# 2. 两数相加

给你两个**非空**的链表,表示两个非负的整数。它们每位数字都是按照 **逆序**的方式存储的,并且每个节点只能存储 **一位** 数字。

请你将两个数相加,并以相同形式返回一个表示和的链表。

你可以假设除了数字0之外,这两个数都不会以0开头。

循环执行的条件是只要链表不为空或有进位就执行,每次统计节点(节点不为空)加进位的和,更新进位 位

```
class Solution {
    public:
 2
 3
         ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
 4
             ListNode* dummy = new ListNode();
             ListNode* p = dummy;
             int carry = 0;
 6
 7
             while (11 || 12 || carry != 0) {
 8
                 int val = carry;
9
                 if (l1 != nullptr) {
                     val += 11->val;
10
                     11 = 11 - \text{next};
11
12
                 }
                 if (12 != nullptr) {
13
14
                     val += 12->val;
15
                     12 = 12 - \text{next};
16
                 }
17
                 carry = val / 10;
18
                 val = val % 10;
19
                 p->next = new ListNode(val);
20
                 p = p->next;
21
22
             return dummy->next;
23
         }
24 };
```

#### 另一种写法,单独判断最后的carry

```
class Solution {
    public:
2
 3
        ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
            ListNode* pre = new ListNode();
4
 5
            ListNode* cur = pre;
6
            int carry = 0;
7
            while (11 != nullptr || 12 != nullptr) {
                int x = 11 == nullptr ? 0 : 11->val;
8
9
                int y = 12 == nullptr ? 0 : 12->val;
10
                int val = x + y + carry;
                carry = val / 10;
11
```

```
12
                 val = val % 10;
13
                 cur->next = new ListNode(val);
14
                 cur = cur->next;
                 if (11) 11 = 11->next;
15
16
                 if (12) 12 = 12->next;
17
            }
18
            if (carry > 0) {
19
                 cur->next = new ListNode(carry);
20
             }
21
             return pre->next;
22
        }
23 };
```

# 146. LRU 缓存

请你设计并实现一个满足 LRU (最近最少使用) 缓存 约束的数据结构。 实现 LRUCache 类:

- LRUCache (int capacity) 以正整数作为容量 capacity 初始化 LRU 缓存
- int get(int key) 如果关键字 key 存在于缓存中,则返回关键字的值, 否则返回 -1 。
- void put (int key, int value) 如果关键字 key 已经存在,则变更其数据值 value;如果不存在,则向缓存中插入该组 key-value。如果插入操作导致关键字数量超过 capacity,则应该 逐出最久未使用的关键字。

函数 get 和 put 必须以 0(1) 的平均时间复杂度运行。

```
class LRUCache {
1
2
    public:
 3
       class ListNode{
        public:
4
 5
            int val, key;
 6
            ListNode* pre, *next;
 7
            ListNode() : val(-1), key(-1), pre(nullptr), next(nullptr) {}
 8
            ListNode(int x, int y) : key(x), val(y), pre(nullptr), next(nullptr)
    {}
9
        }*head, *tail;
10
        int cap;
11
        int count;
        unordered_map<int, ListNode*> mp;
12
        LRUCache(int capacity) {
13
14
            count = 0;
15
            cap = capacity;
            head = new ListNode();
16
17
            tail = new ListNode();
18
            head->next = tail;
19
            tail->pre = head;
20
        }
21
22
        int get(int key) {
            if (mp.count(key) > 0) {
23
24
                 remove(mp[key]);
```

```
25
                 setHead(mp[key]);
26
                 return mp[key]->val;
27
             }
28
             return -1;
29
        }
30
        void put(int key, int value) {
31
             if (mp.count(key) > 0) {
32
33
                 mp[key] -> val = value;
34
                 remove(mp[key]);
35
                 setHead(mp[key]);
36
             } else {
37
                 mp[key] = new ListNode(key, value);
38
                 count++;
39
                 setHead(mp[key]);
40
             }
             if (count > cap) {
41
42
                 mp.erase(tail->pre->key);
43
                 ListNode* tmp = tail->pre;
44
                 remove(tmp);
45
                 delete(tmp);
46
                 count--;
47
             }
        }
48
49
        void setHead(ListNode* node) {
             node->pre = head;
50
             node->next = head->next;
51
52
             head->next->pre = node;
53
             head->next = node;
54
        }
55
        void remove(ListNode* node) {
56
             node->pre->next = node->next;
57
             node->next->pre = node->pre;
58
        }
59
    };
```

# 206. 反转链表

## 递归 (好理解版本)

```
1
    class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* reverse(ListNode* pre, ListNode* head) {
 4
            if (head == nullptr) return pre; //递归出口不要忘记
 5
            ListNode* tmp = head->next;
 6
            head->next = pre;
 7
            pre = head;
 8
            return reverse(pre, tmp);
 9
        }
        ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
10
11
            return reverse(nullptr, head);
        }
12
13
    };
```

## 递归 (不好理解版本)

```
class Solution {
2
   public:
3
       ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
           if (head == nullptr || head->next == nullptr) return head;
4
5
           ListNode* ret = reverseList(head->next);
           head->next->next = head;
6
7
           head->next = nullptr; //别忘了给当前最后节点next置空
           return ret; //每次返回的都是最后一个节点
8
9
       }
10 };
```

