

# AVL Trees

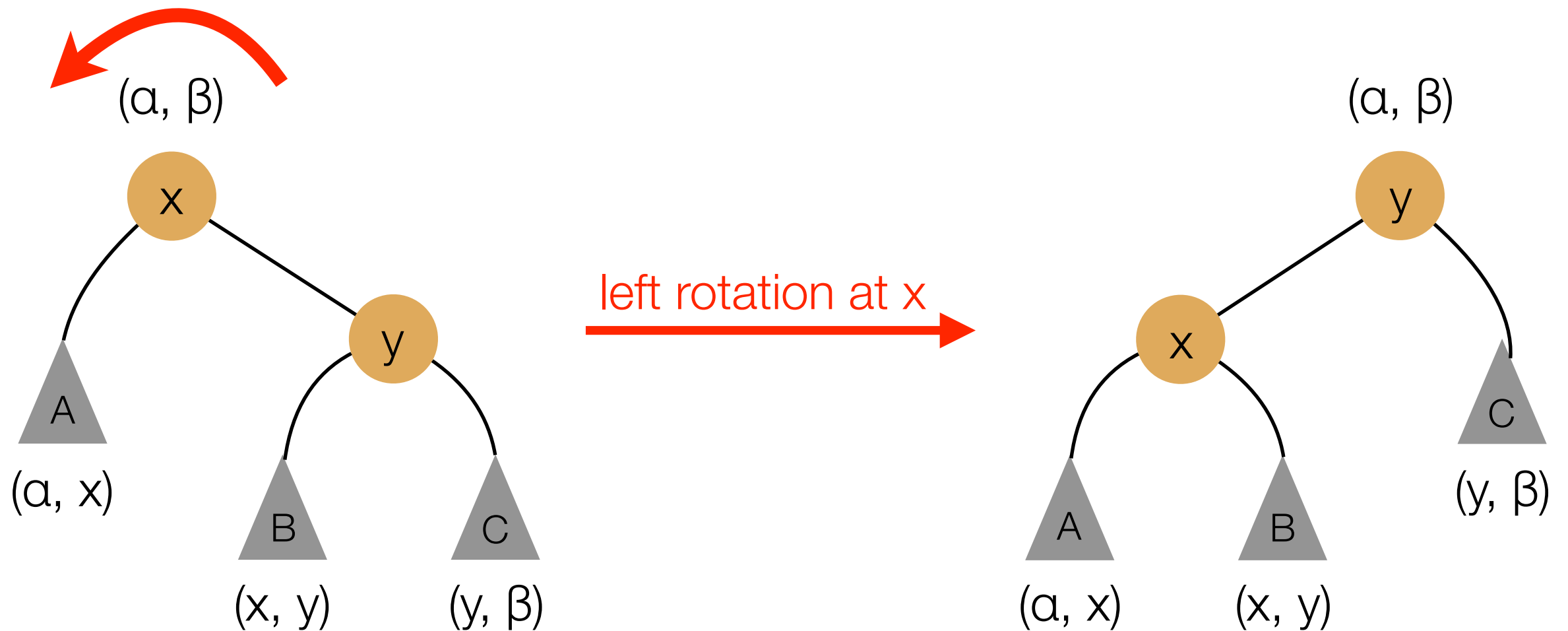
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# Rotations

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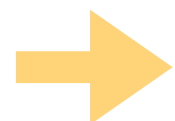
- Insertion into an AVL tree may compromise the height invariant.
  - To restore the height invariant, the following basic rotations are performed:
    - **left rotation**
    - **right rotation**
- ➔ Rotations are performed at **lowest** node violating height invariant.
- ➔ Rotations **restore** the height of the tree to its previous height.
- ➔ At **most two** rotations are needed to restore height invariant.

