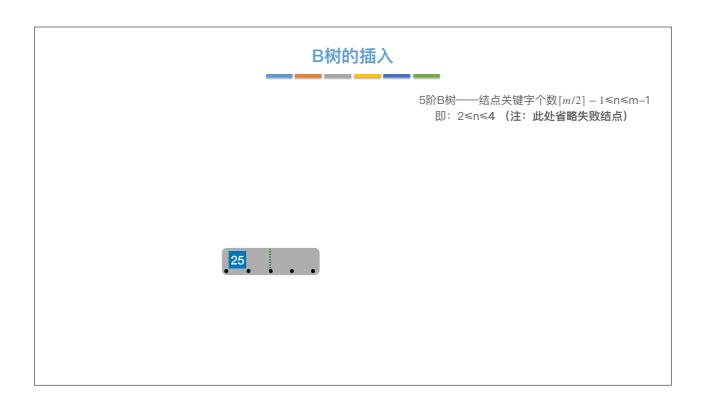
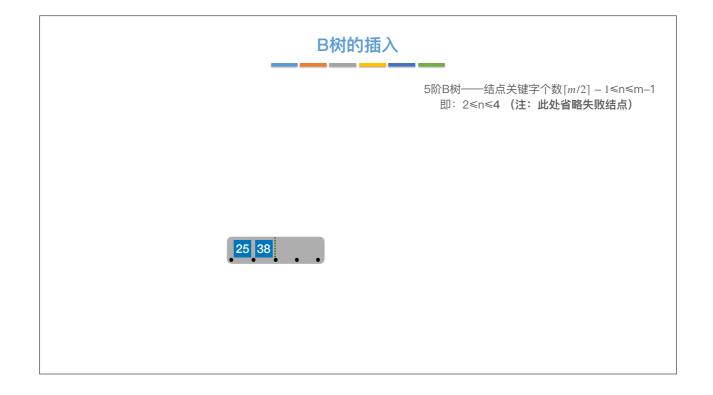
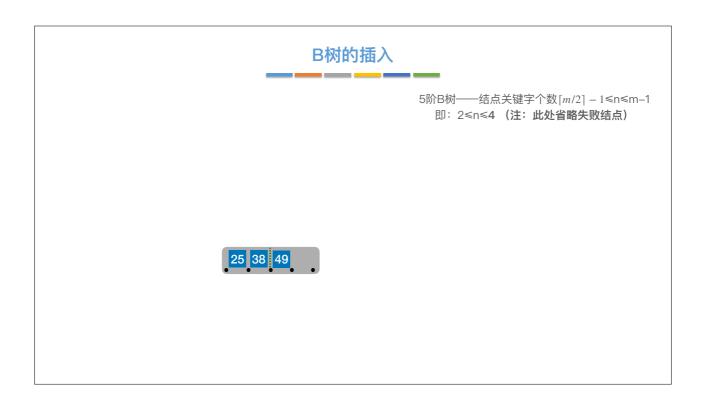
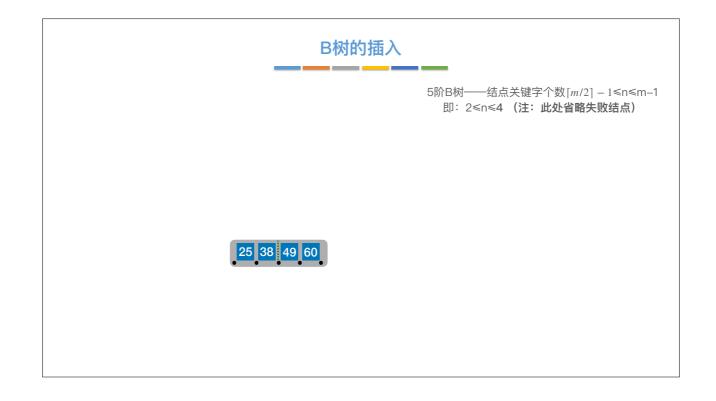
B树 插入和删除

B树的插入 5阶B树──结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)









5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**

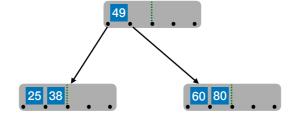


25 38 49 60 80

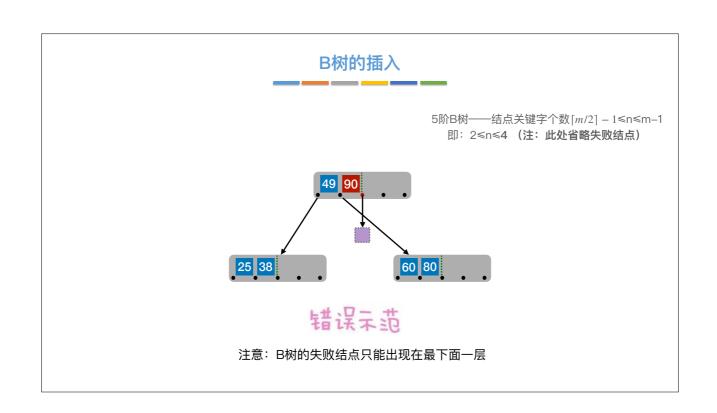
B树的插入

5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**





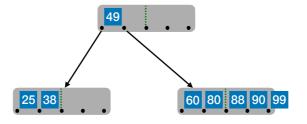
B树的插入 5阶B树──结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点) 49 新元素一定是插入到最底层"终端节点",用"查找"来确定插入位置



