高级搜索树

红黑树:插入

邓俊辉

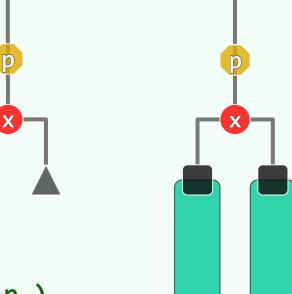
莫赤匪狐,莫黑匪乌;惠而好我,携手同车

deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

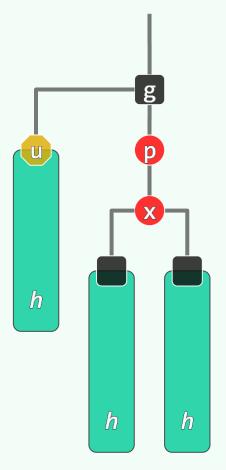
算法

- ❖按BST规则插入关键码e //x = insert(e)必为叶节点
- ❖除非系首个节点(根),x的父亲p = x->parent必存在
 首先将x染红 //x->color = isRoot(x) ? B : R
- ◆ 至此,条件1、2、4依然满足;但3不见得,有可能...
- ❖双红 (double-red)
 - //p->color == x->color == R
- ❖考查:祖父g = p->parent

 叔父u = uncle(x) = sibling(p)
- ❖以下,视u的颜色,分两种情况处理...



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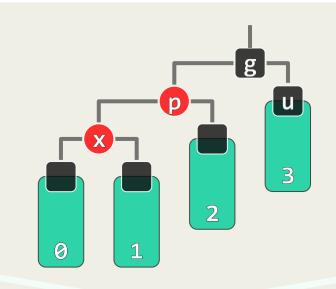
实现

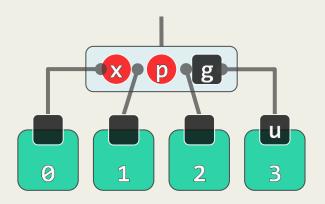
```
❖ template <typename T> BinNodePosi<T> RedBlack<T>::insert( const T & e ) {
 // 确认目标节点不存在(留意对_hot的设置)
    BinNodePosi<T> & x = search( e ); if ( x ) return x;
 // 创建红节点x,以_hot为父,黑高度 = 0
    x = new BinNode<T>( e, _hot, NULL, NULL, 0 ); _size++;
 // 如有必要,需做双红修正,再返回插入的节点
    BinNodePosi<T> x0ld = x; solveDoubleRed( x ); return x0ld;
 } //无论原树中是否存有e,返回时总有x->data == e
```

双红修正

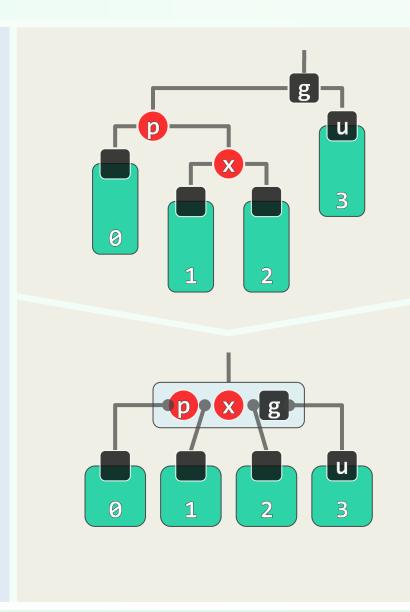
```
❖ template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
    if ( IsRoot( *x ) ) { //若已(递归)转至树根,则将其转黑,整树黑高度也随之递增
      { _root->color = RB_BLACK; _root->height++; return; } //否则...
    BinNodePosi<T> p = x->parent; //考查x的父亲p(必存在)
    if ( <u>IsBlack</u>( p ) ) return; //若p为黑,则可终止调整;否则
    BinNodePosi<T> g = p->parent; //x祖父g必存在,且必黑
    BinNodePosi<T> u = uncle(x); //以下视叔父u的颜色分别处理
    if ( IsBlack( u ) ) { /* ... u为黑(或NULL) ... */ }
                      { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
    else
```