# Left rotation



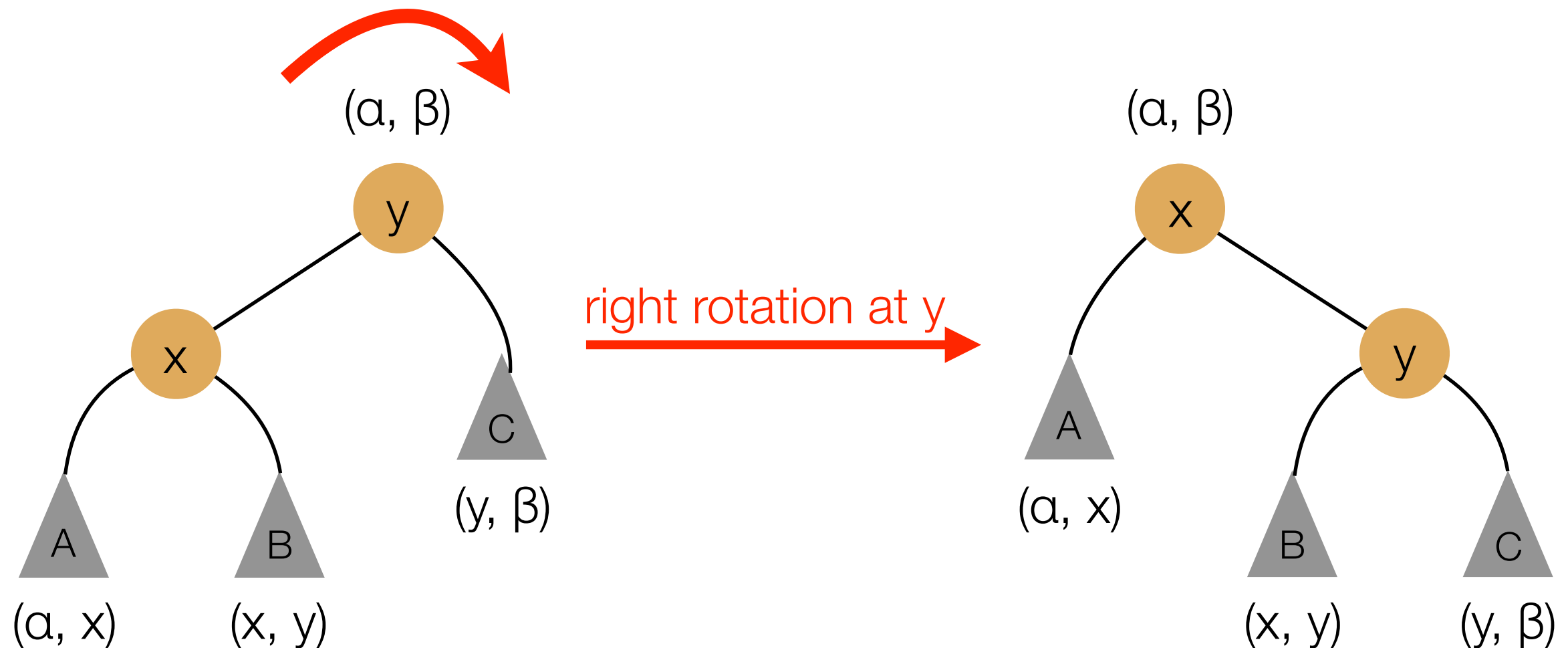
$A < x < B < y < C$

$A < x < B < y < C$



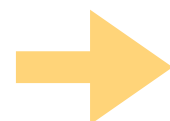
Rotation maintains order invariant.

# Right rotation



$A < x < B < y < C$

$A < x < B < y < C$



Rotation maintains order invariant.

# Restoring height invariant

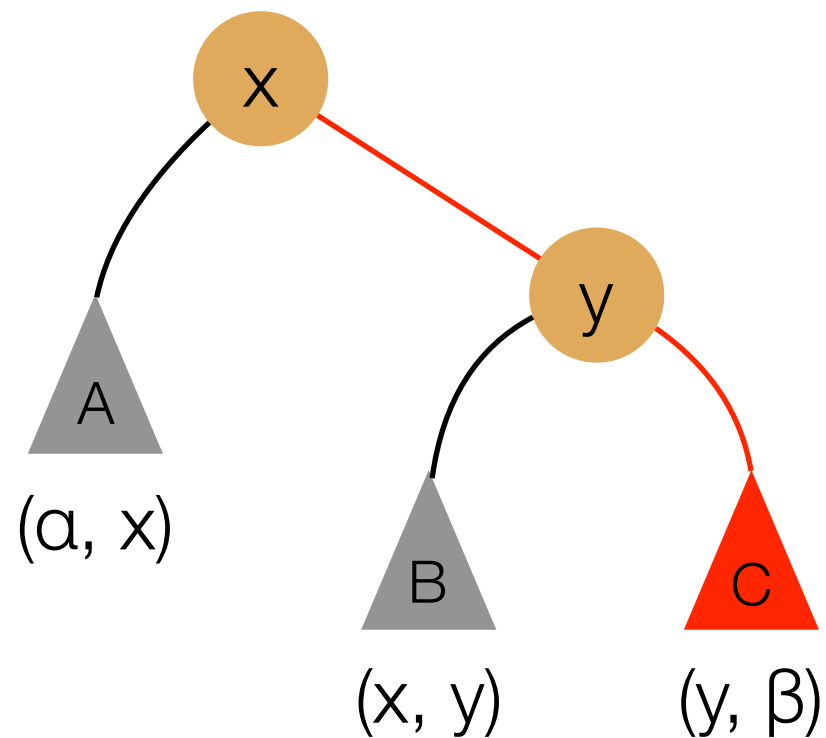
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- While rotations maintain the ordering invariant, one rotation alone may not restore the height invariant.
- It turns out that a sequence of **one to two rotations** is sufficient to restore the height invariant.
- Relying on the fact that we rotate at the **lowest** node that violates the height invariant, there are **4 violation cases** and **corresponding rotation patterns** to restore the height invariant.

