

הנחת יסוד

נניח הערכים בעלים

ם לצורכי השיעור לא נראה את ערכי המפתחות, חוקיות העץ נשארת אותו דבר (עץ חיפוש בינארי)

2

עצי אדום-שחור: הגדרה

עץ חיפוש בינארי

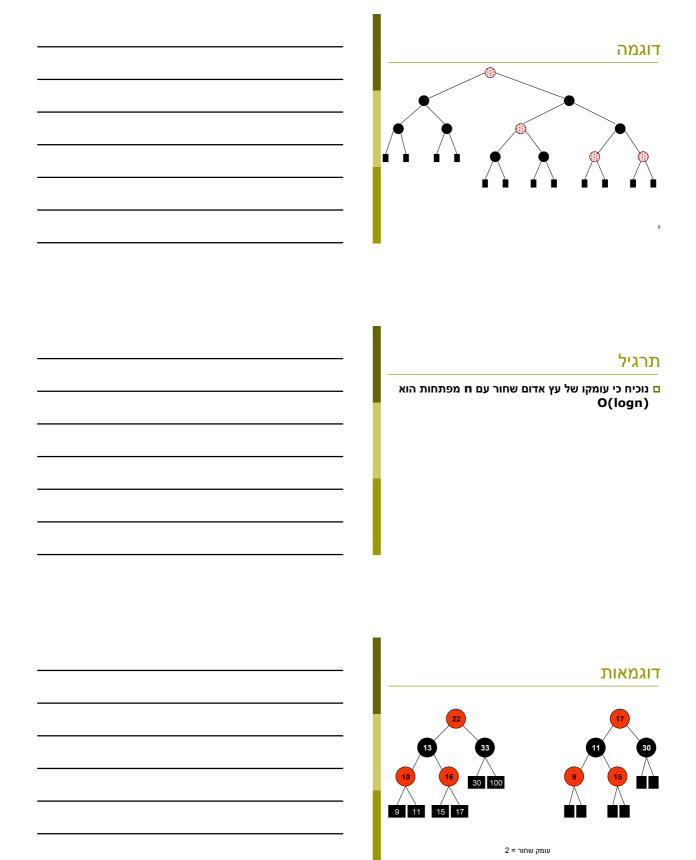
כל צומת צבועה ב<mark>אדום</mark> או **שחור** כך ש:

1.העלים **שחורים**

2.כל מסלול מהשורש לעלה מכיל את אותו מספר של צמתים **שחורים** (החוק ה**שחור**)

החוק אדום, אם יש לו אב, האב אחור (החוק .3 לכל צומת אדום, האדום) האדום)

5



פונו ון הונו גיז	
ם נניח כי כל הקדקודים שחורים ■ עץ זה חייב להיות מלא ושלם ■ גינס שיבוער ביינס שיני לא משלם ביינס שיני	
ם נניח שהעומק הוא d, כמה קדקודים יש? ■ 2 ^d -1	
log(n+1) ם אזי העומק בעץ עם ח צמתים הוא	
פתרון התרגיל - אינטואיציה	
1. מס' קדקודים שחורים = Θ(n) 2. עומק שחור = log(#blacks + 1)	
Θ(depth)= 3. עומק שחור.	
■ ליתר דיוק: עומק שחור * 2 ≥ העומק	
	
פתרון תרגיל	
ם <u>למה 1</u> : נסמן ב _d b את העומק השחור וב-d את העומק,	
d≤2d _b אזי ∎ נתבונן במסלול הכי ארוך, מס' הקדקודים בו d	
■ מה מספר השחורים בו? ם d≤2d _b מספר השחורים ≥ d/2 (המקרה הכי גרוע) ולכן	
	
ם נראה כי (d _b =O(logn:	
כאשר מo' הקדקודים השחורים db=O(log(nb)) נוכיח כי db=O(log(nb)) כאשר	

		_	
זרנוד	7 I	ירו	пг
7°4 IJ		I I.J	ПΒ.

