

CS2100

Treaps



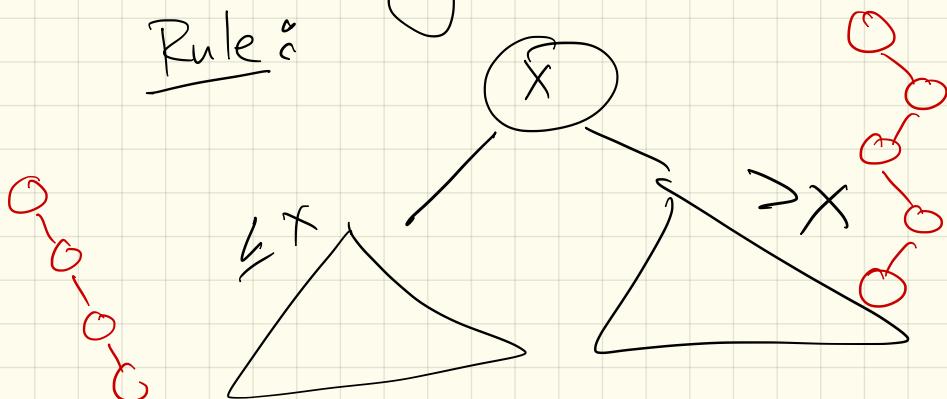
# ReccP

- HW: next Thursday
- = Friday is review,  
following Monday is test
- Midterm content:  
through AVL trees

Last time

End of Binary Search trees

Rule:



Runtime of find

(+ insert/delete as a result):

$$O(\text{height}(T)) = O(n)$$

AVL trees:

H-B Property: At every node  $X$ , heights of  $X$ 's children must be within  $\pm 1$ .

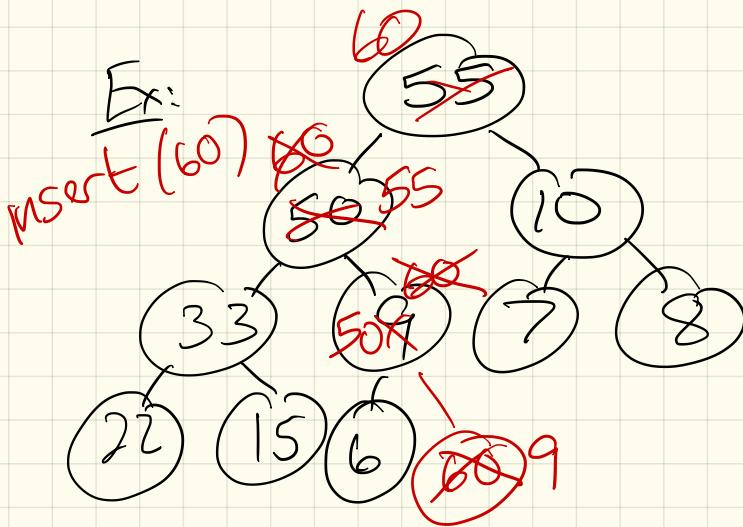
Result:  $\text{height} \leq 2\lceil \log_2 n \rceil$

find (& others):  $O(\log n)$

Another recap:

Heaps: (not BSTs) priorities

At every node, the key value will be  $\geq$  key at either child



Runtimes:  $O(\log n)$

Treaps: a new binary tree structure

Goal: Each node will contain a value (like a BST) and a priority (like a heap).

