

Data Structures

Unbalance Types

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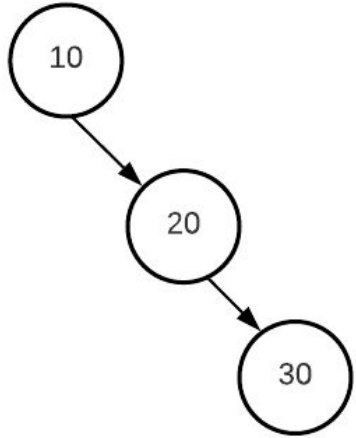
PhD from Simon Fraser University - Canada

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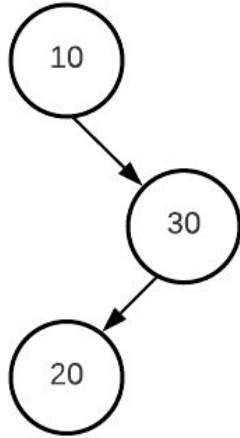
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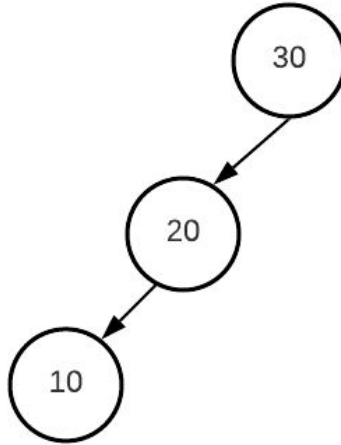
4 unbalanced cases ($|BF| > 1$)



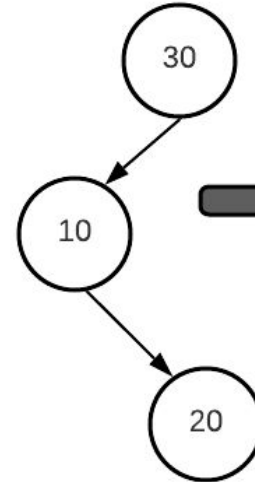
1 RR



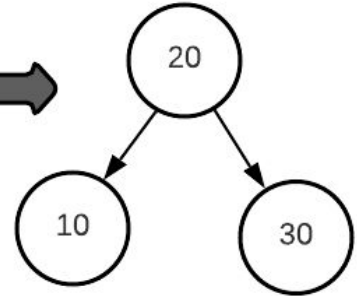
2 RL



3 LL



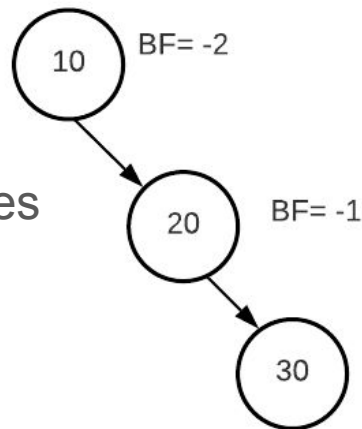
4 LR



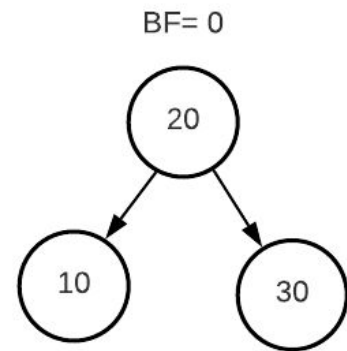
Balanced

Case 1: Right-Right unbalanced tree

- Occurs when a node is inserted on the right side
 - The BF's are -2 and -1
- Apply left rotation on the root
- `node = left_rotation(node)`
- For simplicity, we omitted subtrees for nodes 10, 20, and 30



left_rotation(10)

