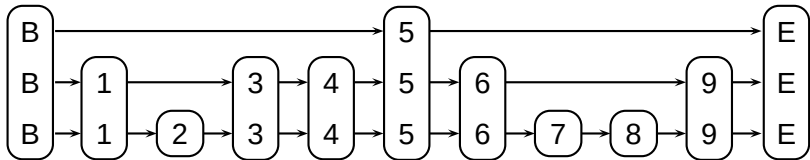


Listy z przeskokami jako drzewa wyszukiwań

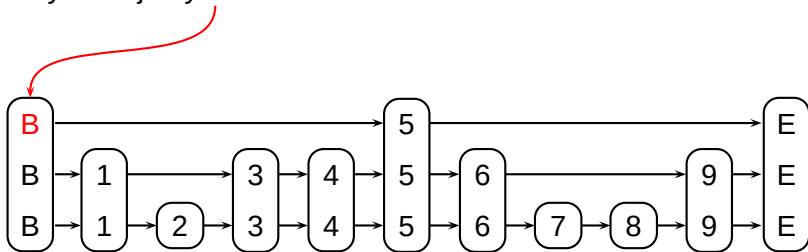
Dariusz Leniowski

16.10.2008

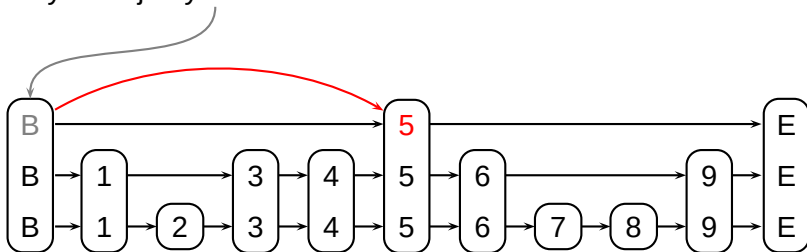
Lista z przeskokami.



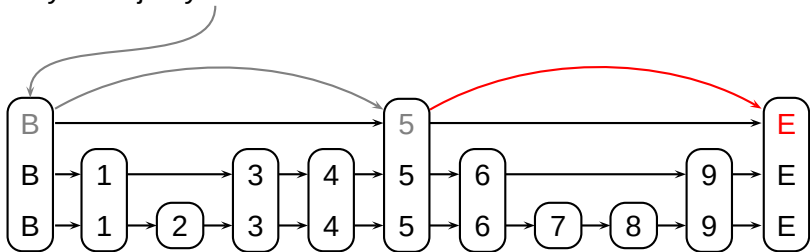
Wyszukujemy 8.



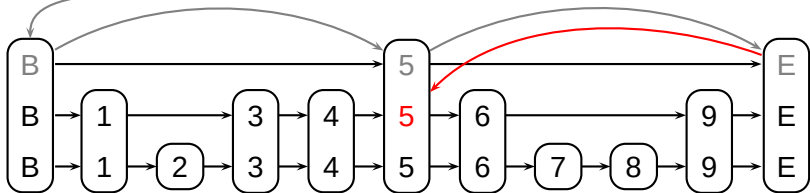
Wyszukujemy 8.



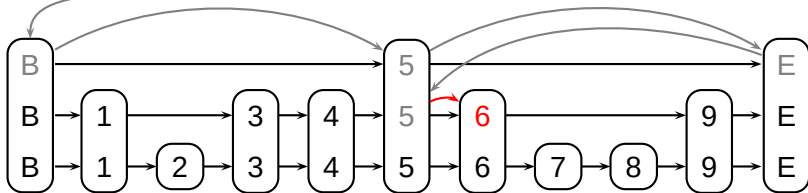
Wyszukujemy 8.



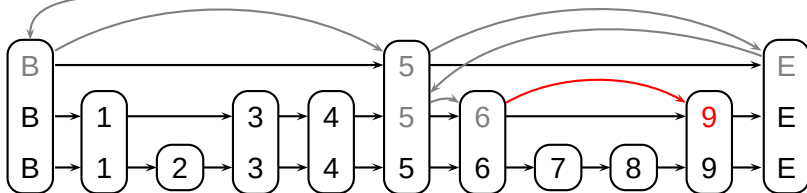
Wyszukujemy 8.



Wyszukujemy 8.

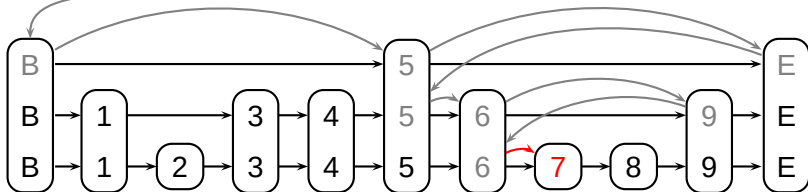


Wyszukujemy 8.

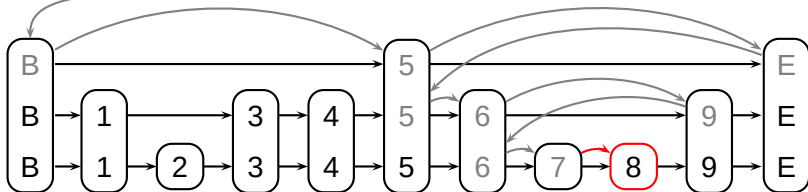


The diagram illustrates a sequence-to-sequence model with three layers: input, hidden, and output. The input layer consists of three nodes labeled 'B'. The hidden layer consists of nine nodes labeled 1 through 9. The output layer consists of three nodes labeled 'E'. Arrows show the flow of information from input to hidden and hidden to output. A red arrow highlights a connection from hidden node 6 to hidden node 9.

