链表算法

```
class MyLinkedList {
public:
   // 定义链表节点结构体
   struct LinkedNode {
      int val;
      LinkedNode* next;
      LinkedNode(int val):val(val), next(nullptr){}
   };
   // 初始化链表
   MyLinkedList() {
       dummyHead = new LinkedNode(0); // 这里定义的头结点 是一个虚拟头结点,而不是真正的链表头结点
       _size = 0;
   // 获取到第index个节点数值,如果index是非法数值直接返回-1,注意index是从0开始的,第0个节点就是头结点
   int get(int index) {
      if (index > (_{size} - 1) || index < _{0}) {
          return -1;
      LinkedNode* cur = _dummyHead->next;
      while(index--){ // 如果--index 就会陷入死循环
          cur = cur->next;
      return cur->val;
   // 在链表最前面插入一个节点,插入完成后,新插入的节点为链表的新的头结点
   void addAtHead(int val) {
      LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
      newNode->next = _dummyHead->next;
       dummyHead->next = newNode;
       _size++;
   }
```

```
// 在链表最后面添加一个节点
void addAtTail(int val) {
   LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
   LinkedNode* cur = _dummyHead;
   while(cur->next != nullptr) {
      cur = cur->next;
   cur->next = newNode;
   size++;
// 在第index个节点之前插入一个新节点,例如index为0,那么新插入的节点为链表的新头节点。
// 如果index 等于链表的长度,则说明是新插入的节点为链表的尾结点
// 如果index大于链表的长度,则返回空
void addAtIndex(int index, int val) {
   if (index > _size) {
      return;
   LinkedNode* newNode = new LinkedNode(val);
   LinkedNode* cur = dummyHead;
   while(index--) {
      cur = cur->next;
   newNode->next = cur->next;
   cur->next = newNode;
   size++;
}
```

```
// 删除第index个节点, 如果index 大于等于链表的长度, 直接return, 注意index是从0开始的
   void deleteAtIndex(int index) {
       if (index \geq _size || index < 0) {
           return;
       LinkedNode* cur = _dummyHead;
       while(index--) {
          cur = cur ->next;
       LinkedNode* tmp = cur->next;
       cur->next = cur->next->next;
       delete tmp;
       _size--;
```cpp
private:
 int _size;
 LinkedNode* _dummyHead;
};
```

```
/* 双链表 */
class MyLinkedList {
public:
 /** Initialize your data structure here. */
 MyLinkedList() {
 size = 0;
 dummy head = new DoublyListNode(0);
 dummy tail = new DoublyListNode(0);
 dummy head->next = dummy tail;
 dummy tail->prev = dummy head;
 /** Get the value of the index-th node in the linked list. If the index is invalid, return -1. */
 int get(int index) {
 if (index < 0 \mid \mid index >= size) {
 return -1;
 DoublyListNode *curr = nullptr;
 if (index + 1 < size - index) {
 curr = dummy head;
 for (int i = 0; i < index + 1; ++i) {
 curr = curr->next;
 } else {
 curr = dummy tail;
 for (int i = 0; i < size - index; ++i) {
 curr = curr->prev;
 return curr->val;
 }
 /** Add a node of value val before the first element of the linked list. After the insertion, the new node
 void addAtHead(int val) {
 DoublyListNode *pred = dummy head; // Predecessor
 DoublyListNode *succ = dummy head->next; // Successor
 DoublyListNode *add node = new DoublyListNode(val);
 add node->next = succ;
 add node->prev = pred;
 succ->prev = add node;
 pred->next = add_node;
 size++;
```

2020/10/13

size++;

