

# Balanced Binary Search Trees - AVL Trees

In reg BST, insert, delete, search -  $O(h)$

$h$  = height, Best, avg case  $h = O(\lg n)$ , worst  $h = O(n)$ .  
 $n$  = # nodes.

Best known: AVL trees, Red-Black trees, B-trees

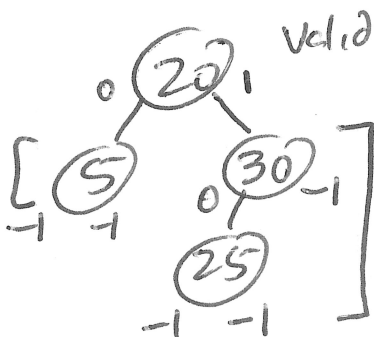
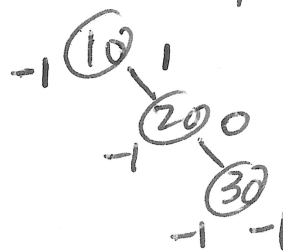
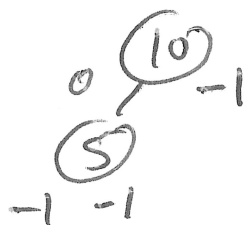
## AVL Tree Def

Binary Search Tree s.t. each node satisfies the AVL Tree Node Property.

### AVL Tree Node Property

for each node in the tree, the height of the left + right subtrees doesn't differ by more than 1.

Not an AVL



Valid AVL

$h=3$

$n=7$

Valid AVL  $h=2$

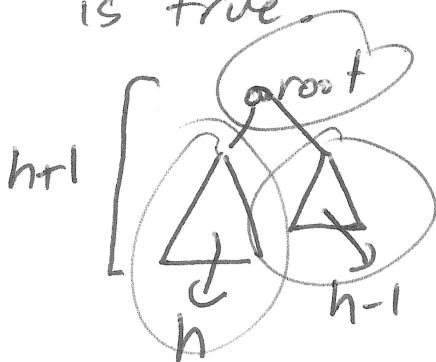
① Prove  $h = O(\lg n)$  for all AVL trees  
 Requires Mathematical Induction

Prove that if an AVL tree has height  $h$ , then the minimum # of nodes it has is  $F_{h+3} - 1$ , where  $F_k$  represents the  $k$ th Fibonacci #.

base cases:  $h=0 \rightarrow n=1 \checkmark F_{0+3}-1 = F_3-1 = 2-1=1 \checkmark$   
 $h=1 \rightarrow n=2 \checkmark F_{1+3}-1 = F_4-1 = 3-1=2 \checkmark$

Inductive hypothesis: Assume for all <sup>non-neg</sup> integers  $k \leq h$  that the given statement is true and  $h \geq 1$ .

Inductive step: Prove for  $h+1$  that the statement is true.



One of the 2 subtrees must have height  $h$ . If we want to minimize # nodes, the other subtree should have height  $h-1$ , its min by AVL prop  $+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{ nodes AVL tree height } h+1 &\geq \left( \# \text{ nodes AVL height } h \right) + \left( \# \text{ nodes AVL height } h-1 \right) + 1 \\ &= \underbrace{F_{h+3} - 1}_{\text{left subtree}} + \underbrace{F_{h+2} - 1}_{\text{right subtree}} + 1_{\text{root}} \\ &= \boxed{F_{h+4} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$n \geq F_{h+3} - 1$$

$$(n+1) \geq F_{h+3}$$

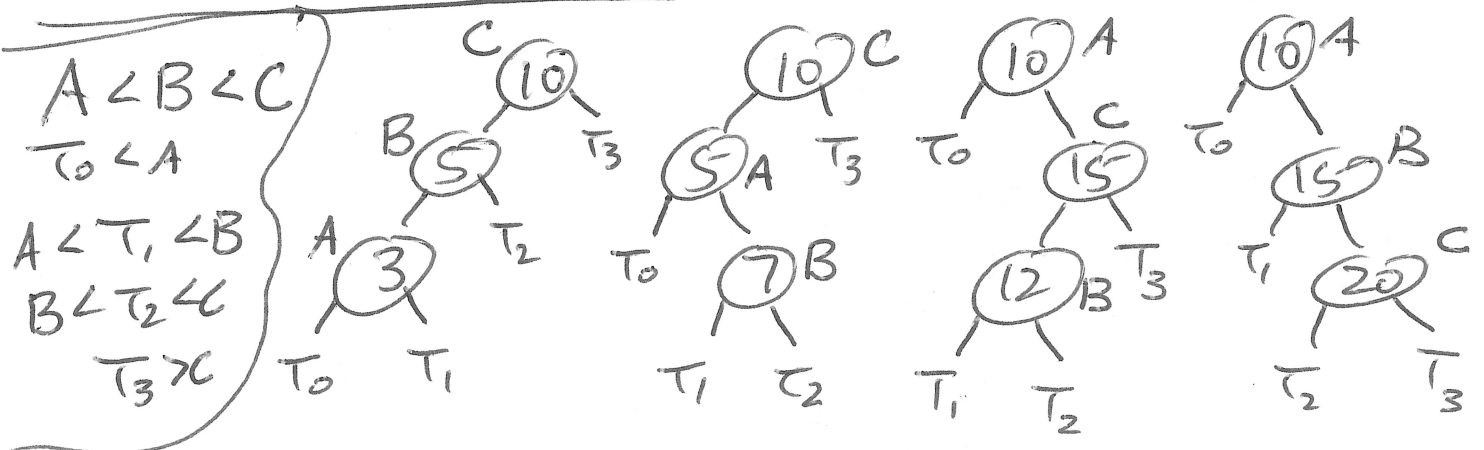
$$(n+1) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{h+3} - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{h+3} \right)$$

$\phi$   
 $\sim 1.6$   
 golden ratio

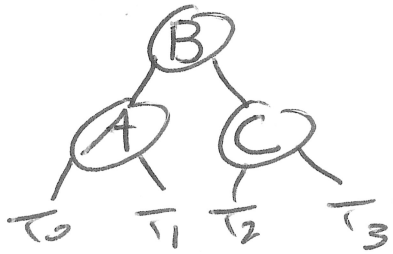
$$\log_{\phi}(n+1) \geq h+3 \quad (\text{approx})$$

$$h \leq \log_{\phi}(n+1) - 3 = O(\lg n)$$

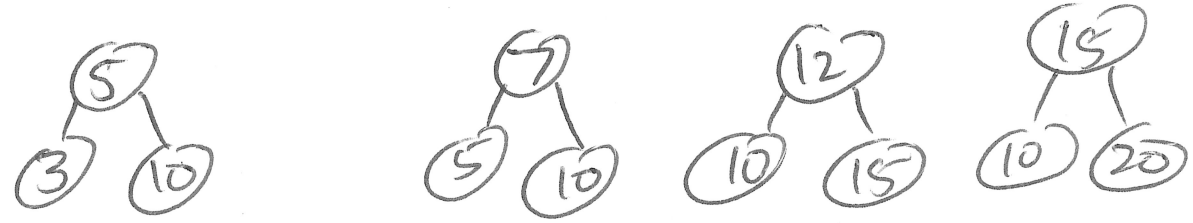
### Insert



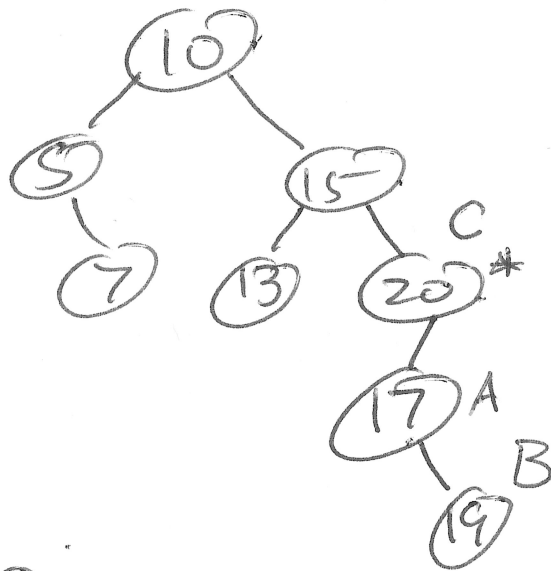
Fix in all cases:



fixes

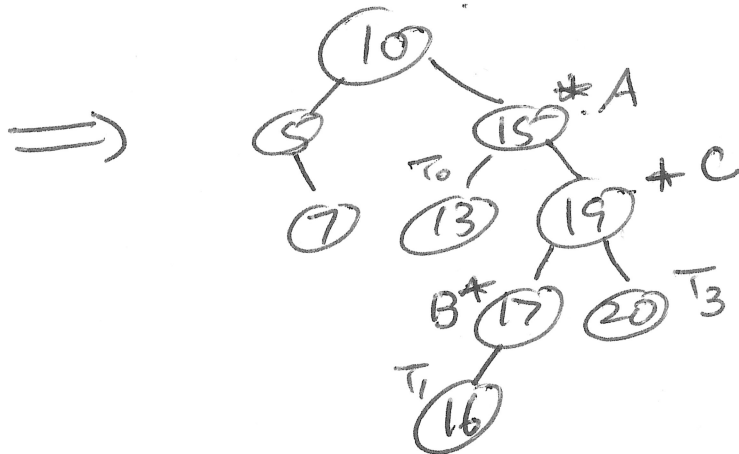


# Examples

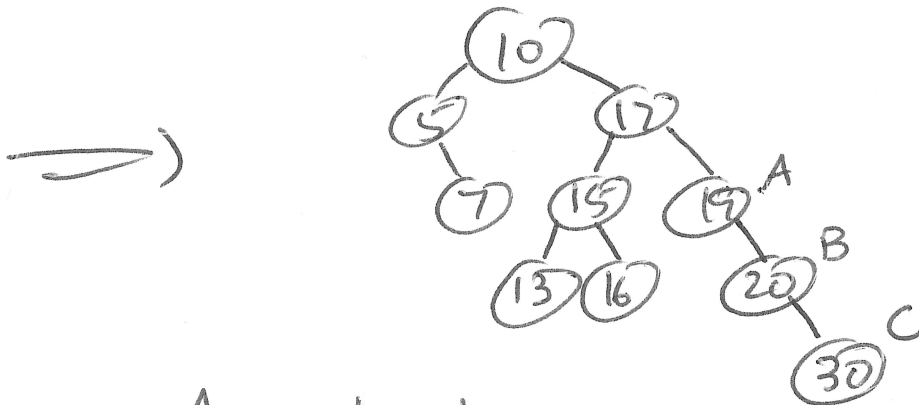


Insert 19

1. Rec BST insert
2. Trace back ancestral path + check if a node is imbalanced
3. If so fix it



Insert 16



Insert 30

