

DATA STRUCTURES & ALGORITHMS

Trees : AVL

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Balanced Binary Tree

- Self balancing binary search tree.
- Adjust itself in order to maintain a low logarithmic height allowing for faster operations: insertion & deletions.

Tree is balanced ????

✓ check balance factor

Balance Factor = $\text{height}(\text{leftSubTree}) - \text{height}(\text{rightSubTree})$

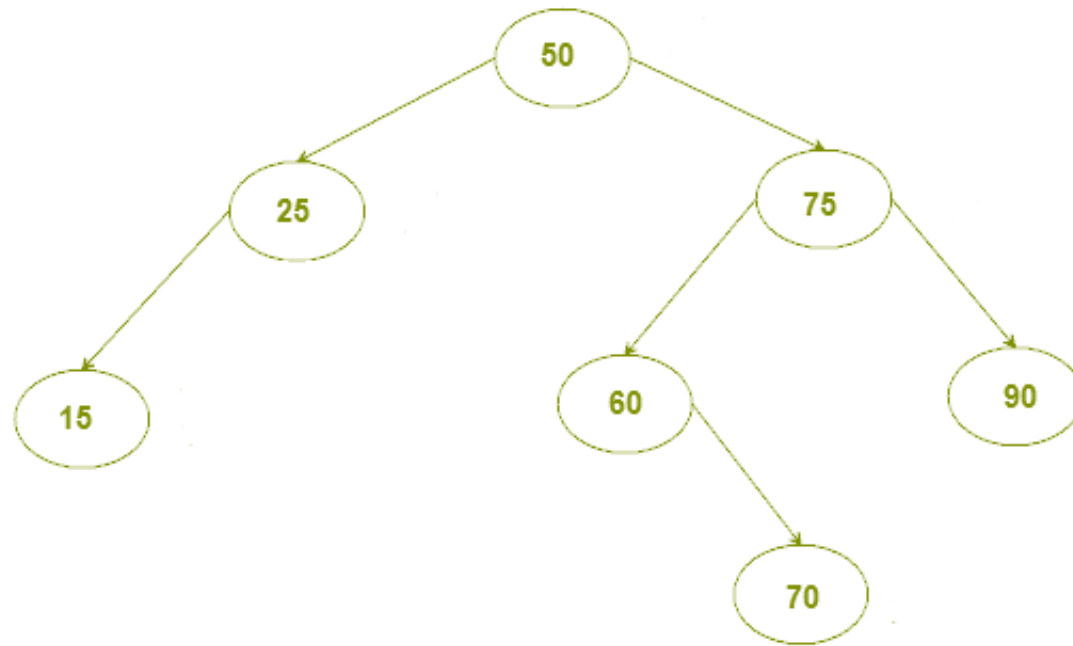
AVL Search Tree

- They are **height-balanced** binary search trees
- The invariant in the AVL which forces it to remain balanced is the requirement that the balance factor is always either -1, 0 or +1.
- Balance factor can be determine by:

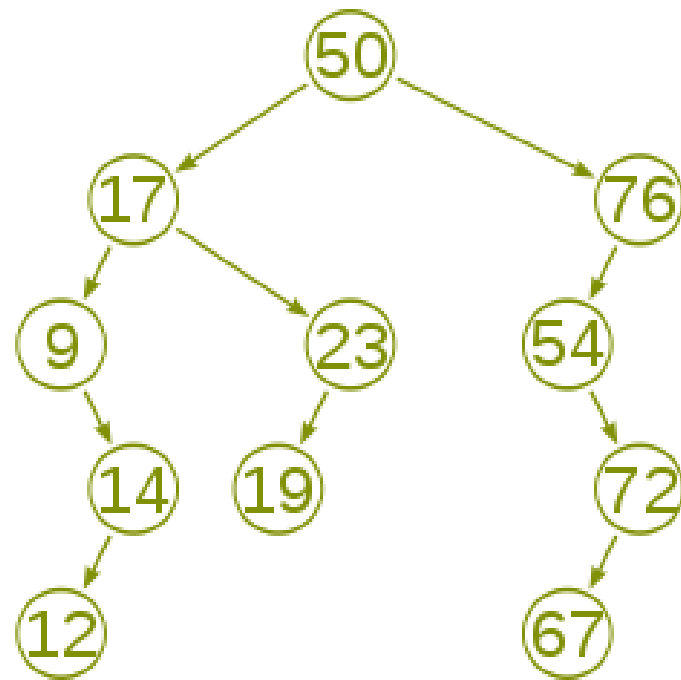
$$\text{height}(\text{left subtree}) - \text{height}(\text{right subtree})$$

Note: If a node's BF is not -1, 0 or +1 then it can be adjusted through rotations.

