Height-Biased Leftist Trees

Linked binary tree.

- Can do everything a heap can do and in the same asymptotic complexity.
- Can meld two leftist tree priority queues in $O(\log n)$ time.

Extended Binary Trees

Start with any binary tree and add an external node wherever there is an empty subtree.

Result is an extended binary tree.

A Binary Tree

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An Extended Binary Tree



The Function s()

For any node x in an extended binary tree, let s(x) be the length of a shortest path from x to an external node in the subtree rooted at x. s() Values Example



s() Values Example

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Properties Of s()

If **x** is an external node, then s(x) = 0.

Otherwise,

 $s(x) = min \{s(leftChild(x)),$ $s(rightChild(x))\} + 1$

Height Biased Leftist Trees

A binary tree is a (height biased) leftist tree iff for every internal node x, s(leftChild(x)) >= s(rightChild(x))

A Leftist Tree



Leftist Trees--Property 1

In a leftist tree, the rightmost path is a shortest root to external node path and the length of this path is s(root).



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Leftist Trees—Property 2

- The number of internal nodes is at least $2^{s(root)} 1$
- Because levels 1 through s(root) have no external nodes.

So, s(root) <= log(n+1)



Levels 1 and 2 have no external nodes.

Leftist Trees—Property 3

Length of rightmost path is O(log n), where n is the number of nodes in a leftist tree.

Follows from Properties 1 and 2.

Leftist Trees As Priority Queues

Min leftist tree ... leftist tree that is a min tree.

Used as a min priority queue.

Max leftist tree ... leftist tree that is a max tree.

Used as a max priority queue.

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Meld Two Min Leftist Trees



Traverse only the rightmost paths so as to get logarithmic performance.

Meld Two Min Leftist Trees



Meld right subtree of tree with smaller root and all of other tree.

Meld Two Min Leftist Trees



Meld right subtree of tree with smaller root and all of other tree.

Meld Two Min Leftist Trees

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Meld right subtree of tree with smaller root and all of other tree.

Right subtree of 6 is empty. So, result of melding right subtree of tree with smaller root and other tree is the other tree.



Swap left and right subtree if s(left) < s(right).

In Class Exercise

• Remove Min (pop) 3 and show the resulting Leftist tree.

Homework

• Sec. 9.2 Exercise 3 @P 500

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