

CSCI 241

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Balance Factor

Goals

Know why we want our BSTs to be **balanced**.

Be able to calculate the **balance factor** of a binary tree.

Back to BSTs

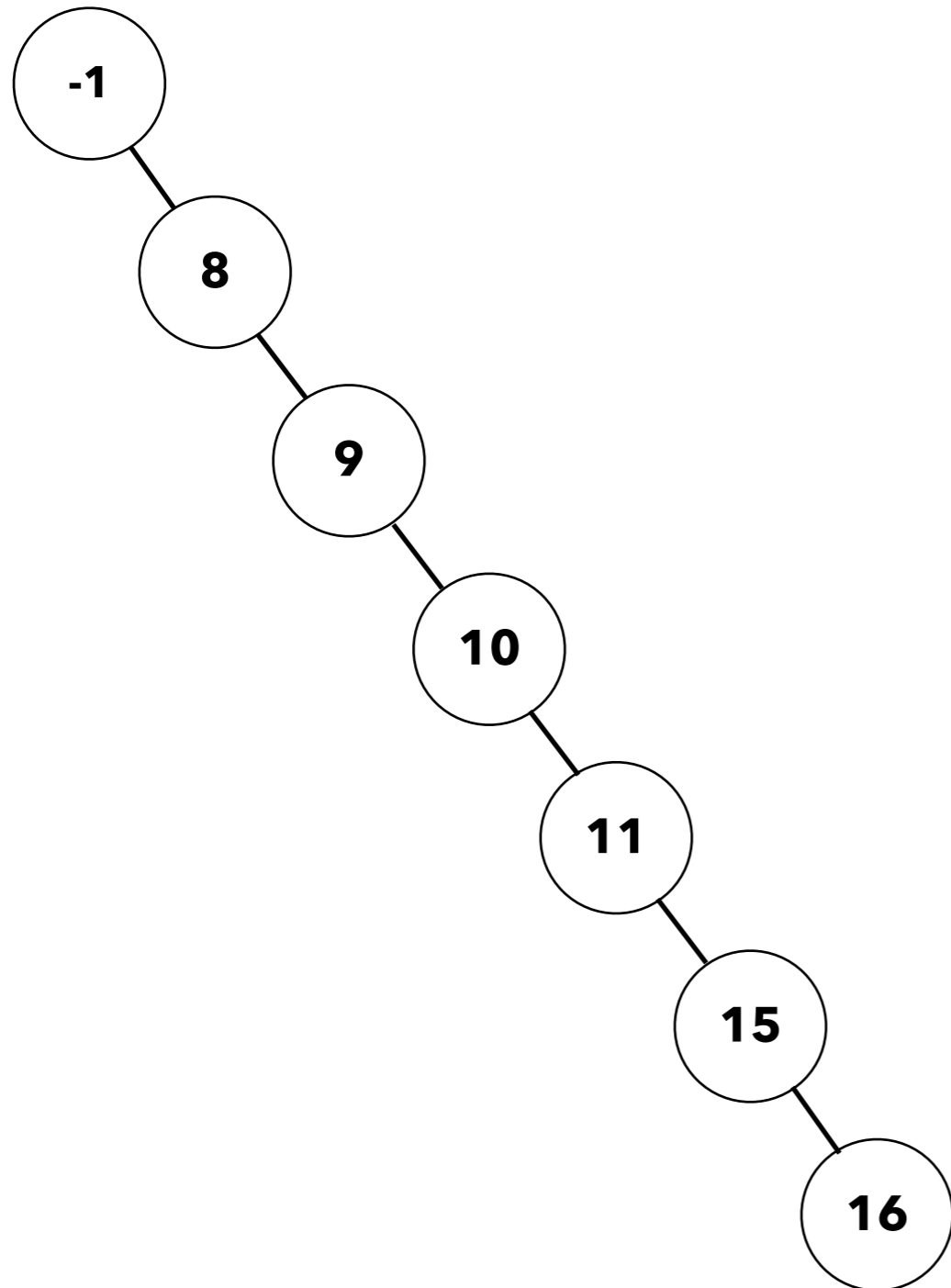
Long ago, we built some trees:

```
t = new BST();  
t.insert(-1)  
t.insert(8)  
t.insert(9)  
t.insert(10)  
t.insert(11)  
t.insert(15)  
t.insert(16)  
t.insert(16)
```

