

# Red-Black Trees

Why Even the Inventor Moved On...

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Your Name

February 19, 2026

## We All Love to Sort Things!

- Organizing bookshelves

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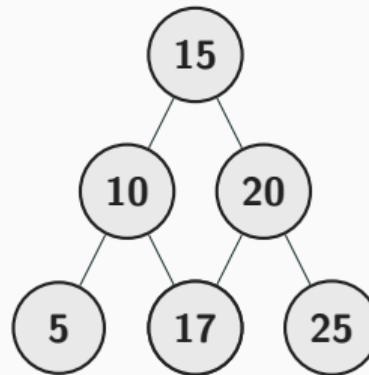
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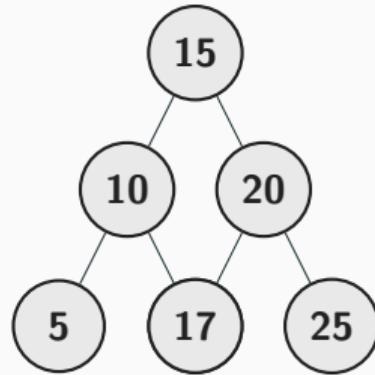
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- What's a really good way? 🌲
- TREES! Specifically Binary Trees



**Binary Trees are Awesome!**

# Why Binary Trees Are Good

## Beautiful Structure

- Everything has its place
- Search:  $O(\log n)$
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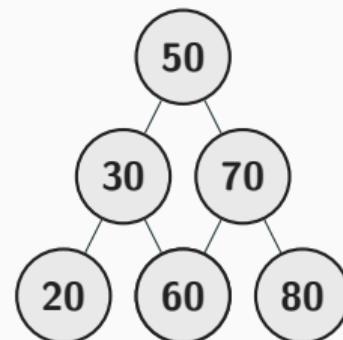
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## The Magic

Logarithmic time = Sports car performance!



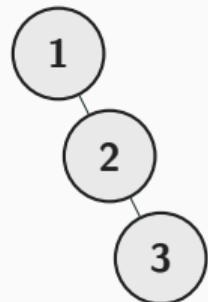
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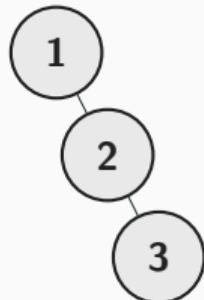
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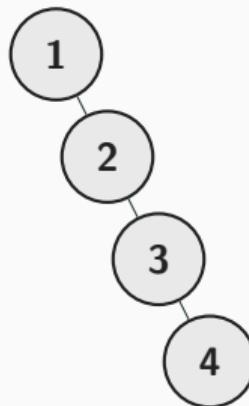
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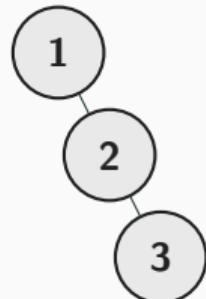
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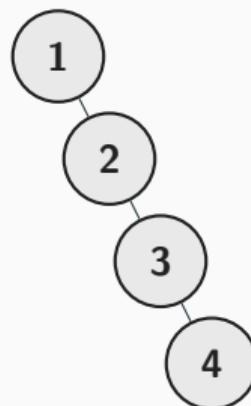
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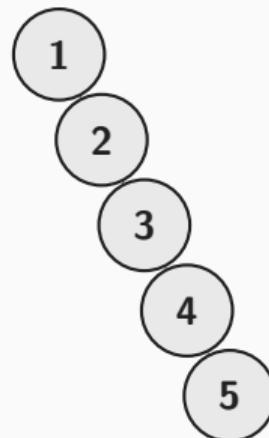
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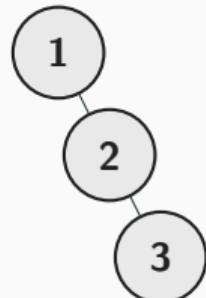
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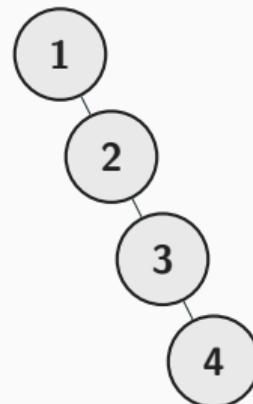
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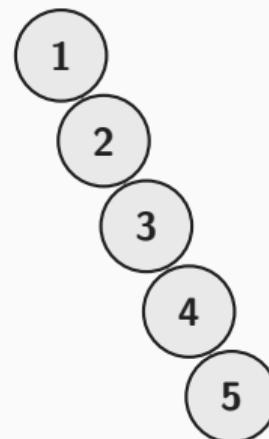
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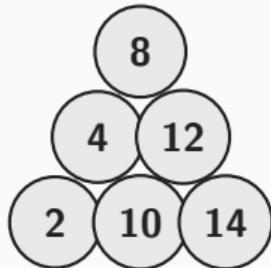


