高级搜索树

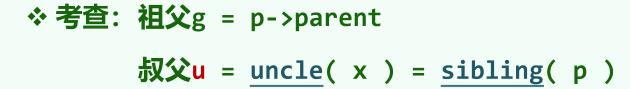
红黑树:插入

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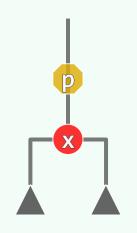
莫赤匪狐, 莫黑匪乌; 惠而好我, 携手同车

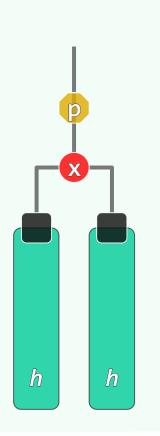
算法

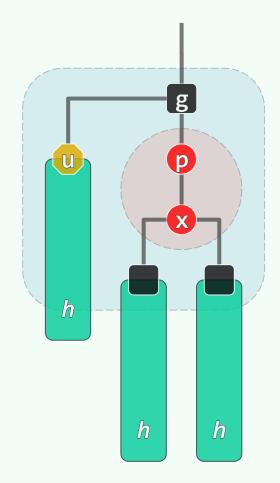
- ❖ 按BST规则插入关键码e //x = insert(e)必为叶节点
- ❖ 除非系首个节点(根), x的父亲p = x->parent必存在
 首先将x染红 //x->color = isRoot(x) ? B : R
- ❖ 至此,条件1、2、4依然满足; 但3不见得,有可能...
- ❖ 双红 (double-red)



❖ 以下,视u的颜色,分两种情况处理...







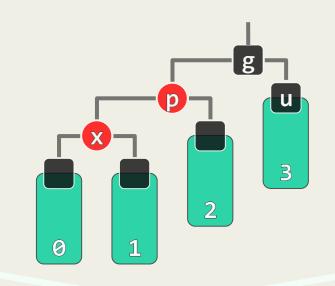
实现

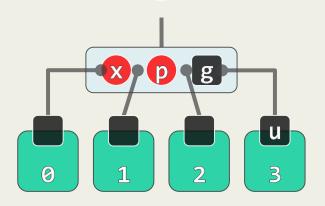
```
template <typename T> BinNodePosi<T> RedBlack<T>::insert( const T & e ) {
// 确认目标节点不存在(留意对_hot的设置)
  BinNodePosi<T> & x = search( e ); if ( x ) return x;
// 创建红节点x,以 hot为父,黑高度 = 0
  x = new BinNode<T>( e, _hot, NULL, NULL, 0 ); _size++;
// 如有必要,需做双红修正,再返回插入的节点
  BinNodePosi<T> xOld = x; solveDoubleRed( x ); return xOld;
} //无论原树中是否存有e, 返回时总有x->data == e
```

双红修正

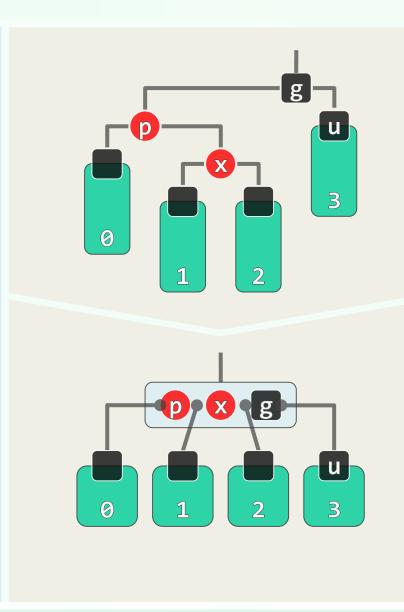
```
template <typename T> void <a href="RedBlack">RedBlack</a>T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi</a>T> x ) {
  if ( IsRoot( *x ) ) { //若已(递归)转至树根,则将其转黑,整树黑高度也随之递增
     { _root->color = RB_BLACK; _root->height++; return; } //否则...
  BinNodePosi<T> p = x->parent; //考查x的父亲p(必存在)
  if ( IsBlack( p ) ) return; //若p为黑,则可终止调整;否则
  BinNodePosi<T> g = p->parent; //x祖父g必存在, 且必黑
  BinNodePosi<T> u = uncle(x); //以下视叔父u的颜色分别处理
  if ( IsBlack( u ) ) { /* ... u为黑 (或NULL) ... */ }
                     { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
  else
```

