

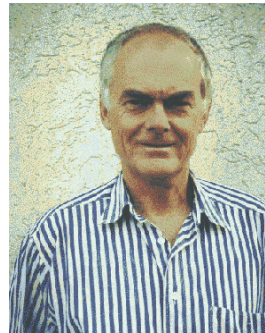
# INF 1010

## Estruturas de Dados Avançadas

### Árvores Rubro Negras



# Árvores rubro-negras ou vermelho e preto (red-black tree)



**Rudolf Bayer (1939-...)**

Rudolf Bayer (1972). ["Symmetric binary B-Trees: Data structure and maintenance algorithms"](#). *Acta Informatica* 1 (4): 290--306.

# Árvores Rubronegras

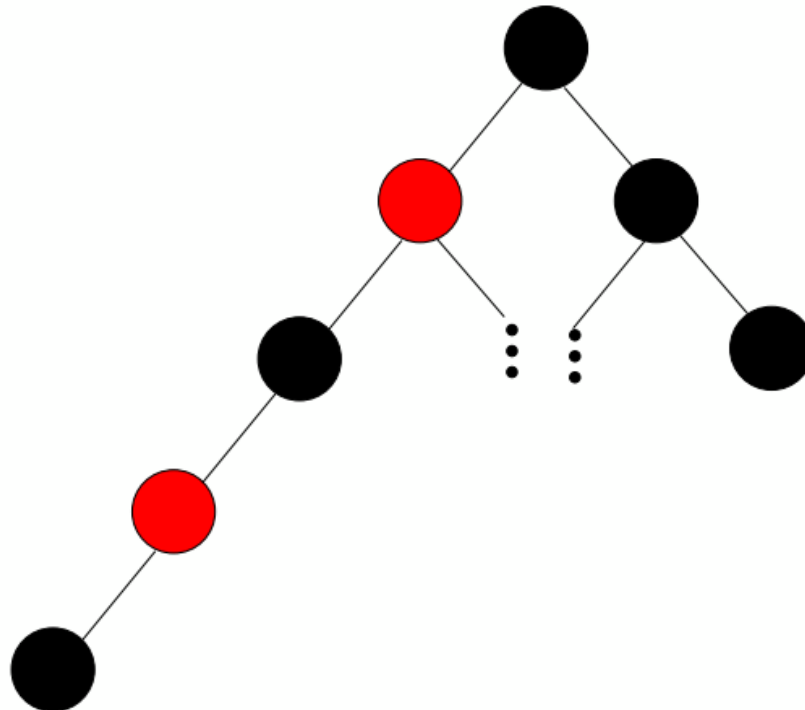
São árvores auto-ajustáveis, que procuram manter o balanceamento de forma automática mediante as seguintes restrições:

1. Todo nó é **vermelho** ou preto
2. A raiz é **preta**
3. As folhas são os nós NULL e são **pretas**
4. Nós **vermelhos** só tem **filhos pretos**
5. Todos os caminhos a partir da raiz da árvore até suas folhas passa pelo mesmo número de nós **pretos**

# Árvores Rubronegras

Estas restrições garantem que o maior caminho entre a raiz e as folhas é no máximo o dobro do menor caminho.