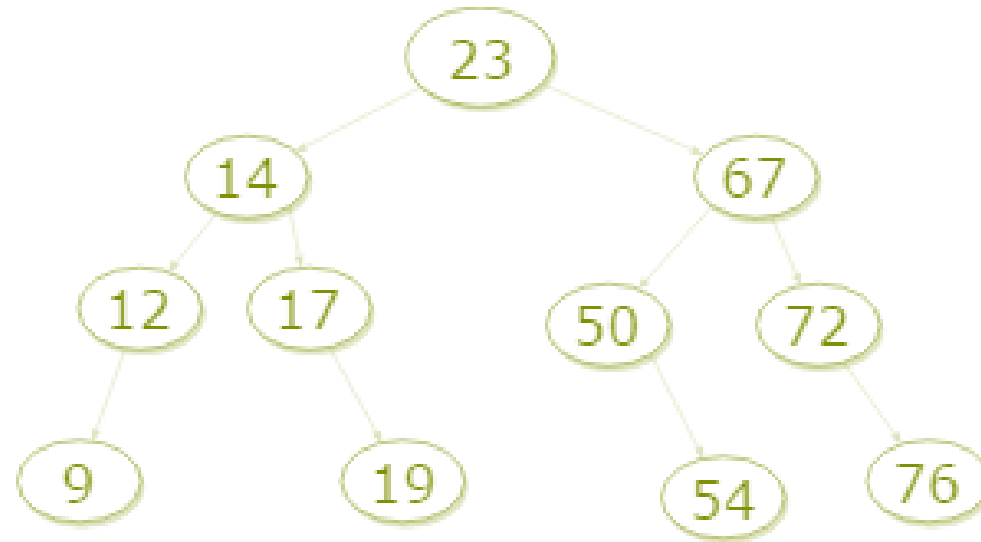
Is this tree is balanced?



Is this tree is balanced?

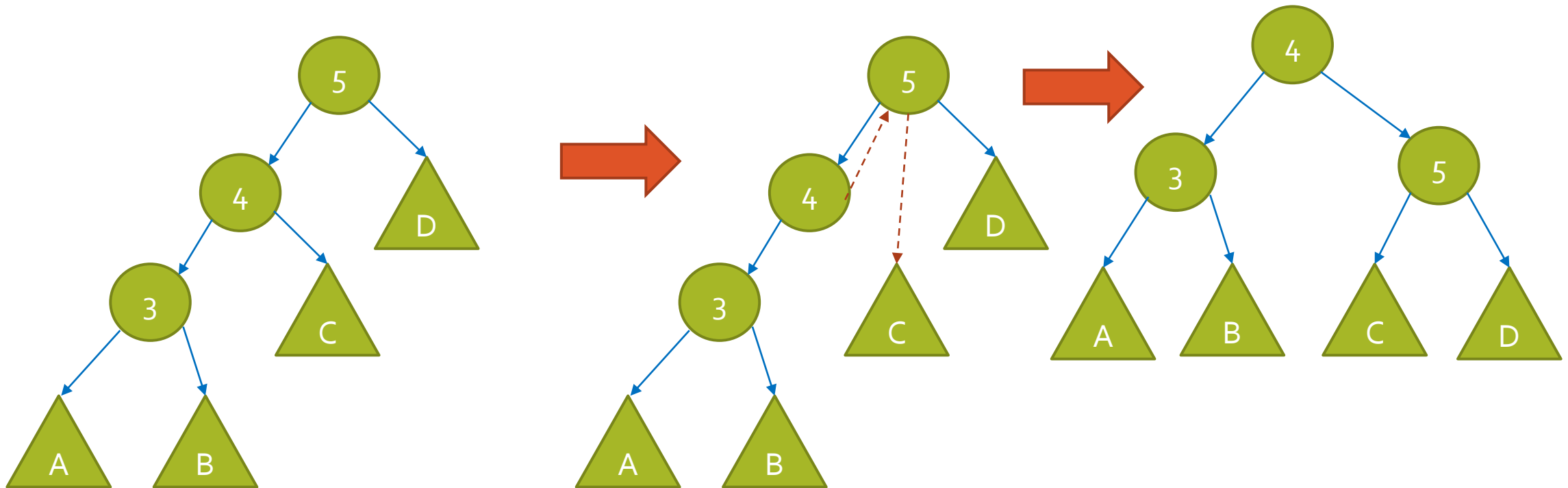


Is this tree is balanced?



Tree Rotations

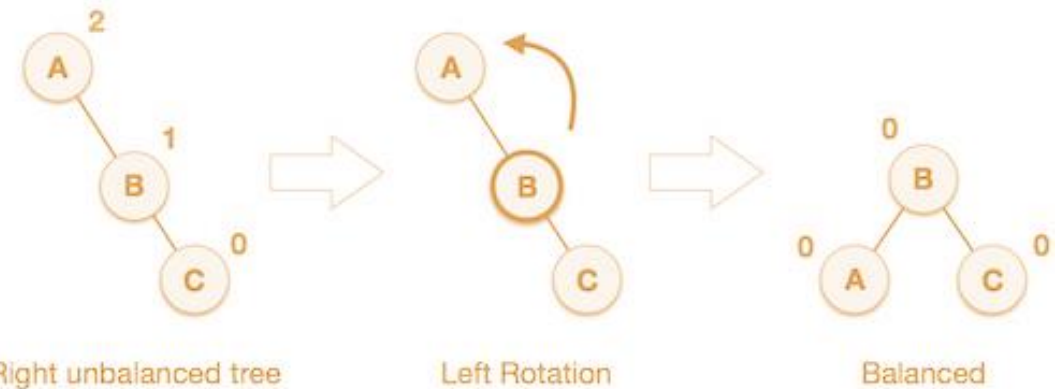
We can shuffle/transform / rotate the value and nodes in the tree as long as BST invariant satisfied!



