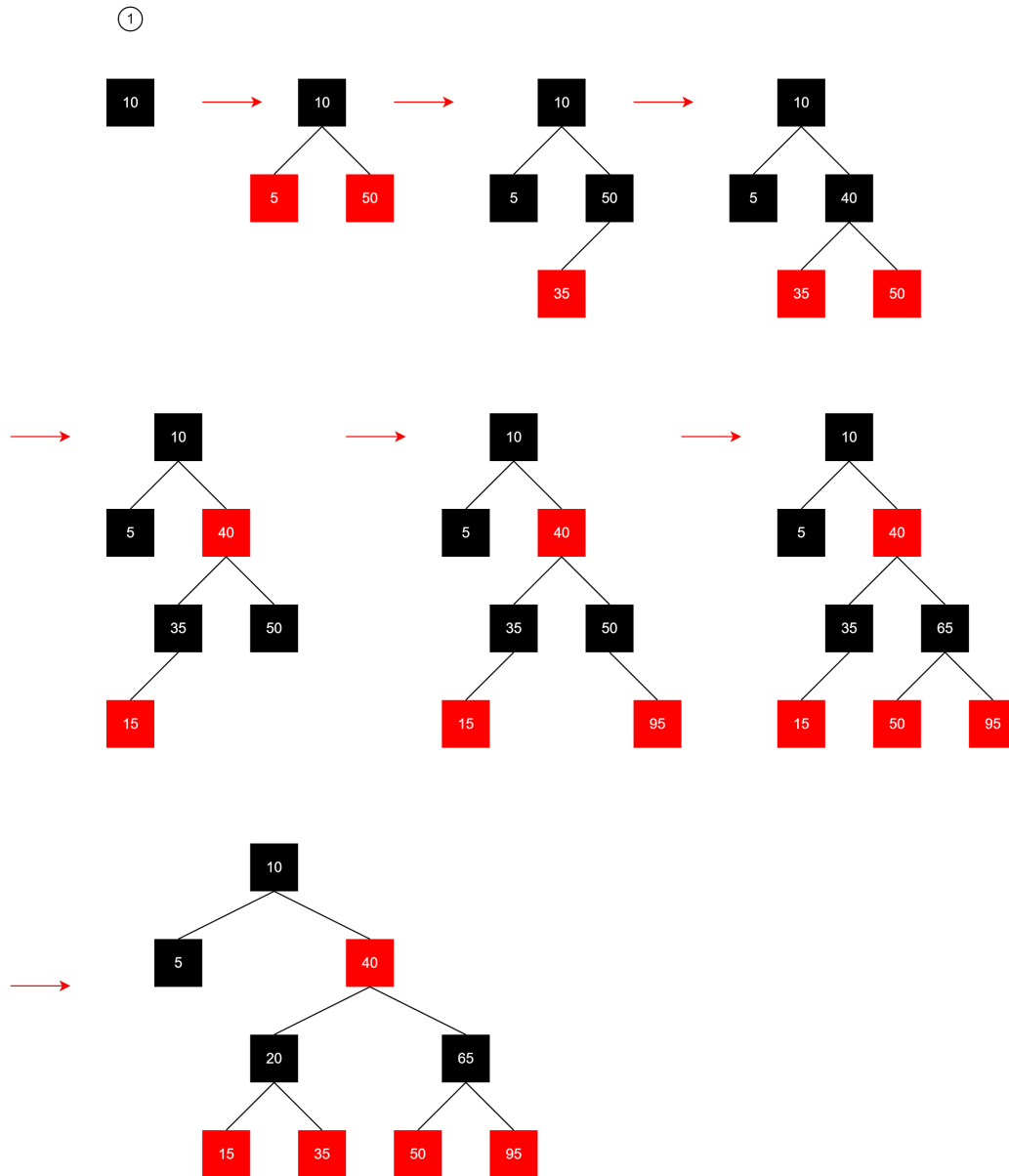
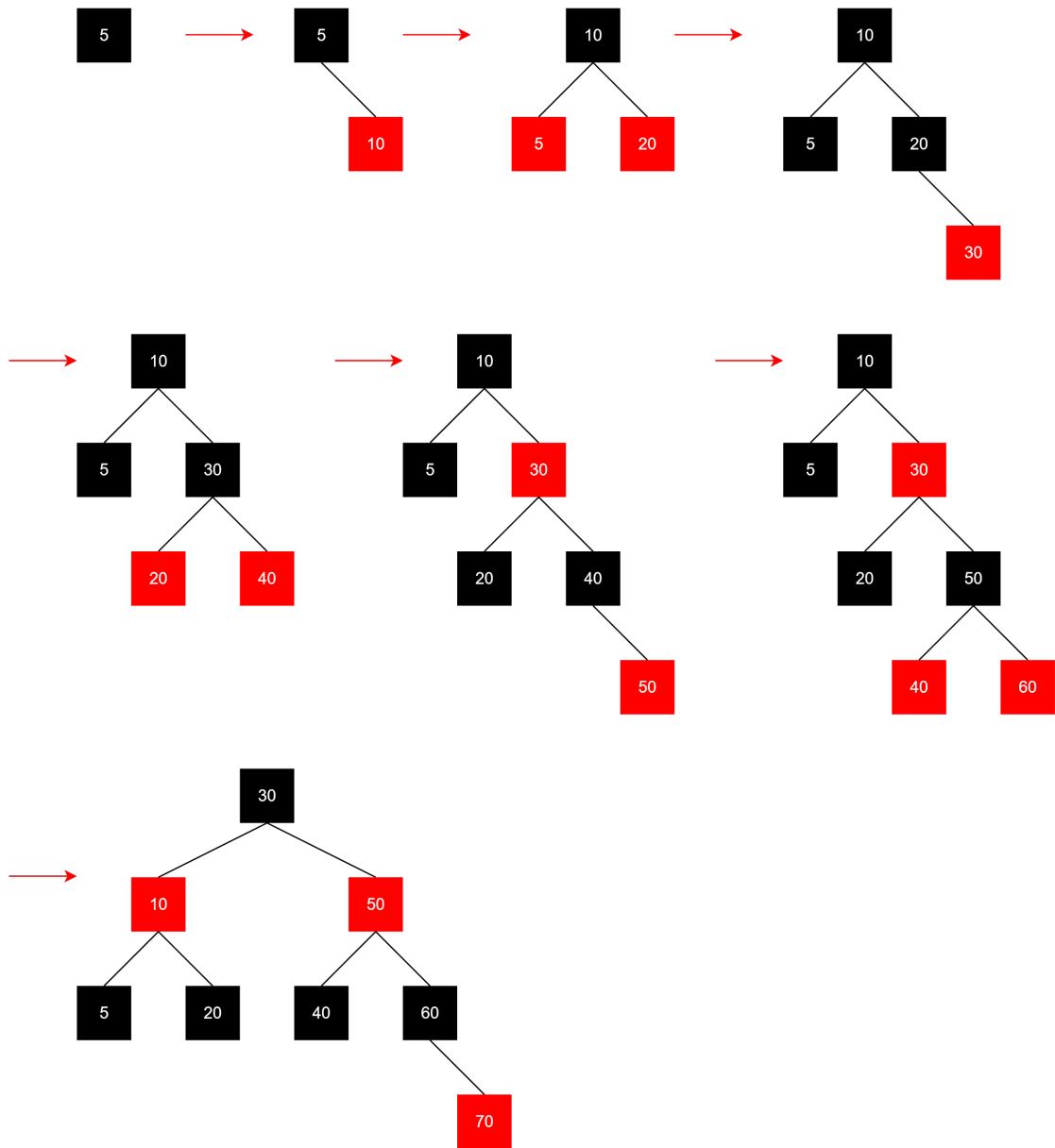