Elas garantem um balancemanto razoável

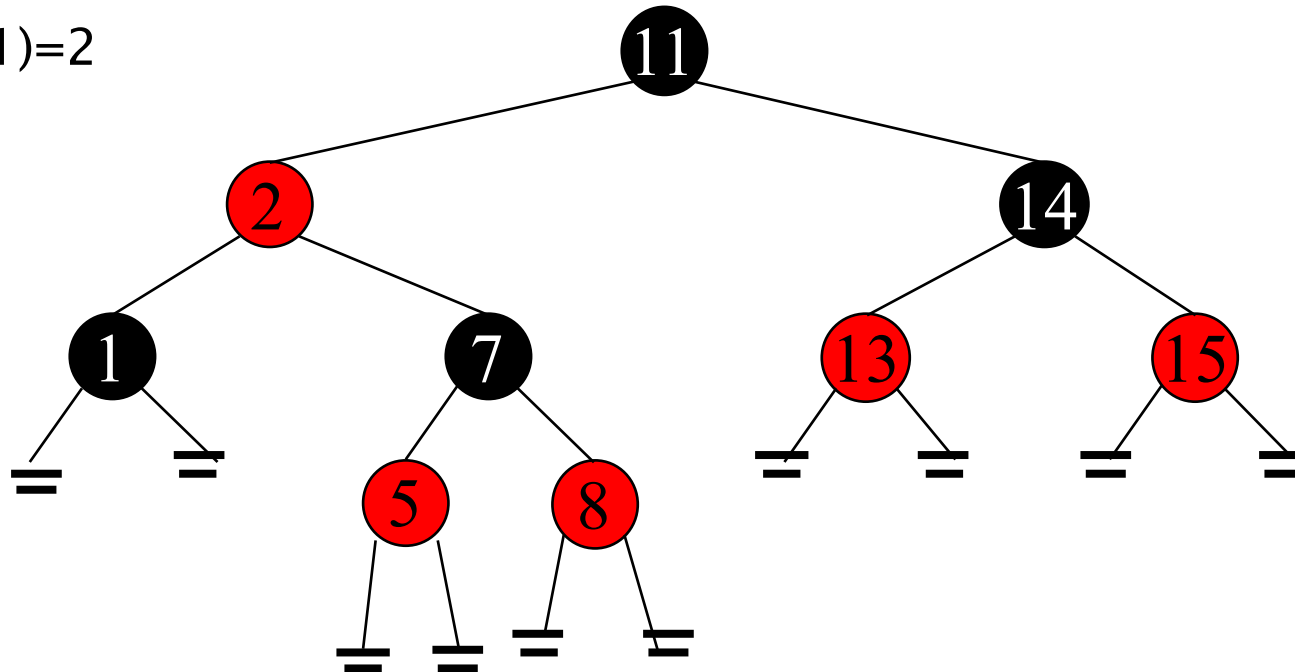




# Formas de representação

$h(11)=4$

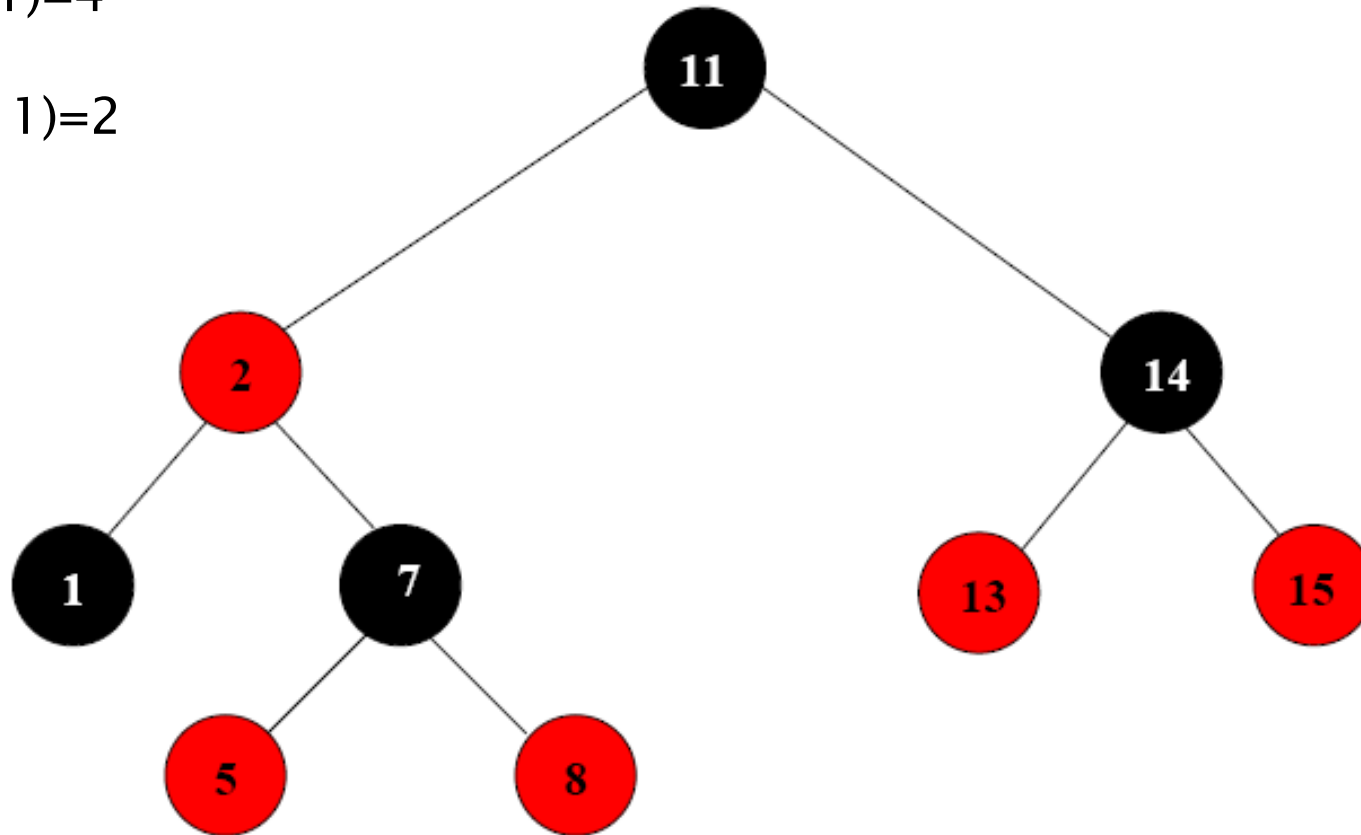
$bh(11)=2$



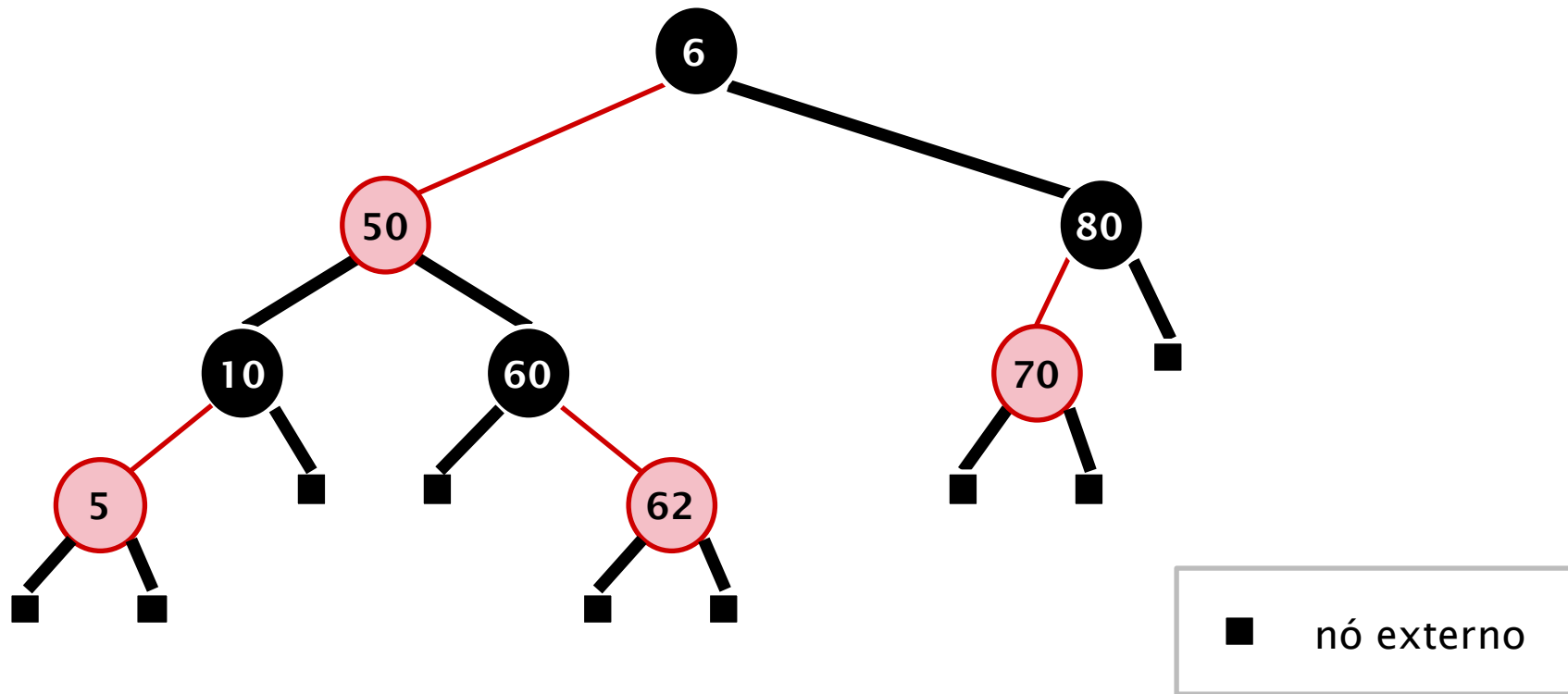
# Formas de representação

$h(11)=4$

$bh(11)=2$



# Árvore Red-Black

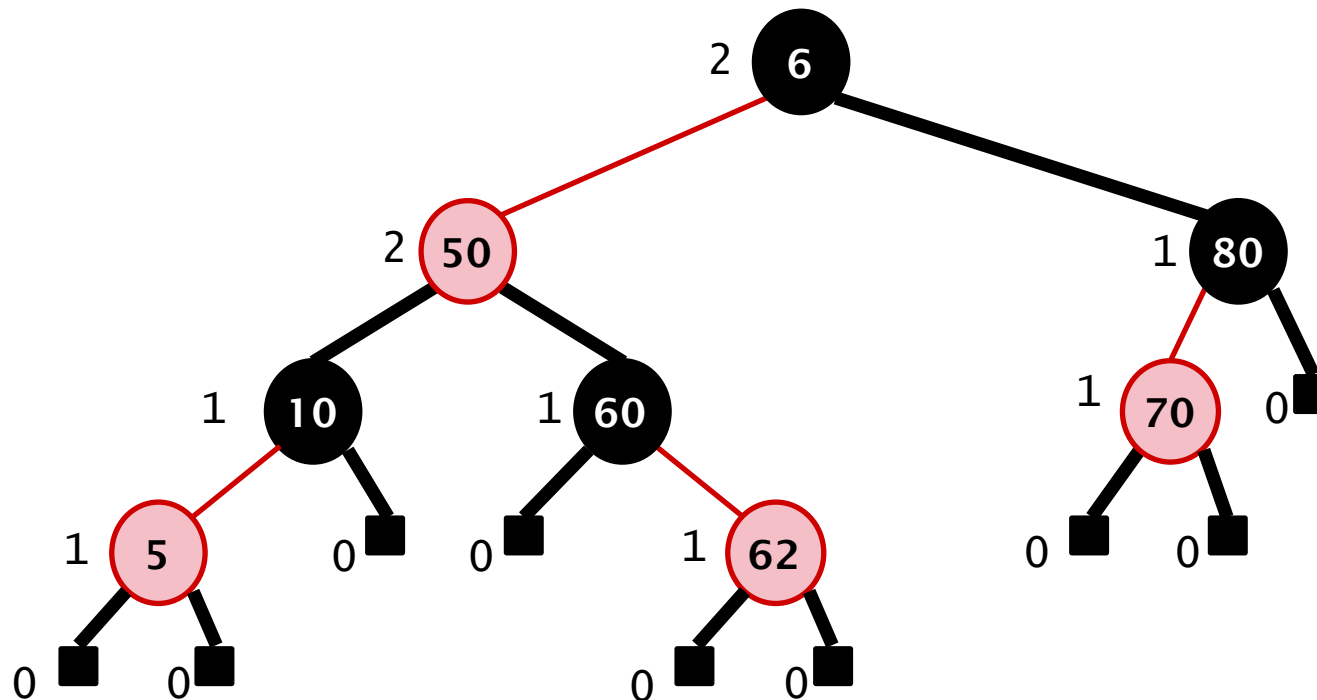




# Árvore Red-Black - definição

*Altura negra (rank)* de um nó:

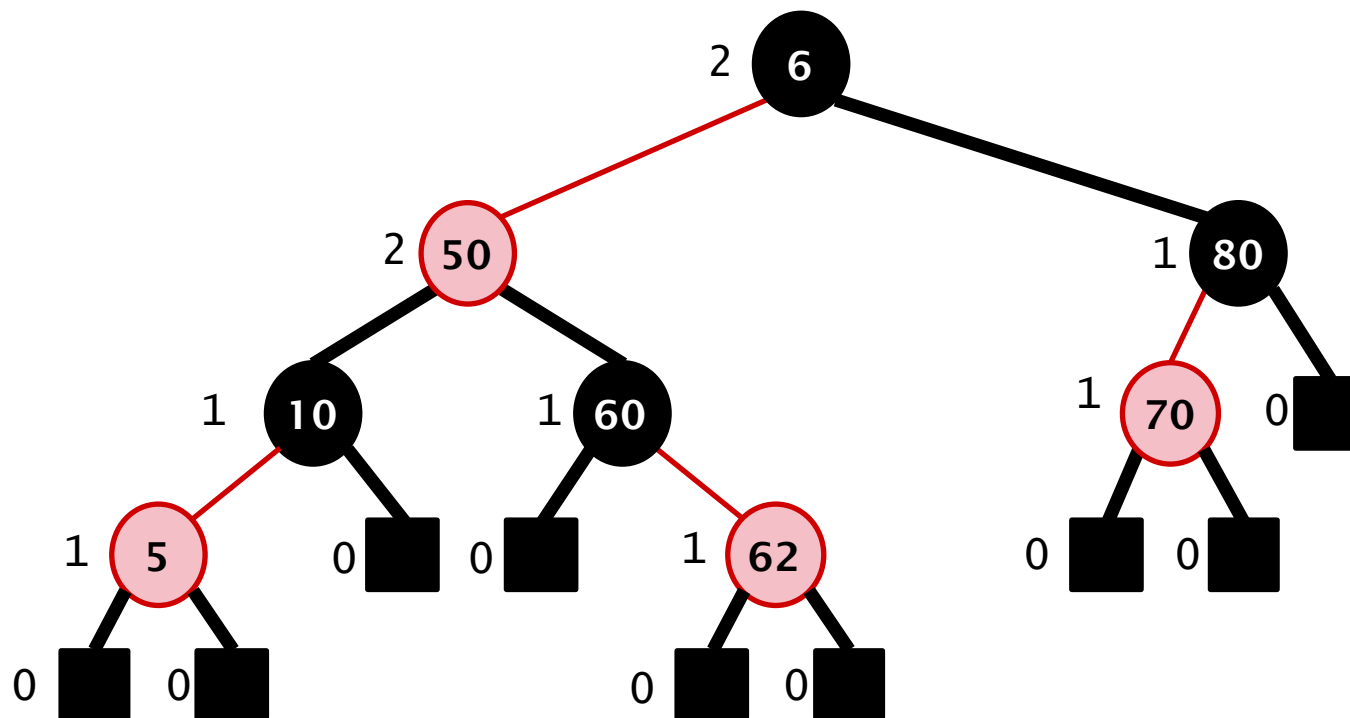
número de **arestas pretas** de qualquer caminho desde o nó até um nó externo



# Árvore Red-Black - conceitos

Sejam P e Q dois caminhos da raiz até nós externos:

$$\text{comprimento}(P) \leq 2 \times \text{comprimento}(Q)$$



# Árvore Red-Black - conceitos

$r = rank$  da raiz (2)

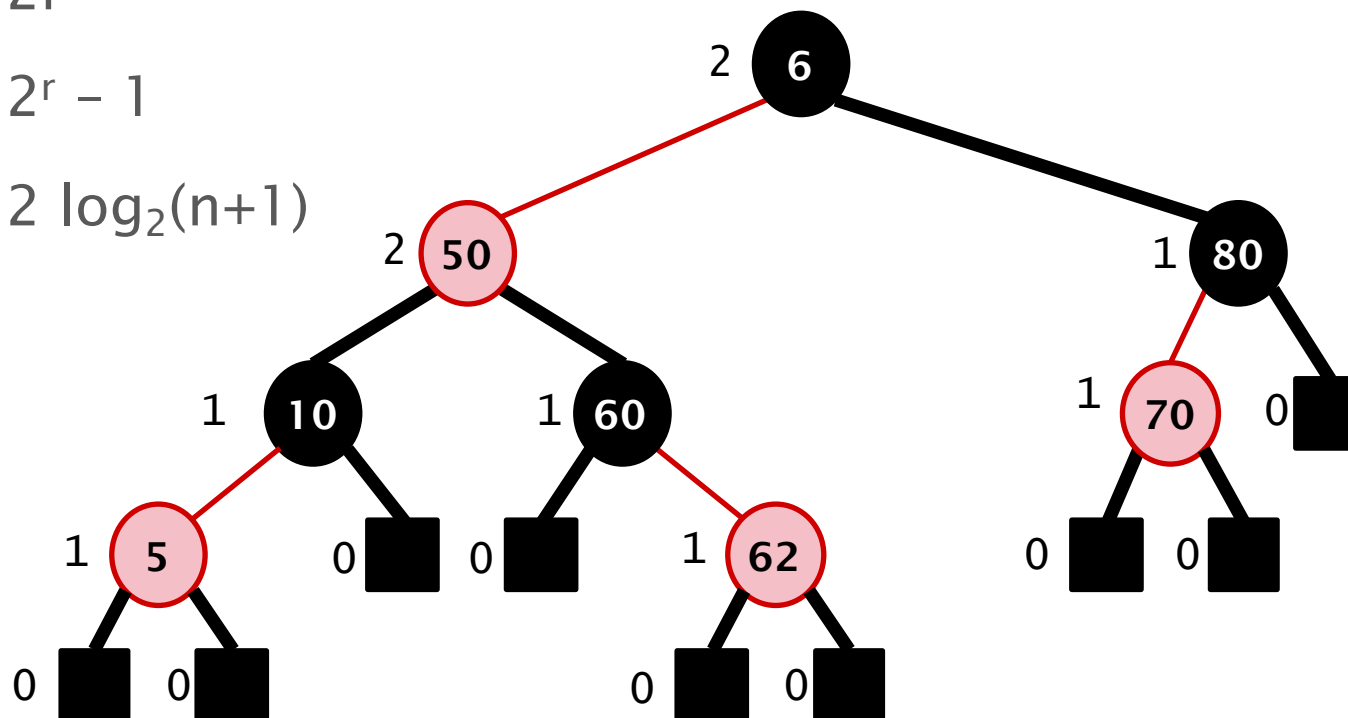
$h =$  altura da árvore sem nós externos ( $3 = 2r-1$ )

$n =$  número de nós (8)

$$h \leq 2r$$

$$n \geq 2^r - 1$$

$$h \leq 2 \log_2(n+1)$$



altura de árvore rubro-negra com  $n$  nós

$$h \leq 2 \cdot b_h$$

até profundidade  $b_h$ , árvore cheia:

$$n \geq 2^{b_h} - 1 \quad (n = \text{número nós na árvore})$$

$$\log(n+1) \geq b_h \Rightarrow h \leq 2 \cdot \log(n+1)$$

# Árvore Red-Black - busca

igual à busca numa árvore binária de busca

# Árvore Red-Black - inserção

árvore vazia → novo nó preto

árvore não vazia → novo nó **vermelho**

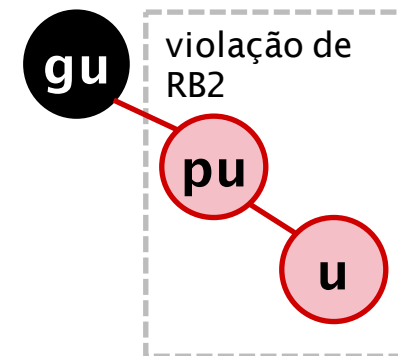
se houver violação de RB2, a árvore está  
desequilibrada

