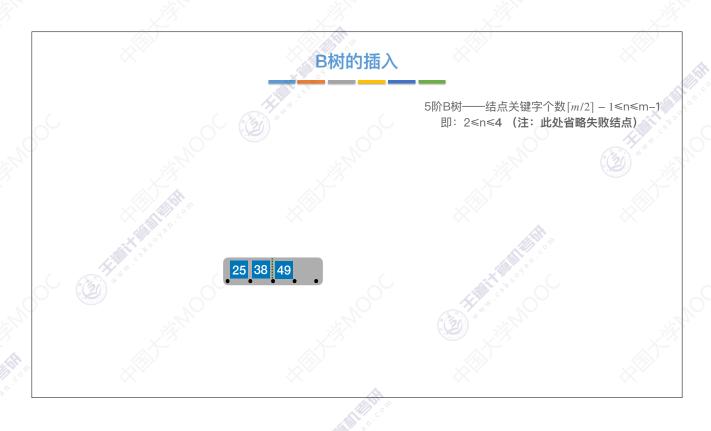


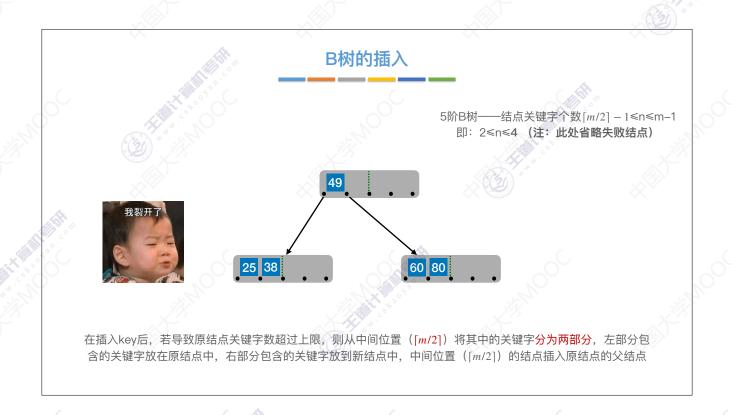
B**树的插入**5阶B树──结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1
即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)

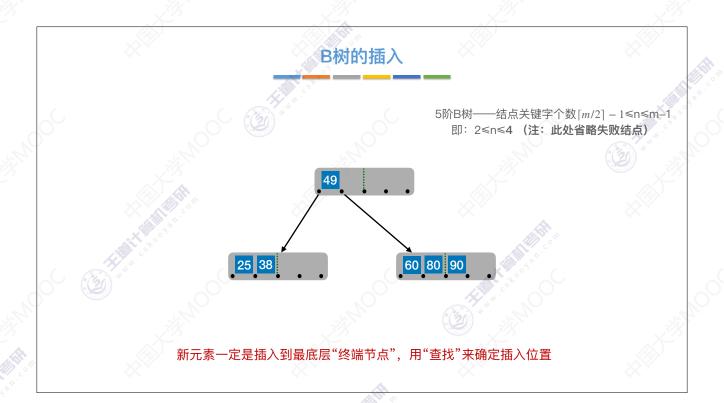


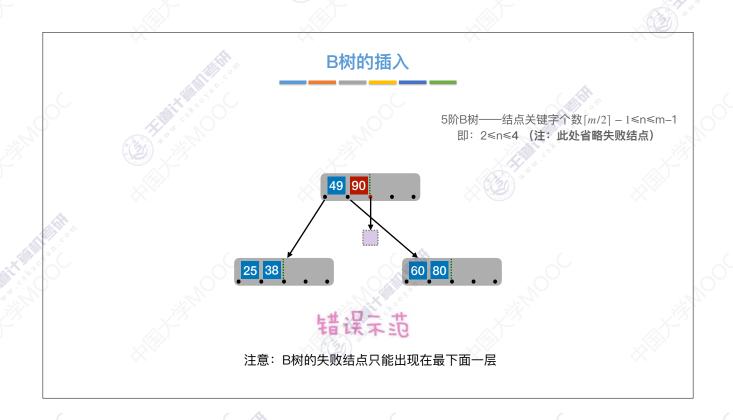


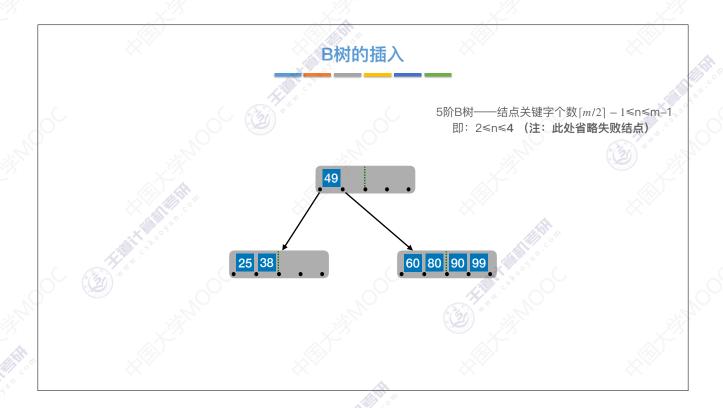
B树的插入
5阶B树——结点关键字个数[m/2] — 1≤n≤m-1
即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)