```
/** Append a node of value val to the last element of the linked list. ^{*/}
void addAtTail(int val) {
 DoublyListNode *pred = dummy_tail->prev; // Predecessor
 DoublyListNode *succ = dummy tail; // Successor
 DoublyListNode *add node = new DoublyListNode(val);
 add node->next = succ;
 add node->prev = pred;
 succ->prev = add node;
 pred->next = add_node;
 size++;
}
/** Add a node of value val before the index-th node in the linked list. If index equals to the length of
void addAtIndex(int index, int val) {
 if (index > size) return;
 if (index < 0) index = 0;
 DoublyListNode *curr = nullptr;
 if (index + 1 < size - index) {
 curr = dummy head;
 for (int i = 0; i < index + 1; ++i) {
 curr = curr->next;
 }
 } else {
 curr = dummy tail;
 for (int i = 0; i < size - index; ++i) {
 curr = curr->prev;
 }
 }
 DoublyListNode *pred = curr->prev; // Predecessor
 DoublyListNode *succ = curr; // Successor
 DoublyListNode *add node = new DoublyListNode(val);
 add node->next = succ;
 add node->prev = pred;
 succ->prev = add node;
 pred->next = add node;
```

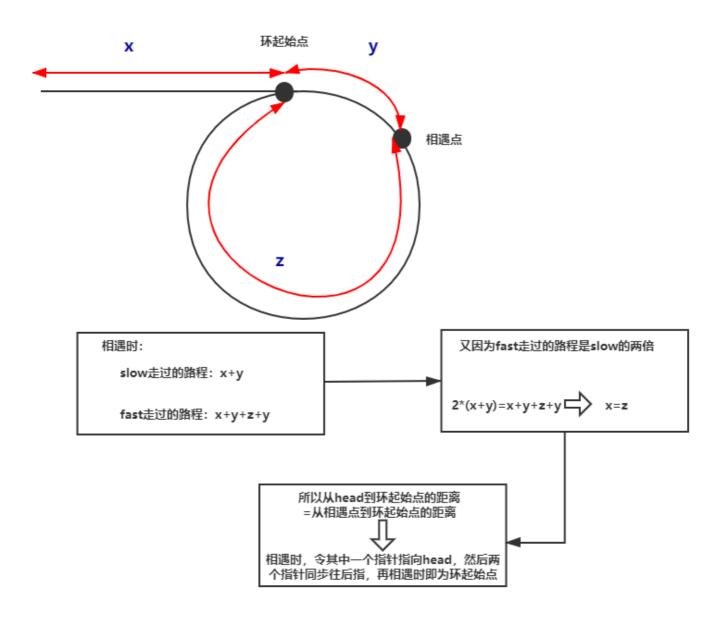
```
/** Delete the index-th node in the linked list, if the index is valid. */
 void deleteAtIndex(int index) {
 if (index < 0 || index >= size) return;
 DoublyListNode *curr = nullptr;
 if (index + 1 < size - index) {
 curr = dummy head;
 for (int i = 0; i < index + 1; ++i) {
 curr = curr->next;
 } else {
 curr = dummy tail;
 for (int i = 0; i < size - index; ++i) {
 curr = curr->prev;
 DoublyListNode *deletedNode = curr;
 DoublyListNode *pred = curr->prev; // Predecessor
 DoublyListNode *succ = curr->next; // Successor
 succ->prev = pred;
 pred->next = succ;
 delete deletedNode;
 deletedNode = nullptr;
 --size;
private:
 // Definition for doubly-linked list.
 struct DoublyListNode {
 int val;
 DoublyListNode *next, *prev;
 DoublyListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL), prev(NULL) {}
 };
 DoublyListNode *dummy head; // 哑头结点
 DoublyListNode *dummy_tail; // 哑尾结点
 int size; // 链表的长度
};
```

```
/** 迭代 删除值为val的结点 */
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* deleteNode(ListNode* head, int val) {
 ListNode* dummy = new ListNode(-1);
 dummy->next = head; //建立虚拟头节点
 ListNode* cur = dummy;
 while(cur->next)
 if(cur->next->val == val) cur->next = cur->next->next;
 else cur = cur->next;
 return dummy->next;
};
// 递归 删除 值为val的节点
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* removeElements(ListNode* head, int val) {
 //1、递归边界
 if(!head)return nullptr;
 //2、递去: 直到到达链表尾部才开始删除重复元素
 head->next=removeElements(head->next,val);
 //3、递归式: 相等就是删除head, 不相等就不用删除
 return head->val==val?head->next:head;
};
```

