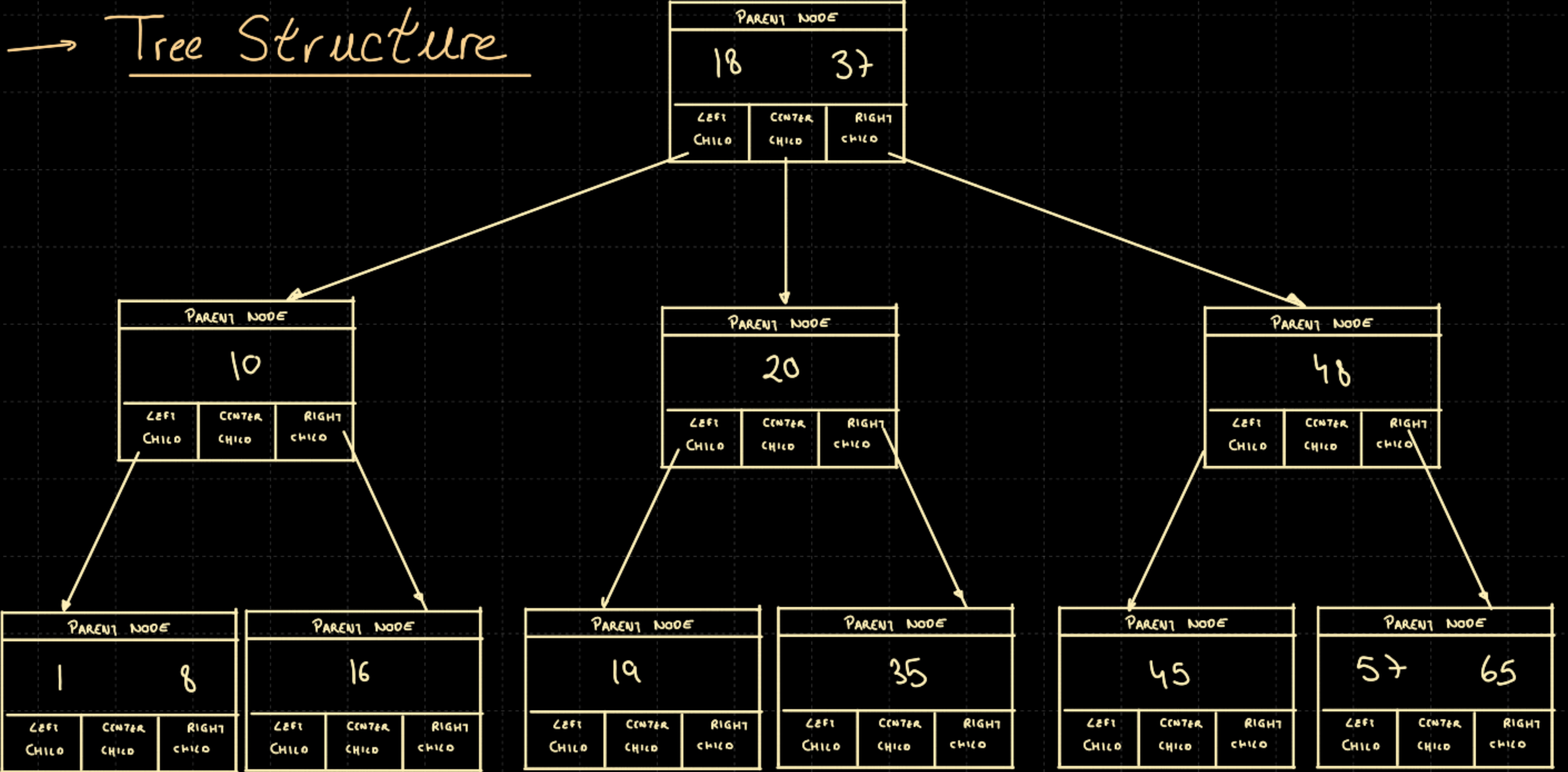


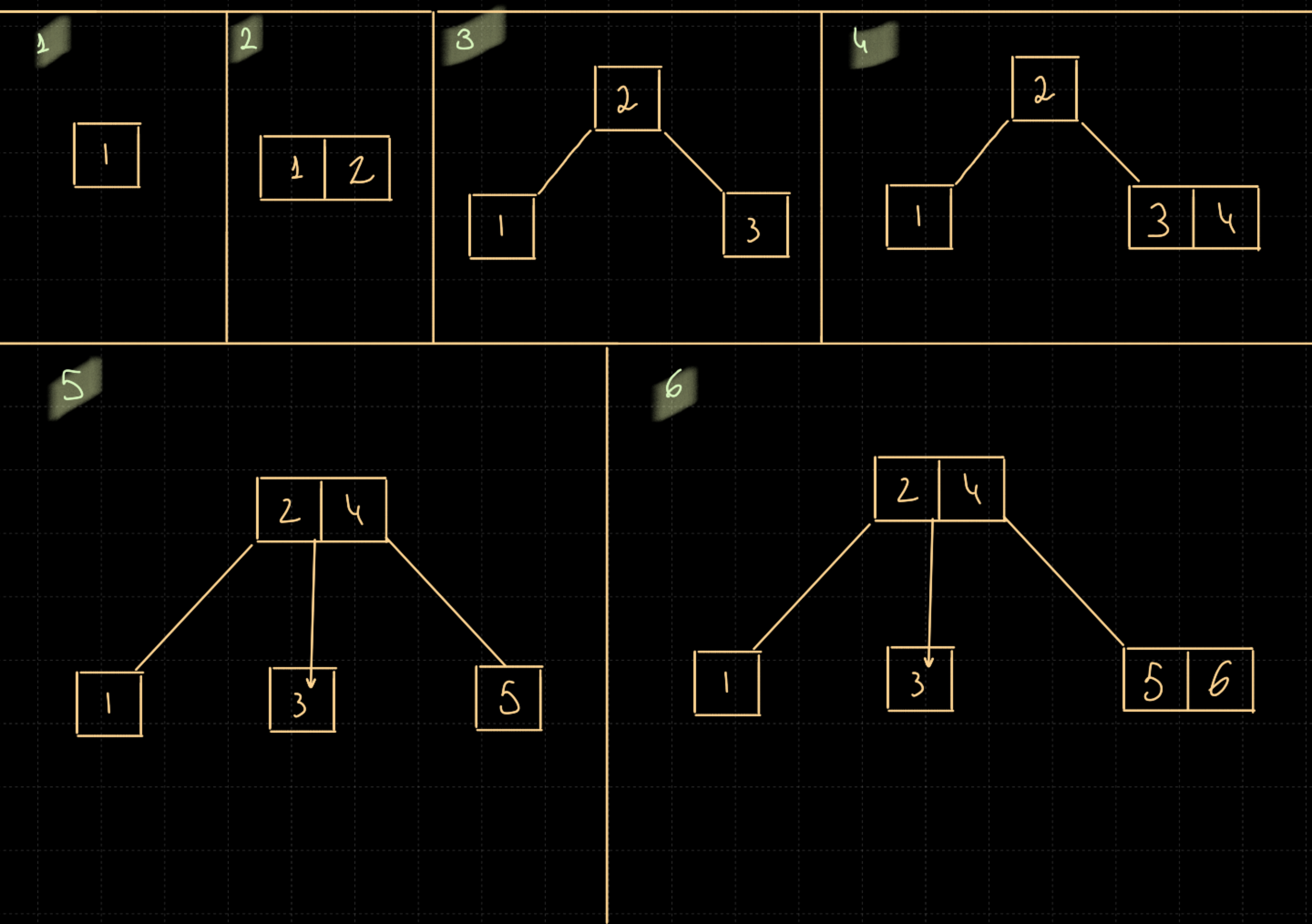
→ Tree Structure



