

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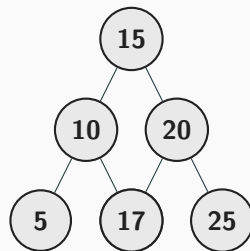
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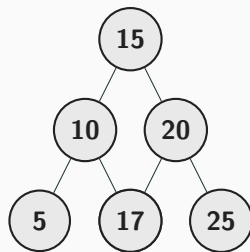
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- **What's a really good way?** 🌲
- **TREES!** Specifically Binary Trees



**Binary Trees are Awesome!**

# Why Binary Trees Are Good

## Beautiful Structure

- Everything has its place
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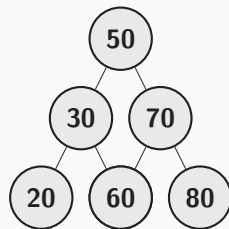
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## The Magic

Logarithmic time = **Sports car performance!**





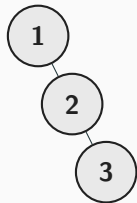
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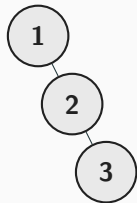
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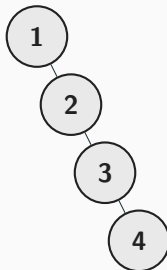
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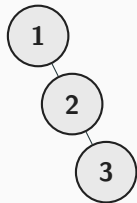
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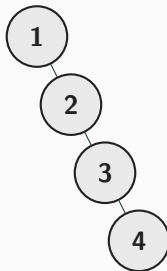
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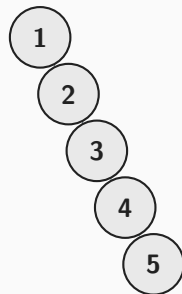
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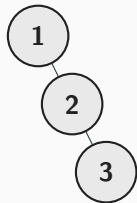
After 5



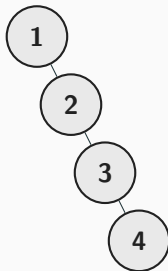
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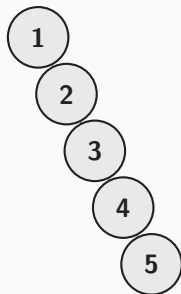
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After 5

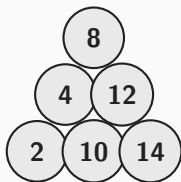


Our tree became a... **LINKED LIST!** Damn!

# From Sports Car to Bicycle

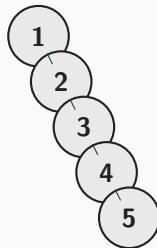
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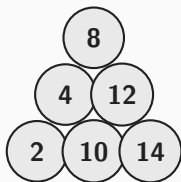
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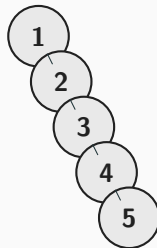
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We want to keep  $O(\log n)$  operations **even in the worst case!**



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

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

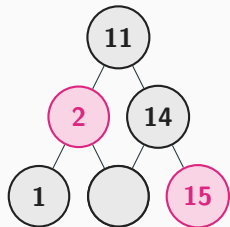


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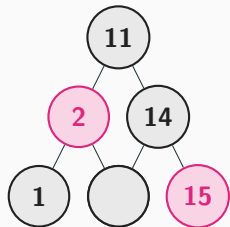
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Let's get started, shall we?