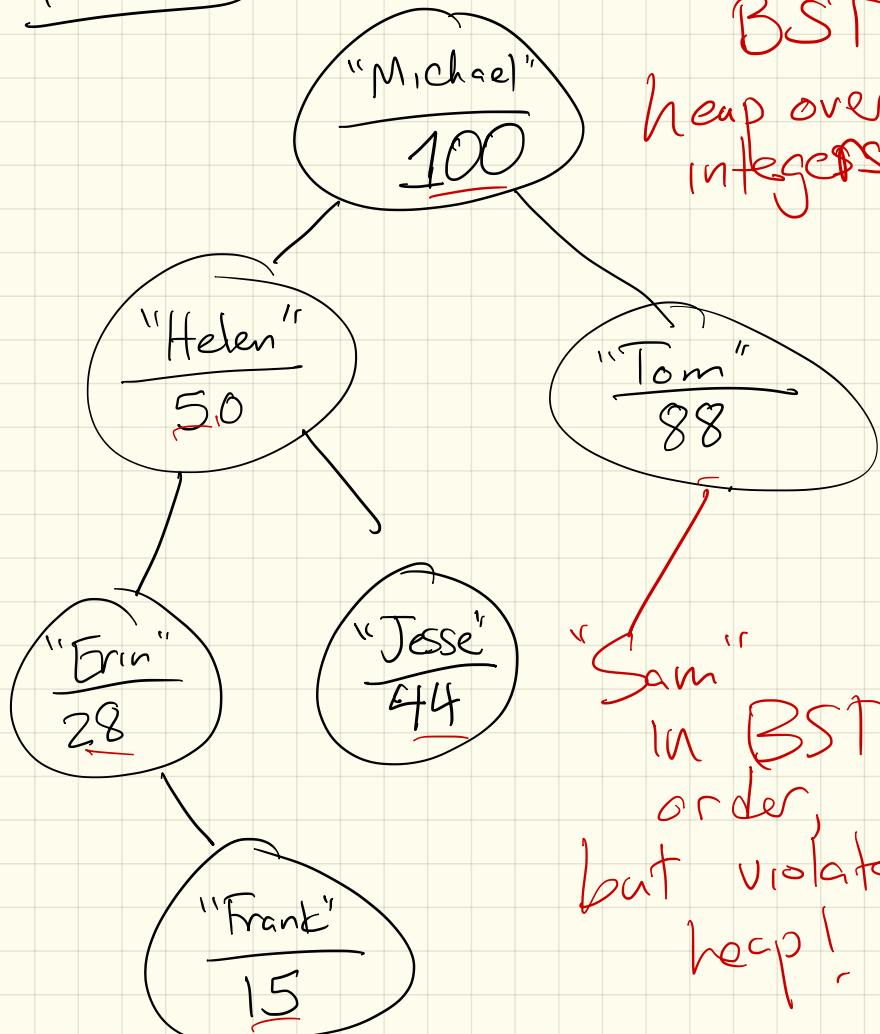
- BST over values
- heap over priorities

Ex: Suppose values are names and priorities are integers.

Both can be "sorted":

- values/names have alphabetical order
- integers (obviously)

Picture:



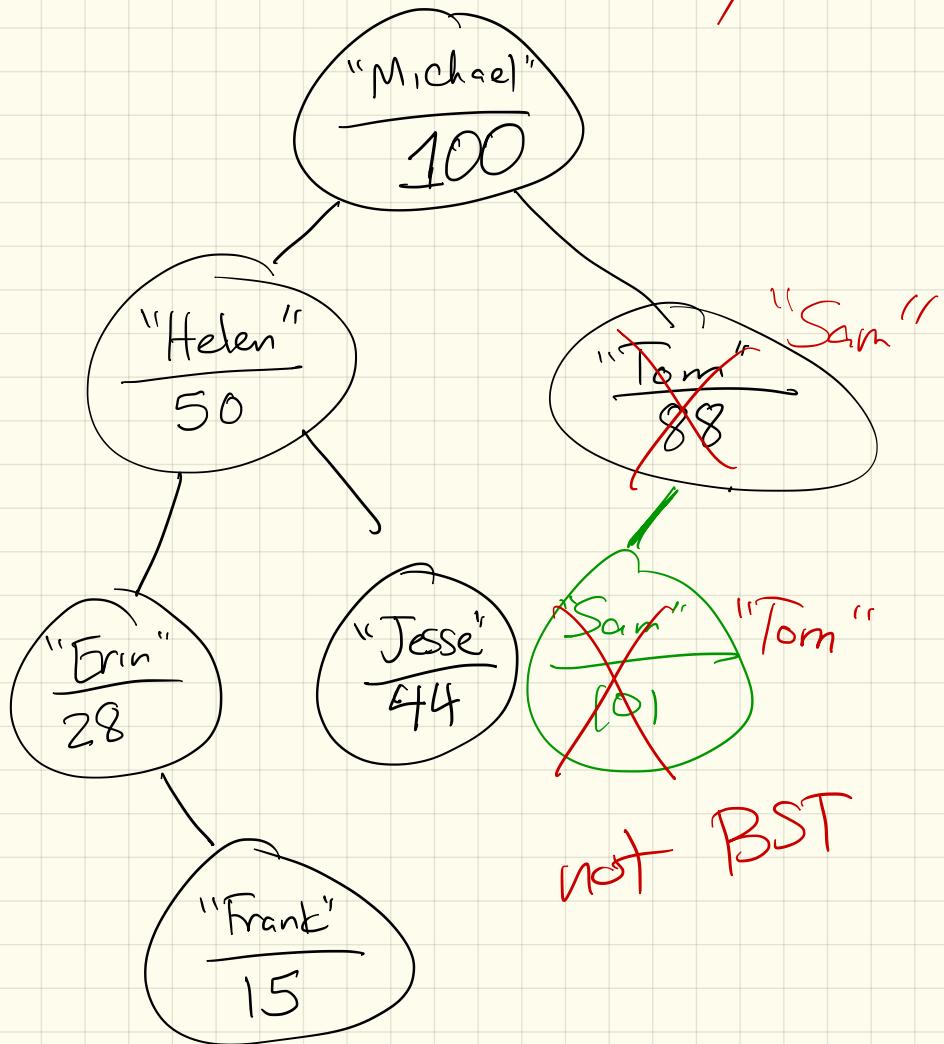
names:  
BST ✓

heap over  
integers

"Sam"  
in BST  
order,  
but violates  
heap!

how: insert ("Sam", 101)