AVL Rotations

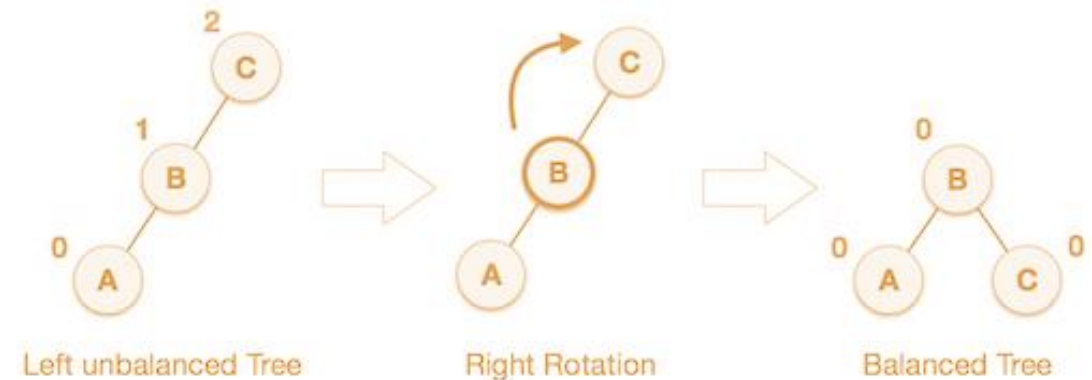
Left Rotation

If a tree becomes unbalanced, when a node is inserted into the right subtree of the right subtree, then we perform a single left rotation



Right Rotation

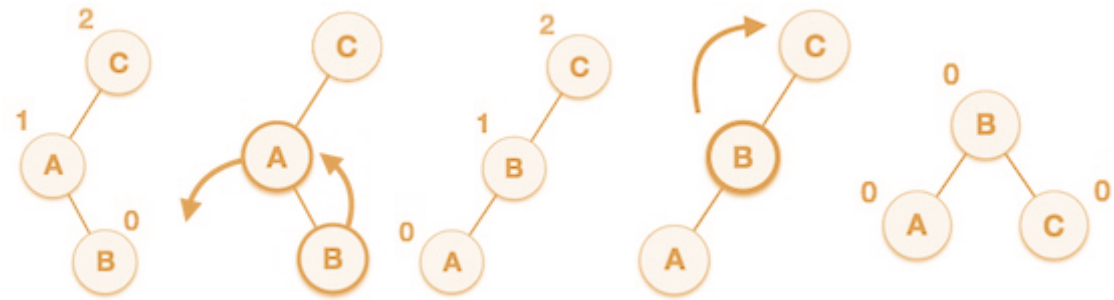
If a tree becomes unbalanced, when a node is inserted in the left subtree of the left subtree. The tree then needs a right rotation.



AVL Rotations

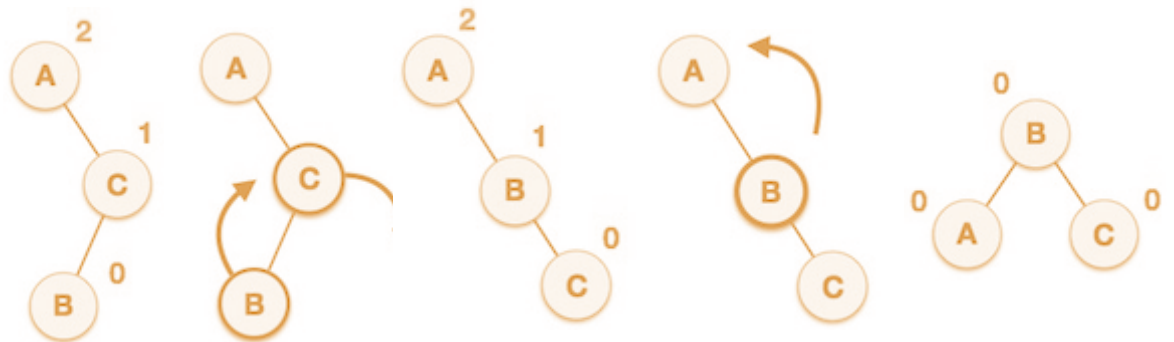
Left-Right Rotation

If a node has been inserted into the right subtree of the left subtree. This makes an unbalanced node. This scenario cause to perform left-right rotation.



