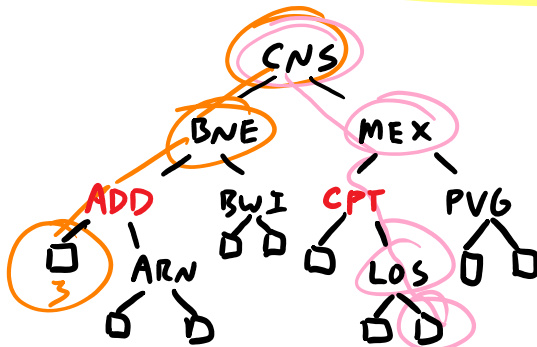


Binary Search Trees such that

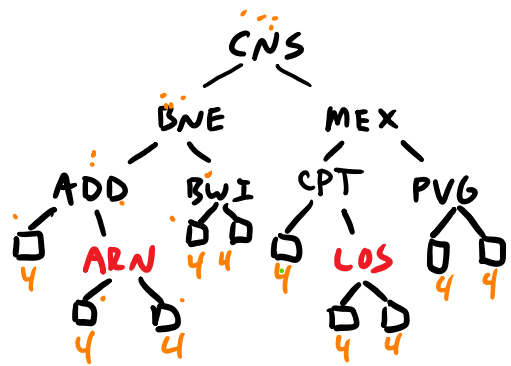
- 1) each node has a color: red or black
- 2) root is colored black
- 3) all leaves are colored black
- 4) children of red nodes are black

add dummy nodes
sit.
all data nodes
have 2 children

5) every path root \rightarrow leaf has same # of black nodes



not a red-black tree
fails property 5



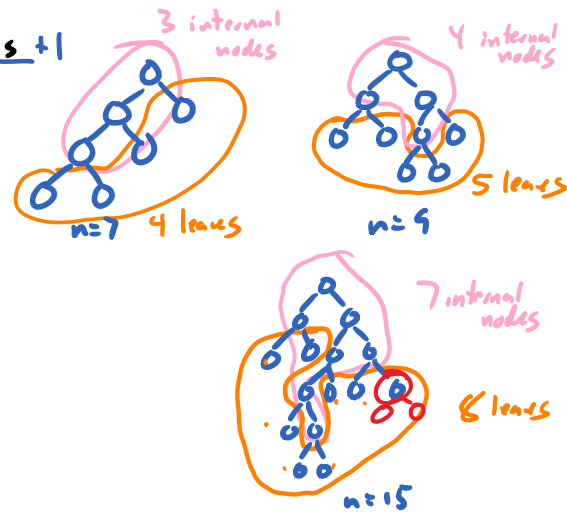
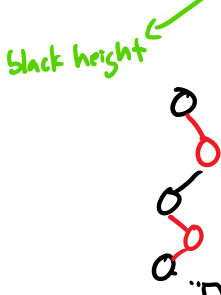
leaves in a non-empty full binary tree = # internal nodes + 1
data nodes (non-leaves)
dummy nodes

if height $O(\log_2 \text{total nodes}) = O(\log_2 (2 \cdot \# \text{ data nodes} + 1)) = O(\log n)$

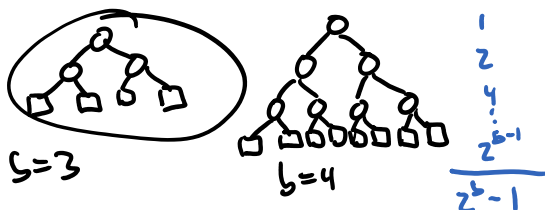
suppose # black nodes in path root \rightarrow leaf is b