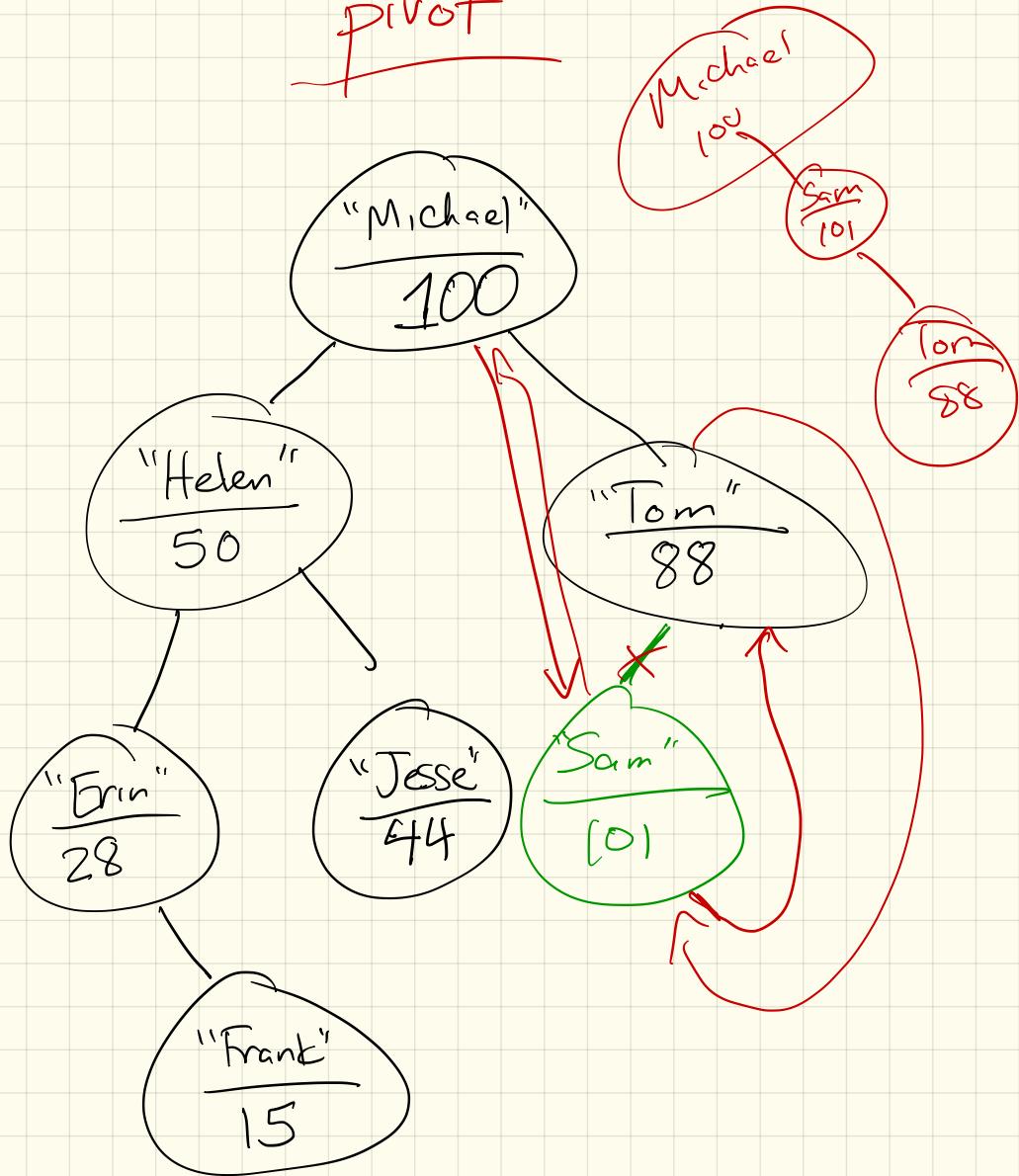
In heaps, we "bubbled" up.  
Can we do that here? 



Well - can't violate BST !

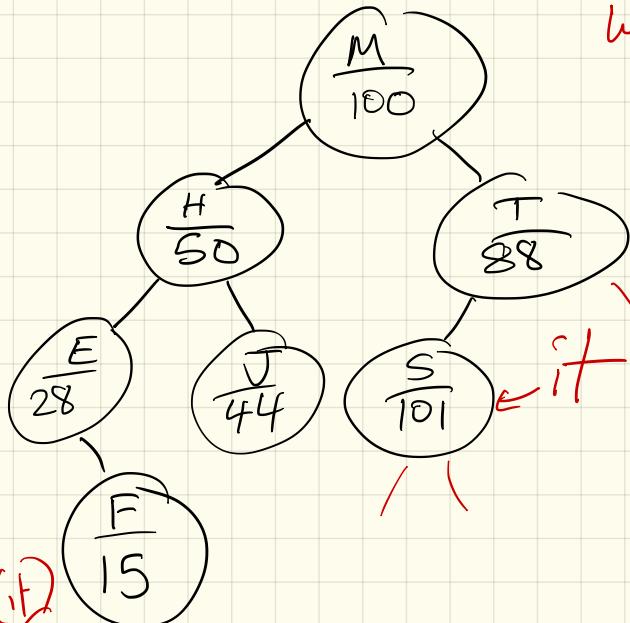
What did we do to move things around in AVL trees?

