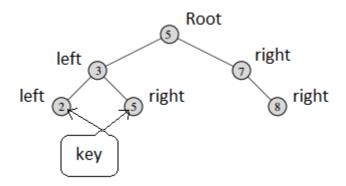
CHƯƠNG 11: Cây Nhị Phân Tìm kiếm (binary search tree, BST)

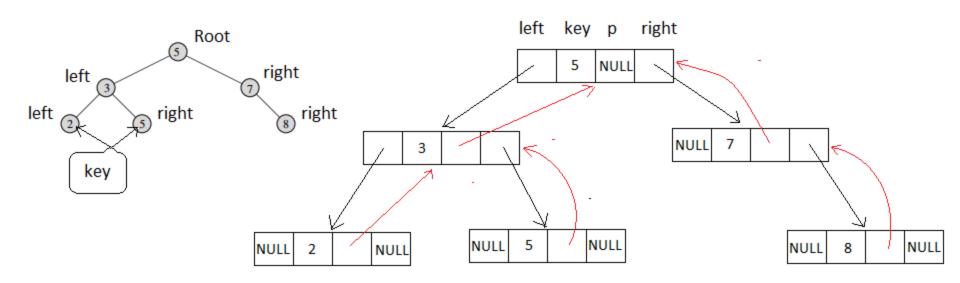
11.1 Định nghĩa:

Gọi x là một nút (node) trong BST. Nếu y là nút trong cây con bên trái của x thì $key[y] \le key[x]$. Nếu y là nút trong cây con bên phải của x thì $key[x] \le key[y]$.



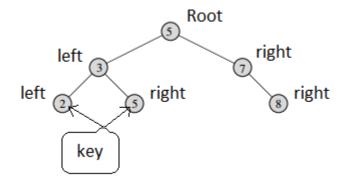
11.2 Kiểu dữ liệu:

```
struct BST {
    int key;
    BST *left, *right, *parent; // cay con trai, cay con phai, nut cha
} *Root;
```



```
11.2 Kiểu dữ liệu:
struct BST {
       int key;
       BST *left, *right, *parent; // cay con trai, cay con phai, nut cha
} *Root;
void INIT_BST()
        Root=NULL;
```

Ví dụ: Tạo cây như hình



BST *p, *pl, *pr; p=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST)); Root=p; p→key=5; p→parent=NULL; pl=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST)); pr=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST)); p→left=pl; p→right=pr; pl→key=3; pl→parent=p;

```
p=pl;

pl=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST));

pr=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST));

p→left=pl; p→right=pr;

pl→key=2; pl→parent=p;

pl→left=NULL; pl→right=NULL;

pr→key=5; pr→parent=p;

pr→left=NULL; pr→right=NULL;
```

Ví dụ: Duyệt các nút bên trái nhất của Root.

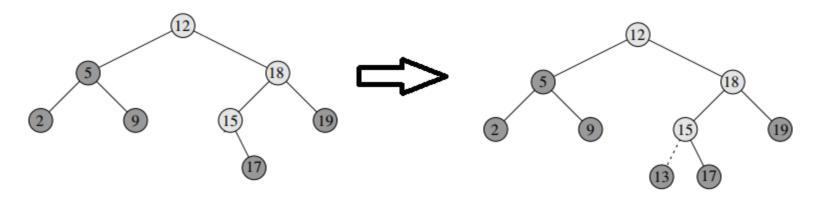
```
Root
                                                         right
                                   left
                               left
                                             right
                                                             right
                                      key
BST *p;
p=Root;
while (p!=NULL) {
          printf("%d\n", p\rightarrowkey);
          p=p\rightarrow left;
```

11.3 Thêm một nút vào cây:

```
void TREE_INSERT(BST **T, int v)
            BST *z, *y, *x;
            1. z=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST));
            2. z\rightarrow key = v; z\rightarrow left=NULL; z\rightarrow right=NULL;
            3. y = NULL;
            4. x = *T;
            5. while (x != NULL)
                            6. y = x;
                            7. if (z \rightarrow key < x \rightarrow key) x = x \rightarrow left;
                            8. else x = x \rightarrow right;
                } // end while
            9. z \rightarrow parent = y;
             10. if (y == NULL)
                         11. *T = z; // Tree T was empty
                 else 12. if (z \rightarrow key < y \rightarrow key) y \rightarrow left = z;
                           13. else y \rightarrow right = z;
```

Ví dụ:

Thêm 13 và BST



11.4 Tìm key trong cây:

```
BST *TREE_SEARCH(BST *x, int k) { while ((x != NULL) && (k != x \rightarrow key)) if (k < x \rightarrow key) \quad x = x \rightarrow left; else x = x \rightarrow right; return x; }
```