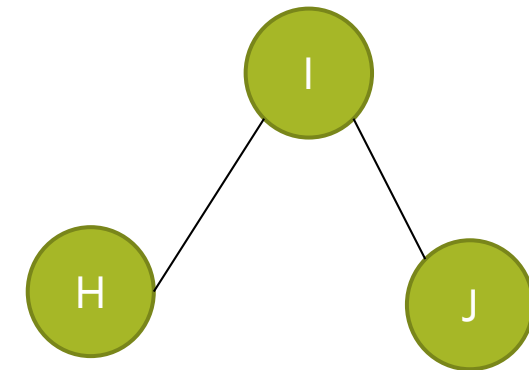
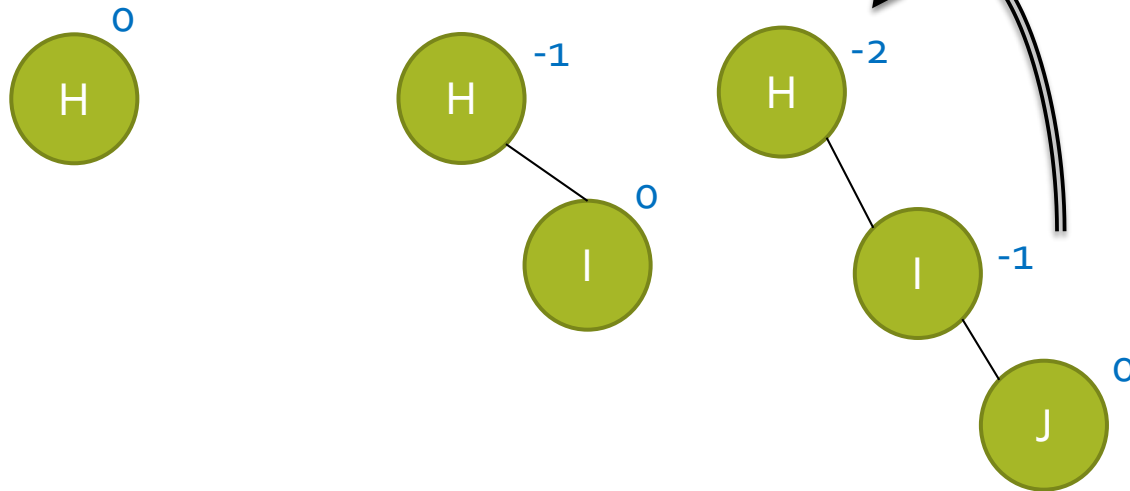
Right-Left Rotation

If a node has been inserted into the left subtree of the right subtree. This makes an unbalanced node.



AVL

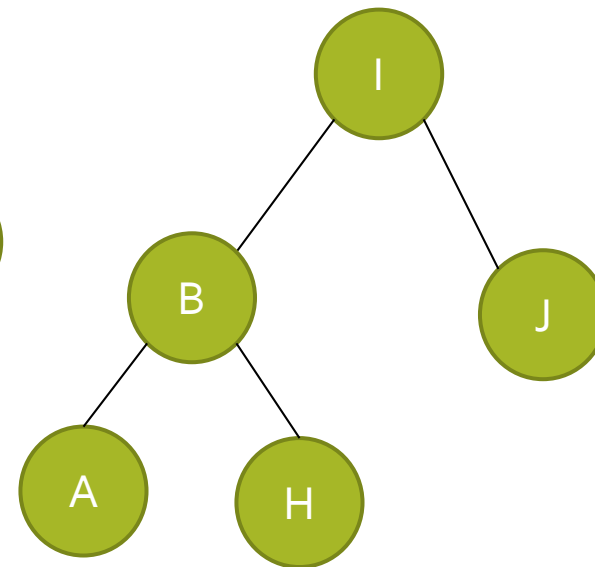
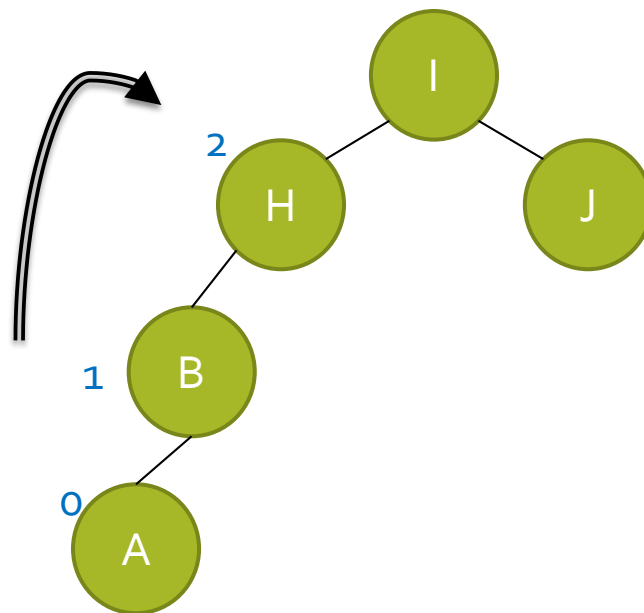
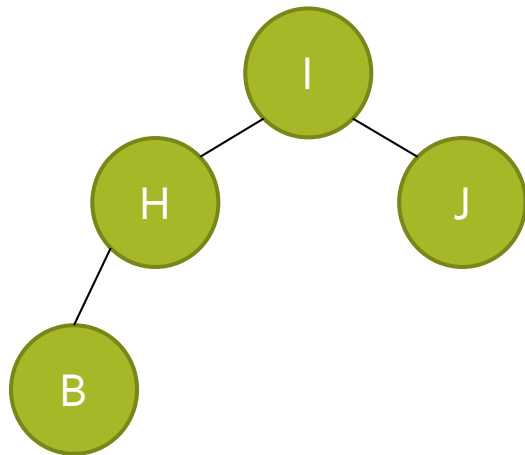
Insert H, I, J, B, A, E, C, F, D



