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欢迎大家参与本项目,贡献其他语言版本的代码,拥抱开源,让更多学习算法的小伙伴们收益!

19.删除链表的倒数第N个节点

题目链接: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/remove-nth-node-from-end-of-list/

给你一个链表, 删除链表的倒数第 n 个结点, 并且返回链表的头结点。

进阶: 你能尝试使用一趟扫描实现吗?

示例 1:

≥19.删除链表的倒数第N个节点

输入: head = [1,2,3,4,5], n = 2 输出: [1,2,3,5] 示例 2:

输入: head = [1], n = 1 输出: [] 示例 3:

. . .

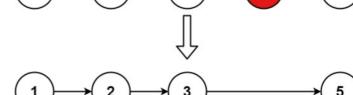
输入: head = [1,2], n = 1 输出: [1]

思路

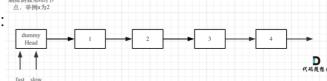
双指针的经典应用,如果要删除倒数第n个节点,让fast移动n步,然后让fast和slow同时移动,直到 fast指向链表末尾。删掉slow所指向的节点就可以了。

思路是这样的,但要注意一些细节。

分为如下几步:

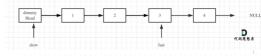


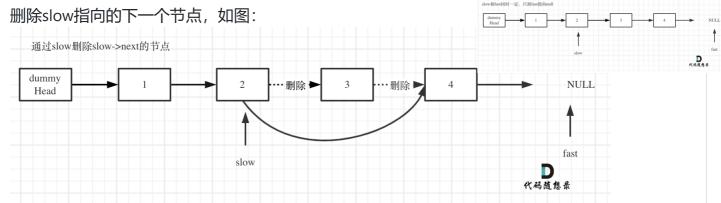
- 首先这里我推荐大家使用虚拟头结点,这样方面处理删除实际头结点的逻辑,如果虚拟头结点 不清楚,可以看这篇:链表:听说用虚拟头节点会方便很多?
- 定义fast指针和slow指针,初始值为虚拟头结点,如图:



• fast首先走n + 1步 ,为什么是n+1呢,因为只有这样同时移动的时候slow才能指向删除节点的上一个节点(方便做删除操作),如图:

• fast和slow同时移动,之道fast指向末尾,如题: 📄





此时不难写出如下C++代码:

```
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* removeNthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int n) {
        ListNode* dummyHead = new ListNode(0);
        dummyHead->next = head;
        ListNode* slow = dummyHead;
        ListNode* fast = dummyHead;
        while(n-- && fast != NULL) { while(n-- && fast->next!=nullptr)
           fast = fast->next;
        fast = fast->next; // fast再提前走一步,因为需要让slow指向删除节点的上一个节点
                                while(n-- && fast->next!=nullptr)
        while (fast != NULL) {
           fast = fast->next;
            slow = slow->next;
                                                   ListNode* tmp = slow->next;
        slow->next = slow->next->next;
                                                   slow->next = slow->next->next;
        return dummyHead->next;
                                                   delete tmp;
    }
                                                   head = dummyHead->next;
};
                                                   delete dummyHead;
                                                   return head;
```

其他语言版本

java:

```
class Solution {
   public ListNode removeNthFromEnd(ListNode head, int n) {
     ListNode dummy = new ListNode(-1);
     dummy.next = head;
```

```
ListNode slow = dummy;
       ListNode fast = dummy;
       while (n-- > 0) {
          fast = fast.next;
       }
       // 记住 待删除节点slow 的上一节点
       ListNode prev = null;
       while (fast != null) {
          prev = slow;
          slow = slow.next;
          fast = fast.next;
       }
       // 上一节点的next指针绕过 待删除节点slow 直接指向slow的下一节点
       prev.next = slow.next;
       // 释放 待删除节点slow 的next指针,这句删掉也能AC
       slow.next = null;
       return dummy.next;
   }
}
```

Python:

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
# def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
         self.val = val
         self.next = next
class Solution:
   def removeNthFromEnd(self, head: ListNode, n: int) -> ListNode:
       head_dummy = ListNode()
       head_dummy.next = head
       slow, fast = head_dummy, head_dummy
       while(n!=0): #fast先往前走n步
           fast = fast.next
           n -= 1
       while(fast.next!=None):
           slow = slow.next
           fast = fast.next
       #fast 走到结尾后, slow的下一个节点为倒数第N个节点
       slow.next = slow.next.next #删除
       return head_dummy.next
```

Go:

```
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * type ListNode struct {
 * Val int
 * Next *ListNode
 * }
 */
func removeNthFromEnd(head *ListNode, n int) *ListNode {
```

```
dummyHead.Next = &ListNode{}
dummyHead.Next = head
cur := head
prev := dummyHead
i := 1
for cur != nil {
    cur = cur.Next
    if i > n {
        prev = prev.Next
    }
    i++
}
prev.Next = prev.Next.Next
return dummyHead.Next
}
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {ListNode} head
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {ListNode}
*/
var removeNthFromEnd = function(head, n) {
    let ret = new ListNode(0, head),
        slow = fast = ret;
   while(n--) fast = fast.next;
    if(!fast) return ret.next;
   while (fast.next) {
        fast = fast.next;
        slow = slow.next
    };
    slow.next = slow.next.next;
    return ret.next;
};
```

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