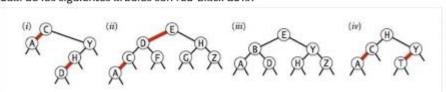
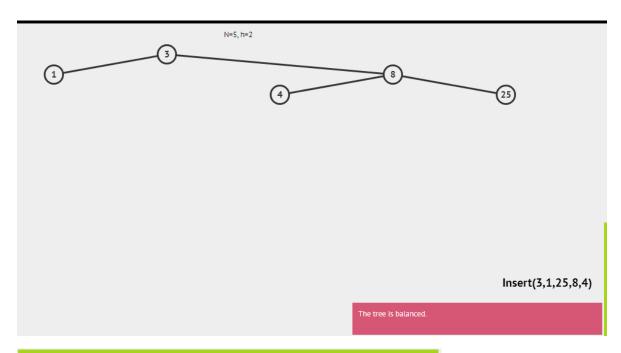
## ANDERSSON DAVID SÁNCHEZ MÉNDEZ

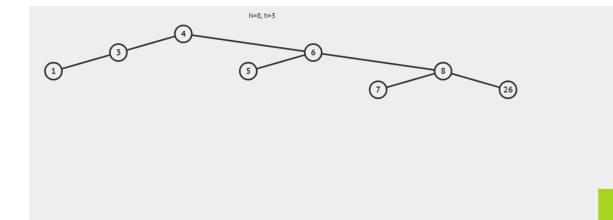
## CONTROL LECTURA ÁRBOLES BINARIOS

1. ¿Cuál de los siguientes árboles son red-black BSTs?





```
insert v
check balance factor of this and its children
  case1: this.rotateRight
  case2: this.left.rotateLeft, this.rotateRight
  case3: this.rotateLeft
  case4: this.right.rotateRight, this.rotateLeft
  this is balanced
```



Insert(5,4,3,6,1,8,7,26)

The tree is balanced.

## insert v

check balance factor of this and its children

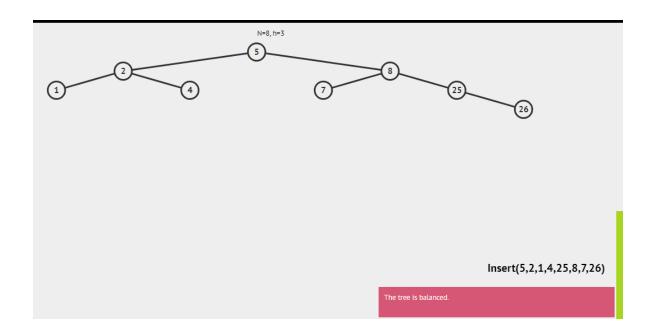
casel: this.rotateRight

case2: this.left.rotateLeft, this.rotateRight

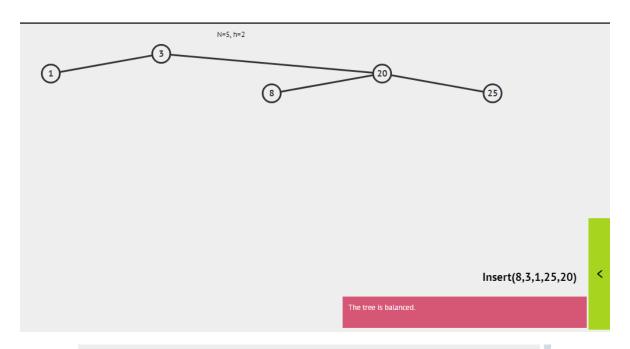
case3: this.rotateLeft

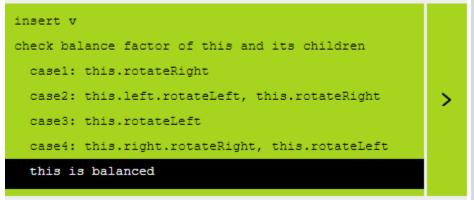
case4: this.right.rotateRight, this.rotateLeft

