

# Homework 10

## Problem 10.1.

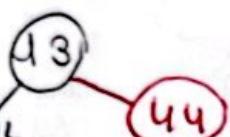
### (a) 1st insertion

① 13

1) Base case: we inserted the root  $\Rightarrow$  we recolor it black

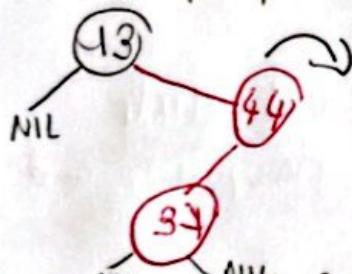


2) we insert 44 on the right side ( $44 > 13$ )

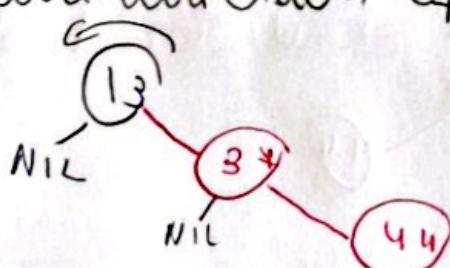


This insertion does not result in a violation

3) 34 on the left of 44

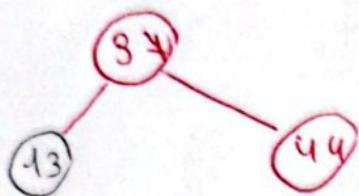


This results in a violation, as there are 2 red nodes in a row. The uncle of the node we just inserted is black (the NIL node! or  $\neq$  (the node we just inserted)) is a left child  $\Rightarrow$  case 3  $\Rightarrow$  we rotate  $\neq$ 's parent in the opposite direction of  $\neq$

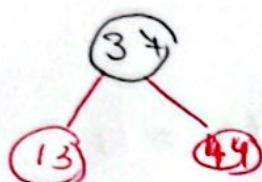


Now, we find ourselves in case 2:  $\neq$  is a right child and it

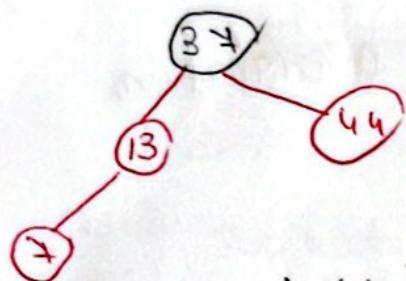
has a black Uncle  $\Rightarrow$  we rotate  $\pi'$ 's grandparent (13) in the opposite direction of  $\pi(44)$ .



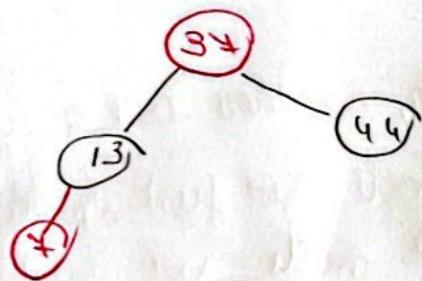
Finally, we recolor the previous parent (13) and the previous grandparent (13) of  $\pi(44)$ :



4)  $\pi$  on the left of B

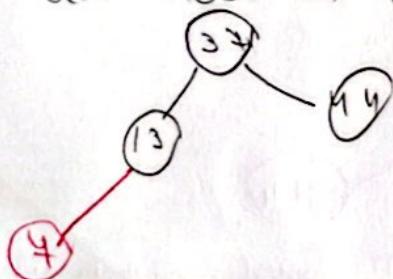


$\pi'$ 's uncle is red (44)  $\Rightarrow$  Root 1: Red uncle  
SOLUTION  $\Rightarrow$  Recolor  $\pi'$ 's parent, grandparent, and uncle.

