

Problem (Dynamic Predecessor Search)

build data structure for n numbers $S = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ to support:

query { - pred search; given q , find largest $a_i \in S$ less than q



update { (succ similar)
- insert an elem to S
- delete " " " from S

Method 0 sorted array

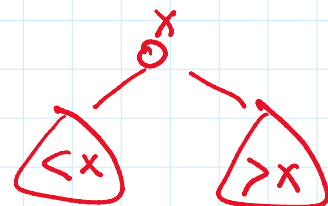
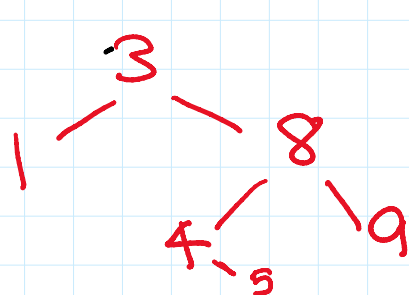
query time $O(\log n)$ by binary search

Space $O(n)$

preproc time $O(n \log n)$

but insert/delete $O(n)$ ← bad

Method 1 binary search tree (BST)



query: can still use binary search

insert: straightforward

delete: replace with pred/succ

insert: straight forward
delete: replace with pred/succ

time $O(\text{tree height})$

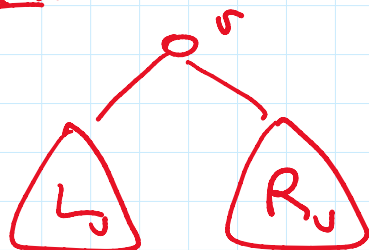
but height may be $\Omega(n)$ in worst case!

1-2-3-4... \Rightarrow need balanced search trees!

Method 2: AVL Tree (Adelson-Velsky, Landis '62)

(sketch only)

Invariant:



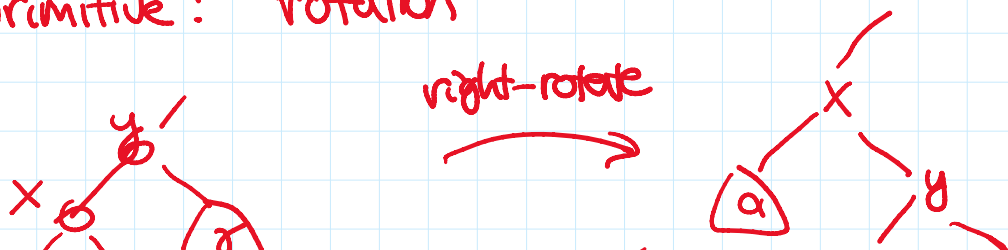
at every node v ,

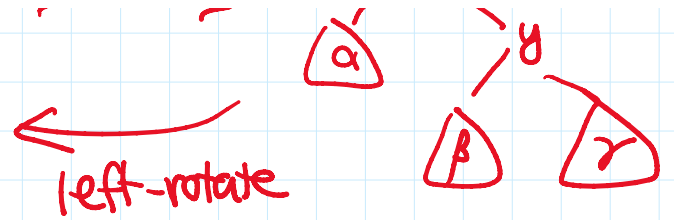
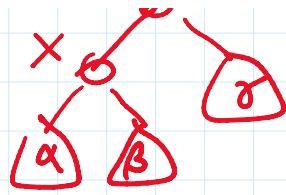
$$|\text{height}(L_v) - \text{height}(R_v)| \leq 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{height} \approx \log_{\phi} n \quad \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$



basic primitive: rotation





→ insert: 4 cases ... (messy)

delete: 4 cases ...



all ops $O(\log n)$ time

Other balanced BSTs:

- red-black tree (Guibas-Sedgwick '78)
- AA tree (Andersson '8?)
(shortest code)
- treap (simple but randomized)

Method 3: 2-3 Trees or 2-3-4 Trees
(Hopcroft '70)

(easiest to understand conceptually)

be more flexible with degree

- Invariants:
1. \forall node v , $a \leq \deg(v) \leq b$ ✓ except at root

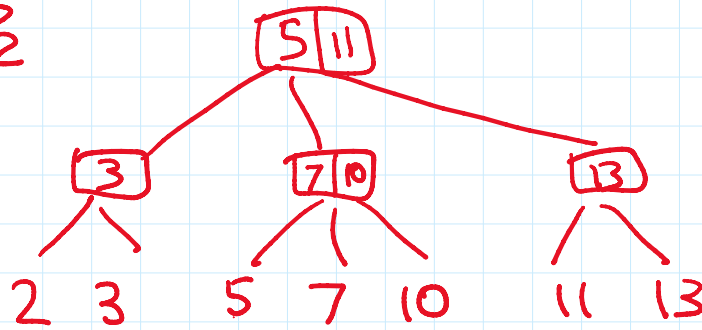
for params a, b
with $a = \lceil b/2 \rceil$



2. all leaves at same depth

eg. $b=3$
 $a=2$

elems stored
at leaves



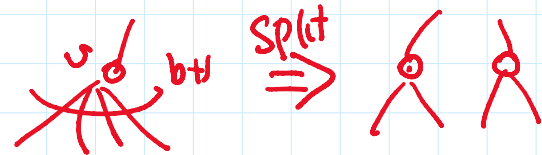
$n \approx a^h$

\Rightarrow height $\approx \log_a n$

query: still $O(\log n)$

insert: whenever $\deg(v) = b+1$ for some v :

split v into 2 nodes
of $\deg \sim \frac{b+1}{2}$

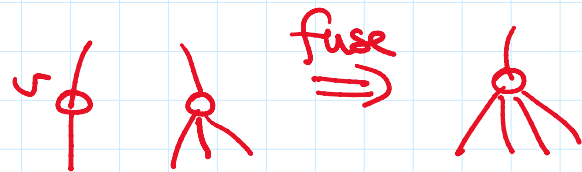


$\Rightarrow O(\log n)$ splits (up a path)

$\Rightarrow O(\log n)$ time.

delete: whenever $\deg(v) = a-1$ for some v :

fuse v with sibling
& split if $\deg \geq b$



$\Rightarrow O(\log n)$ fuses

$\Rightarrow O(\log n)$ time