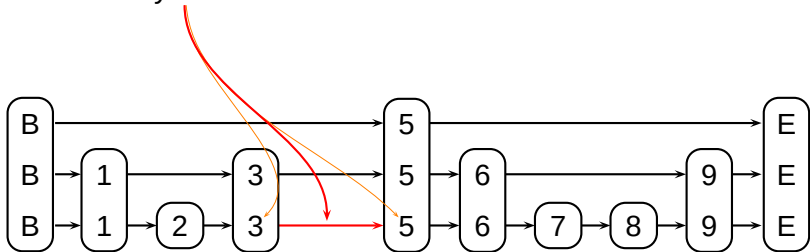
Wyszukujemy 8.



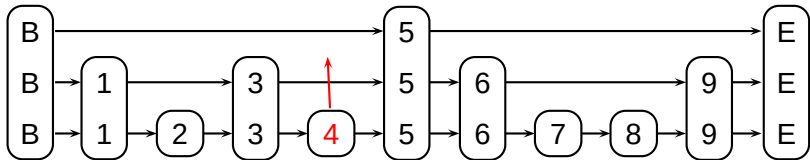
Wyszukujemy 8.



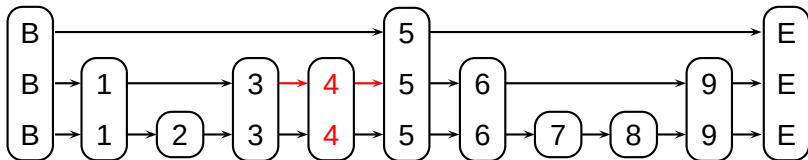
Wstawiamy 4.



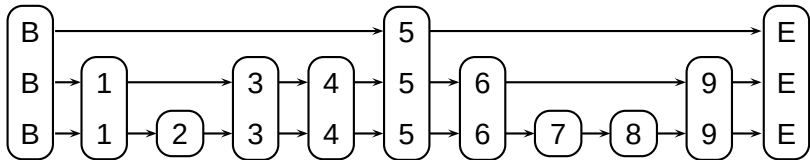
Wstawiamy 4.



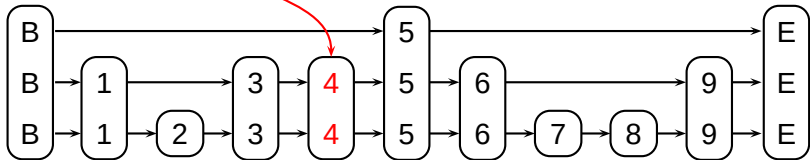
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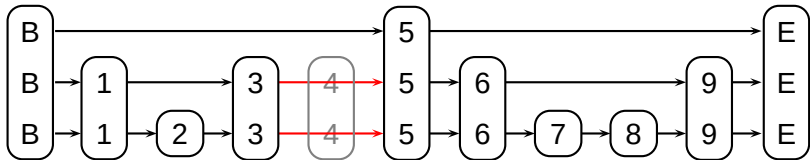
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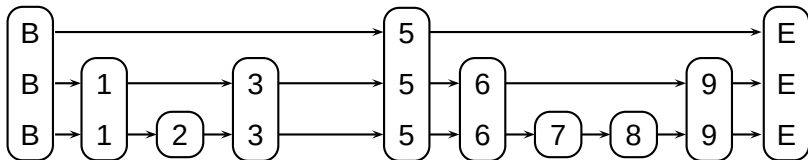
Usuwamy 4.



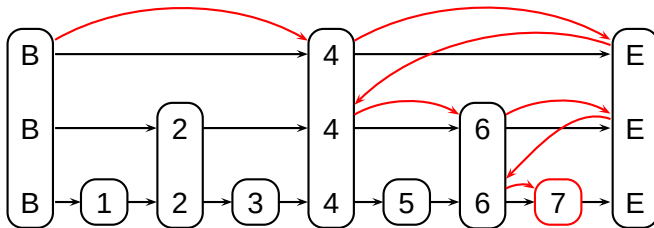
Usuwamy 4.



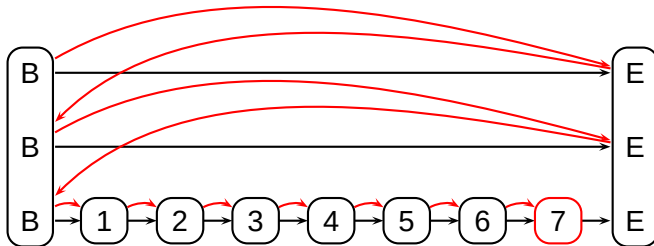
Usuwamy 4.



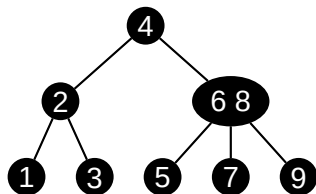
Wyszukiwanie w czasie logarytmicznym.



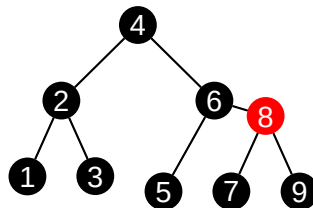
Wyszukiwanie w czasie liniowym.