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**Red-Black Trees have 5 properties**

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

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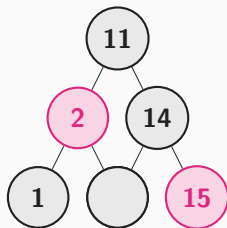
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# Black Height: The Core Property

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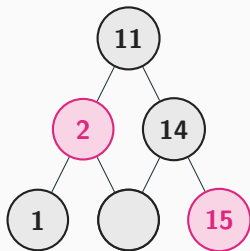
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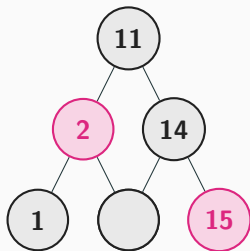
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## Why This Matters

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

## The Amazing Height Bound

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

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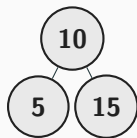
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3. Fix any violations

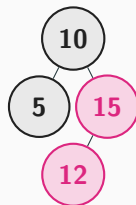
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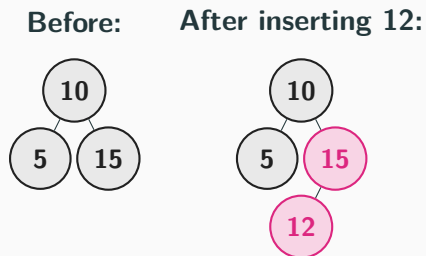


After inserting 12:



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### Problem!

Two adjacent red nodes — Property 4 violated!



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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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- First node is always the root
- Color it **BLACK**



## Simulation — Step 1 of 5: Insert 1



- First node is always the root
- Color it **BLACK**
- Property 2: Root must be black ✓



✓ **All properties satisfied!**

Height = 1   Black-height = 1

## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2

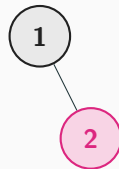


- Insert as right child of 1

## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2



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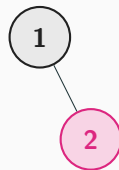


## Simulation — Step 2 of 5: Insert 2



Inserting 2

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



✔ **Still balanced!**

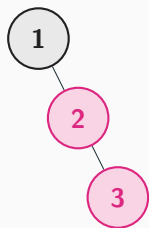
Height = 2   Black-height = 1

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



Inserting 3 — rotation required

After Insert



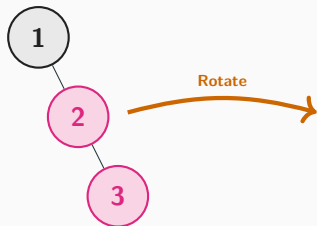
**⚠ VIOLATION**

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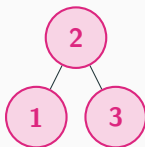
Inserting 3 — rotation required

After Insert



Rotate

Left-Rotate at 1



Rotation complete

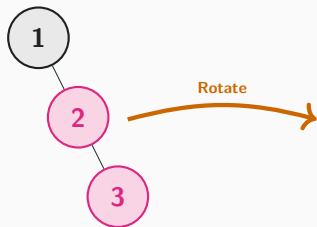
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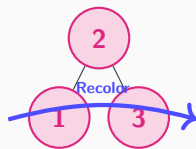
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After Insert



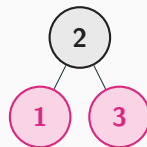
⚠ VIOLATION

Left-Rotate at 1



Rotation complete

Recolor Root



✓ FIXED

✓ **Balanced!**

Height = 2 (BST would be 3)



## Simulation — Step 4 of 5: Insert 4



Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

- Insert as right child of 3

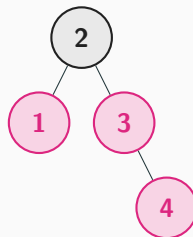
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**After Insert**



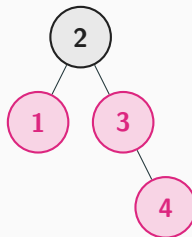
## Simulation — Step 4 of 5: Insert 4



Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

- Insert as right child of 3
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- Parent (3) is red — violation!

