CSE373: Data Structures & Algorithms

Lecture 7: AVL Trees

Aaron Bauer
Winter 2014
Announcements

• Turn in HW2
• Midterm in class next Wednesday
• HW3 out, due Friday, February 7
• TA session tomorrow
**Predecessor and Successor v2**

- **Predecessor**
  - max of left subtree
  - parent of first right-child ancestor (including itself)

- **Successor**
  - min of right subtree
  - parent of first left-child ancestor (including itself)
The AVL Tree Data Structure

Structural properties

1. Binary tree property
2. Balance property:
   balance of every node is between -1 and 1

Result:
   **Worst-case** depth is $O(\log n)$

Ordering property

- Same as for BST
An AVL tree?
An AVL tree?
The shallowness bound

Let \( S(h) \) = the minimum number of nodes in an AVL tree of height \( h \)
  
  – If we can prove that \( S(h) \) grows exponentially in \( h \), then a tree
    with \( n \) nodes has a logarithmic height

- Step 1: Define \( S(h) \) inductively using AVL property
  
  – \( S(-1)=0, \ S(0)=1, \ S(1)=2 \)
  
  – For \( h \geq 1, \ S(h) = 1+S(h-1)+S(h-2) \)

- Step 2: Show this recurrence grows really fast
  
  – Can prove for all \( h, \ S(h) > \phi^h - 1 \) where
    \( \phi \) is the golden ratio, \( (1+\sqrt{5})/2 \), about 1.62
  
  – Growing faster than \( 1.6^h \) is “plenty exponential”
    
    • It does not grow faster than \( 2^h \)
Before we prove it

- Good intuition from plots comparing:
  - $S(h)$ computed directly from the definition
  - $((1+\sqrt{5})/2)^h$
- $S(h)$ is always bigger, up to trees with huge numbers of nodes
  - Graphs aren’t proofs, so let’s prove it
**The Golden Ratio**

\[ \phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62 \]

This is a special number

- **Aside:** Since the Renaissance, many artists and architects have proportioned their work (e.g., length:height) to approximate the **golden ratio** if \((a+b)/a = a/b\), then \(a = \phi b\)

- We will need one special arithmetic fact about \(\phi\):
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  \phi^2 &= \left(\frac{1 + 5^{1/2}}{2}\right)^2 \\
  &= \left(1 + 2 \cdot 5^{1/2} + 5\right)/4 \\
  &= \left(6 + 2 \cdot 5^{1/2}\right)/4 \\
  &= \left(3 + 5^{1/2}\right)/2 \\
  &= 1 + \left(1 + 5^{1/2}\right)/2 \\
  &= 1 + \phi
  \end{align*}
  \]
The proof

Theorem: For all \( h \geq 0 \), \( S(h) > \phi^h - 1 \)

Proof: By induction on \( h \)

Base cases:

\[
S(0) = 1 > \phi^0 - 1 = 0 \quad S(1) = 2 > \phi^1 - 1 \approx 0.62
\]

Inductive case (\( k > 1 \)):

Show \( S(k+1) > \phi^{k+1} - 1 \) assuming \( S(k) > \phi^k - 1 \) and \( S(k-1) > \phi^{k-1} - 1 \)

\[
S(k+1) = 1 + S(k) + S(k-1) \quad \text{by definition of } S
\]

\[
> 1 + \phi^k - 1 + \phi^{k-1} - 1 \quad \text{by induction}
\]

\[
= \phi^k + \phi^{k-1} - 1 \quad \text{by arithmetic (1-1=0)}
\]

\[
= \phi^{k-1} (\phi + 1) - 1 \quad \text{by arithmetic (factor } \phi^{k-1} \text{ )}
\]

\[
= \phi^{k-1} \phi^2 - 1 \quad \text{by special property of } \phi
\]

\[
= \phi^{k+1} - 1 \quad \text{by arithmetic (add exponents)}
\]
Good news

Proof means that if we have an AVL tree, then \texttt{find} is $O(\log n)$

– Recall logarithms of different bases > 1 differ by only a constant factor

But as we insert and delete elements, we need to:

1. Track balance
2. Detect imbalance
3. Restore balance

Is this AVL tree balanced?
How about after \texttt{insert(30)}?
An AVL Tree

Track height at all times!

Winter 2014  CSE373: Data Structures & Algorithms  12
AVL tree operations

• **AVL find:**
  – Same as BST find

• **AVL insert:**
  – First BST insert, *then* check balance and potentially “fix” the AVL tree
  – Four different imbalance cases

• **AVL delete:**
  – The “easy way” is lazy deletion
  – Otherwise, do the deletion and then have several imbalance cases (we will likely skip this but post slides for those interested)
**Insert: detect potential imbalance**

1. Insert the new node as in a BST (a new leaf)
2. For each node on the path from the root to the new leaf, the insertion may (or may not) have changed the node’s height
3. So after recursive insertion in a subtree, detect height imbalance and perform a *rotation* to restore balance at that node

All the action is in defining the correct rotations to restore balance

Fact that an implementation can ignore:

- There must be a deepest element that is imbalanced after the insert (all descendants still balanced)
- After rebalancing this deepest node, every node is balanced
- So at most one node needs to be rebalanced
Case #1: Example

Insert(6)
Insert(3)
Insert(1)