Our tree became a... **LINKED LIST!** Damn!

# From Sports Car to Bicycle

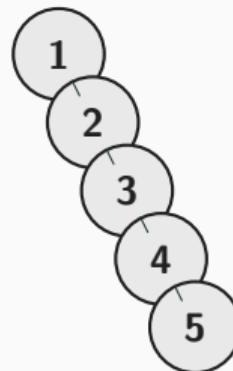
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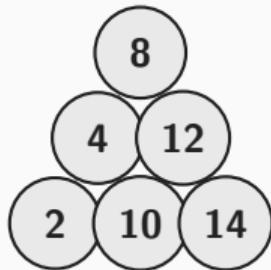
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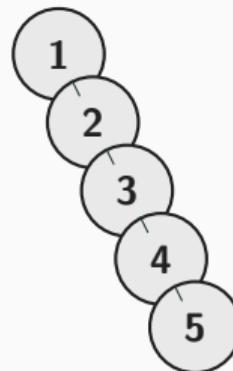
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⚠ Not Great!

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**Red-Black Trees are used EVERYWHERE!**

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Even the original inventor **didn't mention** Red-Black Trees in his main DSA book!

He introduced *Left-Leaning Red-Black Trees* instead.



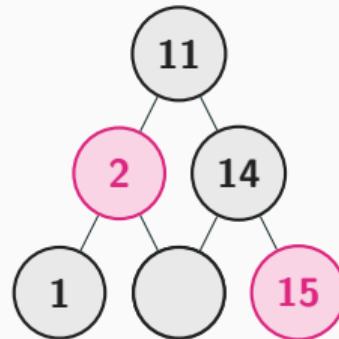
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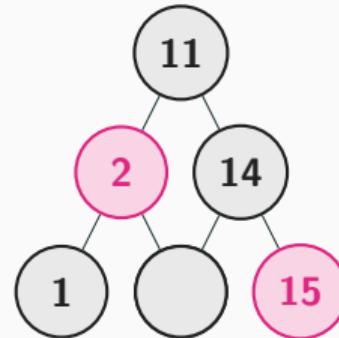
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Let's get started, shall we?

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**Red-Black Trees have 5 properties**

Let's see them **one by one...**

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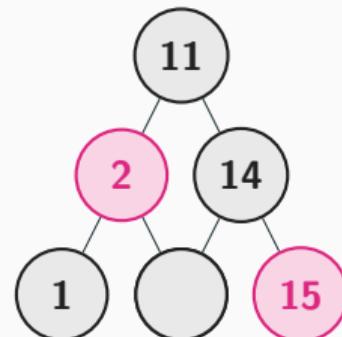
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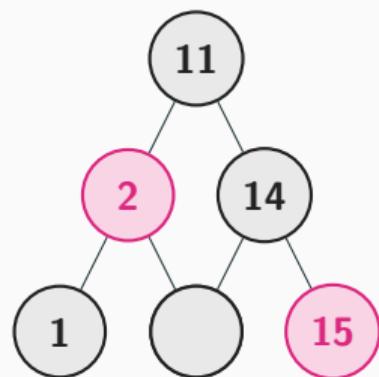
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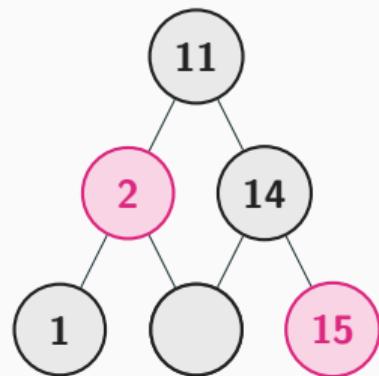
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### Why This Matters

This property helps us understand the **balance** of the tree!