11.5 Duyệt cây theo thứ tự giữa:

```
void INORDER_TREE_WALK(BST *x)
{
    if (x != NULL) {
        INORDER_TREE_WALK(x→left);
        printf("%d\n", x→key);
        INORDER_TREE_WALK(x→right);
    }
}
```

11.6 Duyệt cây theo thứ tự trước:

```
void PREORDER_TREE_WALK(BST *x)
{
    if (x != NULL) {
        printf("%d\n", x→key);
        PREORDER_TREE_WALK(x→left);
        PREORDER_TREE_WALK(x→right);
    }
}
```

11.7 Duyệt cây theo thứ tự sau:

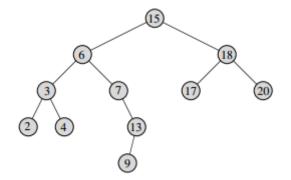
```
void POSTORDER_TREE_WALK(BST *x)
{
     if (x != NULL) {
         POSTORDER_TREE_WALK(x→left);
         POSTORDER_TREE_WALK(x→right);
         printf("%d\n", x→key);
     }
}
```

11.8 Successor của một nút:

Giả sử các key trong BST là khác nhau. Các key trong BST được sắp thứ tự được xác định bởi thủ tục duyệt theo thứ tự giữa. Cho một nút x thuộc BST. Successor của nút x là nút có key bé nhất và lớn hơn key của x.

Ví dụ :

- Successor của nút với key 15 là nút với key 17.
- Successor của nút với key 13 là nút với key 15.



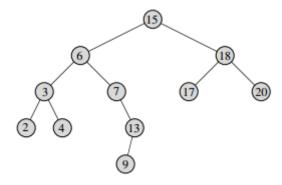
Mệnh đề:

- Nếu cây con phải của nút x khác rỗng thì successor của x là nút phía trái nhất trong cây con phải của x,
- Nếu cây con phải của nút x rỗng và x có successor là y thì y là tổ tiên (ancestor) gần nhất của x mà nút con trái của nó cũng là tổ tiên của x. (Để tìm y, đi lên phía trên từ x cho đến khi gặp một nút là nút con bên trái của nút y của nó.)

Chú ý: x cũng là tổ tiên của x.

Ví dụ:

- Successor của nút với key 15 là nút với key 17.
- Successor của nút với key 13 là nút với key 15.



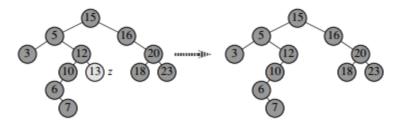
11.8 Successor của một nút:

```
Thuật toán:
BST *TREE_MINIMUM(BST *x)
         while (x\rightarrow left != NULL) x = x\rightarrow left;
         return x;
BST *TREE_MAXIMUM(BST *x)
         while (x\rightarrow right != NULL) x = x\rightarrow right;
         return x;
```

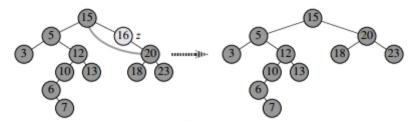
```
11.8 Successor của một nút:
Thuật toán:
BST *TREE_MINIMUM(BST *x)
BST *TREE_SUCCESSOR(BST *x)
        BST *y;
        if (x \rightarrow right != NULL) return TREE_MINIMUM(x \rightarrow right);
        y = x \rightarrow parent;
         while ((y != NULL) && (x == y \rightarrow right)){
                 x = y; y = y \rightarrow parent;
        return y;
```

11.9 Xóa một nút: Xóa nút z.

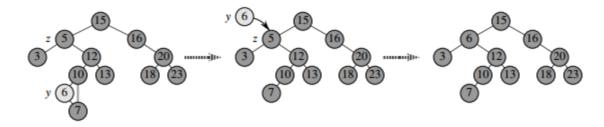
- Trường hợp 1 : Nút z không có con.



- Trường hợp 2 : Nút z có một con.



- Trường hợp 3 : Nút z có hai con. y là successor của z.

