AVL Tree Rotations in C - Simple Explanation with Example

Understanding AVL Tree Rotations - Detailed Explanation

This handout explains the logic and variables used in AVL Tree rotations with simple examples. It helps understand how and why rotations are performed in C programming.

Right Rotation (RR) - Step-by-Step

When?

Used when the LEFT subtree of the LEFT child is heavier (Left-Left imbalance).

Imagine inserting 30 -> 20 -> 10, creating:

y = 30 / x = 20 / T2 = 10

This is unbalanced at node 30, so we do a right rotation.

```
struct Node* rightRotate(struct Node* y) {
struct Node* x = y->left;
struct Node* T2 = x->right;
x->right = y;
y->left = T2;
y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right)) + 1;
x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right)) + 1;
return x;
```

Variables Explained:

- y: Unbalanced node (30)

- x: Left child of y (20), becomes new root
- T2: Right child of x, reattached as left of y

After rotation:

x=20 / \ T2 y=30

Left Rotation (LL) - Step-by-Step

When?

Used when the RIGHT subtree of the RIGHT child is heavier (Right-Right imbalance).

Imagine inserting 10 -> 20 -> 30, creating:

x = 10 \ y = 20 \ T2 = 30

Unbalanced at node 10, so we perform a left rotation.

```
struct Node* leftRotate(struct Node* x) {
struct Node* y = x->right;
struct Node* T2 = y->left;

y->left = x;
x->right = T2;

x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right)) + 1;
y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right)) + 1;
return y;
```

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Variables Explained:

}

- x: Unbalanced node (10)
- y: Right child of x (20), becomes new root
- T2: Left child of y, reattached as right of x

After rotation:

y=20

/ \

x=10 T2=30

Summary Table

Rotation When to Use New Root Steps			
RR	Left-Left Case	•	Right Rotate
LL	Right-Right Cas		Left Rotate

Tips for Students

- Understand the pattern of imbalance before applying rotation.
- Always update height after rotation.
- Practice with different insertion orders to visualize tree shapes.