BST is right-skewed, perform RR
Rotation on node H.

AVL

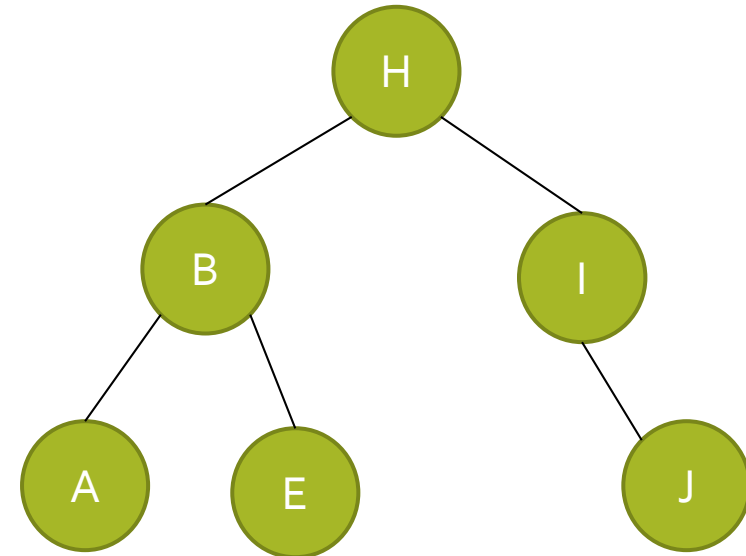
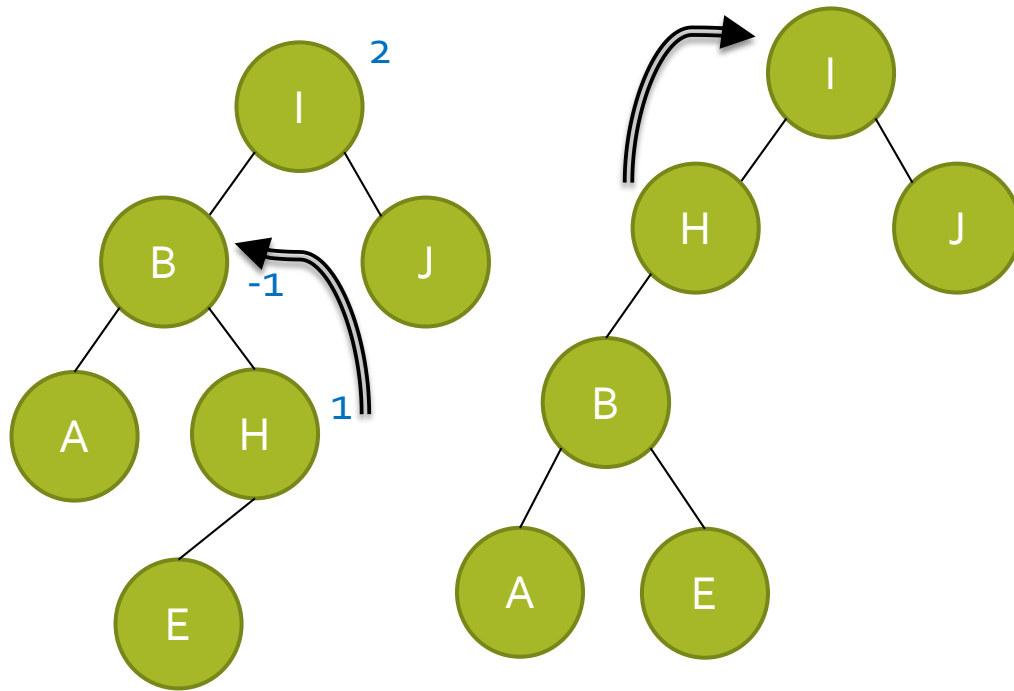
Insert H, I, J, B, A, E, C, F, D



BST from H is left-skewed, perform LL Rotation on node H.