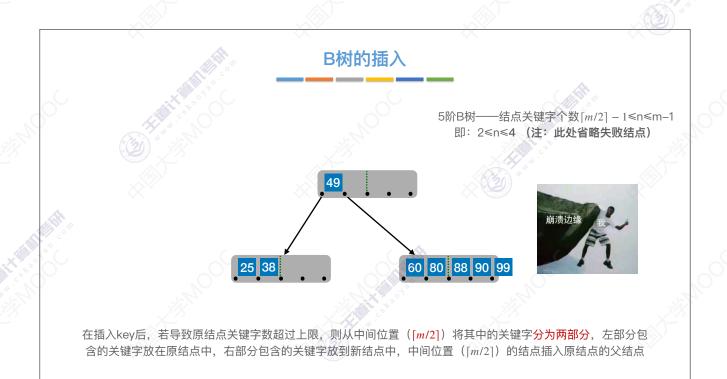


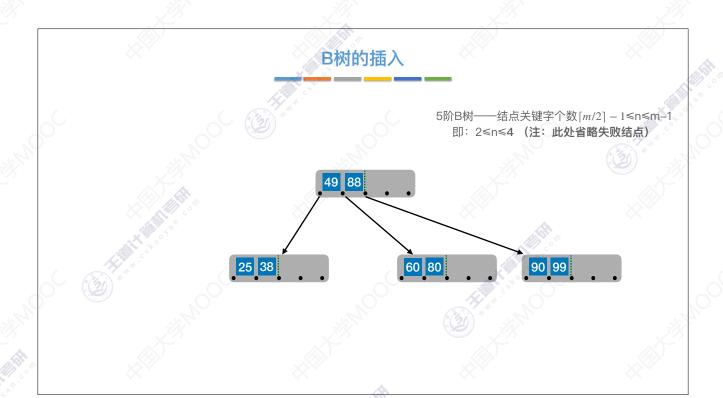


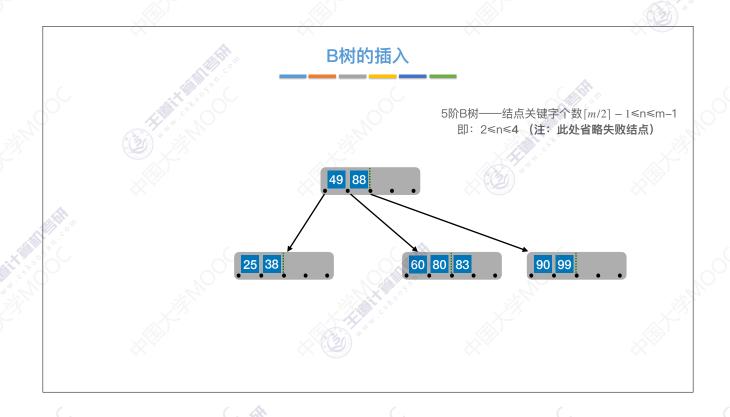


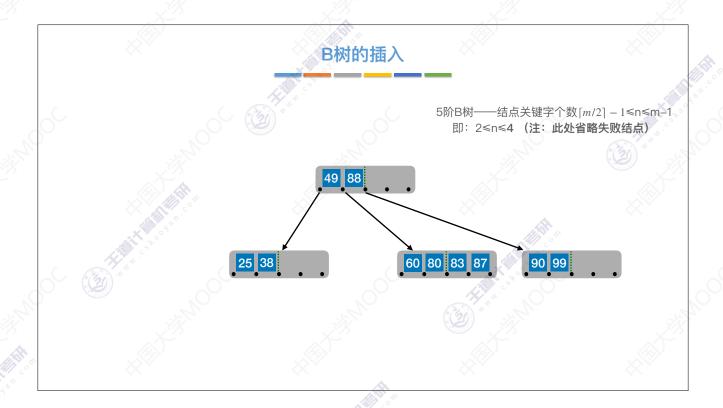










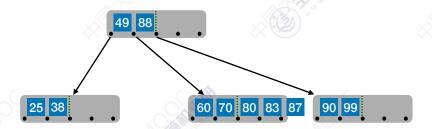


B树的插入



思考: 80要放到父节点中, 放在哪个位置合适?

5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤4 **(注: 此处省略失败结点)**



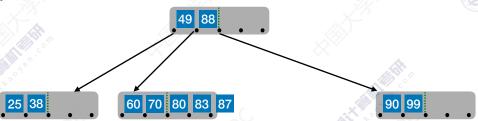
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)的结点插入原结点的父结点





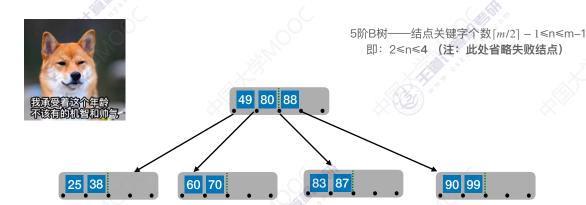
思考: 80要放到父节点中, 放在哪个位置合适?