shortest possible path has b nodes

longest possible path has $2^b - 1$ nodes



Red-black tree with black height b has $\geq 2^b - 1$ nodes



$$n \geq 2^b - 1$$

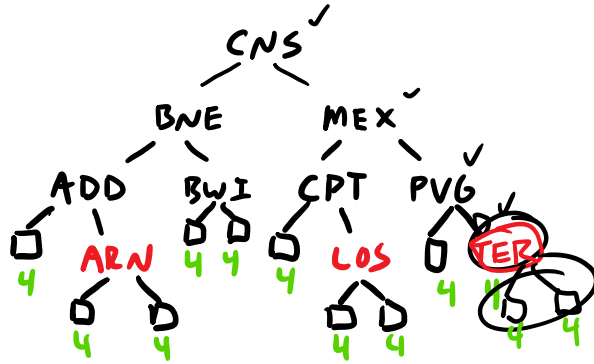
$$n + 1 \geq 2^b$$

$$\log_2(n + 1) \geq b$$

$$b \leq \log_2(n + 1)$$

$$b \leq h \leq 2^b - 1 \leq 2 \log_2(n + 1)$$

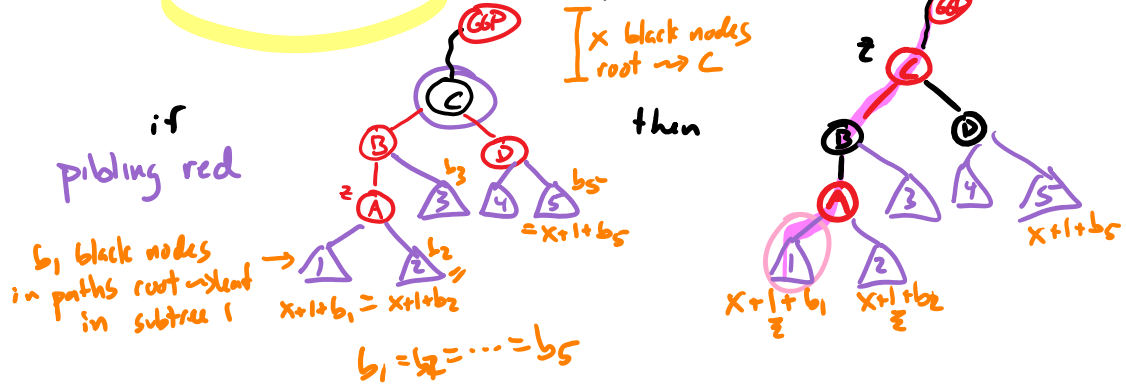
$$b \leq h \leq 2b - 1 \leq \frac{2 \log_2(n+1)}{2} = O(\log n)$$



- 1) Do normal BST insert, color new node red (w/ black laws)
 - 2) If parent of new node exists and is black DONE
- Else

let $z = \text{new node}$

while z is not root and $z \rightarrow \text{parent} \rightarrow \text{color} = \text{red}$

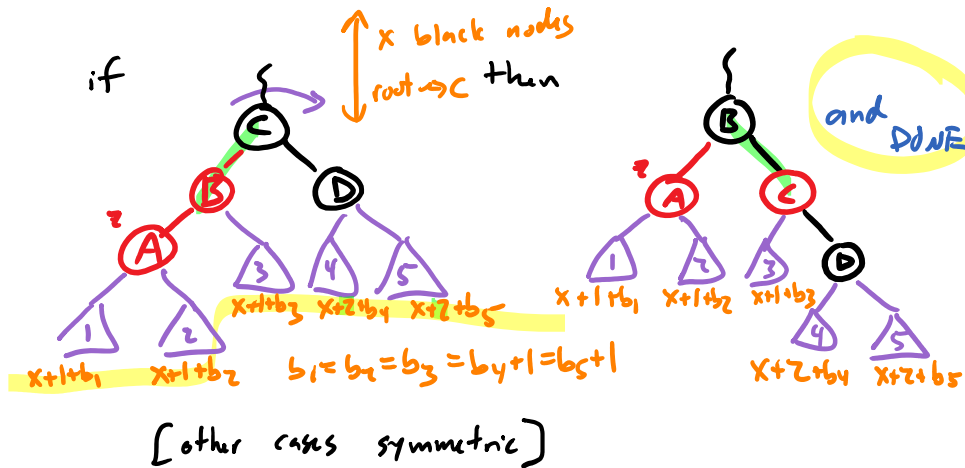
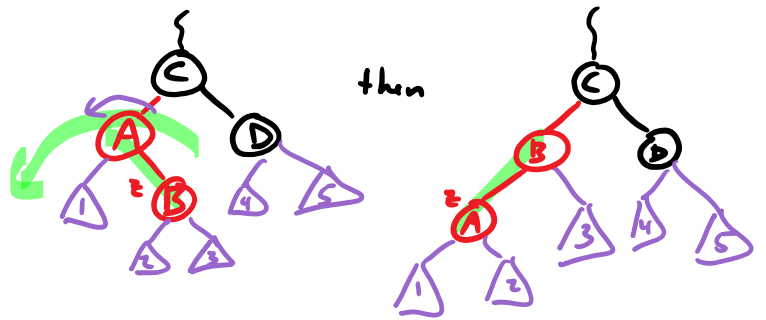