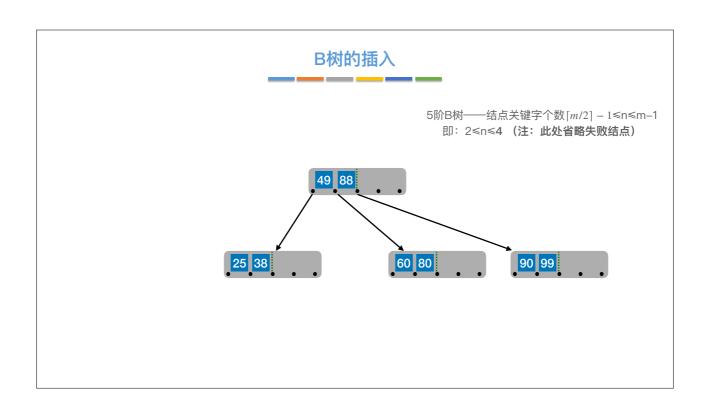
B树的插入 5阶B树──结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点) 49 49 60 80 90 99

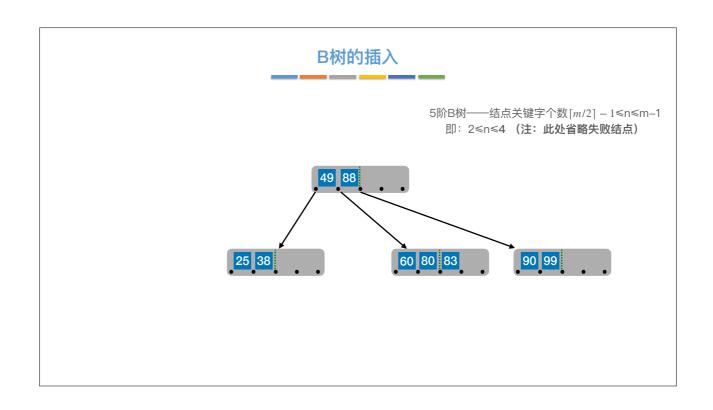


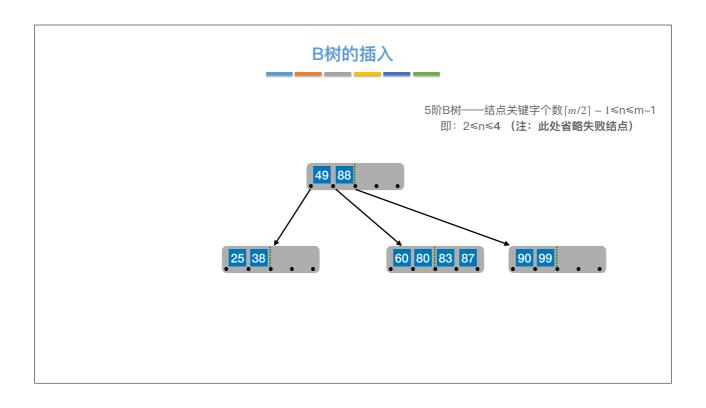
5阶B树──结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)







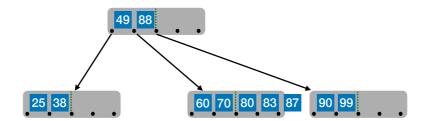






思考: 80要放到父节点中, 放在哪个位置合适?

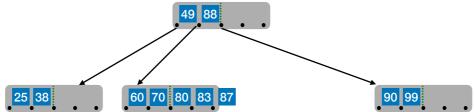
5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**