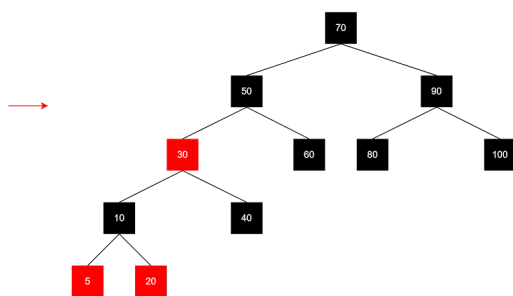
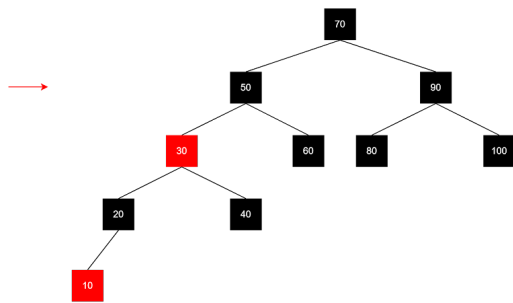
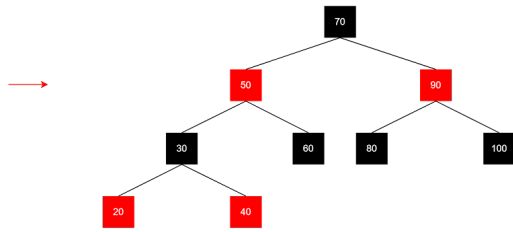
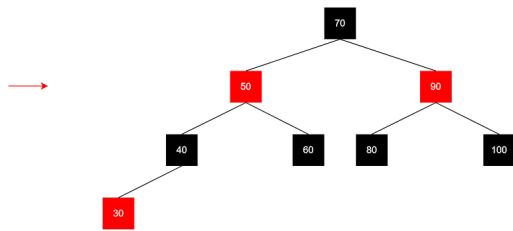
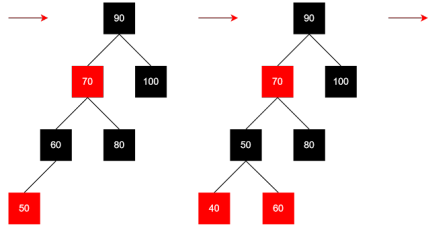
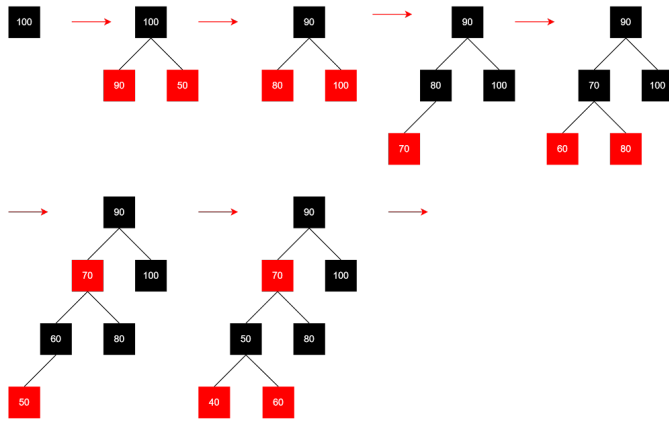
## 1. Red-Black Trees



