19. Remove Nth Node From End of List

①、(双指针法: 哑结点)

②、直接法(但是需要遍历两次)

21. Merge Two Sorted Lists

①、暴力法

```
//Space: S(1)
public ListNode mergeTwoLists(ListNode 11, ListNode 12) {
  if(l1 == null){
    return 12;
                   tail.next = 12;
12 = 12.next;
       }else{
   tail.next = l1;
```

②、递归法

24. Swap Nodes in Pairs (Medium)

①、三指针法

②、递归法

83、Remove Duplicates from Sorted List

①、直接法

②、递归法

```
* Definition for singly-linked list.

* public class ListNode {

* int val;

* ListNode next;

* ListNode() {}

* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }

* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }

* /*

* class Solution {

* //遊归法(画个图: 试两种情况 (1->1->1) , (1->1->2)) //Time: O(n) |

//Space: O(n) |

public ListNode deleteDuplicates(ListNode head) {

if (head == null | | head.next == null) {

return head;

} |

head.next = deleteDuplicates(head.next);

return (head.val == head.next.val) ? head.next:head;

}

}
```

160、Intersection of Two Linked Lists

①、GitHub双指针法(完美)

206、Reverse Linked List (Easy)

①、迭代法

②、递归法

234. Palindrome Linked List

①、快慢指针法

```
//复杂度

//Time: O(n)

//Space: O(1)

public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head) {

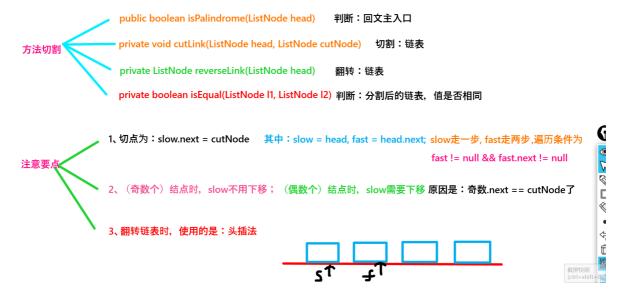
if(head == null || head.next == null){

return true; //空、只有一个元素时为: 回文链表

}
         //1、创建快慢指针
ListNode s = head;
ListNode f = head.next;
        //1、切割链表: head为(需要切割的链表),cutNode(是切点)
public void cutList(ListNode head, ListNode cutNode){
  while(head.next != cutNode){
    head = head.next;
//2、翻转链表(头插法)
public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head){
    ListNode newHead = null;
        while(head != null){
  ListNode temp = head.next;
  head.next = newHead;
  newHead = head;
  head = temp;
```

题目要求:判断 2->1->1->2 是不是回文链表? 要求:空间复杂度O(1)

解决方法: 用快、慢指针



②、栈+快慢指针法

```
public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head) {
      ListNode slow = head; //慢指针
Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
               le(fast != null && fast.hext := null)
stack.push(slow.val); //切点前: 结点入栈
fast = fast.next.next; //快指针: 走两步
       //5、比较: 两段链表, 是否相等
while(slow != null){
    if(stack.pop() != slow.val){
        return false; //ろ
```

③、快慢指针+边走边翻转

328、Odd Even Linked List

①、自己的解法

非常: 常规的想法

山赞 伊縣 ◆回复 近分享 ▲举报 ▶编辑 **□**删除

②、更简洁的解法

```
* Definition for singly-linked list.
* public class ListNode {
* int val;
* ListNode ext;
* ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
* ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }

* (nodes) time complexity.
0(1) space complexity
*/
* class Solution{
public ListNode oddEvenList(ListNode head) {
    //链表为至和尺有一个(结点时)
    if(head == null || head.next == null)
        return head;

ListNode oddTail = head; //作为: 资数链表的尼指针
ListNode ovenHead = head.next; //作为: 偶数链表的尼指针

ListNode oven = ovenHead; //作为: 偶数链表的尼指针

voddTail.next = oddTail.next.next;
oddTail = oddTail.next.next;
oven.next = oven.next;
}

oddTail.next = ovenHead;

return head;

return head;
}

oddTail.next = ovenHead;

return head;
}

return head;
}
```

445、Add Two Numbers II (Medium)

①、栈的解决方法

725、Split Linked List in Parts

①、拆分链表 (直接串上数组链表)

②、生成 (子链表) 再放入数组