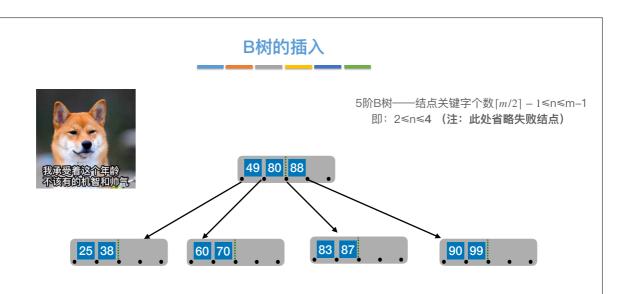


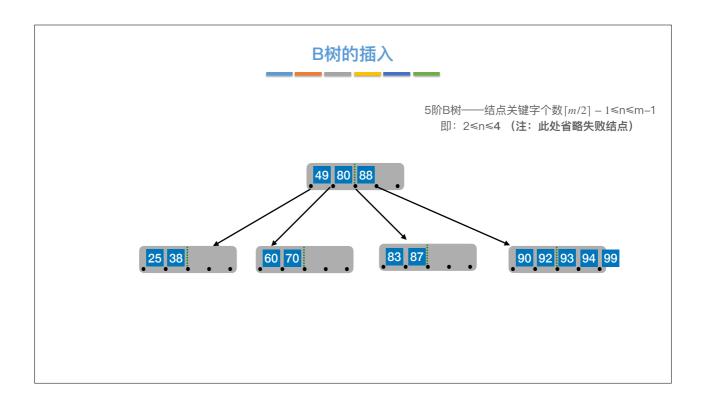
思考: 80要放到父节点中, 放在哪个位置合适?

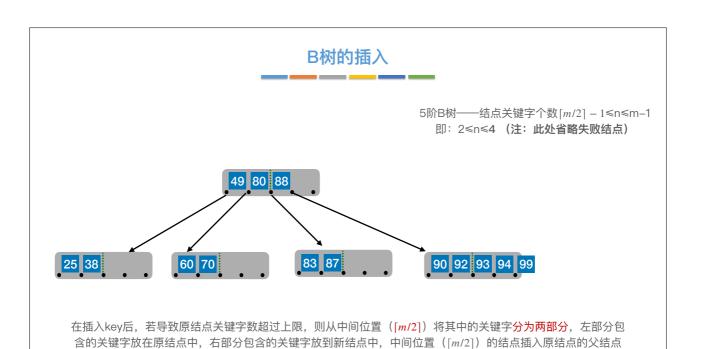
5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**



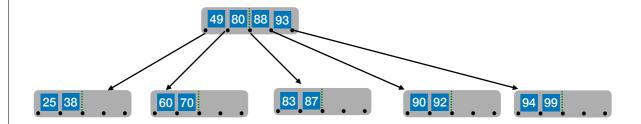
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)的结点插入原结点的父结点







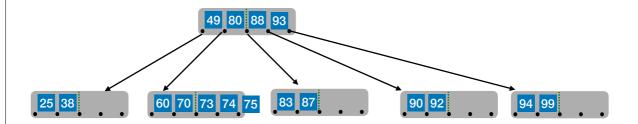
5阶B树──结点关键字个数[*m*/2] – 1≤n≤m–1 即: 2≤n≤**4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)**

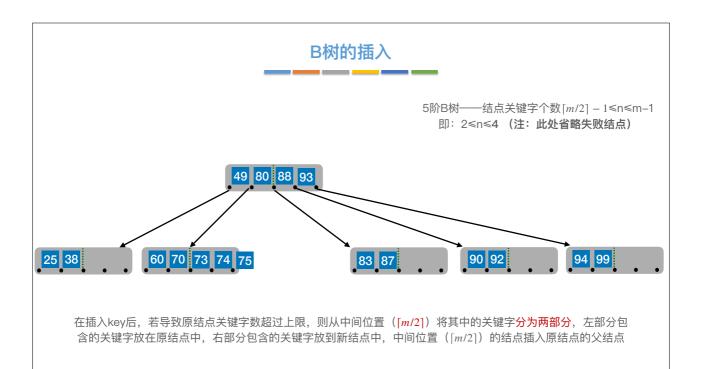


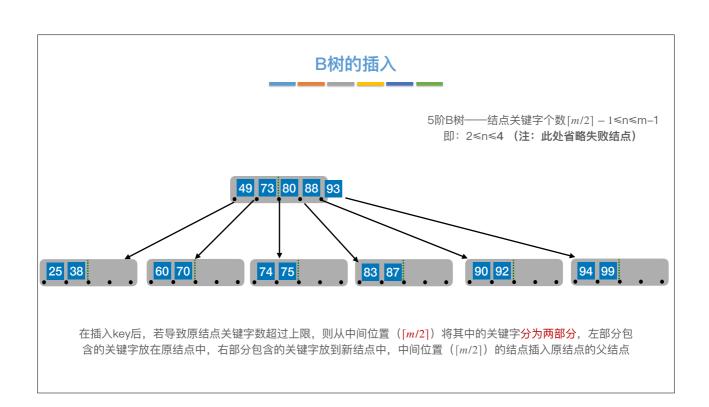
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点

B树的插入

5阶B树──结点关键字个数 [*m*/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点)

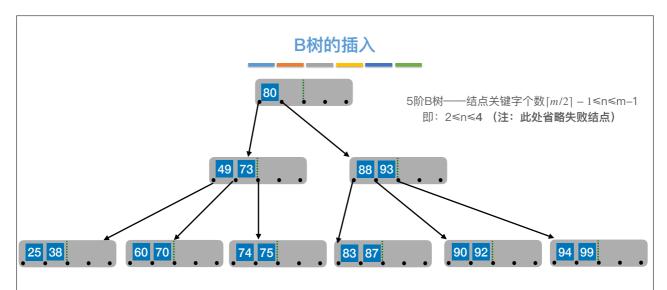






B树的插入 5阶B树—结点关键字个数[m/2] - 1≤n≤m-1 即: 2≤n≤4 (注: 此处省略失败结点) 83 87 90 92 94 99

在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)将其中的关键字分为两部分,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其父结点的关键字个数也超过了上限,则继续进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。



