高级搜索树

红黑树:插入

莫赤匪狐,莫黑匪乌;惠而好我,携手同车

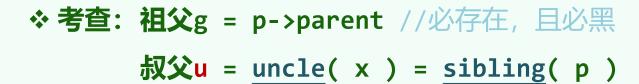
有理走遍天下, 无理寸步难行



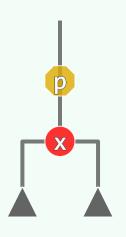
双红

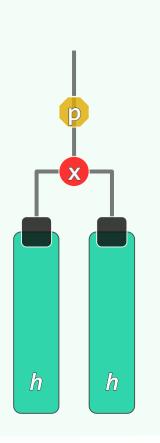
- ❖ 按BST规则插入关键码e //x = insert(e)必为叶节点
- ❖ 除非是首个节点(根), x的父亲p = x->parent必存在 首先将x染红 //x->color = isRoot(x) ? B : R
- ❖ 至此,条件1、2、4依然满足; 但3不见得,有可能...
- ❖ 双红/double-red

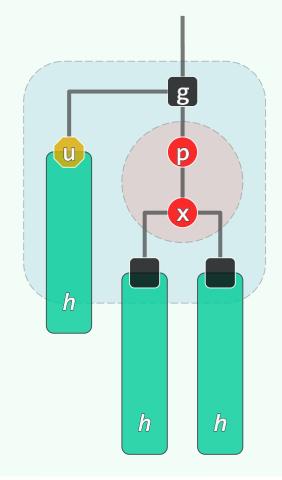
$$//p$$
->color == x->color == R



❖ 视u的颜色无非两种情况,分别加以处理...







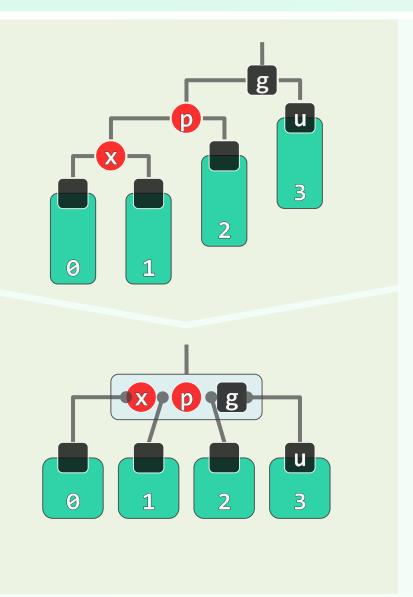
插入算法

```
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> xOld = x; solveDoubleRed( x ); return xOld;
} //无论原树中是否存有e, 返回时总有x->data == e
```

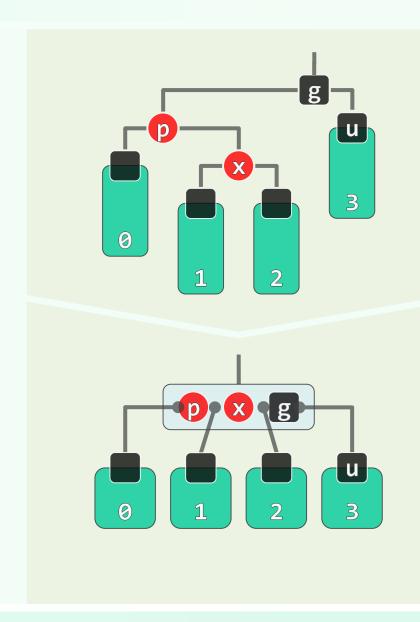
双红修正

```
template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
  while (1) {
     if ( IsRoot( x ) ) { x->color = RB_BLACK; x->height++; return; } //调整至根
     BinNodePosi<T> p = x->parent; if ( IsBlack( p ) ) return; //x之父p为黑
     BinNodePosi<T> g = p->parent; //否则, x之祖父g必存在且黑
     BinNodePosi<T> u = uncle(x); //以下, 视x之叔父u的颜色分别处理
     if ( IsBlack( u ) ) { /* ... u为黑(或NULL) ... */ }
                        { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
     else
  } //while
```

