

# Homework 10

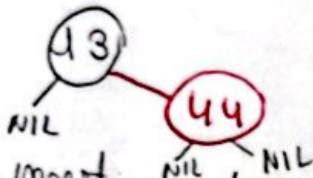
## Problem 10.1.

### (a) 1st insertion

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

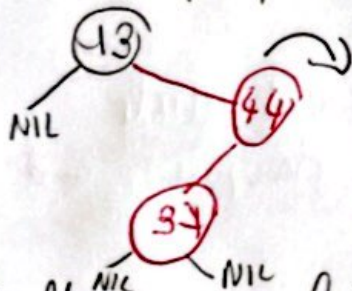


- 2) we insert 44 on the right side ( $44 > 13$ )

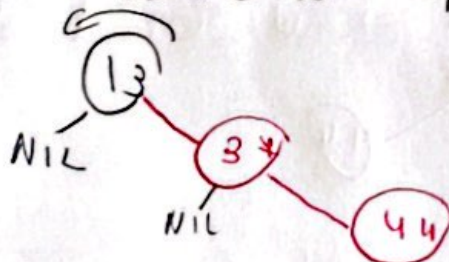


This insertion does not result in a violation

- 3) 34 on the left of 44



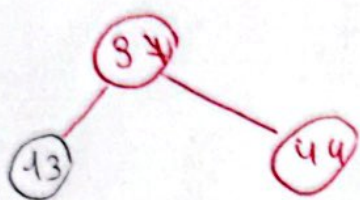
This results in a violation, as there are 2 red nodes in a row. The uncle of the node we just inserted is black (the NIL node / an  $\neq$  (the node we just inserted) is a left child  $\Rightarrow$  case 3  $\Rightarrow$  we rotate  $z$ 's parent in the opposite direction of  $z$



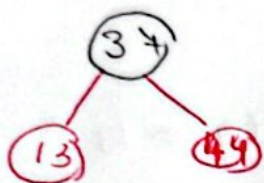
Now, we find ourselves in case 2.  $z$  is a right child and it



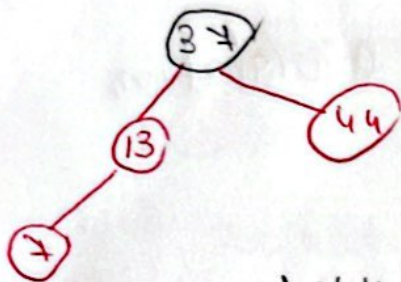
has a black uncle  $\Rightarrow$  we rotate  $z$ 's grandparent (13) in the opposite direction of  $z$  (44).



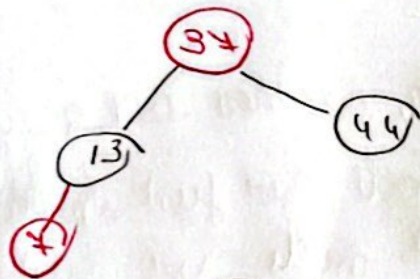
finally, we recolor the previous parent (34) and the previous grandparent (43) of  $z$  (44):



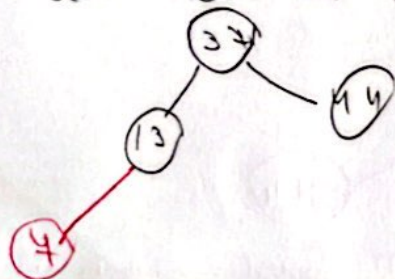
4)  $z$  on the left of 13



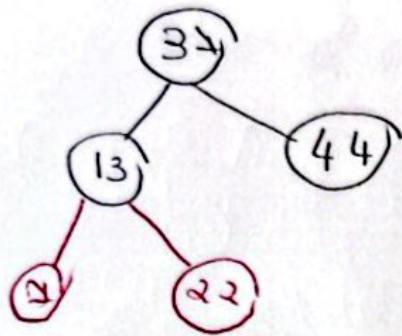
$z$ 's uncle is red (44)  $\Rightarrow$  Case 1: Red uncle  
SOLUTION  $\Rightarrow$  Recolor  $z$ 's parent, grandparent, and uncle:



Use rot  $z$  to (34) as it is in the violating mode this time (root must be black)  
When  $z$  is the root  $\Rightarrow$  we color it black & &

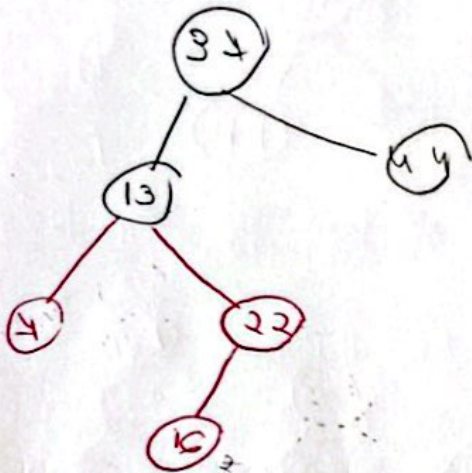


5/ We insert 22

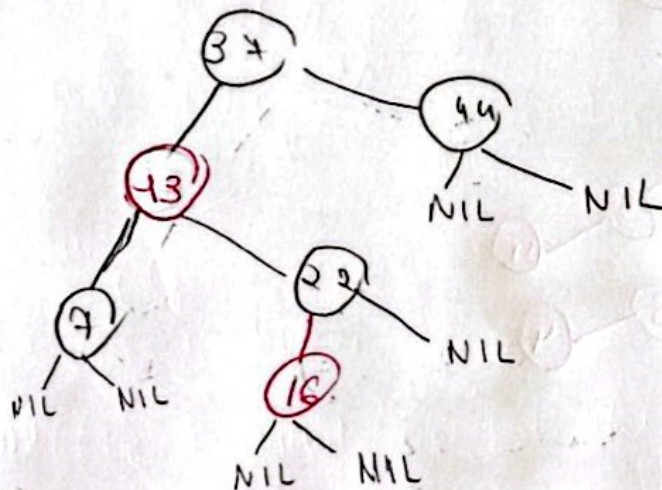


No rule is violated with this insertion;