else

$O(1)$ work per iteration if

$O(\log n)$ iterations

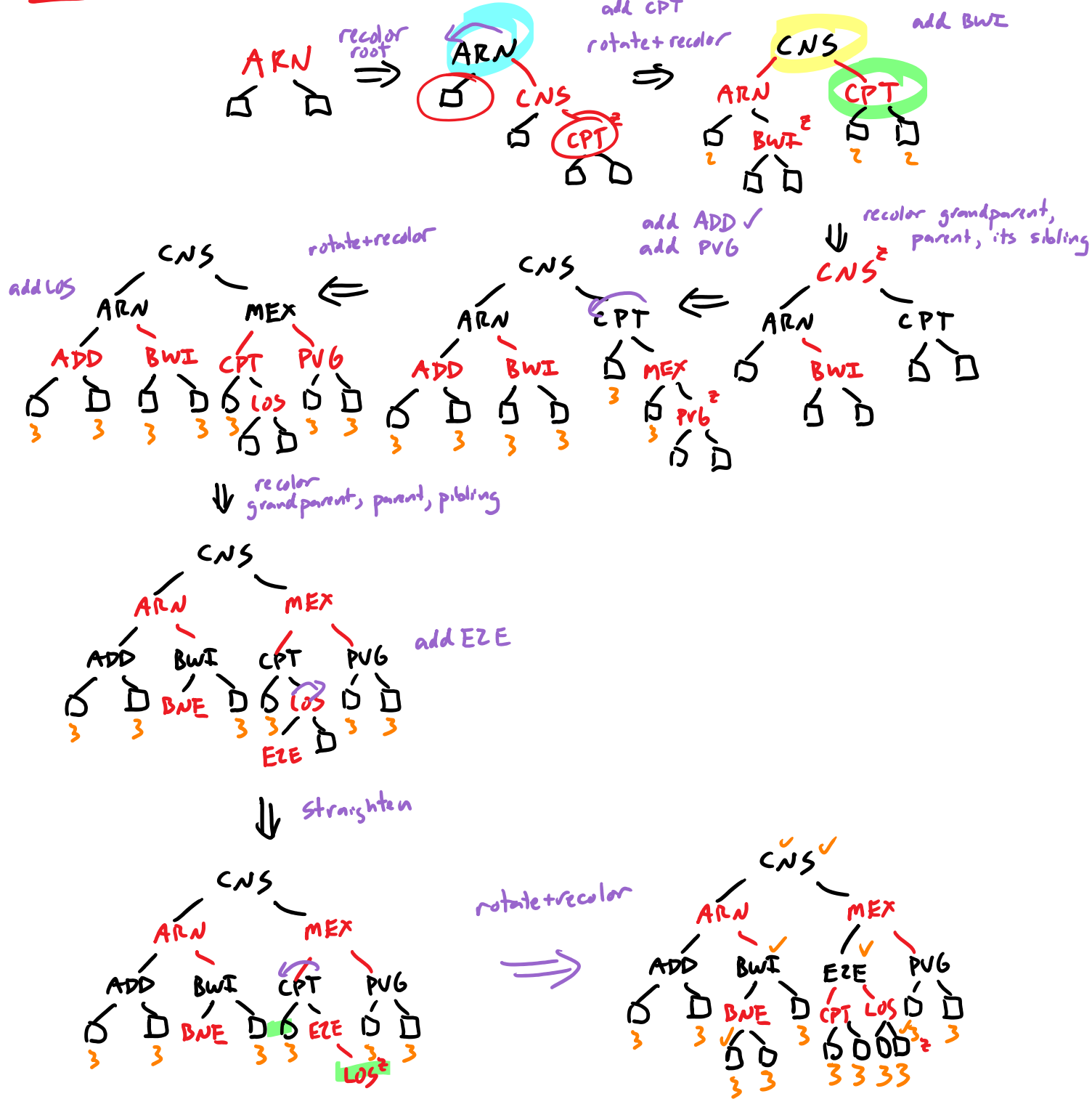
$O(\log n)$ total worst-case to restore properties