5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**

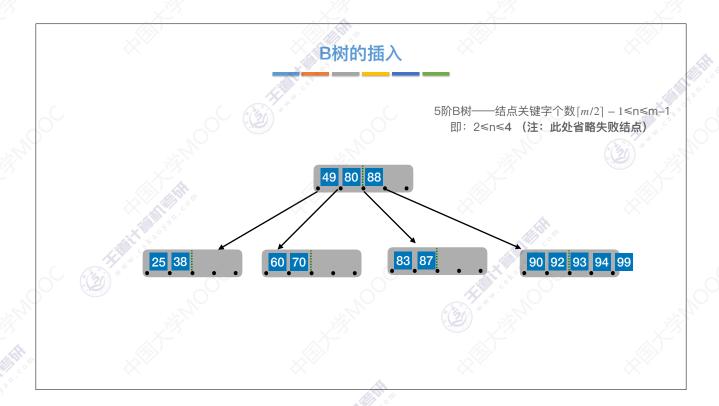


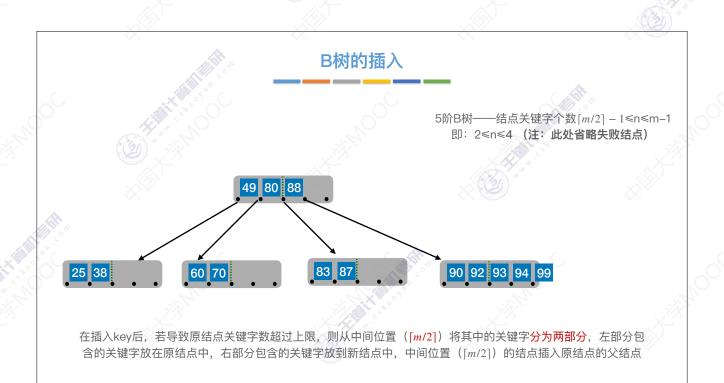
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点

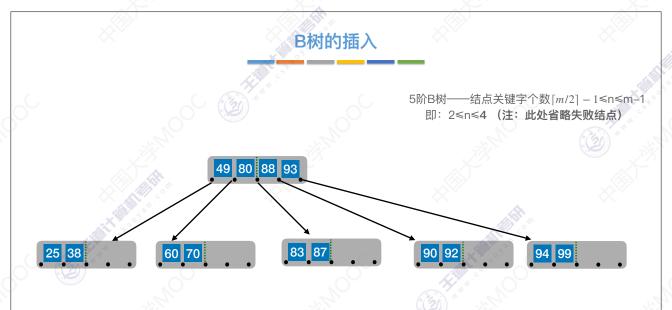
B树的插入



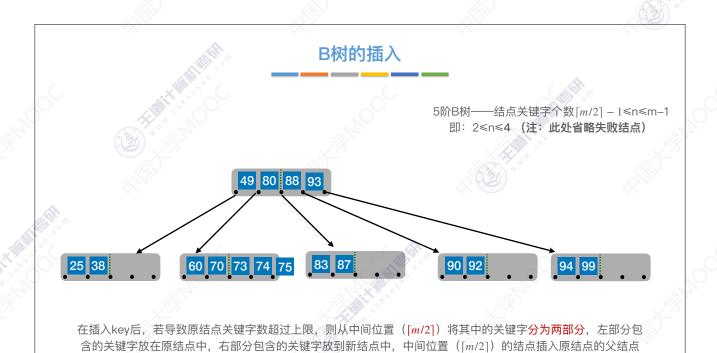
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点