- $2^{\mathrm{db}}-1 \leq \mathrm{dd}_{\mathrm{b}}$ יש למה 2: בעץ אדום-שחור שגובהו השחור קדקודים שחורים
 - = הוכחה באינדוקציה:
 - $2^{1}-1=1 < d_{b}$ יש לפחות קדקוד שחור אחד, $d_{b}=1$
 - \mathbf{d}_{b} צעד אינדוקציה: ניקח עץ עם עומק שחור
 - אם השורש שחור:
 - 2^{db-1} בתת עץ שמאלי עומק שחור d_b -1 ולפי האינדוקציה יש בו בו שחור שחורים
 - גם בימני ≥1-1-1 שחורים
- ב ב ב ב אוווי ו ביחד עם השורש, בכל העץ יש ≥1 + (1 1 2(2^{db-1} 1). ם אם השורש אדום: אז יש לו בן שחור ∨, ניקח את תת העץ שהשורש שלו הוא ∨, אותו טיעון יראה שיש בו ≥1 2^{db} שחורים

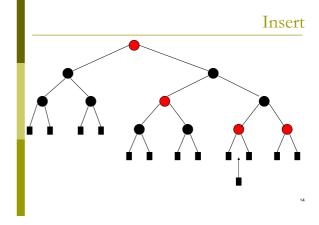
פתרון תרגיל

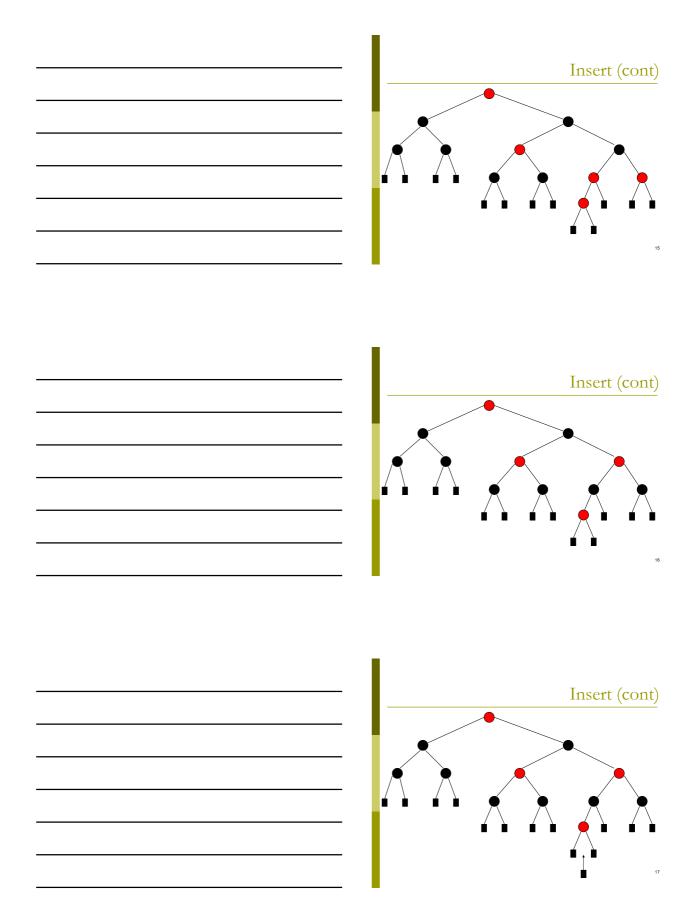
n_b≥2^{db}-1 :ם למה 2 הראתה כי

ולכן:

$$\frac{d\!\!\!\!/_{\!\!\!2}}{d\!\!\!\!/_{\!\!2}} \! \leq \! d_{_{b}} \leq \log(n_{_{\!\!b}} + 1) \leq \log(n + 1)$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$
 למה 1 למה 2 למה 2





Insert (cont)	_
Use rotations C C C	
Insert (cont)	

Insert (cont)
Insert (cont)
Insert (cont)

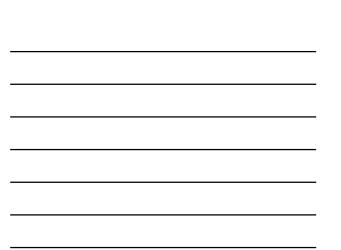
Insert (cont)
Insert (cont)
Insert (cont)

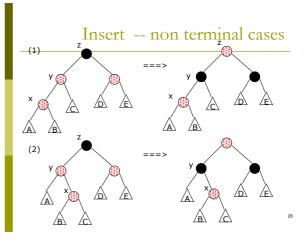
T	1 ~		•
Insert	defi	01	tion
IIISCIU	ucn	ш	шоп

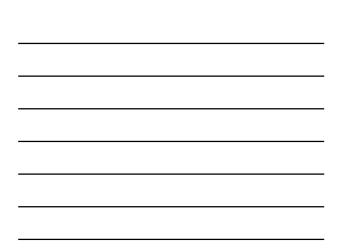
Convert a leaf to a red internal node with two leaves.