Third insertion violates balance property
  • happens to be at the root

What is the only way to fix this?
Fix: Apply “Single Rotation”

- **Single rotation**: The basic operation we’ll use to rebalance
  - Move child of unbalanced node into parent position
  - Parent becomes the “other” child (always okay in a BST!)
  - Other subtrees move in only way BST allows (next slide)

AVL Property violated here

Intuition: 3 must become root
new-parent-height = old-parent-height-before-insert
The example generalized

- Node imbalanced due to insertion somewhere in **left-left grandchild** increasing height
  - 1 of 4 possible imbalance causes (other three coming)
- First we did the insertion, which would make a imbalanced
The general left-left case

- Node imbalanced due to insertion *somewhere* in left-left grandchild
  - 1 of 4 possible imbalance causes (other three coming)
- So we rotate at \( a \), using BST facts: \( X < b < Y < a < Z \)

- A single rotation restores balance at the node
  - To same height as before insertion, so ancestors now balanced
Another example: \texttt{insert(16)}
Another example: `insert(16)`
The general right-right case

• Mirror image to left-left case, so you rotate the other way
  – Exact same concept, but need different code
Two cases to go

Unfortunately, single rotations are not enough for insertions in the left-right subtree or the right-left subtree.

Simple example: **insert(1), insert(6), insert(3)**
  - First wrong idea: single rotation like we did for left-left
Two cases to go

Unfortunately, single rotations are not enough for insertions in the left-right subtree or the right-left subtree.

Simple example: \texttt{insert(1), insert(6), insert(3)}

- Second wrong idea: single rotation on the child of the unbalanced node.
Sometimes two wrongs make a right 😊

- First idea violated the BST property
- Second idea didn’t fix balance
- But if we do both single rotations, starting with the second, it works! (And not just for this example.)
- Double rotation:
  1. Rotate problematic child and grandchild
  2. Then rotate between self and new child

Intuition: 3 must become root
The general right-left case
Comments

- Like in the left-left and right-right cases, the height of the subtree after rebalancing is the same as before the insert
  - So no ancestor in the tree will need rebalancing
- Does not have to be implemented as two rotations; can just do:

Easier to remember than you may think:

Move c to grandparent’s position

Put a, b, X, U, V, and Z in the only legal positions for a BST
The last case: left-right

- Mirror image of right-left
  - Again, no new concepts, only new code to write
**Insert, summarized**

- Insert as in a BST
- Check back up path for imbalance, which will be 1 of 4 cases:
  - Node’s left-left grandchild is too tall
  - Node’s left-right grandchild is too tall
  - Node’s right-left grandchild is too tall
  - Node’s right-right grandchild is too tall
- Only one case occurs because tree was balanced before insert
- After the appropriate single or double rotation, the smallest-unbalanced subtree has the same height as before the insertion
  - So all ancestors are now balanced
Now efficiency

- Worst-case complexity of find: $O(\log n)$
  - Tree is balanced

- Worst-case complexity of insert: $O(\log n)$
  - Tree starts balanced
  - A rotation is $O(1)$ and there’s an $O(\log n)$ path to root
  - (Same complexity even without one-rotation-is-enough fact)
  - Tree ends balanced

- Worst-case complexity of buildTree: $O(n \log n)$

Takes some more rotation action to handle delete…
Pros and Cons of AVL Trees

Arguments for AVL trees:

1. All operations logarithmic worst-case because trees are always balanced
2. Height balancing adds no more than a constant factor to the speed of insert and delete

Arguments against AVL trees:

1. Difficult to program & debug [but done once in a library!]
2. More space for height field
3. Asymptotically faster but rebalancing takes a little time
4. Most large searches are done in database-like systems on disk and use other structures (e.g., B-trees, a data structure in the text)
5. If amortized (later, I promise) logarithmic time is enough, use splay trees (also in the text)
A new ADT: Priority Queue

• A priority queue holds compare-able data
  – Like dictionaries and unlike stacks and queues, need to compare items
    • Given $x$ and $y$, is $x$ less than, equal to, or greater than $y$
    • Meaning of the ordering can depend on your data
    • Many data structures require this: dictionaries, sorting
  – Integers are comparable, so will use them in examples
    • But the priority queue ADT is much more general
    • Typically two fields, the priority and the data
Priorities

- Each item has a “priority”
  - The lesser item is the one with the greater priority
  - So “priority 1” is more important than “priority 4”
  - (Just a convention, think “first is best”)

- Operations:
  - insert
  - deleteMin
  - is_empty

- Key property: deleteMin returns and deletes the item with greatest priority (lowest priority value)
  - Can resolve ties arbitrarily
Example

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{insert } x_1 & \text{ with priority 5} \\
\text{insert } x_2 & \text{ with priority 3} \\
\text{insert } x_3 & \text{ with priority 4} \\
a &= \text{deleteMin} \text{ // } x_2 \\
b &= \text{deleteMin} \text{ // } x_3 \\
\text{insert } x_4 & \text{ with priority 2} \\
\text{insert } x_5 & \text{ with priority 6} \\
c &= \text{deleteMin} \text{ // } x_4 \\
d &= \text{deleteMin} \text{ // } x_1
\end{align*}
\]

- Analogy: insert is like enqueue, deleteMin is like dequeue
  
  - But the whole point is to use priorities instead of FIFO