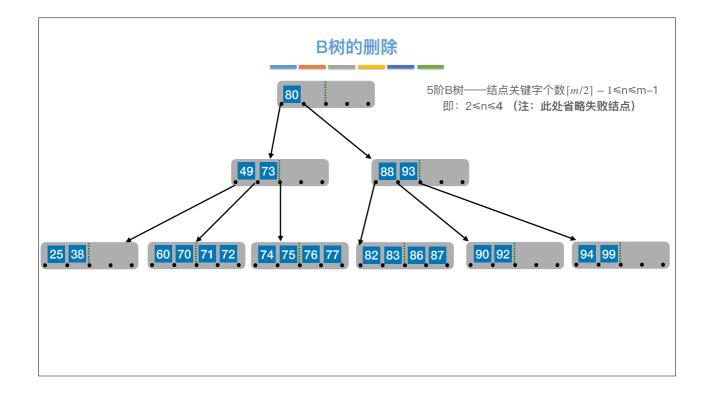
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)将其中的关键字分为两部分,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置($\lceil m/2 \rceil$)的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其父结点的关键字个数也超过了上限,则继续进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。

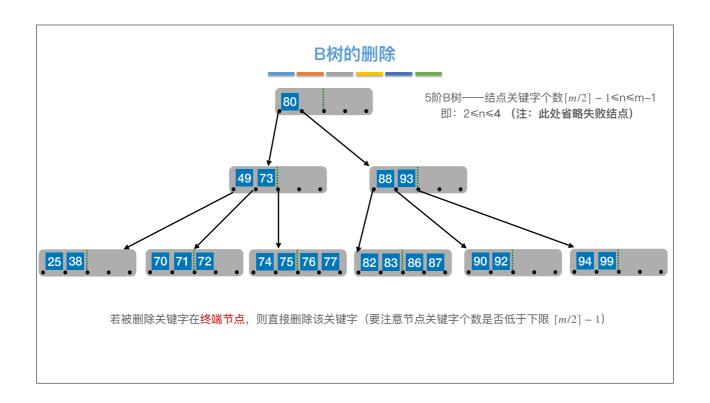
核心要求:

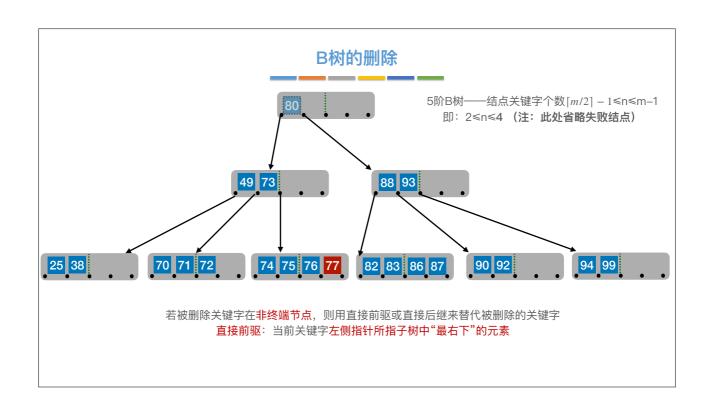
- ①对m阶B树——除根节点外,结点关键字个数[*m*/2] 1≤n≤m–1
- ②子树0<关键字1<子树1<关键字2<子树2<....

