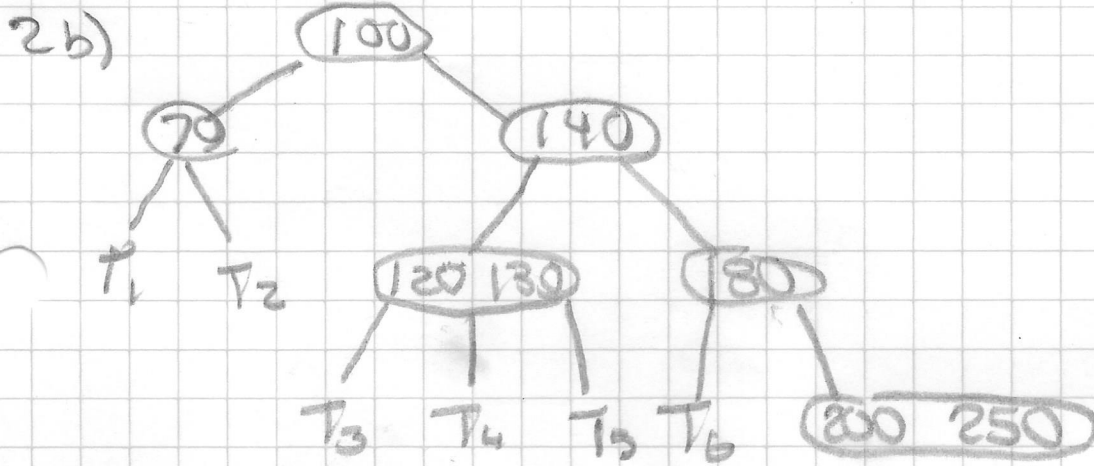


- 2a) B-Tree-DeleteMax() is guaranteed to delete a key from a leaf. Since  $t_i = 2$  there are two possibilities
- 1) If there are two keys present, then the maximum value should be deleted
  - 2) If the maximum value is the only key in the leaf then we need to determine the root for the leaf containing the maximum value. If the root contains 2 keys the greater key may replace the deleted value. If the root contains one key, the root should be made into a leaf and merged with its leaf. If the leaf has 2 keys then the leaf should be split and the root become a new leaf (rebalance tree)



Call B-Tree-DeleteMax()