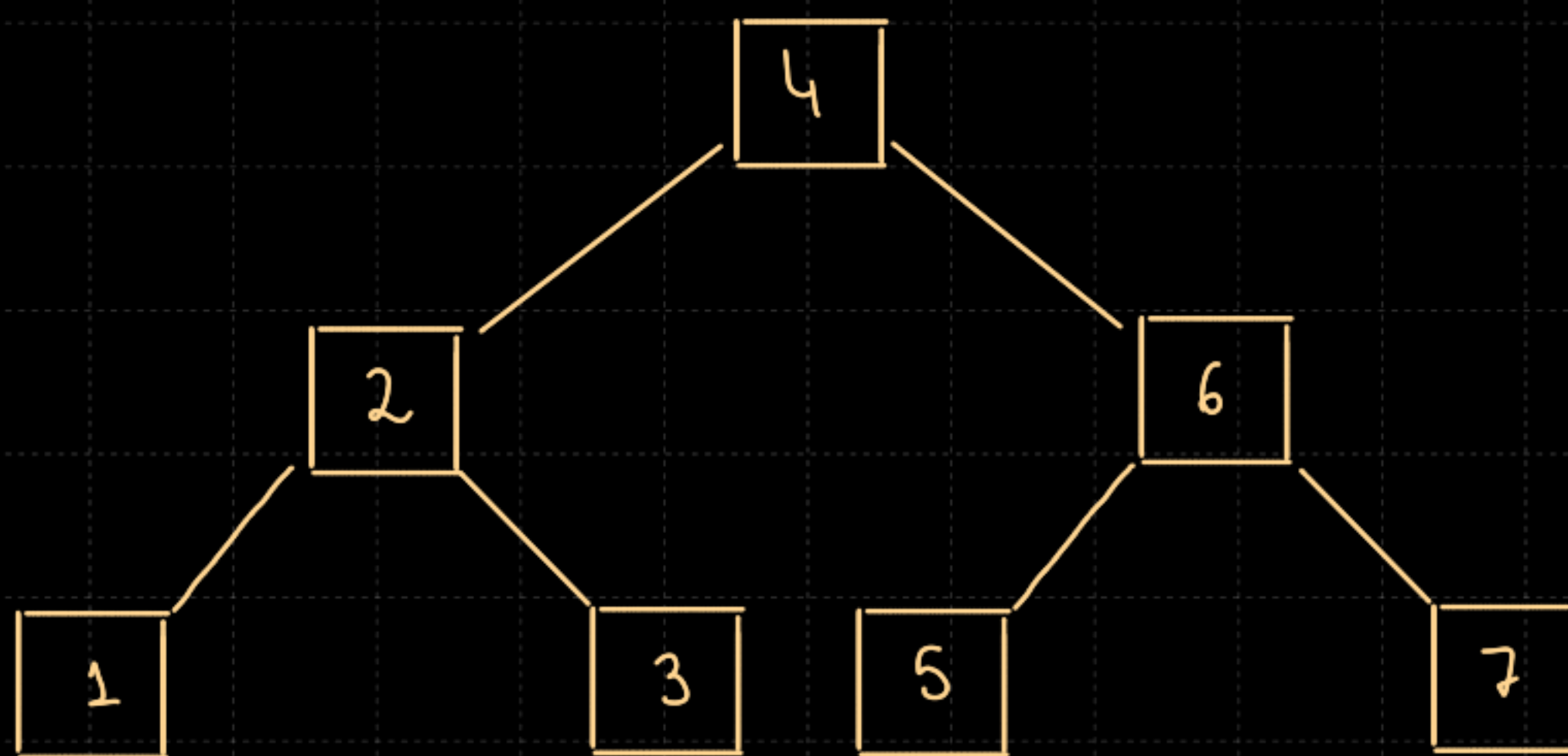
Attributes ↗ root Node
→ degree of tree = 3