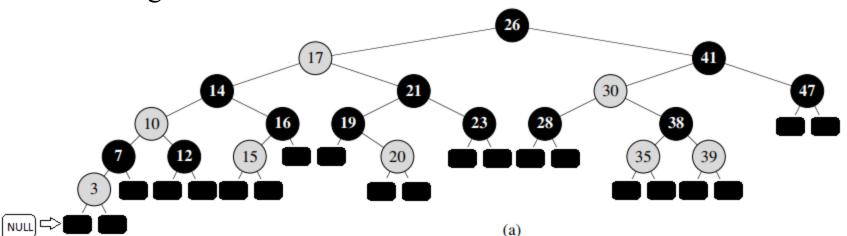


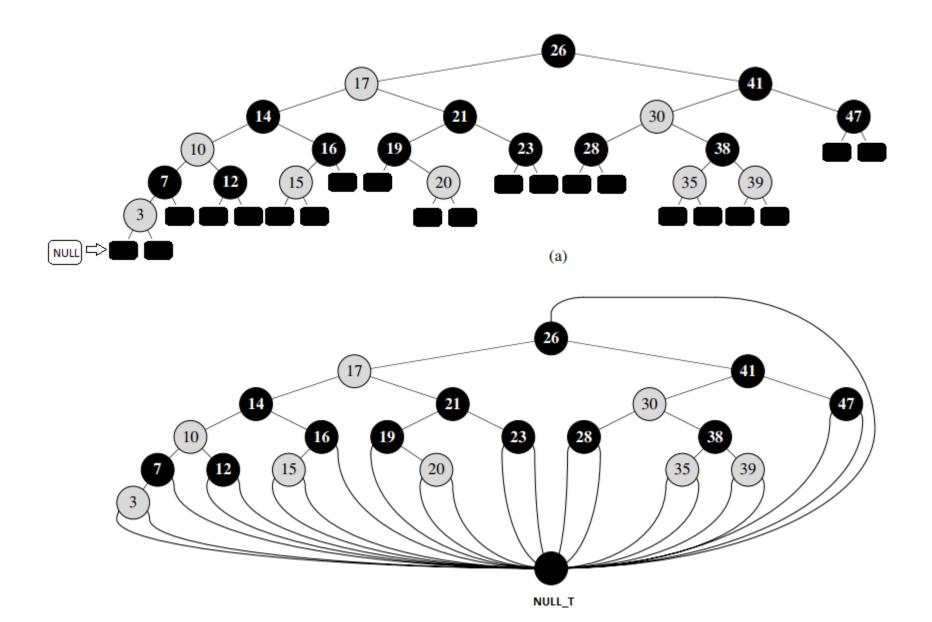
```
11.9 Xóa một nút: Xóa nút z.
BST *TREE_DELETE(BST **T, BST *z)
          BST *x, *y;
          1. if ((z \rightarrow left == NULL) || (z \rightarrow right == NULL)) y = z;
          2. else y = TREE\_SUCCESSOR(z);
          3. if (y \rightarrow left != NULL) x = y \rightarrow left;
          4. else x = y \rightarrow right;
          5. if (x != NULL) x \rightarrow parent = y \rightarrow parent;
          6. if (y \rightarrow parent == NULL) *T = x;
          7. else
                   8. if (y == (y \rightarrow parent) \rightarrow left) (y \rightarrow parent) \rightarrow left = x;
                   9. else (y\rightarrowparent)\rightarrowright = x;
           10. if (y != z) \{z \rightarrow key = y \rightarrow key; copy y's satellite data into z\}
               return y;
```

```
11.10 Red-Black Tree
11.10.1 Khai báo :
typedef enum COLOR { cRED, cBLACK };
struct BST {
       int key;
       BST *left, *right, *parent; // cay con tra, cay con phai, nut cha
       COLOR color; // 0 : cRED, 1 : cBLACK
} *Root, NULL T;
void RB_INIT_BST()
       Root=&NULL_T;
       NULL_T.color=cBLACK;
       NULL_T.key=-1;
```

11.10.2 Tính chất của Red-Black Tree:

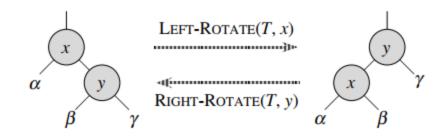
- Con trỏ là nút con bên trái hay nút con bên phải của một nút nếu là NULL thì con trỏ này được gọi là *nút lá*.
- Một cây BST là một Red-Black Tree (RBT) nếu
- Mọi nút có màu Đỏ hay Đen.
- 2. Nút gốc (Root) có màu đen.
- 3. Mọi nút lá (NULL) là màu đen.
- 4. Nếu một nút là màu đỏ thì hai con của nó là màu đen.
- 5. Với mọi nút, tất cả các đường đi (sơ cấp) đi xuống nút lá (NULL) chứa cùng số nút đen.





- A red-black tree with n internal nodes has height at most $2 \lg(n + 1)$.
- The basic dynamic-set operations take $O(\lg n)$ time in the worst case.