**After Insert**



**⚠ VIOLATION**

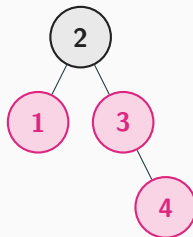
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**After Insert**



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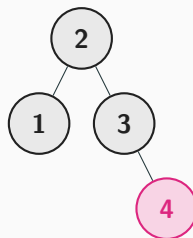
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Inserting 4 — uncle recolor

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

- Insert as right child of 4

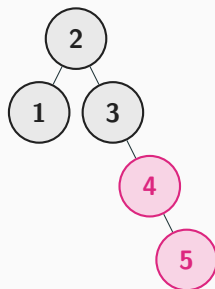
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**Before Fix**



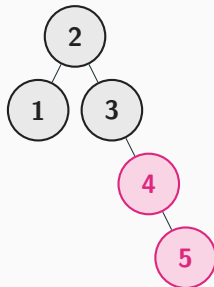
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Inserting 5 — rotation + recolor

- Insert as right child of 4
- Color it **RED**
- Parent (4) is red — violation!

Before Fix



**⚠ VIOLATION**



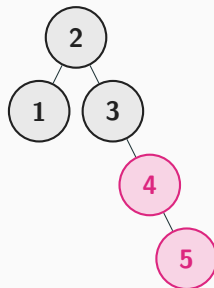
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Before Fix



⚠ VIOLATION

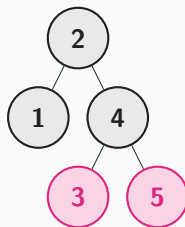
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Inserting 5 — rotation + recolor

- Insert as right child of 4
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- Left-rotate at 3, then recolor

**Final Tree**



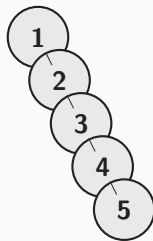
★ PERFECT

# The Difference is HUGE!

## BST vs. Red-Black Tree

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

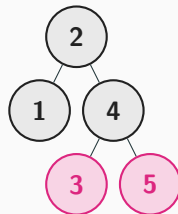
Regular BST



✗ Bad

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

Red-Black Tree



✓ Excellent!

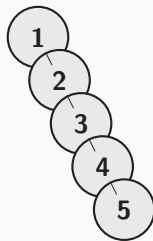
Height = 3 ▪ Balanced ▪  $O(\log n)$  ops

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## BST vs. Red-Black Tree

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

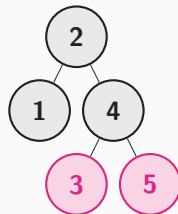
Regular BST



✗ Bad

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

Red-Black Tree



✓ Excellent!

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

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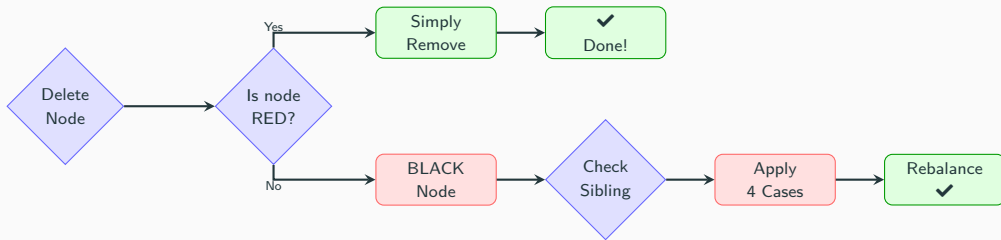
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- Oh boy...
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Let's see both cases...