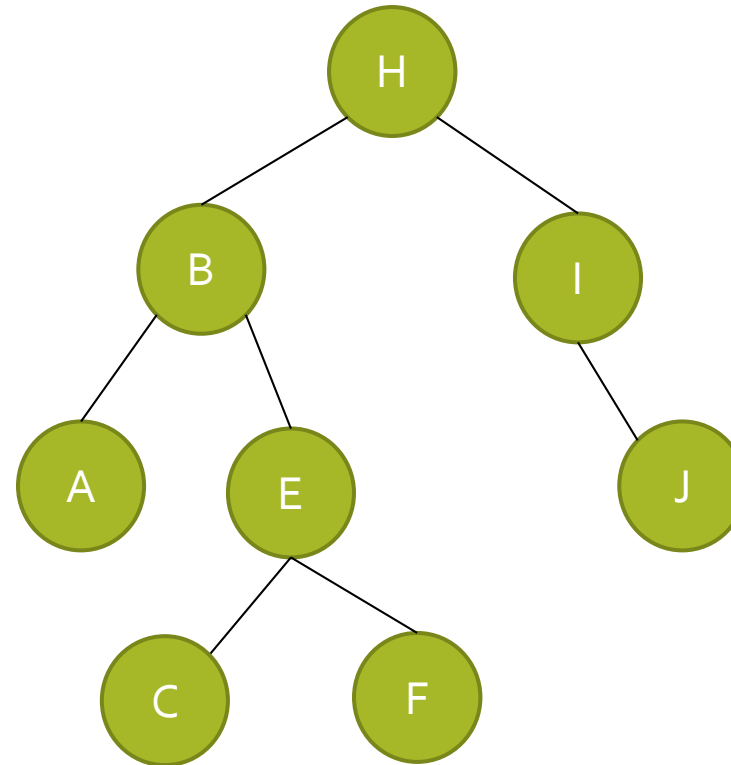
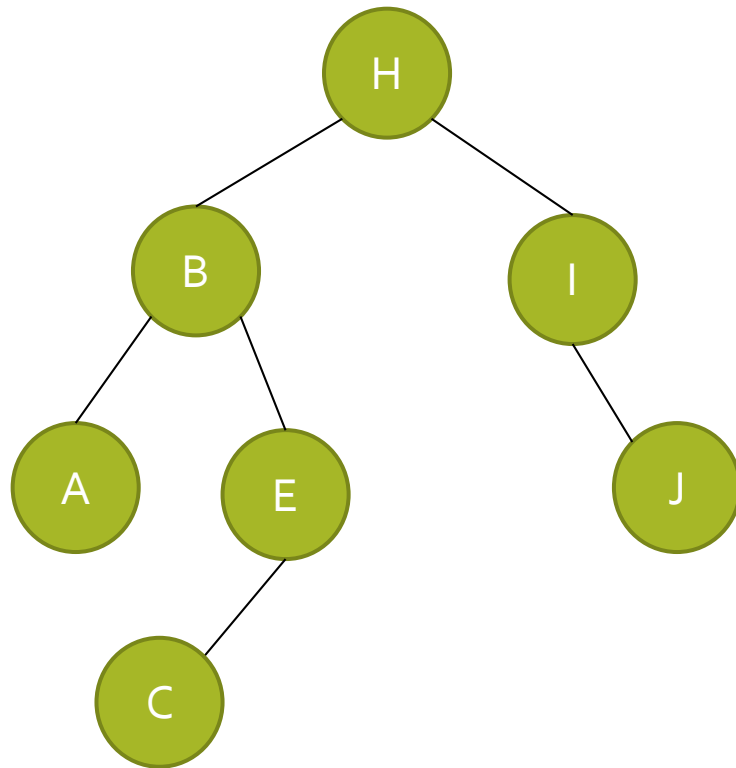
AVL