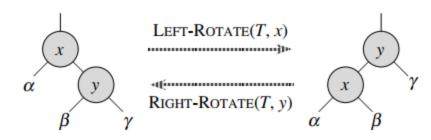
11.10.3 Rotations:



void LEFT_ROTATE(BST **T, BST *x)

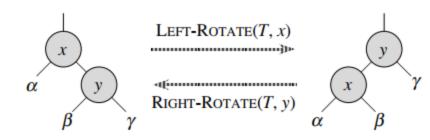
- BST *y;
 - **1.** y = x->right;
 - **2.** x y = y left;
 - **3.** if $(y->left != &NULL_T) (y->left)->parent = x;$
 - **4.** y->parent = x->parent;
 - **5.** if $(x->parent == &NULL_T) *T = y;$
 - 6. else
- 7. if (x == (x-parent)->left) (x->parent)->left = y;
- **8.** else (x->parent)->right = y;
- **9.** y->left = x; x->parent = y;

11.10.3 Rotations:



```
void RIGHT_ROTATE(BST **T, BST *x)
        BST *y;
        y = x->left;
        x->left = y->right;
        if (y-\text{right }!= \&\text{NULL}_T) (y-\text{right})-\text{parent} = x;
        y->parent = x->parent;
        if (x->parent == &NULL_T) *T = y;
        else
                if (x == (x->parent)->right) (x->parent)->right = y;
                else (x->parent)->left = y;
        y->right = x; x->parent = y;
```

11.10.3 Rotations (new):



```
void RIGHT_ROTATE(BST **T, BST *y)
        BST *x;
        x = y->left;
        y->left = x->right;
        if (x-\text{-}right != \&NULL_T) (x-\text{-}right)-\text{-}parent = y;
        x->parent = y->parent;
        if (y->parent == &NULL_T) *T = x;
        else
                if (y == (y->parent)->right) (y->parent)->right = x;
                else (y->parent)->left = x;
        x->right = y; y->parent = x;
```

11.10.4 Insertion:

```
void RB_TREE_INSERT(BST **T, int v)
        BST *z, *y, *x;
        z=(BST*)malloc(sizeof(BST)); z->key = v;
        z->left=&NULL_T; z->right=&NULL_T; z->color=cRED;
        y = &NULL_T; x = *T;
        while (x != &NULL_T)  {
                y = x;
                if (z->key < x->key) x = x->left;
                else x = x->right;
        z->parent = y;
        if (y == \& NULL_T) *T = z; // Tree T was empty
                if (z->key < y->key) y->left = z;
        else
                else y->right = z;
        RB_INSERT_FIXUP(T, z);
```

```
11.10.4 Insertion:
                                                                    Case 1: z's uncle y is red
void RB_INSERT_FIXUP(BST **T ,BST *z)
                                                                    Case 2: z's uncle y is black
\{BST * y;
                                                                    and z is a right child
 while ((z->parent)->color == cRED){
                                                                    Case 3: z's uncle y is black
      if (z->parent == ((z->parent)->left) {
                                                                    and z is a left child
          y = ((z->parent)->parent)->right;
          if (y->color== cRED) {
 Case \ 1 \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (z\text{->}parent)\text{--}>color = cBLACK ; y\text{--}>color = cBLACK ;} \\ ((z\text{--}>parent)\text{--}>parent)\text{--}>color = cRED ; z = (z\text{--}>parent)\text{--}>parent; } \end{array} \right.
           else { if (z == (z->parent)->right) {
                         z = z->parent; LEFT_ROTATE(T, z);
                                                                           // Case 2
                     (z->parent)->color = cBLACK;
                                                                            // Case 3
                     ((z->parent)->color=cRED;
                                                                            // Case 3
                     RIGHT_ROTATE(T, (z->parent)->parent); // Case 3
```

```
void RB_INSERT_FIXUP(BST **T ,BST *z)
{ while ((z->parent)->color == cRED){
    if (z->parent == ((z->parent)->left) \{ ... \}
    else \{ y = ((z->parent)->parent)->left; \}
         if (y->color == cRED) {
else { if (z == (z->parent)->left) {
                  z = z->parent; RIGHT_ROTATE(T, z); \rangle // Case 2
               (z->parent)->color = cBLACK;
                                                   // Case 3
               ((z->parent)->color = cRED; // Case 3
               LEFT_ROTATE(T, (z->parent)->parent); // Case 3
       }// end while
       (*T)->color = cBLACK;
```

```
11.10.5 Xóa một nút : Xóa nút z.
BST *RB_TREE_DELETE(BST **T, BST *z)
                                      BST *x, *y;
                                      if ((z->left== \&NULL_T) || (z->right== \&NULL_T)) y = z;
                                      else y = TREE_SUCCESSOR(z);
                                      if (y->left != &NULL_T) x = y->left ;
                                      else x = y->right;
                                       x->parent = y->parent;
                                      if (y->parent == &NULL_T) *T = x;
                                       else
                                                              if (y == (y-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-parent)-
                                                               else (y-parent)-right = x;
                                      if (y != z) \{z->key = y->key; copy y's satellite data into z \}
                                      if (y->color== cBLACK) RB_DELETE_FIXUP(T, x);
                                      return y;
```