剑指 Offer II 026. 重排链表

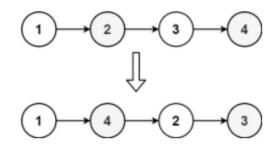
给定一个单链表 L 的头节点 head , 单链表 L 表示为:

$$L_0 \rightarrow L_1 \rightarrow ... \rightarrow L_{n-1} \rightarrow L_n$$
 请将其重新排列后变为:

$$L_0 \ \rightarrow \ L_n \ \rightarrow \ L_1 \ \rightarrow \ L_{n-1} \ \rightarrow \ L_2 \ \rightarrow \ L_{n-2} \ \rightarrow \ ...$$

不能只是单纯的改变节点内部的值,而是需要实际的进行节点交换。

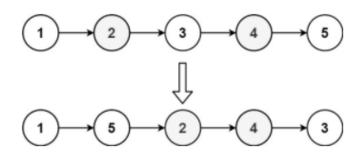
示例 1:



输入: head = [1,2,3,4]

输出: [1,4,2,3]

示例 2:



输入: head = [1,2,3,4,5]

输出: [1,5,2,4,3]

/**

- * Definition for singly-linked list.
- * struct ListNode {
- * int val;

```
ListNode *next;
      ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
      ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
      ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
 * };
*/
class Solution {
public:
    void reorderList(ListNode* head) {
       if(head==nullptr)
           return;
       //(1)快慢指针找到中间节点
       ListNode* fast=head;
       ListNode* slow=head;
       while(fast->next!=nullptr&&fast->next!=nullptr)
       {
           slow=slow->next;
           fast=fast->next->next;
       }
       //(2)后半部分翻转
       ListNode* secondlist=slow->next;
       slow->next=nullptr;
       ListNode* prev=nullptr;
       while(secondlist)
       {
           ListNode* nextnode=secondlist->next;
           secondlist->next=prev;
           prev=secondlist;
           secondlist=nextnode;
       }
       //(3)将前后两部分的两个链表合并
       secondlist=prev;
       ListNode* firstlist=head;
       while(firstlist!=nullptr&&secondlist!=nullptr)
       {
           ListNode* tmp=firstlist->next;
           firstlist->next=secondlist;
           firstlist=tmp;
           tmp=secondlist->next;
           secondlist->next=firstlist;
           secondlist=tmp;
       }
    }
};
```