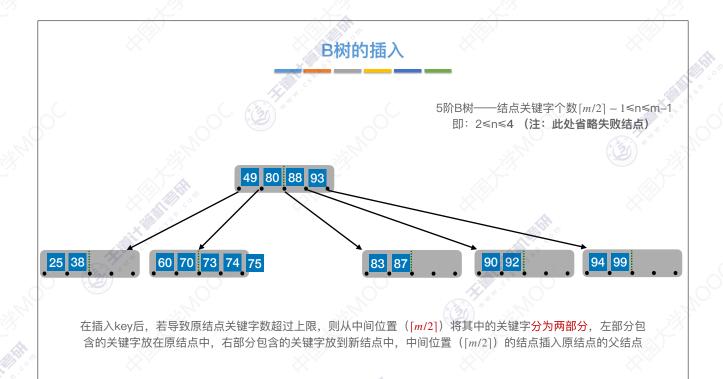


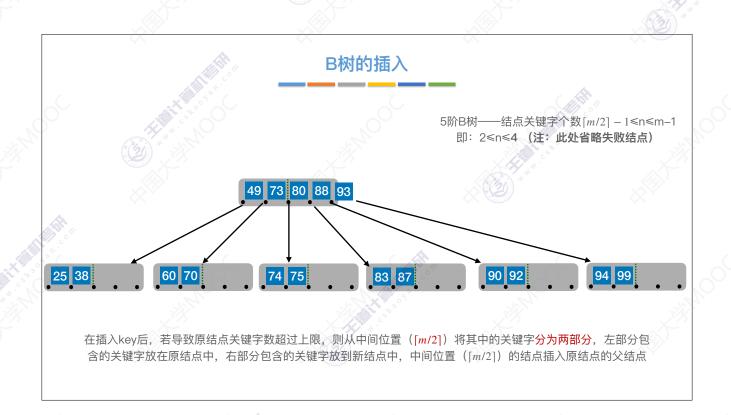


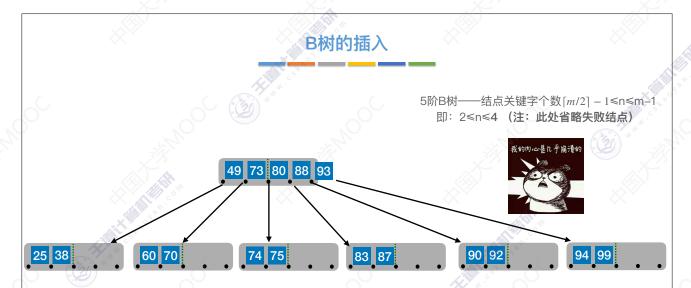


在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点

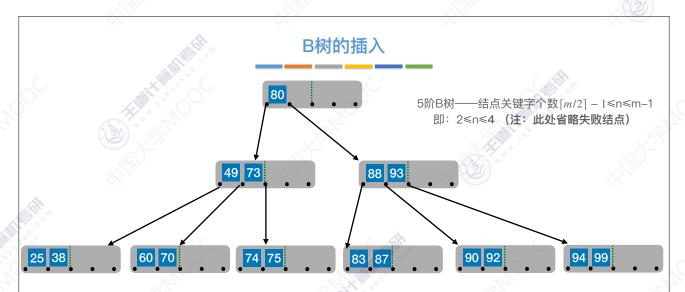








在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)将其中的关键字分为两部分,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其<mark>父结点的关键字</mark>个数也<mark>超过了上限</mark>,则继续进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。



在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其<mark>父结点的关键字</mark>个数也<mark>超过了上限,则继续</mark>进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。



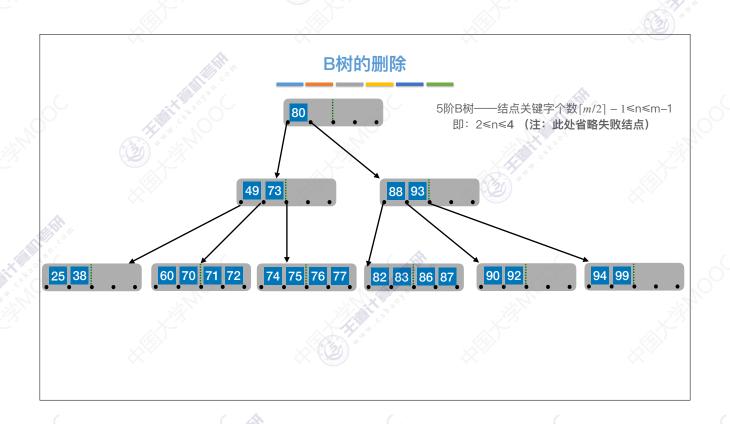
核心要求:

- ①对m阶B树——除根节点外,结点关键字个数 $[m/2] 1 \le n \le m-1$
- ②子树0<关键字1<子树1<关键字2<子树2<....

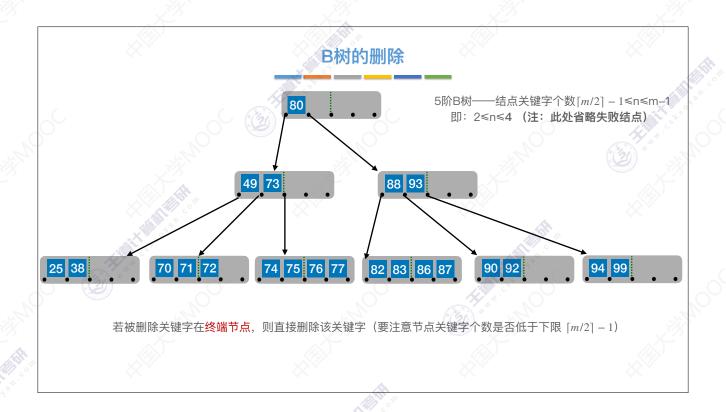


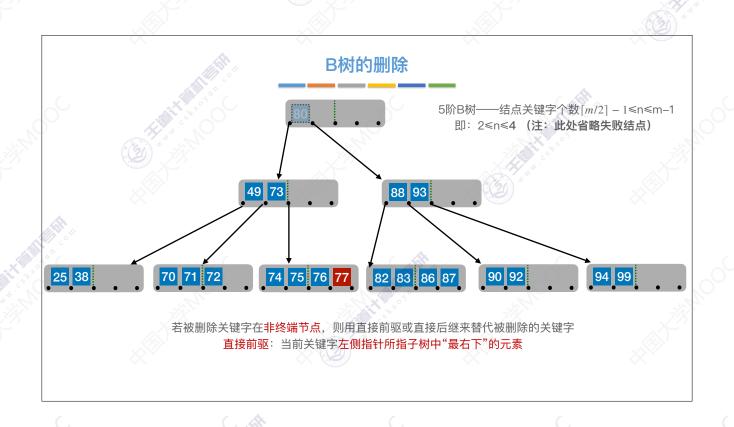
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字分为两部分,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其<mark>父结点的关键字</mark>个数也<mark>超过</mark>了上限,则继续进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。