**u** e **pu** **vermelhos** → **pu** não pode ser raiz (RB1)

**gu** existe e é preto (RB2)

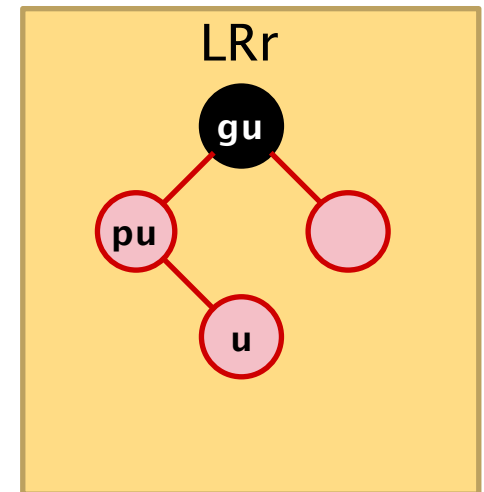
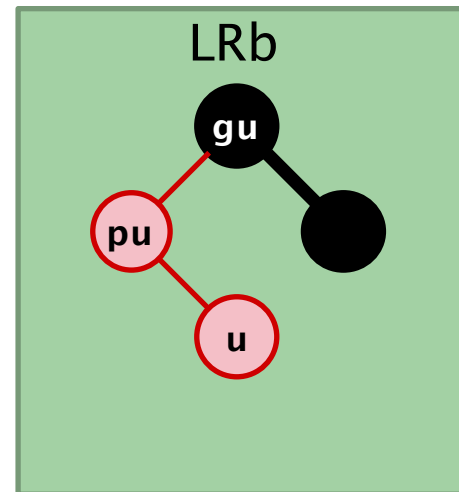
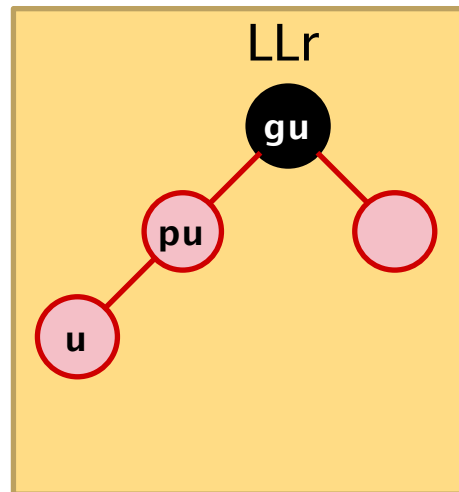
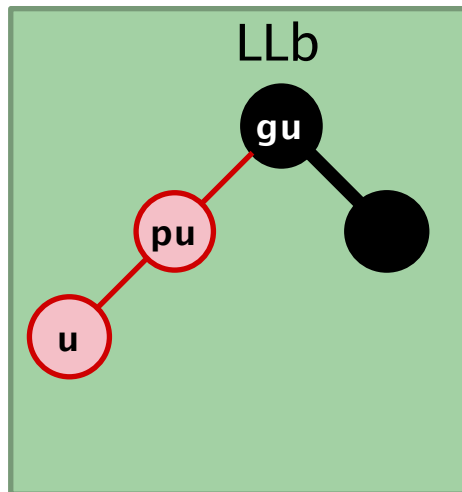
(u = novo nó; pu = progenitor de u;

gu = avô/avó de u)



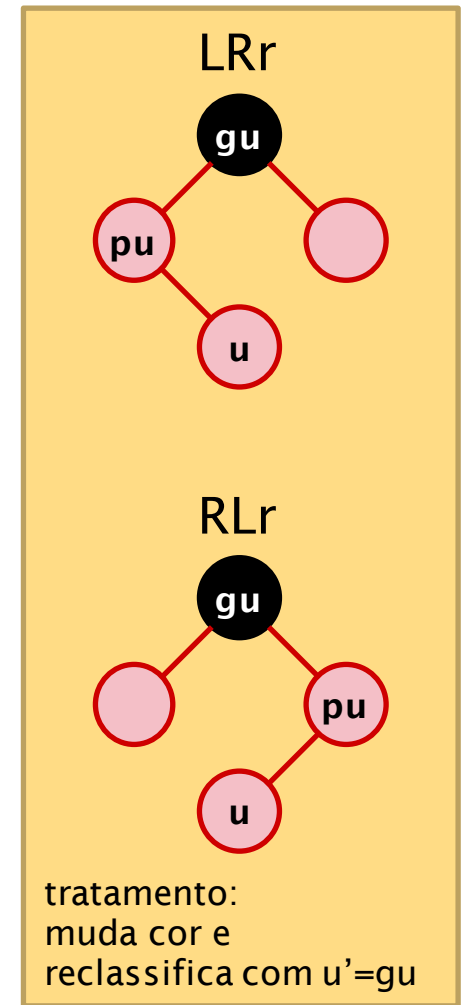
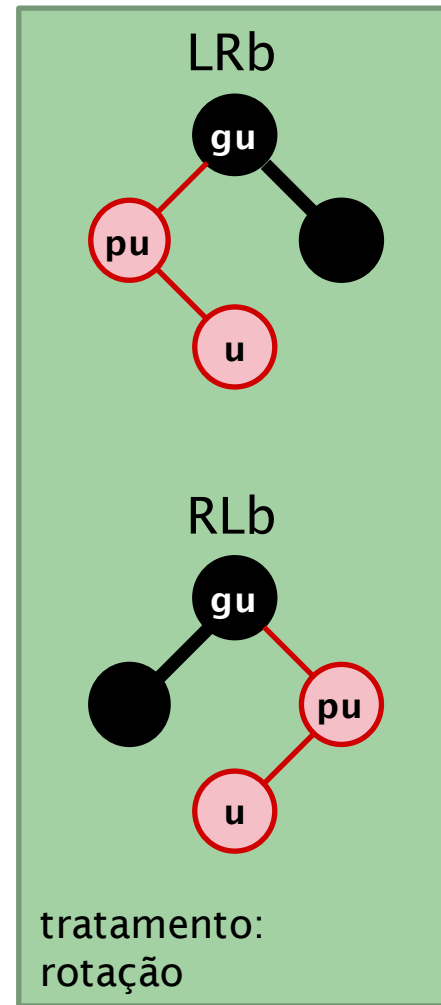
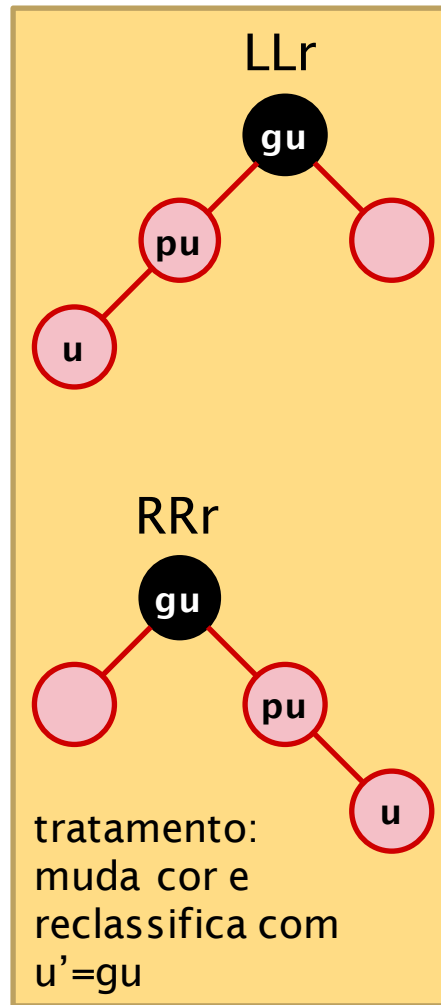
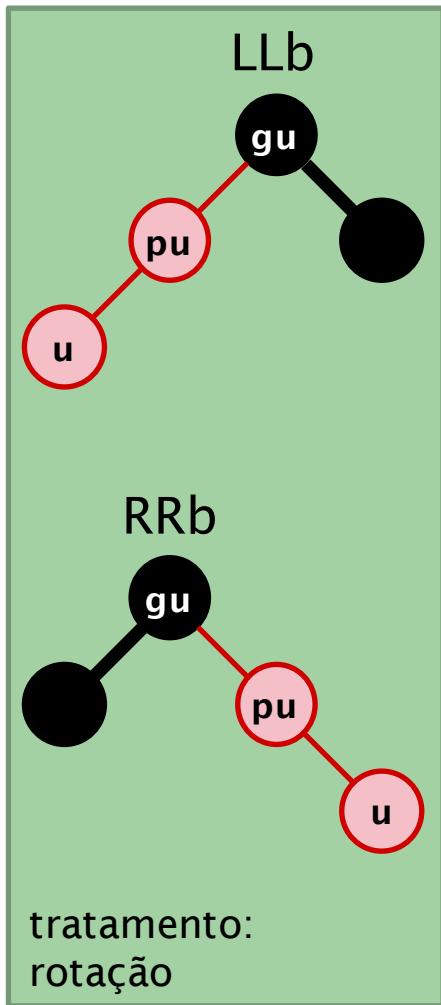
# Tipos de desbalanceamento

notação XYc:      pu é filho X {L,R} de gu  
                         u é filho Y {L,R} de pu  
                         outro filho de gu é de cor c {b,r}



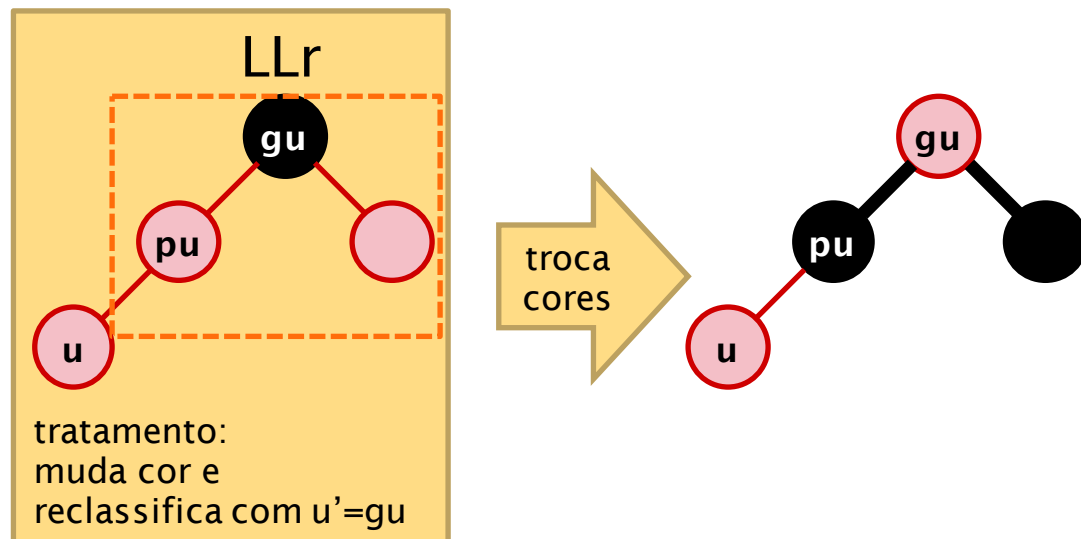
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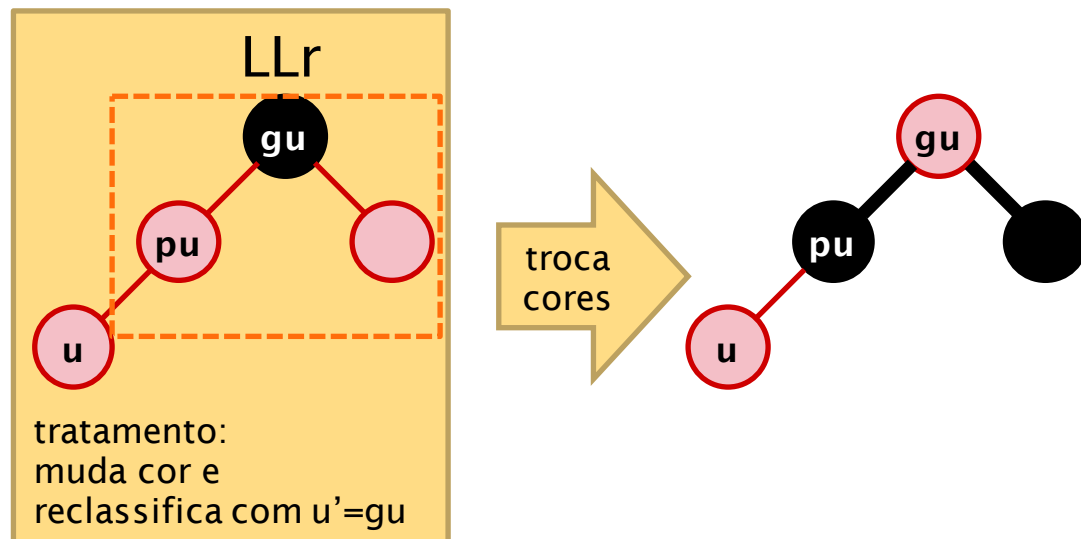




