After a new leaf is inserted, the height of some of its ancestors increase by 1. The heights of the other nodes is unchanged.

Some of the ancestors of the leaf may become unbalanced.
Let $x$ be the lowest node on the path from the new leaf to the root which is unbalanced (if $x$ doesn’t exist we are done).

There are 4 cases. In **Case 1** suppose that the new leaf is in the subtree of $x$.left.left.

Let $y = x$.left.

Let $h$ be the height of the right child of $x$.

Since $x$ was balanced before the insertion, the height of $y$ before the insertion was $h - 1/h + 1$. 

![Diagram]

- $x$
- $h$
- $C$
- $y$
- $h-1/h/h+1$
- $A$
The insertion either increases the height of a node or doesn’t change the height. Since $x$ is now unbalanced, the only possible case is that the height of $y$ is $h + 1$ before the insertion, and $h + 2$ afterward.

The height of $x$ before the insertion is $h + 2$, and $h + 3$ afterward.
The insertion either increases the height of a node or doesn’t change the height. Since $x$ is now unbalanced, the only possible case is that the height of $y$ is $h + 1$ before the insertion, and $h + 2$ afterward.

The height of $x$ before the insertion is $h + 2$, and $h + 3$ afterward.
After the insertion, $y$ has a child with height $h + 1$. This child must be the left child $A$. The height of $A$ before the insertion is $h$.

The height of the right child of $y$ is $h$. 
To fix the imbalance of x, perform the following operation called right rotation.

The rotation operation doesn’t change the inorder of the nodes. Therefore, the new tree is a valid binary search tree.
The heights of $x$ and $y$ after the rotations are $h + 1$ and $h + 2$.

After the rotation, $x$ and $y$ are balanced.
Assume $x$ had a parent the before the rotation, and denote it by $u$.

Let $w$ be the sibling of $x$ before the rotation.

The height of $w$ is $h + 1 / h + 2 / h + 3$.

If the height of $w$ is $h + 1$, then $u$ is unbalanced after the insertion (before the rotation).
After the rotation, the height the sibling of $w$ (node $y$) is $h + 2$, which is equal to the height of the sibling of $w$ before the rotation. Therefore, $u$ is balanced.

The height of $u$ after the rotation is the same as the height before the insertion. Repeating these arguments, every ancestor of $u$ is balanced and has same height as before the insertion.
Example
In Case 2, suppose that the new leaf is in the subtree of `x.left.right`.
Let `y = x.left`.
Performing a rotation on `x` and `y` does not work.
Let $z = y\.right$. Perform a double rotation on $x, y, z$.

The double rotation doesn’t change the inorder of the nodes.

After the double rotation, $x, y, z$ are balanced. Moreover, the height of $z$ is the same as the height of $x$ before the insertion, and therefore all ancestors of $z$ are balanced.
Case 3 is when the new leaf is in the subtree of $x$.right.right, and Case-4 is when the new leaf is in the subtree of $x$.right.left.

Case 3 and Case 4 are symmetric to Case 1 and Case 2.

Case 3 is shown below.
After a node is deleted, the height of some of its ancestors decrease by 1. The heights of the other nodes is unchanged.

A single ancestor of the leaf may become unbalanced.
Let $x$ be the lowest node on the path from the new leaf to the root which is unbalanced (if $x$ doesn't exist we are done).

Assume that the deleted node is in the subtree of $x$.right.

Let $y = x$.left.

Since $x$ was balanced before the deletion, the height of $x$.right before the deletion was $h - 1/h/h + 1$. 

The deletion either decreases the height of a node or doesn’t change the height. Since $x$ is now unbalanced, the only possible case is that the height of $x$.right is $h - 1$ before the insertion, and $h - 2$ afterward.

The height of $x$ is $h + 1$ (the insertion doesn’t change the height).
The deletion either decreases the height of a node or doesn’t change the height. Since $x$ is now unbalanced, the only possible case is that the height of $x$.right is $h - 1$ before the insertion, and $h - 2$ afterward.

The height of $x$ is $h + 1$ (the insertion doesn’t change the height).
Since $y$ has height $h$ and it is balanced, one of $y$’s children has height $h - 1$ and the other child has height $h - 1/h - 2$.

In Case 1, assume that the height of $y$.left is $h - 1$, and the height of $y$.right is $h - 1/h - 2$. 
In Case 1 we perform a right rotation on $x$ and $y$.
After the rotation, the height of $x$ is $h/h - 1$ and the height of $y$ is $h + 1/h$.
After the rotation, $x$ and $y$ are balanced.
Assume $x$ had a parent the before the rotation, and denote it by $u$.

Let $w$ be the sibling of $x$ before the rotation.

The height of $w$ is $h/h + 1/h + 3$.

$u$ is balanced after the insertion (before the rotation).
After the rotation, \( u \) can become unbalanced. This occurs when the height of \( w \) is \( h + 2 \), and the height of \( y \) after the rotation is \( h \).

If the height of \( w \) is \( h \), and the height after the rotation is \( h \), then the height of \( u \) is \( h + 2 \) and \( h + 1 \) afterwards. This can cause an imbalance in an ancestor of \( u \).

In the two cases above, additional rotation is needed.
In Case 2, assume that the height of y.left is $h - 2$, and the height of y.right is $h - 1$.

Let $z = y$.right.

In this case we perform a double rotation of $x, y, z$. 

![Diagram of tree structures showing the rotations]