, then as far left as you can.

Exchange the data in those 2 nodes  
(node to delete & inorder successor)



Delete the node where the inorder  
successor used to be.



Delete 22

↳ inorder succ = 24