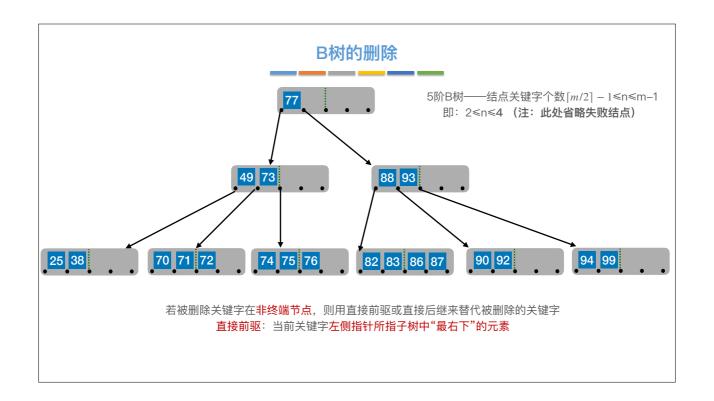
新元素一定是插入到最底层"终端节点",用"查找"来确定插入位置

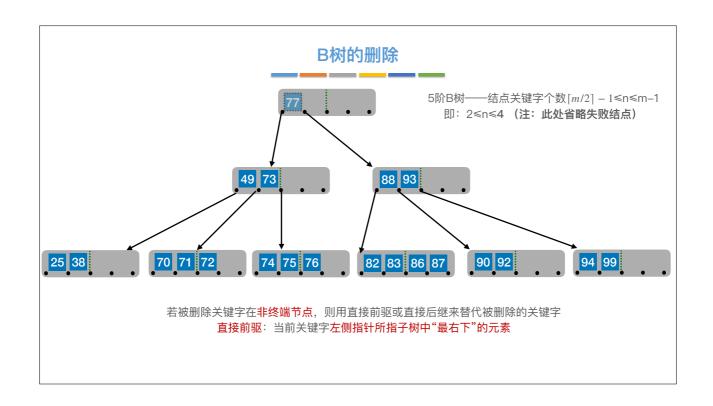
在插入key后,若导致原结点关键字数超过上限,则从中间位置([m/2])将其中的关键字<mark>分为两部分</mark>,左部分包含的关键字放在原结点中,右部分包含的关键字放到新结点中,中间位置([m/2])的结点插入原结点的父结点。若此时导致其<mark>父结点的关键字</mark>个数也<mark>超过了上限</mark>,则继续进行这种分裂操作,直至这个过程传到根结点为止,进而导致B树高度增I。

