

110612117 張仲瑜 演算法概論 Exercise#2 Report

1. Environment

OS: windows 10, compile version: g++ 14, IDE: VSCode

Compile and Run in VScode Terminal:

```
g++ Exercise2_110612117.cpp -o Exercise2_110612117 ; .\Exercise2_110612117.exe
```

2. Results

a. Method (Core)

i. Insertion

1. If empty tree → create black tree root → done
2. Traverse → insert new leaf node as read
3. If parent is black → done
4. If uncle is not NULL and is red → push the two red to grandparent, parent, uncle → black, grandparent → red (if not root)
newNode → grandparent to recursively check red-red conflict.
5. else → LL shape → right rotate, RR shape → left rotate,
parent → black, grandparent → red,
RL shape → left rotate on parent then right rotate on grandparent,
LR shape → right rotate on parent then left rotate on grandparent.
parent → black, grandparent → red

ii. Deletion

1. Find successor first, successor = itself when not found.
2. Delete the node and replace it with successor, then delete the successor
3. If successor is red with no children → delete it since no rule is affected. → done
4. If successor is black with only one red child → delete successor, replace with its child and change child's color to black → done
5. Otherwise 6 cases need to be recursively handled until cases 1,4,6 is reached.
case 1: the double black node is root → done
case 2: the sibling of the double black node is red
L rotate on parent, sibling → black, parent → red
case 3: black parent, black sibling with 2 black child
sibling → red, successor → parent

case 4: red parent, black sibling with 2 black child

parent → black, sibling → red → done

case 5: black sibling with 1 left red and 1 right black children

right rotate on sibling, sibling → red, sibling's red child → black

(this is the case when sibling is on the left hand side, the mirror one is similar)

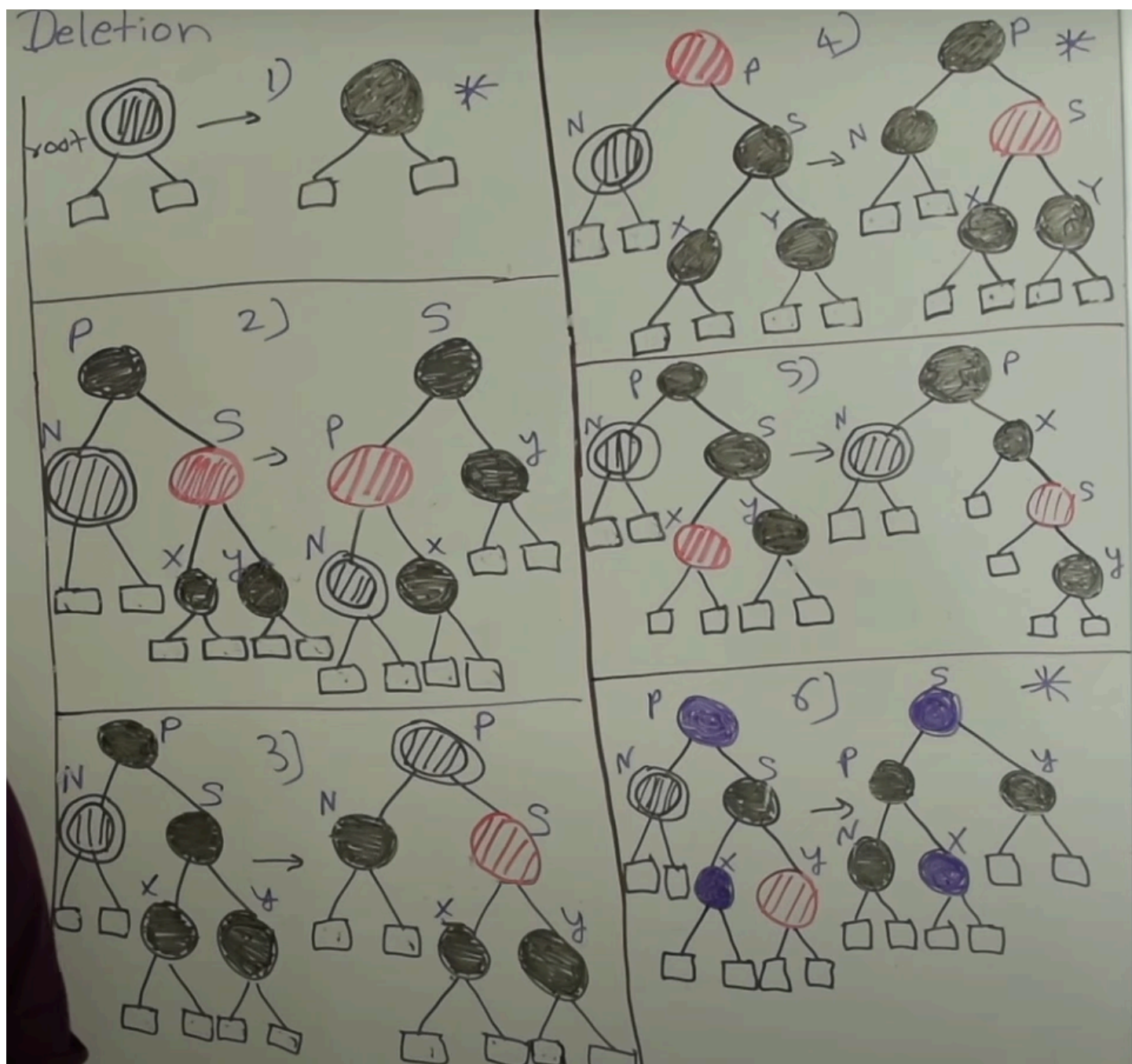
case 6: black sibling with 1 red right child

