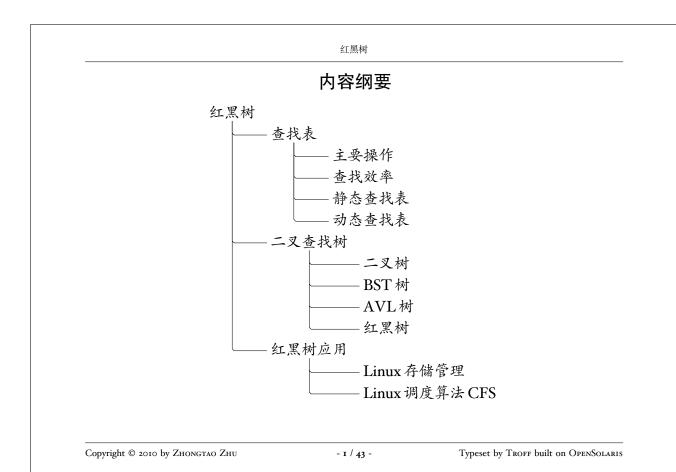


Turn off your please



基本概念

♥ 查找表是数据项的集合,核心操作是插入、删除、查找。

♥ 查找表的主要操作:

插入 插入新数据项 查找 查找给定关键字的数据项 删除 删除给定关键字的数据项 合并 合并两个查找表 选择 选择第 k 小元

⑤ 查找表分为静态查找表和动态查找表,静态查找表构成之后数据项不再增删,而动态查找表中的数据项可能会频繁增删。

♥ 查找表的实现称为查找算法。

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查找表 红黑树 查找效率

平均查找长度

▶ 比较关键字是查找的典则操作,评价标准为平均查找长度ASL,更细致的评价标准要考虑查找成功(表中存在查找的数据项)与查找不成功(表中不存在查找的数据项)两种情形,分别记为ASL_{succ}、ASL_{unsucc},有时还要区分等概率与不等概率两种情形。

₿ 设查找表中数据项个数为n,则

$$ASL = P_1 C_1 + P_2 C_2 + \cdots + P_i C_i + \cdots + P_n C_n$$

其中, C_i 表示查找到第i个数据项所需的比较次数, P_i 表示查找表中第i个数据项的概率。

♥ 等概率情形

$$ASL = \frac{C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_i + \cdots + C_n}{n}$$

顺序查找与折半查找

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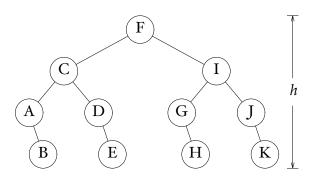
查找表

红黑树

动态查找表

树与查找

♥二叉查找树: BST树, Splay树。



♥平衡二叉查找树: AVL树, Red-Black树。

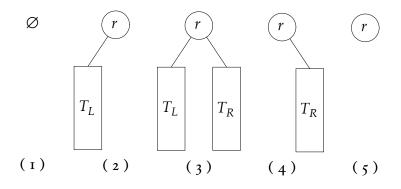
№ 平衡外部查找树: B-树, B+-树。

二叉树定义

₿ 二叉树 T定义为

$$T = \begin{cases} \varnothing, & |T| = 0; \\ \{r, T_L, T_R\}, & |T| > 0. \end{cases}$$

₿ 二叉树的五种形态



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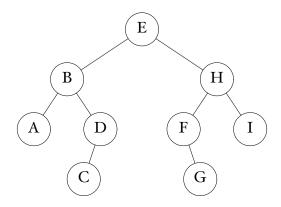
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二叉查找树 红黑树 二叉树

二叉树例

₩ 二叉树的图示

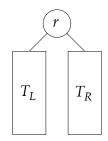


♥ 二叉树的广义表表示

T = (E(B(A(0)))(D(C(0))))(H(F(0)(G(0)))(I(0)))

BST定义

 \clubsuit BST(Binary Search Tree)是一棵二叉树,树中结点的关键字满足下式: $\ker(T_L) \le \ker(r) \le \ker(T_R)$



♥ 显然, BST 的中序遍历序列有序。

₿ 显然,有序表的折半查找判定树是BST。

♥ 反之, BST一定是折半查找判定树吗?