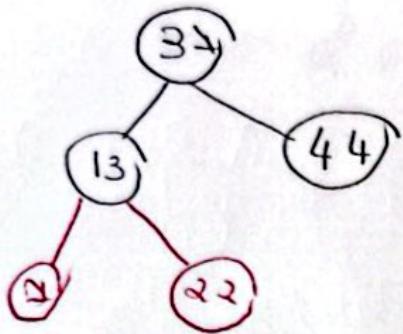


Use set  $\pi$  to  $(34)$  as it is the violating node  
this time( root must be black )

when  $\pi$  is in the root  $\Rightarrow$  not color it black ??

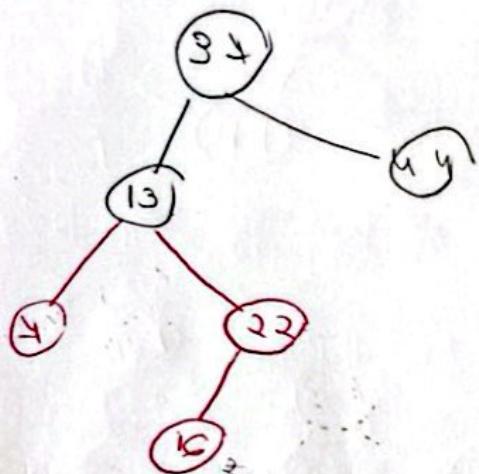


5) We insert 22

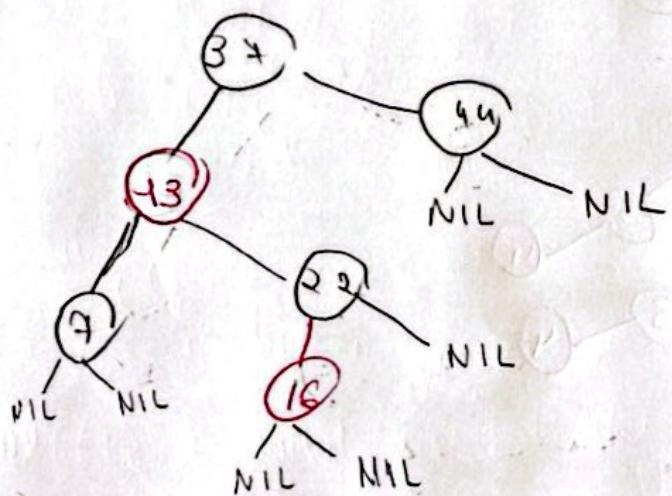


No rule is violated with this insertion;

6) We insert 15



We find ourselves in case 1 (z's uncle is red)  
⇒ We recolor z's parent, grandparent and uncle



(b) treating 1 as the root

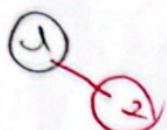
1) Insert 1

①

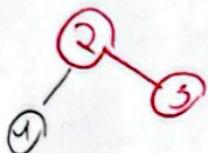
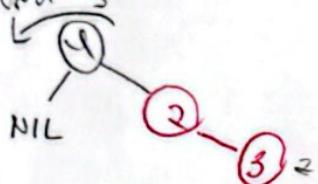
We consider it black

②

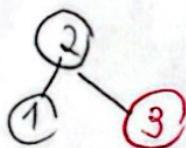
2) Insert 2



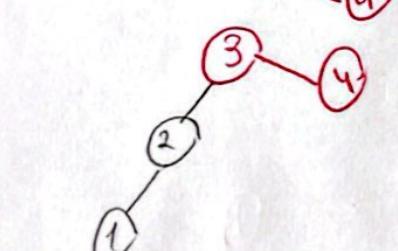
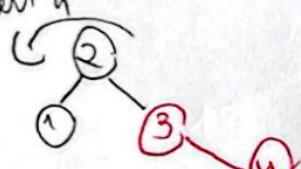
3) Insert 3