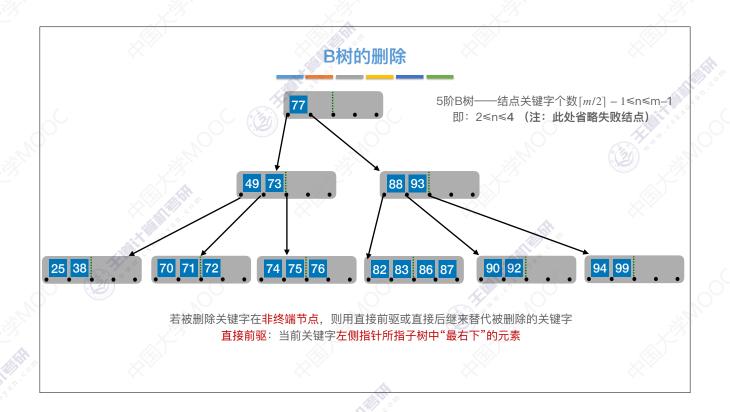


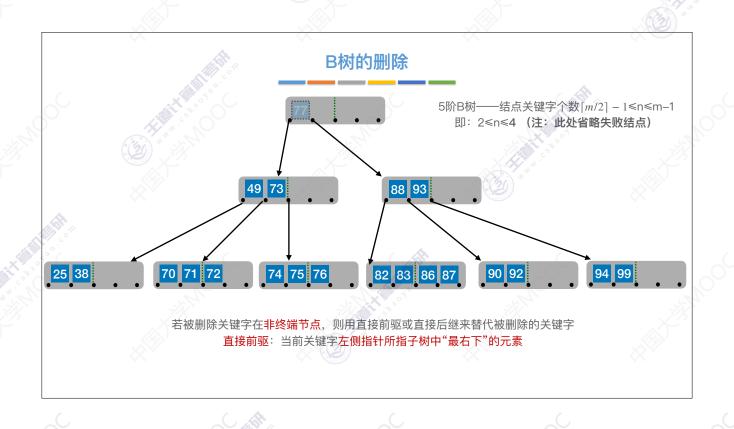


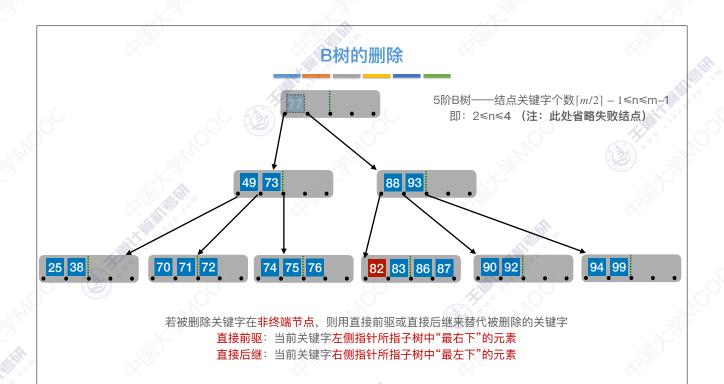


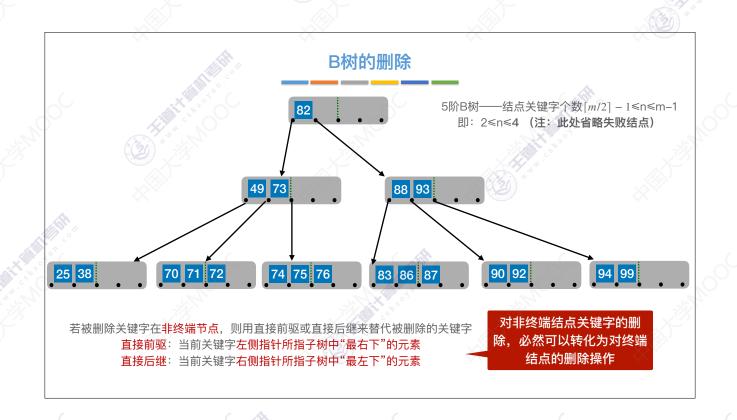


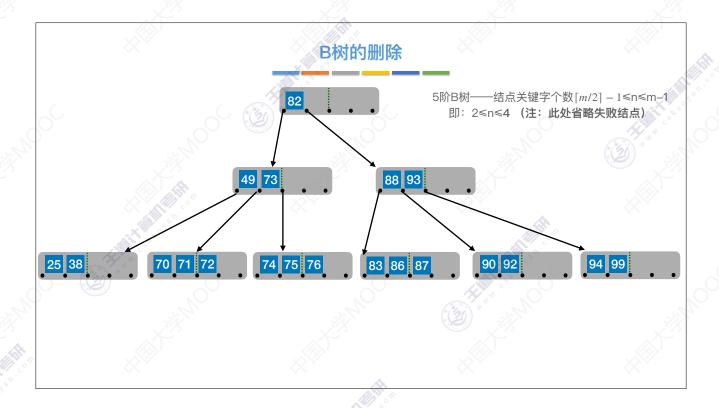


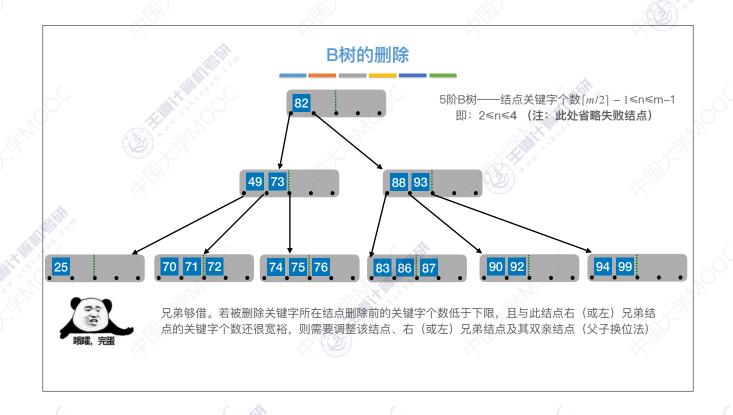