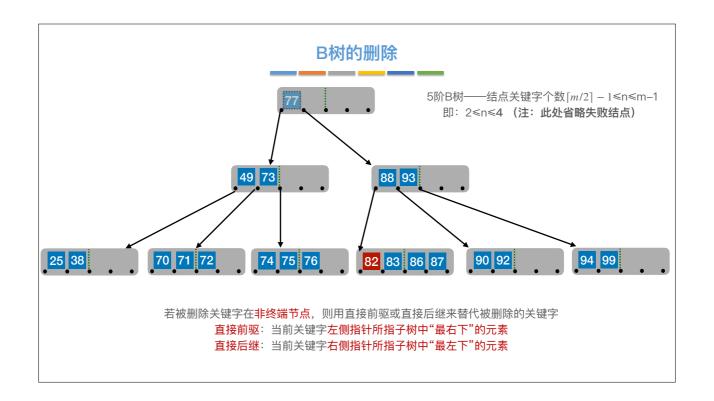


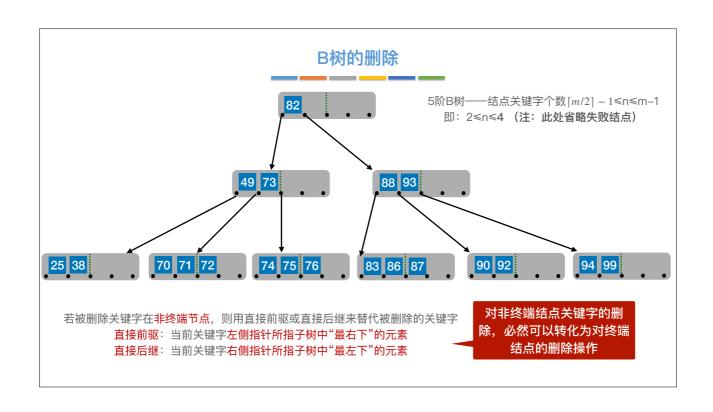


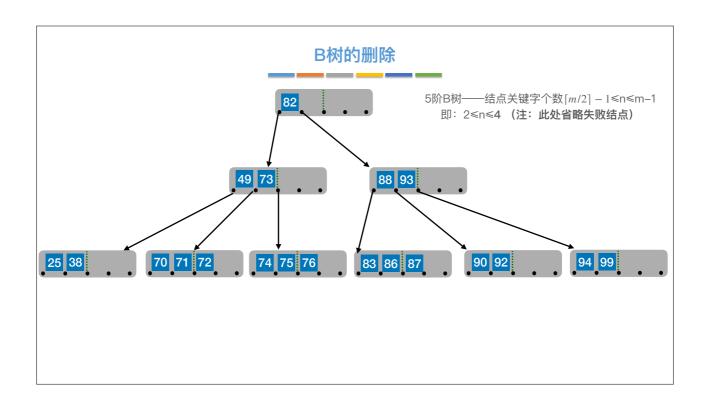


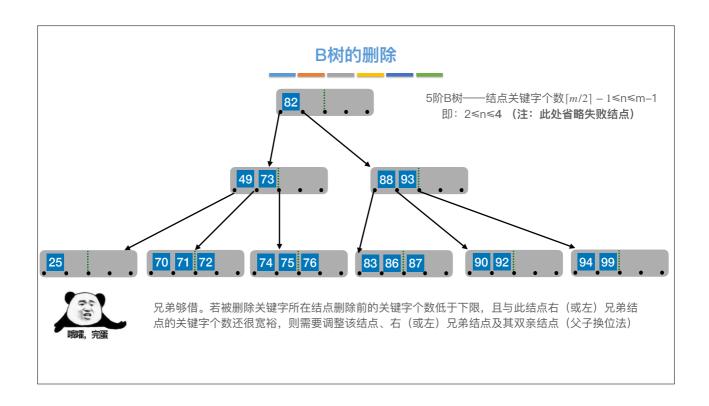


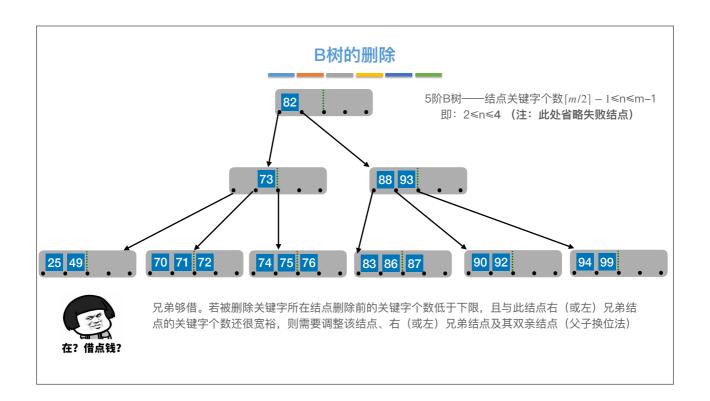


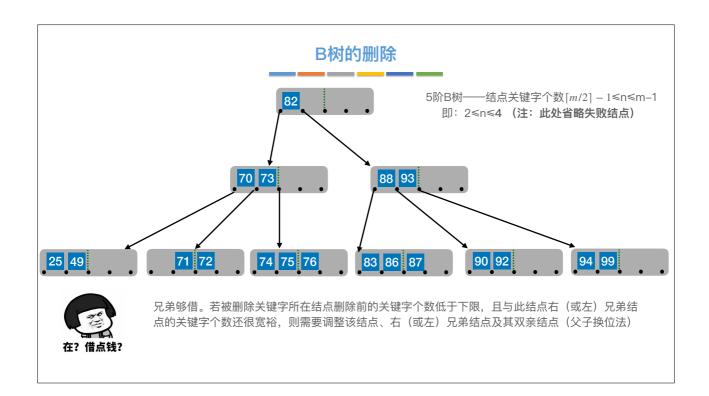


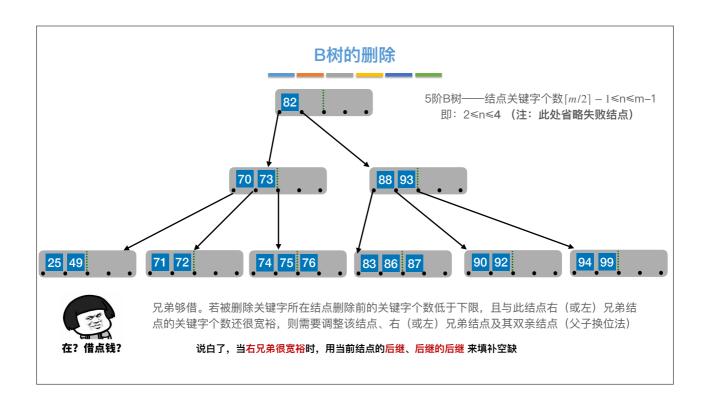


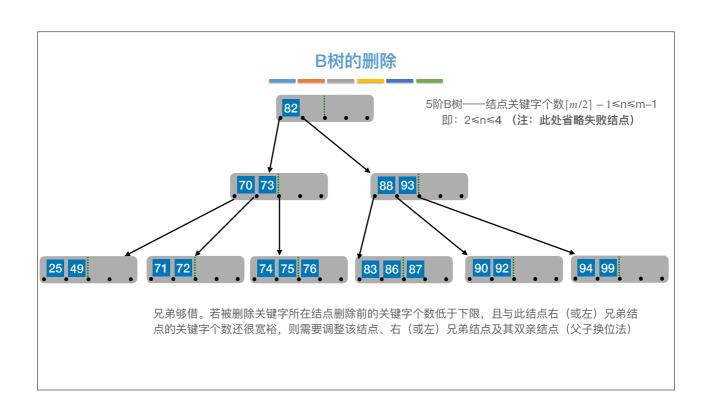


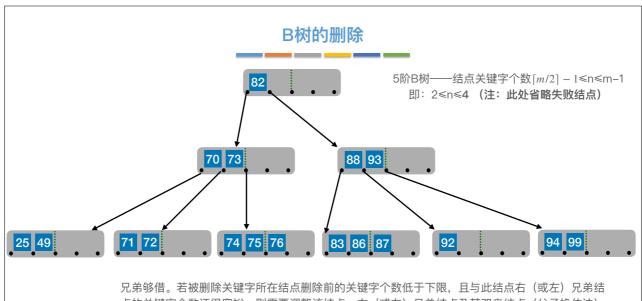