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*\*(I skipped the detailed proof - nobody wants to sit through that!)\**

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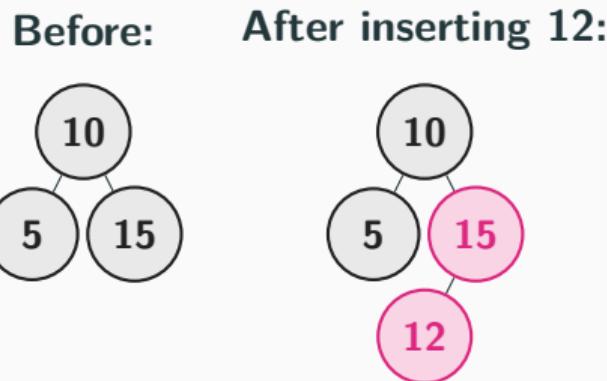
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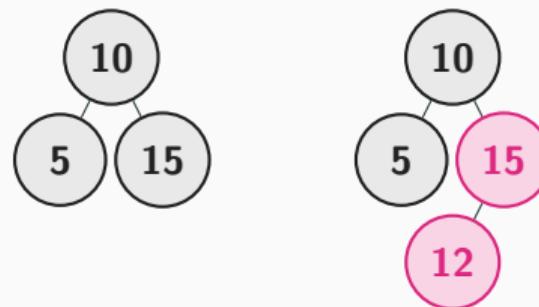
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Before:      After inserting 12:



### Problem!

Two adjacent red nodes — Property 4 violated!

## Fixing Violations

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This is where it gets tricky!

But it keeps the tree balanced!

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Let's try inserting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 again...

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Will it stay balanced?

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Watch the magic happen!

## Simulation — Step 1 of 5: Insert 1



- First node is always the root

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- Color it **BLACK**
- Property 2: Root must be black ✓



✓ All properties satisfied!

Height = 1 Black-height = 1

## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2

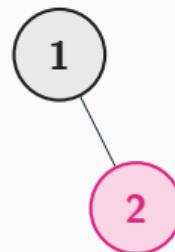


- Insert as right child of 1

## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2



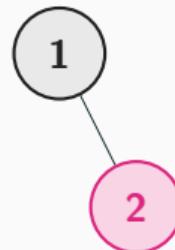
- Insert as right child of 1
- Color it RED



## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2



- Insert as right child of 1
- Color it **RED**
- Parent is **BLACK**  $\Rightarrow$  no violation!



Still balanced!

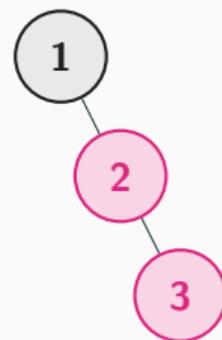
Height = 2 Black-height = 1

## Simulation — Step 3 of 5: Insert 3 (Fix needed!)



Inserting 3 — rotation required

After Insert



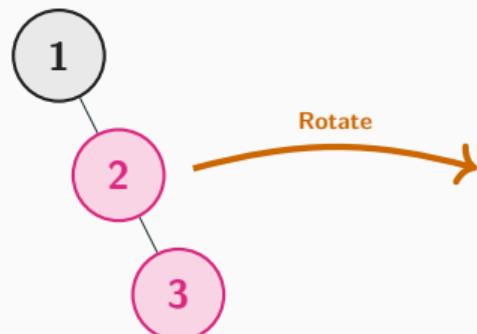
**⚠ VIOLATION**

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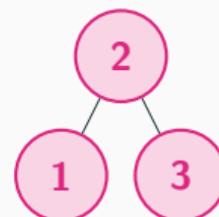


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After Insert



Left-Rotate at 1



Rotation complete

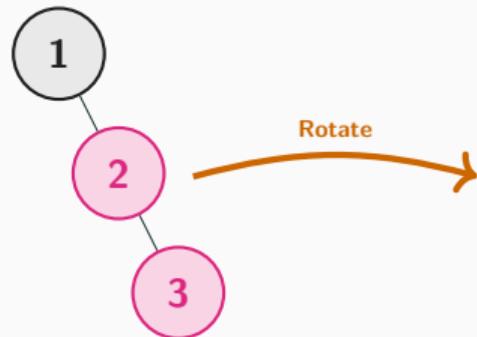
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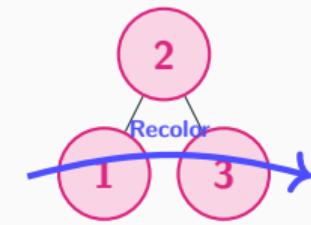


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After Insert

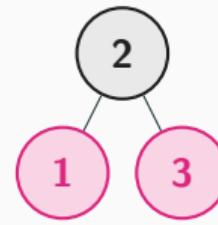


Left-Rotate at 1



Rotation complete

Recolor Root



FIXED

⚠ VIOLATION

✓ Balanced!