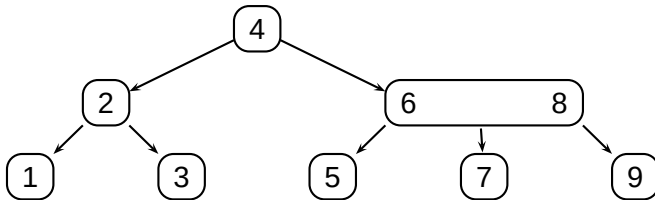
2-3 drzewo



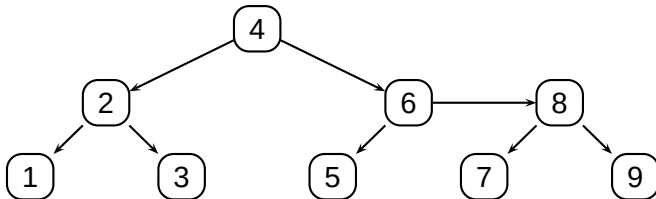
AA-drzewo



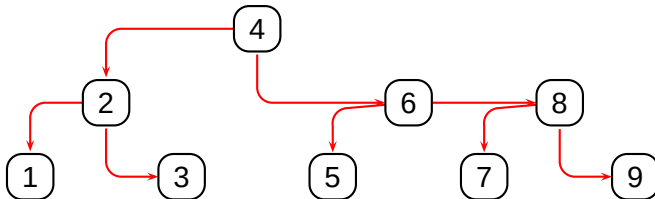
2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.



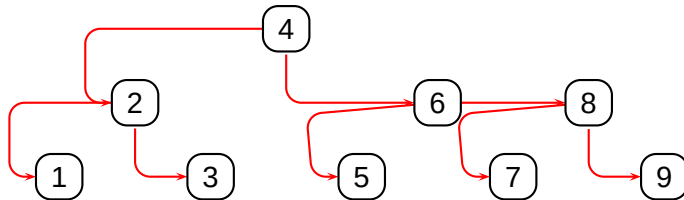
2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.



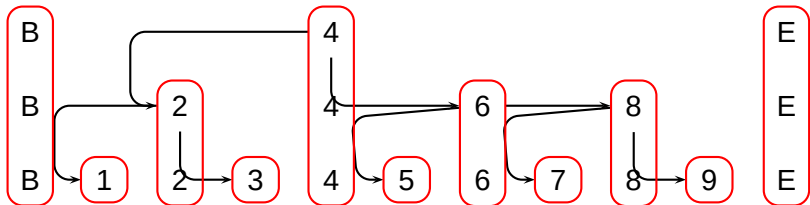
2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.



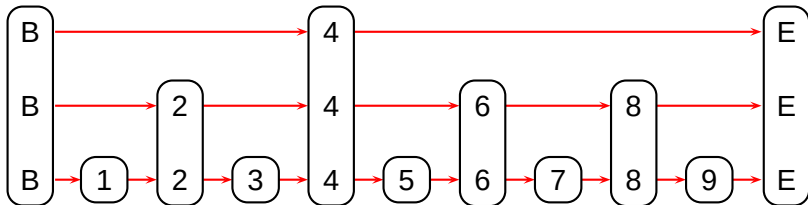
2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.



2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.



2-3 drzewo czyli 1-2 lista.

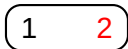


Wstawiamy $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

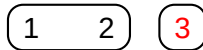
1



Wstawiamy $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

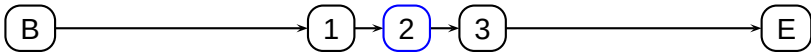


Wstawiamy $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

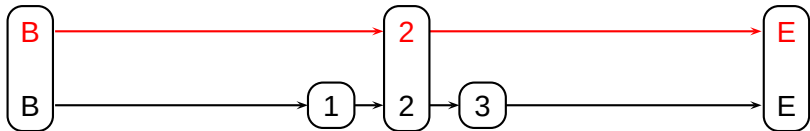
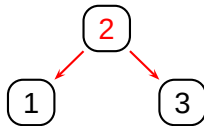


Wstawiamy $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

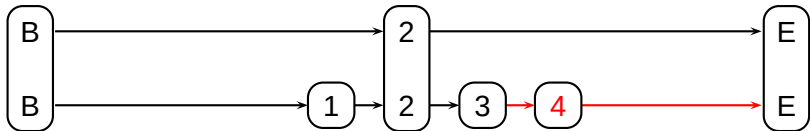
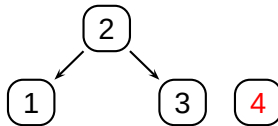
1 2 3



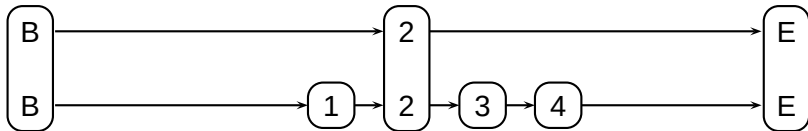
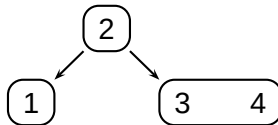
Wstawiamy $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.



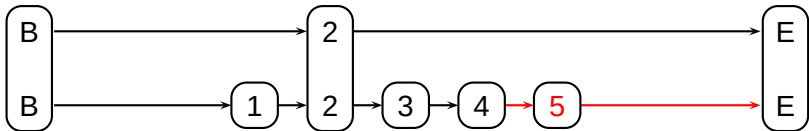
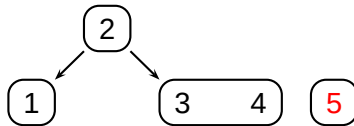
Wstawiamy {4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}.



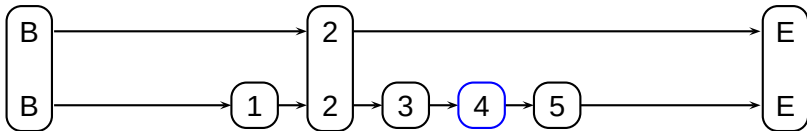
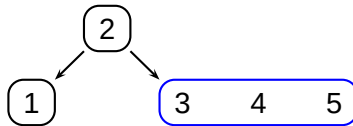
Wstawiamy $\{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.