# Deletion Decision Flowchart

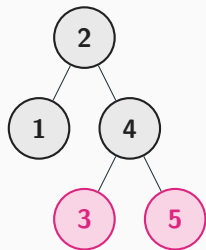


**Top path (RED)** = easy    **Bottom path (BLACK)** = complex

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

Delete **5** from our tree

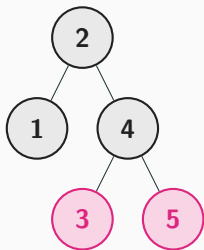
Before



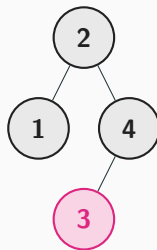
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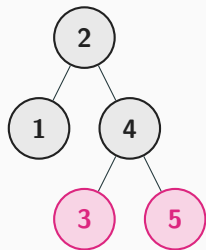
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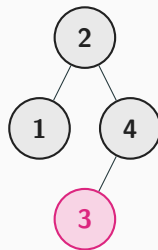
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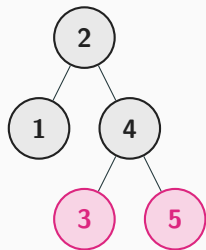
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- Node 5 is RED and a leaf

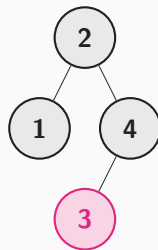
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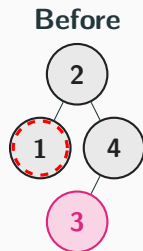


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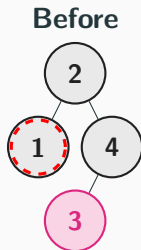
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Delete **1** from our tree

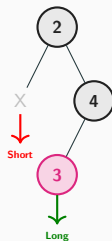


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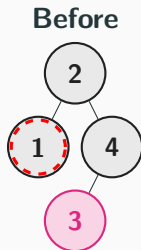
After Delete



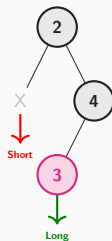
**✗ IMBALANCED**

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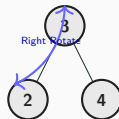


After Delete



**✗ IMBALANCED**

After Fix



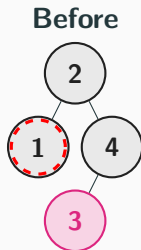
**✓ BALANCED**

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

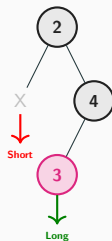


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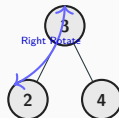


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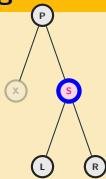


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# Black Node Deletion: The 4 Cases

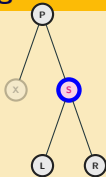
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Rotate & Recolor ↻

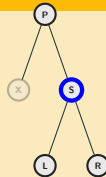
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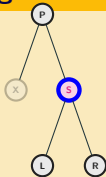
## Case 2: All BLACK



Recolor S to RED 🖌️

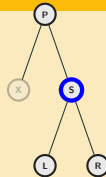
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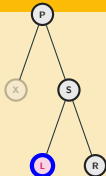
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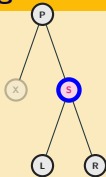
## Case 3: Left RED



Right-rotate at S ↻

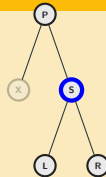
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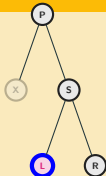
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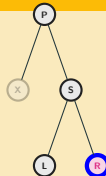
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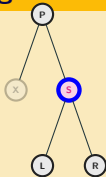
## Case 4: Right RED



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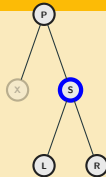
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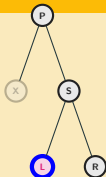
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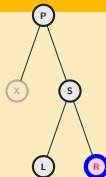
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**Every time you  
use these...**

You're benefiting from  
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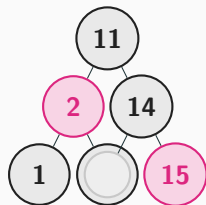


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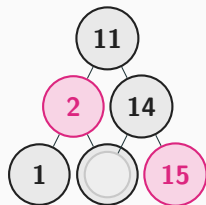
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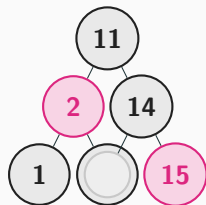
#### Remember

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

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# Any Questions?