Height = 2 (BST would be 3)

## Simulation — Step 4 of 5: Insert 4



Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

- Insert as right child of 3

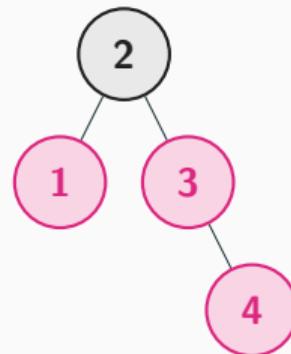
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Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

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- Color it RED

**After Insert**



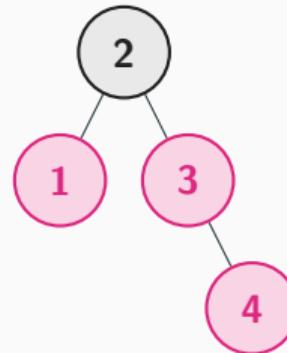
## Simulation — Step 4 of 5: Insert 4



Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

- Insert as right child of 3
- Color it **RED**
- Parent (3) is red — violation!

After Insert



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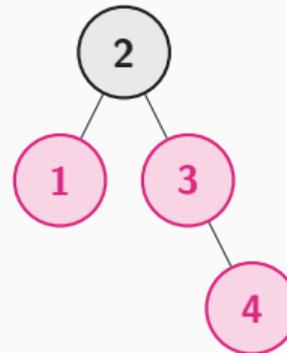
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After Insert



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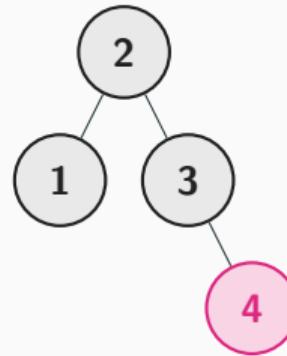
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- Uncle (1) is also red
- Recolor: flip parent, uncle & grandparent

After Recolor



✓ **FIXED**

✓ **Still balanced!**

Height = 3 Black-height preserved

## Simulation — Step 5 of 5: Insert 5 (Final Fix!)



Inserting 5 — rotation + recolor

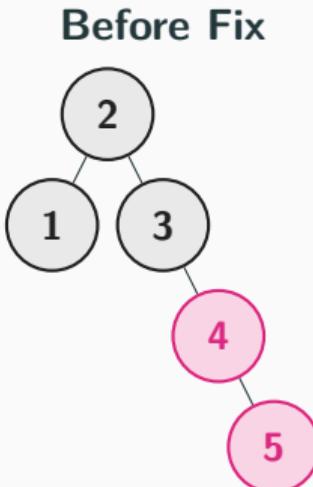
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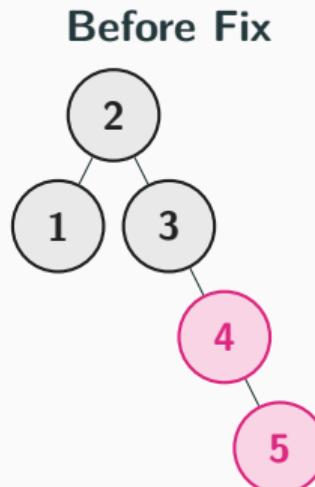


## Simulation — Step 5 of 5: Insert 5 (Final Fix!)



Inserting 5 — rotation + recolor

- Insert as right child of 4
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- Parent (4) is red — violation!