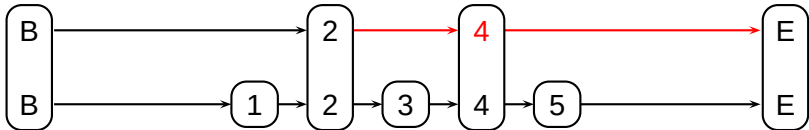
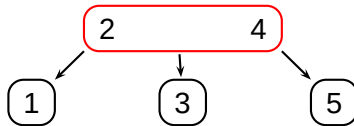
Wstawiamy {5, 6, 7, 8, 9}.



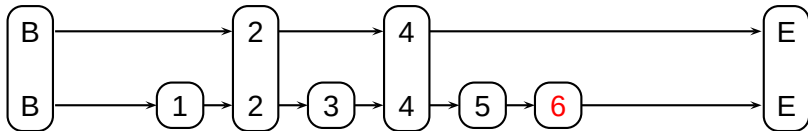
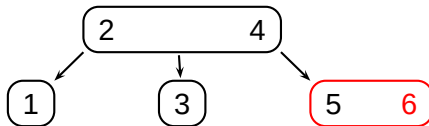
Wstawiamy {5, 6, 7, 8, 9}.



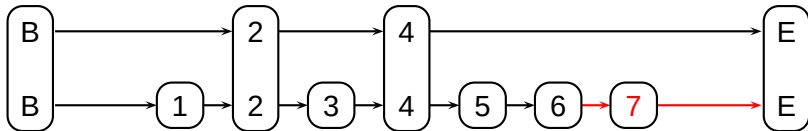
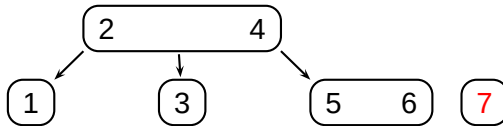
Wstawiamy {5, 6, 7, 8, 9}.



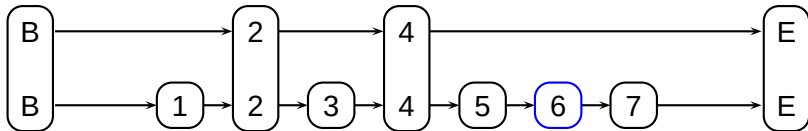
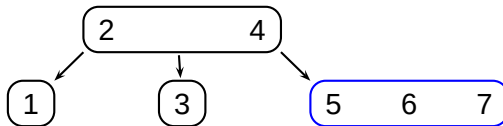
Wstawiamy {6, 7, 8, 9}.



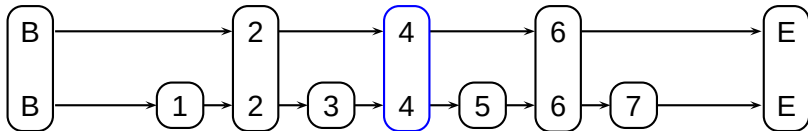
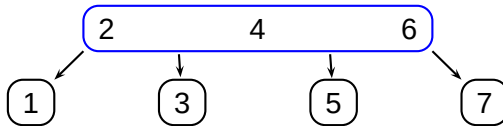
Wstawiamy {7, 8, 9}.



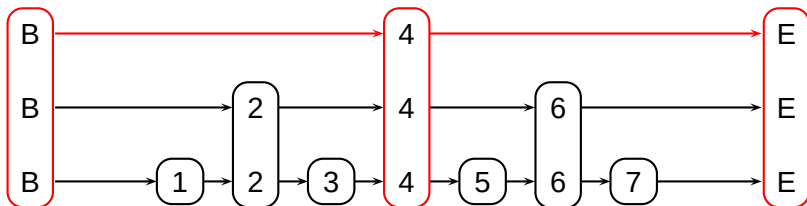
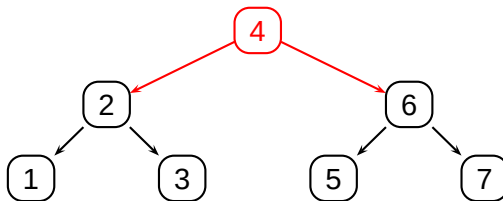
Wstawiamy {7, 8, 9}.



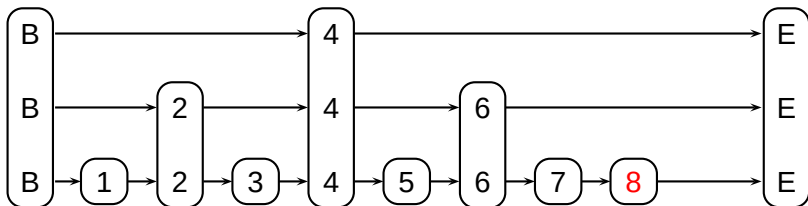
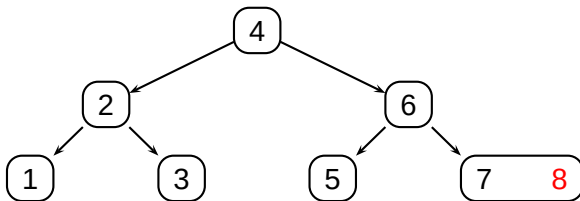
Wstawiamy {7, 8, 9}.