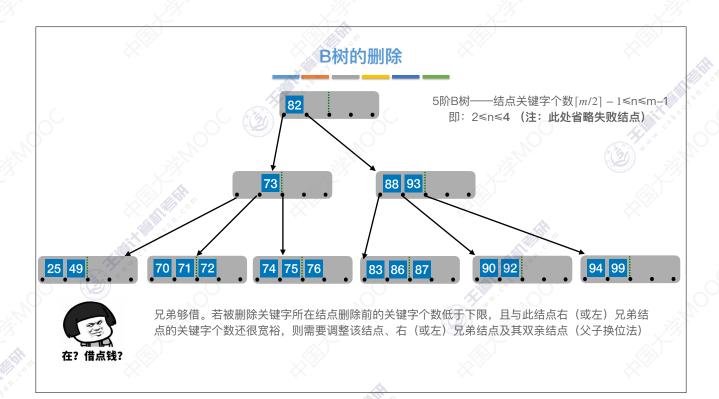


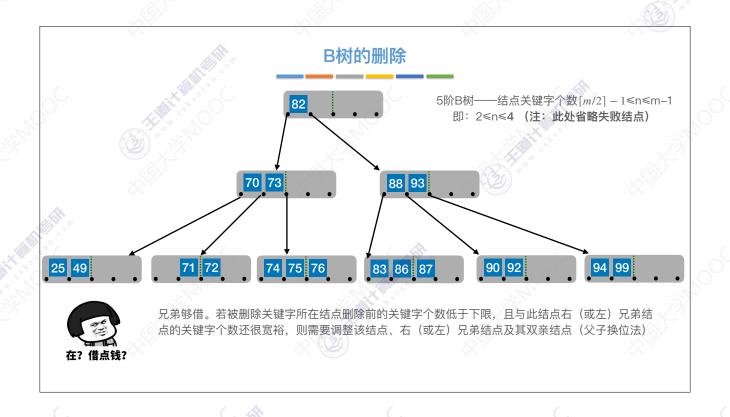


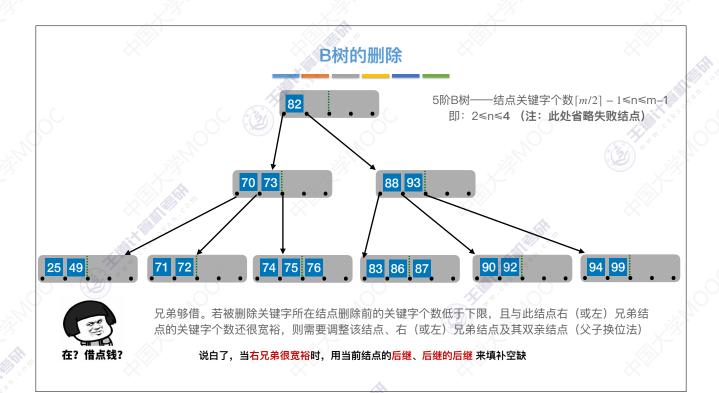


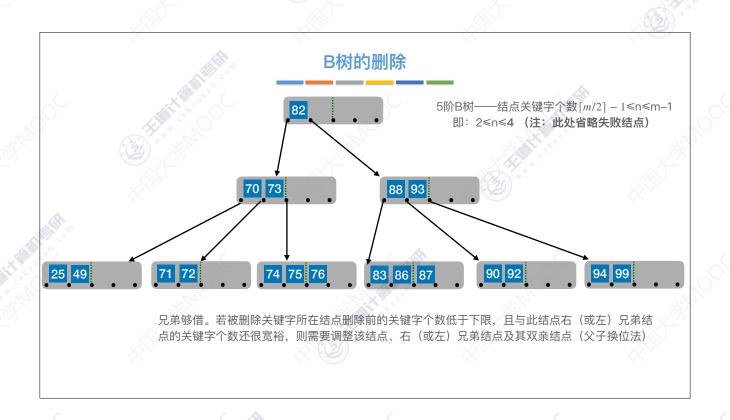




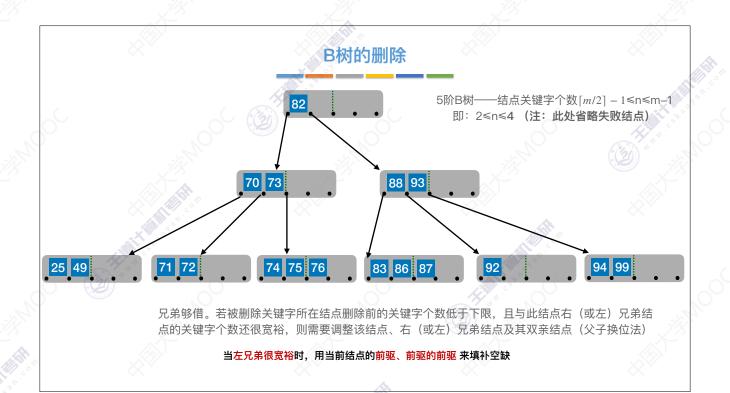