Insert H, I, J, B, A, E, C, F, D



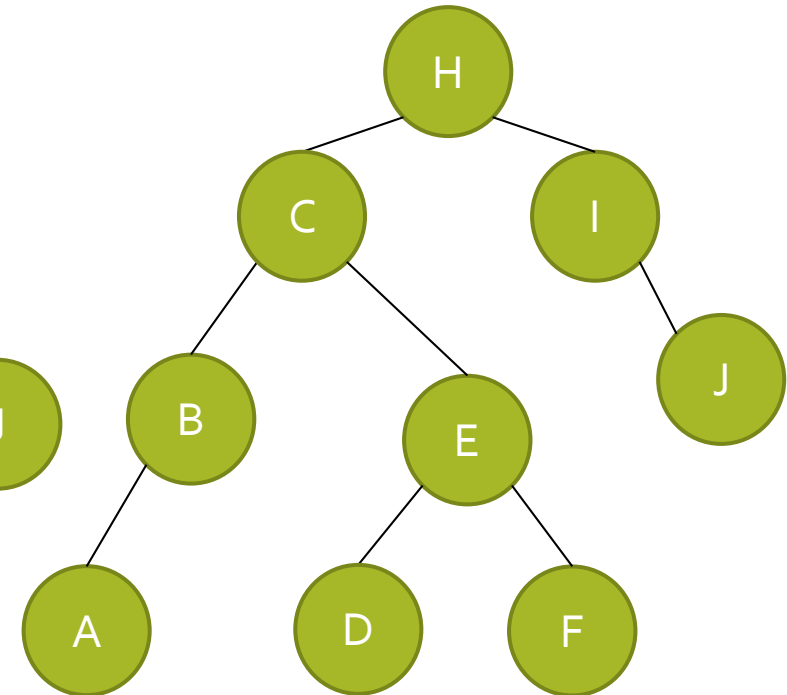
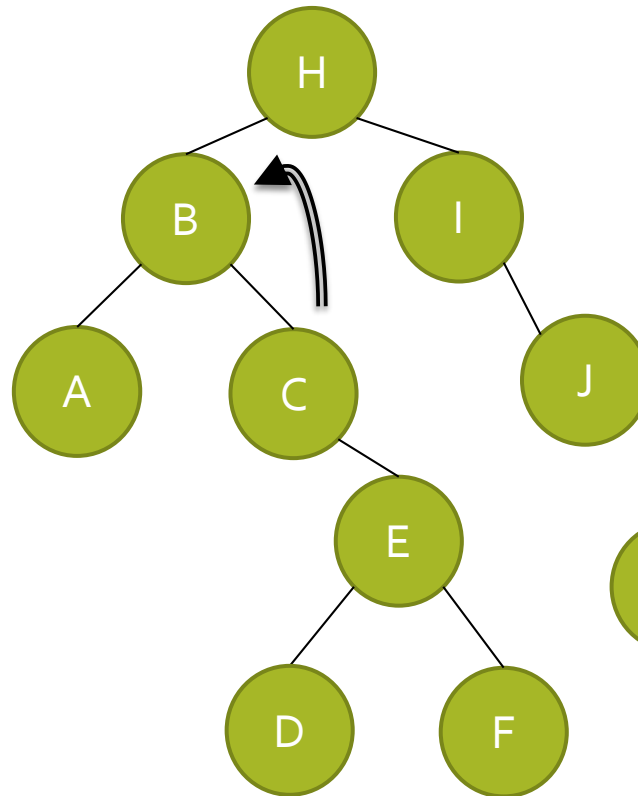
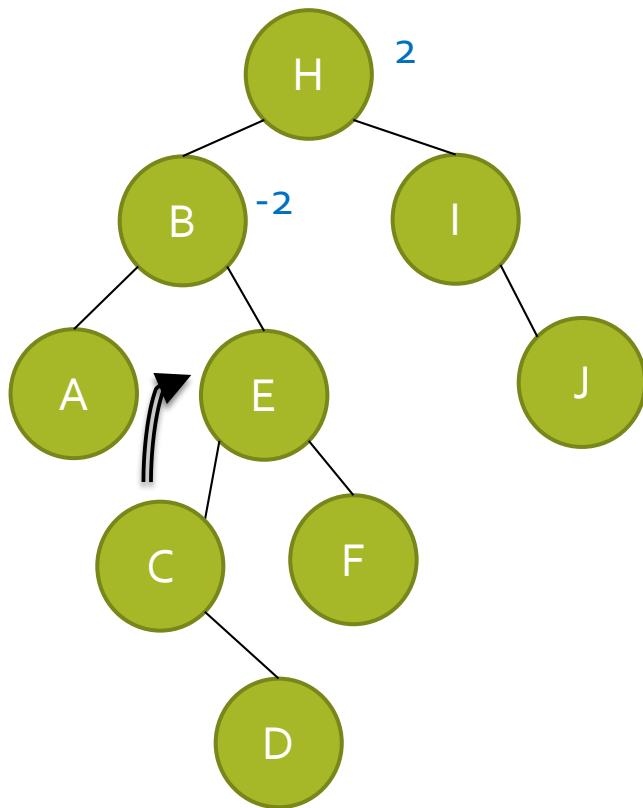
AVL