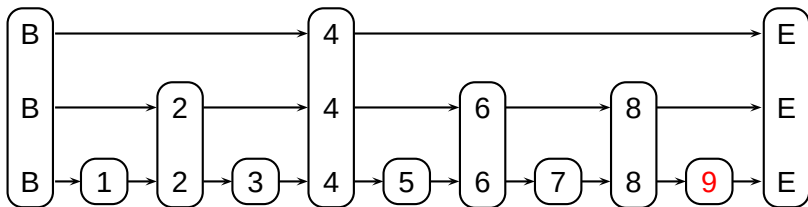
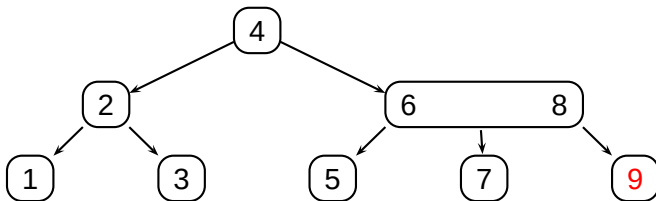
Wstawiamy {7, 8, 9}.



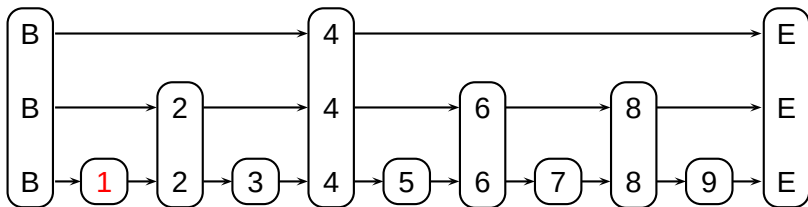
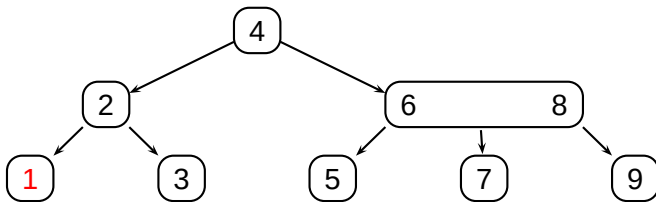
Wstawiamy {8, 9}.



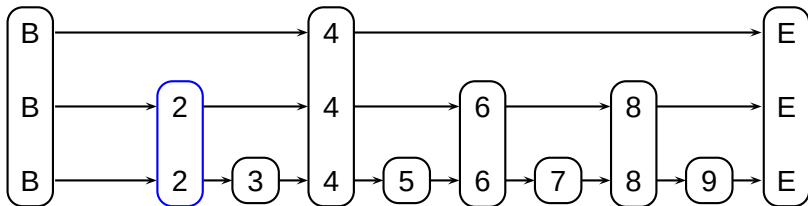
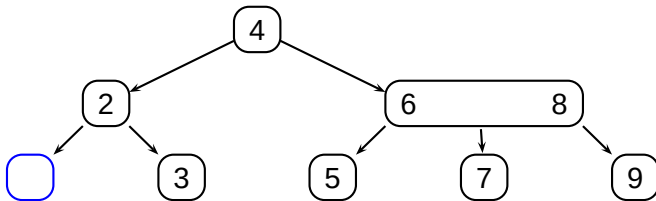
Wstawiamy {9}.



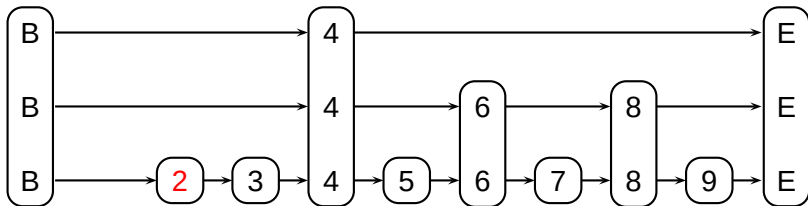
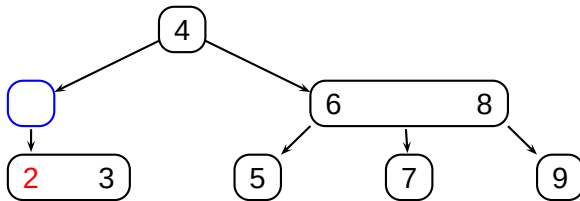
Usuwanie {1, 2, 3}.



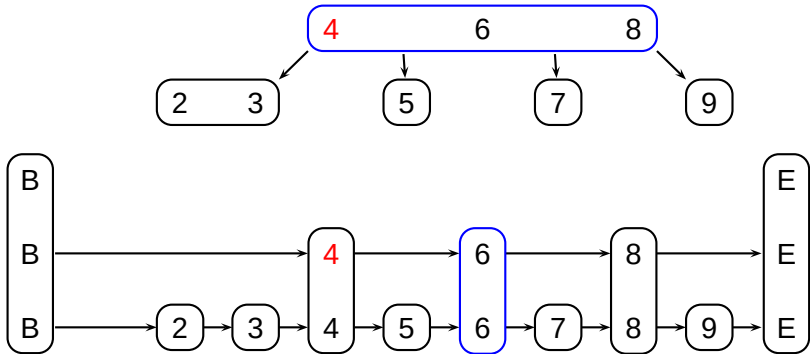
Usuwanie {1, 2, 3}.



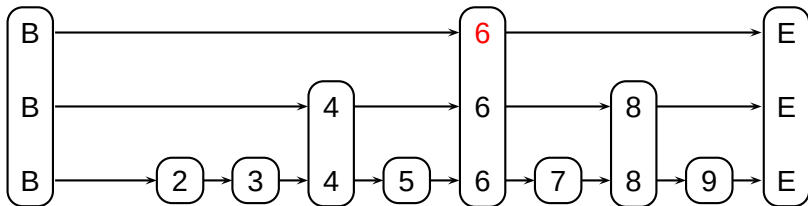
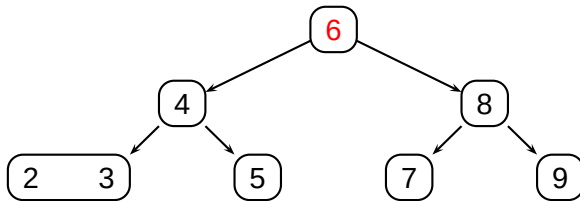
Usuwanie $\{1, 2, 3\}$.



