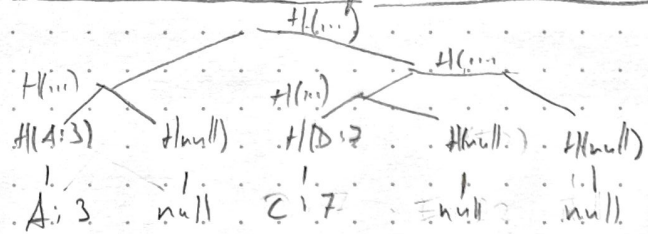
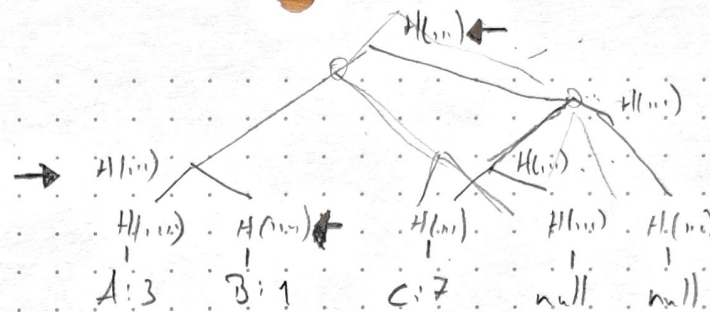


Insertion cost of Sparse Merkle tree



Insert B: 4



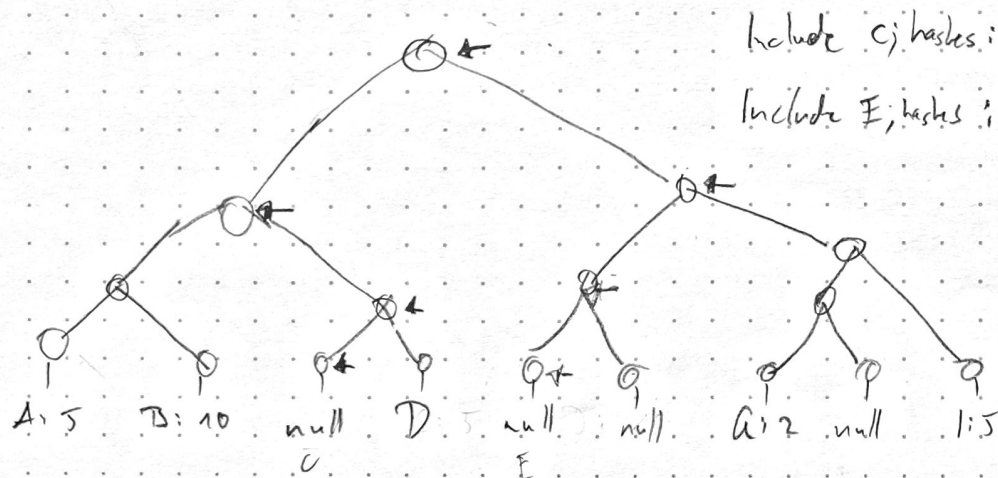
Hashes recomputed: |||

Conclusion: Recalculation upon insertion is cheaper in Sparse Merkle Tree.

- What about depth?

Problem: What is the compute it takes to "simulate" the $\text{Hash}(\text{null})$ values?

What is the cost of inclusion?



Include C; hashes: ||||

Include E; hashes: ||||

Is it related to depth of the tree?