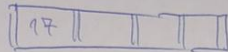


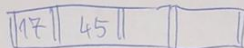
inserăm 17:

(ordin $k=2 \Rightarrow$ minim 2, maxim 4 valori într-un nod, exceptând rădăcina)

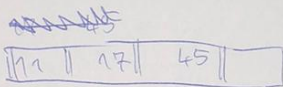
de - insert: 17, 45, 11, 12, 30, 8, 5, 49, 10, 40



inserăm 45:

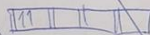
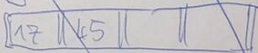
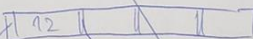


inserăm 11:

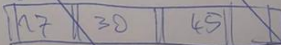
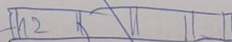


continuat
(se mută la pagina 1-2)

inserăm 12:



inserăm 30:

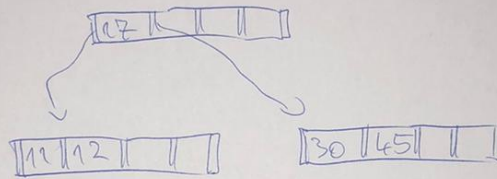


inserăm 12:

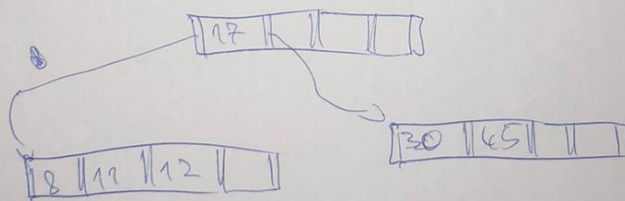
~~11 12 17 45~~

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | 12 | 17 | 45 |
|----|----|----|----|

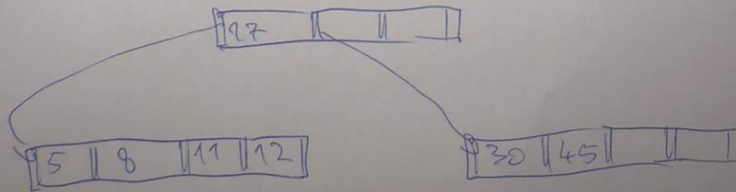
inserăm 30: (nu avem unde; alegem mijlocul dintre cele 4 valori
+ 30-ul și îl împingem în rădăcină) val. mijlocie = 17
- adică e un balaneu



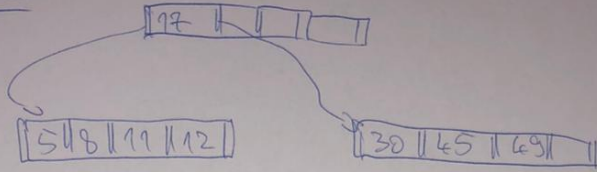
inserăm 8:



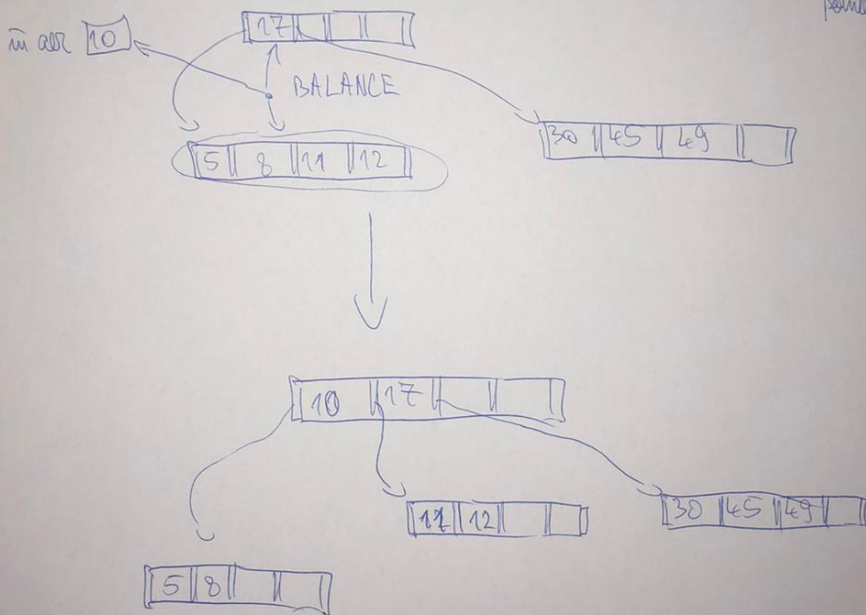
inserăm 5:



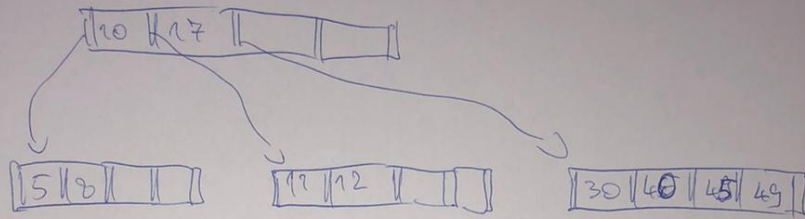
insertion 49:



inverin 10: (din nou overflow - ar trebui inerat jos stanga;
facem balane) val. mijlocie = ~~ori 10 ori 10, il abg 10 10~~
↳ o imping in portinte, oare un nod nou dar si mult portinte



inserăm 40:



stergem 10:

1) putem face ~~MERGE~~ ^{MERGE} adică: mă uit la vecinii nodului din care șterg (în cazul nostru ar fi [5 | 8 | |] și [11 | 12 | |]) și facem exact operația inversă de la inserare, adică recreăm un nou nod din două ~~noduri~~ ^{noduri} coborându-l pe 10 înapoi și shiftând 17 la stânga și nu