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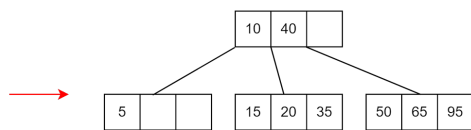
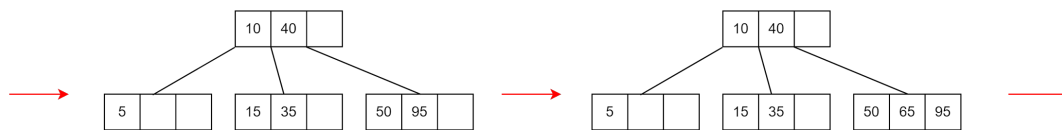
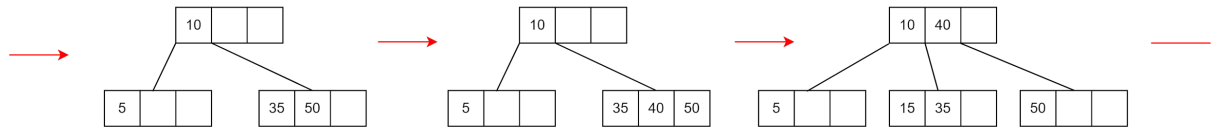
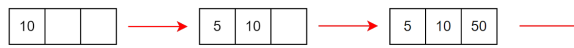