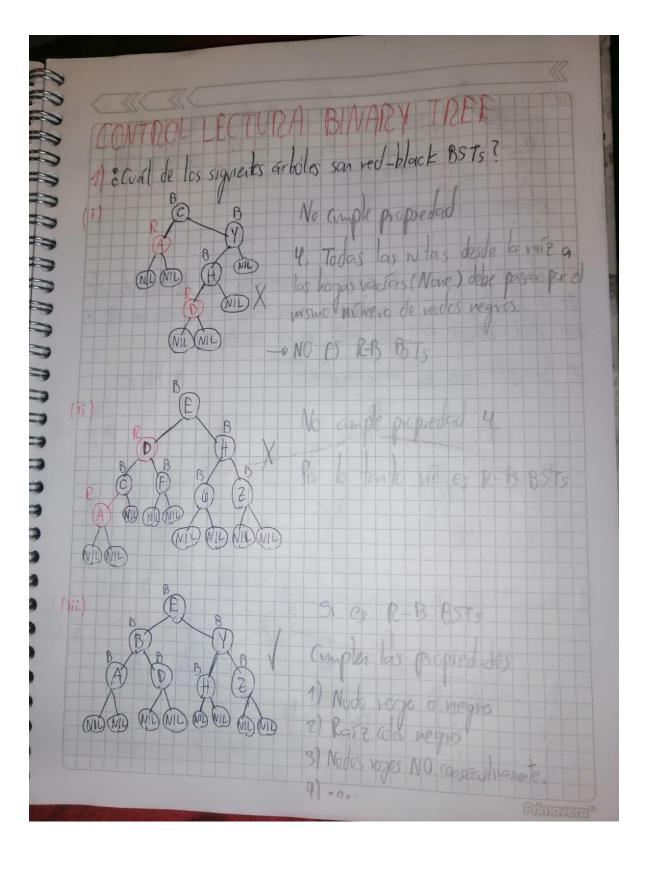
this is balanced

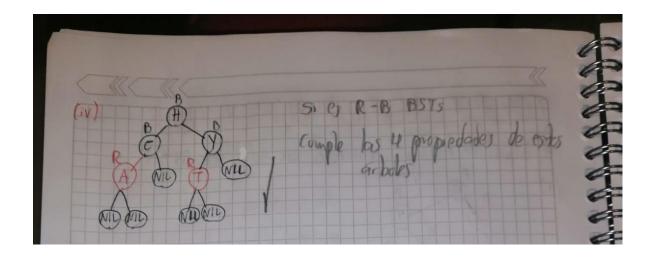


```
insert v
check balance factor of this and its children
  case1: this.rotateRight
  case2: this.left.rotateLeft, this.rotateRight
  case3: this.rotateLeft
  case4: this.right.rotateRight, this.rotateLeft
  this is balanced
```

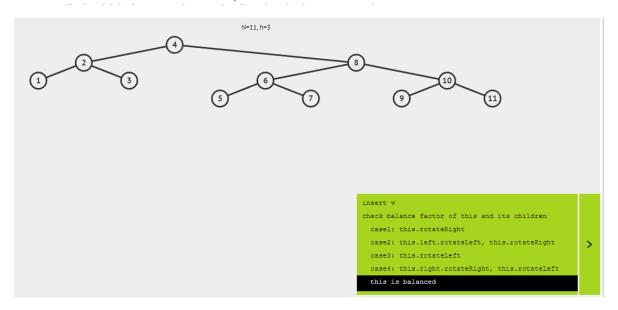




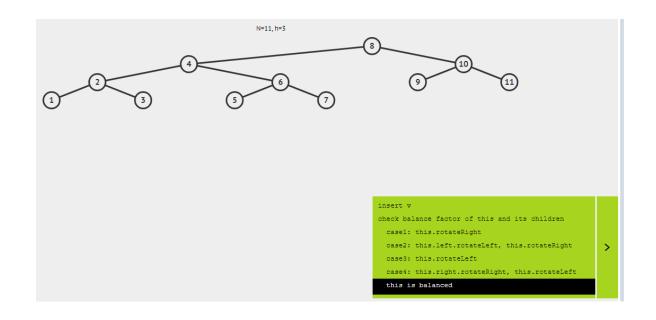


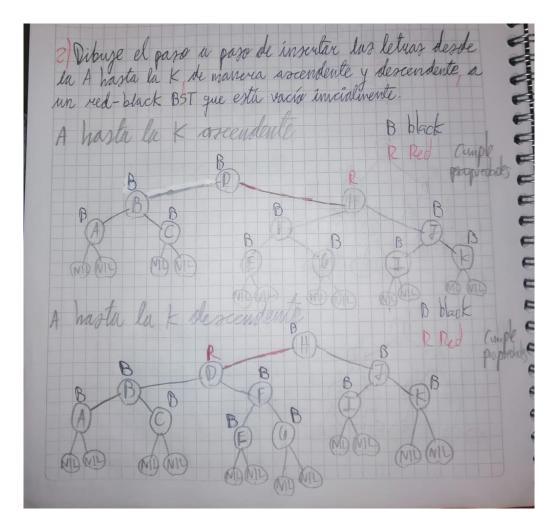


 Dibuje el paso a paso de insertar las letras desde la A hasta la K, de manera ascendente y descendente, a un red-black BST que está vacío inicialmente.

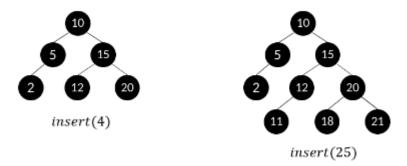


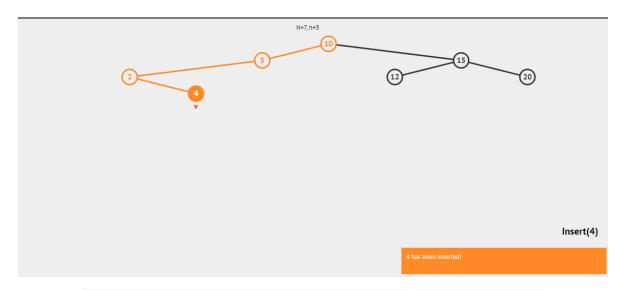
Números representan letras

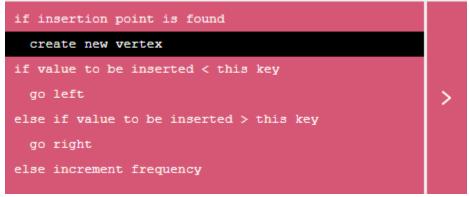




3. Dibuje el árbol AVL resultante al aplicar las siguientes operaciones:









```
if insertion point is found
    create new vertex
if value to be inserted < this key
    go left
else if value to be inserted > this key
    go right
else increment frequency
```