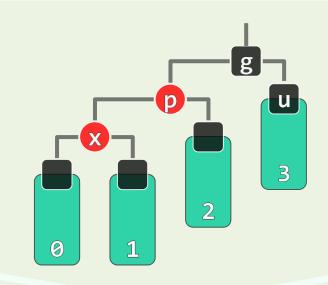
RR-1: u->color == B

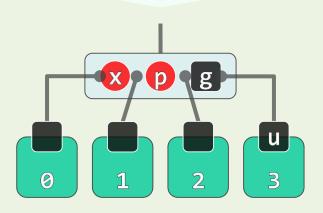


- ❖ 此时, x、p、g的四个孩子 (可能是外部节点)
 - 全为黑,且
 - 黑高度相同
- **❖ 另两种对称情况,自行补充**

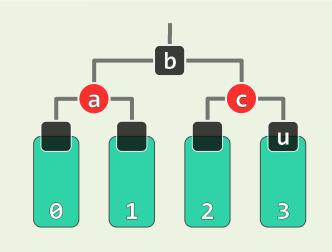


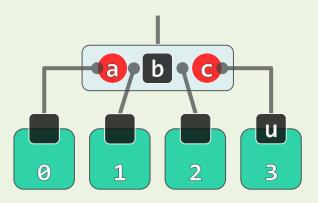
RR-1: u->color == B





- ❖ 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)
- ❖ 如此调整,一蹴而就

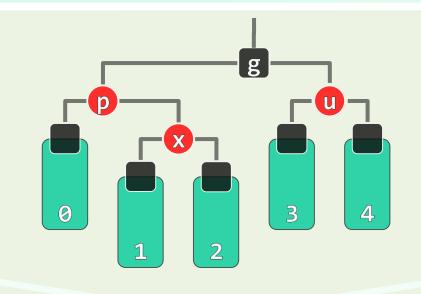


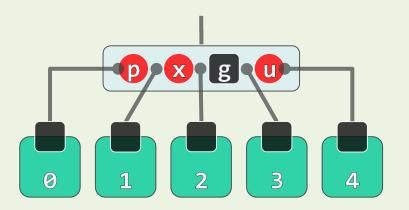


RR-1: 实现

```
while (1) {
  /* */
  if ( IsBlack( 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)
     ( IsLChild( x ) == IsLChild( p ) ? p : x )->color = RB_BLACK;
  // g由黑转红并绕x旋转后,即完成修复
     g->color = RB_RED; rotateAt( x ); return;
  } else { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
} //while
```

RR-2: $u\rightarrow color == R$ (1/3)



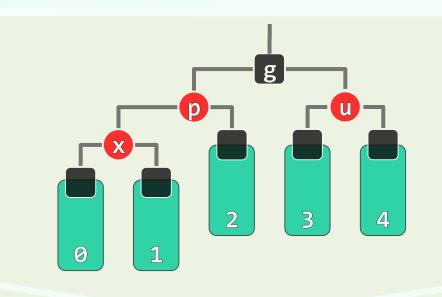


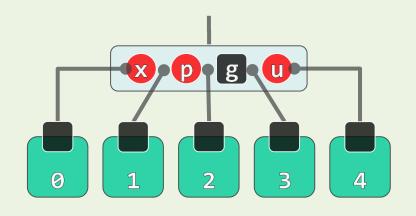
❖ 在B-树中, 等效于

超级节点发生上溢

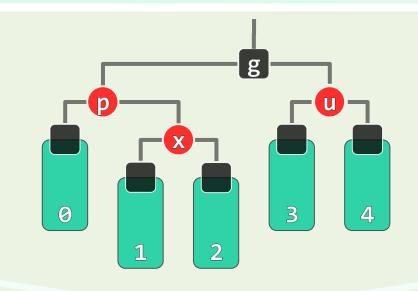
* 另两种对称情况

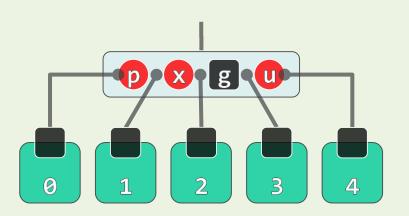
请自行补充





RR-2: $u\rightarrow color == R$ (2/3)



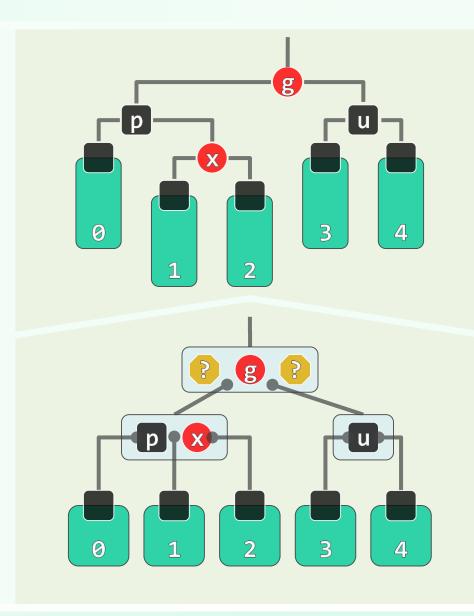


❖ p与u转黑, g转红

在B-树中, 等效于...

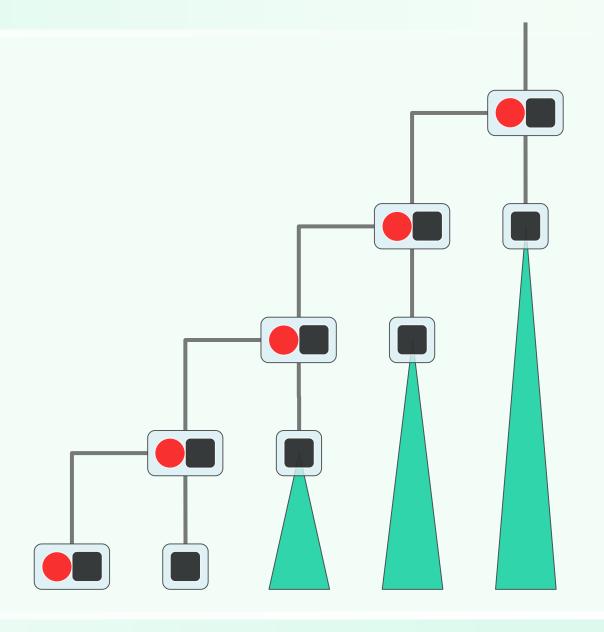
* 节点分裂

关键码g上升一层



RR-2: $u\rightarrow color == R$ (3/3)

- ❖ 既是分裂,也应可能会继续向上传播 ——g与parent(g)再次构成双红
- ❖ 果真如此,可等效地将g视作新插入节点 无非以上两种情况,如法处置而已
- ❖ 直到所有的条件均满足:
 不再双红,或抵达树根
- ❖ 若g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

```
while (1) {
  /* .... */
  if ( IsBlack( u ) ) { /* ... u为黑 (含NULL) ... */ }
  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
     g->color = RB_RED; //在B-树中g相当于上交给父节点的关键码, 故暂标记为红
     x = g; //继续上溯
} //while
```

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

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