1. Insertion Algorithm

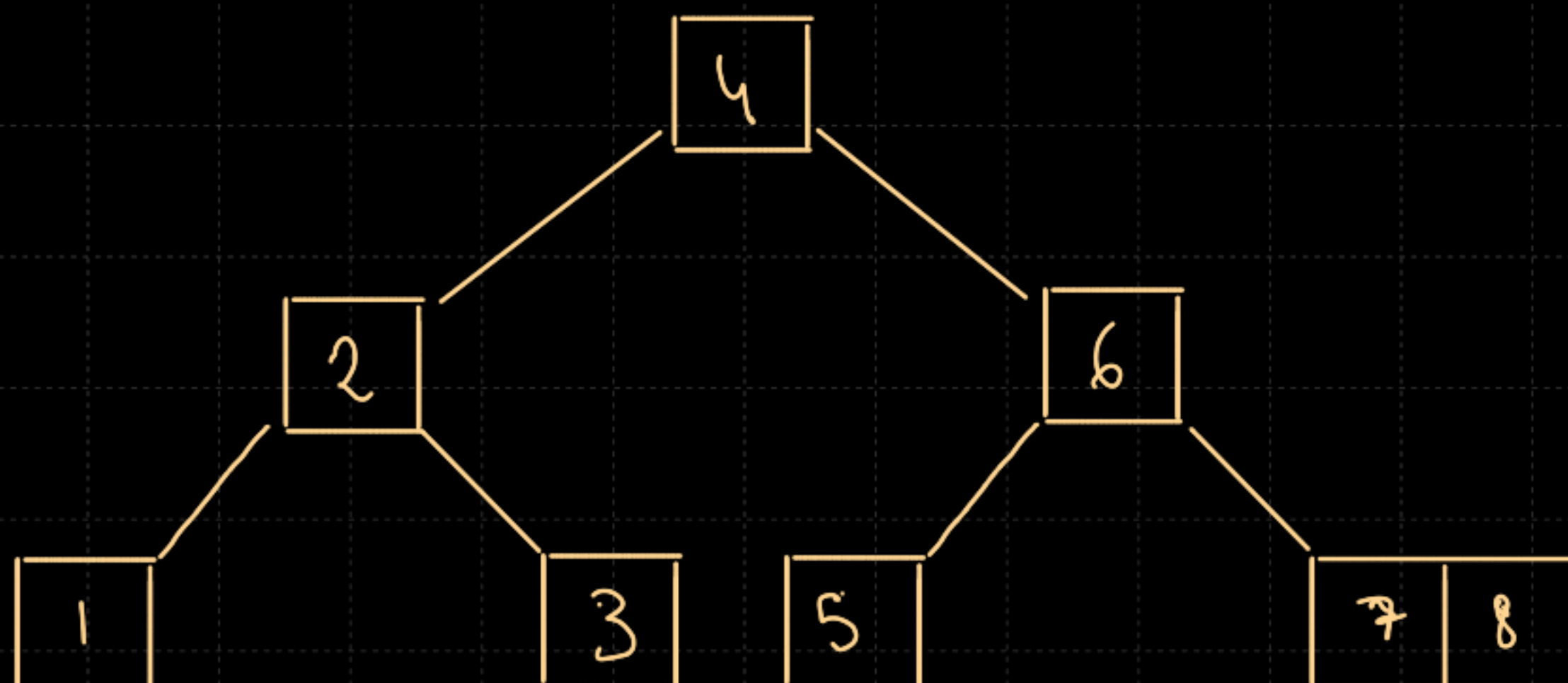
How would the tree look like after the insertion of the first 15 elements ?