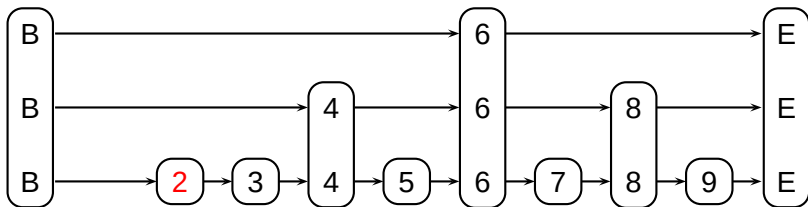
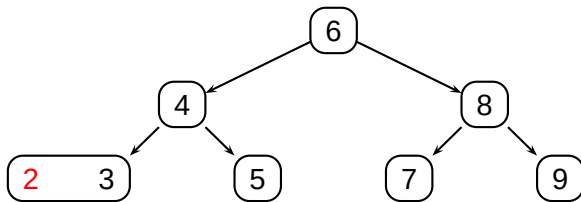
Usuwanie $\{1, 2, 3\}$.



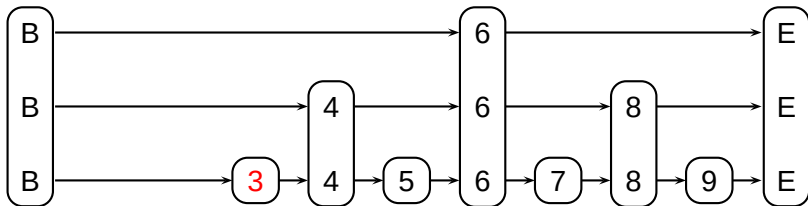
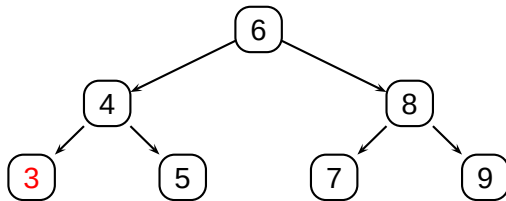
Usuwanie {1, 2, 3}.



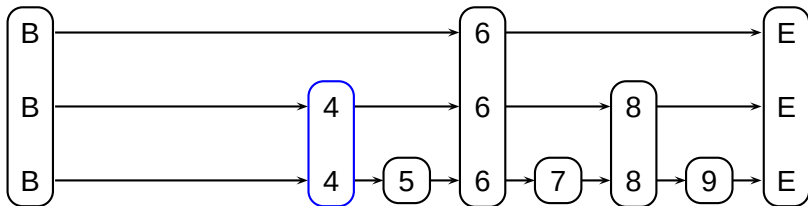
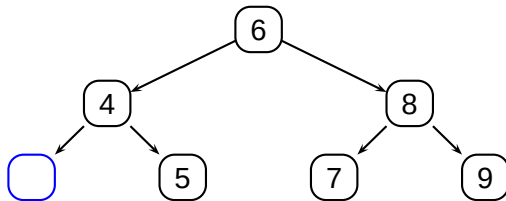
Usuwanie {2, 3}.



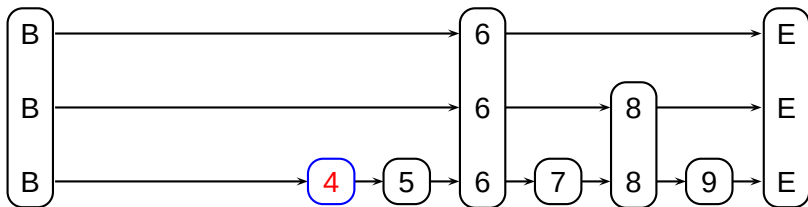
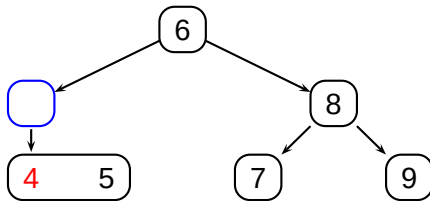
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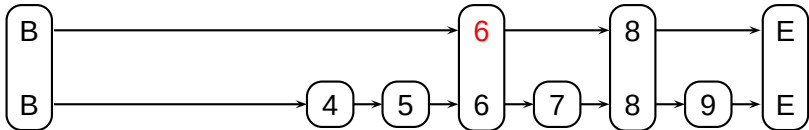
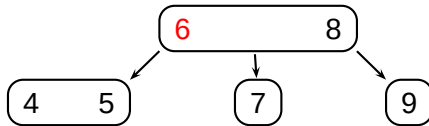
Usuwanie {3}.



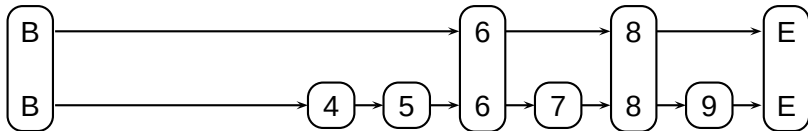
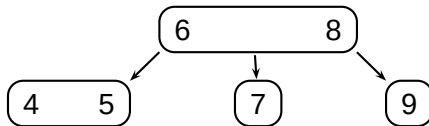
Usuwanie {3}.



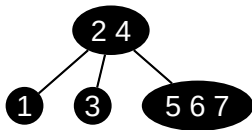
Usuwanie {3}.



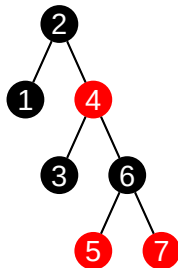
Usuwanie {}.