We point 2 to the root (2) cause that is causing a violation

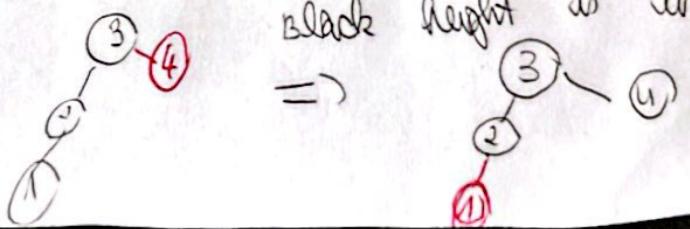


4) Insert 4

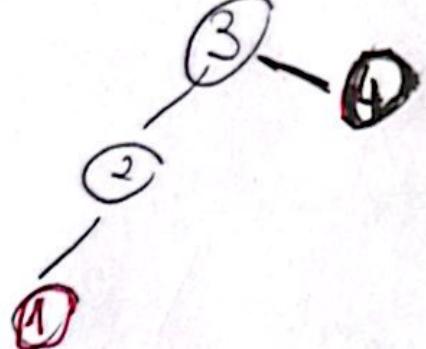


We point 2 to 3 cause

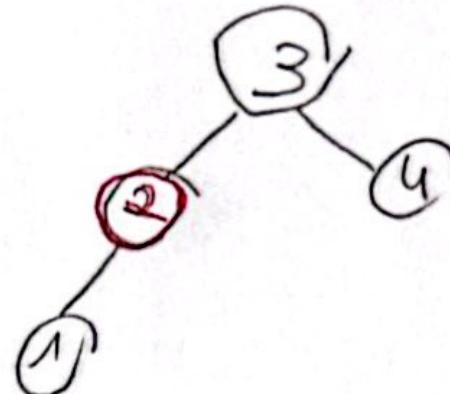
that is causing the violation  
black height is unbalanced  
=>



So we obtained

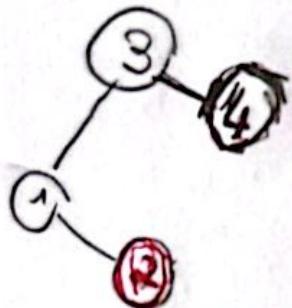


③  
④  
⑤  
⑥

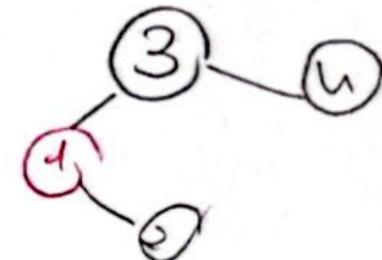


⑦  
⑧

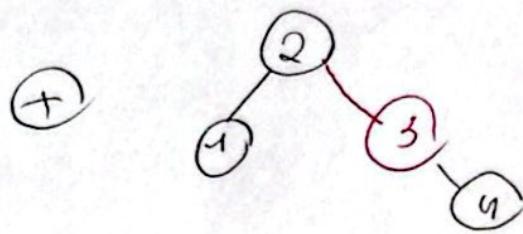
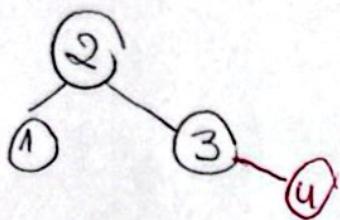
We can also reverse 2 and 1 (keeping in mind that 2 should be on the right side of 1)



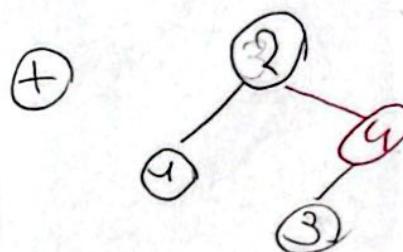
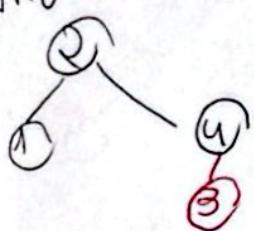
⑨  
⑩  
⑪  
⑫



We can notice that the extremes (1 and 4) are not valid roots. By following the same algorithm and bearing this in mind, we can build:



and



1 and 4 are not valid roots as the tree would be unbalanced:

- ① 1 as the root = $\rightarrow$  all elements on it's right
- ② 4 as the root = $\rightarrow$  all elements on it's left