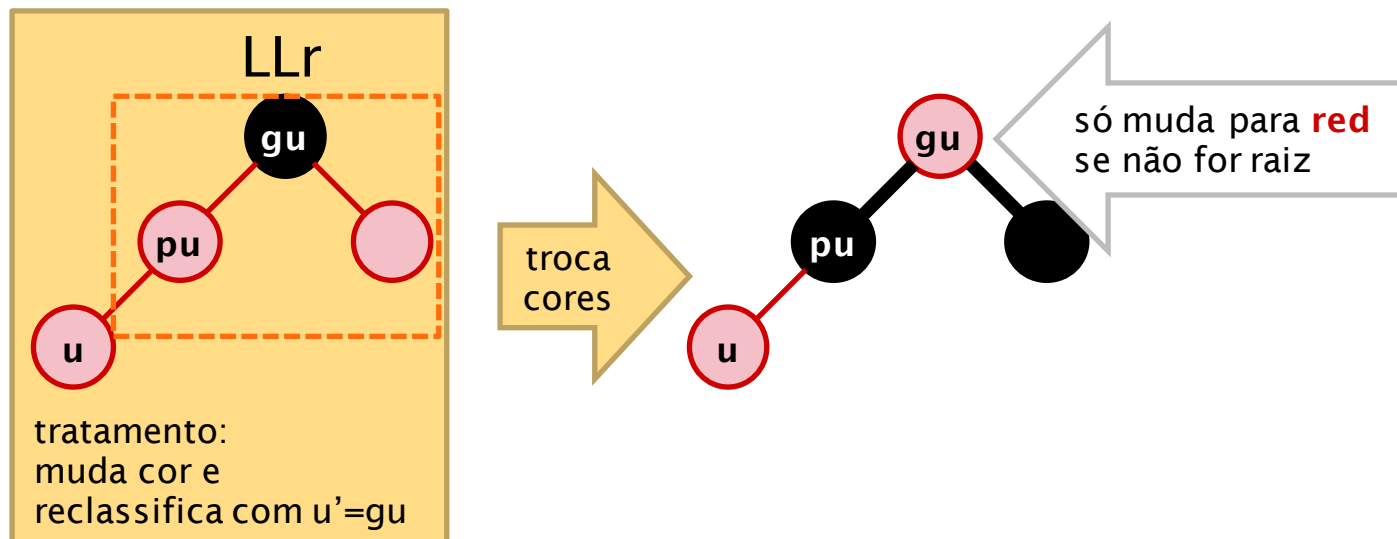
# Tratamento por mudança de cor



# Tratamento por mudança de cor

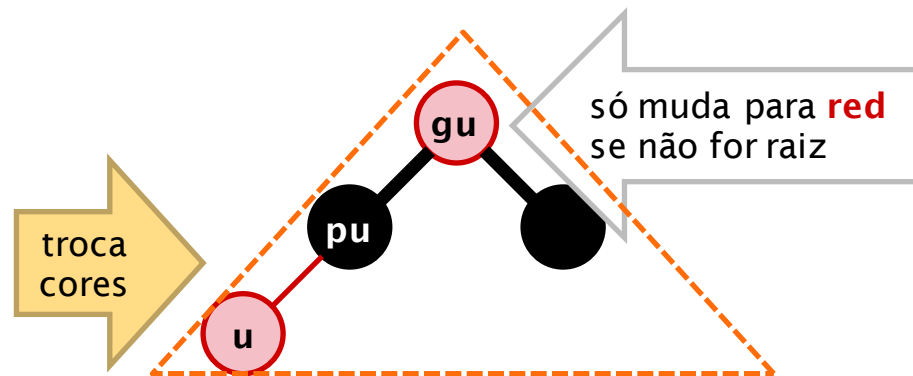
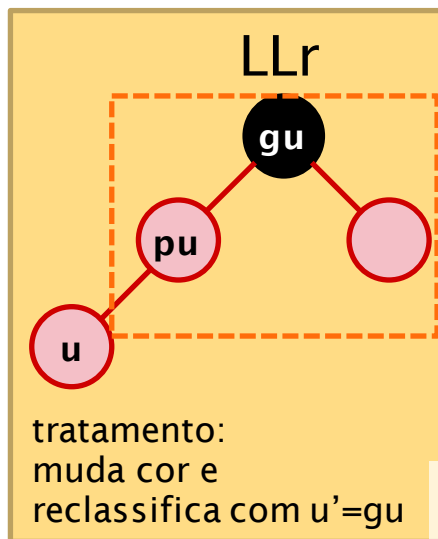


# Tratamento por mudança de cor



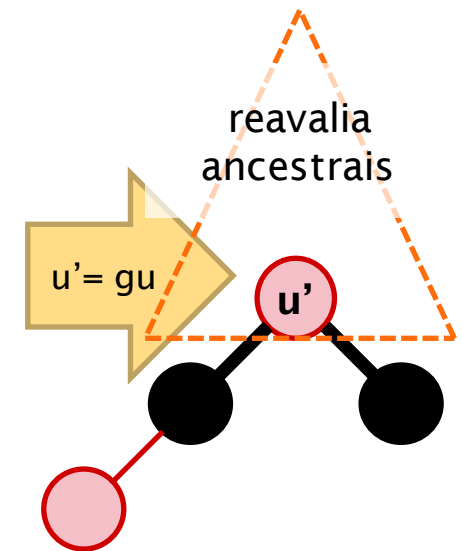
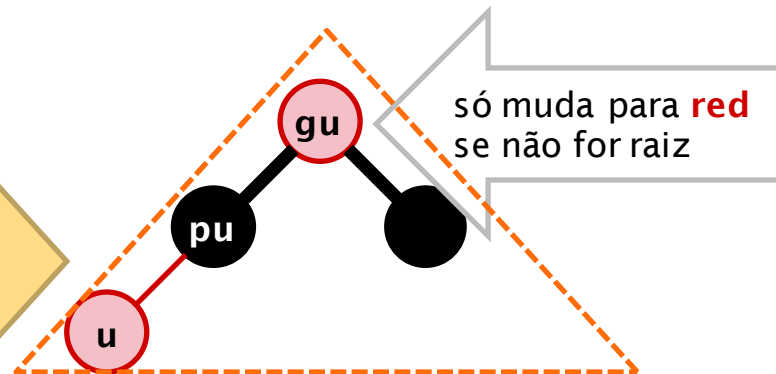
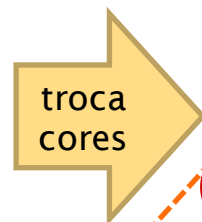
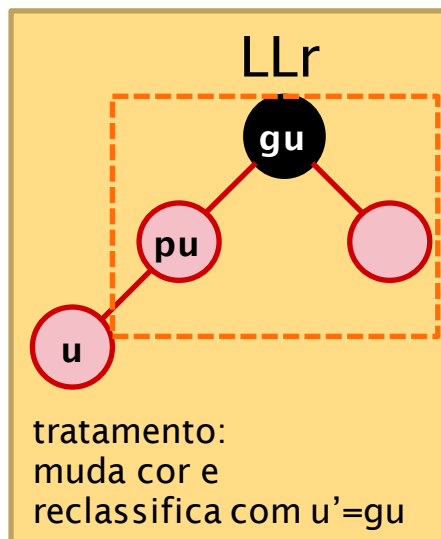
se raiz pode acrescentar um nó negro pois vai ser acrescentado em todos os caminhos!

# Tratamento por mudança de cor

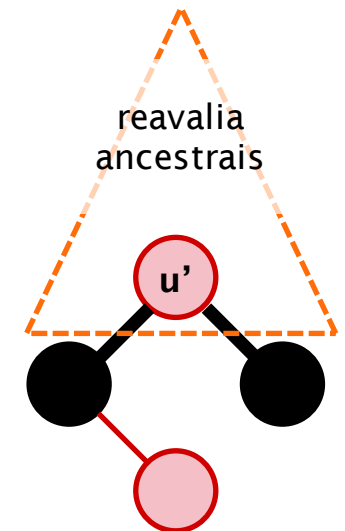
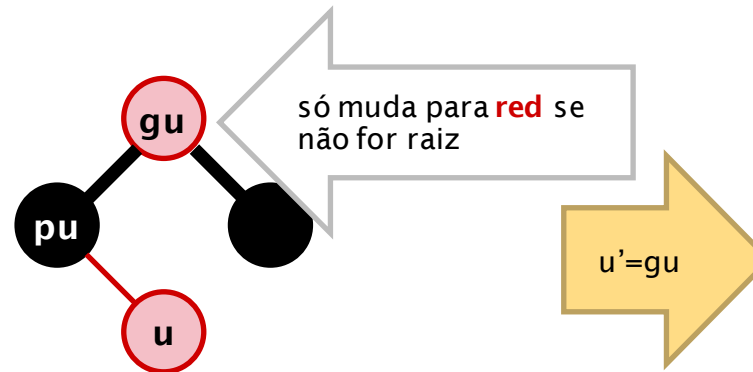
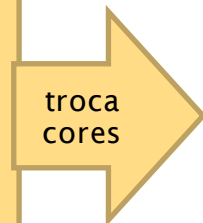
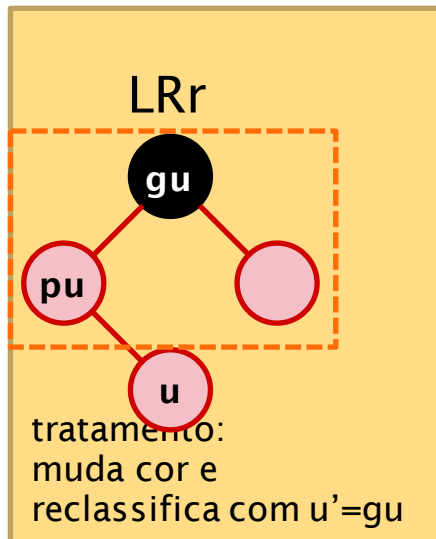
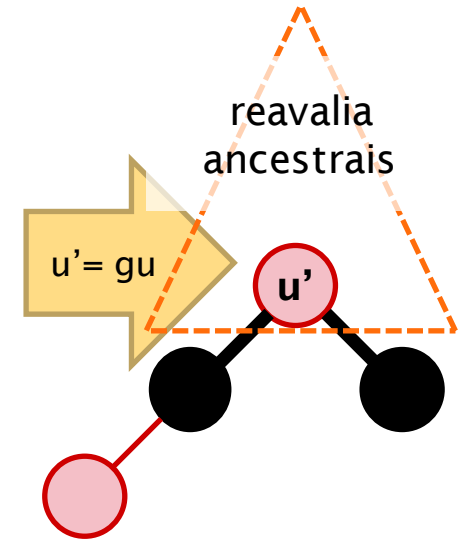
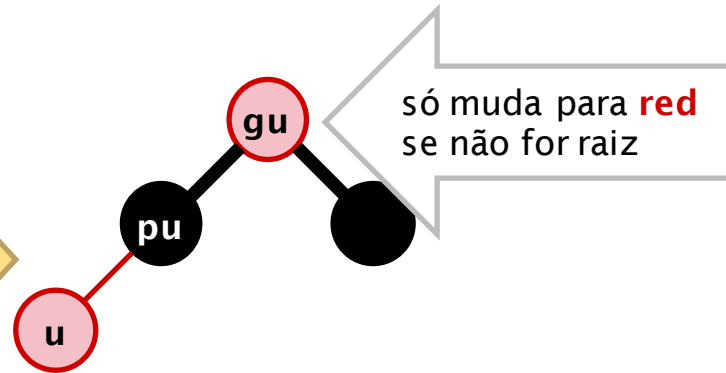
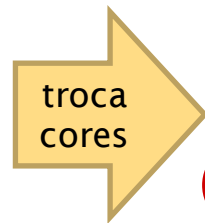
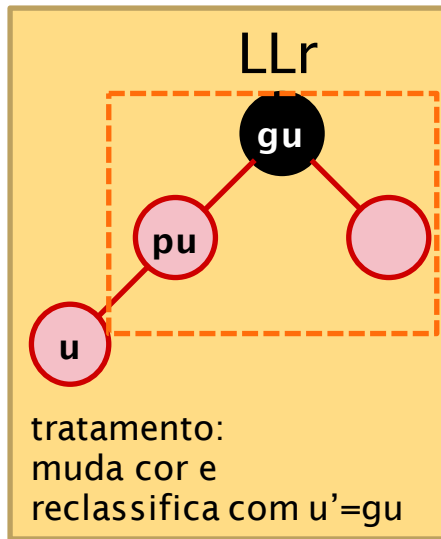


aqui correto mas e o pai de gu...?