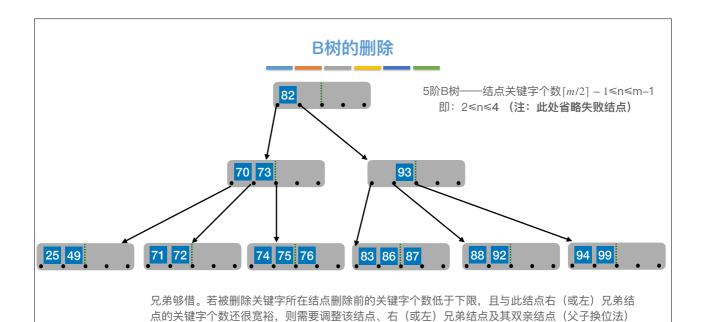




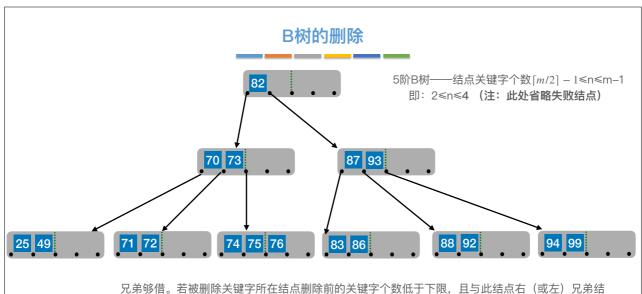


点的关键字个数还很宽裕,则需要调整该结点、右(或左)兄弟结点及其双亲结点(父子换位法)

当左兄弟很宽裕时,用当前结点的前驱、前驱的前驱 来填补空缺

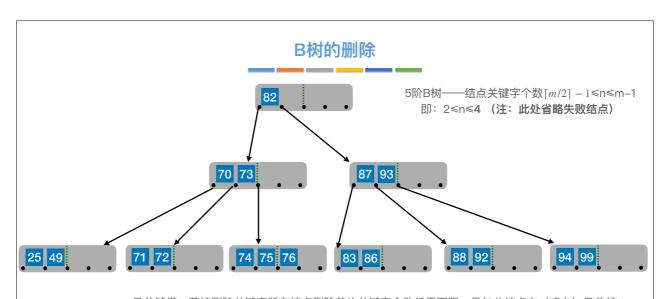


当<mark>左兄弟很宽裕</mark>时,用当前结点的<mark>前驱、前驱的前驱</mark> 来填补空缺



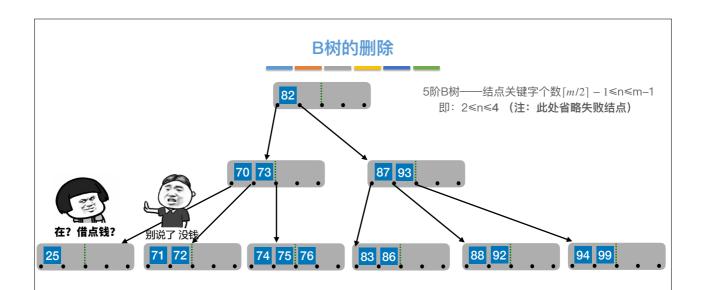
兄弟够借。若被删除关键字所在结点删除前的关键字个数低于下限,且与此结点右(或左)兄弟结 点的关键字个数还很宽裕,则需要调整该结点、右(或左)兄弟结点及其双亲结点(父子换位法)