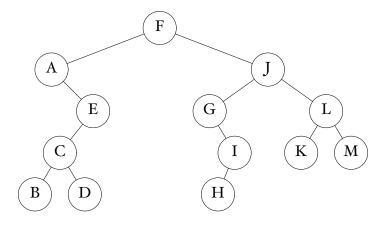
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二叉查找树 红黑树 BST 树

BST举例



♥ FJGIH是一次BST查找吗? FJGI? JGIH?

以ABCD是一次BST查找吗?FAECBD?

BST结点定义及其初始化

```
typedef struct node *link;
struct node {
  int item;
  link l, r;
};
link NODE(int item, link l, link r)
{
  link t = malloc(sizeof *t);
  t->item = item;
  t->l = l; t->r = r;
  return t;
}
```

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二叉查找树

红黑树

BST树

BST查找、插入操作

BST删除操作

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二叉查找树

红黑树

BST 树

BST查找前驱、后继

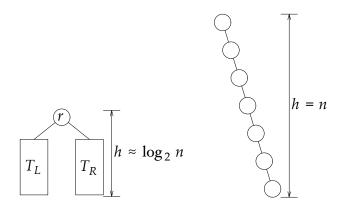
₿ 查找前驱

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BST最优、最差查找效率



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二叉查找树 红黑树 BST树

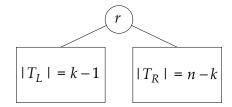
BST平均查找效率

$$C_n = n - 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{1 \le k \le n} (C_{k-1} + C_{n-k}) = n - 1 + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{1 \le k \le n} C_{k-1}$$
 (1)

求解(I),得到

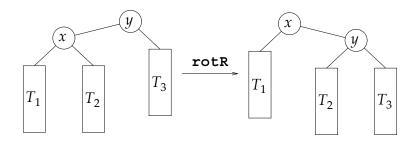
$$C_n = 2 \ln n \approx 1.39 \log_2 n$$

所以,BST 的平均查找效率为 $O(\log n)$ 。



BST的旋转

\$ BST的基本操作除插入、查找、删除之外,还有旋转。



學 旋转之后, T_1 , x, T_2 , y, T_3 在树中的位置仍然满足以下限定: $\ker(T_1) \le \ker(T_2) \le \ker(T_2) \le \ker(T_3)$

♥ 旋转的时间复杂度是 O(1)。

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二叉查找树 红黑树 BST 树

新结点插入 BST 成为根

№ 经典BST插入的新结点都是叶子,如果在递归回程做相应旋转,那么每次插入的新结点就成为根。

```
link rotR(link t)
{ link x = t->l; t->l = x->r; x->r = t; return x; }
link rotL(link t)
{ link x = t->r; t->r = x->l; x->l = t; return x; }
link bst_insert_root(link t, int key)
{
    if (t==NULL) return NODE(key, NULL, NULL);
    if (key < t->item)
    { t->l = bst_insert_root(t->l, key); t = rotR(t); }
    else if (key > t->item)
    { t->r = bst_insert_root(t->r, key); t = rotL(t); }
    return t;
}
```

二叉查找树 红黑树 BST树

合并两棵 BST

```
link bst_join(link a, link b)
{
  if (b==NULL) return a;
  if (a==NULL) return b;
  b = bst_insert_root(a->item);
  b->l = bst_join(a->l, b->l);
  b->r = bst_join(a->r, b->r);
  free(a);
  return b;
}
```

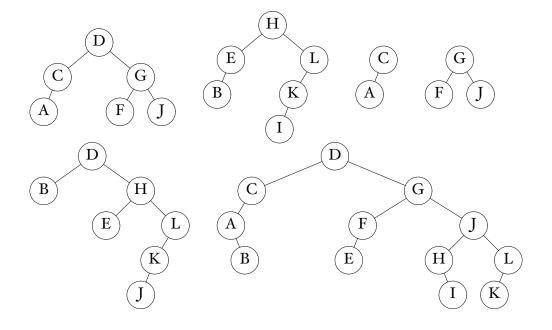
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二叉查找树 红黑树 BST树

合并两棵 BST 举例



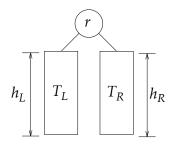
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AVL树定义