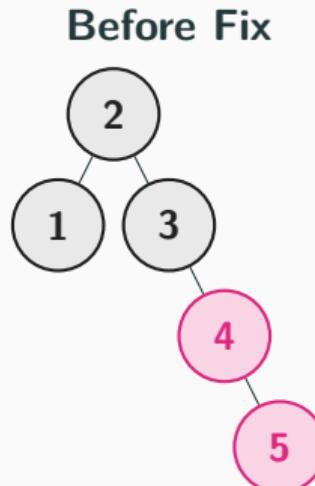
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**⚠ VIOLATION**

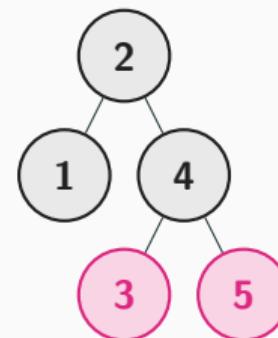
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Inserting 5 — rotation + recolor

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- Left-rotate at 3, then recolor

Final Tree



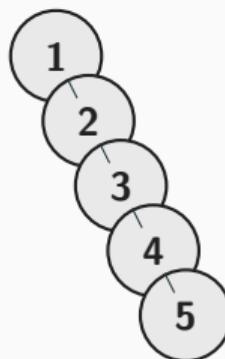
★ **PERFECT**

# The Difference is **HUGE**!

## BST vs. Red-Black Tree

Inserting {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} in order

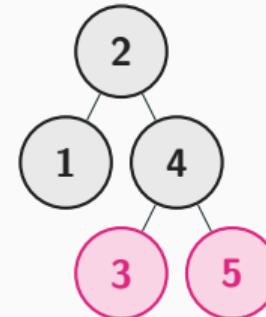
Regular BST



✗ **Bad**

Height = 5 • Degenerate •  $O(n)$  ops

Red-Black Tree



✓ **Excellent!**

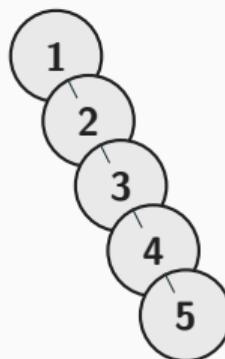
Height = 3 • Balanced •  $O(\log n)$  ops

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## BST vs. Red-Black Tree

Inserting {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} in order

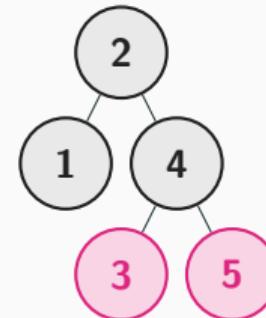
Regular BST



✗ Bad

Height = 5 • Degenerate •  $O(n)$  ops

Red-Black Tree



✓ Excellent!

Height = 3 • Balanced •  $O(\log n)$  ops

## Deletion: Even More Fun!

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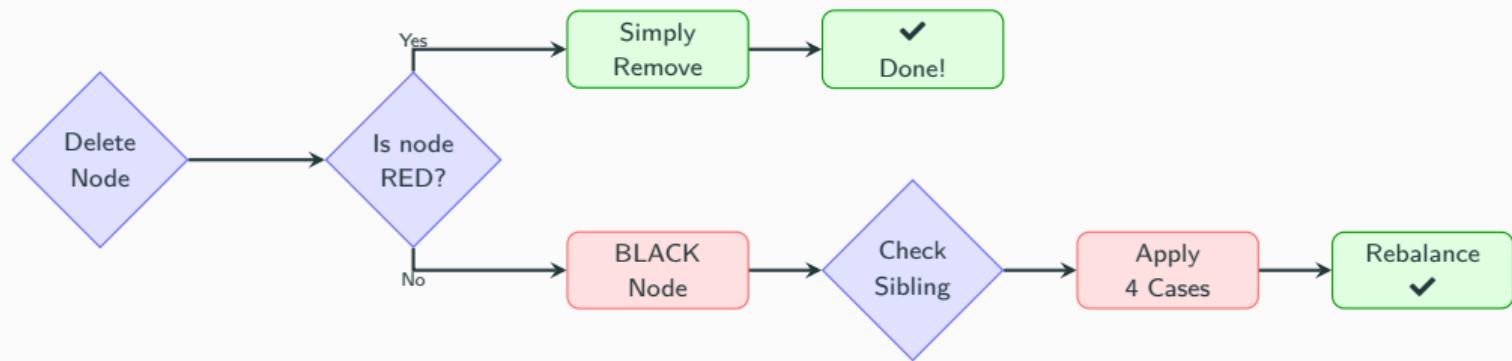
- No problem!
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#### Deleting a **BLACK** node

- Oh boy...
- Black height changes!
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Let's see both cases...