### 迭代

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == nullptr) return head;
 4
            ListNode* pre = nullptr;
 5
            while (head != nullptr) {
 6
 7
                ListNode* tmp = head->next;
 8
                head->next = pre;
9
                pre = head;
10
                head = tmp;
11
            }
12
            return pre;
13
        }
14 };
```

# 92. 反转链表 11

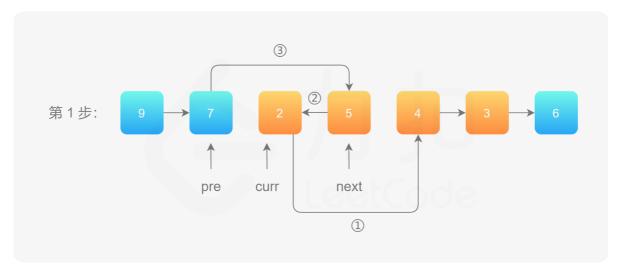
给你单链表的头指针 head 和两个整数 left 和 right , 其中 left <= right 。请你反转从位置 left 到位置 right 的链表节点,返回 反转后的链表。

# 递归法

```
class Solution {
    public:
 2
 3
        ListNode* succ = nullptr;
        ListNode* reverseN(ListNode* head, int n) {
4
            if (n == 1) {
6
                succ = head->next;
                return head;
8
            }
9
            ListNode* last = reverseN(head->next, n - 1);
10
            head->next->next = head;
            head->next = succ:
11
12
            return last:
13
14
        ListNode* reverseBetween(ListNode* head, int left, int right) {
```

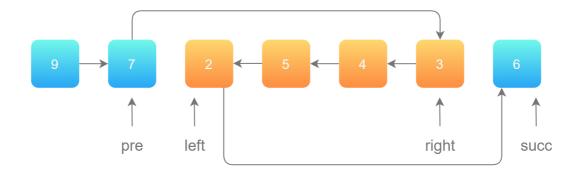
```
if (left == 1) return reverseN(head, right);
head->next = reverseBetween(head->next, left - 1, right - 1);
return head;
}
```

## 头插法



```
class Solution {
1
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* reverseBetween(ListNode* head, int left, int right) {
4
            ListNode* dummyNode = new ListNode(-1);
 5
            dummyNode->next = head;
            ListNode* pre = dummyNode;
 6
 7
            for (int i = 0; i < left - 1; i++) {
8
                pre = pre->next;
9
            ListNode* curr = pre->next;
10
11
            ListNode* next = curr->next;
12
            for (int i = 0; i < right - left; i++) {
13
                curr->next = next->next;
14
                next->next = pre->next;
15
                pre->next = next;
16
                next = curr->next;
17
18
            return dummyNode->next;
        }
19
20 };
```

# 分割+翻转+拼接



```
class Solution {
1
2
    public:
3
        ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
4
            if (head == nullptr) return head;
            ListNode* pre = nullptr;
 5
 6
            while (head != nullptr) {
 7
                ListNode* tmp = head->next;
8
                head->next = pre;
9
                pre = head;
10
                head = tmp;
            }
11
12
            return pre;
13
        }
14
        ListNode* reverseBetween(ListNode* head, int left, int right) {
            ListNode* dummyNode = new ListNode(-1);
15
16
            dummyNode->next = head;
17
            ListNode* pre = dummyNode;
            for (int i = 0; i < left - 1; i++) {
18
19
                pre = pre->next;
20
21
            ListNode* leftNode = pre->next;
22
            ListNode* rightNode = pre;
23
            for (int i = 0; i < right - left + 1; i++) {
24
                rightNode = rightNode->next;
25
            }
26
            ListNode* curr = rightNode->next;
27
            //切割链表
28
            pre->next = nullptr;
29
            rightNode->next = nullptr;
            //反转链表
30
            reverseList(leftNode);
31
32
            //拼接链表
33
            pre->next = rightNode;
            leftNode->next = curr;
34
35
            return dummyNode->next;
36
37
        }
38
    };
```

# 25. K 个一组翻转链表

给你链表的头节点 head ,每 k 个节点一组进行翻转,请你返回修改后的链表。

k 是一个正整数,它的值小于或等于链表的长度。如果节点总数不是 k 的整数倍,那么请将最后剩余的节点保持原有顺序。

你不能只是单纯的改变节点内部的值,而是需要实际进行节点交换。

#### 利用翻转链表前N个节点做,统计好需要翻转几部分,迭代的去翻转即可

需要注意的点,head节点反翻转后就会到翻转部分的末尾,head的下一个节点即下一次翻转的开始

```
class Solution {
 1 |
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* curr = nullptr;
        ListNode* reverseN(ListNode* head, int N) {
 5
            if (N == 1) {
                curr = head->next;
 6
 7
                return head;
 8
            ListNode* ret = reverseN(head->next, N - 1);
9
10
            head->next->next = head;
11
            head->next = curr;
12
            return ret;
13
14
        ListNode* reverseKGroup(ListNode* head, int k) {
15
            ListNode* dummyNode = new ListNode();
            dummyNode->next = head;
16
17
            int count = 0;
18
            ListNode* cur = dummyNode;
19
            while (cur->next != nullptr) {
20
                cur = cur->next;
21
                ++count;
22
            }
23
            int a = count / k;
24
            ListNode* pre = dummyNode;
            while (a--) {
25
26
                pre->next = reverseN(head, k);
27
                pre = head;
                head = head->next;
28
29
30
            return dummyNode->next;
31
        }
32 };
```

#### 利用翻转链表做,分割大小为k的链表,翻转后再拼接,迭代执行

```
class Solution {
public:
   ListNode* reverse(ListNode* head) {
      if (head == nullptr || head->next == nullptr) {
        return head;
      }
   ListNode* ret = reverse(head->next);
```