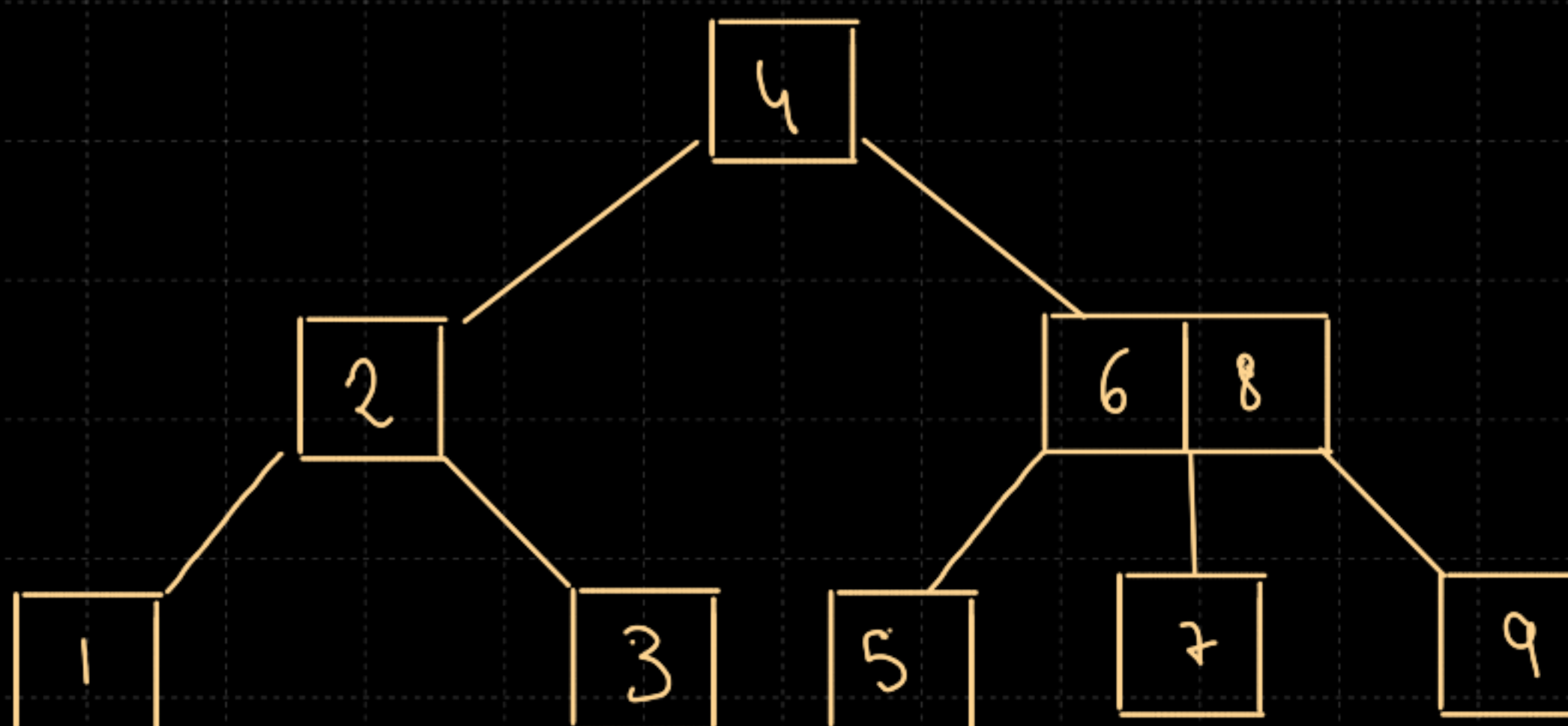
7



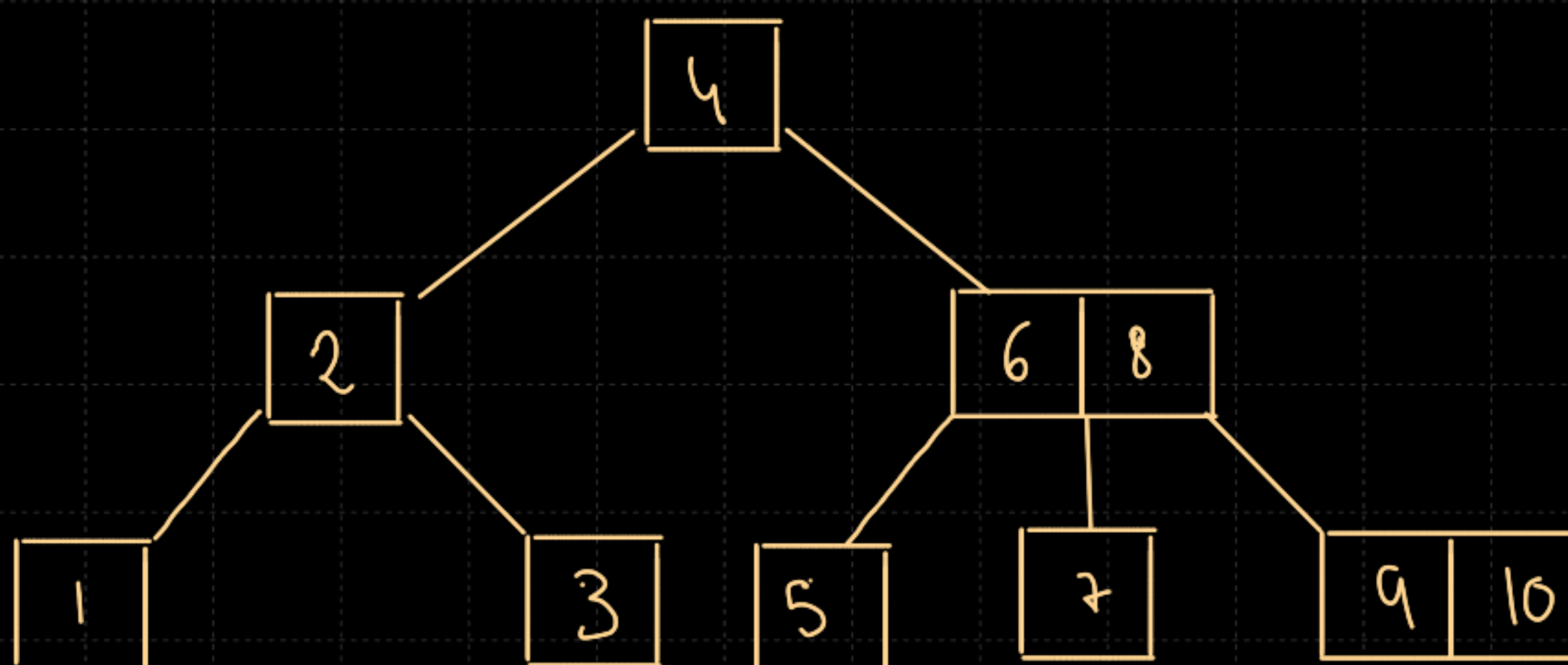
8



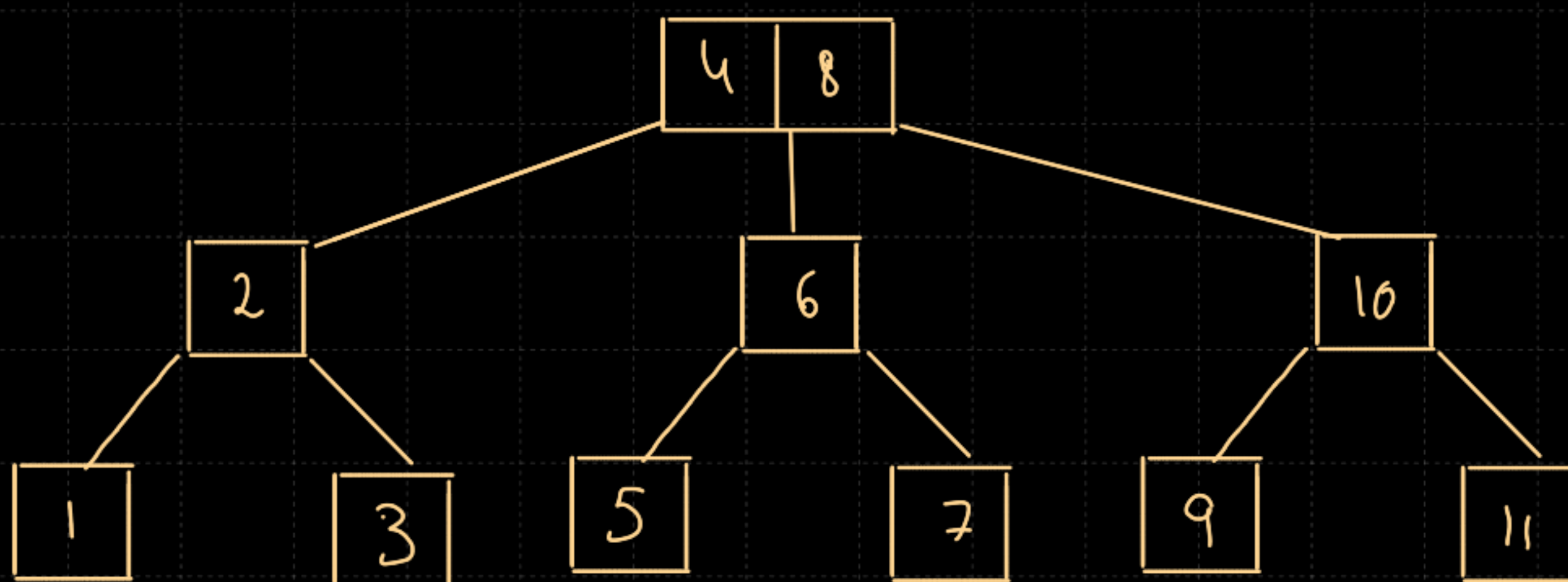
9