Pivot



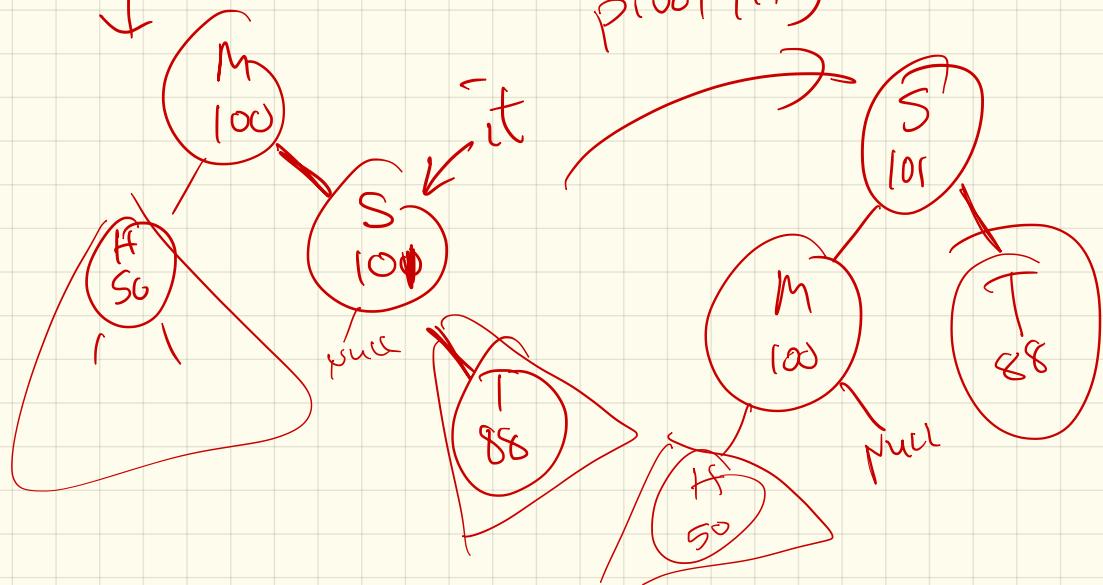
while (it is  
not happy)  
pivot (it)

& not  
the root

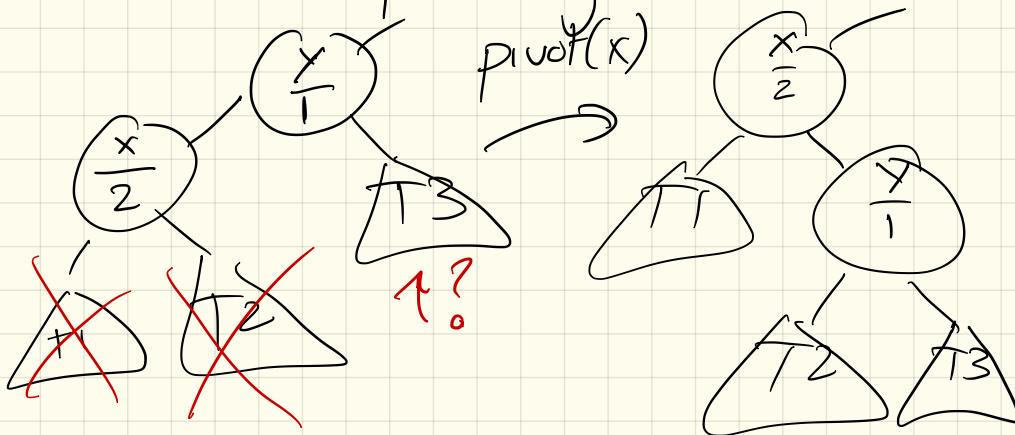


pivot (it)

pivot (it)



Result of pivoting: insert( $x, 2$ )



Clearly, we're still a BST!