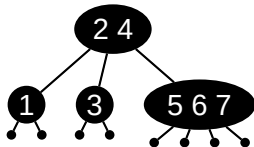
2-3-4 drzewo



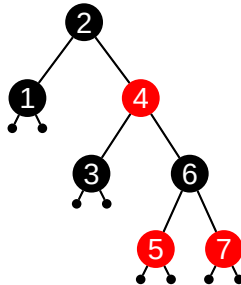
Drzewo czerwono-czarne



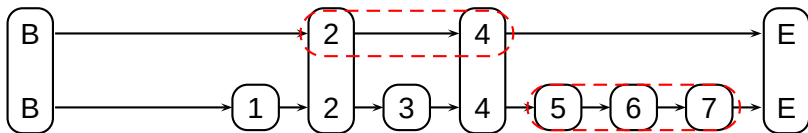
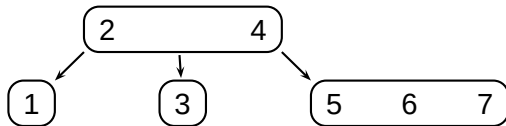
2-3-4 drzewo



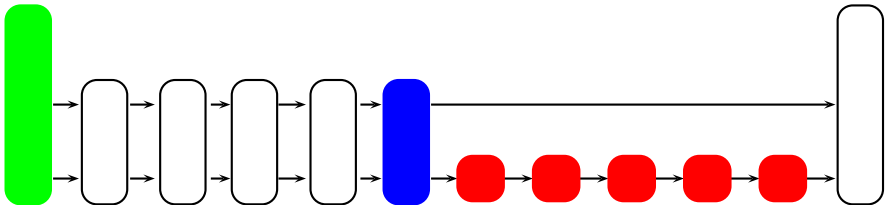
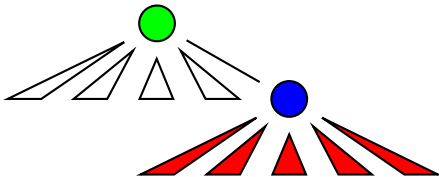
Drzewo czerwono-czarne



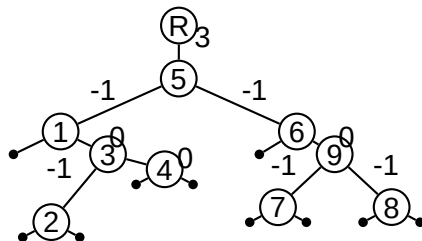
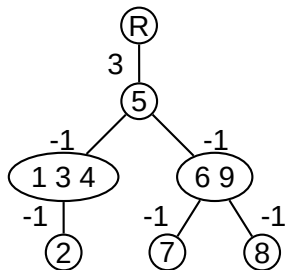
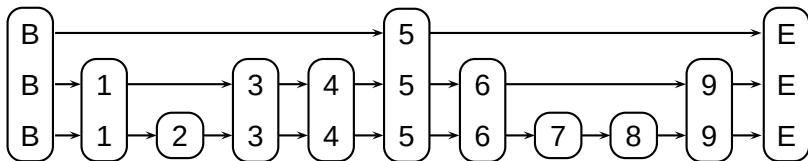
2-3-4 drzewo i 1-2-3 lista.

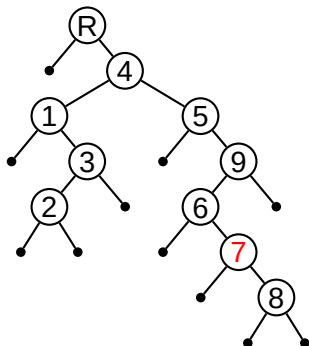
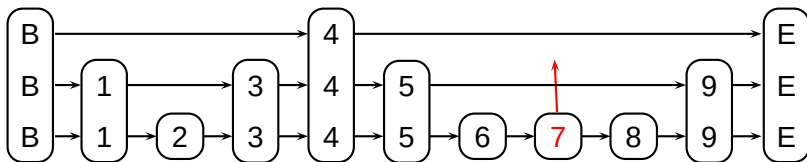


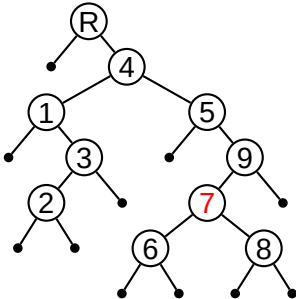
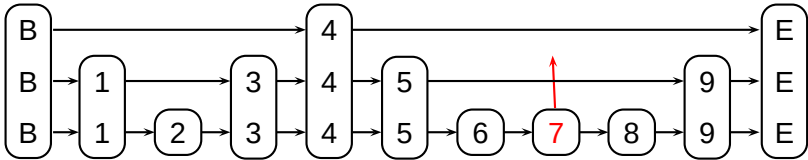
Inne B-drzewa.