```
8
             head->next->next = head;
9
             head->next = nullptr;
10
             return ret;
11
        }
12
        ListNode* reverseKGroup(ListNode* head, int k) {
13
             ListNode* dummyhead = new ListNode();
             dummyhead->next = head;
14
15
             ListNode* pre, *start, *end, *next;
             pre = dummyhead;
16
17
             end = dummyhead;
18
            while (end->next != nullptr) {
19
                 for (int i = 0; i < k \&\& end != nullptr; <math>i++) {
20
                     end = end->next;
21
                 }
22
                 if (end == nullptr) break;
23
                 start = pre->next;
24
                 next = end->next;
25
                 end->next = nullptr;
26
                 pre->next = reverse(start);
27
                 start->next = next;
28
                 pre = start;
29
                 end = pre;
30
             }
31
             return dummyhead->next;
32
        }
33
    };
```

# 21. 合并两个有序链表

## 迭代

```
class Solution {
 1
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
             ListNode* dummynode = new ListNode();
4
 5
             ListNode* cur = dummynode;
             while (11 != NULL && 12 != NULL) {
 6
 7
                 if (11->val <= 12->val) {
8
                     cur->next = 11;
                     11 = 11->next;
9
                 } else {
10
11
                     cur->next = 12;
                     12 = 12 - \text{next};
12
13
                 }
14
                 cur = cur->next;
15
             }
             cur->next = !11 ? 12 : 11;
16
17
             return dummynode->next;
        }
18
    };
19
```

## 递归

```
class Solution {
1
2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
            if (!11) return 12;
4
 5
            if (!12) return 11;
            if (11->val < 12->val) {
 6
 7
                11->next = mergeTwoLists(11->next, 12);
8
                 return 11;
9
            } else {
10
                12->next = mergeTwoLists(11, 12->next);
11
                 return 12;
12
            }
13
        }
   };
14
```

# 23. 合并K个升序链表

## 分治合并

```
class Solution {
 1
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* merge2Lists(ListNode* head1, ListNode* head2) {
            if (head1 == nullptr) return head2;
 4
 5
            if (head2 == nullptr) return head1;
            if (head1->val < head2->val) {
 6
 7
                head1->next = merge2Lists(head1->next, head2);
                 return head1;
 8
9
            } else {
10
                head2->next = merge2Lists(head1, head2->next);
11
                 return head2;
12
            }
13
14
        ListNode* merge(vector<ListNode*>& lists, int left, int right) {
            if (left == right) return lists[left];
15
            if (left > right) return nullptr;
16
17
            int mid = (left + right) / 2;
18
            return merge2Lists(merge(lists, left, mid), merge(lists, mid + 1,
    right));
19
        }
20
        ListNode* mergeKLists(vector<ListNode*>& lists) {
             return merge(lists, 0, lists.size() - 1);
21
22
        }
23 };
```

### 优先队列

#### 关于优先队列自定义比较器:

如果直接将结构体放入priority\_queue中,则需在结构体中重载<号(或是在结构体外重载<号),优先队列默认使用less<>

如果放入的不是某个结构体,则需定义结构体cmp并在其内重载小括号,并将cmp写到优先队列的第三 个参数

#### 关于sort自定义比较器:

如果使用结构体,需在结构体内重载小括号(返回值为bool),并将匿名对象(类名())或对象实例放到sort第三个参数

如果使用函数,需自定义一个返回类型为bool值的函数,并将函数名放到sort第三个参数

### 好理解版本

```
class Solution {
2
    public:
 3
        struct cmp{
4
            bool operator () (ListNode* a, ListNode* b) {
 5
                return a->val > b->val;
6
            }
 7
        };
8
        priority_queue<ListNode*, vector<ListNode*>, cmp> pq;
9
        ListNode* mergeKLists(vector<ListNode*>& lists) {
10
            for (auto p : lists) {
11
                if (p) pq.push(p);
12
13
            ListNode head, *cur = &head;
14
            while (!pq.empty()) {
15
                ListNode* f = pq.top(); pq.pop();
16
                cur->next = f;
17
                cur = cur->next;
18
                if (f->next) pq.push(f->next);
19
            }
20
            return head.next;
21
        }
22 };
```

#### 不好理解版本

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
       struct Status {
4
            int val;
 5
            ListNode *ptr;
6
            bool operator < (const Status &rhs) const {</pre>
 7
                return val > rhs.val;
8
9
        };
10
11
        priority_queue <Status> q;
12
13
        ListNode* mergeKLists(vector<ListNode*>& lists) {
            for (auto node: lists) {
14
15
                if (node) q.push({node->val, node});
16
            ListNode head, *tail = &head;
17
18
            while (!q.empty()) {
19
                auto f = q.top(); q.pop();
20
                tail->next = f.ptr;
                tail = tail->next;
21
```

```
if (f.ptr->next) q.push({f.ptr->next->val, f.ptr->next});
}
return head.next;
}
}
```

# 剑指 Offer 22. 链表中倒数第k个节点

输入一个链表,输出该链表中倒数第k个节点。为了符合大多数人的习惯,本题从 1开始计数,即链表的尾节点是倒数第1个节点。

例如,一个链表有 6 个节点,从头节点开始,它们的值依次是 1、2、3、4、5、6。这个链表的倒数第 3 个节点是值为 4 的节点。

# 哈希表

```
1
 2
    class Solution {
 3
    public:
        ListNode* getKthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int k) {
 5
            unordered_map<int, ListNode*> map;
 6
            int i = 0;
 7
            while (head != NULL) {
8
                map[++i] = head;
9
                head = head->next;
10
            }
11
           return map[i - k + 1];
12
        }
13 };
```