6) we insert 16



we find ourselves in case 1 (2's uncle is red)  
⇒ we recolor 2's parent, grandparent and uncle





(b) Again 1 as the root

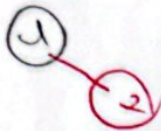
1) Insert 1

(1)

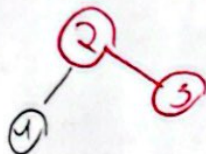
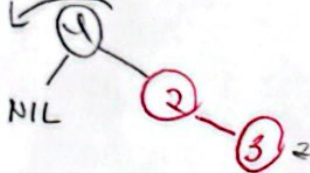
Use recursion it reach

(1)

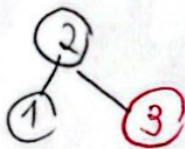
2) Insert 2



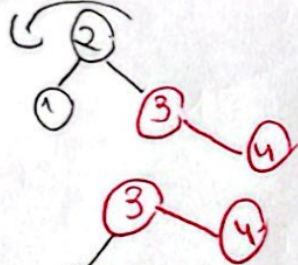
3) Insert 3



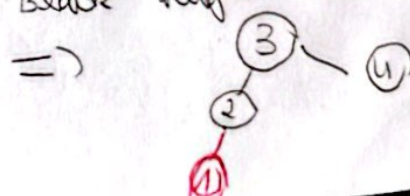
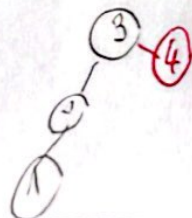
we point 2 to the root (2) cause that is causing a violation



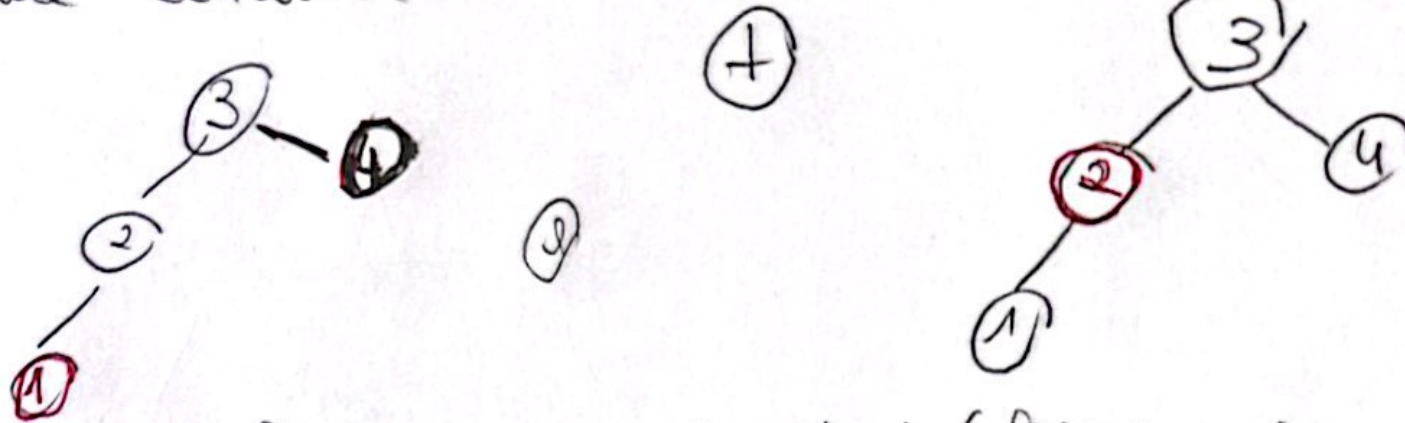
4) Insert 4



we point 4 to 3 cause that is causing the violation  
black height is unbalanced



So we obtained



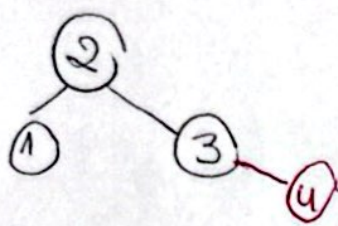
We can also reverse 2 and 1 (keeping in mind that 2 should

be on the right side of 1

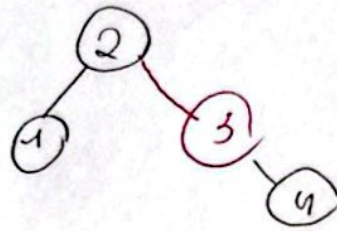




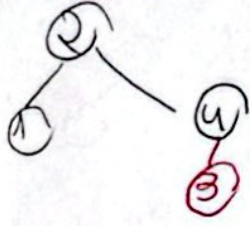
We can notice that the extremes (1 and 4) are not valid roots. By following the same algorithm and bearing this in mind, we can build:



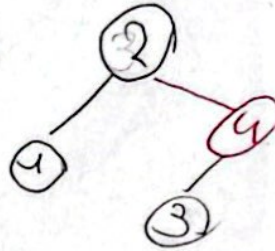
(+)



and



(+)



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

(1) 1 as the root = all elements on its right

(2) 4 as the root = all elements on its left