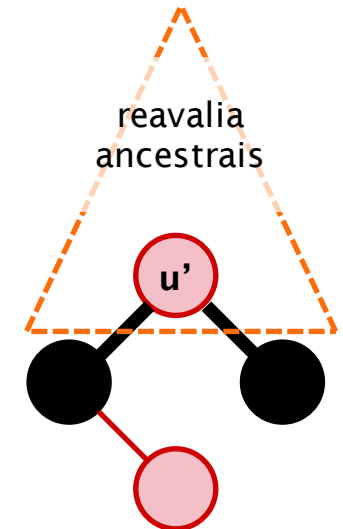
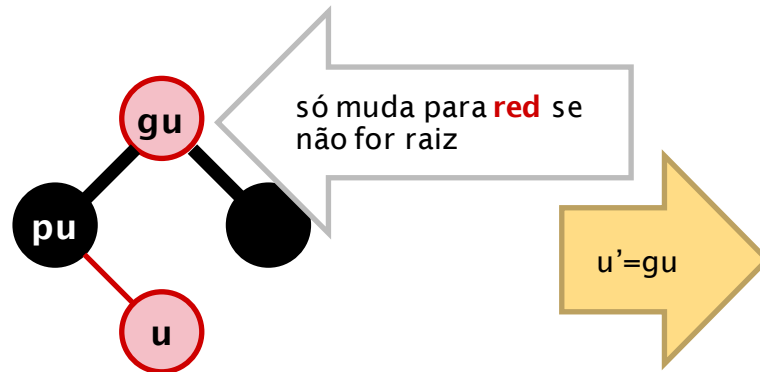
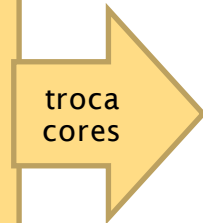
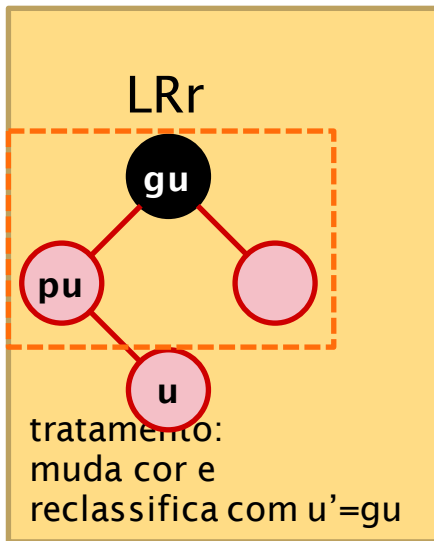
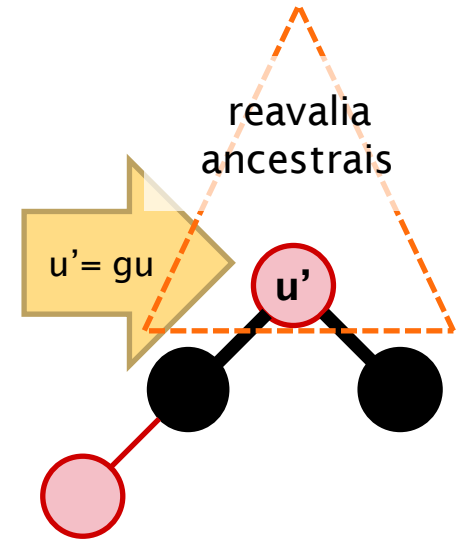
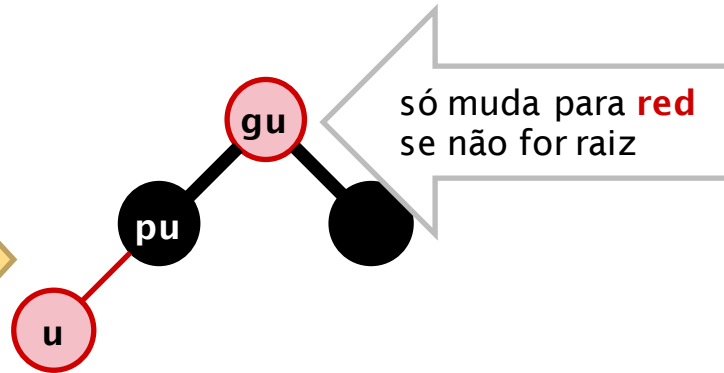
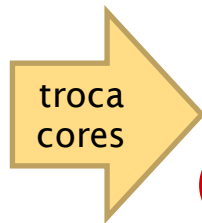
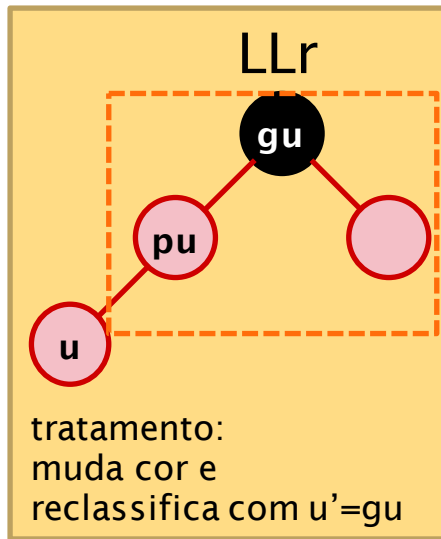
# Tratamento por mudança de cor



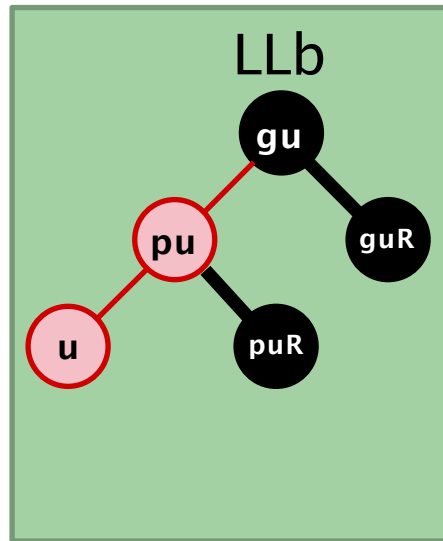
# Tratamento por mudança de cor



# Tratamento por mudança de cor

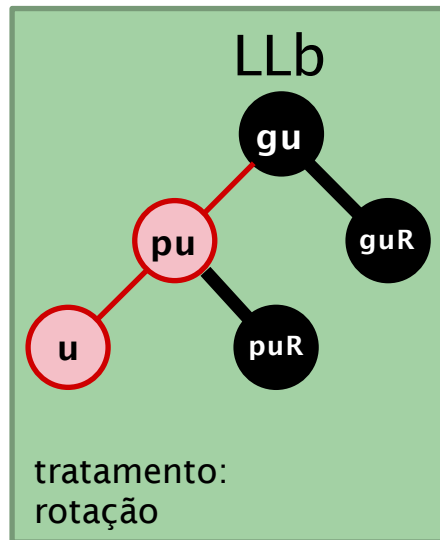


# Tratamento por rotação



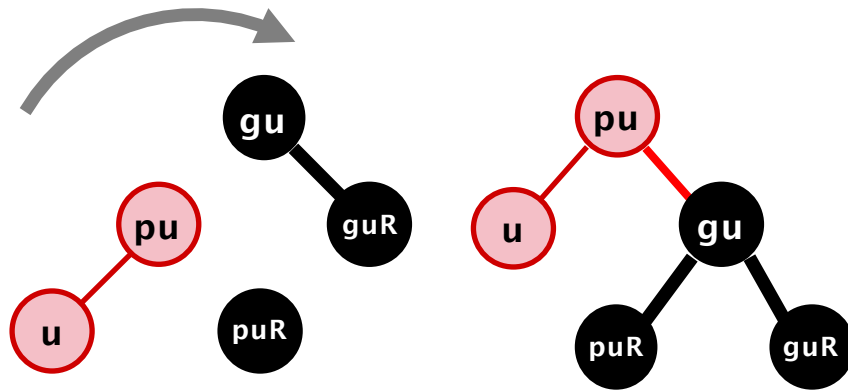
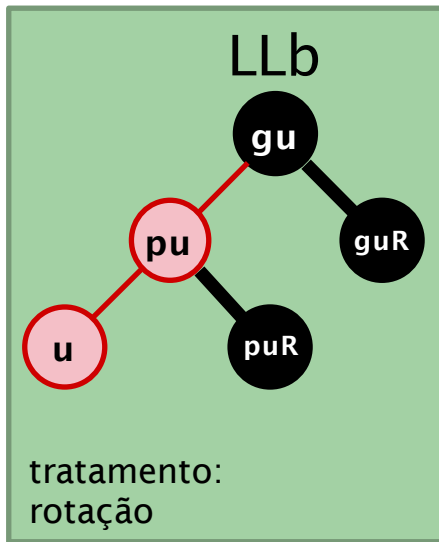


# Tratamento por rotação

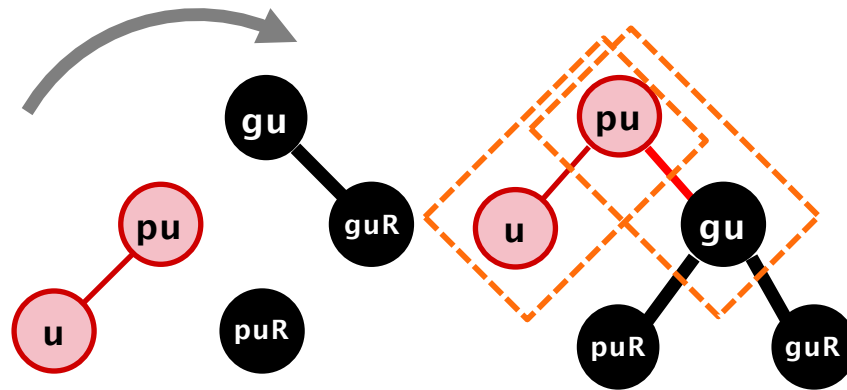
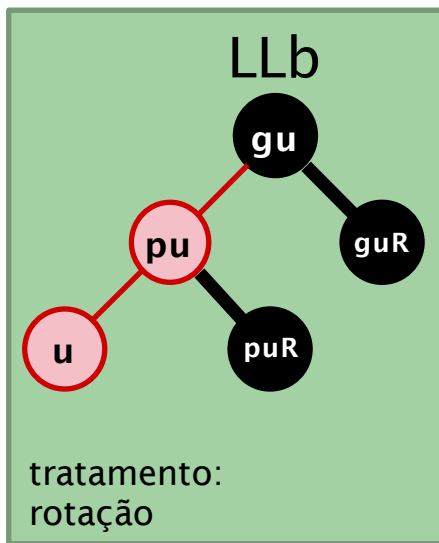


aqui não tem como mudar as cores sem alterar a contagem de nós negros em caminhos!!!

# Tratamento por rotação

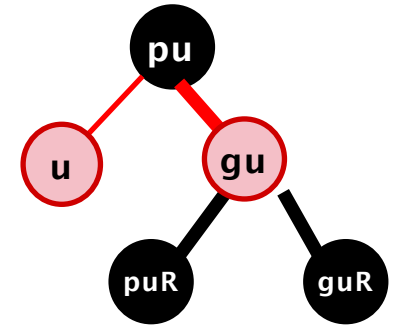
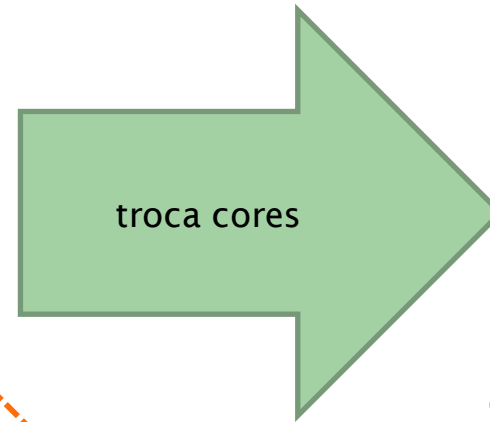
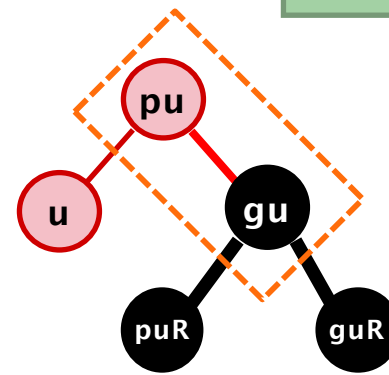
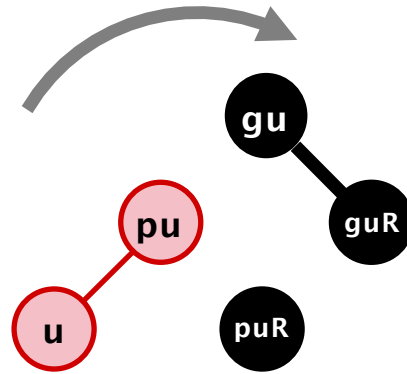
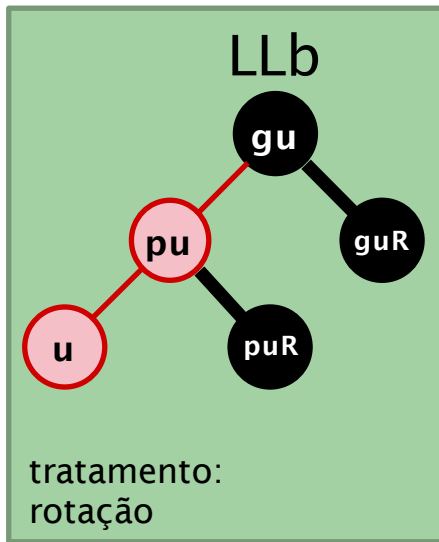