RR-1: u->color == B

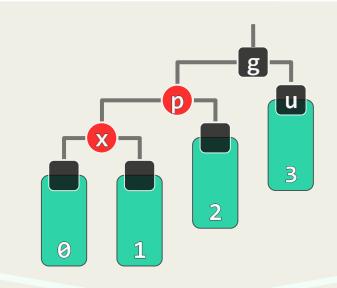


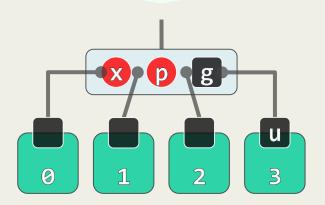


- ❖ 此时, x、p、g的四个孩子(可能是外部节点)
 - 全为黑,且
 - 黑高度相同
- **❖ 另两种对称情况,自行补充**

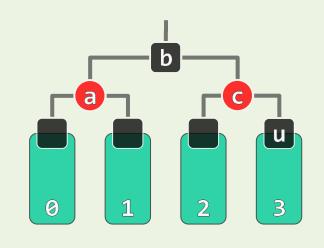


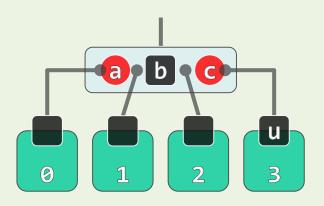
RR-1: u->color == B





- ❖ 局部 "3+4" 重构
 b转黑, a或c转红
- ❖ 从B-树的角度,如何理解?
 所谓"非法",无非是...
- ❖ 在某三叉节点中插入红关键码后
 原黑关键码不再居中 (RRB或BRR)
- ❖ 调整的效果,无非是 将三个关键码的颜色改为RBR
- ❖ 如此调整, 一蹴而就

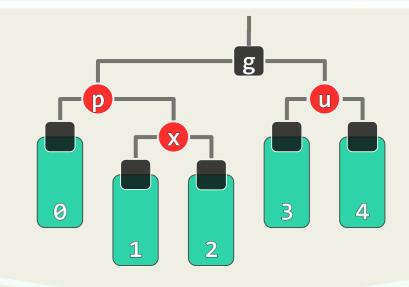


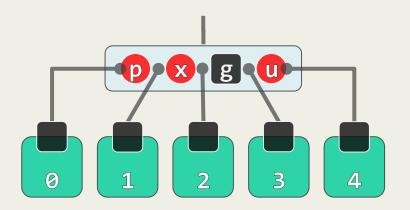


RR-1: 实现

```
template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
  /* .... */
  if ( <u>IsBlack( u ) )</u> { //u为黑或NULL
  // 若x与p同侧,则p由红转黑,x保持红;否则,x由红转黑,p保持红
     if ( IsLChild( *x ) == IsLChild( *p ) ) p->color = RB_BLACK;
     else
                                          x->color = RB_BLACK;
     g->color = RB_RED; //g必定由黑转红
     BinNodePosi<T> gg = g->parent; //great-grand parent
     BinNodePosi<T> r = FromParentTo( *g ) = rotateAt( x );
     r->parent = gg; //调整之后的新子树,需与原曾祖父联接
  } else { /* ... u为红 ... */ }
```

