高级搜索树

伸展树:逐层伸展

我要一步一步往上爬 在最高点乘着叶片往前飞

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局部性/Locality: 刚被访问过的数据,极有可能很快地再次被访问

❖ 这一现象在信息处理过程中屡见不鲜...

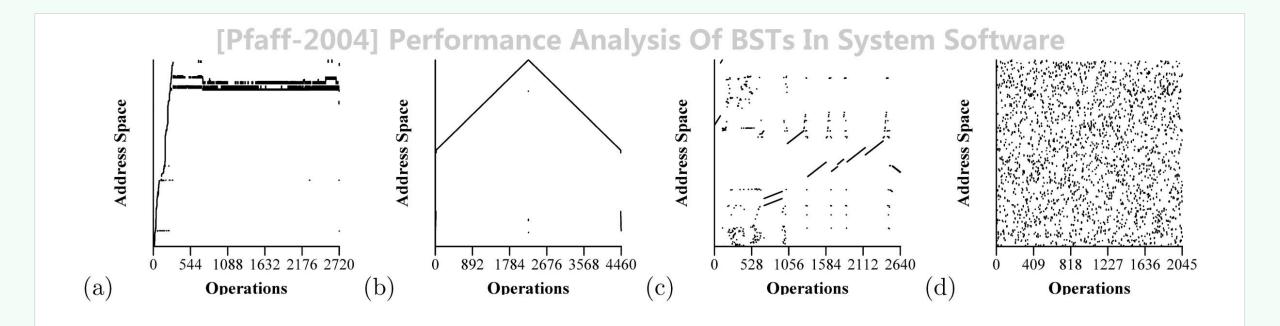


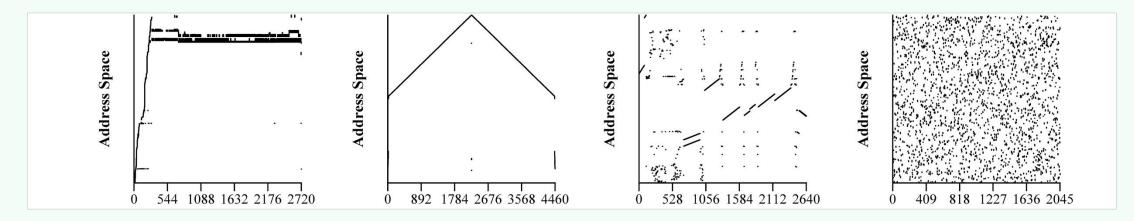
Figure 2: Call sequences in (a) Mozilla 1.0, (b) VMware GSX Server 2.0.1, (c) squid running under User-Mode Linux 2.4.18.48, and (d) random test sets. Part (b) omits one mmap-munmap pair for memory region 0x20000000 to 0x30000000 and (c) omits address space gaps; the others are complete.

BST的局部性

❖ 时间: 刚被访问过的节点, 极有可能很快地再次被访问

空间: 下一将要访问的节点, 极有可能就在刚被访问过节点的附近

❖ 对AVL连续的m次查找 (m >> n) , 共需 $O(m \cdot \log n)$ 时间——能否利用局部性加速?



❖ 自适应链表: 节点一旦被访问, 随即移动到最前端

模仿: BST的节点一旦被访问,随即调整到树根

❖ 难点: 如何实现这种调整? 调整过程自身的复杂度如何控制?

逐层伸展

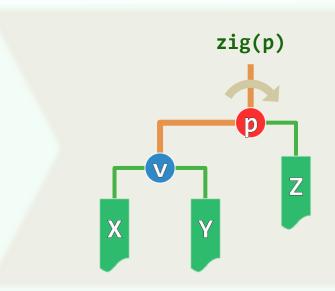
❖ 节点∨一旦被访问

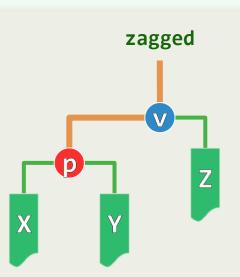
随即被推送至根

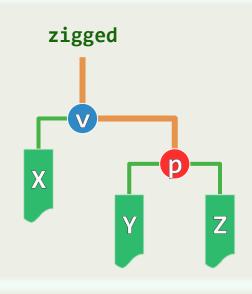
❖ 与其说"推",不如说"爬"

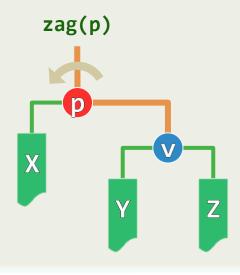
一步一步地往上爬

- ❖ 自下而上,逐层旋转
 - zig(v->parent)
 - zag(v->parent)









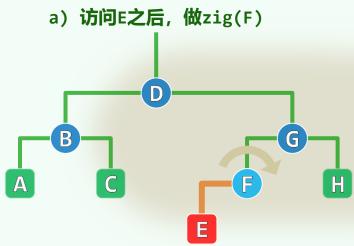
实例

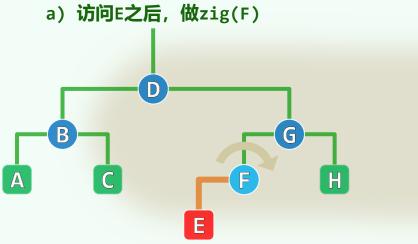
❖ 伸展过程的效率

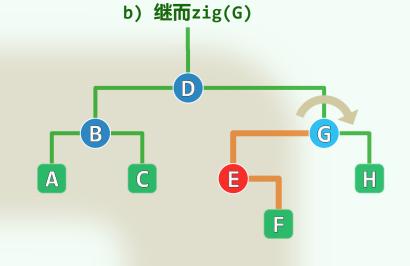
是否足够地高?

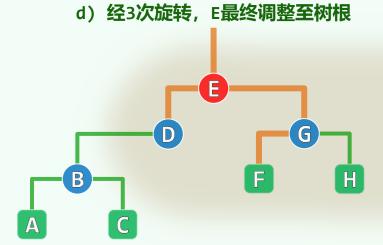
❖ 这取决于

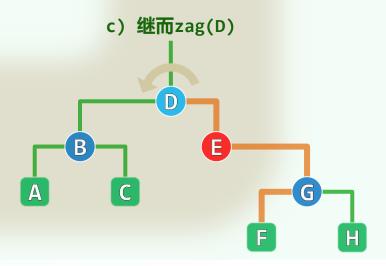
- 树的初始形态和
- 节点的访问次序











最坏情况

❖ 旋转次数

呈周期性的算术级数

❖ 每一周期累计 $\Omega(n^2)$

分摊 $\Omega(n)$

❖ 怎么破?

