

本节内容

平衡二叉树 (AVL)

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知识总览



平衡二叉树

定义

插入操作

插入新结点后如何调整“不平衡”问题

查找效率分析

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平衡二叉树的定义

G. M. Adelson-Velsky和E. M. Landis

平衡二叉树 (Balanced Binary Tree)，简称平衡树 (AVL树) —— 树上任一结点的左子树和右子树的高度之差不超过1。

结点的平衡因子=左子树高-右子树高。

```

//平衡二叉树结点
typedef struct AVLNode{
    int key;           //数据域
    int balance;       //平衡因子
    struct AVLNode *lchild,*rchild;
}AVLNode,*AVLTree;

```

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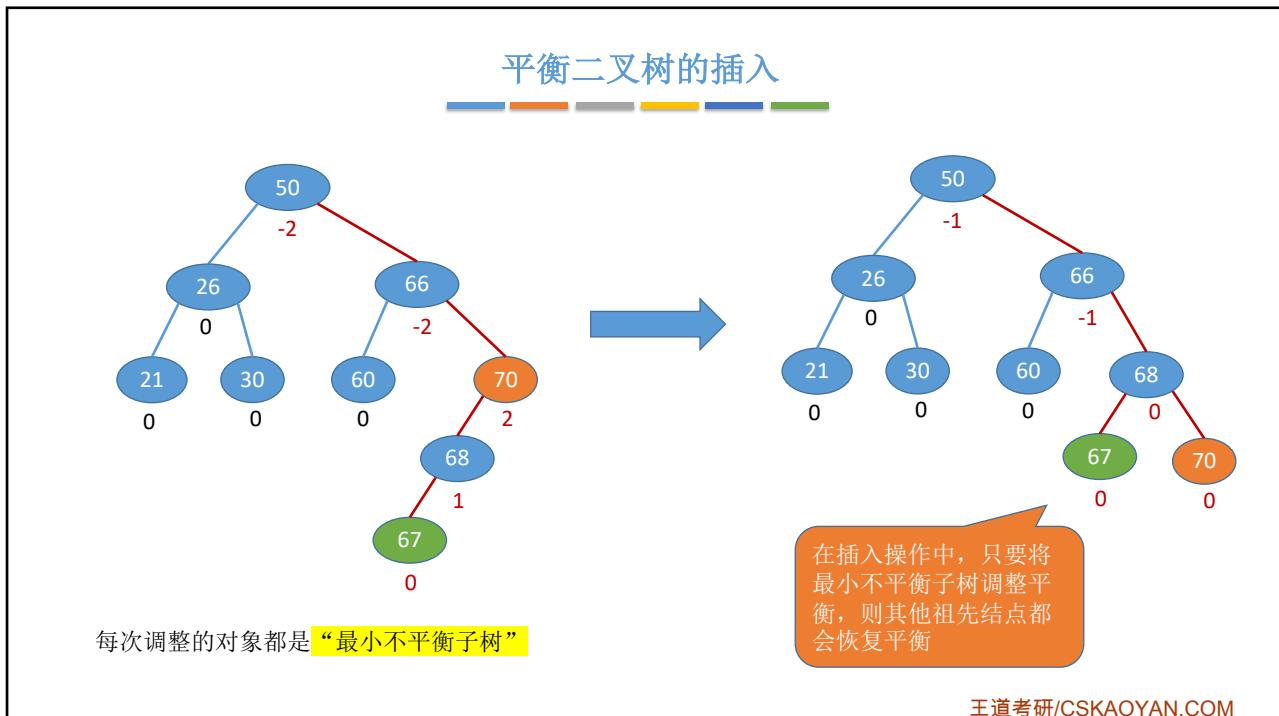
平衡二叉树的插入

在二叉排序树中插入新结点后，如何保持平衡？

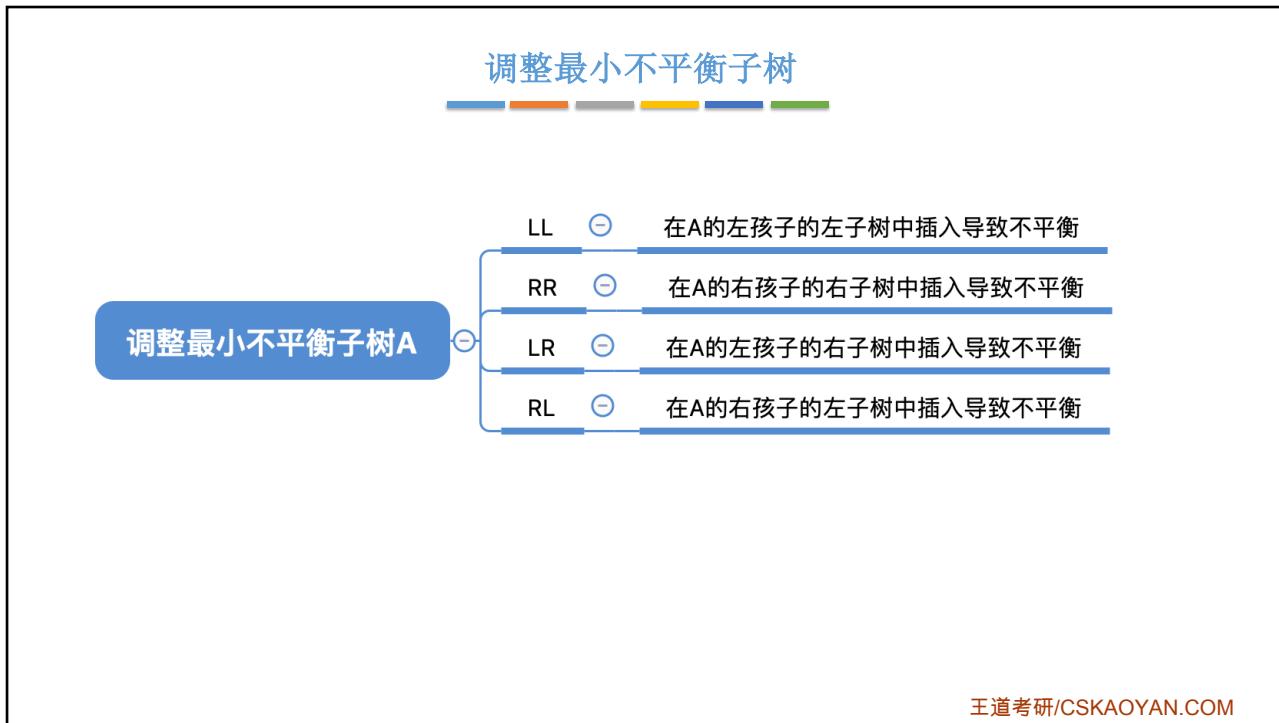
每次调整的对象都是“最小不平衡子树”

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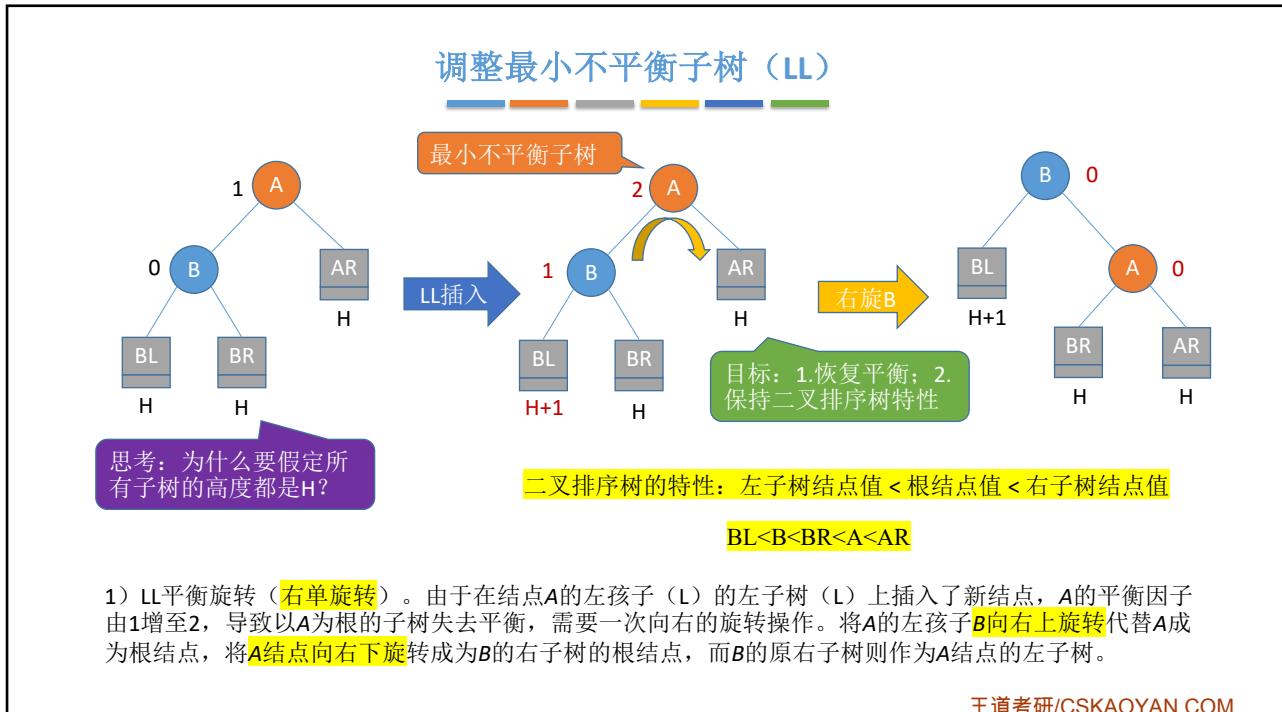
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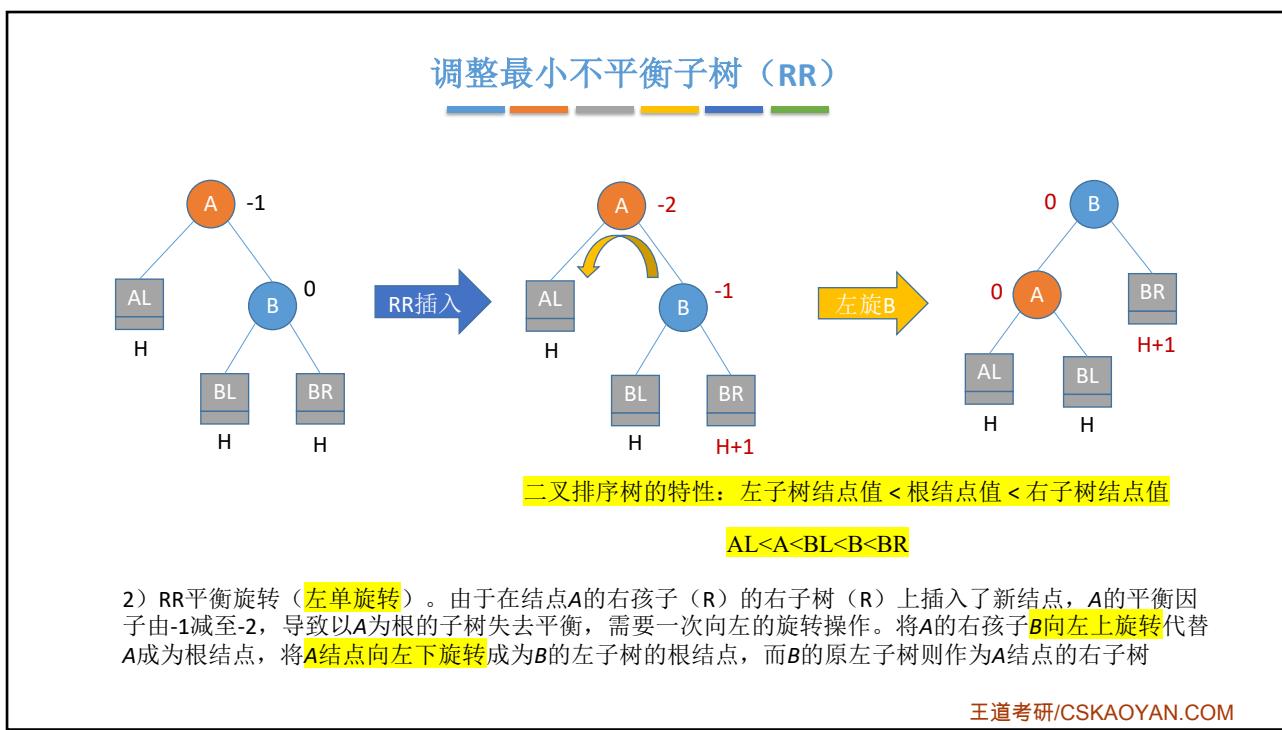
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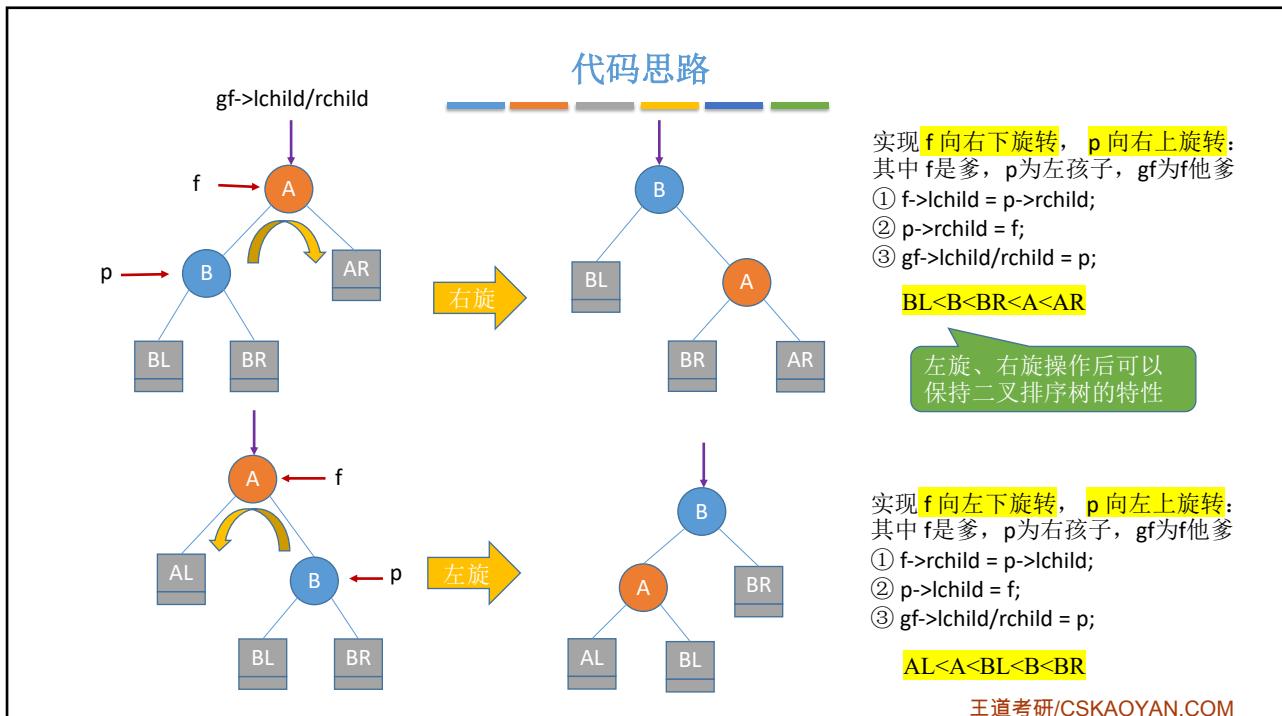
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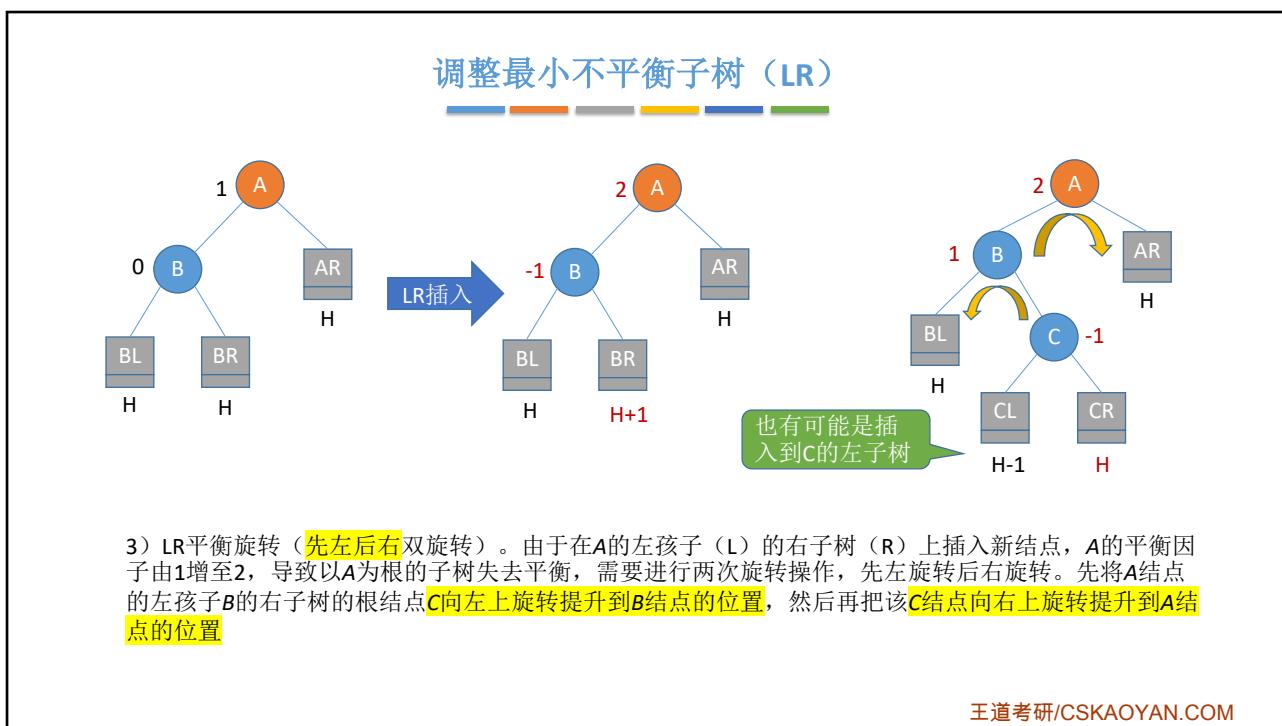
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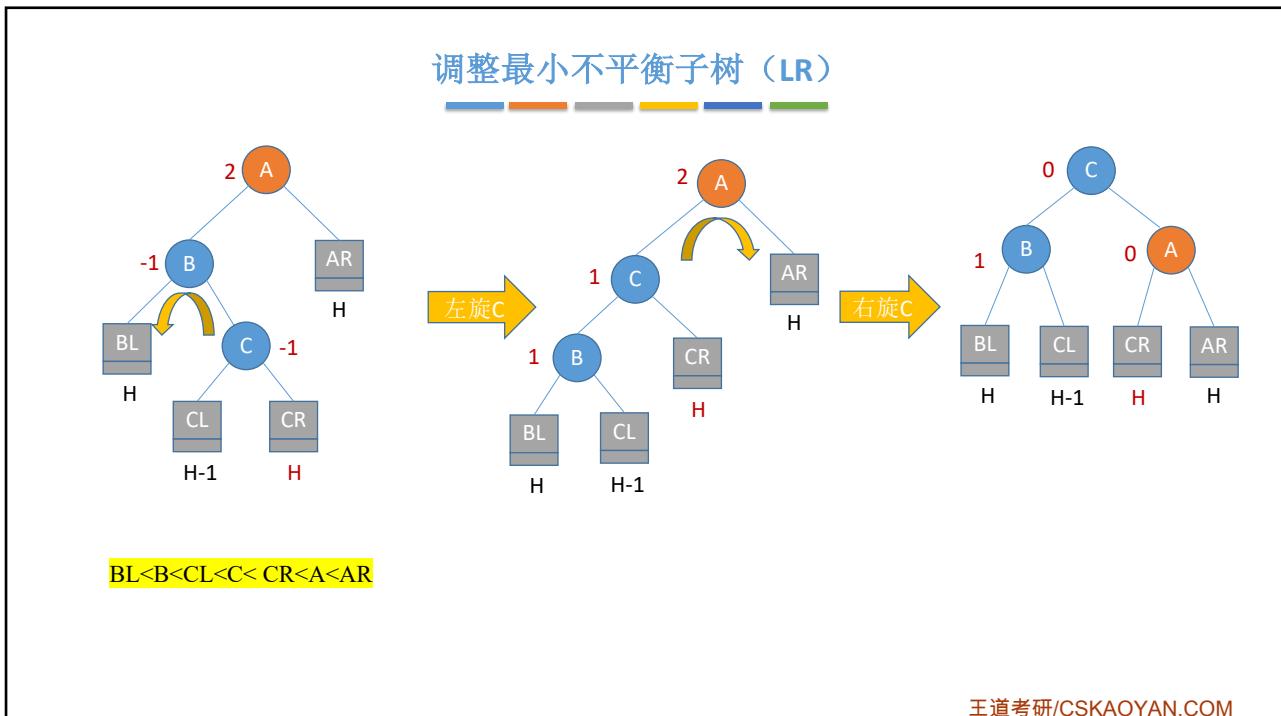
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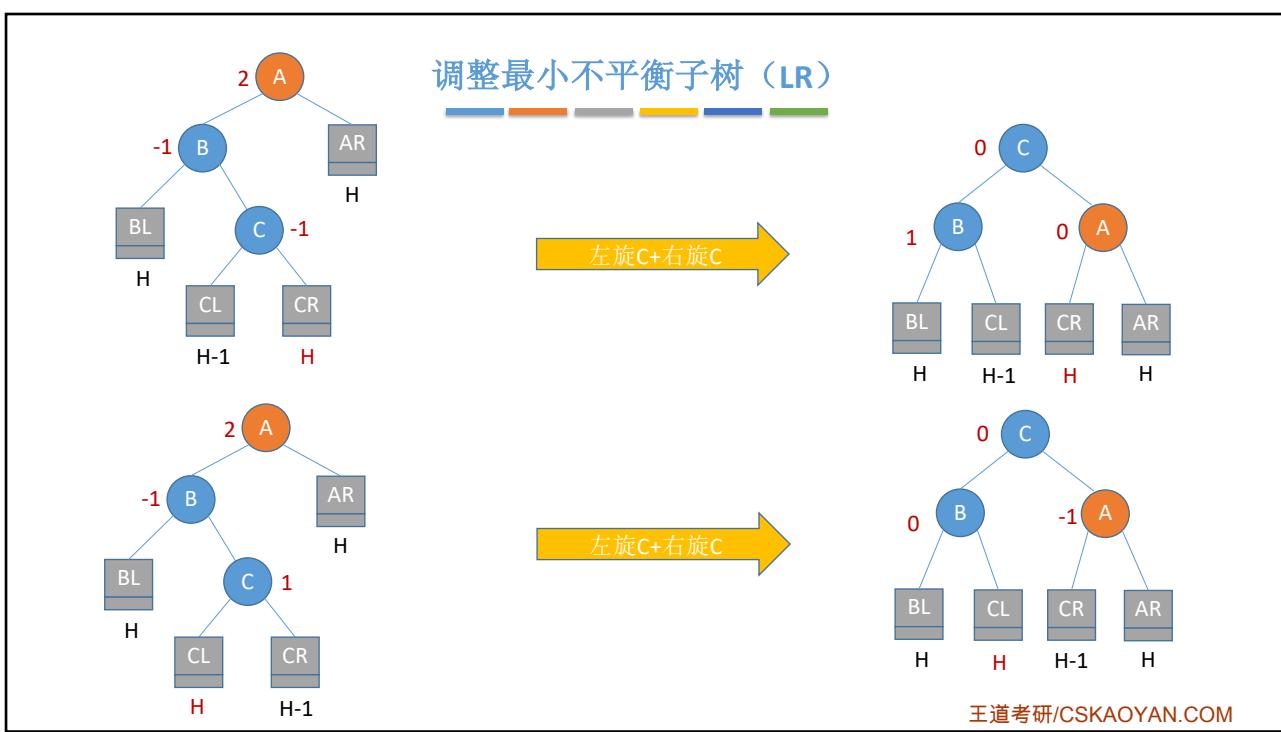
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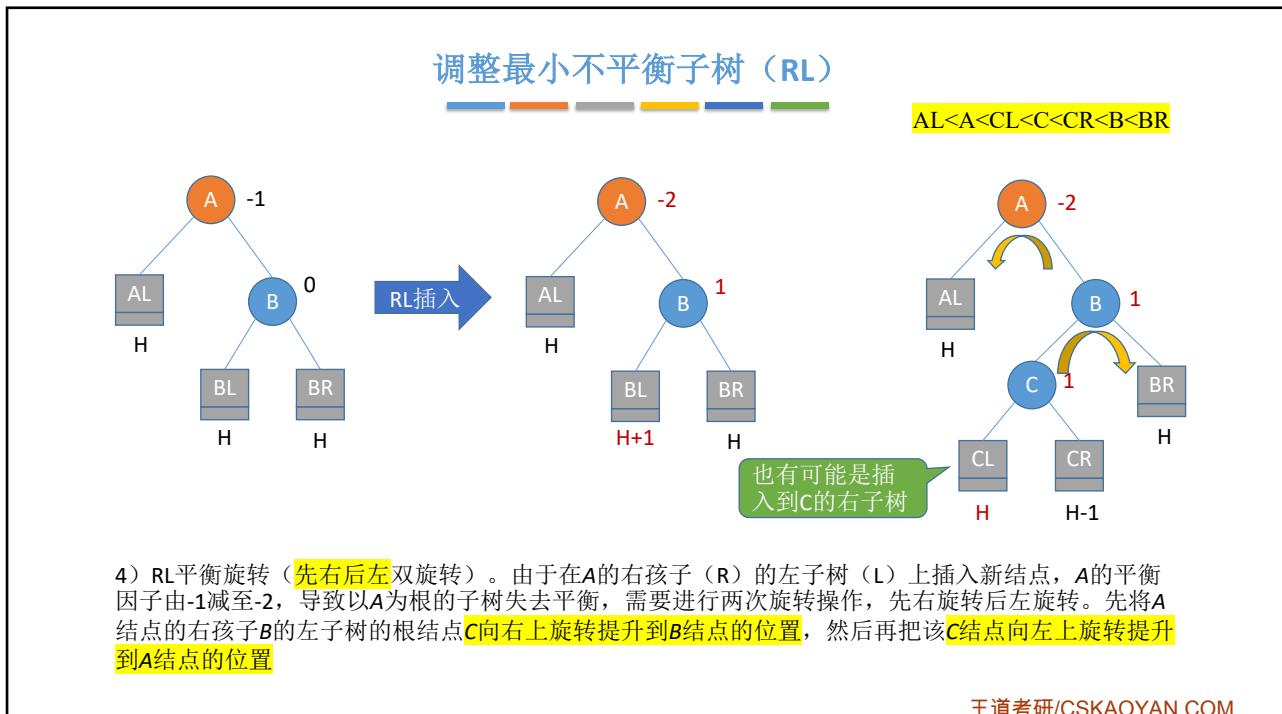
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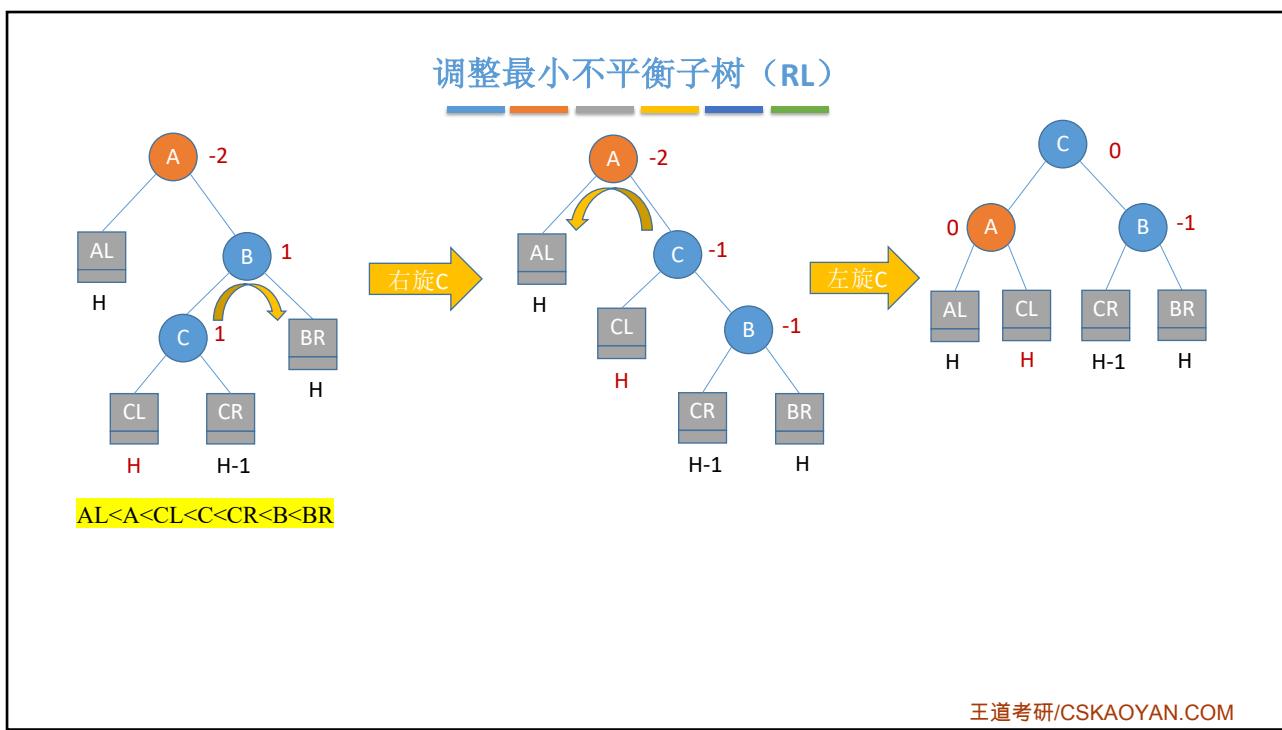
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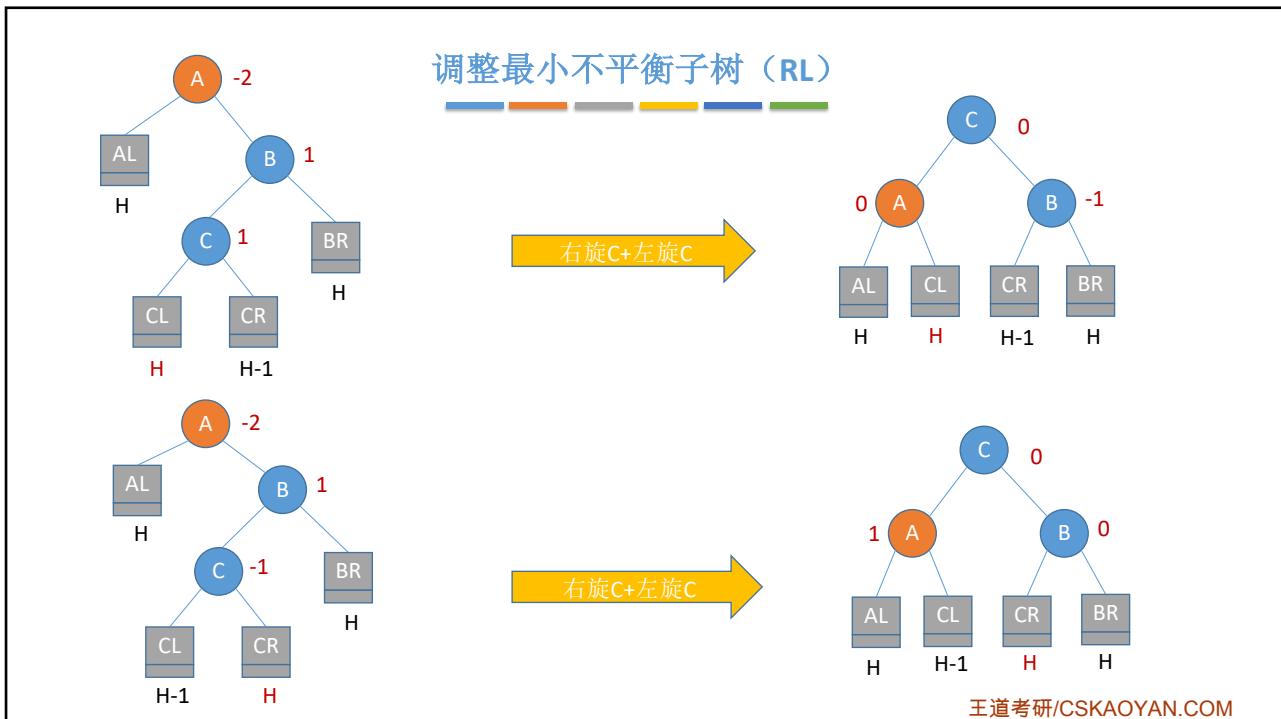
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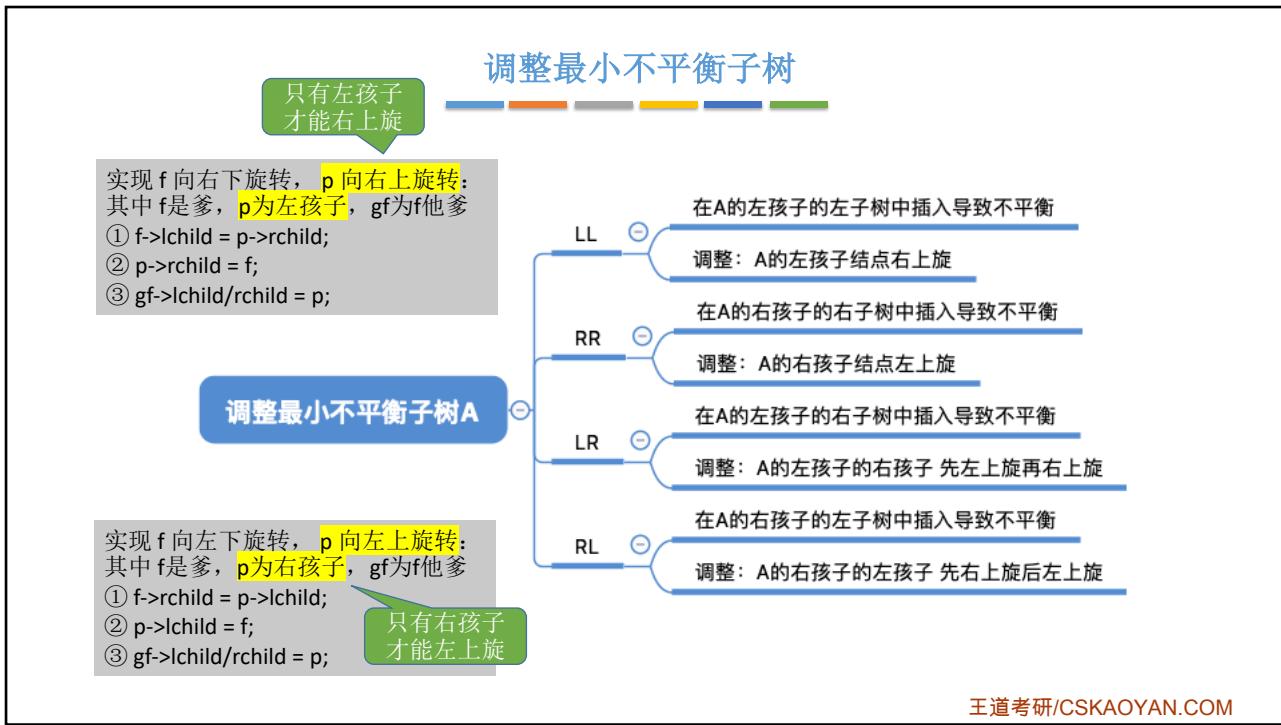
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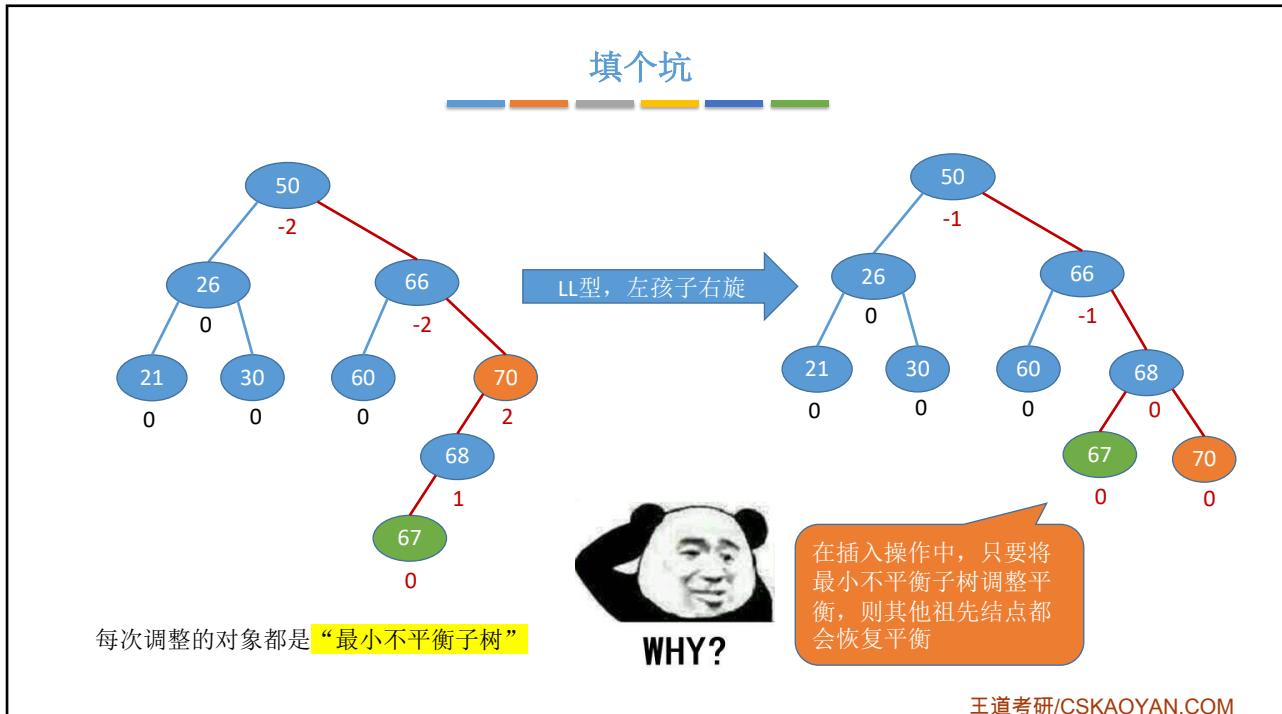
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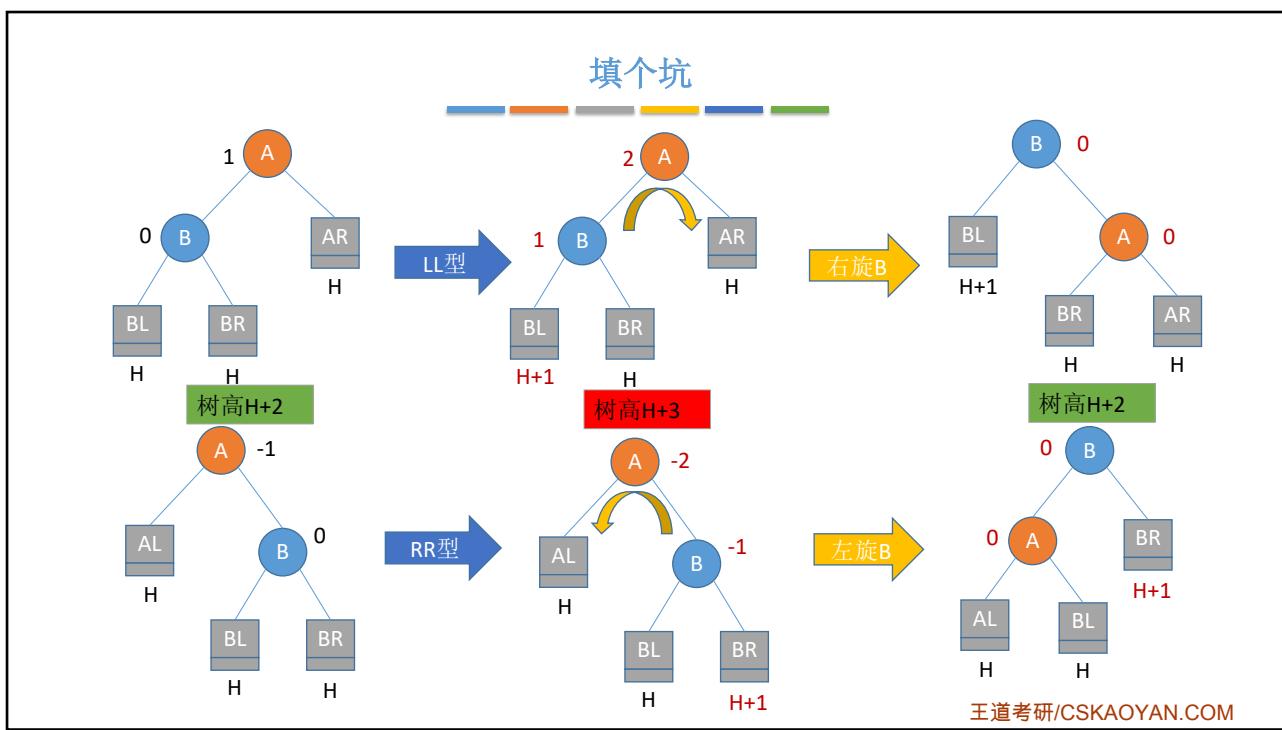
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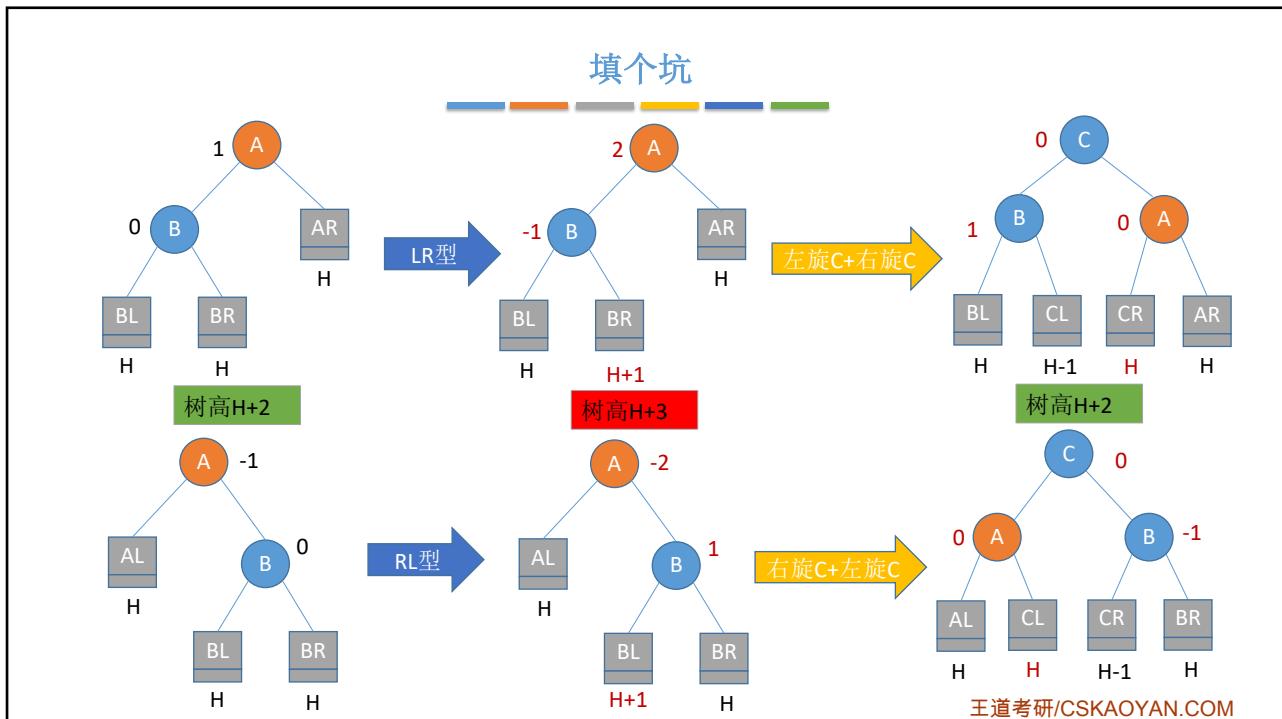
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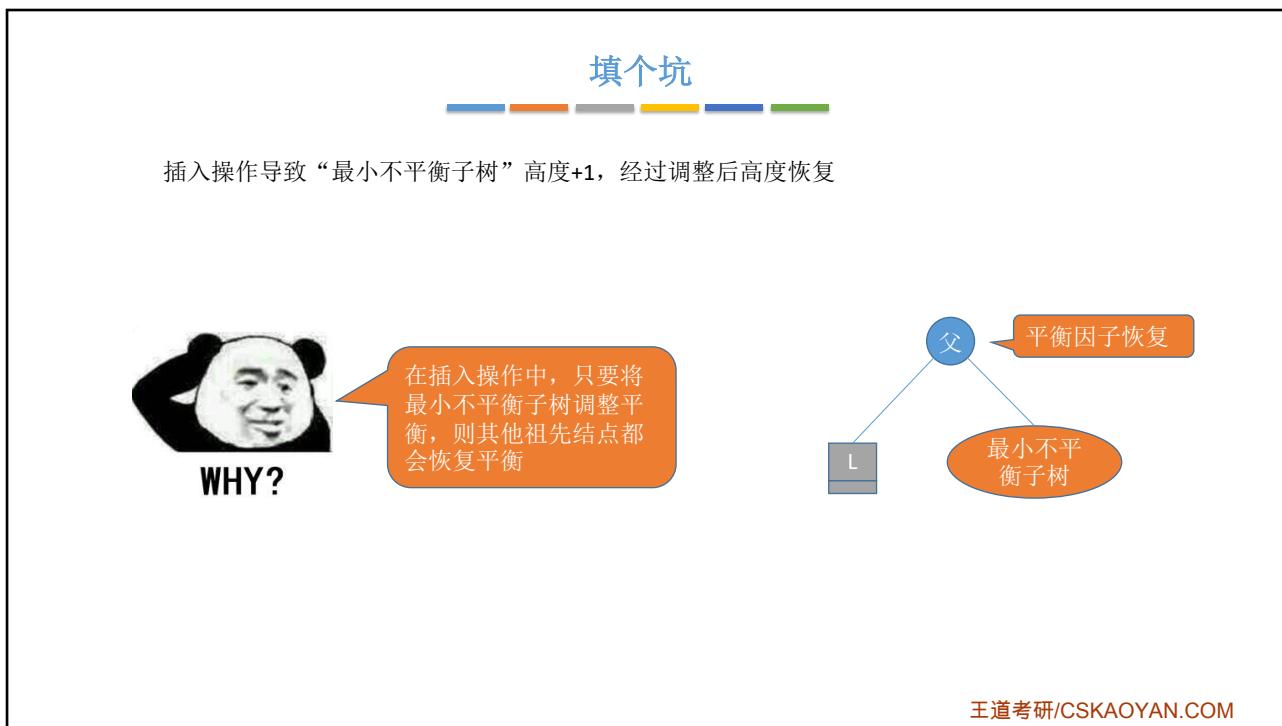
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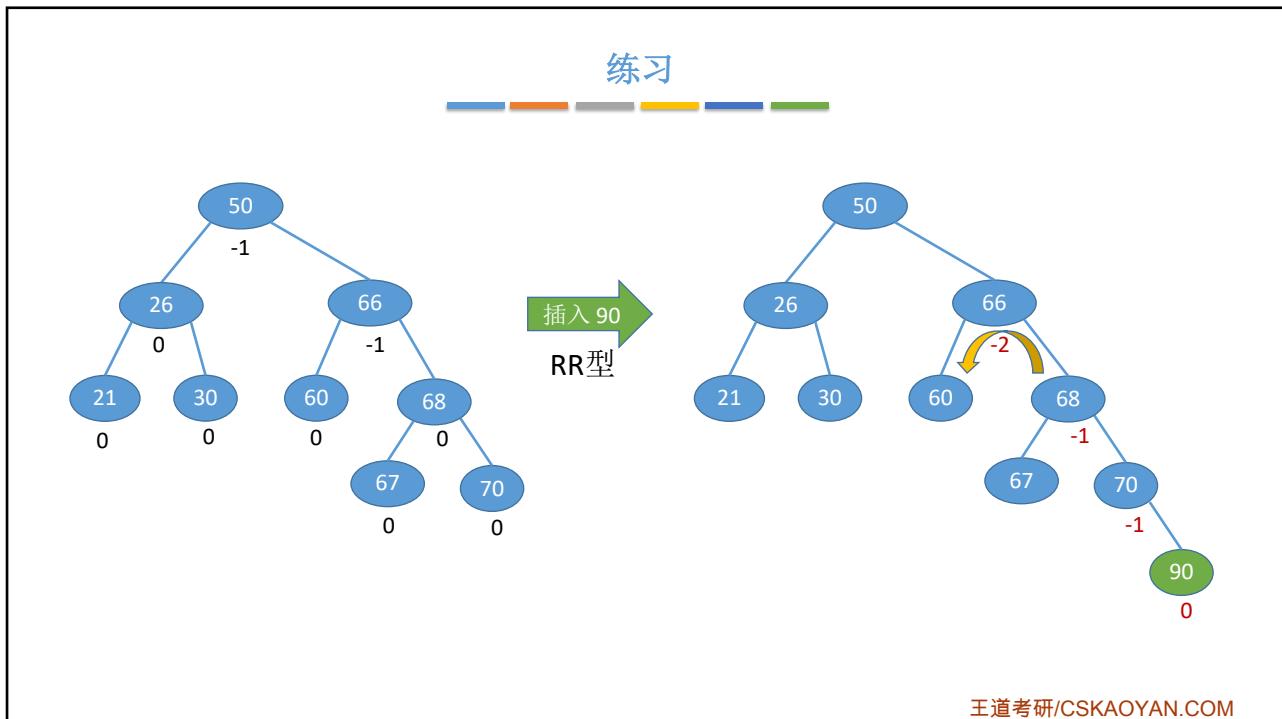
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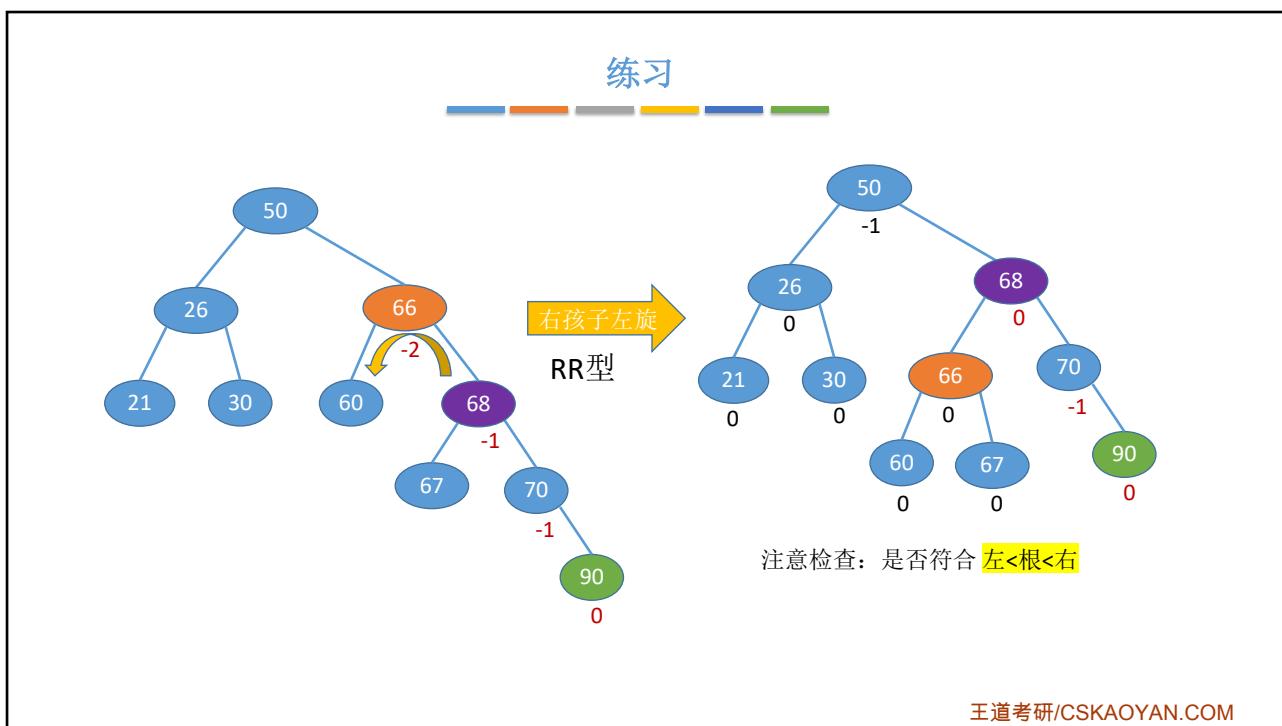
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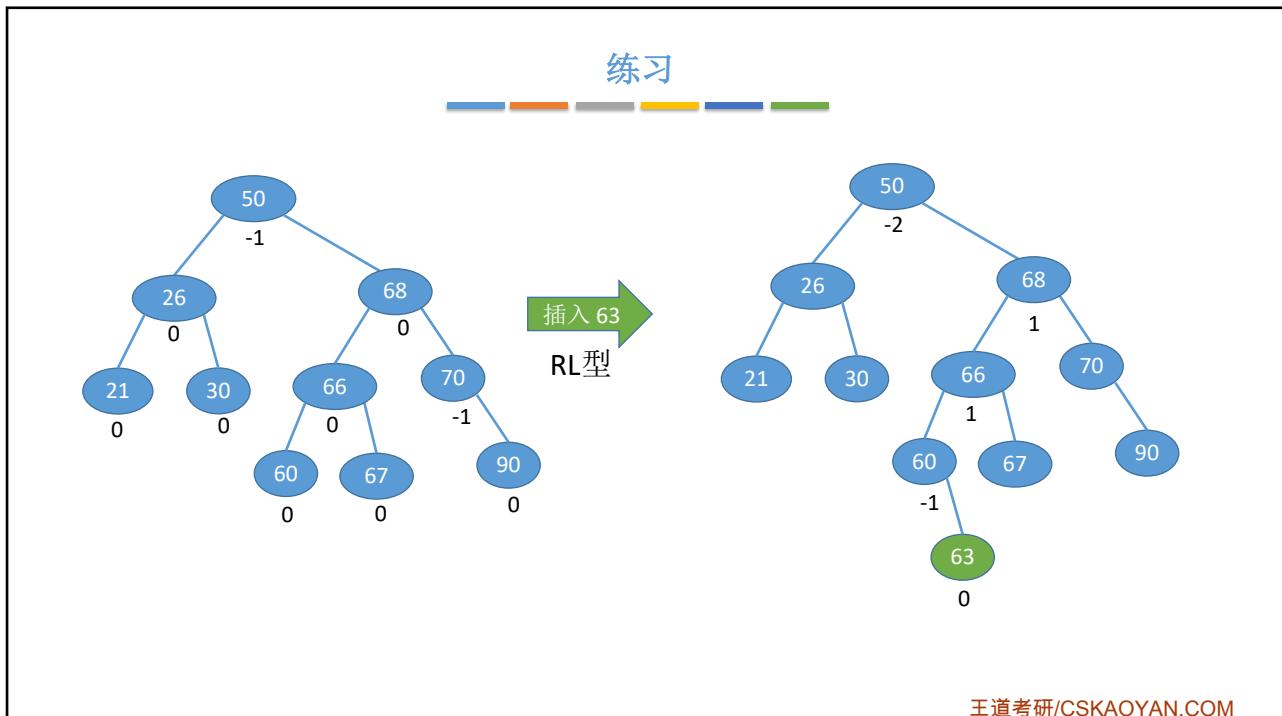
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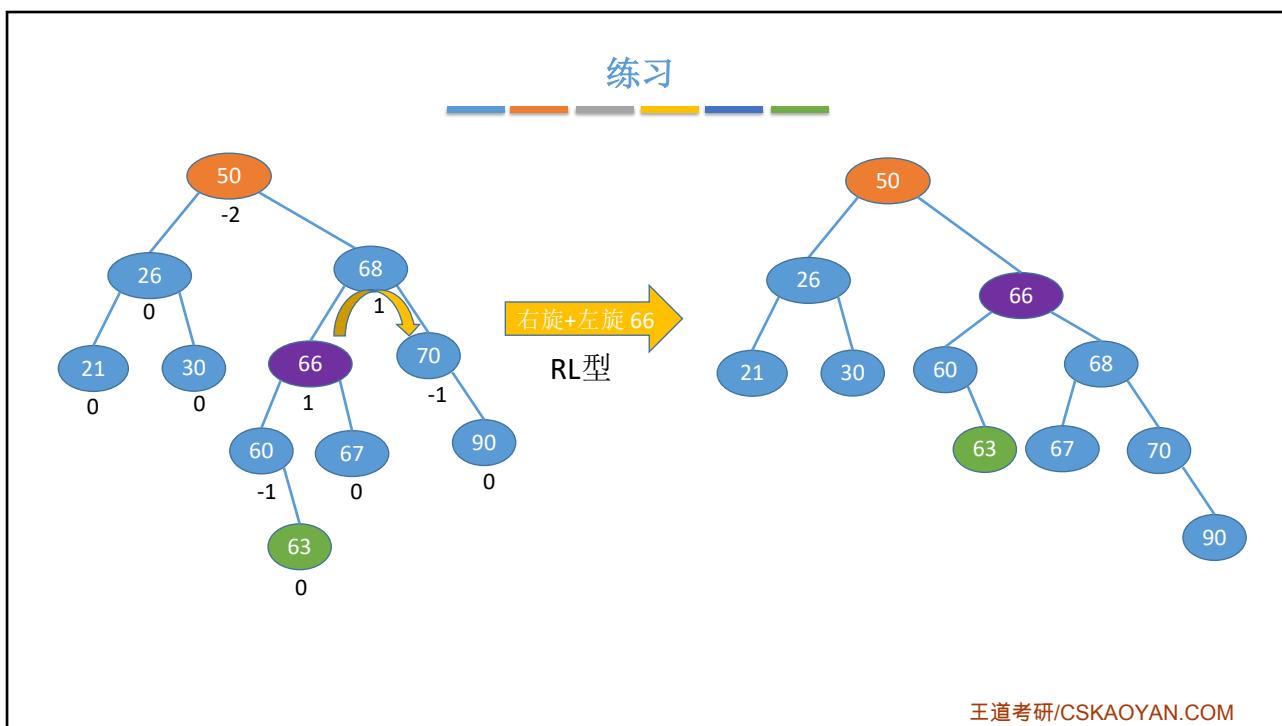
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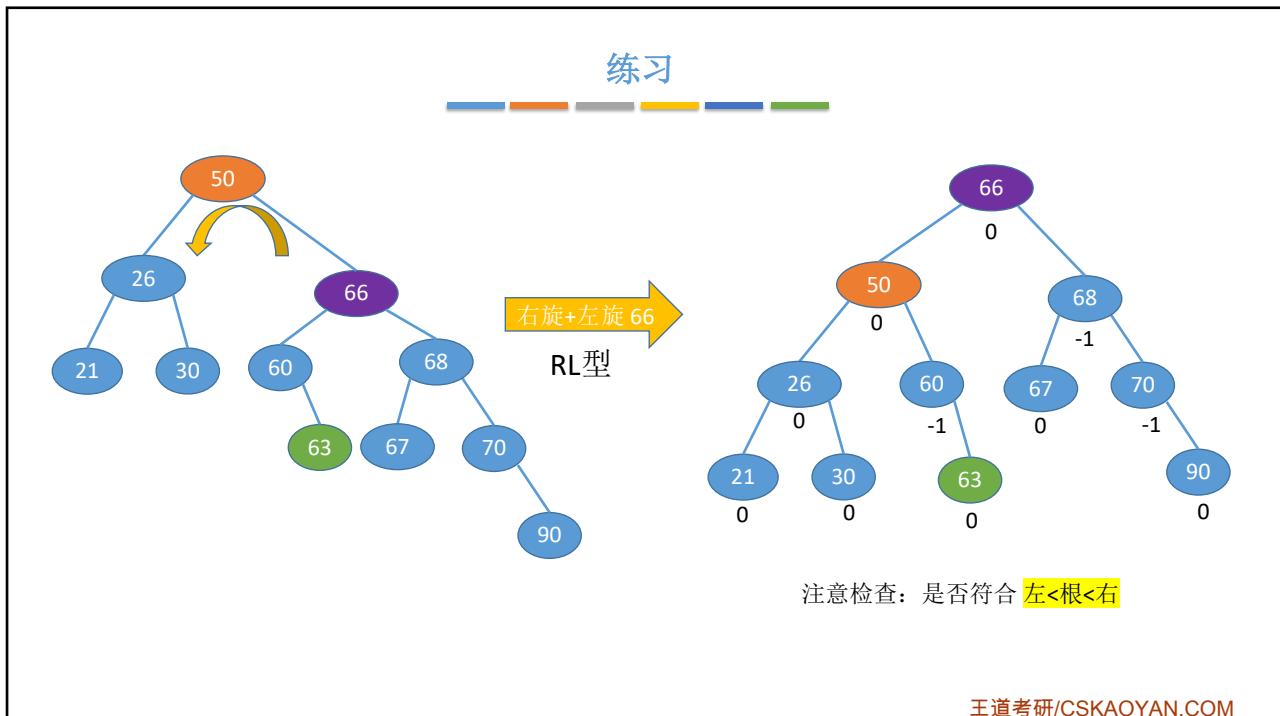
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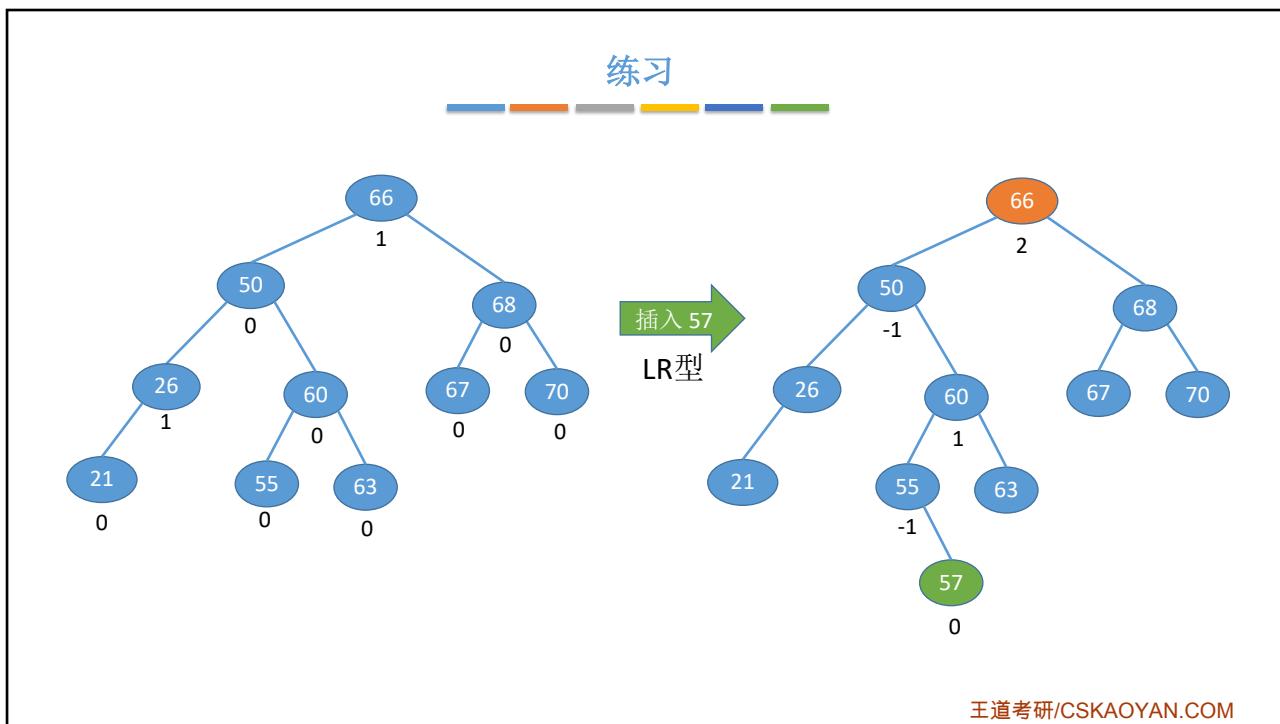
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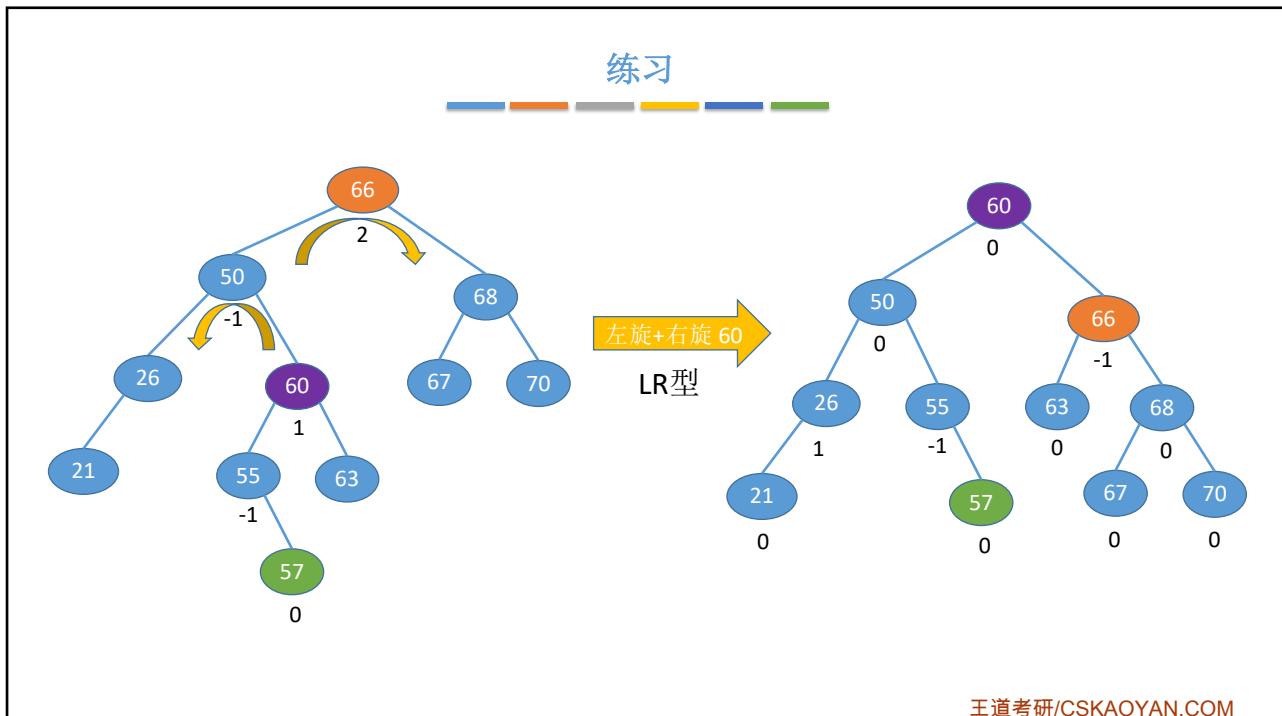
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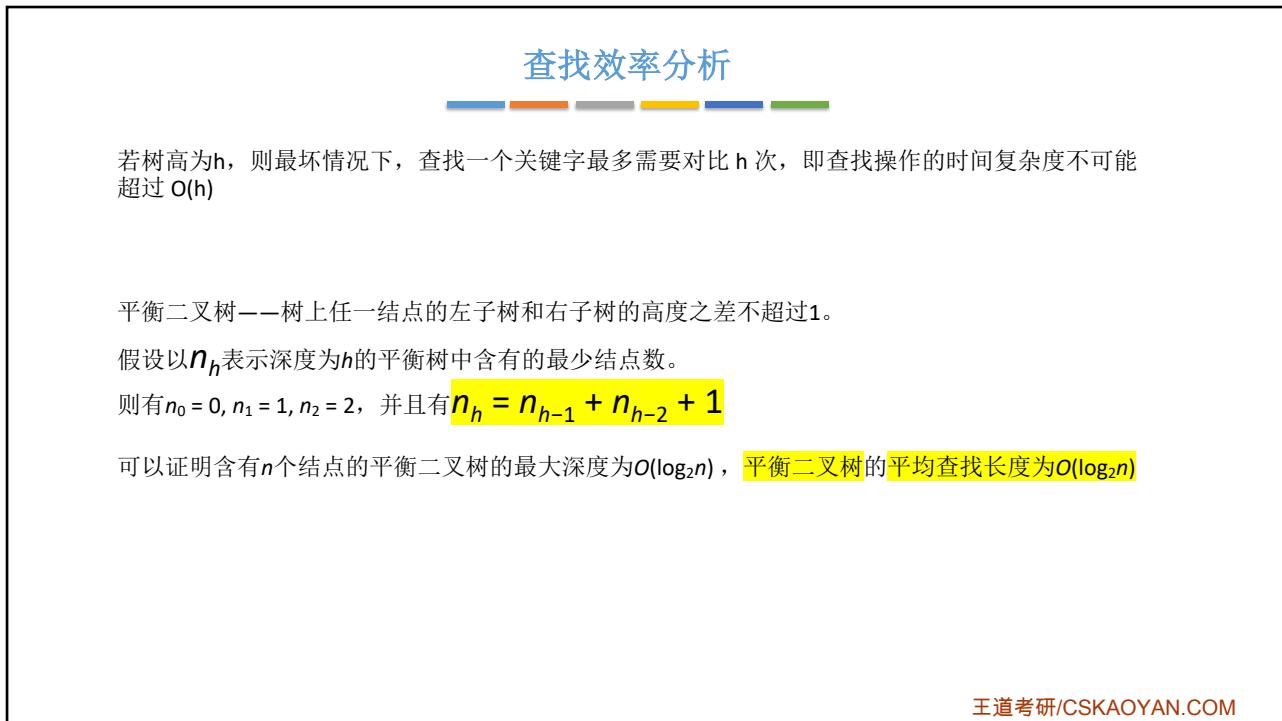
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查找效率分析

《An algorithm for the organization of information》 ——G.M. Adelson-Velsky 和 E.M. Landis, 1962

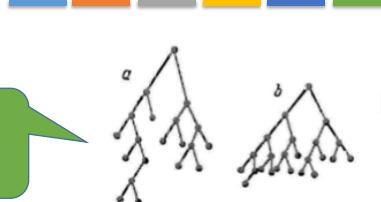


Figure 1



Figure 2



Respect

The recording algorithm is such that at each moment, the reference board is an admissible tree.

Lemma 1. Let the number of cells of the admissible tree be equal to N . Then the maximum length of the branch is not greater than $(3/2) \log_2 (N + 1)$.

Proof. Let us denote by N_n the minimum number of cells in the admissible tree when the given maximum length of the branch is n . Then it can be easily proven (see Figure 2) that $N_n = N_{n-1} + N_{n-2} + 1$.

When we solve this equation in finite remainders, we get

$$N_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{5}}\right) \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + \left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{5}}\right) \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - 1.$$

Whence

$$n < \log_{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} (N + 1) < \frac{3}{2} \log_2 (N + 1),$$

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知识回顾与重要考点

平衡二叉树

- 定义
- 插入操作
- 调整“不平衡”
- 查找效率分析

树上任一结点的左子树和右子树的高度之差不超过1

结点的平衡因子 = 左子树高 - 右子树高

和二叉排序树一样, 找合适的位置插入

新插入的结点可能导致其祖先们平衡因子改变, 导致失衡

找到最小不平衡子树进行调整, 记最小不平衡子树的根为A

- LL 在A的左孩子的左子树插入导致A不平衡, 将A的左孩子右上旋
- RR 在A的右孩子的右子树插入导致A不平衡, 将A的右孩子左上旋
- LR 在A的左孩子的右子树插入导致A不平衡, 将A的左孩子的右孩子先左上旋再右上旋
- RL 在A的右孩子的左子树插入导致A不平衡, 将A的右孩子的左孩子先右上旋再左上旋

考点: 高为h的平衡二叉树最少有几个结点——递推求解

平衡二叉树最大深度为 $O(\log n)$, 平均查找长度/查找的时间复杂度为 $O(\log n)$

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