```
/* 用delete删除被删节点 */
class Solution {
 public:
 ListNode* removeElements(ListNode* head, int val) {
 ListNode* sentinel = new ListNode(0);
 sentinel->next = head;
 ListNode *prev = sentinel, *curr = head, *toDelete = nullptr;
 while (curr != nullptr) {
 if (curr->val == val) {
 prev->next = curr->next;
 toDelete = curr;
 } else prev = curr;
 curr = curr->next;
 if (toDelete != nullptr) {
 delete toDelete;
 toDelete = nullptr;
 }
 ListNode *ret = sentinel->next;
 delete sentinel;
 return ret;
};
```

```
//反转链表
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
 ListNode *cur = nullptr;
 ListNode *pre = head;
 while(pre){
 ListNode *node = pre->next;
 pre->next = cur;
 cur = pre;
 pre = node;
 return cur;
 }
};
// 递归解 (反转链表)
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
 // 递归终止条件是当前为空, 或者下一个为空
 if(!head || !head -> next) return head;
 // 递归调用来反转每一个结点
 ListNode *curr = reverseList(head -> next);
 // 每一个结点都是这样反转的
 head -> next -> next = head;
 // 防止链表循环,需要将head->next置为空
 head -> next = nullptr;
 // 每层递归函数都返回cur, 也就是最后一个结点
 return curr;
};
```

```
/**
* 判断链表中是否有环
class Solution {
public:
 //哈希表
 bool hasCycle(ListNode *head) {
 set<ListNode*> s;
 while(head != nullptr) {
 if (s.insert(head).second==false) {
 return true;
 }else{
 s.insert(head);
 head = head->next;
 return false;
 // 快慢指针
 bool hasCycle(ListNode *head) {
 if(!head || !head->next) return false;
 ListNode *slow = head;
 ListNode *fast = head;
 while(fast != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr) {
 slow = slow->next;
 fast = fast->next->next;
 if(fast == slow) {
 return true;
 return false;
 }
};
/**
*给定一个链表,返回链表开始入环的第一个节点。 如果链表无环,则返回 null。
*为了表示给定链表中的环,我们使用整数pos来表示链表尾连接到链表中的位置(索引从 0 开始)如果 pos 是 -1,则在该链表中没有环。
*说明:不允许修改给定的链表。
*示例 1:
*输入: head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1
*输出: tail connects to node index 1
*解释:链表中有一个环,其尾部连接到第二个节点。
*算法思想:快慢指针相遇的时候,此时从node1从head出发,node2从fast出发,相遇即为入口
* /
```



```
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode *detectCycle(ListNode *head) {
 ListNode* slow = head;
 ListNode* fast = head;
 while(fast != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr) {
 slow = slow->next;
 fast = fast->next->next;
 if(slow == fast){
 ListNode* node1 = fast;
 ListNode* node2 = head;
 while(node1 != node2) {
 node1 = node1->next;
 node2 = node2->next;
 }
 return node2;
 }
 return NULL;
};
/* 编写一个程序, 找到两个单链表相交的起始节点。 */
//算法思想: 为了和你相遇,即使我走过了我所有的路,我也愿意走一遍你走过的路。
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode *getIntersectionNode(ListNode *headA, ListNode *headB) {
 ListNode *boy = headA;
 ListNode *girl = headB;
 while(boy != girl){
 boy = boy==nullptr ? headB : boy->next;
 girl = girl==nullptr ? headA : girl->next;
 return girl;
 }
};
```

```
/* 给定一个链表, 删除链表的倒数第 n 个节点, 并且返回链表的头结点。
*示例:
*给定一个链表: 1->2->3->4->5, 和 n = 2.
*当删除了倒数第二个节点后,链表变为 1->2->3->5.
* /
//算法思想: 快慢指针, 相距 n个单位,当fast到达表尾时,slow->next 即为要删除的点
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* removeNthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int n) {
 ListNode *dummyHead = new ListNode(0);
 dummyHead->next = head;
 ListNode *slow = dummyHead;
 ListNode *fast = dummyHead;
 for (int i=0; i < n+1; i++) {
 fast = fast->next;
 while(fast) {
 fast = fast->next;
 slow = slow->next;
 ListNode *delNode = slow->next;
 slow->next = delNode->next;
 delete delNode;
 ListNode *newHead = dummyHead->next;
 delete dummyHead;
 return newHead;
 }
};
```

