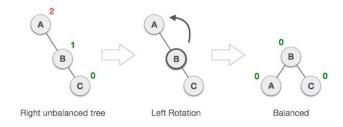
AVL TREE CHEATSHEET

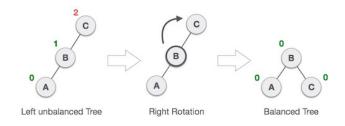
When an imbalance is caused by a node being inserted into the right subtree (C) of the right subtree (B), we use a left rotation.

When an imbalance is caused by a node being inserted into the left subtree (C) of the left subtree (B), we use a right rotation.

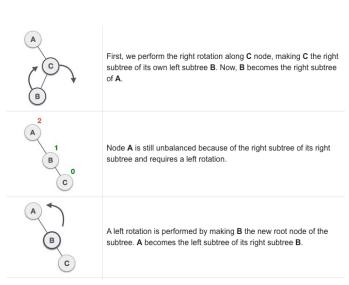
When an imbalance is caused by a node being inserted into the right subtree (B) of the left subtree (A), we use a left-right rotation.

When an imbalance is caused by a node being inserted into the left subtree (B) of the right subtree (A), we use a right-left rotation.





C B	We first perform the left rotation on the left subtree of ${\bf C}.$ This makes ${\bf A},$ the left subtree of ${\bf B}.$
2 C 1 B 0 A	Node ${\bf C}$ is still unbalanced, however now, it is because of the left-subtree of the left-subtree.
G B	We shall now right-rotate the tree, making ${\bf B}$ the new root node of this subtree. ${\bf C}$ now becomes the right subtree of its own left subtree.



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