# Deletion Decision Flowchart

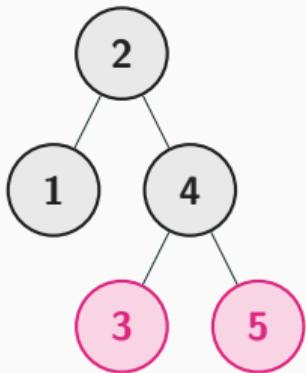


**Top path (RED)** = easy    **Bottom path (BLACK)** = complex

## Case 1: Deleting a RED Node (Easy!)

Delete 5 from our tree

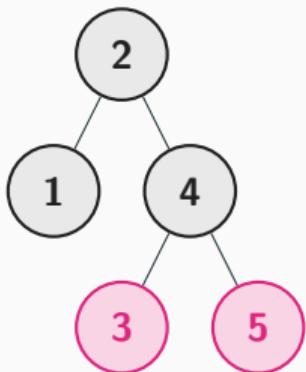
Before



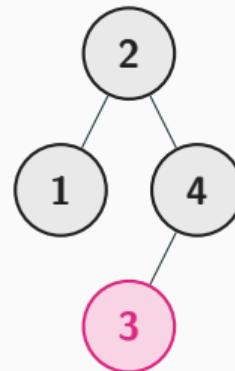
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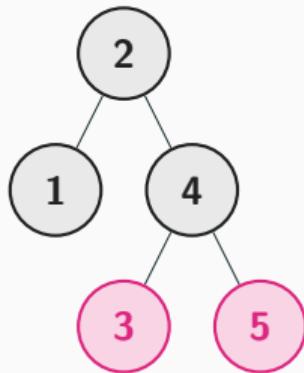
After



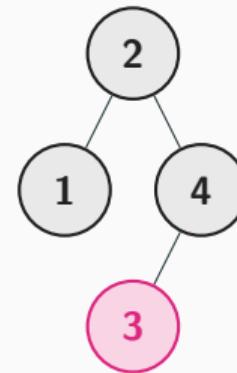
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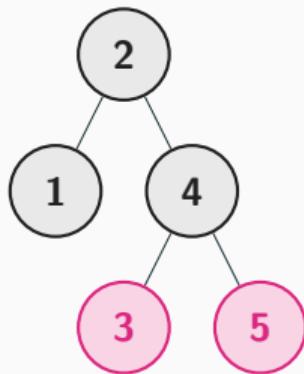
Why It's Easy

- Node 5 is RED and a leaf

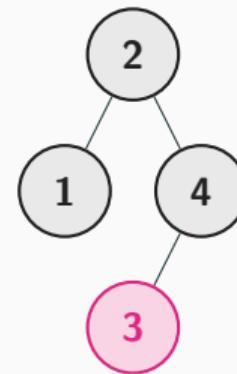
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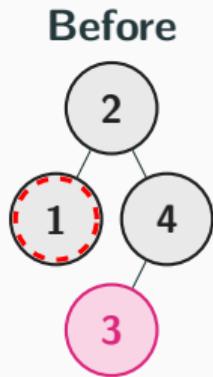


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## Case 2: Deleting a BLACK Node (Uh oh...)

Delete **1** from our tree



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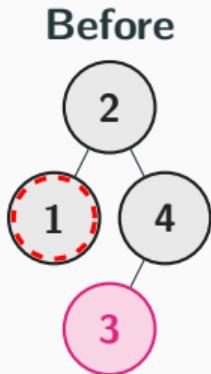
Delete 1 from our tree



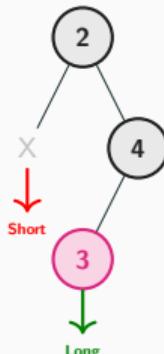
**✗ IMBALANCED**

## Case 2: Deleting a BLACK Node (Uh oh...)

Delete 1 from our tree

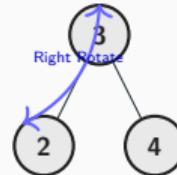


**After Delete**



**✗ IMBALANCED**

**After Fix**

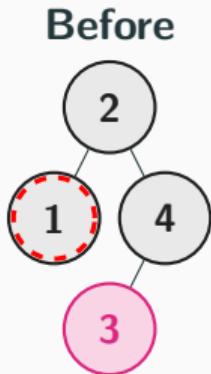


**✓ BALANCED**

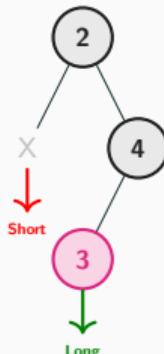
- ⚙ Rotate: Right at 4, then 2
- 🖌 Recolor: 3 → Black