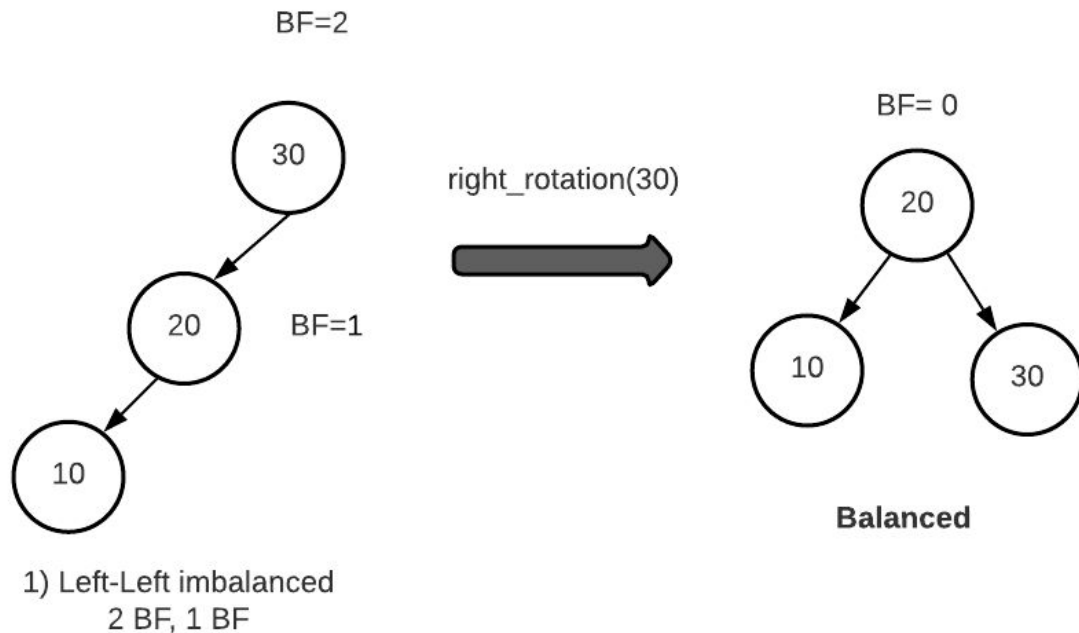


Balanced

1) Right Right unbalanced
-2 BF, -1 BF

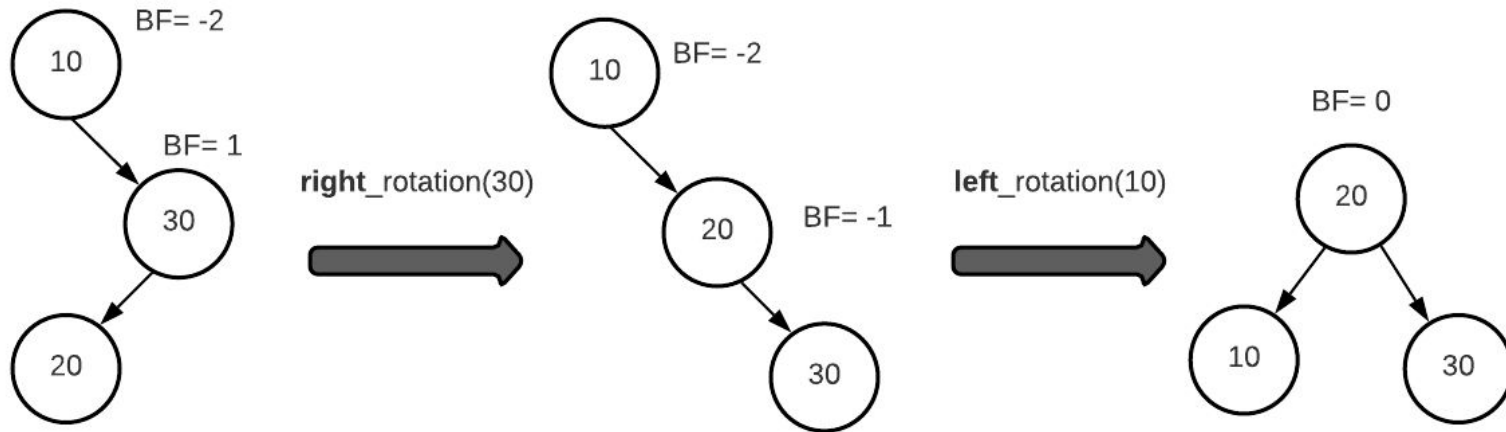
Case 2: Left-Left unbalanced tree

- The complete opposite case
 - BF: 2 1
- Do right rotation on the root
- `node = right_rotation(node)`