RR-2: u->color == R



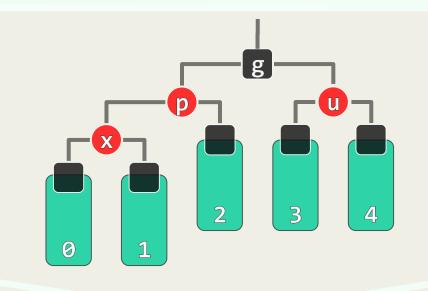


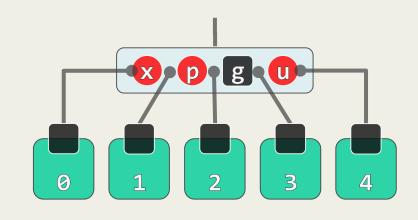
❖ 在B-树中, 等效于

超级节点发生上溢

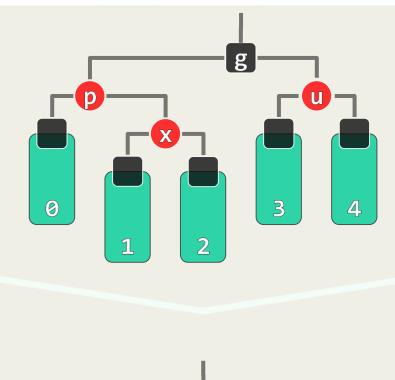
❖ 另两种对称情况

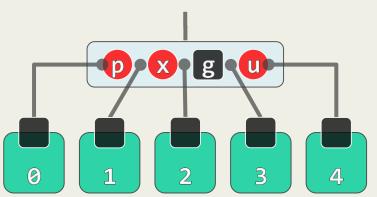
请自行补充





RR-2: u->color == R



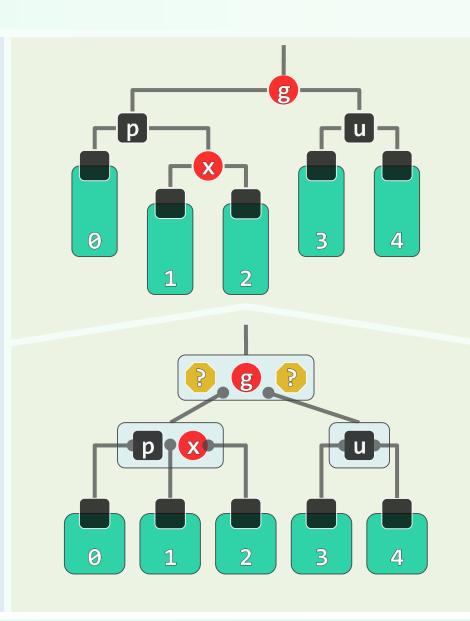


❖ p与u转黑,g转红

在B-树中, 等效于...

* 节点分裂

关键码g上升一层



RR-2: u->color == R

❖ 既然是分裂,也应有可能继续向上传递——亦即,g与parent(g)再次构成双红

❖ 果真如此,可:等效地将g视作新插入的节点

区分以上两种情况, 如法处置

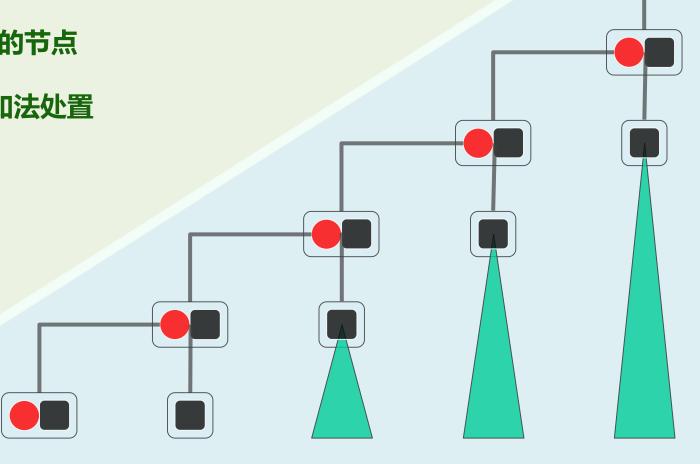
❖ 直到所有条件满足 (即不再双红)

或者抵达树根

❖ g若果真到达树根,则

强行将其转为黑色

(整树黑高度加一)



RR-2: 实现

```
template <typename T> void RedBlack<T>::solveDoubleRed( BinNodePosi<T> x ) {
  /* .... */
  if ( <u>IsBlack</u>( u ) ) { /* ... u为黑 (含NULL) ... */ }
  else { //u为红色
     p->color = RB_BLACK; p->height++; //p由红转黑, 增高
     u->color = RB_BLACK; u->height++; //u由红转黑, 增高
     g->color = RB_RED; //在B-树中g相当于上交给父节点的关键码, 故暂标记为红
     solveDoubleRed(g); //继续调整: 若已至树根,接下来的递归会将g转黑(尾递归)
```

复杂度

❖ 重构、染色均只需常数时间,故只需统计其总次数

❖ RedBlack::insert()仅需 $O(\log n)$ 时间

 \Leftrightarrow 其间至多做 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ 次重染色、 $\mathcal{O}(1)$ 次旋转

	旋转	染色	此后
u为黑	1~2	2	调整随即完成
u为红	0	3	可能再次双红 但必上升两层