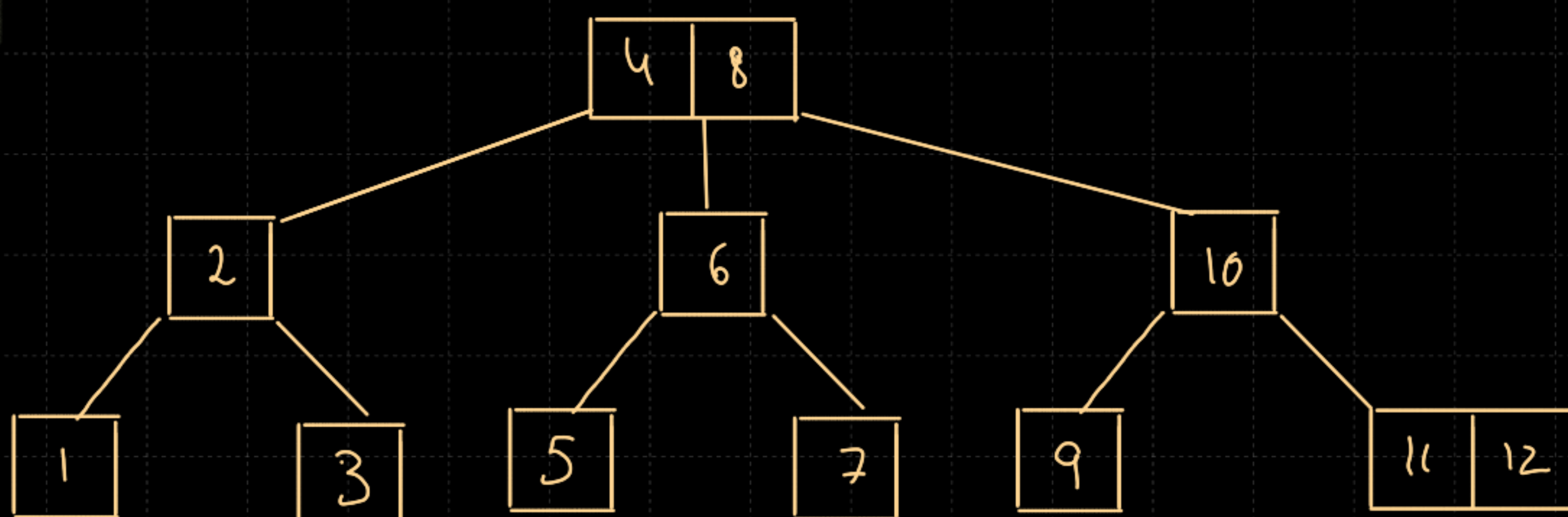
10



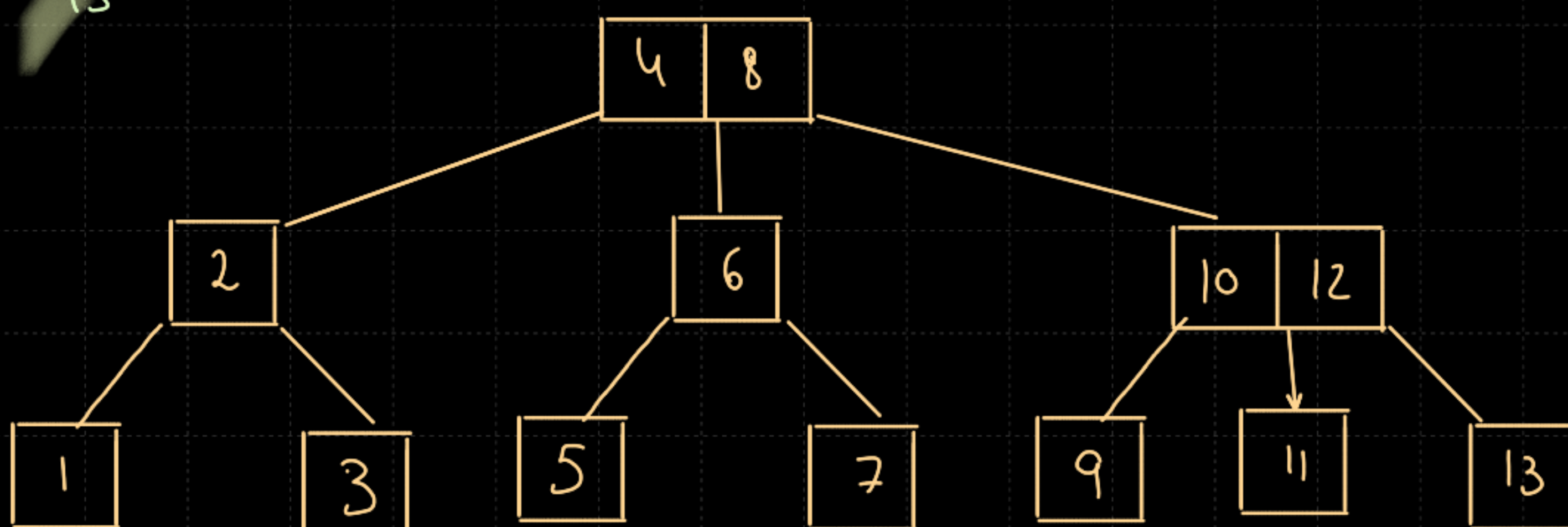
11



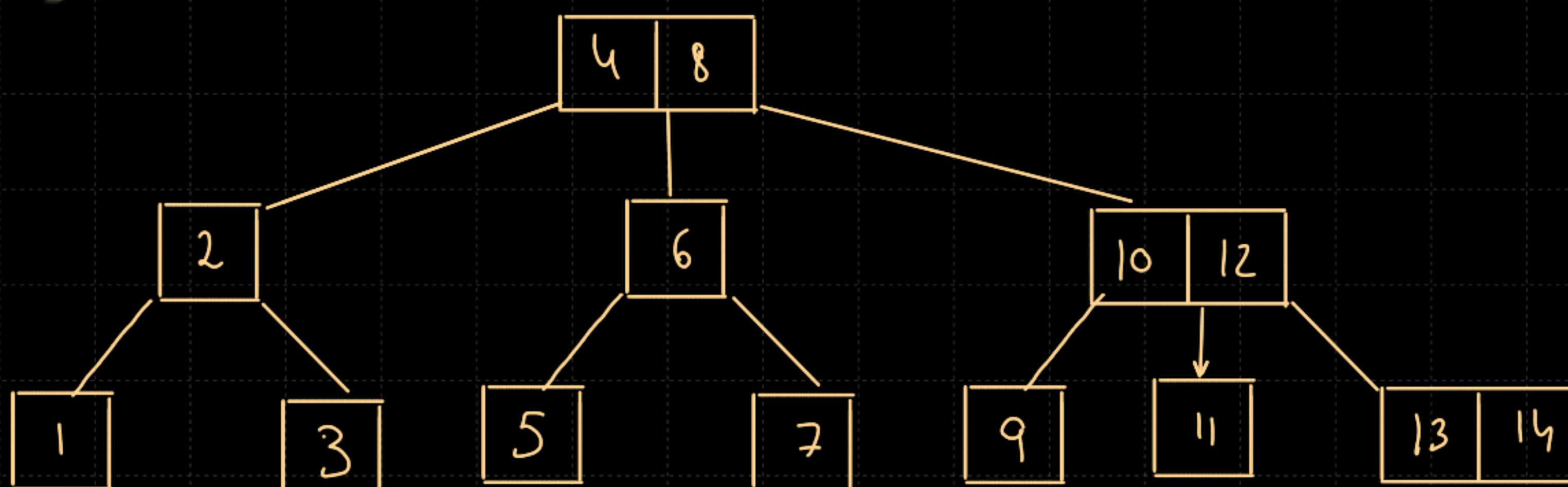
12



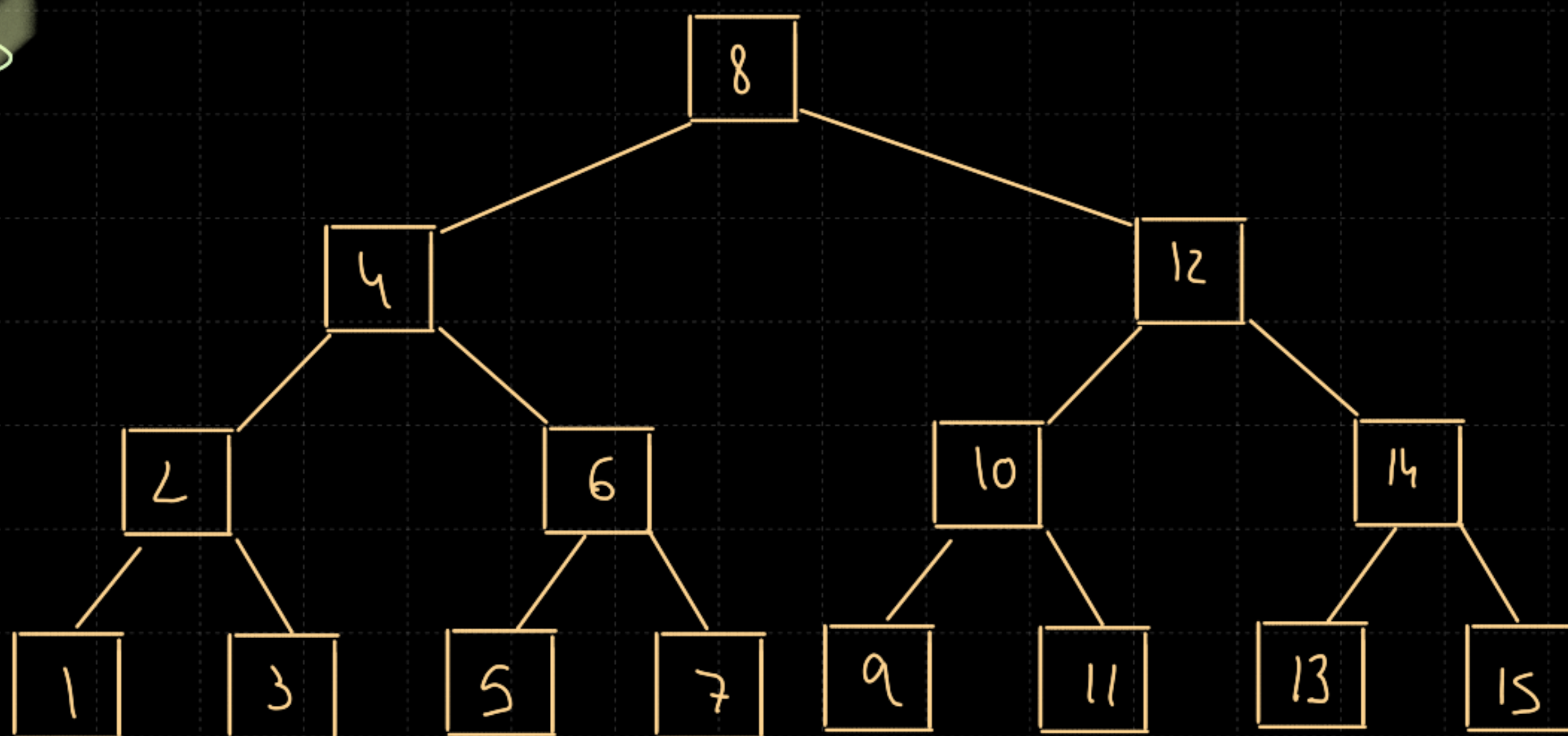