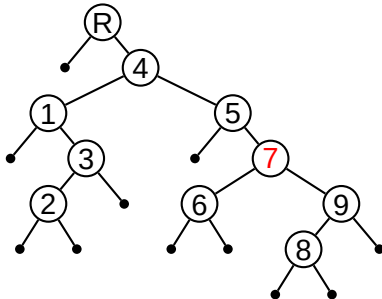
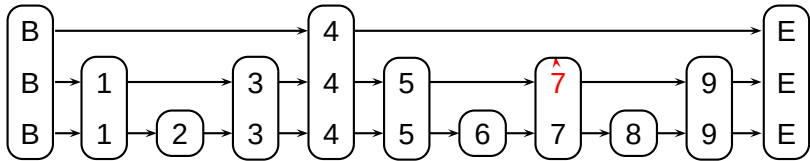


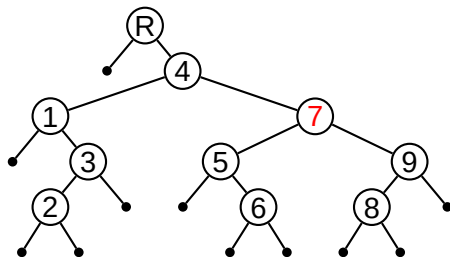
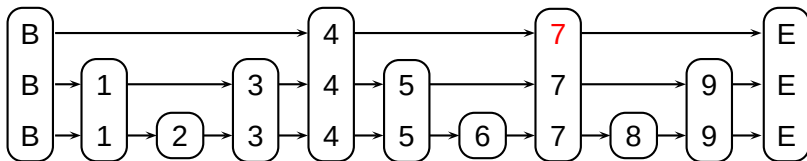
Morfizm do drzewa z wagami krawędzi.



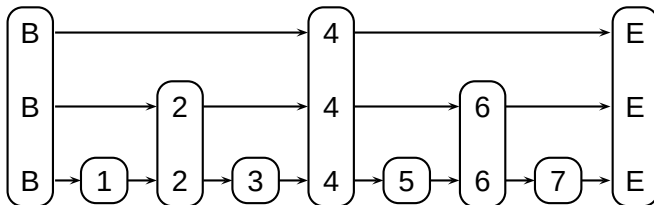
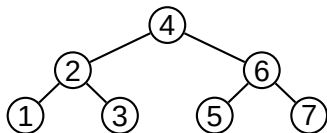




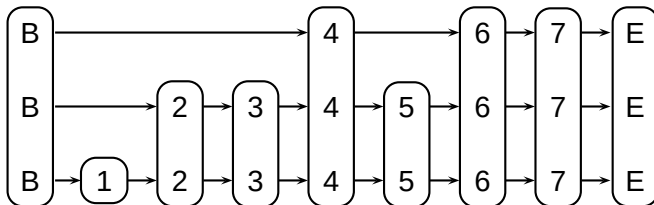
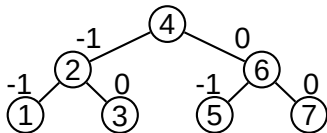




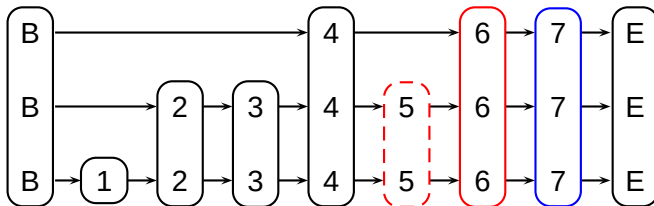
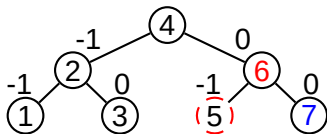
Pierwsze podejście.



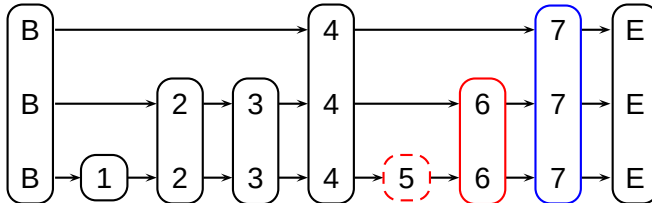
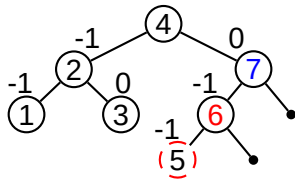
Narzucenie wag: -1 dla lewego syna i 0 dla prawego.



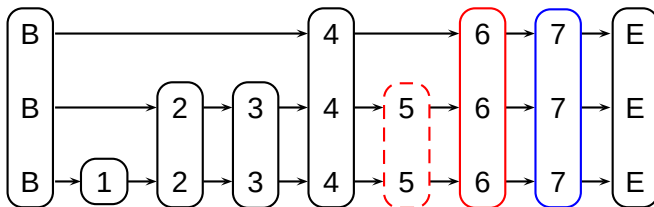
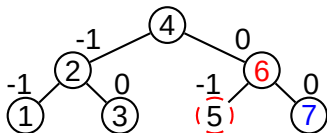
Rotacja w lewo.



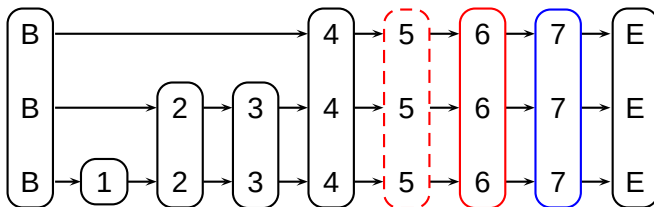
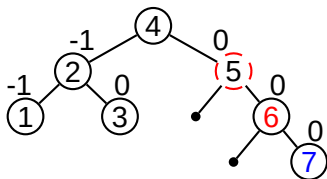
Rotacja w lewo.



Rotacja w prawo.



Rotacja w prawo.



-  J. I. Munro, T. Papadakis and R. Sedgewick. *Deterministic skip lists*. In *Proceedings of the 3rd annual ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms (SODA)*, pages 376-375, 1992.
-  B. C. Dean and Z. H. Jones. *Exploring the Duality Between Skip Lists and Binary Search Trees*. ACM Southeast Regional Conference 2007, In *Proceedings of the 45th annual southeast regional conference*, pages 395-399, 2007.
-  W. Pugh. *Skip lists: A probabilistic alternative to balanced trees*. Communications of the ACM, 33(6):668-676,1990.