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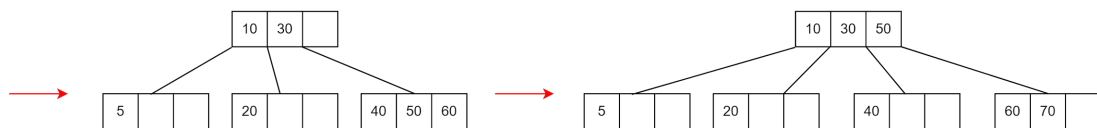
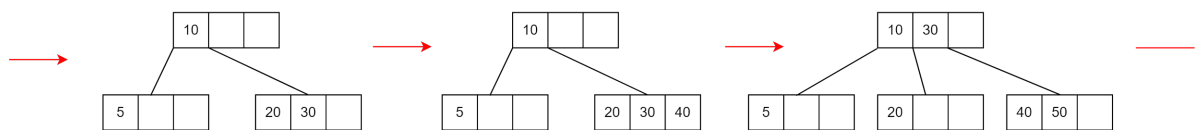


## 2. 2-3-4 Trees

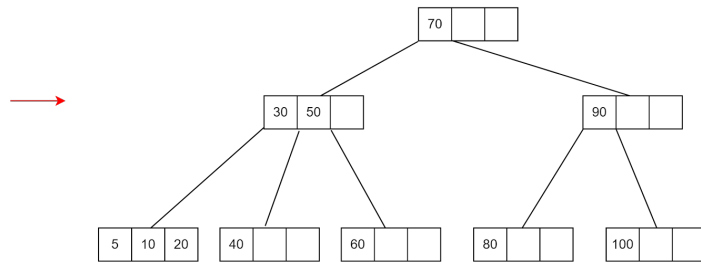
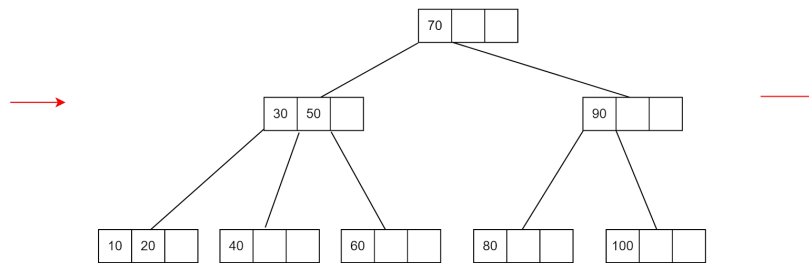
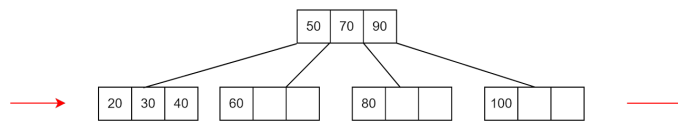
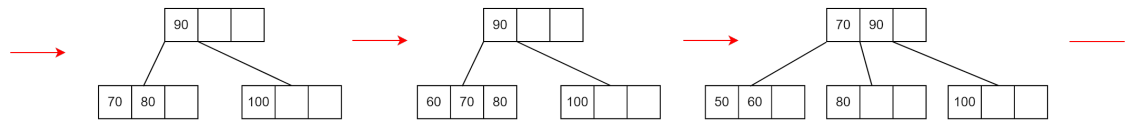
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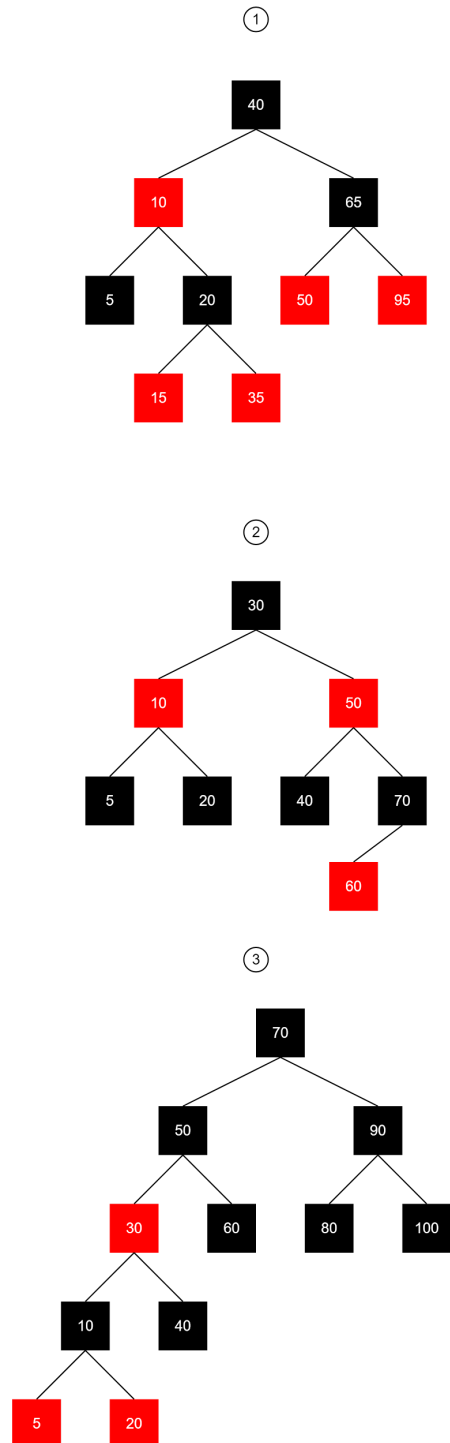
②