# Cases 1 and 2: insert into right subtree

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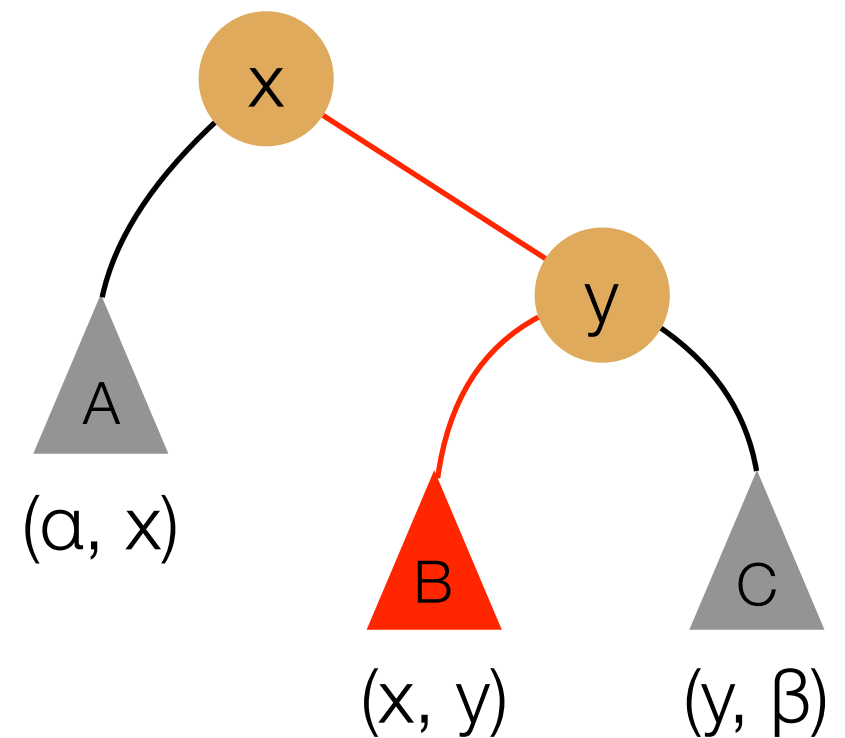
Case 1:  $(\alpha, \beta)$



$$A < x < B < y < C$$

right subtree, right child thereof

Case 2:  $(\alpha, \beta)$



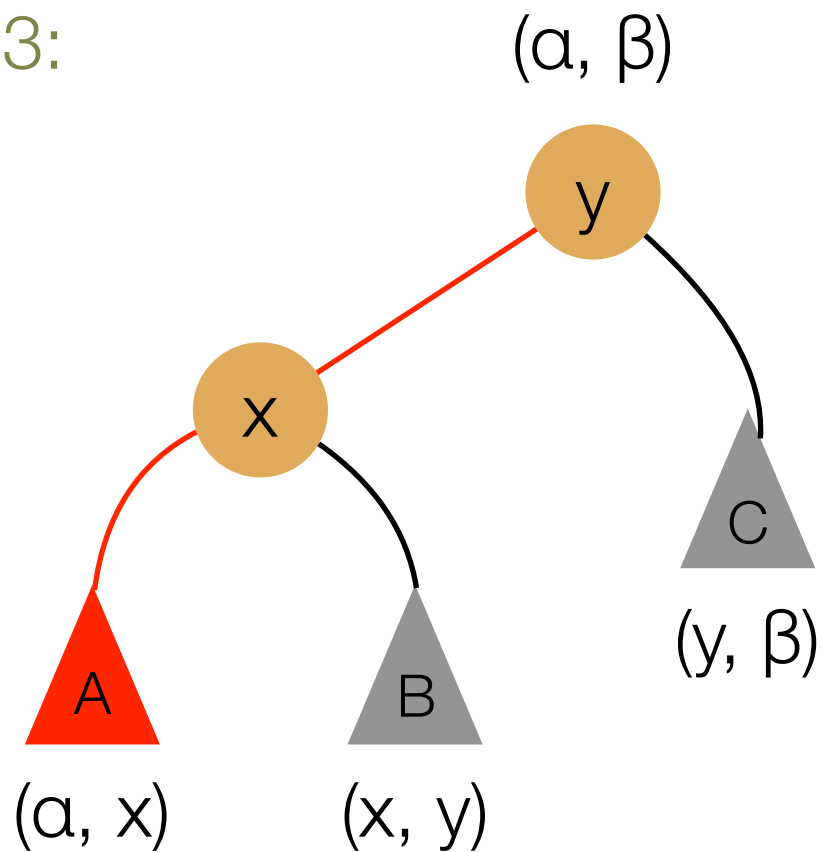
$$A < x < B < y < C$$

right subtree, left child thereof

# Cases 3 and 4: insert into left subtree

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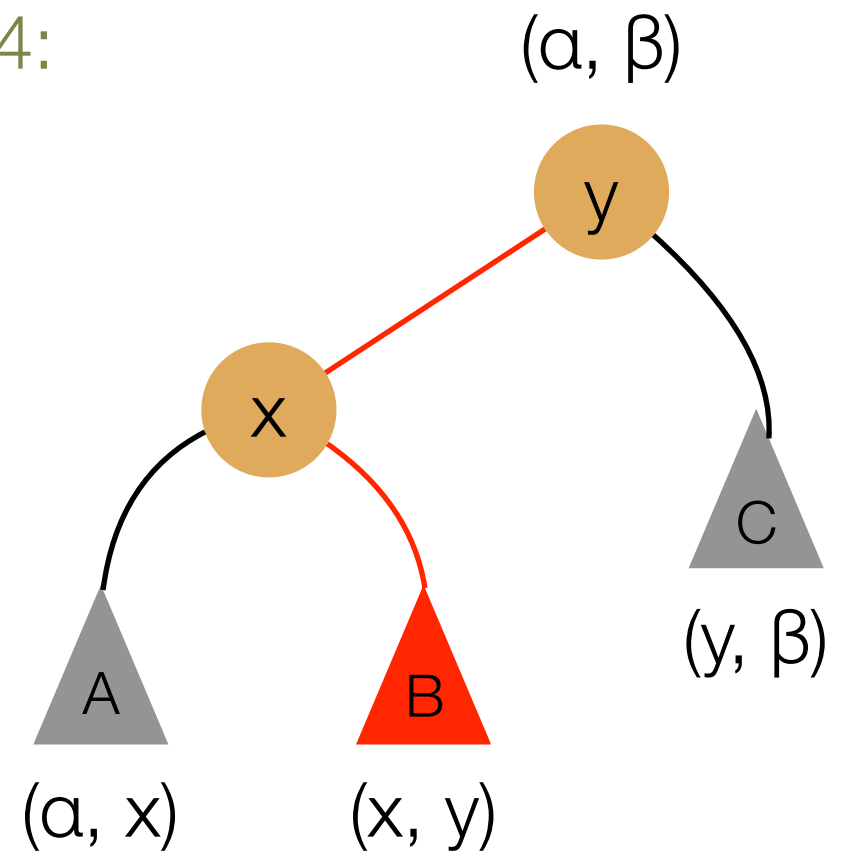
Case 3:



$$A < x < B < y < C$$

left subtree, left child thereof

Case 4:



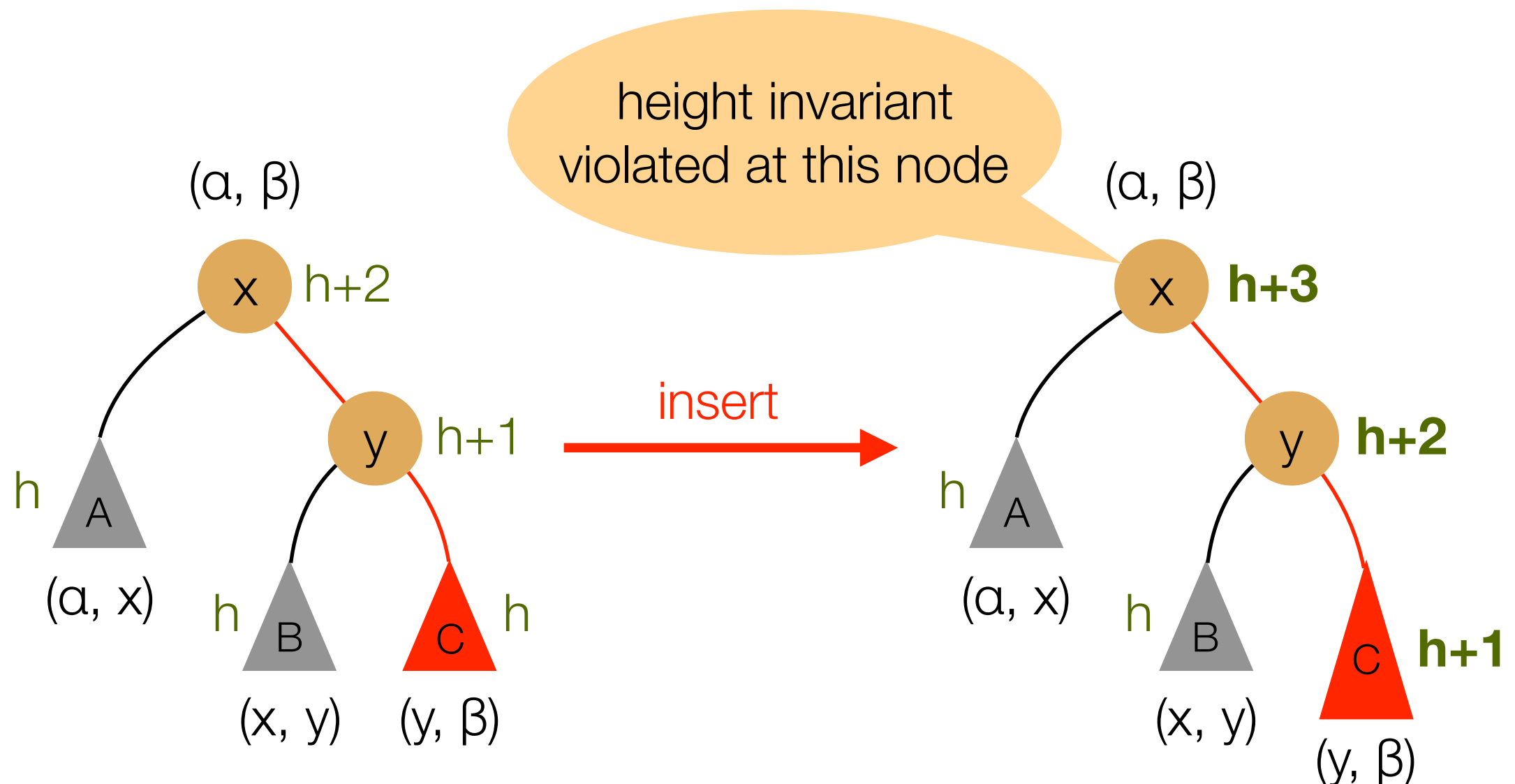
$$A < x < B < y < C$$

left subtree, right child thereof

(Symmetric to Cases 1 and 2)