## 快慢指针

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
       ListNode* getKthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int k) {
            ListNode* fast = head;
 5
            ListNode* slow = head;
            while (k--) fast = fast->next;
 6
 7
            while (fast != NULL) {
8
                fast = fast->next;
9
                slow = slow->next;
10
            }
11
            return slow;
12
        }
13 };
```

# 143. 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。

# 寻找链表中点+链表逆序+合并链表

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* reverse(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == nullptr || head->next == nullptr) {
 4
 5
                return head;
 6
            }
 7
            ListNode* ret = reverse(head->next);
 8
            head->next->next = head;
 9
            head->next = nullptr;
10
            return ret;
11
        }
12
        void reorderList(ListNode* head) {
13
            if (head == nullptr) return;
14
            ListNode* fast = head;
15
            ListNode* slow = head;
16
            while (fast->next != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr) {
                fast = fast->next->next;
17
18
                slow = slow->next;
19
            }
20
            ListNode* midHead = slow->next;
21
            slow->next = nullptr;
22
            midHead = reverse(midHead);
23
            ListNode* p1 = head;
            ListNode* p2 = midHead;
24
25
            while (p2 != nullptr) {
26
                ListNode* tmp1 = p1->next;
27
                ListNode* tmp2 = p2->next;
28
                p1->next = p2;
29
                p2->next = tmp1;
30
                p1 = tmp1;
31
                p2 = tmp2;
32
            }
33
            return;
        }
34
35 };
```

### 线性表

```
1 class Solution {
     public:
 3
        void reorderList(ListNode *head) {
             if (head == nullptr) {
 4
 5
                 return;
             }
 6
 7
             vector<ListNode *> vec;
             ListNode *node = head;
 8
             while (node != nullptr) {
 9
                 vec.emplace_back(node);
10
11
                 node = node->next;
12
             }
             int i = 0, j = vec.size() - 1;
13
             while (i < j) {
14
15
                 vec[i]->next = vec[j];
16
                 i++;
                 if (i == j) {
17
18
                     break;
19
                 }
20
                 vec[j]->next = vec[i];
21
                 j--;
22
             }
23
             vec[i]->next = nullptr;
         }
24
25 };
```

# 707. 设计链表

设计链表的实现。您可以选择使用单链表或双链表。单链表中的节点应该具有两个属性: val 和 next 。 val 是当前节点的值, next 是指向下一个节点的指针/引用。如果要使用双向链表,则还需要一个属性 prev 以指示链表中的上一个节点。假设链表中的所有节点都是 0-index 的。

### 在链表类中实现这些功能:

- get(index): 获取链表中第 index 个节点的值。如果索引无效,则返回 -1。
- addAtHead(val): 在链表的第一个元素之前添加一个值为 val 的节点。插入后,新节点将成为链表的第一个节点。
- addAtTail(val): 将值为 val 的节点追加到链表的最后一个元素。
- addAtIndex(index,val): 在链表中的第 index 个节点之前添加值为 val 的节点。如果 index 等于链表的长度,则该节点将附加到链表的末尾。如果 index 大于链表长度,则不会插入节点。如果 index 小于0,则在头部插入节点。
- deleteAtIndex(index):如果索引 index 有效,则删除链表中的第 index 个节点。

```
1 class MyLinkedList {
2 public:
```

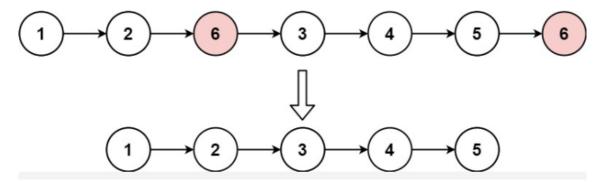
```
struct LinkedNode {
4
            int val;
 5
            LinkedNode* next;
            LinkedNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
 6
 7
            };
8
9
        MyLinkedList() {
            dummyhead = new LinkedNode(0);
10
            size = 0;
11
12
        }
13
14
        int get(int index) {
15
            if (index > (size - 1) || index < 0) {
16
                 return -1;
17
            }
            LinkedNode* cur = dummyhead->next;
18
19
            while (index--) {
20
                cur = cur->next;
21
            }
22
            return cur->val;
23
        }
24
25
        void addAtHead(int val) {
26
            LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
            newNode->next = dummyhead->next;
27
28
            dummyhead->next = newNode;
29
            size++;
        }
30
31
32
        void addAtTail(int val) {
            LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
33
34
            LinkedNode* cur = dummyhead;
            while (cur->next != nullptr) {
35
36
                cur = cur->next;
37
            }
38
            cur->next = newNode;
39
            size++;
40
        }
41
        void addAtIndex(int index, int val) {
42
            if (index > size) {
43
44
                return;
45
46
            LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
47
            LinkedNode* cur = dummyhead;
            while (index--) {
48
49
                cur = cur->next;
50
            }
51
            newNode->next = cur->next;
52
            cur->next = newNode;
53
            size++;
54
        }
55
56
        void deleteAtIndex(int index) {
57
            if (index >= size || index < 0) {
```

```
58
                 return;
59
             }
            LinkedNode* cur = dummyhead;
60
61
            while(index--) {
62
                 cur = cur->next;
63
            }
            LinkedNode* tmp = cur->next;
64
65
            cur->next = cur->next->next;
66
            delete tmp;
67
             size--;
68
        }
69
    private:
70
        int size;
71
        LinkedNode* dummyhead;
72 };
```