③

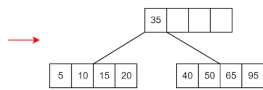
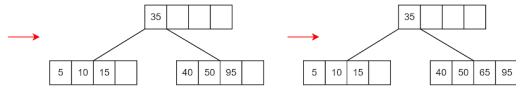
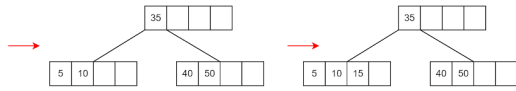


## 2-3-4 Trees into Red-Black Trees

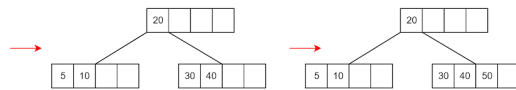


3.

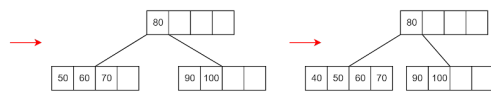
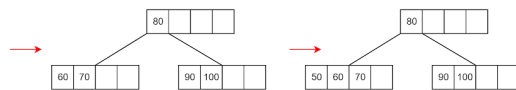
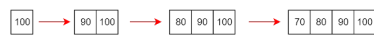
①



②



③



4.

- 4.1. Compare the heights of the resultant trees - how do they compare with a Binary Search Tree (BST) for the same input values?

They have relatively a less height. Because they are self-balanced and some trees(2-3-4 and b tree) contain multiple indexes in the same node.

- 4.2. Compare the complexity of the algorithms, how much work would be required for the main operations: insert(), find(), delete()? Compare this to a BST.

BST has the time complexity of  $O(N)$ . But those advanced trees are more complex than BST due to their self-balancing strategy. So they have the time complexity of  $O(\log N)$ . So all the advanced tree operations are more complex than BST operations.

- 4.3. Compare the understandability of the algorithms, which would be easier to implement?

Hard to understand →

$BST < RBT < 2\_3\_4T < BT$

- 4.4. Describe how an in-order traversal would work on each type of tree.

Since all these trees are in sorted(ascending) order, the in-order traversal would be in the sorted(ascending) order.