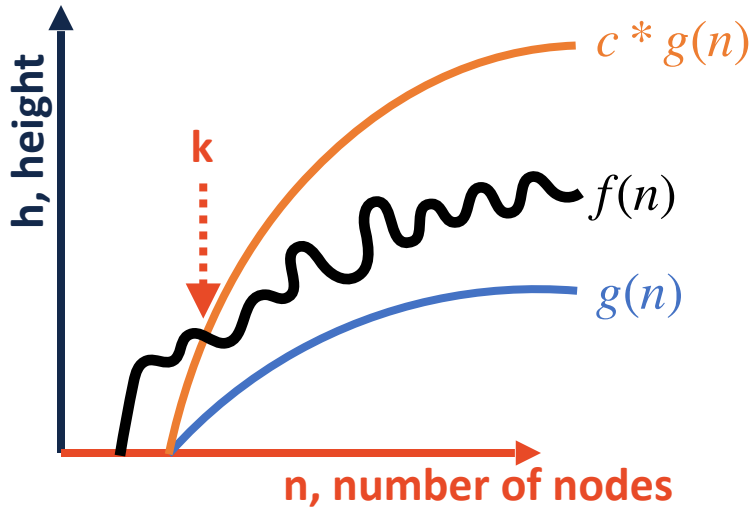
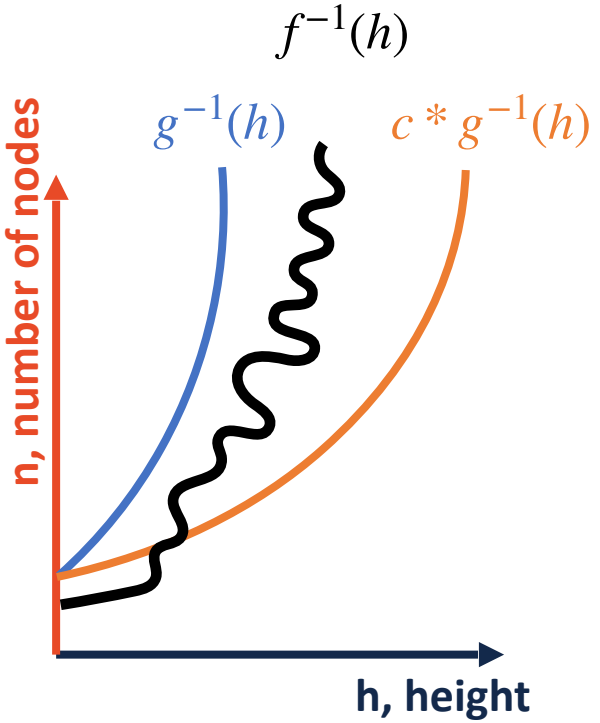
AVL Tree Analysis





$f(n)$ = "Tree height given nodes"

$f^{-1}(h)$ = "Nodes in tree given height"

The number of nodes in the tree, **$f^{-1}(h)$**, will always be <u>greater than</u> **$c \times g^{-1}(h)$** for all values where **$n > k$**.