# **203. 移除链表元素**

给你一个链表的头节点 head 和一个整数 val ,请你删除链表中所有满足 Node. val == val 的节点,并返回 **新的头节点**。

#### 示例 1:



### 递归

```
class Solution {
2
    public:
3
        ListNode* removeElements(ListNode* head, int val) {
4
            if (head == nullptr) return head;
 5
            if (head->val == val) {
6
                return removeElements(head->next, val);
7
8
                head->next = removeElements(head->next, val);
9
                return head;
10
11
        }
12 };
```

## 迭代

```
1 class Solution {
```

```
2
     public:
 3
         ListNode* removeElements(ListNode* head, int val) {
 4
             if (head == nullptr) return head;
 5
             ListNode* dummy = new ListNode();
 6
             dummy->next = head;
 7
             ListNode* cur = dummy;
 8
             while (cur->next != nullptr) {
 9
                 if (cur->next->val == val) {
10
                     cur->next = cur->next->next;
11
                 } else {
12
                     cur = cur->next;
13
                 }
14
             }
15
             return dummy->next;
16
        }
17 };
```

# 83. 删除排序链表中的重复元素

给定一个已排序的链表的头 head , *删除所有重复的元素,使每个元素只出现一次*。返回 *已排序的链表*。

## 双指针

```
class Solution {
    public:
 3
        ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
 4
            if (!head) return head;
 5
            ListNode* slow = head;
            ListNode* fast = head->next;
 6
 7
            while (fast != nullptr) {
 8
                if (fast->val != slow->val) {
9
                     slow->next = fast;
10
                     slow = slow->next;
11
                     fast = fast->next;
12
                 } else {
13
                     fast = fast->next;
14
15
            }
16
            slow->next = nullptr;
17
            return head;
18
        }
19 };
```

## 迭代

```
class Solution {
public:
   ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
    if (!head) return head;
   ListNode* cur = head;
   while (cur->next) {
```

```
if (cur->val == cur->next->val) {
8
                     cur->next = cur->next->next;
9
                 } else {
10
                     cur = cur->next;
11
                 }
12
             }
13
             return head;
        }
14
15
    };
16
```

# 递归 (没必要)

```
1
    class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* dfs(ListNode* head, int x) {
4
            while (head \&\& head->val == x) {
 5
                head = head->next;
6
            }
 7
            if (!head) return head;
8
            head->next = dfs(head->next, head->val);
9
            return head;
10
        ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
11
12
            if (!head) return head;
            head->next = dfs(head->next, head->val);
13
14
            return head;
15
        }
16 };
```

# 82. 删除排序链表中的重复元素 II

给定一个已排序的链表的头 head , *删除原始链表中所有重复数字的节点,只留下不同的数字*。返回 *已排序的链表*。

## 迭代

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == nullptr) return head;
4
 5
            ListNode* dummy = new ListNode(101);
 6
            dummy->next = head;
 7
            ListNode* cur = dummy;
8
            ListNode* pre = dummy;
9
            while (cur != nullptr && cur->next != nullptr) {
                if (cur->val != cur->next->val) {
10
11
                     pre = cur;
12
                     cur = cur->next;
13
                } else {
```

```
14
                     int x = cur->val;
15
                     while (cur != nullptr && cur->val == x) {
                          cur = cur->next;
16
17
18
                     pre->next = cur;
19
                 }
20
             }
21
             return dummy->next;
        }
22
23 };
```

# 递归

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
 4
            if (!head || !head->next) {
 5
                 return head;
 6
            }
 7
            if (head->val != head->next->val) {
 8
                head->next = deleteDuplicates(head->next);
 9
            } else {
                ListNode* move = head->next;
10
11
                while (move != nullptr && head->val == move->val) {
12
                    move = move->next;
13
14
                return deleteDuplicates(move);
15
            }
16
            return head;
17
        }
18
   };
```

# 利用计数,两次遍历

```
1
    class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
 4
             unordered_map<int, int> m;
 5
             ListNode dummy(0);
 6
             ListNode* dummy_move = &dummy;
 7
            ListNode* move = head;
 8
            while (move) {
 9
                 m[move->val]++;
10
                 move = move->next;
11
             }
12
            move = head;
13
            while (move) {
                 if (m[move->val] == 1) {
14
15
                     dummy_move->next = move;
16
                     dummy_move = dummy_move->next;
17
                 }
18
                 move = move->next;
19
             }
```

```
dummy_move->next = nullptr;
return dummy.next;
}
```

# 19. 删除链表的倒数第 N 个结点

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。

## 双指针

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* removeNthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int n) {
4
            ListNode* dummy = new ListNode();
 5
            dummy->next = head;
 6
            ListNode* p1 = dummy;
 7
            ListNode* p2 = dummy;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
8
9
                 p1 = p1->next;
10
            }
11
            while (p1->next != nullptr) {
12
                 p1 = p1->next;
13
                 p2 = p2 -> next;
14
            ListNode* tmp = p2->next;
15
16
            p2->next = p2->next->next;
17
            delete(tmp);
18
            return dummy->next;
        }
19
20
   };
```

## 递归

```
class Solution {
2
    public:
 3
        int dfs(ListNode* head, int n) {
4
            if (head == nullptr) return 0;
 5
            int cnt = dfs(head->next, n);
            if (cnt == n) {
 6
 7
                 head->next = head->next->next;
            }
8
9
             return cnt + 1;
10
        ListNode* removeNthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int n) {
11
12
            int cnt = dfs(head, n);
13
            if (cnt == n) {
14
                 return head->next;
15
            }
16
            return head;
        }
17
```

# 24. 两两交换链表中的节点

给你一个链表,两两交换其中相邻的节点,并返回交换后链表的头节点。你必须在不修改节点内部的值的情况下完成本题(即,只能进行节点交换)。

### 迭代