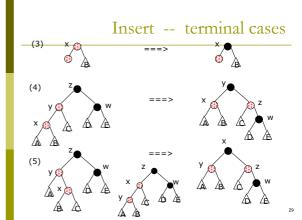
This may create violation to property 2. To restore it we walk up towards the root applying one of the following cases (each case has a symmetric version)

27

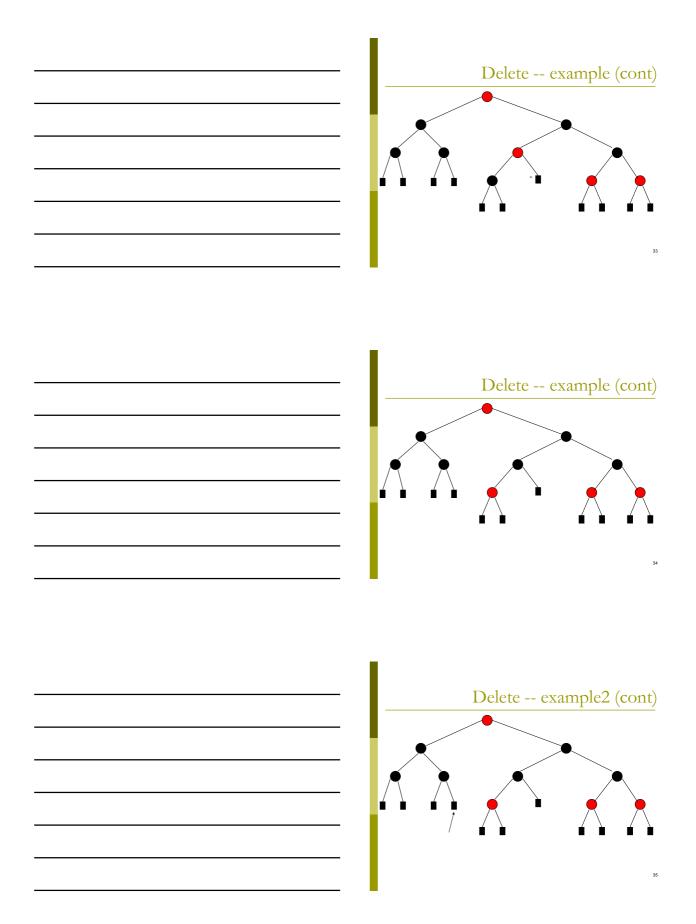


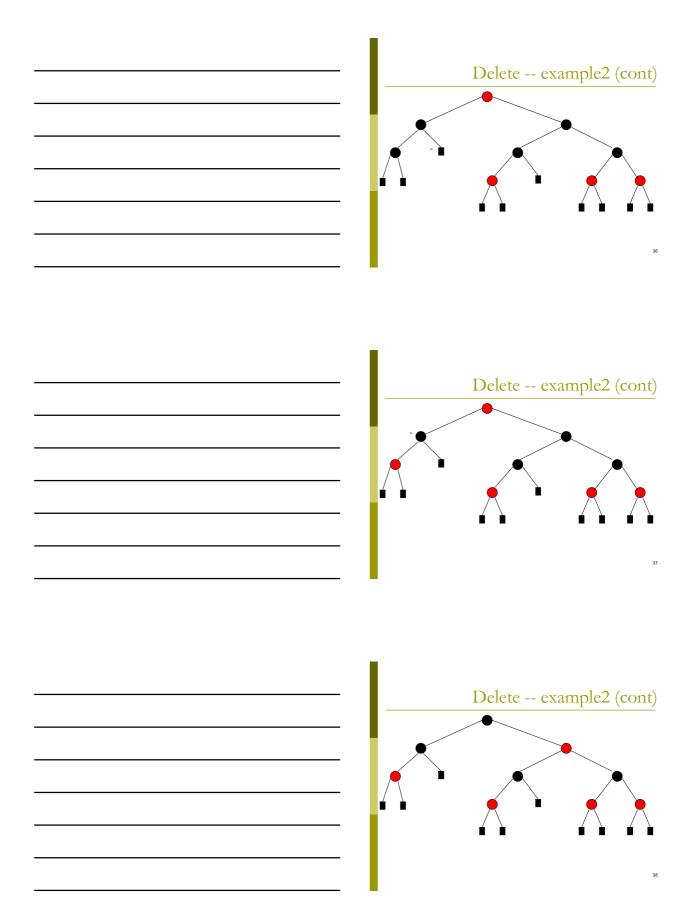






Insert - analysis O(log n) time worst case, since the height is O(log n) Suppose you start with an empty tree and do m insertions such that the point of insertion is given to you each time, how much time does it take? Obviously O(mlog n), but maybe we can prove it cannot be that bad? Insert - analysis Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. Φ (tree) = #red nodes Actual(insert) = O(1) + #color-flips-steps $\Delta\Phi$ (insert) = O(1) - #color-flips-steps => amortized(insert) = O(1) and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	Incont analysis	
Suppose you start with an empty tree and do m insertions such that the point of insertion is given to you each time, how much time does it take? Obviously O(mlog n), but maybe we can prove it cannot be that bad? Insert - analysis Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ Actual(insert) = O(1) + #color-flips-steps $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $=> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	<u> </u>	00 10
that the point of insertion is given to you each time, how much time does it take? Obviously $O(mlog n)$, but maybe we can prove it cannot be that bad? Insert - analysis Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(tree) = \#red nodes$ Actual(insert) = $O(1) + \#color-flips$ -steps $\Delta\Phi(insert) = O(1) - \#color-flips$ -steps ==> amortized(insert) = $O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes $O(m)$ time.		
but maybe we can prove it cannot be that bad? Insert - analysis Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ Actual(insert) = O(1) + $\#$ color-flips-steps $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $=> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	on is given to you each time, how much	that the point of insertion
Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ Actual(insert) = O(1) + $\#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $=>> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	e it cannot be that bad ?	
Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ Actual(insert) = O(1) + #color-flips-steps $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $=>> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.		
Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ $\text{Actual(insert)} = O(1) + \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert)} = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $==> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	30	