Insert H, I, J, B, A, E, C, F, D

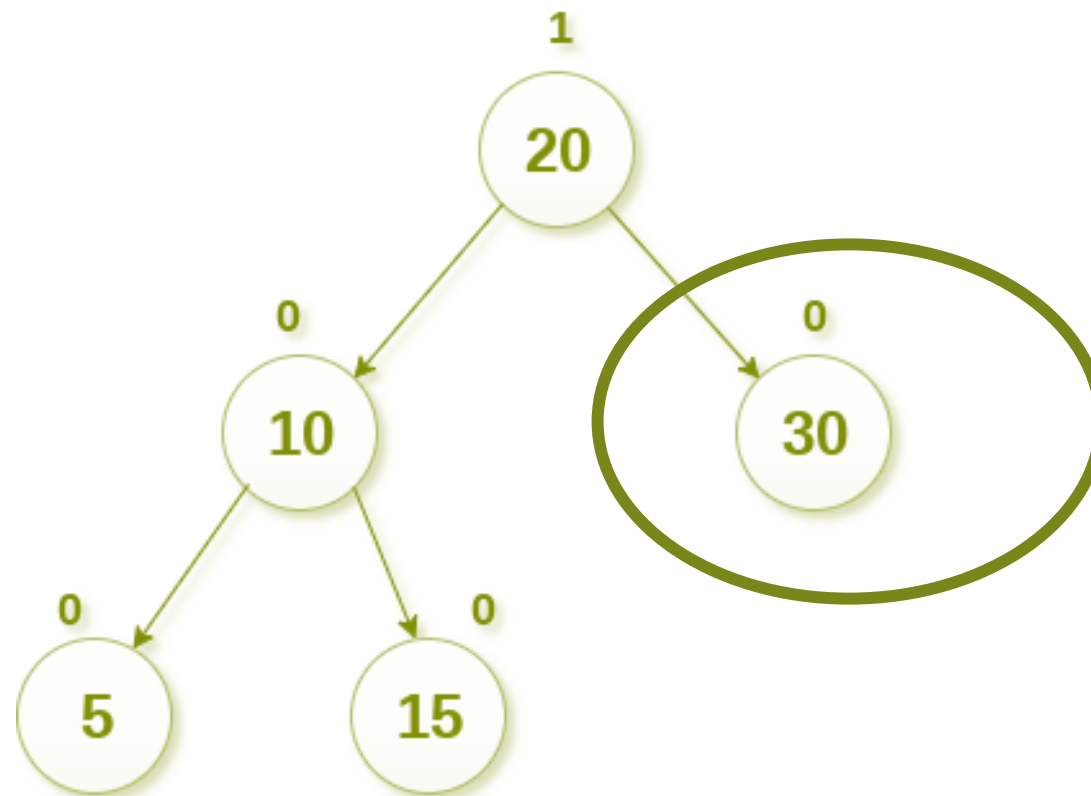


AVL

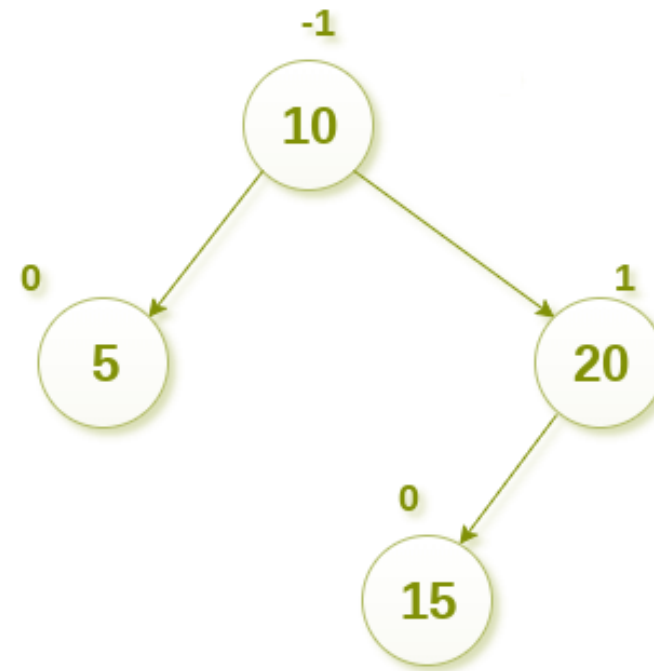
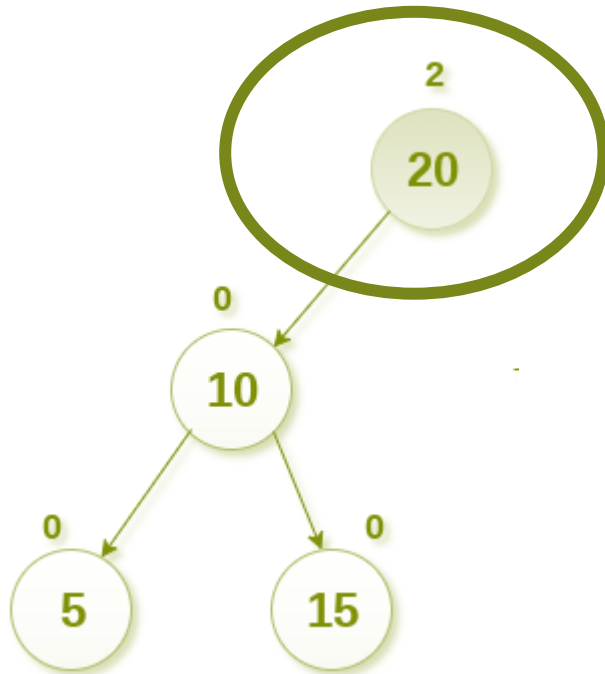
Insert H, I, J, B, A, E, C, F, D



Deletion



Deletion



Complexity

	AVL Tree
Access	$O(\log n)$
Search	$O(\log n)$
Deletion	$O(\log n)$
Insertion	$O(\log n)$