left rotate on parent and sibling's red child → black → done

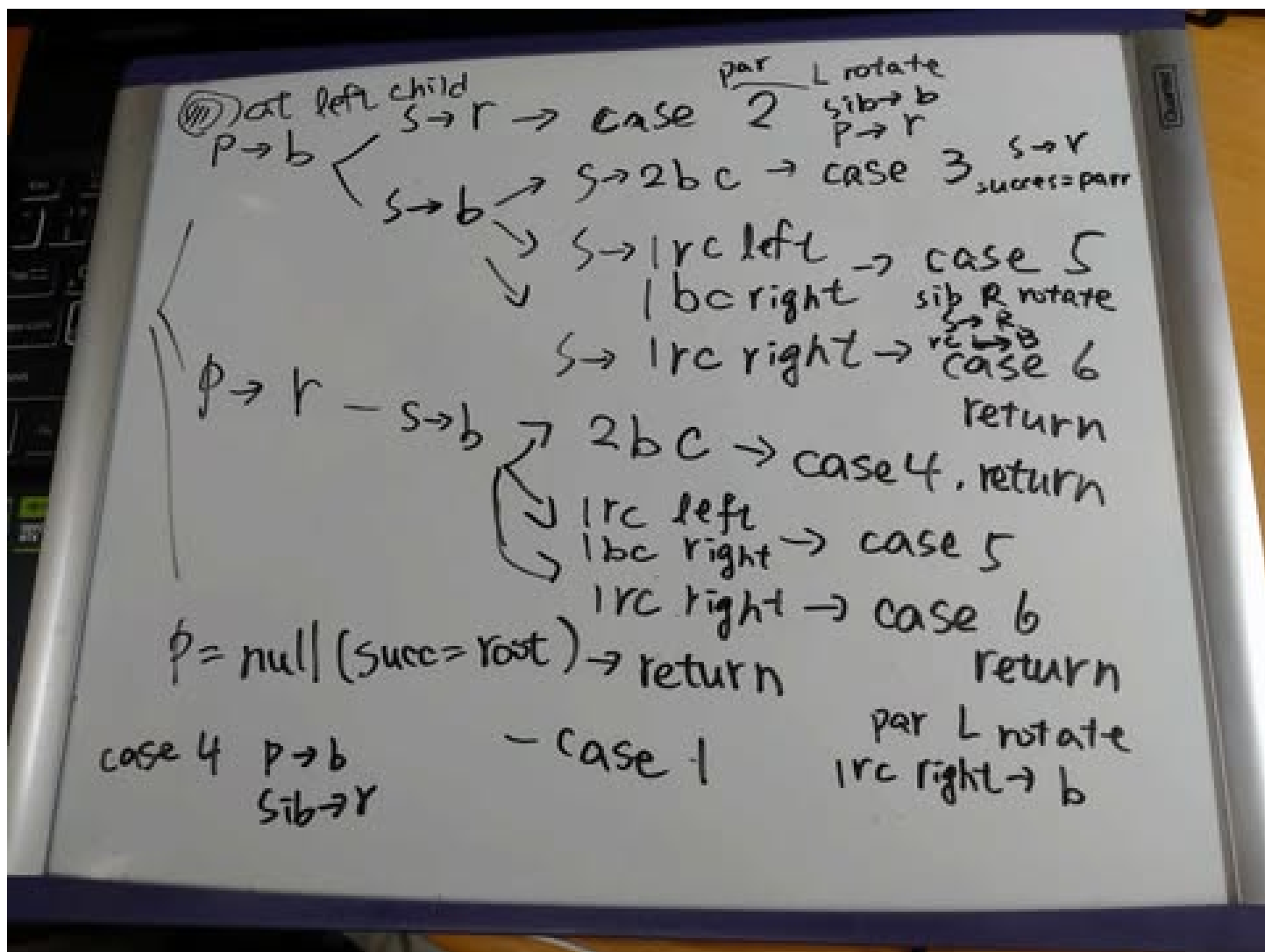
b. Running time

- i. **Since the red-red conflict restricts the maximum height of the tree to be less than twice the length of the shortest path, the time complexity of insertion, traverse, and delete are all $O(\log n)$, n = the number of nodes.**

c. Further discussion



- The graph of 6 cases drawn by [Tushar Roy](#).



■ My handscript