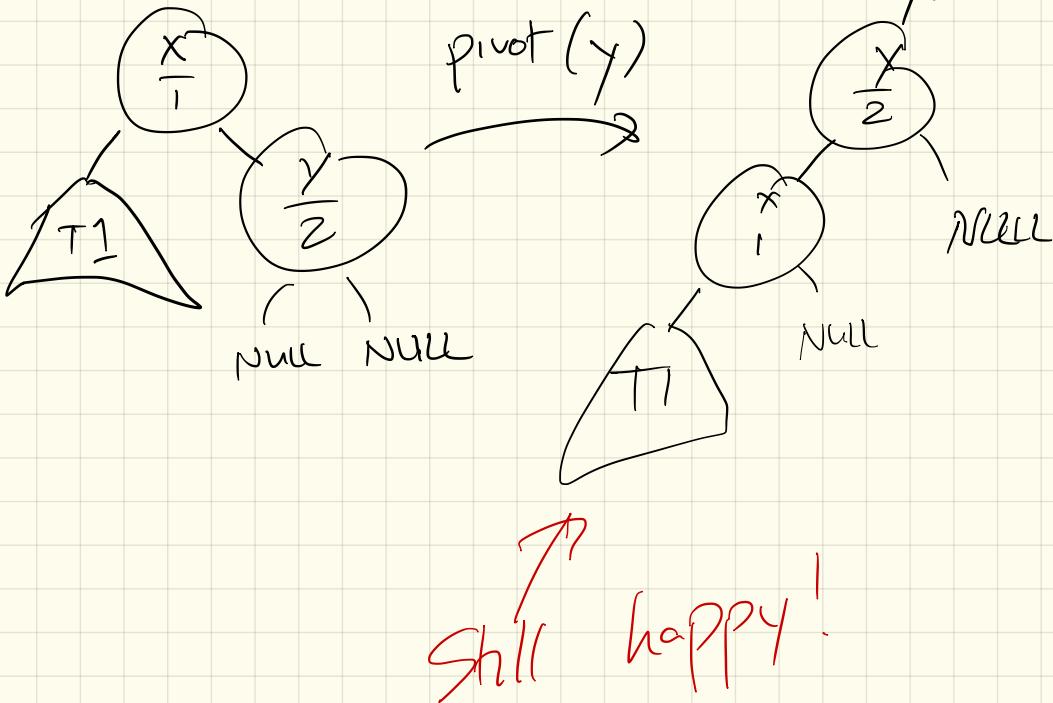
Can  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , or  $T_3$  be non-heaps after this?

(Note: just inserted  $x$ , so what are  $T_1 + T_2$ ?)  
↳ NULL

$T_3$ ?:  $T_3$  had priorities all  $\leq$   $y$ 's priority

$\rightarrow y$  is still above, so still in heap order

Same for other case:  $\text{insert}(x, 2)$



Result :

Insert (val, key) :

Run BST insert (on data)

Save its location, it

while ( $\text{it}.\text{priority} > \text{it}'\text{s parent's priority}$ )

pivot(it)

