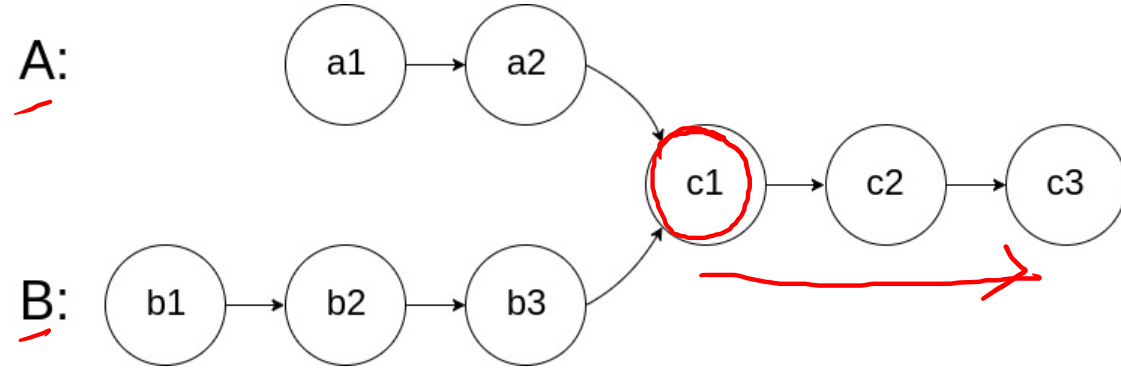


# # Intersection of two Linked List

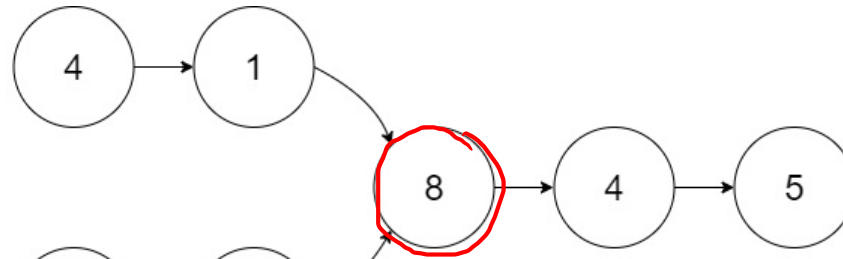
I/p:



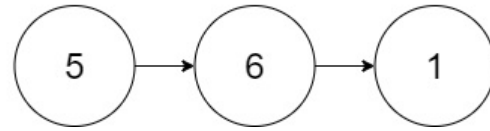
O/p: c1

I/p:

A:

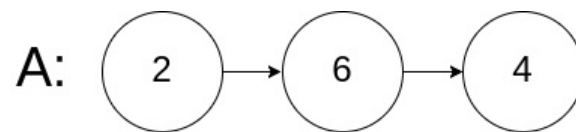


B:



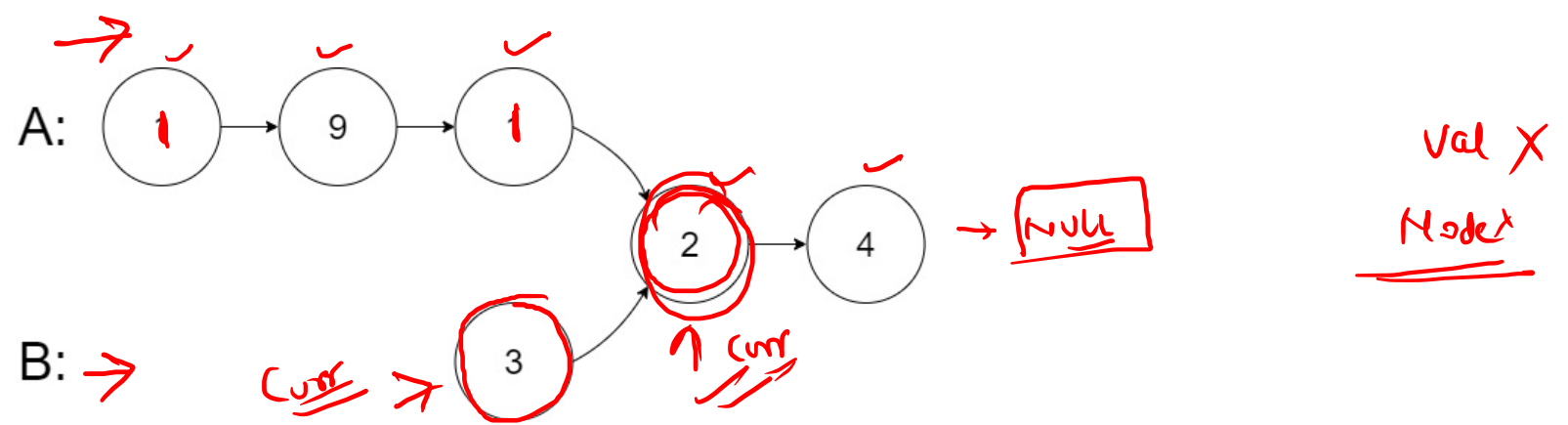
O/p: 8

I/p:



O/p: NULL

(NAIVE APPROACH)

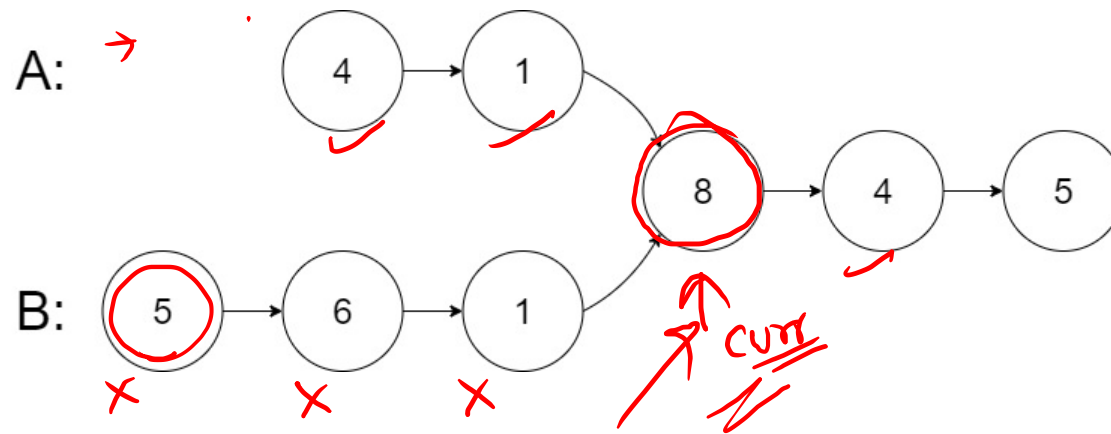


Sol<sup>n</sup>:

- 1) create unordered\_set < Node\* > set; // Hashing
- 2) traverse (A) → and store Node in set
- 3) traverse (B) → and Find the curr Node is present in set or not?
- 4) if we found ( set.find(curr) != set.end() ) → return curr;  
else  
At the end Return NULL

O(1) { space: O(N)  
Time: O(N) }

(NAIVE)

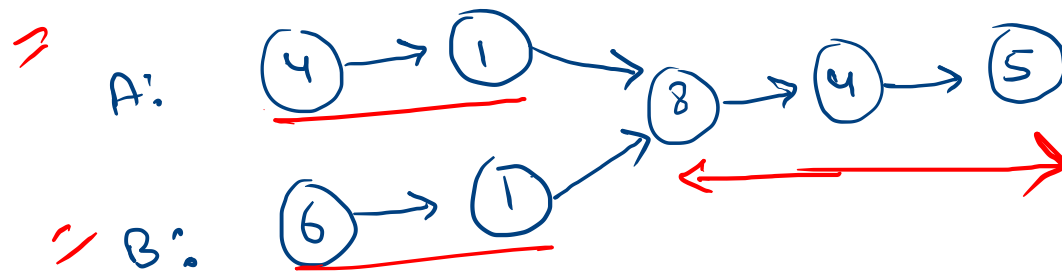


Sol<sup>n</sup>:

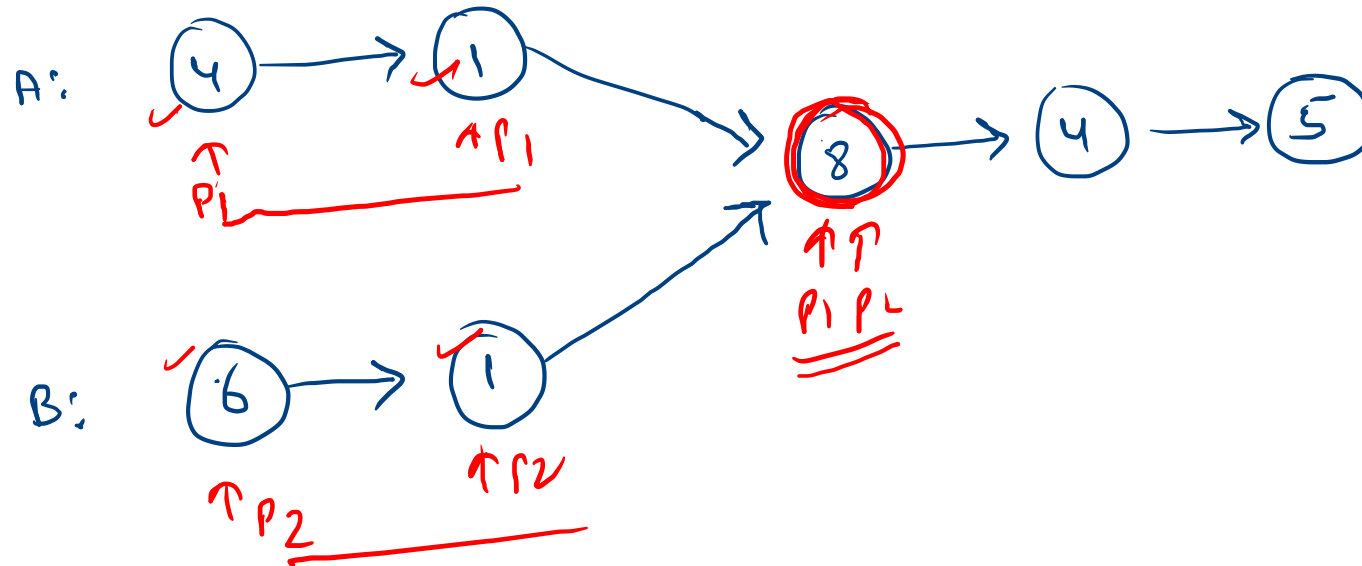
set =  $\{ \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{8}, 4, \textcircled{5} \} X$

x0105645

Better Approach :



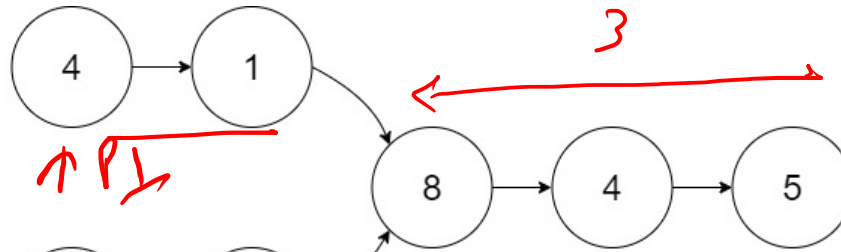
Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{P1} \rightarrow \text{Head A} \\ \text{P2} \rightarrow \text{Head B} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{Both Run at } \underline{\text{same speed}}$



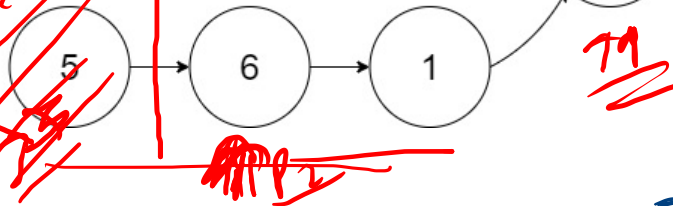
Better Approach :-

Head B

A:



B:



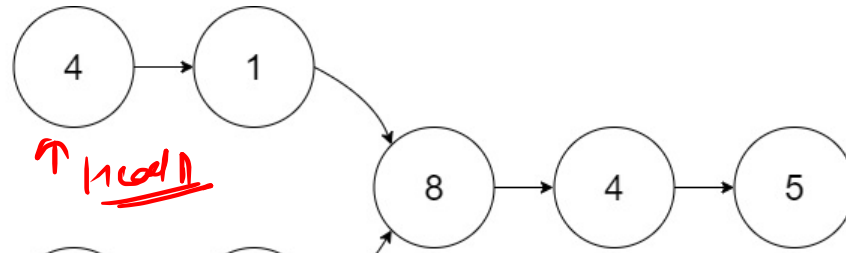
Sol<sup>n</sup>:

- Find count HeadA,  $a = 5$  ✓
  - Find count HeadB,  $b = 6$  ✓
- } → (diff = 1)

⇒ Now, we can traverse  
HeadA and HeadB  
(Both at same speed)

```
while ( diff -- )  
{  
    HeadB = HeadB → next;  
}
```

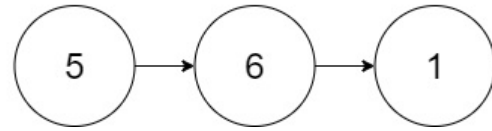
A: (5)



↑ Head A

(6)

B:



↑

~~Head B~~

↑ ↑

Head B

Sol<sup>n</sup>:-

( Head A  
Head B )