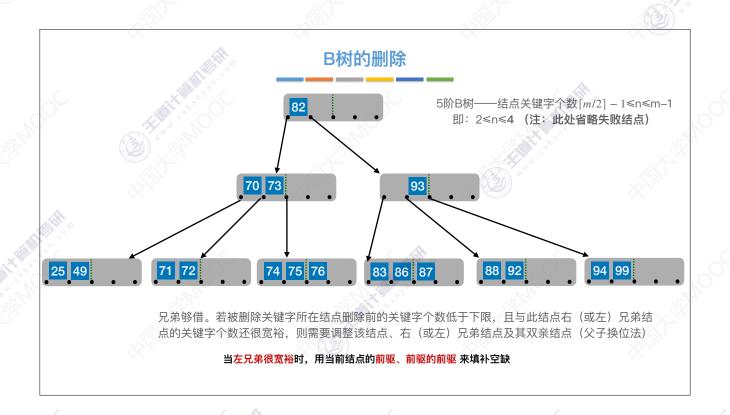


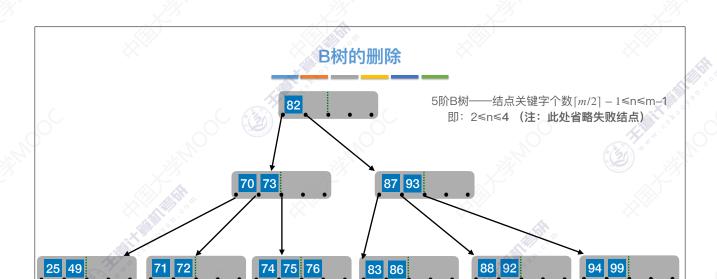






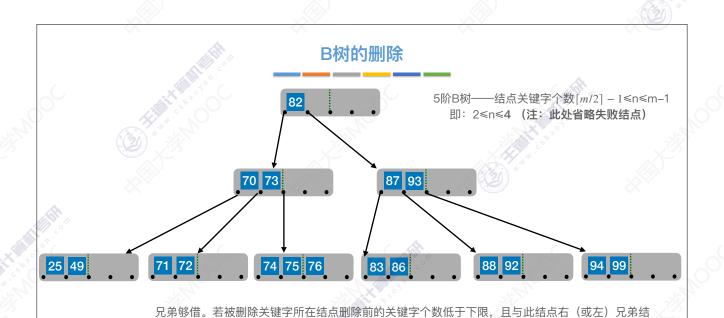






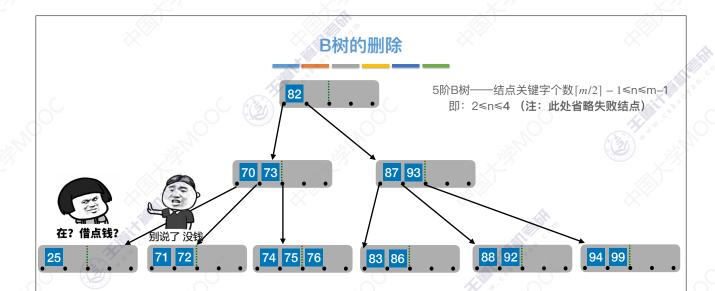
兄弟够借。若被删除关键字所在结点删除前的关键字个数低于下限,且与此结点右(或左)兄弟结点的关键字个数还很宽裕,则需要调整该结点、右(或左)兄弟结点及其双亲结点(父子换位法)