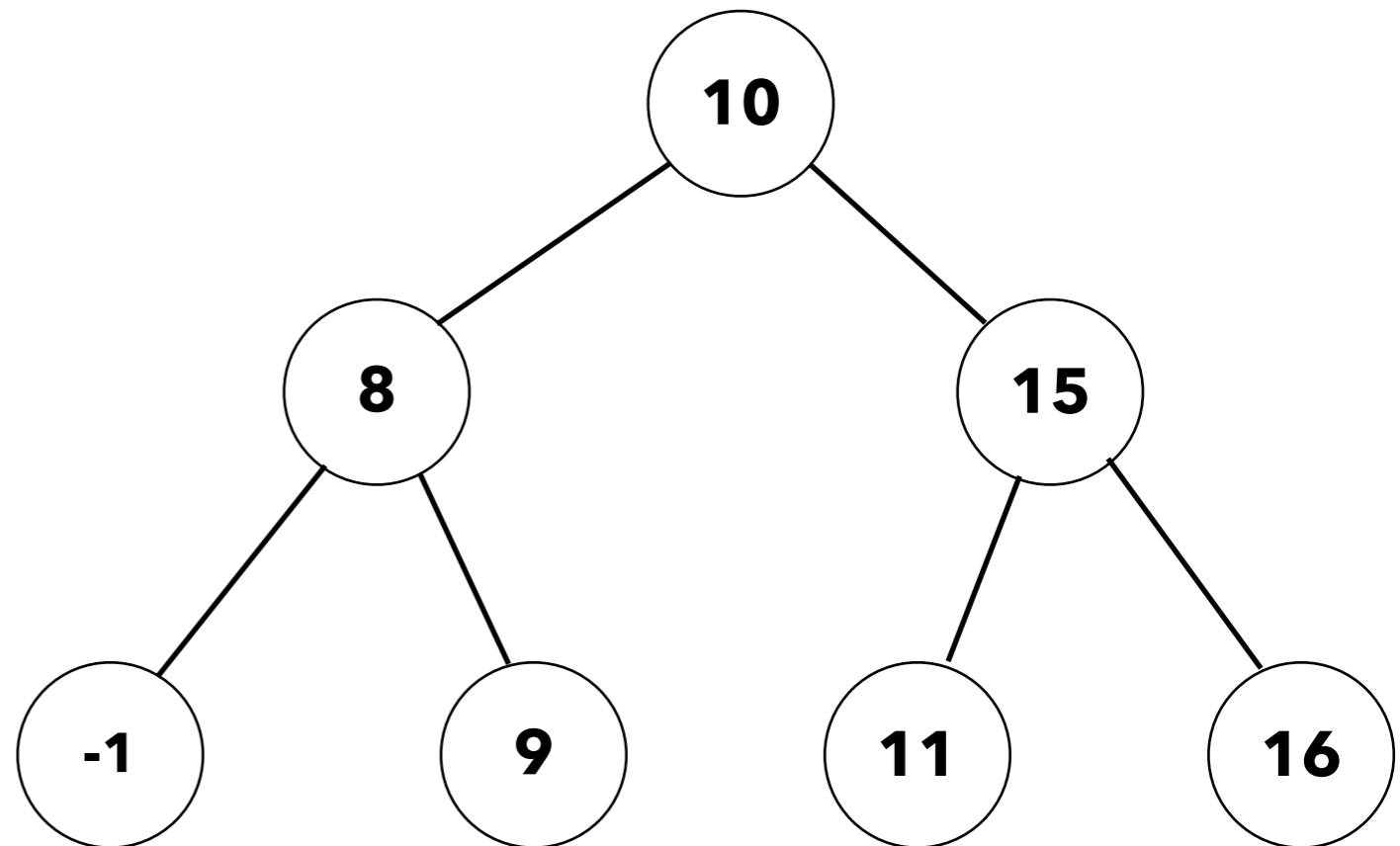
```
t = new BST();  
t.insert(10)  
t.insert(15)  
t.insert(16)  
t.insert(8)  
t.insert(16)  
t.insert(9)  
t.insert(11)  
t.insert(-1)
```

Same values, different trees

Bad tree =(



Good tree =)



Quantifying Badness: Height

Height(t): path length from t's deepest descendant (leaf) to t's root.