```
class Solution {
    public:
 3
        ListNode* swapPairs(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == NULL || head->next == NULL) return head;
 4
            ListNode* dummyHead = new ListNode();
 5
 6
            dummyHead->next = head;
            ListNode* cur = dummyHead;
 7
            while (cur->next != NULL && cur->next->next != NULL) {
 8
9
                ListNode* tmp1 = cur->next;
                ListNode* tmp2 = cur->next->next;
10
                tmp1->next = tmp2->next;
11
12
                cur->next = tmp2;
13
                tmp2->next = tmp1;
                cur = tmp1;
14
15
16
            return dummyHead->next;
17
        }
18 };
```

## 递归

```
class Solution {
2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* swapPairs(ListNode* head) {
4
            if (head == NULL | head->next == NULL) return head;
5
            ListNode* tmp = head->next;
6
            head->next = swapPairs(head->next->next);
7
            tmp->next = head;
8
            return tmp;
9
        }
10 };
```

# 141. 环形链表

给你一个链表的头节点 head , 判断链表中是否有环。

如果链表中有某个节点,可以通过连续跟踪 next 指针再次到达,则链表中存在环。为了表示给定链表中的环,评测系统内部使用整数 pos 来表示链表尾连接到链表中的位置(索引从 0 开始)。**注意: pos 不作为参数进行传递**。仅仅是为了标识链表的实际情况。

如果链表中存在环,则返回 true 。 否则,返回 false 。

## 快慢指针

```
class Solution {
2
    public:
 3
       bool hasCycle(ListNode *head) {
4
            ListNode* fast = head, *slow = head;
 5
                if (fast == nullptr || fast->next == nullptr) {
6
7
                    return false;
8
9
                fast = fast->next->next;
                slow = slow->next;
10
           } while (fast != slow);
11
12
            return true;
13
       }
14 };
```

```
class Solution {
    public:
 3
        bool hasCycle(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == nullptr || head->next == nullptr) {
 4
                return false;
 5
 6
            ListNode* slow = head;
 7
            ListNode* fast = head->next;
9
            while (slow != fast) {
                if (fast == nullptr || fast->next == nullptr) {
10
11
                    return false;
                }
12
                slow = slow->next;
13
14
                fast = fast->next->next;
15
16
            return true;
        }
17
18 };
```

## 哈希表

```
class Solution {
public:
bool hasCycle(ListNode *head) {
    unordered_set<ListNode*> seen;
}
```

```
while (head != nullptr) {
 6
                if (seen.count(head)) {
 7
                     return true;
                }
8
9
                seen.insert(head);
10
                head = head->next;
11
            }
12
            return false;
13
        }
14 };
```

# 142. 环形链表 Ⅱ

## 双指针

```
class Solution {
    public:
 3
        ListNode *detectCycle(ListNode *head) {
 4
            ListNode* fast = head;
 5
            ListNode* slow = head;
 6
            do {
 7
                if (fast == NULL || fast->next == NULL) return NULL;
 8
                fast = fast->next->next;
9
                slow = slow->next;
            } while (fast != slow);
10
11
            fast = head;
12
            while (fast != slow) {
                fast = fast->next;
13
                slow = slow->next;
14
15
            }
16
            return fast;
        }
17
18 };
```

```
public class Solution {
 2
        public ListNode detectCycle(ListNode head) {
 3
            ListNode fast = head, slow = head;
 4
            while (true) {
                if (fast == null || fast.next == null) return null;
 6
                fast = fast.next.next;
 7
                slow = slow.next;
                if (fast == slow) break;
 8
 9
10
            fast = head;
            while (slow != fast) {
11
                slow = slow.next;
12
13
                fast = fast.next;
14
            }
            return fast;
15
16
        }
17
    }
```

# 234. 回文链表

### 234. 回文链表 labuladong 题解 思路

难度 简单 凸 1483 ☆ 凸 丸 ♀ □

给你一个单链表的头节点 head ,请你判断该链表是否为回文链表。如果是,返回 true ;否则,返回 false 。

## 快慢指针+反转链表

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* reverse(ListNode* head) {
 4
            ListNode* cur = head, *pre = NULL;
 5
            while (cur != NULL) {
 6
                ListNode* tmp = cur->next;
 7
                cur->next = pre;
 8
                pre = cur;
 9
                cur = tmp;
10
            }
11
            return pre;
12
        }
13
14
        bool isPalindrome(ListNode* head) {
            ListNode *fast = head, *slow = head;
15
16
            while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {
17
                fast = fast->next->next;
                slow = slow->next:
18
19
            }
20
            if (fast != NULL) slow = slow->next;
21
            ListNode* right = reverse(slow);
            ListNode* left = head;
22
            while (right != NULL) {
23
24
                if (left->val != right->val) return false;
25
                left = left->next;
                right = right->next;
26
27
            }
28
            return true;
29
        }
30 };
```