Case 3: Right-Left unbalanced tree

- The trick here is to convert it first to right-right unbalance tree case
- `node.right = right_rotation(node.right)`
- `node = left_rotation(node)`



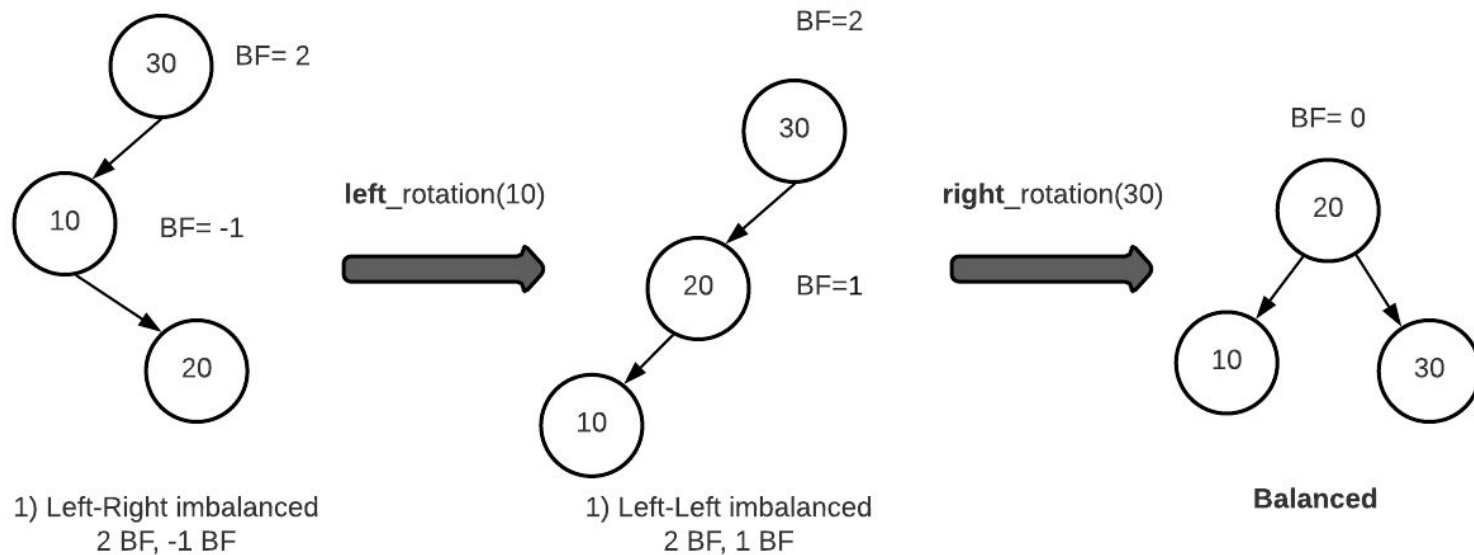
1) Right-Left imbalanced
-2 BF, 1 BF

1) Right-Right imbalanced
-2 BF, -1 BF

Balanced

Case 4: Left-Right unbalanced tree

- The trick here is to convert it first to left-left unbalance tree case
- `node.left = left_rotation(node.left)`
- `node = right_rotation(node)`



Handling all four cases

```
def balance(self, node):  
    if node.balance_factor() == 2:           # Left  
        if node.left.balance_factor() == -1: # Left Right  
            node.left = self._left_rotation(node.left) # To Left Left  
  
            node = self._right_rotation(node)        # Balance Left Left  
    elif node.balance_factor == -2:  
        if node.right.balance_factor() == 1:  
            node.right = self._right_rotation(node.right)  
  
            node = self._left_rotation(node)  
  
    return node
```

Notes

- All of the functions introduced are $O(1)$
- In a general BST, there's practically no limit to the balance factor!
- But the `balance()` function assumes only: $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
- **Why?**
- Because AVL follows a **change-then-fix** approach
- The tree will always be balanced $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ (i.e. $|BF| \leq 1$)
- After insertion or deletion, the tree may become unbalanced; with one more step up or down
 - That is: $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
- We immediately fix any corruption using a 'bottom-up' style $\Rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”