$t \rightarrow \text{root} \rightarrow \text{color} = \text{black}$

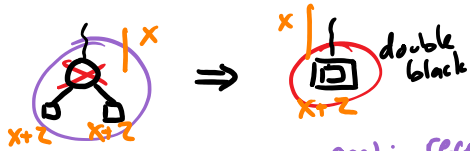
Example

ARN CNS CPT BWI MEX ADD PVG LOS BNE EZE



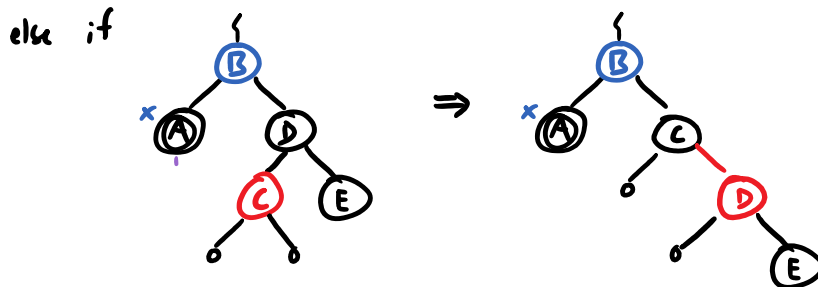
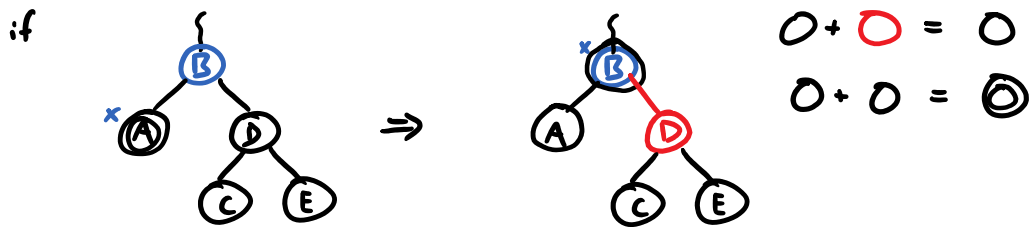
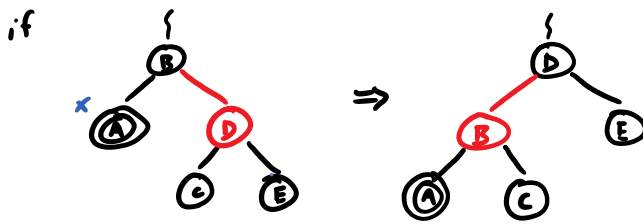
Red-Black Tree Delete

Do normal BST delete ; if deleted node has 2 non-leaf children then moved node takes deleted's color do 1 non-leaf delete where moved node was

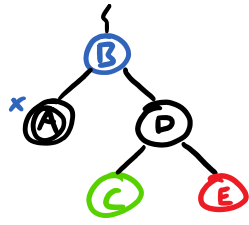


goal: recolor to eliminate double black or move double black to root

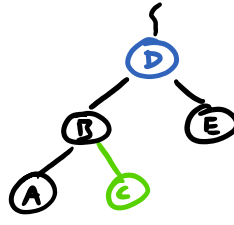
while x is doubly black



if



⇒



Done