## 使用辅助数组

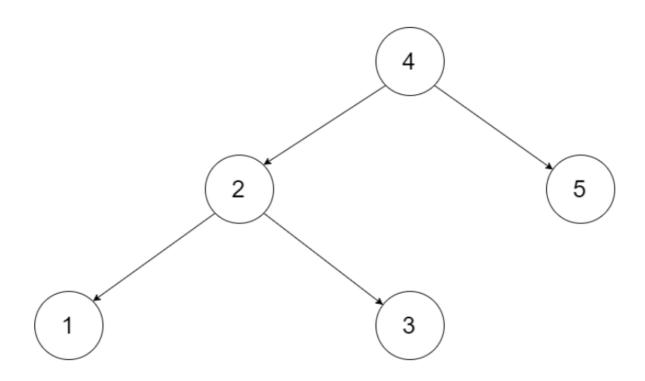
```
class Solution {
public:

bool isPalindrome(ListNode* head) {
    vector<int> v;
    while (head != NULL) {
        v.push_back(head->val);
        head = head->next;
}
```

```
8
 9
            int 1 = 0, r = v.size() - 1;
10
            while (1 < r) {
11
               if (v[1] == v[r]) {
                   1++, r--;
12
13
                   continue;
14
               }
15
               return false;
16
           }
17
           return true;
18
      }
19 };
```

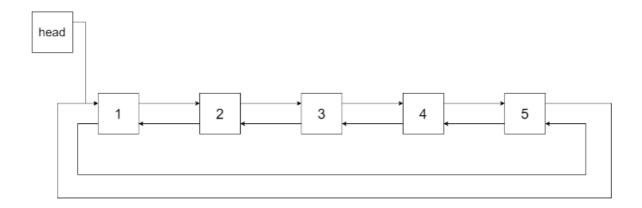
# 剑指 Offer 36. 二叉搜索树与双向链表

输入一棵二叉搜索树,将该二叉搜索树转换成一个排序的循环双向链表。要求不能创建任何新的节点,只能调整树中节点指针的指向。



我们希望将这个二叉搜索树转化为双向循环链表。链表中的每个节点都有一个前驱和后继指针。对于双向循环链表,第一个节点的前驱是最后一个节点,最后一个节点的后继是第一个节点。

下图展示了上面的二叉搜索树转化成的链表。"head"表示指向链表中有最小元素的节点。



特别地,我们希望可以就地完成转换操作。当转化完成以后,树中节点的左指针需要指向前驱,树中节点的右指针需要指向后继。还需要返回链表中的第一个节点的指针。

### 宏观递归

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
3
        Node* treeToDoublyList(Node* root) {
4
            if (!root) return root;
 5
            Node* leftHead = treeToDoublyList(root->left);
            Node* rightHead = treeToDoublyList(root->right);
 6
            Node* leftTail, *rightTail;
 7
8
            if (leftHead) {
9
                leftTail = leftHead->left;
10
                leftTail->right = root;
                root->left = leftTail;
11
12
            } else {
                leftTail = leftHead = root;
13
14
            }
            if (rightHead) {
15
                 rightTail = rightHead->left;
16
17
                 root->right = rightHead;
                 rightHead->left = root;
18
            } else {
19
20
                 rightTail = rightHead = root;
21
            leftHead->left = rightTail;
22
23
            rightTail->right = leftHead;
            return leftHead:
24
        }
25
26 };
```

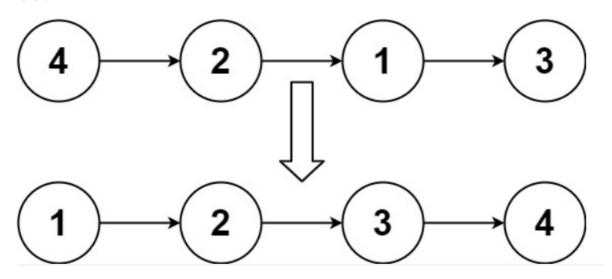
### 中序遍历

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        Node* treeToDoublyList(Node* root) {
 4
            if (!root) return NULL;
 5
            dfs(root);
 6
            head->left = pre;
 7
            pre->right = head;
 8
            return head;
9
        }
10
    private:
       Node* pre, *head;
11
        void dfs(Node* node) {
12
           if (!node) return;
13
            dfs(node->left);
14
            if (pre != NULL) pre->right = node;
15
            else head = node;
16
            node->left = pre;
17
            pre = node;
18
19
            dfs(node->right);
20
21 };
```

# 148. 排序链表

给你链表的头结点 head , 请将其按 升序 排列并返回 排序后的链表 。

#### 示例 1:



# 哈希表

```
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* sortList(ListNode* head) {
    if (head == nullptr) return head;
    multiset<int> set;
    ListNode* cur = head;
```

```
while (cur != nullptr) {
 8
                 set.insert(cur->val);
9
                 cur = cur->next;
10
             }
11
             cur = head;
12
             for (auto& i : set) {
13
                 cur->val = i;
14
                 cur = cur->next;
15
            }
16
17
             return head;
18
        }
19
    };
```

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* sortList(ListNode* head) {
 4
            if (head == nullptr) return head;
 5
            multimap<int, ListNode*> map;
 6
            ListNode* cur = head;
 7
            while (cur != nullptr) {
                ListNode* tmp = cur;
 8
 9
                cur = cur->next;
10
                tmp->next = nullptr;
11
                 map.insert({tmp->val, tmp});
12
13
            ListNode* Head = new ListNode();
14
            cur = Head;
15
16
            for (auto pair : map) {
17
                cur->next = pair.second;
18
                cur = cur->next;
            }
19
20
21
             return Head->next;
22
        }
23 };
```

## 归并排序

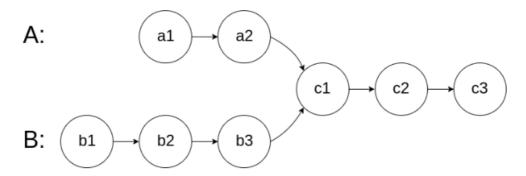
```
class Solution {
1
2
    public:
 3
        ListNode* sortList(ListNode* head) {
            if (head == nullptr || head->next == nullptr) return head;
4
 5
            ListNode* slow = head;
 6
            ListNode* fast = head->next;
 7
            while (fast != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr) {
8
                fast = fast->next->next;
9
                slow = slow->next;
10
            ListNode* tmp = slow->next;
11
12
            slow->next = nullptr;
            ListNode* left = sortList(head);
13
14
            ListNode* right = sortList(tmp);
```