 \heartsuit AVL 树是一棵平衡 BST,即每个结点的左、右子树高度差不超过1。 $abs(h_L - h_R) \le 1$



 $\diamondsuit \ AVL$ 树的查找效率在最差情形也是 $O(\log n)$ 。别忘了,BST的查找效率在最差情形是O(n)。

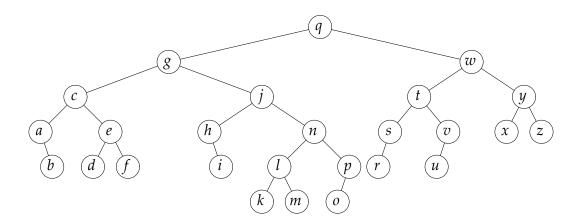
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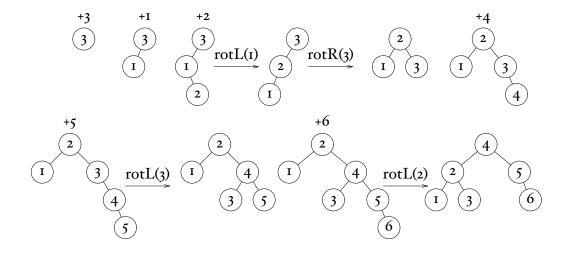
二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL 树举例



AVL树插入举例

ゅ 向空 AVL 树插入 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6。



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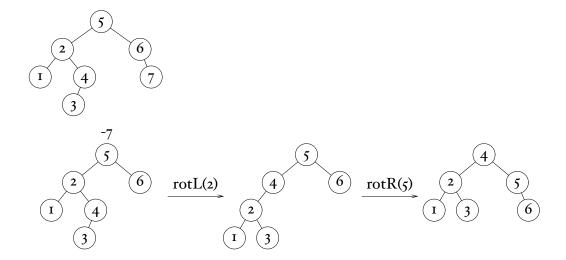
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二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL树删除举例

以如下AVL树中删除7。



AVL树结点定义及其初始化

```
#define tl (t->l)
#define tll (t->l->l)
#define tlr (t->r)
#define tr (t->r)
#define trr (t->r->r)
#define trl (t->r->l)
typedef struct node *link;
struct node { int item; char bf; link l, r; };
link NODE(int item, char bf, link l, link r)
{
   link t = malloc(sizeof *t);
   t->item = item; t->bf = bf;
   t->l= l; t->r= r;
   return t;
}
```

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二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL树插入新结点

```
link insert_node(link t, int item, int *grow)
{
    if (t==NULL) return NODE(item, ' ', NULL, NULL);
    if (item < t->item) {
        tl = insert_node(tl, item, grow);
        if (*grow) t = growL(t, grow);
    } else {
        tr = insert_node(tr, item, grow);
        if (*grow) t = growR(t, grow);
    }
    return t;
}
link AVLinsert(link t, int item)
{
    int grow = 1;
    return insert_node(t, item, &grow);
}
```

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AVL树左子树长高

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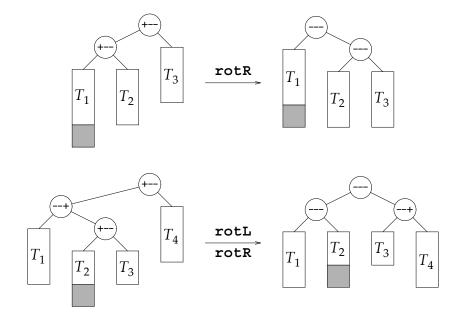
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二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL树右子树长高

```
link growR(link t, int *grow)
 switch (t->bf) {
   case ' ': *grow = 1; t->bf = 'R '; break;
        'L ': *grow = 0; t->bf = ' '; break;
   case
        'R ': *grow = 0;
   case
         char trbf = tr->bf;
         t->bf = tr->bf = ' ';
         switch (trbf) {
           case 'L':
            if (trl->bf== 'R ') t->bf = 'L ';
            if (trl->bf== 'L ') tr->bf = 'R ';
            tr = rotR(tr);
           case 'R ': t = rotL(t); t->bf = ' ';
         }
 }
 return t;
}
```