RR-1:u->color == B

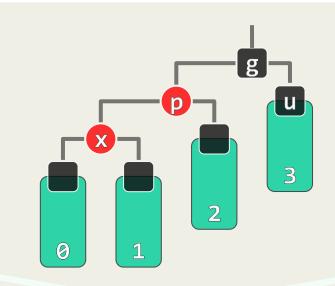


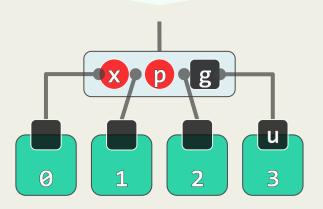


- ❖此时,x、p、g的四个孩子(可能是外部节点)
 - 全为黑,且
 - 黑高度相同
- ❖ 另两种对称情况,自行补充

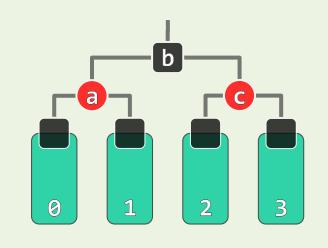


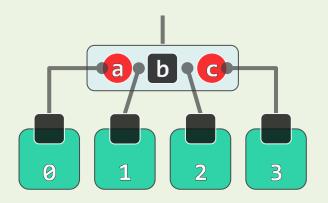
RR-1:u->color == B





- ❖ 局部 "3+4" 重构
 b转黑, a或c转红
- ❖ 从B-树的角度,如何理解?
 所谓"非法",无非是...
- ❖ 在某三叉节点中插入红关键码后
 原黑关键码不再居中(RRB或BRR)
- ❖ 调整的效果,无非是
 将三个关键码的颜色改为RBR
- ❖ 如此调整,一蹴而就

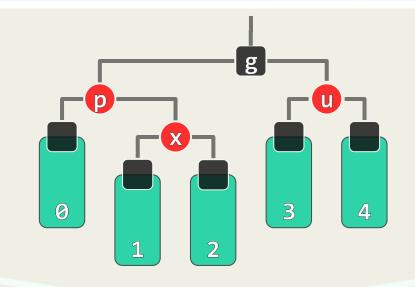


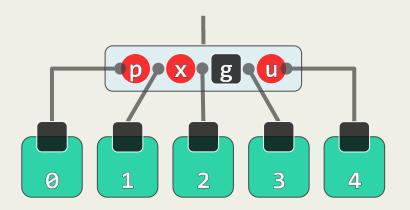


RR-1:实现

```
❖ template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
    /* ···· */
    if ( <u>IsBlack( u ) )</u> { //u为黑或NULL
    // 若x与p同侧,则p由红转黑,x保持红;否则,x由红转黑,p保持红
       if ( IsLChild( *x ) == IsLChild( *p ) ) p->color = RB_BLACK;
       else
                                            x->color = RB_BLACK;
       g->color = RB_RED; //g必定由黑转红
       BinNodePosi<T> gg = g->parent; //great-grand parent
       BinNodePosi<T> r = FromParentTo( *g ) = rotateAt( x );
       r->parent = gg; //调整之后的新子树,需与原曾祖父联接
    } else { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
```

