1 Insertion in red-black trees

Insertion of a node z in an r-b tree is similar to insertion in a BST tree.

z **becomes the root.** If node z is inserted into an empty tree, we color z BLACK, and make z the root of the tree. Otherwise, the tree is not empty and,

z **is not the root.** We perform the standard BST-Insert operations and color z red.

Possible Problem. When we color z red, if the parent pz of z is also red, we have a problem. Note that in that case the grandparent gz of z must be black (or pz could not have been red). Towards this we need to apply a function FIX(z) recursively to fix the RED color of z. (If z becomes the root, fixing the root is straightforward!)

Case Description. Call cases `XYc`. `X` is based on the `pz:gz`, `Y` on the `z:pz` and `c` on the `color(uz)` relationship, where `uz` is the sibling of `pz`. Thus `X,Y` can be `R` or `L` and `c` can be `r` or `b`.

1.1 Case 1: LLr, LRr and RRr, RLr

Case 1. The first case involves the Insertion subcases **LRr and LLr** which are shown. Cases **RRr and RLr** are not shown but are symmetric. These cases require node recolorings only. Note that if gz is the root its color cannot change; this causes an increase to the blackheight of descendant nodes. FIX may cause a total of $O(\lg n)$ recursive calls higher in the tree.

```
// LRr, LLr shown (RRr, RLr  symmetric and not shown)
Case 1a: LRr ::gz b->r; gz and p(gz) may become red; Call Fix(gz) next.

       gz/b                                 *gz/r :FIX(gz) next if parent r
      /    \                                 /   \
     /      \                               /     \
 pz/r      uz/r                          pz/b     uz/b
/    \     /  \                          / \      /  \
1   *z/r   4   5                        1   z/r   4   5
     / \                                    / \
     2 3                                    2 3

Case 1b: LLr :: Same as before (gz: b-->r)

       gz/b                                 *gz/r :FIX(gz) next if parent r
      /    \                                 /   \
     /      \                               /     \
 pz/r      uz/r                          pz/b     uz/b
  /  \     /  \                          / \      /  \
z/r*  3   4   5                        z/r  3    4   5
/ \                                    / \
1  2                                   1 2
```

1.2 Case 2: LRb, and Case 3: LLb

Case 2 covers the case of LRb, and Case 3 the case of LLb. Case 2 is ALWAYS FOLLOWED by Case 3. RLb and RRb are symmetric(not shown).

```
***** A star (*)  shows the node on which FIX is run.
Case 2:LRb is reduced to Case 3:LLb and resolved.
          gz/b                        gz/b
        /   \                        /  \
       pz/r  uz/b                   z/r  uz/b       REDUCTION TO Case 3
      / \    / \   ----LRo(pz)-->   /  \   / \
      1 z/r* 4  5              *pz/r  3  4   5  <<< This is LLb case
        / \                     / \                 Run Fix(pz)
        2  3                    1  2                by applying case 3.

Case 3:LLb
         gz/b                          pz/b
        /  \                         /   \
      pz/r  uz/b   ----RRo(gz)-->    z/r   gz/r
      /  \   / \                   /  \   / \
    z/r  3/b4   5                 1   2  3/b uz/b
   / \                                        / \
   1  2                                       4 5
```

After the single rotation is performed there can be no way that there are two consecutive RED nodes in a path from the root to pz (root of the subtree in Case 3). Therefore after a single rotation we are done.

Conclusion. Insertion requires $O(\lg n)$ recolorings (Case 1) and $O(1)$ rotations (Cases 2 and 3).

2 Deletion in red-black trees

Deletion in an r-b tree is similar to Deletion in a BST tree. When we perform Delete(z), a node is spliced out; this node is called x. If z has no or one child, then x is z otherwise x is the successor (or the predecessor) of z. In any of these three cases we call y the only child of x (if x has no children, then y is the `NULL` only child of x reminding ourselves that in an rb-tree there is only one `NULL` node), and py the new parent of y after the spliceout, which was previously the parent of x.

a. `(x,y,py)=(r,b,b)`. If x is red, then y must be black and $p(y)$ must be black or otherwise x should have been black. Splicing out x causes no violations whatsoever.

b. `(x,y,py)=(b,?,?)` Splicing out a black x causes a violation of RB3. We distinguish the following subcases.

   b1. `(x,y,py)=(b,r,?)`. If y is red, we recolor y black and the violation is resolved.

   b2. `(x,y,py)=(b,b,?)` and y is root. If y is black and y becomes the root of the tree, no RB3 violation occurs, because all the paths from the root y will have black height one less.

   b3. `(x,y,py)=(b,b,?)` and y not root. If y is black but not the root, we have a violation of RB3 that can not be resolved immediately. We "transfer" the BLACK color of x to y by coloring y DOUBLE-BLACK. We then need to fix y by calling FIXDELETE(y), i.e. a node y of FIXDELETE is a node "colored" BLACK twice.

Reminder: delete(z) → spliceout(x) → FixDelete(y).

Case Description. All cases are labeled `Xcn`, where `X` denotes the orientation of `y:py`, `c` the color of the sibling u of y and n the number of red children of u (i.e. sibling of y).

2.1 Cases 1 and 2

```
Comment: Lr1 and Lr2 are not possible; a red node CANNOT have red children.
Case 1: Lr0 : A left rotation is performed and then Case 2a or 3 or 4 applies.
       py/b                         v/b      REMARK 1:
      /   \                        /   \       [ v and py switch colors]
  ** y/b  *v/r    ---LRo(py)-->  py/r   B/b
          / \                    / \    / \
         A/b B/b            **y/b A/b* 5 6
             5 6

Case 2.  Lb0
  Subcase 2a. If py is r (Case 1) color py with b and color v with r and stop
       py/r                         py/b
      /   \                         /   \
  ** y/b  *v/b                     y/b   v/r   and stop
          / \                            / \
         A/b B/b                       A/b B/b

  Subcase 2b, If py is b    FIXDELETE(py) py plays the role of y and py
       also carries the extra black inherited by y due to the x splice out.
       py/b                      ** py/b
      /   \                         /   \
  ** y/b  *v/b                     y/b   v/r
          / \                            / \
         A/b B/b                       A/b B/b
```

2.2 Cases 3 and 4

```
Case 3: Lb1rb : Is transformed into case 4 immediately A,v exchanging colors.
         py/?                         py/?
        /   \                        /  \        The suffix rb in Lb1rb
   ** y/b  *v/b     ---RRo(v)--> **y/b  A/b *     denotes the children of v
     / \    / \                   / \  / \
    1   2  A/r B/b                1 2  3  v/r
          / \  / \                       / \
          3 4 5  6                       4  B/b
                                            /\
                                            5 6


Case 4: Lb2 and Lb1br (there is neither Lb1bb=Lb0 neither Lb1rr=Lb2)
         py/?                          v/?         Case4 terminates Case3
        /   \                         /   \
   ** y/b  *v/b     ---LRo(py)->   py/b   B/b
     / \    / \                   /  \    /  \
    1   2  A/? B/r              y/b A/?  5   6
          / \  / \              /\   /\
          3 4 5  6              1 2 3  4
```

Running time is $O(\lg n)$ as well. Cases 1, 2a, 3, 4 terminate in $O(1)$ time, Case 2b advances (moves towards the top) one level every time it is executed, and the height of the RB tree is $O(\lg n)$.