# Tratamento por rotação

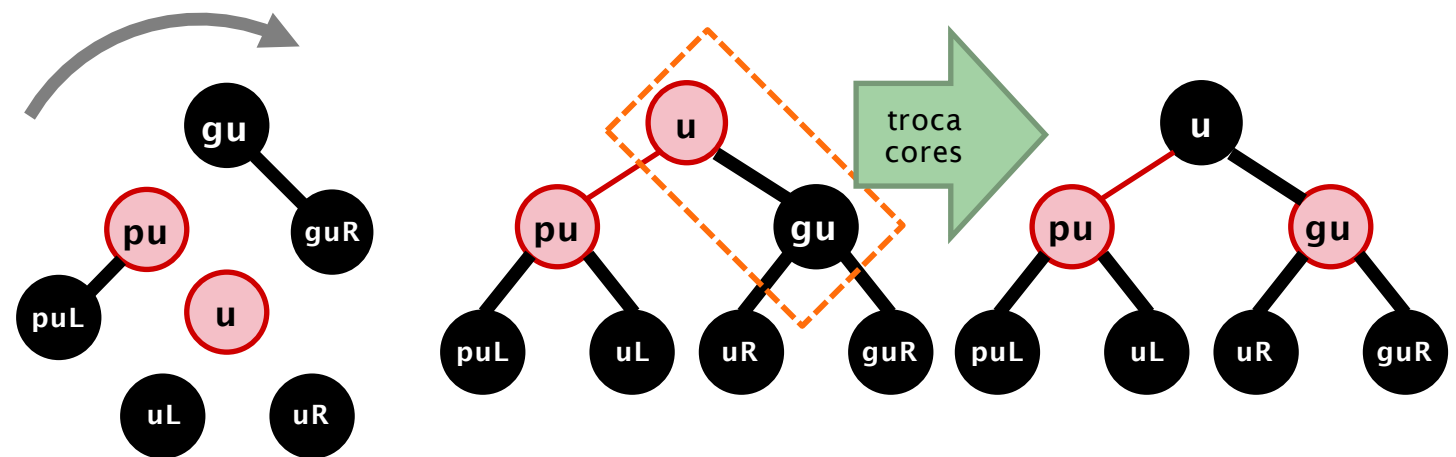
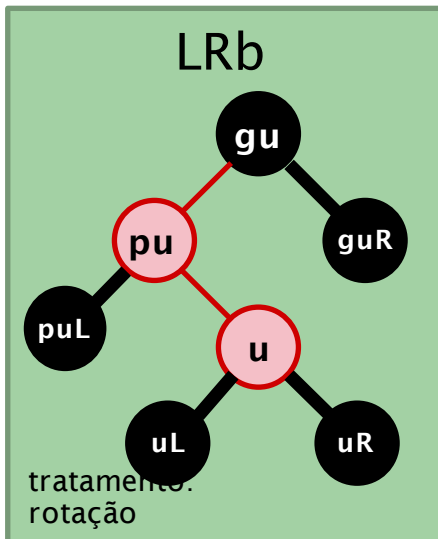
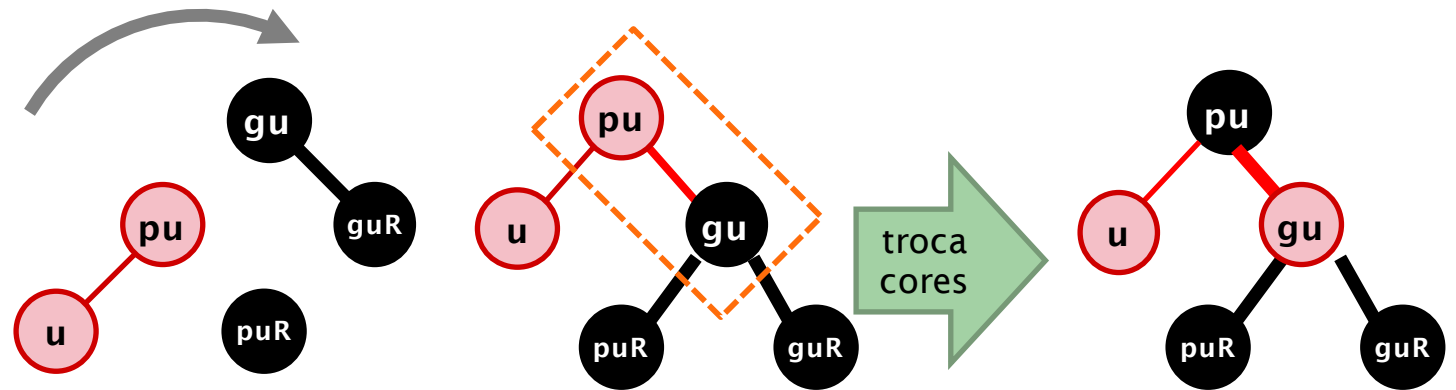
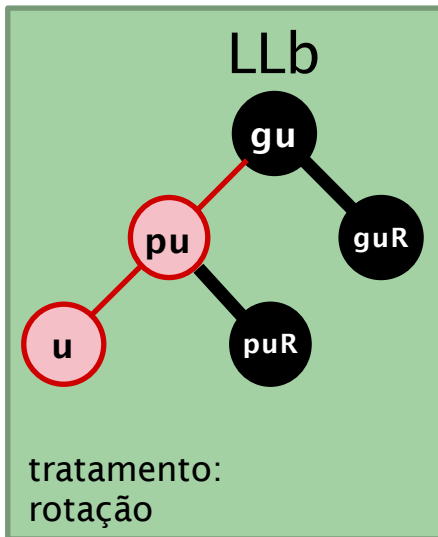


caminhos com diferentes  
números de nós negros até a  
raiz!

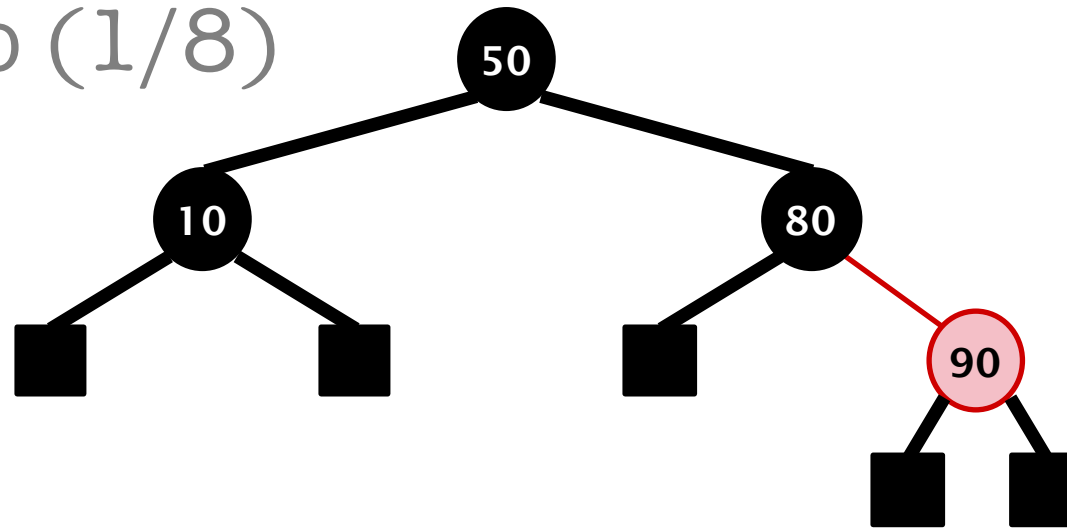
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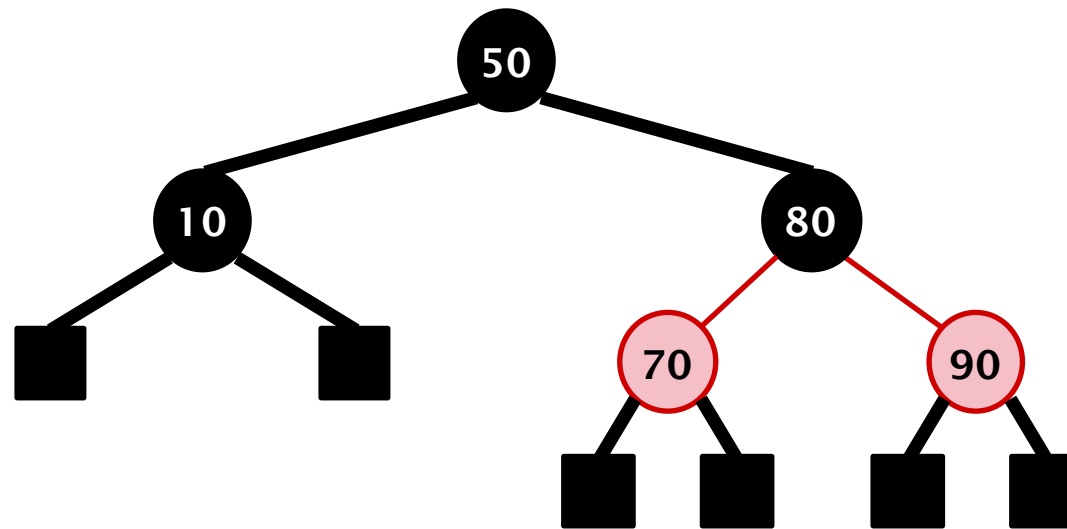
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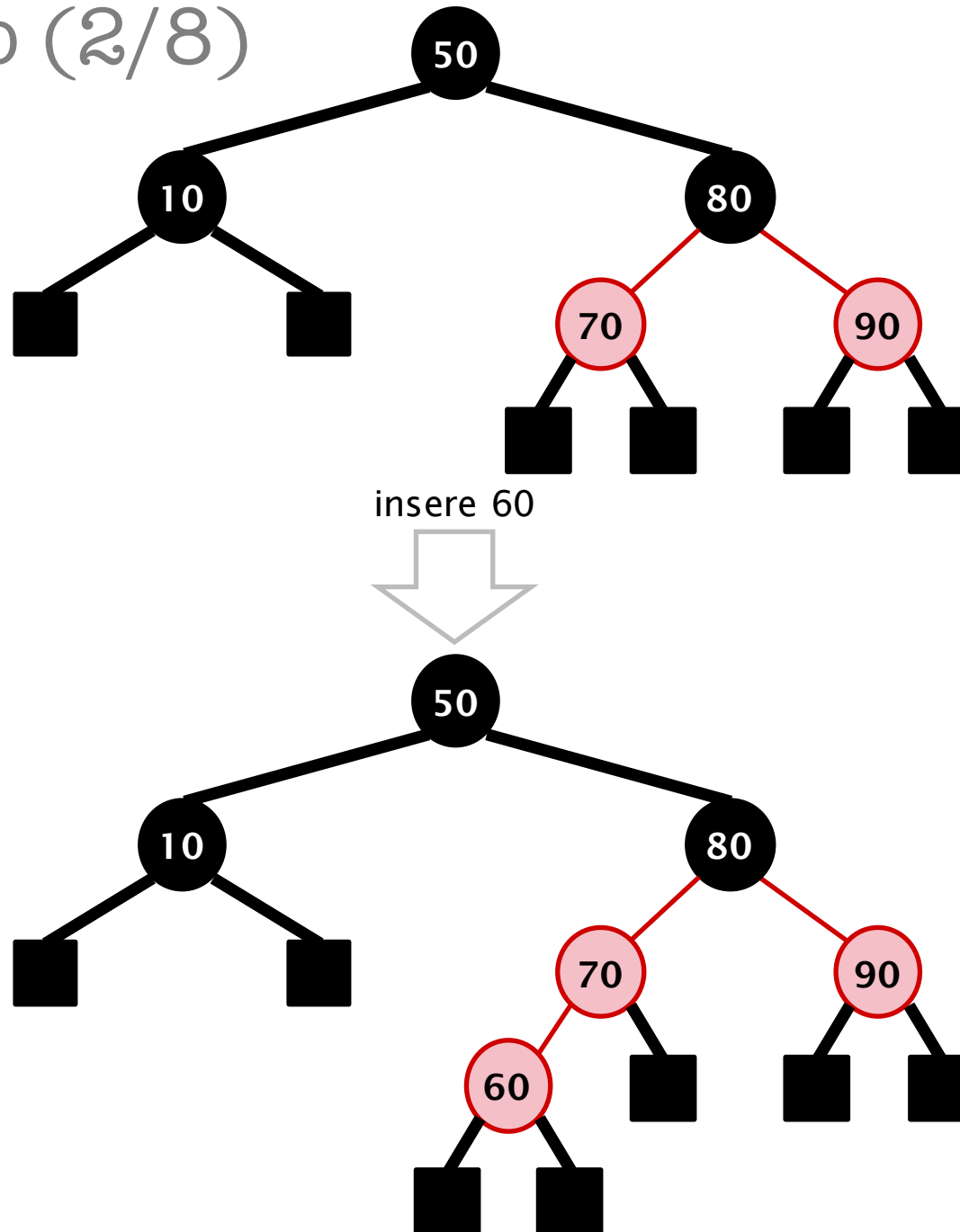
# Exemplo (1/8)