```
ListNode* res = new ListNode();
15
16
            ListNode* cur = res;
17
            while (right != nullptr && left != nullptr) {
                if (left->val < right->val) {
18
19
                     cur->next = left;
20
                     left = left->next;
21
                } else {
22
                     cur->next = right;
23
                     right = right->next;
24
                }
25
                cur = cur->next;
26
            }
            cur->next = left == nullptr ? right : left;
27
28
            return res->next;
29
        }
30 };
```

# 160. 相交链表

给你两个单链表的头节点 headA 和 headB ,请你找出并返回两个单链表相交的起始节点。如果两个链表不存在相交节点,返回 null 。

图示两个链表在节点 c1 开始相交:



题目数据 保证 整个链式结构中不存在环。

注意, 函数返回结果后, 链表必须 保持其原始结构。

## 双指针

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        ListNode *getIntersectionNode(ListNode *headA, ListNode *headB) {
4
            ListNode* curA = headA;
 5
            ListNode* curB = headB;
6
            while (curA != curB) {
 7
                curA = curA == NULL ? headB : curA->next;
                curB = curB == NULL ? headA : curB->next;
8
9
            }
            return curA;
10
        }
11
12 };
```

# 138. 复制带随机指针的链表

给你一个长度为 n 的链表,每个节点包含一个额外增加的随机指针 random , 该指针可以指向链表中的任何节点或空节点。

构造这个链表的 深拷贝。深拷贝应该正好由 n 个 全新 节点组成,其中每个新节点的值都设为其对应的原节点的值。新节点的 next 指针和 random 指针也都应指向复制链表中的新节点,并使原链表和复制链表中的这些指针能够表示相同的链表状态。复制链表中的指针都不应指向原链表中的节点。

例如,如果原链表中有 X 和 Y 两个节点,其中 X random  $\longrightarrow$  Y 。那么在复制链表中对应的两个节点 X 和 Y ,同样有 X random  $\longrightarrow$  Y 。

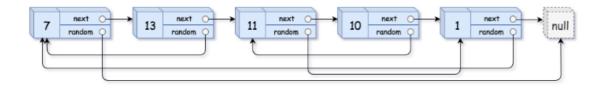
返回复制链表的头节点。

用一个由 n 个节点组成的链表来表示输入/输出中的链表。每个节点用一个 [val, random\_index] 表示:

- val: 一个表示 Node. val 的整数。
- random\_index: 随机指针指向的节点索引 (范围从 0 到 n-1); 如果不指向任何节点,则为 null 。

你的代码 只接受原链表的头节点 head 作为传入参数。

#### 示例 1:



```
输入: head = [[7,null],[13,0],[11,4],[10,2],[1,0]]
输出: [[7,null],[13,0],[11,4],[10,2],[1,0]]
```

### 拆分链表

```
class Solution {
 2
    public:
 3
        Node* copyRandomList(Node* head) {
4
           if (!head) return NULL;
            //交叉连接到一起
6
           for (Node* node = head; node != NULL; node = node->next->next) {
               Node* nodeNew = new Node(node->val);
8
               nodeNew->next = node->next;
 9
               node->next = nodeNew;
10
           }
```

```
//构造random
11
12
            for (Node* node = head; node != NULL; node = node->next->next) {
13
                Node* nodeNew = node->next;
                nodeNew->random = (node->random == NULL) ? NULL : node->random-
14
    >next;
15
16
            //拆分链表,构建next
            Node* headNew = head->next;
17
18
            for (Node* node = head; node != NULL; node = node->next) {
19
                Node* nodeNew = node->next;
                node->next = nodeNew->next;
21
                nodeNew->next = (node->next == NULL) ? NULL : node->next->next;
22
            }
23
            return headNew;
24
        }
    };
25
```

## 哈希表

```
class Solution {
 1
 2
    public:
 3
        unordered_map<Node*, Node*> map;
 4
        Node* copyRandomList(Node* head) {
 5
            if (!head) return NULL;
 6
            if (!map.count(head)) {
                 map[head] = new Node(head->val);
 7
 8
                 map[head]->next = copyRandomList(head->next);
 9
                 map[head]->random = copyRandomList(head->random);
10
11
            return map[head];
12
        }
13
    };
```

```
1
    class Solution {
2
    public:
 3
        Node* copyRandomList(Node* head) {
 4
            if (!head) return NULL;
             unordered_map<Node*, Node*> map;
 6
            Node* cur = head;
 7
            while (cur != NULL) {
8
                 map[cur] = new Node(cur->val);
9
                 cur = cur->next;
10
            }
11
            cur = head;
12
            while (cur != NULL) {
                 map[cur]->next = map[cur->next];
13
14
                 map[cur]->random = map[cur->random];
15
                 cur = cur->next;
            }
16
17
             return map[head];
18
        }
19
    };
```