Informatics II, Spring 2024, Exercise 9

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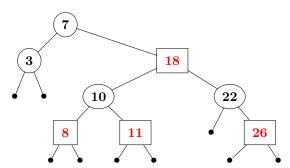
Learning Goal

- Understanding Red-black Trees and Insertion, Deletion rules on it.
- Knowing how to implement LeftRotate, RightRotate on Binary Trees and how it makes trees balanced in Red-black Trees.

Task 1 [Medium]

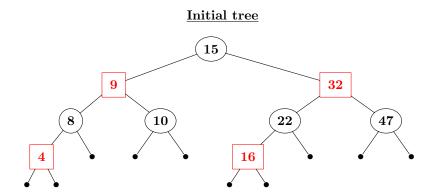
Consider the red-black tree shown in following figure. State the operations and stepwise changes in tree when 15 is inserted in the tree (You have to show the state of tree after color change and rotation transformations).

Initial tree



Task 2 [Hard]

Consider the red-black tree shown in Figure below. Perform the following operations on it and draw the resulting tree after each of them: Delete 10, Insert 5, Delete 9, Delete 15.



Task 3 [Medium]

You are given an implementation of binary search tree in the file task3_framework.c. A binary search tree is of the following type:

```
struct TreeNode {
int val;
struct TreeNode* left;
struct TreeNode* right;
struct TreeNode* parent;
};
```

The implementation also includes the following functions:

- struct TreeNode* insert(struct TreeNode* root, struct TreeNode* parent, int val) inserts an integer val into the binary search tree.
- struct TreeNode* search(struct TreeNode* root, int val) search and returns a binary search tree node with value val. Return NULL if value is not found.

Your task is to implement two functions leftRotate and rightRotate in C:

- 1. struct TreeNode* leftRotate(struct TreeNode* root, int val) that left rotates the binary search tree node with value val.
- 2. struct TreeNode* rightRotate(struct TreeNode* root, int val) that right rotates the binary search tree node with value val.

The left and right rotation operations on nodes s and t respectively have been illustrated in Figure below where α , β and γ represents the subtrees.