13



14



15



Insertion Algorithm (Value)

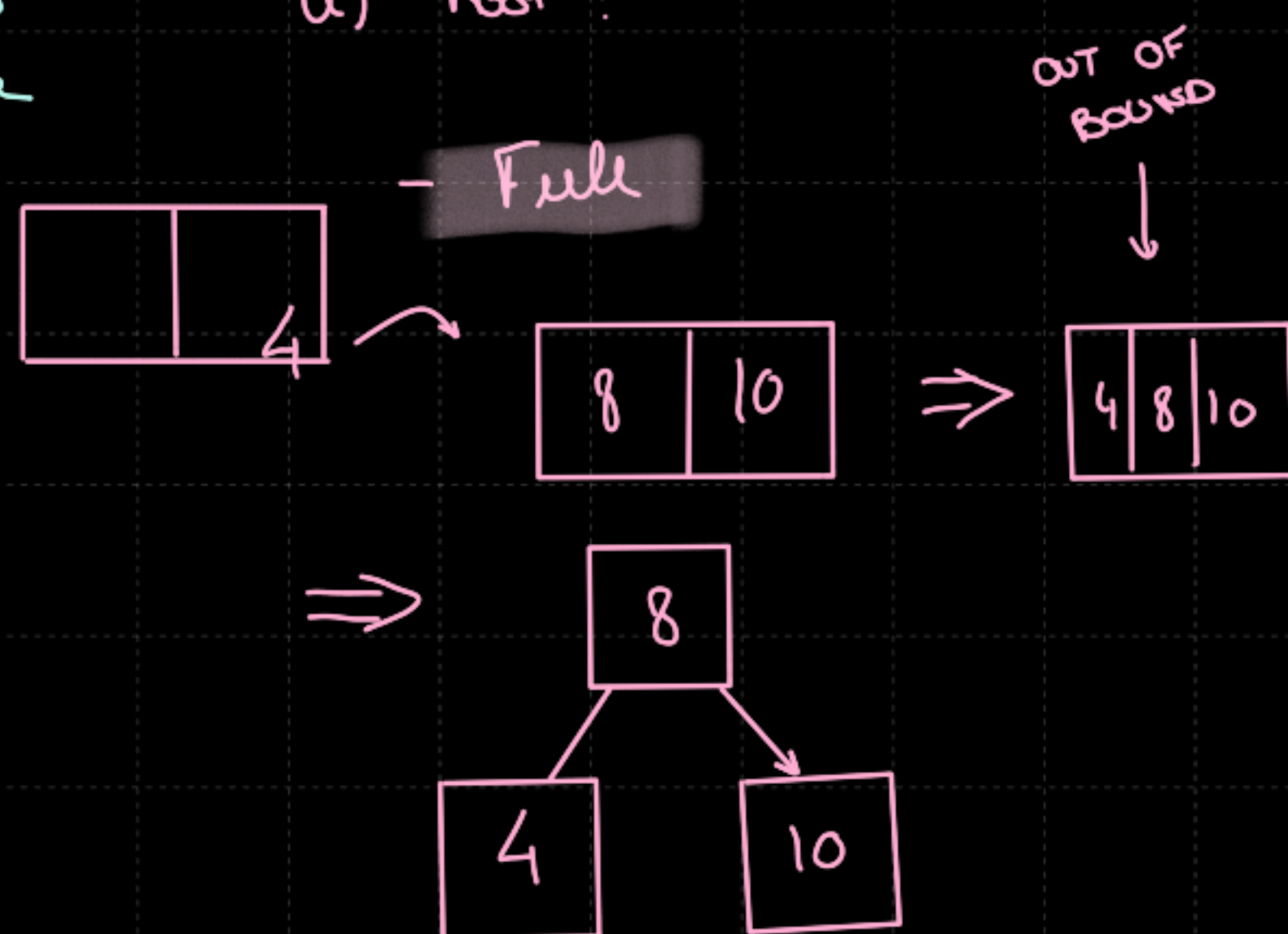
```

r ← root
if r.size == Upper Bound
  S ← new Node
  root ← S
  S.leaf ← false
  S.size ← 0
  S.children[0] ← r
  SplitChild (parent, index, child)
  InsertNonFull (S, value)
else
  InsertNonFull (r, value)
end
end
  