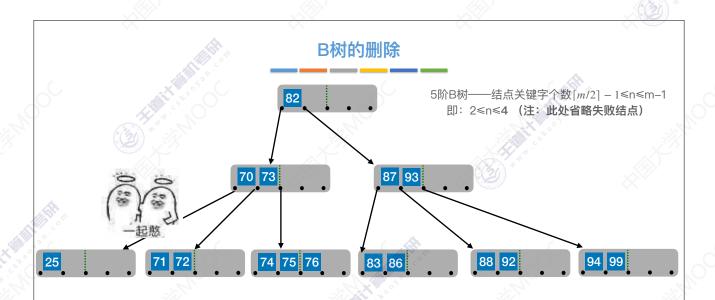
当左兄弟很宽裕时,用当前结点的前驱、前驱的前驱 来填补空缺

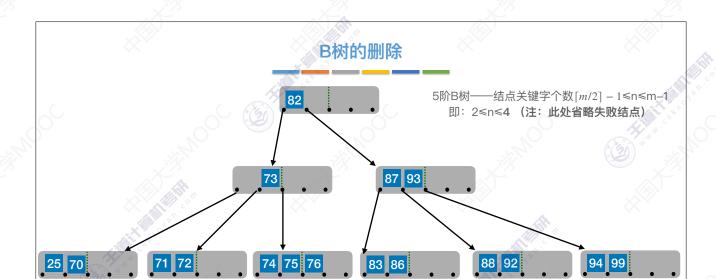


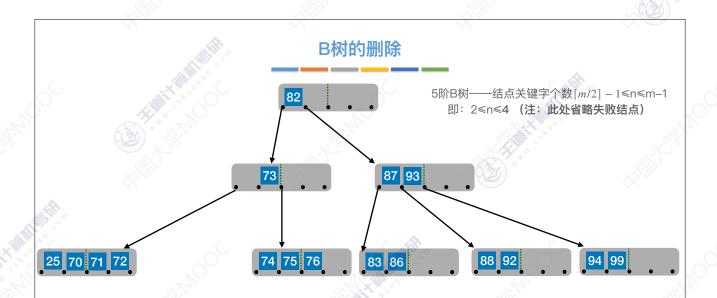
点的关键字个数还很宽裕,则需要调整该结点、右(或左)兄弟结点及其双亲结点(父子换位法)

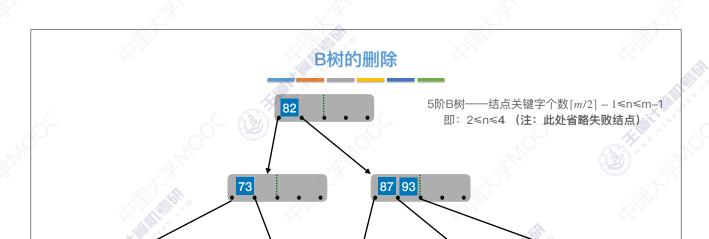
本质: 要永远保证 子树0<关键字1<子树1<关键字2<子树2<....









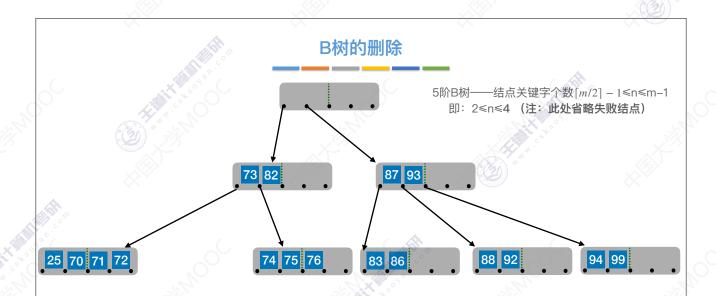


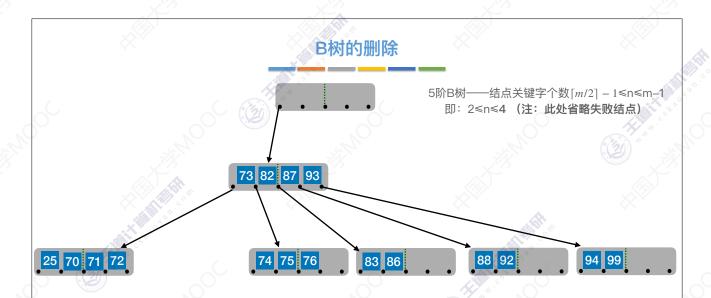
83 86

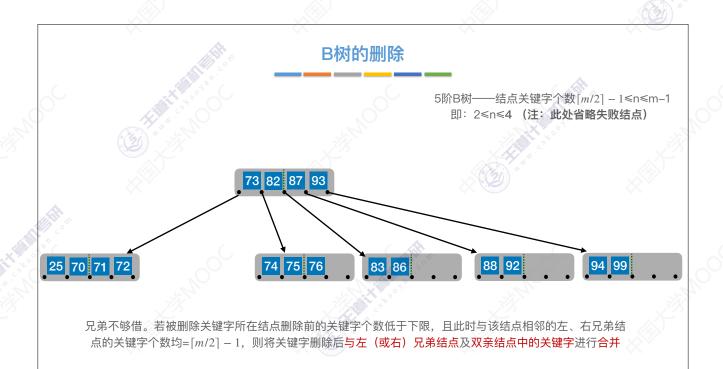
94 99

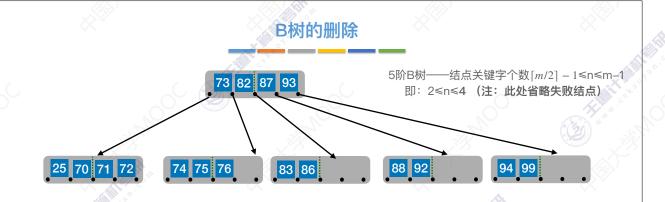
74 75 76

25 70 71 72









在合并过程中,双亲结点中的关键字个数会减I。若其双亲结点是根结点且关键字个数减少至0(根结点关键字个数为I时,有2棵子树),则直接将根结点删除,合并后的新结点成为根;若双亲结点不是根结点,且关键字个数减少到 [m/2]-2,则又要与它自己的兄弟结点进行调整或合并操作,并重复上述步骤,直至符合B树的要求为止。