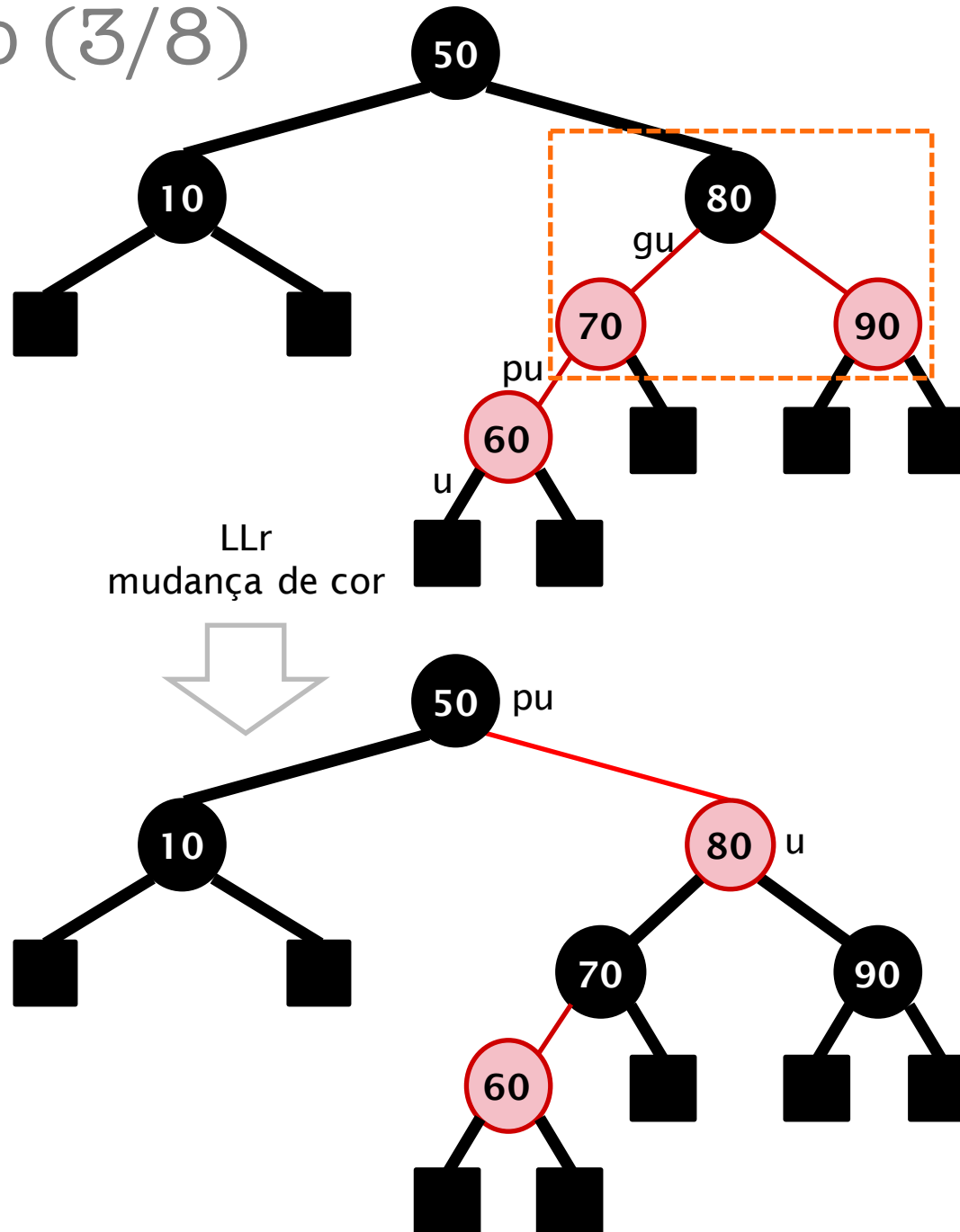
insere 70



# Exemplo (2/8)

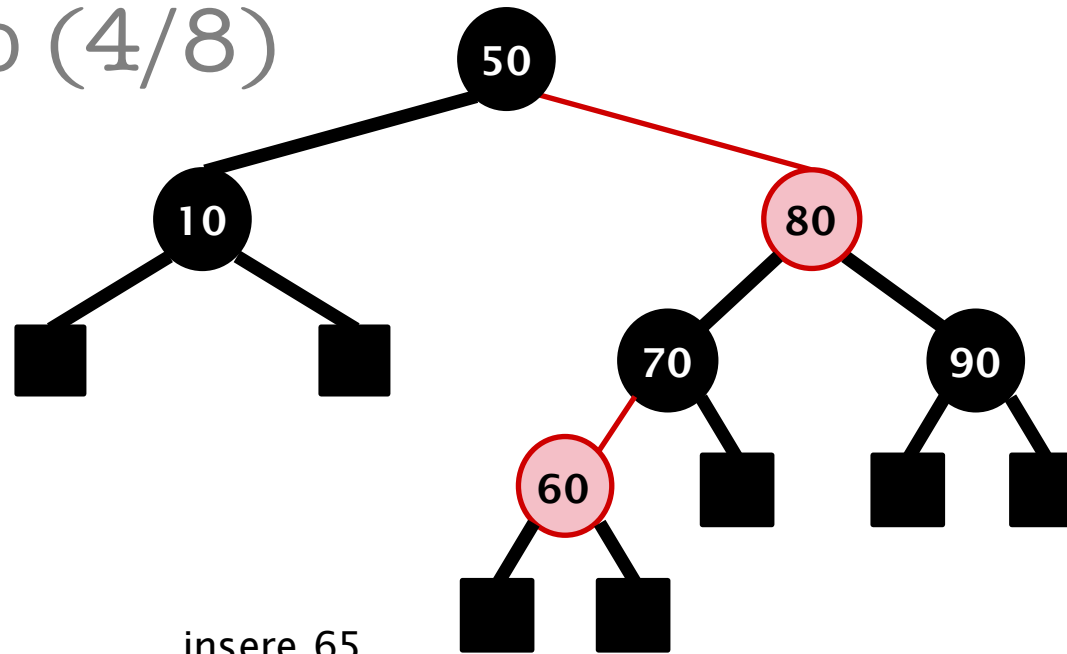


# Exemplo (3/8)

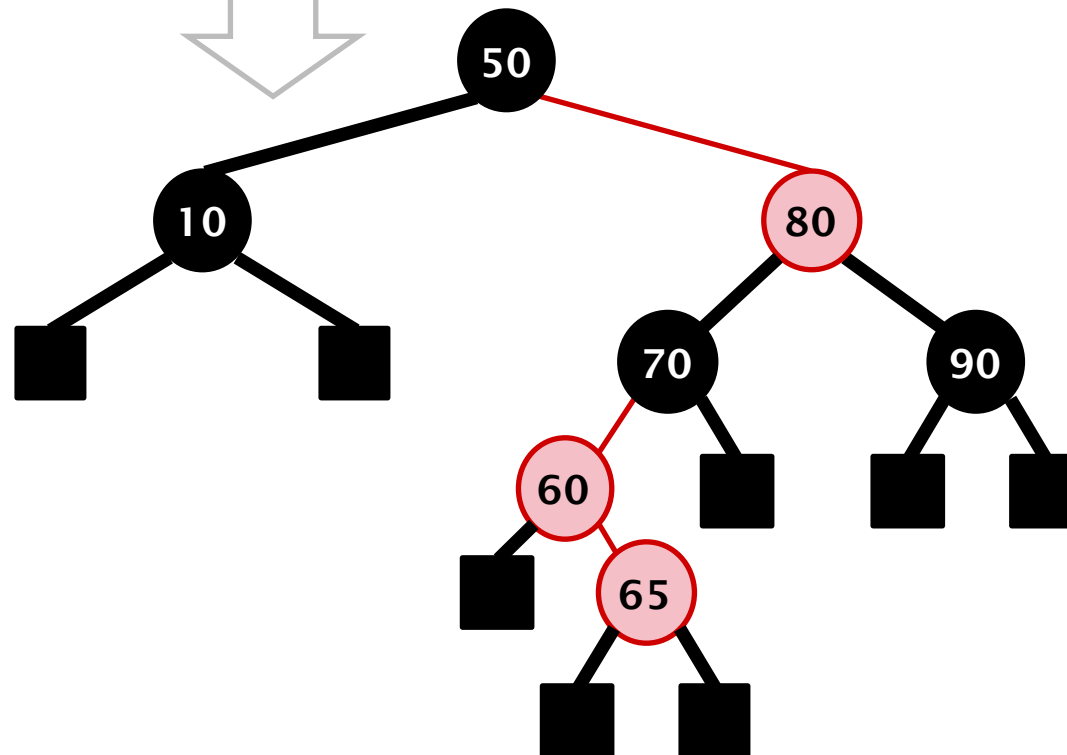
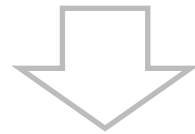




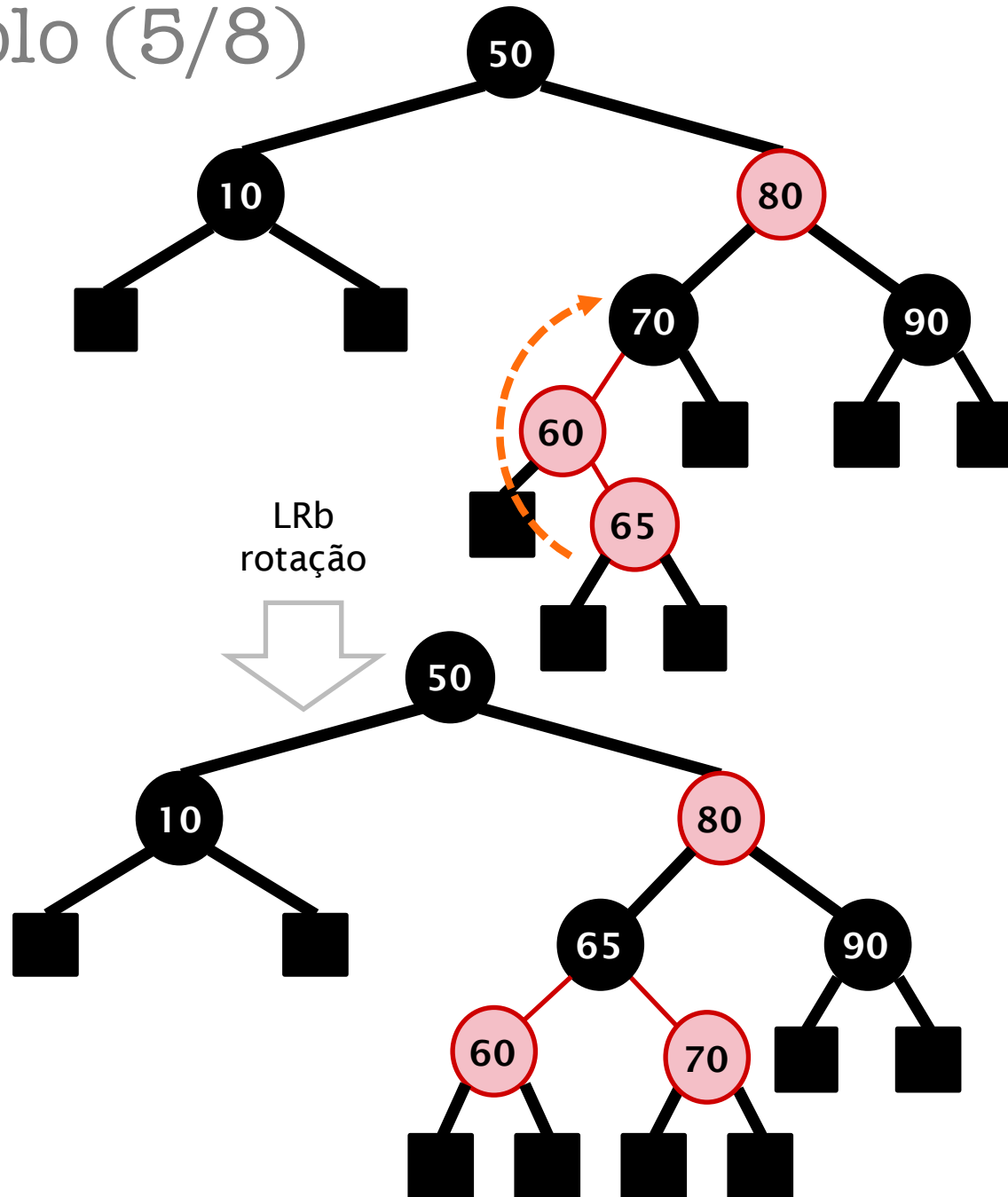
# Exemplo (4/8)