```

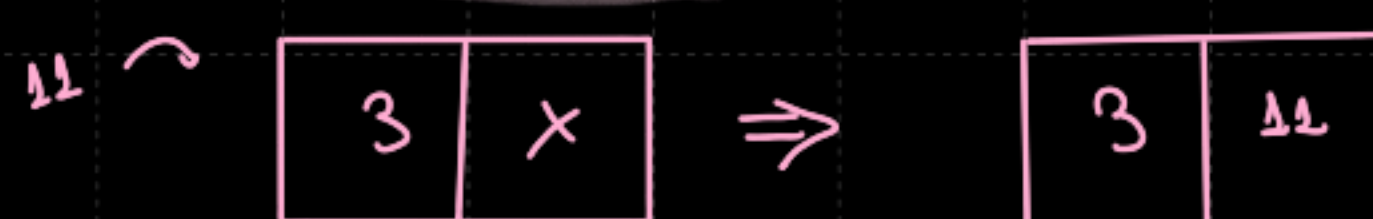
2
Max Number
of Keys
per
Node

Casos de inserción:

a) Root:



- No Full:



InsertNonFullAlgorithm (Key, Node)

```

index ← Key.size
if node is leaf
  while Key > K[i] && index >= 0
    index ← index - 1
  end
  Insert value in index+1 in Keys[]
  if node size == UPPERBOUND
    delete last Key
  end
  node.size ← node.size + 1
else
  while Key > K[i] && index >= 0
    index ← index - 1
  end
  index ← index + 1
end
  
```



```

    if child[i].size == UPPERBOUND
        SplitNode ( node, index, parent)
        if Key > node.k[index]
            i ← i + 1
        end
    end
end
InsertNonNull ( child[i], Key)
end
end
end

```

SplitChild (parent, index, child)

```

brother ← new Node
brother.leaf ← child.isleaf
brother.size ← UPPER - LOWER - 1

for j from 0 until new.Node.size - 1
    brother.k[j] ← child.k[j + LOWER + 1]
end

if child.isleaf
    for j = 0 until brother.size
        brother.child[j] ← child.child[j + LOWER + 1]
    end
end

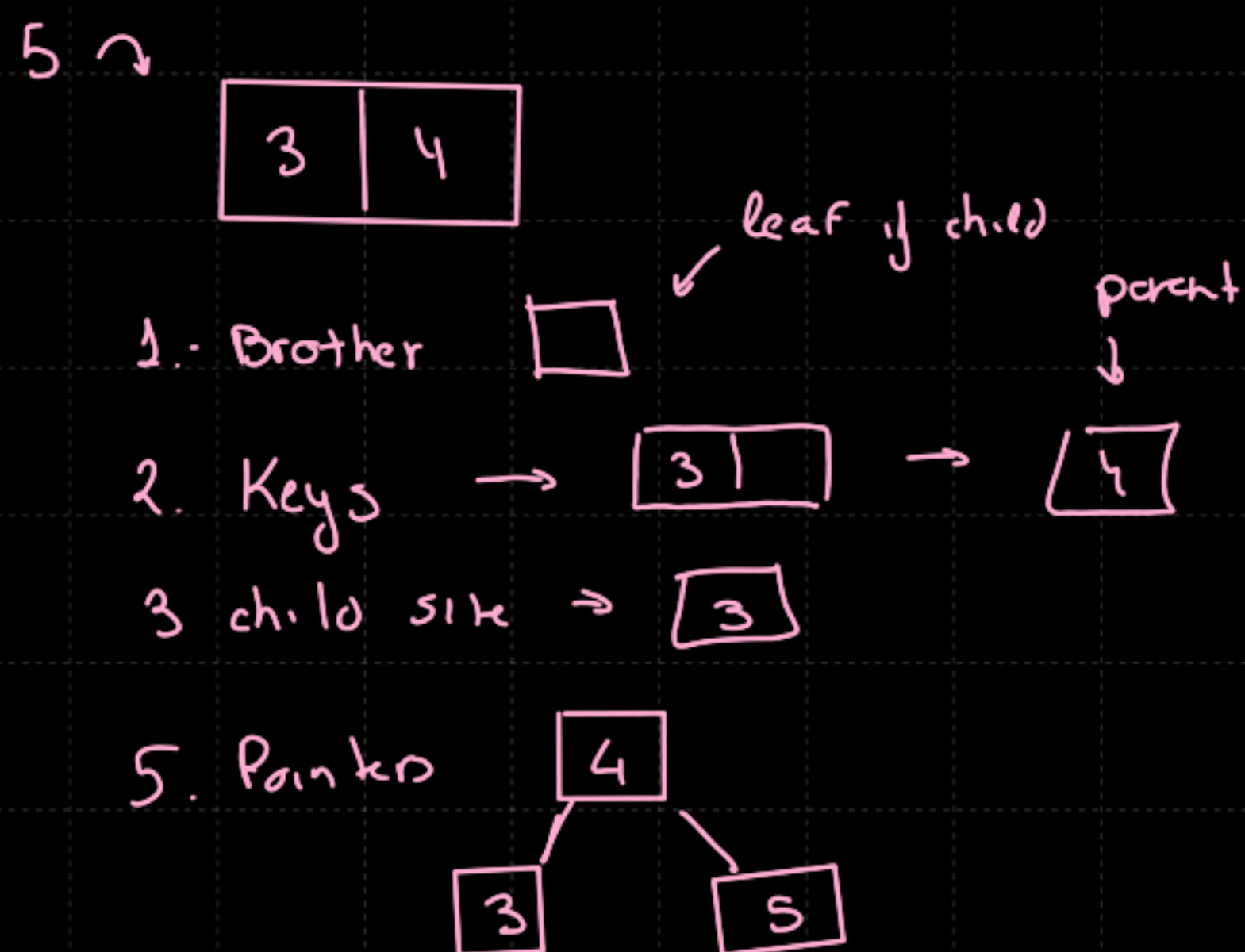
child.size ← LOWERBOUND
parent.child[i+1] ← brother

if parent.size == UPPER
    remove last Key
end

parent.k[index] ← child.keys[LOWER]
if parent.size == UPPER
    remove last Key
end

parent.size ← parent.size + 1
end

```



4. In case had childs