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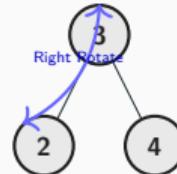


**After Delete**



**✗ IMBALANCED**

**After Fix**

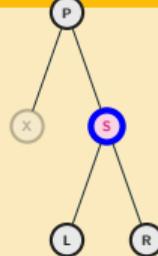


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## Black Node Deletion: The 4 Cases

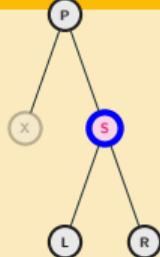
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Rotate & Recolor ↘

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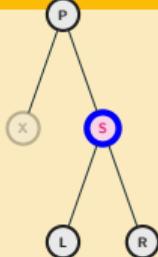
### Case 2: All BLACK



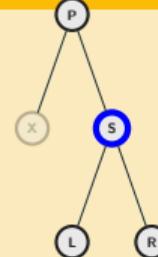
Recolor S to RED ✎

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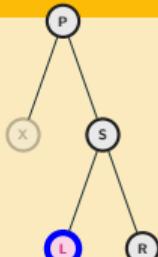
## Case 1: Sibling RED



## Case 2: All BLACK



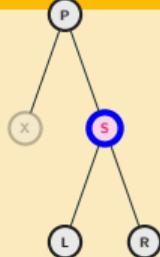
## Case 3: Left RED



Right-rotate at S ↗

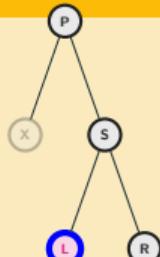
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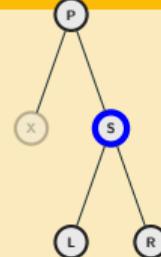
Rotate & Recolor ↘

## Case 3: Left RED



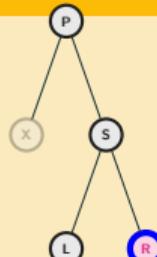
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## Case 2: All BLACK



Recolor S to RED ✎

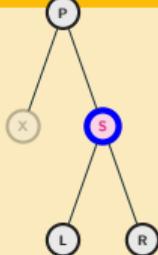
## Case 4: Right RED



Left-rotate at P ↖

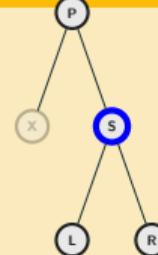
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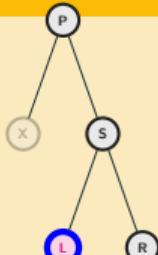
Rotate & Recolor ↘

## Case 2: All BLACK



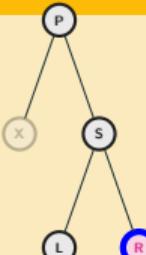
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💡 Goal: Move RED to short path or recolor

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Every time you  
use these...

You're benefiting from  
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**So There You Have It!**

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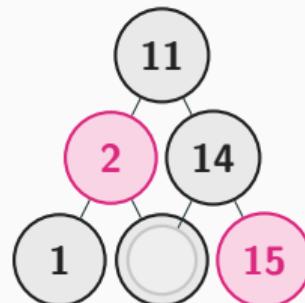
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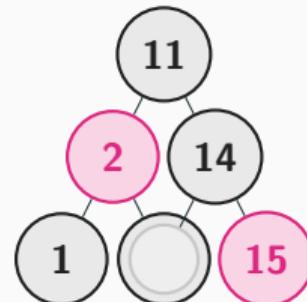
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#### Remember

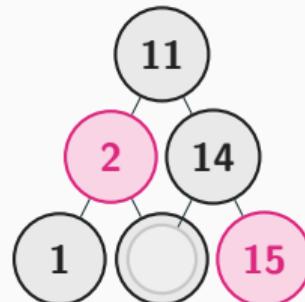
The next time you're struggling with RBT implementation...

Even the **inventor** moved on to Left-Leaning Red-Black Trees! 😊

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# Any Questions?