RR-2:u->color == R



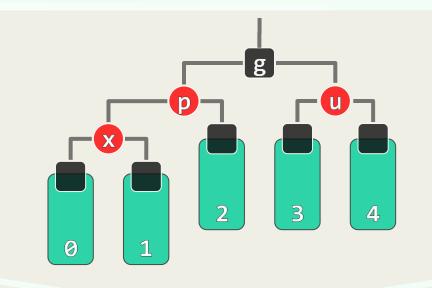


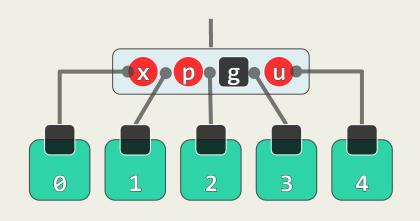
❖ 在B-树中,等效于

超级节点发生上溢

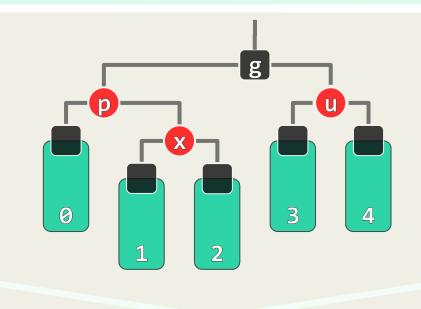
❖ 另两种对称情况

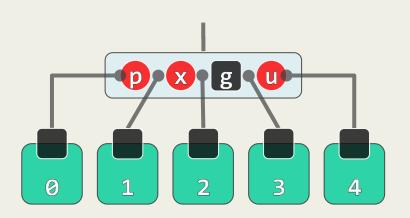
请自行补充





RR-2:u->color == R



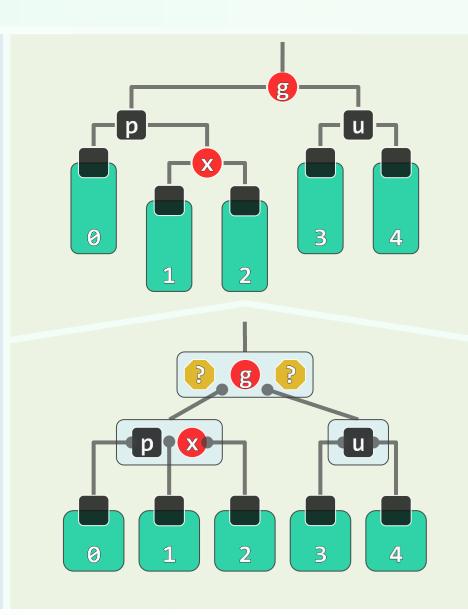


❖ p与u转黑,g转红

在B-树中,等效于...

* 节点分裂

关键码g上升一层



RR-2:u->color == R

❖ 既然是分裂,也应有可能继续向上传递——亦即,g与parent(g)再次构成双红

❖ 果真如此,可:等效地将g视作新插入的节点

区分以上两种情况,如法处置

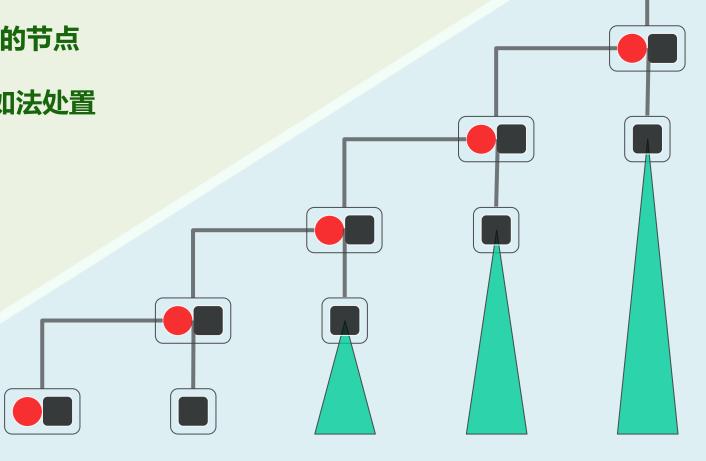
❖ 直到所有条件满足(即不再双红)

或者抵达树根

❖ g若果真到达树根,则

强行将其转为黑色

(整树黑高度加一)



RR-2:实现

```
❖ template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
    /* · · · · */
    if ( <u>IsBlack</u>( u ) ) { /* ... u<mark>为黑(含NULL) ... */</mark> }
    else { //u为红色
       p->color = RB_BLACK; p->height++; //p由红转黑,增高
       u->color = RB_BLACK; u->height++; //u由红转黑,增高
       if (! <u>IsRoot</u>(*g ) ) g->color = RB_RED; //g若非根则转红
       solveDoubleRed(g); //继续调整g(类似于尾递归,可优化)
```

复杂度

❖ 重构、染色均只需常数时间,故只需统计其总次数

* RedBlack::insert()仅需 $O(\log n)$ 时间

 \Leftrightarrow 其间至多做 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ 次重染色、 $\mathcal{O}(1)$ 次旋转

	旋转	染色	此后
u为黑	1~2	2	调整随即完成
u为红	0	3	可能再次双红 但必上升两层

