

## TREE-DELETE(z)

if left[z]=nil or right[z]=nil

then  $y \leftarrow z$

else  $y \leftarrow \text{TREE-SUCCESSOR}(z)$

if left[y]≠nil

then  $x \leftarrow \text{left}[y]$

else  $x \leftarrow \text{right}[y]$

if  $x \neq \text{nil}$

then  $p[x] \leftarrow p[y]$

if  $p[y] = \text{nil}$

then  $\text{root}[T] \leftarrow x$

else if  $y = \text{left}[p[y]]$

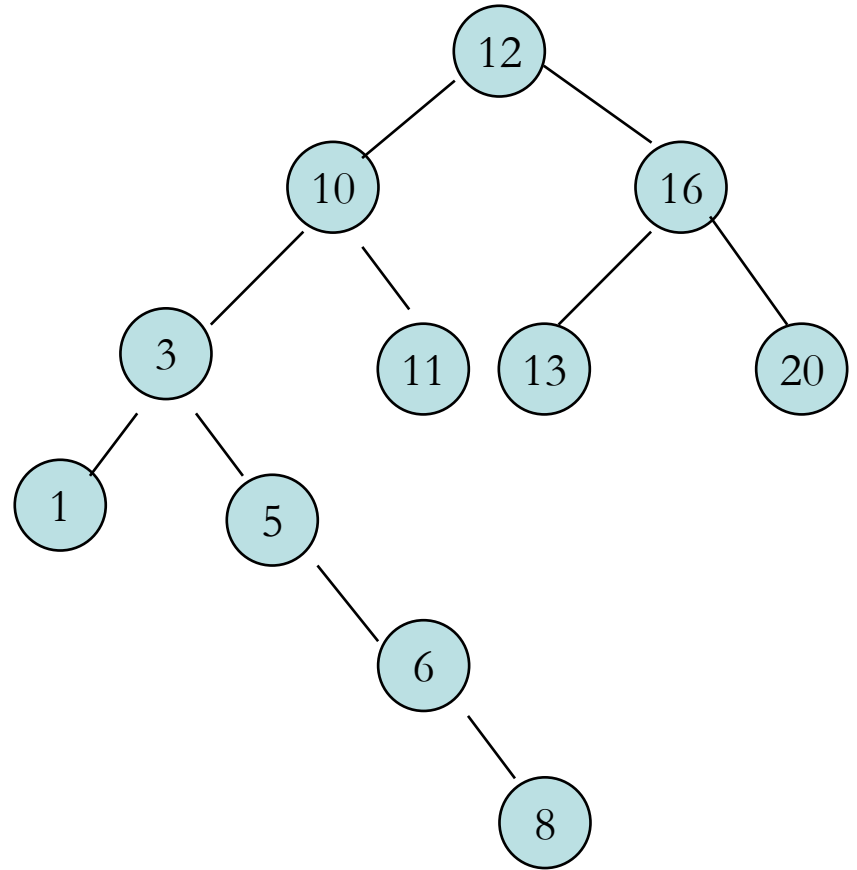
then  $\text{left}[p[y]] \leftarrow x$

else  $\text{right}[p[y]] \leftarrow x$

if  $y \neq z$

then  $\text{key}[z] \leftarrow \text{key}[y]$

return y



Siga el algoritmo TREE-DELETE(T,z)  
donde z es el nodo tal que  $\text{key}[z]=6$