Lecture 11/14/16

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Reading: Chapter 3.3
Removal

Remove key $k$

- Search for that key $k$.
- If no such $k$, nothing to remove.
- Otherwise, arrive at an internal node (two cases): (1) with all external nodes (2) otherwise.
- Claim: can always reduce to case (1). Suppose the key is the $i$th item $k_i$ at a node $z$.
  - Find the right-most internal node $v$ in the subtree rooted at the $i$th child of $z$. Claim: $v$ is case (1). Why?
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- Claim: can always reduce to case (1). Suppose the key is the $i$th item $k_i$ at a node $z$.
  - Find the right-most internal node $v$ in the subtree rooted at the $i$th child of $z$. Claim: $v$ is case (1). Why?
  - Swap $k_i$ and the last item of $v$. Reduce to case (1).
Remove key $k$: Case 1

- $k$ is stored at a node $v$ with only external children.
- Remove it. The depth property is preserved.
- However, the size property might be violated (i.e., under-flow)
- A generic way to handle the under-flow needed.
Find the immediate siblings of $v$

- Note $v$ should be 2-node before removal.
- If there is an immediate sibling $w$ of $v$ (3-node or 4-node), then perform a transfer operation.
Find the immediate siblings of \( v \)

- Note \( v \) should be 2-node before removal.
- If there is an immediate sibling \( w \) of \( v \) (3-node or 4-node), then perform a **transfer** operation.
- Otherwise, perform a **fusion** operation with an immediate sibling \( w \) of \( v \). (2-node in this case).
Transfer operation

\( \nu \): node to remove keys, \( \omega \): 3-node or 4-node and \( \nu \)'s immediate sibling, \( u \): \( \omega \), \( \nu \)'s parent and the key \( k \) that separates \( \nu, \omega \).

- assume \( \omega \) is after \( \nu \), similarly for the other case.
- Let \( k_\omega \) be the first key in \( \omega \) and \( T_\omega \) the first subtree of \( \omega \).
- Move \( k_\omega \) to \( u \), replacing the position of \( k \). Move \( k \) to \( \nu \) as the last key.
- Move \( T_\omega \) to be the last subtree of \( \nu \).
Transfer operation

\( v \): node to remove keys, \( w \): 3-node or 4-node and \( v \)'s immediate sibling, \( u \): \( w \), \( v \)'s parent and the key \( k \) that separates \( v \), \( w \).

- Assume \( w \) is after \( v \), similarly for the other case.
- Let \( k_w \) be the first key in \( w \) and \( T_w \) the first subtree of \( w \).
- Move \( k_w \) to \( u \), replacing the position of \( k \). Move \( k \) to \( v \) as the last key.
- Move \( T_w \) to be the last subtree of \( v \).

Correctness & Implementation

- **Transfer** preserves the depth-property and the multi-way search tree property.
- Restore the size-property of \( v \). Preserve the size-property of the rest nodes.
- Implementation: \( O(1) \).
Fusion operation

$v$: node to remove keys, $w$: 2-node and $v$’s immediate sibling, $u$: $w$, $v$’s parent and the key $k$ that separates $v$, $w$.

- Combine $v$ and $w$ to get a new node $v'$. 

Correctness & Implementation

- Fusion preserves the depth-property and the multi-way search tree property.
- Establish the size-property of $v'$.
- However, $u$ might violate the size-property. Repeat either the transfer or fusion on $u$ again. At most repeat $O(h) = O(\log(n))$ times.
Fusion operation

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- Combine \( v \) and \( w \) to get a new node \( v' \).
- Move \( k \) into the new node \( v' \). Keep subtrees from both \( v, w \) and put them in the right order.

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- **Fusion** preserves the depth-property and the multi-way search tree property.
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(2,4) Tree insertion: Remove 12, fusion
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```
  6
 /|
/ |\  \
5 8 10 /  \
   /   /   \
  13 14 17
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(2,4) Tree insertion: Remove 13, no transfer or fusion
(2,4) Tree insertion: Remove 13, no transfer or fusion
(2,4) Tree insertion: Remove 14, fusion twice
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