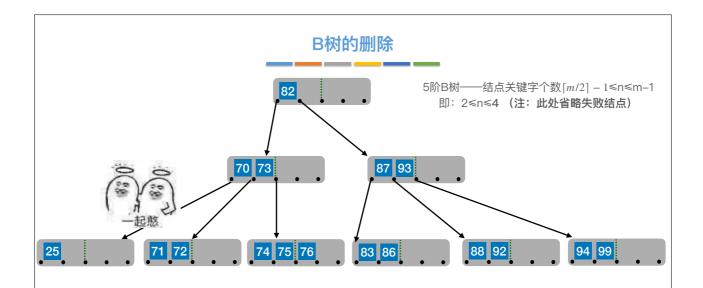
当左兄弟很宽裕时,用当前结点的前驱、前驱的前驱 来填补空缺

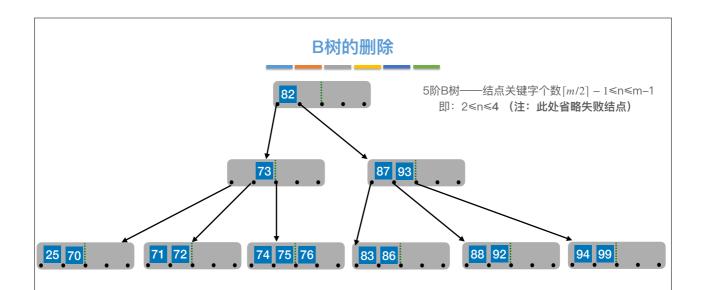


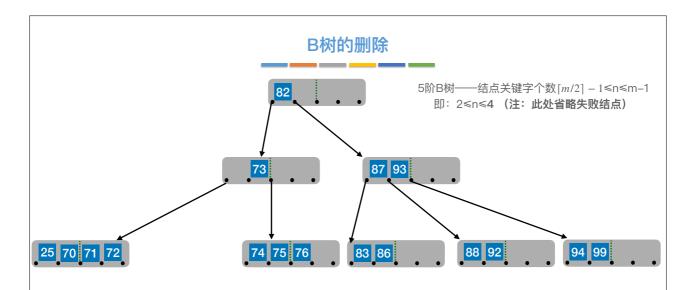
兄弟够借。若被删除关键字所在结点删除前的关键字个数低于下限,且与此结点右(或左)兄弟结点的关键字个数还很宽裕,则需要调整该结点、右(或左)兄弟结点及其双亲结点(父子换位法)

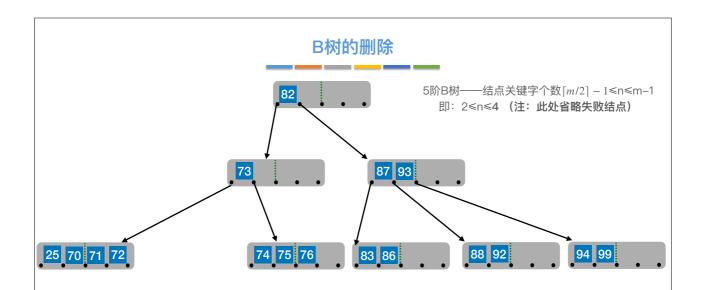
本质: 要永远保证 子树0<关键字1<子树1<关键字2<子树2<....

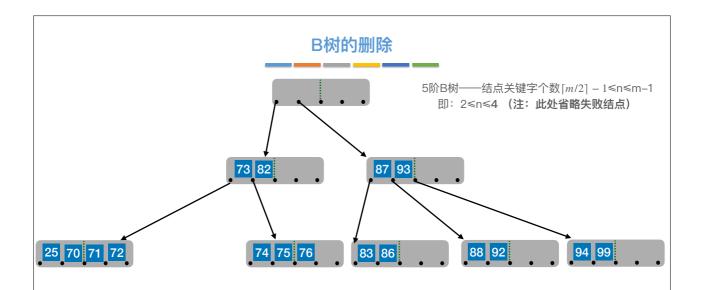


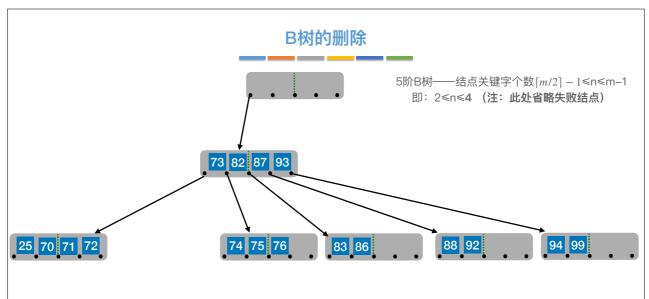


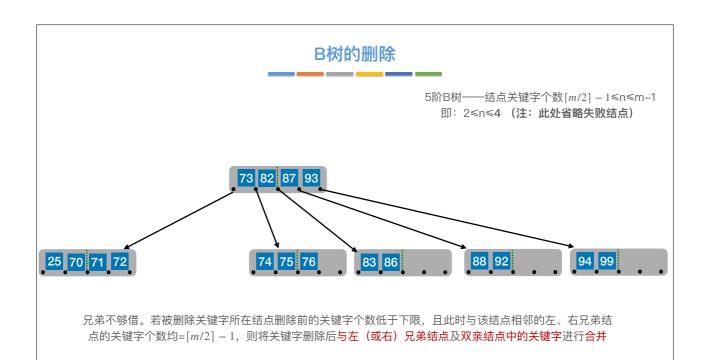


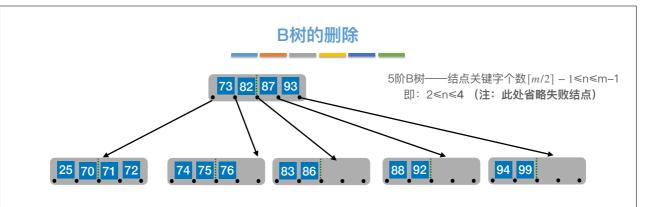












在合并过程中,双亲结点中的关键字个数会减I。若其双亲结点是根结点且关键字个数减少至0(根结点关键字个数为I时,有2棵子树),则直接将根结点删除,合并后的新结点成为根;若双亲结点不是根结点,且关键字个数减少到 [m/2]-2,则又要与它自己的兄弟结点进行调整或合并操作,并重复上述步骤,直至符合B树的要求为止。