AVL树左子树长高



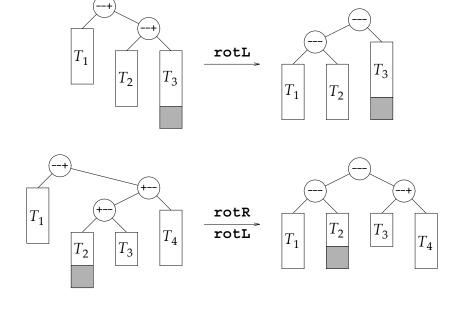
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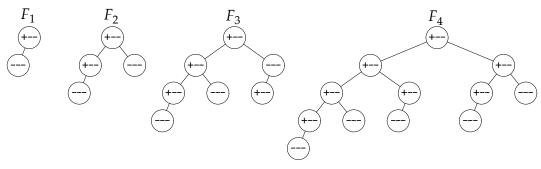
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二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL树右子树长高



AVL 树的最大高度等于 Fibonacci 树的高度



| 树高 | h | | | 0 | I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|--------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--|
| 树中结点个数 | n_h | | | 0 | I | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | |
| Fibonacci 序列 | f_{h+2} | 0 | I | I | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | |

表中给出明显的关系式 $n_h = f_{h+2} - 1$ $(h \ge 0)$

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二叉查找树 红黑树 AVL树

AVL树在最差情形的查找效率

\$\Bigsip\$ Fibonacci 序列的通项公式为 $f_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\phi^k - \hat{\phi}^k), \ k \ge 0$

\$\bigsip n_h + 1 = f_{h+2} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \phi^{h+2}, 故
$$h \approx \log_{\phi} \sqrt{5} \left(n_h + 1 \right) - 2 \approx 1.44 \log_2 n_h$$

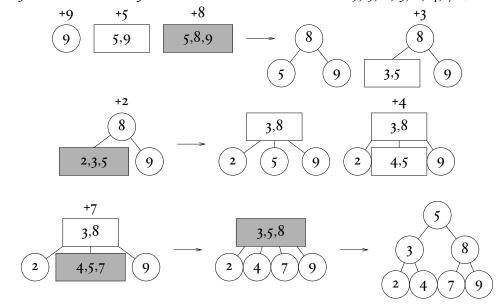
 \mathfrak{G} 由于深度为h 的 AVL 树的最少结点个数是 n_h ,所以,反过来说,结点个数为n 的 AVL 树,其最大深度是 $O(\log n)$ 。

₿ 因此, AVL 树查找的复杂度在最差情形为 O(logn)。

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \ \hat{\phi} = 1-\phi = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \ \hat{\phi}^k \to 0 \ (k \to \infty)$$

2-3 树

№ 2-3 树是由 2-结点和 3-结点构成的平衡查找树。插入 9, 5, 8, 3, 2, 4, 7序列:



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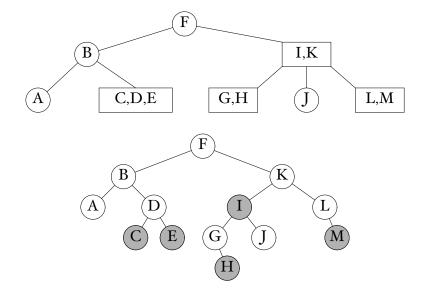
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二叉查找树 红黑树 红黑树

红黑树定义

₿ 红黑树是由 2-结点构成的 2-3-4 平衡查找树



红黑树结点定义及其初始化

```
typedef struct node *link;
struct node { int item; int red; link l, r; };
link NODE(int item, link l, link r, int red)
{
    link t = malloc(sizeof *t);
    t->item = item; t->red = red; t->l= l; t->r= r;
    return t;
}
link null;
void init_null()
{
    null = NODE(0, NULL, NULL, 0); null->l = null->r = null;
}
link RBinsert(link t, int item)
{
    t = insert_node(t, item, 0); t->red = 0;
    return t;
}
```

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二叉查找树

红黑树

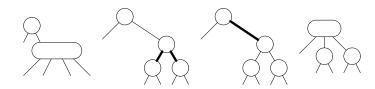
红黑树

红黑树插入

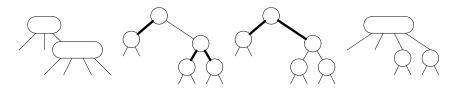
```
link insert node(link t, int item, int sw)
 if (t==null) return NODE(item, null, null, 1);
 if (t->1->red && t->r->red)
 { t->red = 1; t->l->red = 0; t->r->red = 0; }
 if (item < t->item) {
   t->l = insert_node(t->l, item, 0);
   if (t->red && t->l->red && sw) t = rotR(t);
   if (t->1->red && t->1->red)
   \{ t = rotR(t); t->red = 0; t->r->red = 1; \}
 } else {
   t->r = insert node(t->r, item, 1);
   if (t->red && t->r->red && !sw) t = rotL(t);
   if (t->r->red && t->r->red)
   { t = rotL(t); t->red = 0; t->l->red = 1; }
 }
 return t;
}
```