# Rotation pattern for Case 1

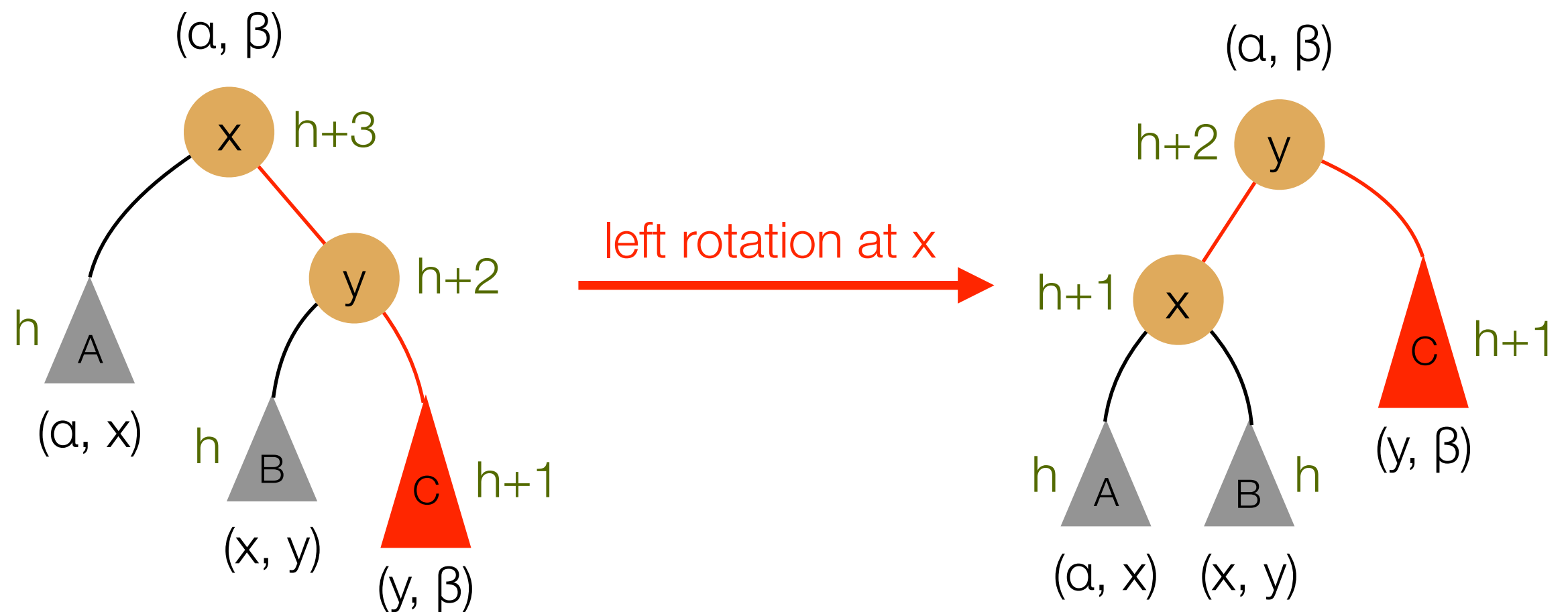
If we are unlucky, insertion breaks the height invariant:





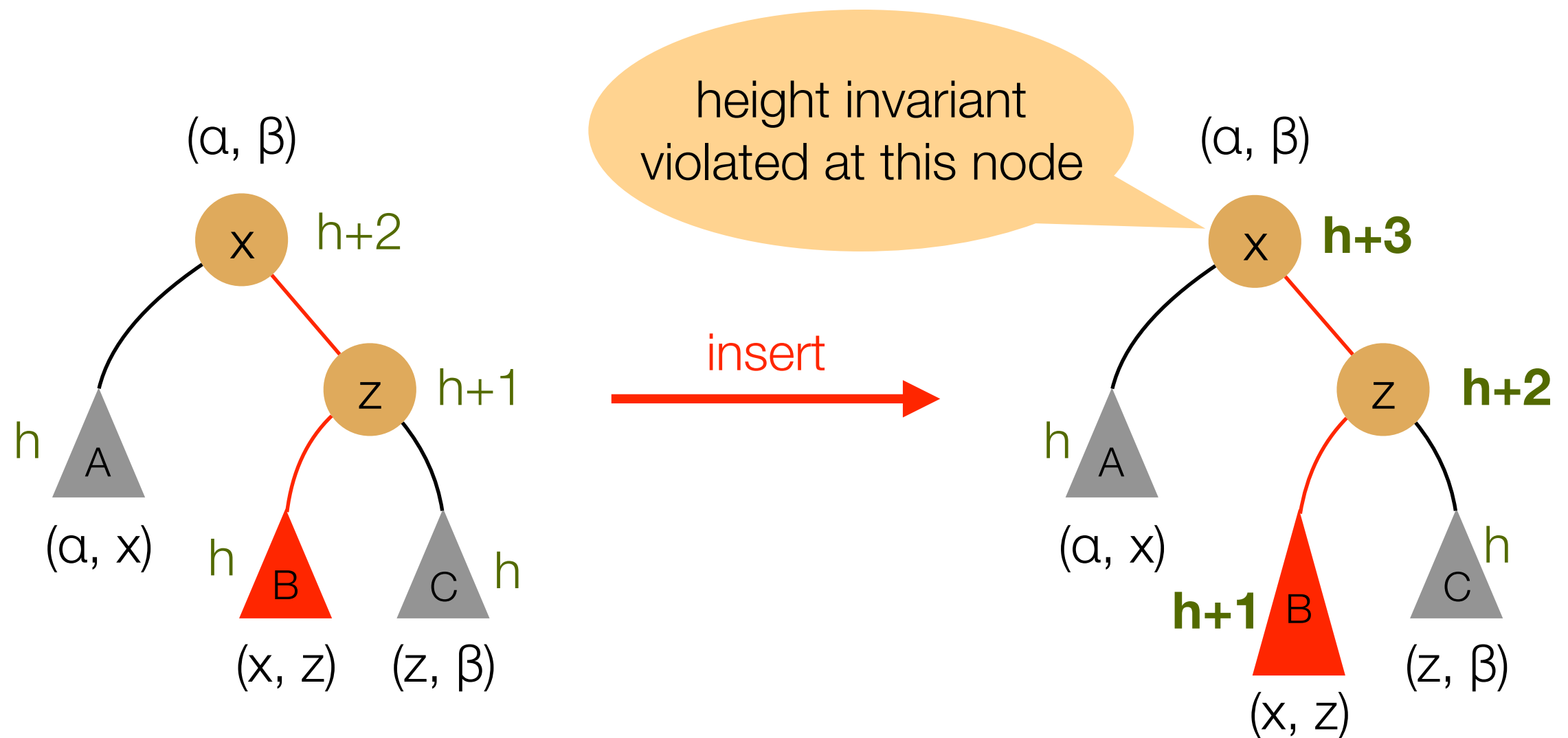
# Rotation pattern for Case 1

Height invariant is restored by a **left rotation at x**:



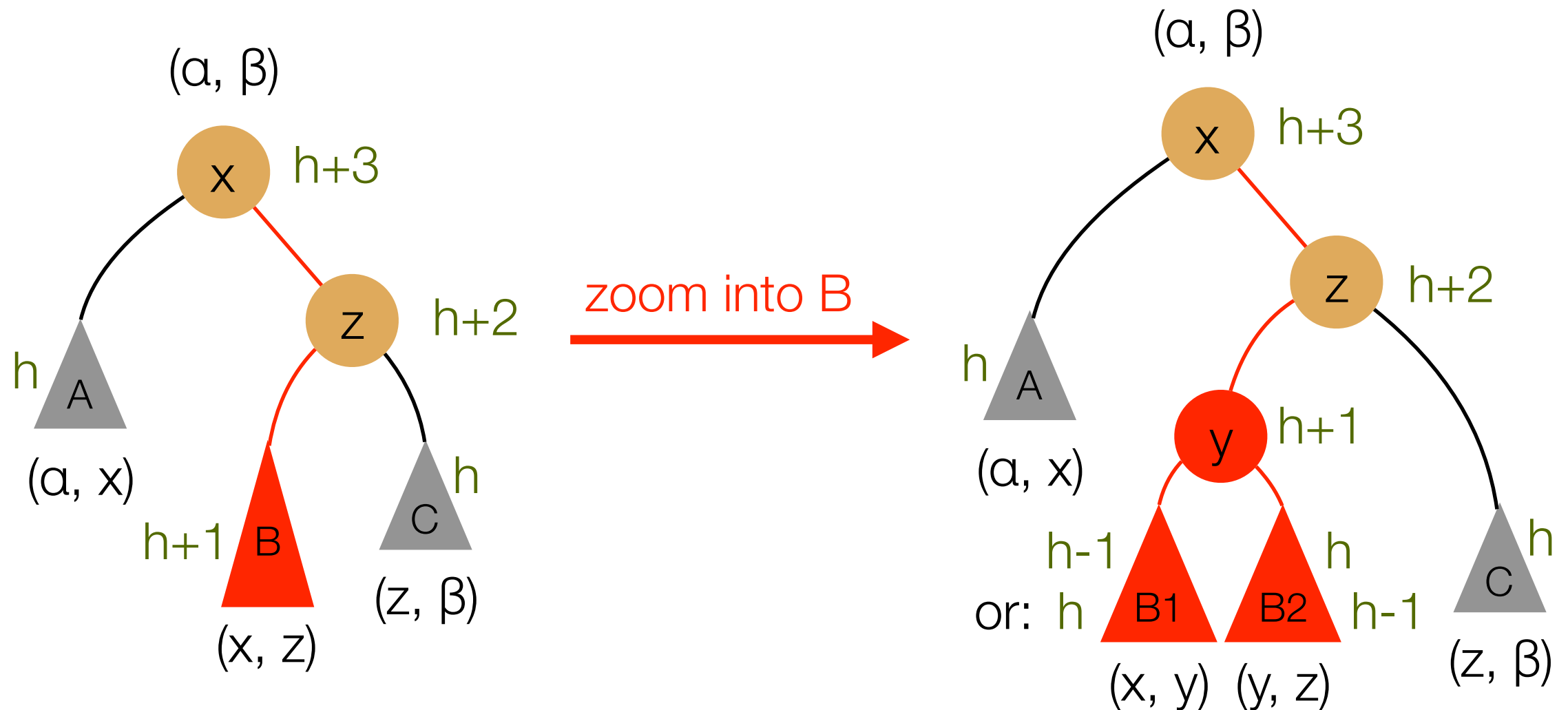
# Rotation pattern for Case 2

If we are unlucky, insertion breaks the height invariant:



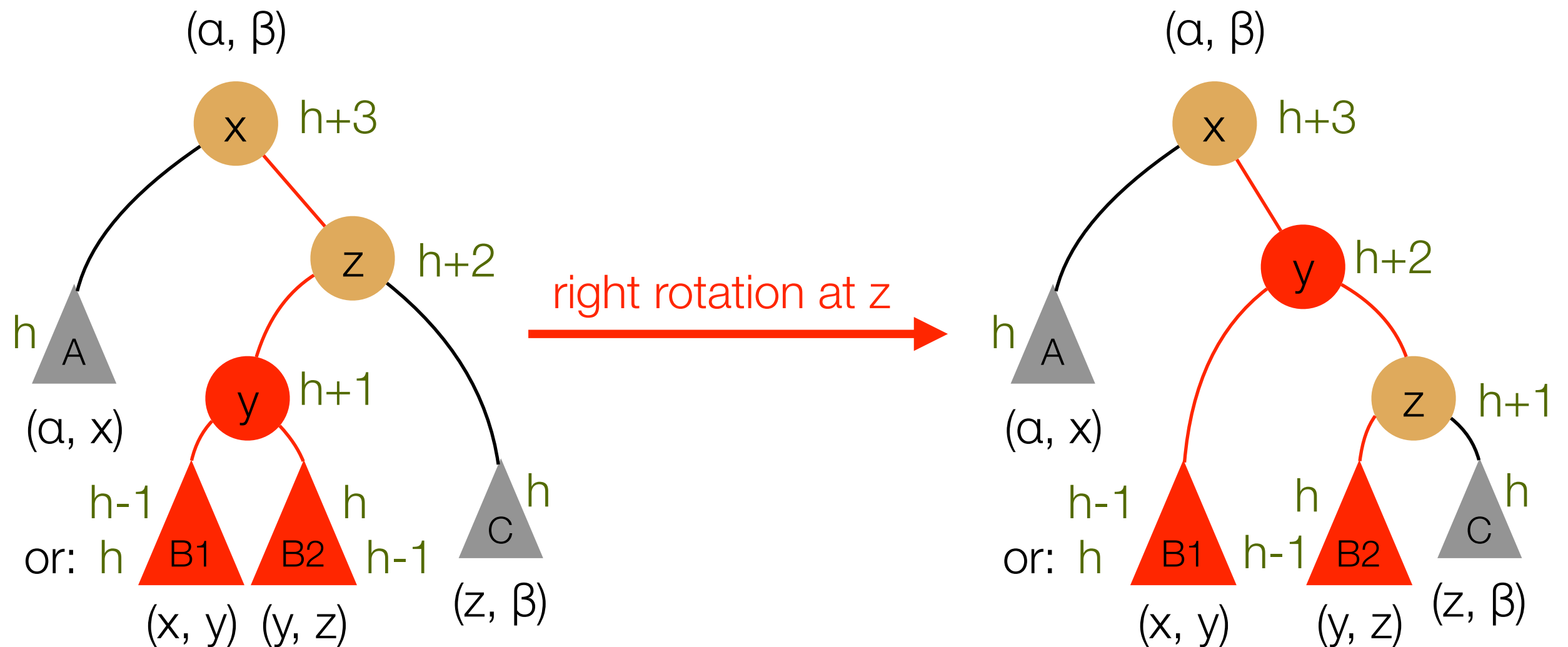
# Rotation pattern for Case 2

Let's zoom into B:



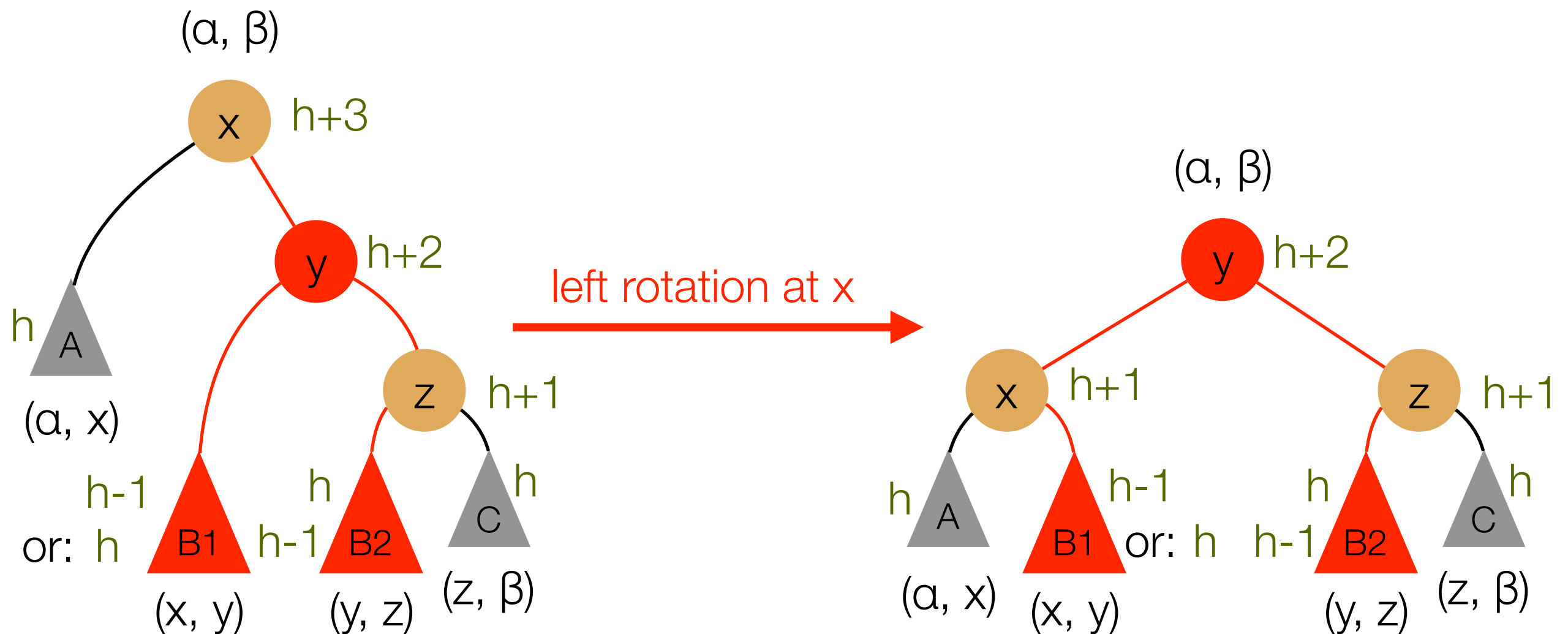
# Rotation pattern for Case 2

Height invariant is restored by a **right rotation at z**, followed by a left rotation at x:



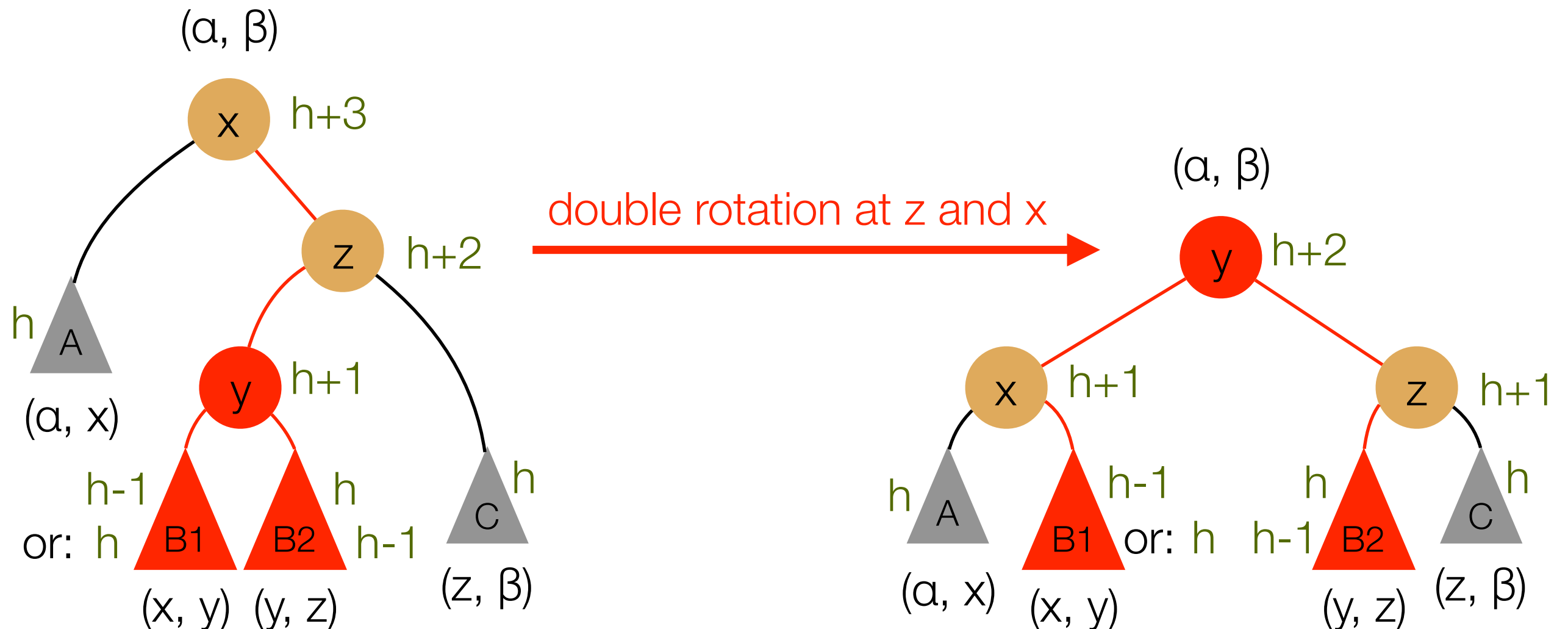
# Rotation pattern for Case 2

Height invariant is restored by a right rotation at  $z$ , **followed by a left rotation at  $x$** :



# Rotation pattern for Case 2

Alternatively, we can view the two individual rotations as a combined **double rotation at z and x**:



# Rotation patterns for Cases 3 and 4

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- The rotation patterns for Cases 3 and 4 are symmetric to the ones for Cases 1 and 2, respectively.