Each time we do a color-flip-step the number of red nodes decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ $\text{Actual(insert)} = O(1) + \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert)} = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $==> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.		
decreases by one. $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ $Actual(\text{insert}) = O(1) + \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $==> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	Insert - analysis	
$\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$ $Actual(\text{insert}) = O(1) + \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1) - \#\text{color-flips-steps}$ $==> \text{amortized(insert)} = O(1)$ and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	r-flip-step the number of red nodes	
$\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1)$ - #color-flips-steps ==> amortized(insert) = O(1) and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.		
$\Delta\Phi(\text{insert}) = O(1)$ - #color-flips-steps ==> amortized(insert) = O(1) and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	#color-flips-steps	Actual(insert) = $O(1) + #$
and the sequence actually takes O(m) time.	olor-flips-steps	$\Delta\Phi$ (insert) = O(1) - #colo
31		
31		
	31	
	Delete example	
Delete example		
Delete example	•	
Delete example		
Delete example		
Delete example		
Delete example	4	

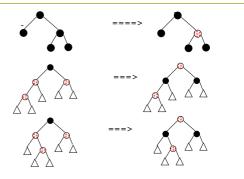




Delete definition
Replace the parent of the external node containing the item with the sibling subtree of the deleted item
 If the parent of the deleted item is black then we create a short node
 To restore the black constraint we go bottom up applying one of the following cases.
one of the following cases.
 39
 Delete fixing a short node
(1)
(2) -
40
Delete fixing a short node (cont)
(3) z ====> y w
× • \
 (4) z ====> y y y y y x y y x y y y y y x y y y y
 $(4) \qquad x \qquad y \qquad y \qquad x \qquad x \qquad x \qquad x \qquad x \qquad x \qquad x$
(A) (B) W
7 -2-3

	Delete fixing a short node (cont)
	(5) z ====> y w
	v ∳ ♦ w x ♦ ♦ v
	And apply one of the previous 3 cases.
	42
	Delete + insert analysis
	O(log n) time, since the height is O(log n)
	Suppose you start with an empty tree and do m insertions and deletions such that the point of insertion is given to you each
	time, how much time does it take ?
	Obviously O(mlog n), but maybe we can prove it cannot be that bad ?
	43
	•
	_
	Delete + insert - analysis
	The previous potential won't do the trick $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \#\text{red nodes}$
	Φ(tree) = #rea nodes
	Here are the transformation that we want to release potential
_	
	44

Delete + insert -- analysis



Delete + insert -- analysis

 $\Phi(\text{tree}) = \# \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$

 $=> amortized(delete) = O(1)\\ amortized(insert) = O(1)\\ sequence of m delete and inserts, starting from an empty\\ tree takes <math>O(m)$ time

46