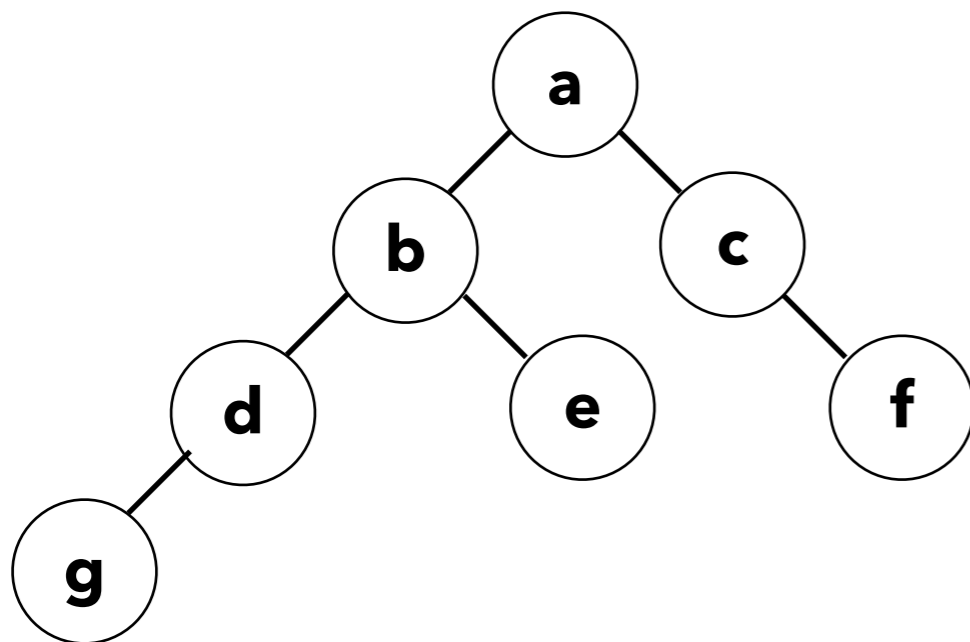
our original definition

Height(empty tree): -1

for convenience

Height(n): height of the subtree rooted at n

Height(n): $1 + \max(\text{Height}(n.\text{left}), \text{Height}(n.\text{right}))$ *consequence*



Quantifying Badness: Height

$\text{Height}(t)$: path length from t 's deepest descendant (leaf) to t 's root.