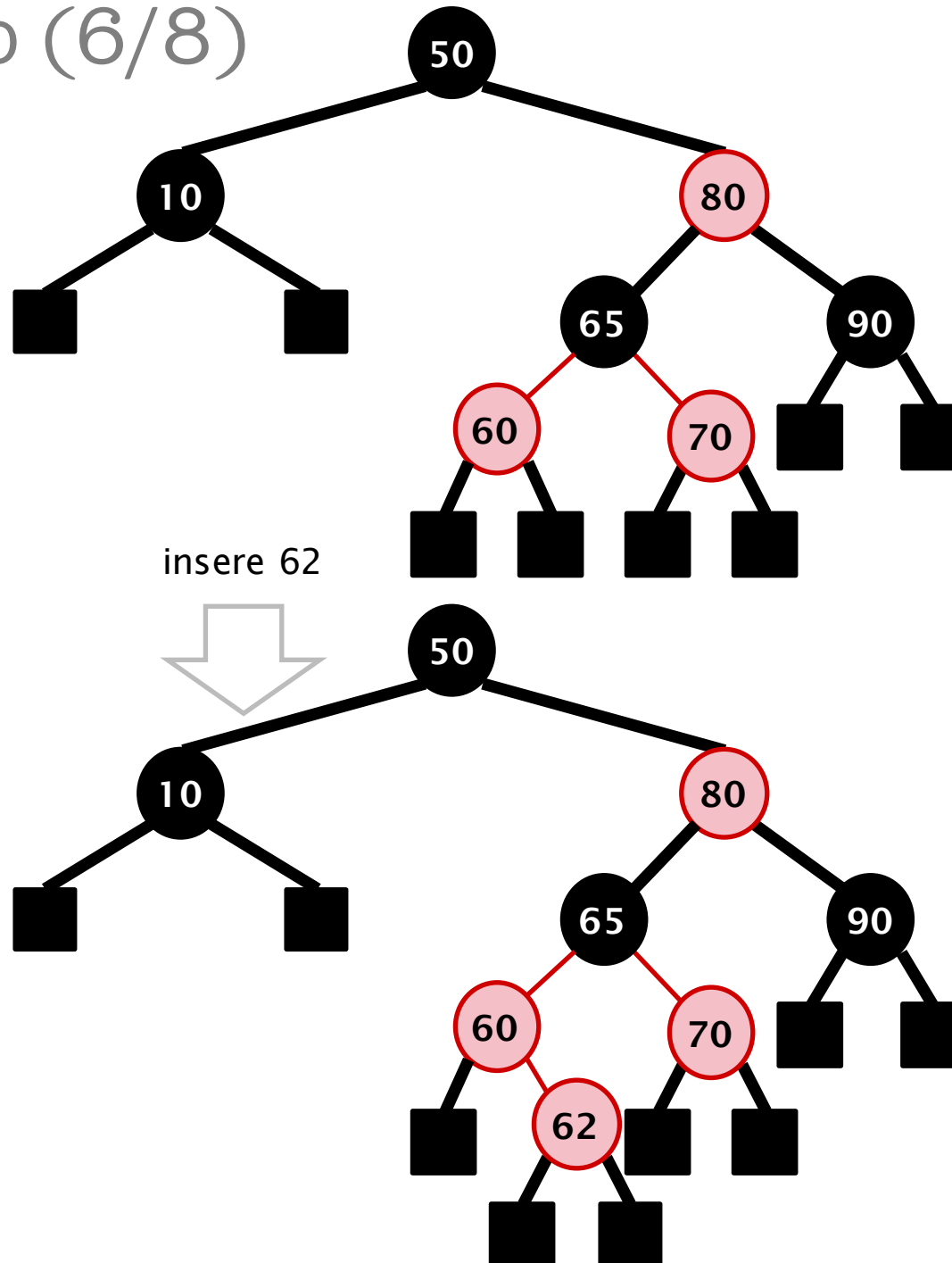
insere 65



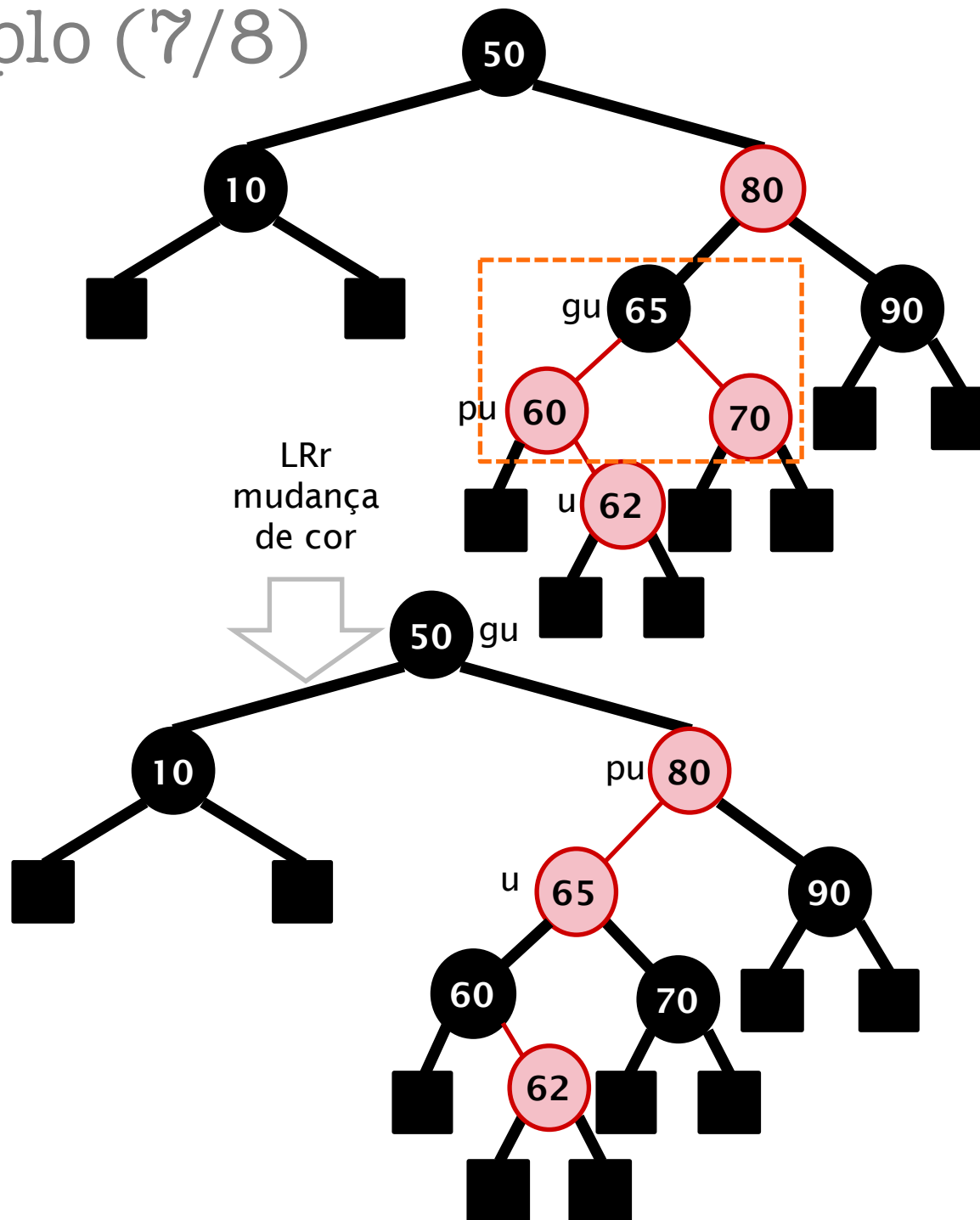
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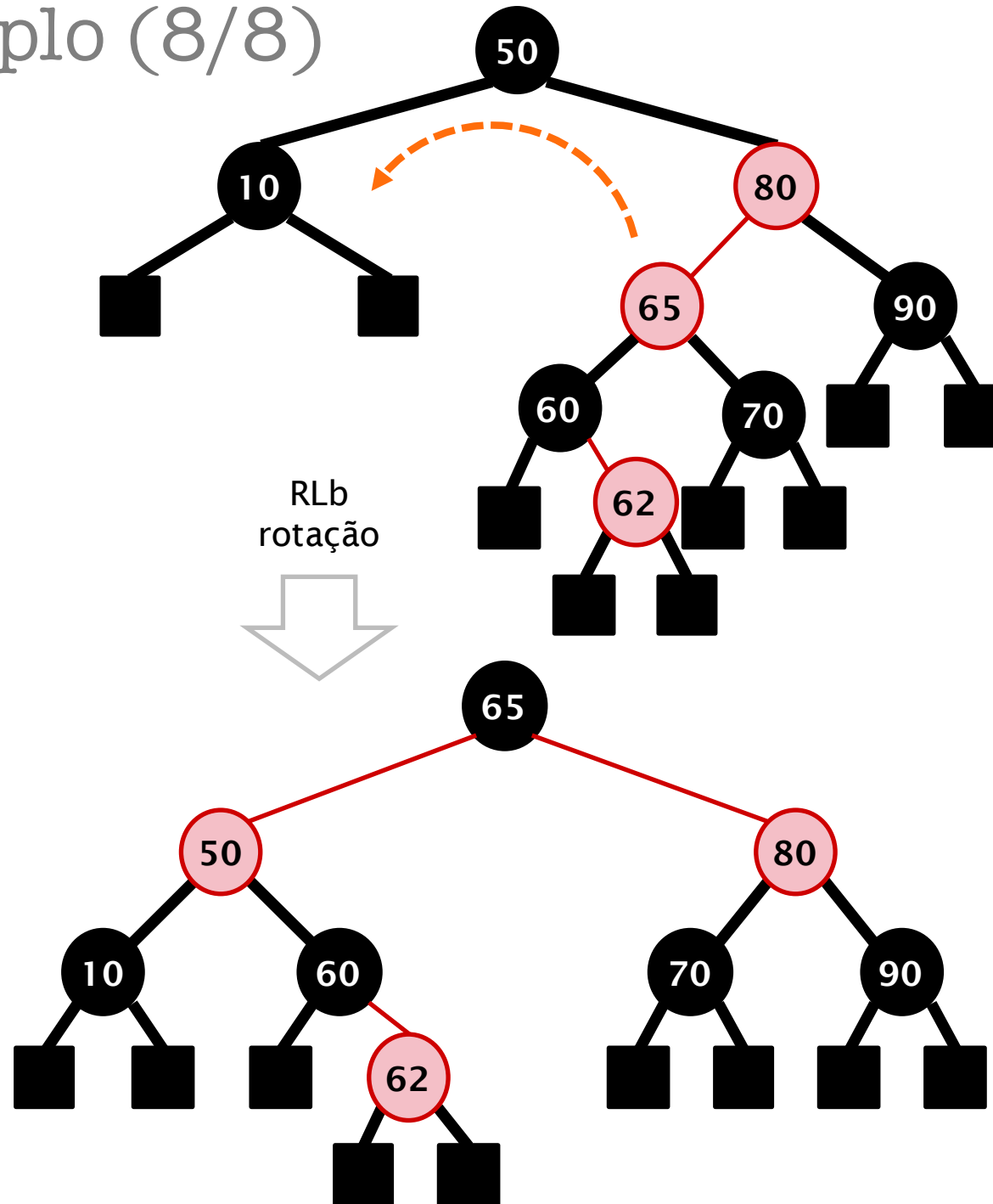
# Exemplo (6/8)



# Exemplo (7/8)



# Exemplo (8/8)



visualização em:

<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/RedBlack.html>

(vá inserindo chaves em ordem crescente para entender como a árvore se comporta!