Delete nodes in BST	
3 cases: ochild case	15 6 Delete 6
1 child cate	15 Delete 15
Z child care	15 delete 15 6 18
Replacement node in 2 c	aild code
- Max value in left s Delete 15 Replace w	ubtree-uncommon 15 144 13 6 20
- Convention- Min valu	e in right subtree
- Z cases  - Replacement node  right child  Delete 1  Replace	5

21 6 24

- Replacement is not right child Delete 15 6 21

If we replace 15 with 21, 20 is out of place. 23 26 21 WEONG 6 20 -24 - Preplace node with min in its right subtree. Delete 15 Ex: Delete 15. What replaces it? 27 6 30 28 32

First, we need to find min in right subtree.

Node + min = tree Minimum (n > right aild)

// input to tree Minimum is right alld

& node to delete.

tree Minimum (n) // n is a node pointer. Node 4x=n; while (x > leftchild! = NULL) x=x=lef+clild; return x Delete 15 x ZI narightau n= search (15) Lree Minimum (n> right ab) returns pointer to 18 18 20 If min is right child of node delete Delete 15

Min = tree Minimum (15 = right Oub) 14 21

if (min = = n > right Ca, ld)

> (n > parent > left child = min

Min > parent = n > parent

15 n

1 (1001) Min > left Cald = Min n > left child min Min >/ef+Child>parent=min,4 How does this code change of n is a right child? Delete 15 20 Delete 15

713 13 lif (n == n > parent > left child)

n > parent > left child = min n > parent > right Child= min | 1116 is not right child of Delete 15 15
WH 6 18 else // condition where Min not right child // nodes involved: Min right child Min parent gets new left child n left child, sight child and parent all have to be updated Min > parent, > leftchild = min > rightchild, 17=1ef+child=16.5 Min->right Ch. ld >parent = Min-> 16.57 parent = 17 Min -> parent = n -> parent 16 > Parent = 15 -> parent (16)

> n > parent > left child = min Min->left-child=n->left-child 16 7 /eftChild = 15-7/ef+Child 6 18 Min > rightchild = n > rightchild 17 n > right Child > povent = Min n > leftclild > parent=min delete n 1 => keg=min> leg

delete min