红黑树调整结点颜色

№ 从2-结点走向4-结点,无需旋转。



№ 从3-结点走向4-结点,无需旋转。



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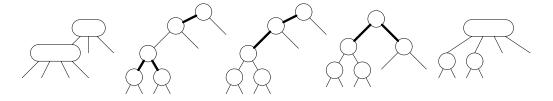
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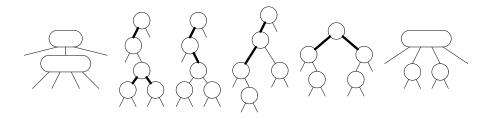
二叉查找树 红黑树 红黑树

红黑树调整结点颜色

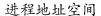
№ 从3-结点走向4-结点,需单旋。

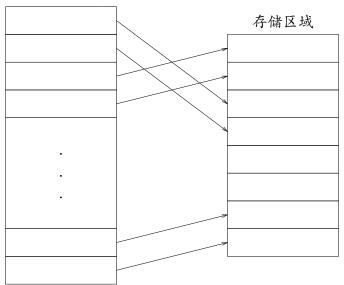


以 从 3-结点走向 4-结点,需双旋。



进程地址空间与存储区域





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红黑树应用 红黑树 Linux 存储管理

存储管理的主要数据结构

```
struct mm struct {
  struct vm_area_struct *mmap; /* list of memory areas
                               /* red-black tree of VMAs */
  struct rb root;
};
struct vm_area_struct {
 struct mm struct
                     *vm mm;
                                 /* associated mm struct */
                       vm start; /* VMA start, inclusive */
 unsigned long
                                 /* VMA end,
 unsigned long
                       vm end;
                                               exclusive */
 struct vm_area_struct *vm_next; /* list of VMA's
                                                          */
                   vm page prot; /* access permissions
 pgprot t
                                                          */
                       vm flags; /* flags */
 unsigned long
                       vm rb
                                 /* VMA's node in the tree */
 struct rb node
  . . .
};
```

Linux 调度算法简介

- 以 Linux-I.2:数据结构是循环链表,插入、删除简单。
- ♥ Linux-2.2: 引入调度类,包括实时、非实时、抢占、非抢占调度,开始支持SMP。
- $\$ Linux-2.4: $O(n)_{\circ}$
- ⇒ Linux-2.6: 由 Ingo Molnar 实现,数据结构为多级队列。虽然复杂度为 O(1),但采用启发式规则,代码庞大无规律。
- ♥ Con Kolivas's RSDL(Rotating Staircase Deadline Scheduler)支持公正调度, 实现简明, 启发了 CFS。
- ➡ Linxu-2.6.23: Ingo Molnar's CFS (Completely Fair Scheduler), 时间复杂度 为 O(log n), 数据结构采用红黑树,调度策略完全基于数学函数,计算具有一致性。

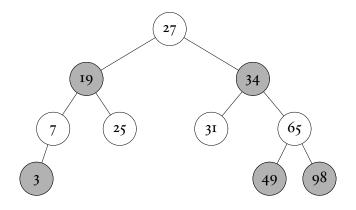
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红黑树应用 红黑树 Linux 调度算法 CFS

CFS调度算法的红黑树



每个结点表示一个任务,结点中数据表示任务的 virtual runtime。

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- [1] 严蔚敏、吴伟民. 《数据结构(C语言版)》. 清华大学出版社.
- [2] R. Sedgewick. Algorithms in C, Part 1-4. 3rd Ed., Addison-Wesley, 1998.
- [3] R. Love. Linux Kernel Development. 2nd Ed., Novell Press, 2005.
- { 4 } <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/library/lcompletely-fair-scheduler/index.html>

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A famous poem 红黑树 by Joyce Kilmer (1886—1918)

Trees

I think that I shall never see A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest Against the sweet earth's flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day, And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain; Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree.