



Design and Analysis  
of Algorithms I

# Data Structures

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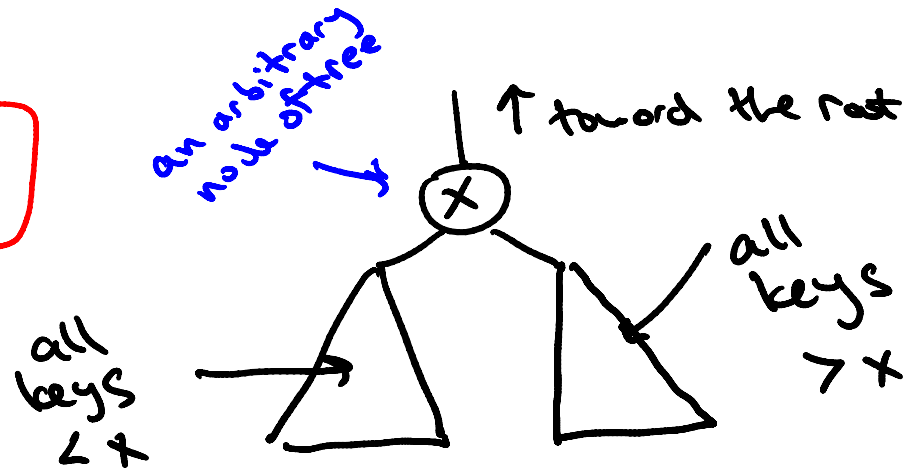
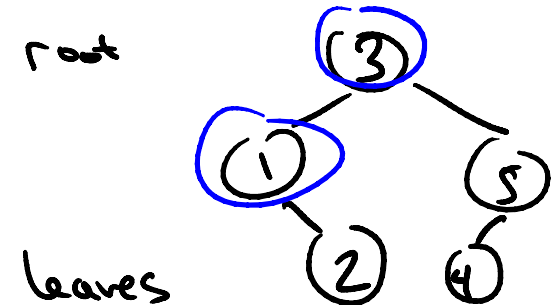
## Red-Black Trees

# Binary Search Tree Structure

- exactly one node per key
- most basic version:  
each node has
  - left child pointer
  - right child pointer
  - parent pointer

## SEARCH TREE PROPERTY:

(should hold at every node of the search tree)



# The Height of a BST

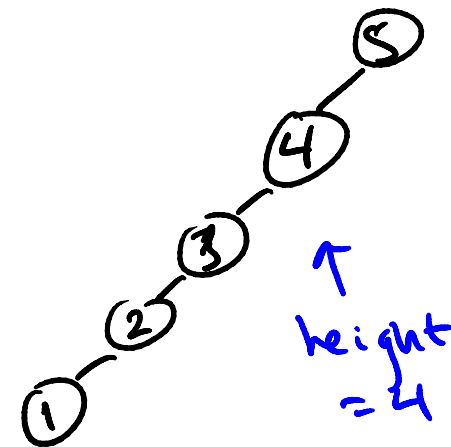
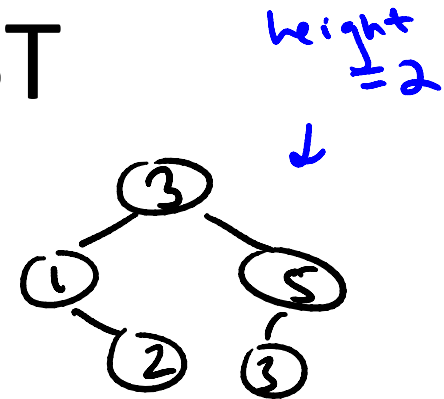
Note: many possible trees for a set of keys.

Note: height could be anywhere from  $\approx \log_2 n$  to  $\approx n$ .

worst case, a chain

(aka depth) longest root-leaf path

best case, perfectly balanced



# Balanced Search Trees

Idea: ensure that height always  $O(\log n)$  {best possible}  
 $\Rightarrow$  Search / Insert / Delete / Min / Max / Pred / Succ will  
then run in  $O(\log n)$  time  $\{n = \# \text{ of keys in tree}\}$

Example: red-black trees {Bayer '72, Guibas-Sedgwick '78}  
(see also AVL trees, splaytrees, B trees)

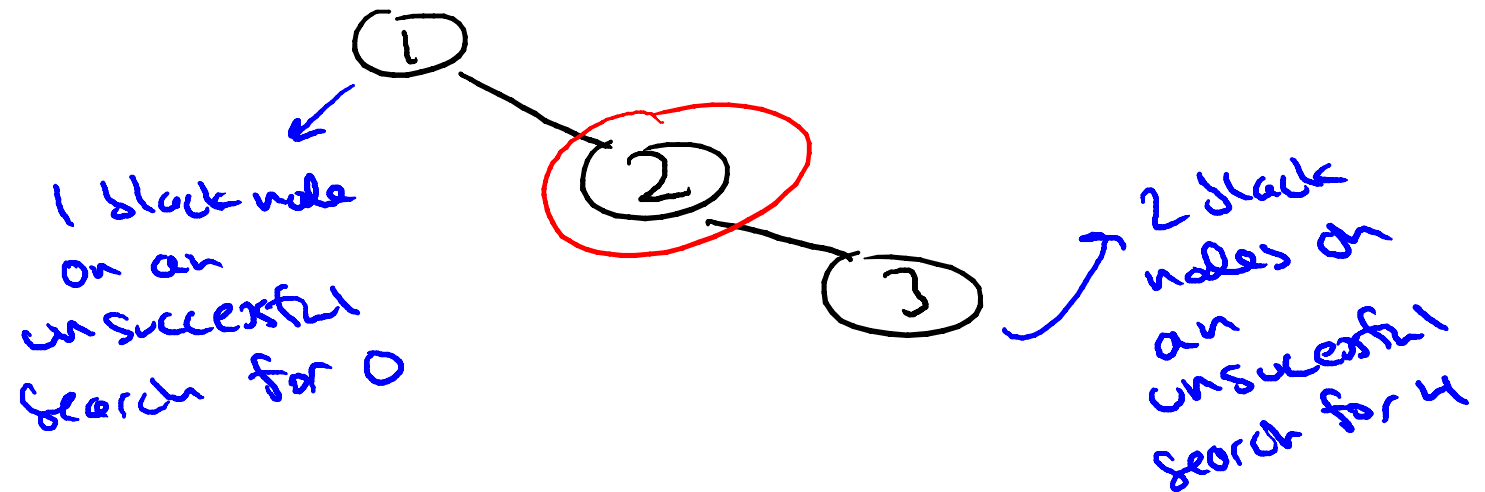
# Red-Black Invariants

- ① each node red or black
- ② root is black
- ③ no 2 reds in a row  
[red node  $\Rightarrow$  only black children]
- ④ every root-Null path has same  
number of black nodes like in an  
unsuccessful search

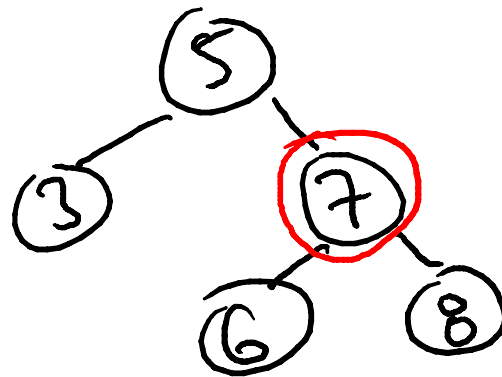
# Example #1

Claim: a chain of length 3 cannot be a red-black tree.

Proof:



## Example #2

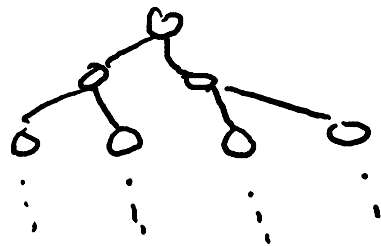


# Height Guarantee

Claim: every red-black tree with  $n$  nodes has height  $\leq 2 \log_2(n+1)$ .

Proof: Observation: if every root-NULL path has  $\geq k$  nodes, then tree includes (at the top) a perfectly balanced search tree of depth  $k-1$

$\Rightarrow$  size  $n$  of the tree must be at least  $2^{k-1}$



$(k=3)$



## Height Guarantee (con'd)

Story so far: size  $n \geq 2^k - 1$ , where  $k$  = minimum # of nodes on root-NULL path

$$\Rightarrow \underline{k \leq \log_2(n+1)}$$

Thus: in a red-black tree with  $n$  nodes, there is a root-NULL path with at most  $\log_2(n+1)$  black nodes.

By 4th Invariant: every root-NULL path has  $\leq \log_2(n+1)$  black nodes.

By 3rd Invariant: every root-NULL path has  $\geq 2 \log_2(n+1)$  total nodes. Q.E.D.!

Which of the search tree operations have to be re-implemented so that the Red-Black invariants are maintained?

- ☐ Search
- ☐ Delete
- ☐ Insert and Delete
- ☐ None of the above