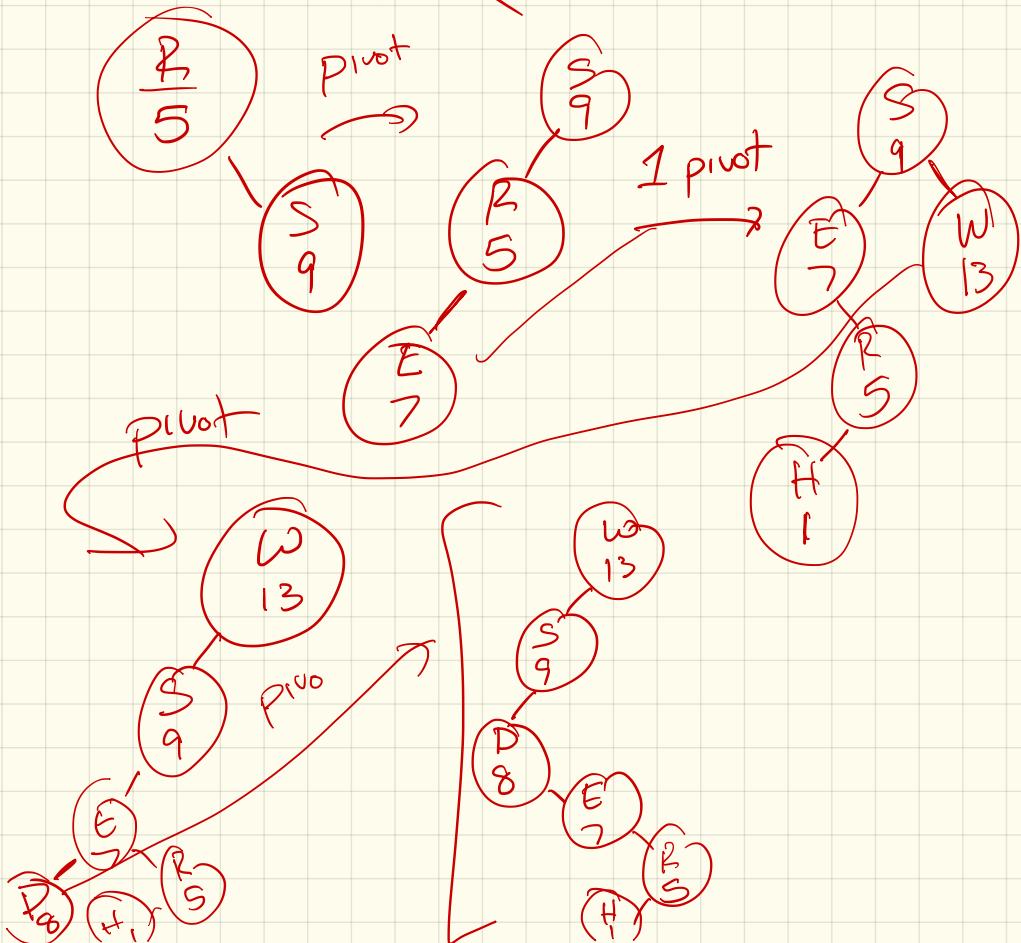
T

and

if  $\text{it} \neq \text{root}()$

Example: Insert:

~~(R,5), (S,9) (E,7) (H,1),  
(W,13), (D,8), (J,2), (K,4), (P,11)~~



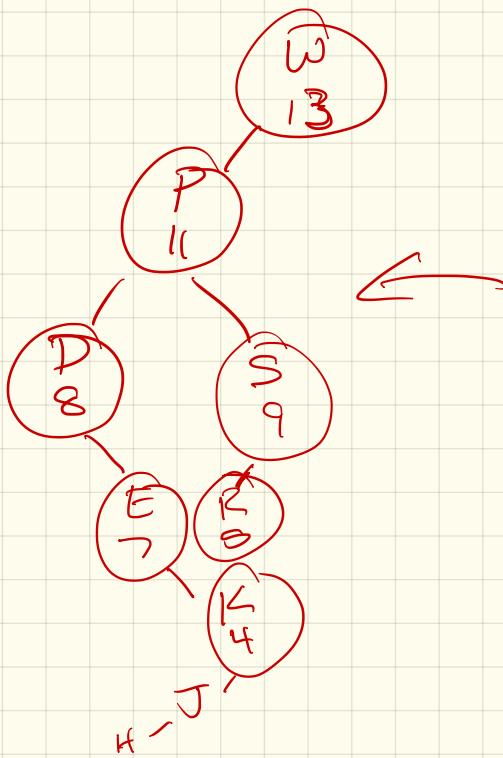
## Observation:

Take a step back.

What must the root be?

Example: Insert:

~~(P,5), (S,9)(E,7)(H,1),  
(W,13), (D,8), (J,2), (K,4), (B,11)~~



## Observation

Trees are unique  
(BSTs + heaps are)  
not  
(+ AVLs)

→ This is like giving 2 traversals.

Next:

- remove
- run times  
(randomized)