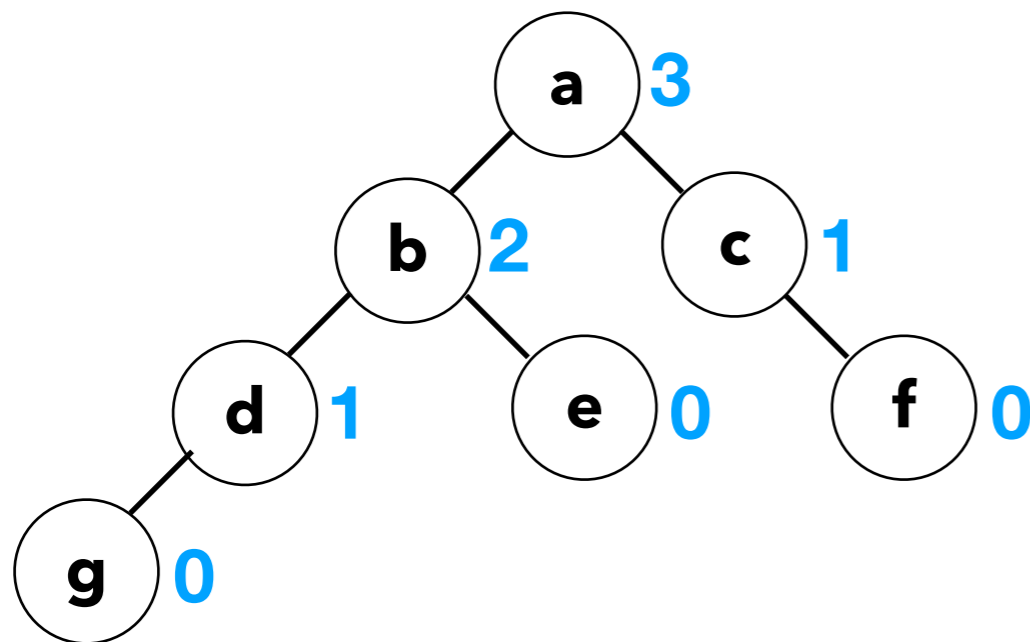
our original definition

$\text{Height}(\text{empty tree})$: -1

for convenience

$\text{Height}(n)$: height of the subtree rooted at n

$\text{Height}(n)$: $1 + \max(\text{Height}(n.\text{left}), \text{Height}(n.\text{right}))$ *consequence*



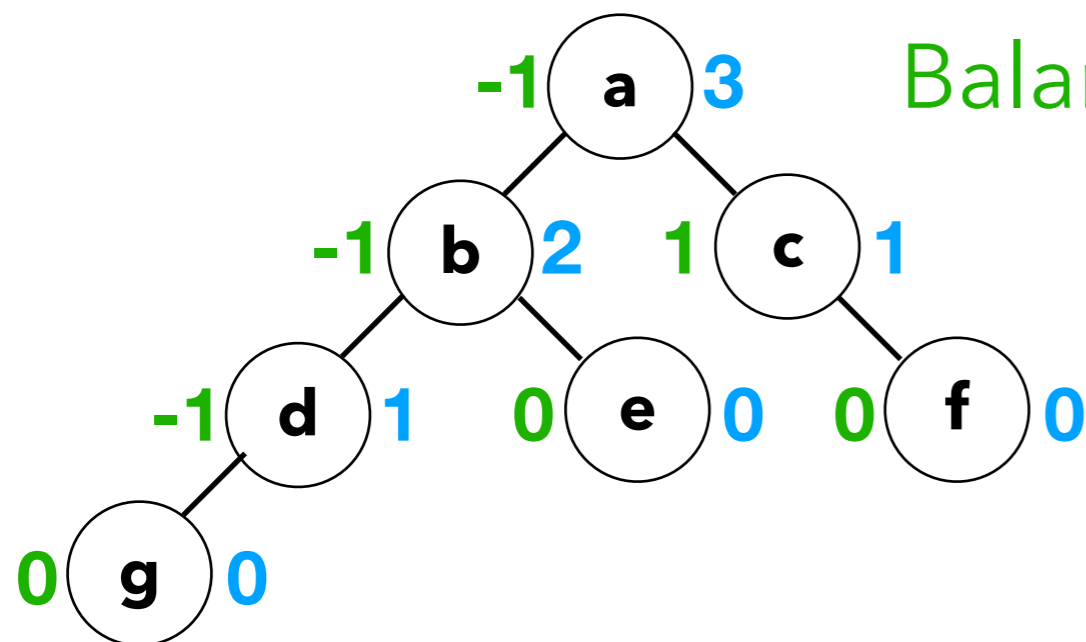
Quantifying Badness: Balance Factor

$\text{Height}(t)$: path length from t 's deepest descendant (leaf) to t 's root.

$\text{Height}(\text{empty tree})$: -1

$\text{Height}(n)$: height of the subtree rooted at n

$\text{Height}(n)$: $1 + \max(\text{Height}(n.\text{left}), \text{Height}(n.\text{right}))$



$\text{Balance}(n)$: $\text{height}(n.\text{right}) - \text{height}(n.\text{left})$