```
/* 合并两个有序链表 */
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
 ListNode *dummyHead = new ListNode(-1);
 ListNode *p = dummyHead;
 while(11 != nullptr && 12 != nullptr) {
 if(l1->val < 12->val)
 p->next = 11;
 11=11->next;
 }else{
 p->next = 12;
 12=12->next;
 p=p->next;
 p->next = 11==nullptr ? 12 : 11;
 ListNode *newHead = dummyHead->next;
 delete(dummyHead);
 return newHead;
};
```

```
给定一个链表和一个特定值 x, 对链表进行分隔, 使得所有小于 x 的节点都在大于或等于 x 的节点之前。
你应当保留两个分区中每个节点的初始相对位置。
示例:
输入: head = 1->4->3->2->5->2, x = 3
输出: 1->2->2->4->3->5
* /
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* partition(ListNode* head, int x) {
 ListNode *lowdummyhead = new ListNode(-1); // 小于x的结点的虚拟头结点
 ListNode *plow = lowdummyhead;
 ListNode *highdummyhead = new ListNode(-1); // 大于等于x的结点的虚拟头结点
 ListNode *phigh = highdummyhead;
 while(head){
 ListNode *next = head->next; // 记录head->next 防止链表断裂
 head->next = nullptr;
 // 小于x的值连接到lowdummyhead
 if(head->val < x){
 plow->next = head;
 plow = plow->next;
 }else{
 phigh->next = head; // 大于等于x的值链接到highdummyhead
 phigh = phigh->next;
 // head 向前走一步
 head = next;
 plow->next = highdummyhead->next;
 ListNode *newhead = lowdummyhead->next;
 delete lowdummyhead;
 delete highdummyhead;
 return newhead;
};
```

```
* 给定一个带有头结点 head 的非空单链表,返回链表的中间结点。
* 如果有两个中间结点,则返回第二个中间结点。
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* middleNode(ListNode* head) {
 if(!head) return head;
 ListNode *slow = head;
 ListNode *fast = head;
 while(fast->next && fast->next->next) {
 slow = slow->next;
 fast = fast->next->next;
 return fast->next==nullptr ? slow : slow->next; //奇偶个数分别处理
 }
};
*给定一个链表,两两交换其中相邻的节点,并返回交换后的链表。
*你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。
* /
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* swapPairs(ListNode* head) {
 if(!head) return nullptr;
 ListNode *dummyhead = new ListNode(-1);
 dummyhead->next = head;
 ListNode *pre = dummyhead;
 ListNode *p = head;
 ListNode *after = head->next;
 while(p && p->next){
 pre->next = p->next;
 p->next = after->next;
 after->next = p;
 pre = p;
 p = p->next;
 if(p) after = p->next;
 ListNode *newHead = dummyhead->next;
 delete dummyhead;
 return newHead;
};
```

```
*给你两个 非空 链表来代表两个非负整数。数字最高位位于链表开始位置。
*它们的每个节点只存储一位数字。将这两数相加会返回一个新的链表。
*你可以假设除了数字 0 之外,这两个数字都不会以零开头。
*复杂度分析
*时间复杂度: O(max(m, n))O(max(m,n)), 其中 mm 与 nn 分别为两个链表的长度。我们需要遍历每个链表。
*空间复杂度: O(m + n)O(m+n), 其中 mm 与 nn 分别为两个链表的长度。这是我们把链表内容放入栈中所用的空间。
* /
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
 stack <int> s1,s2;
 while(l1){ // 入栈
 s1.push(11->val);
 11=11->next;
 while(12){
 s2.push(12->val);
 12=12->next;
 int carry=0;
 ListNode *ans=nullptr;
 while(!s1.empty() or !s2.empty() or carry > 0){
 int x = s1.empty() ? 0 : s1.top();
 int y = s2.empty() ? 0 : s2.top();
 if(!s1.empty())s1.pop();
 if(!s2.empty())s2.pop();
 int curr = x + y + carry;
 carry = curr/10;
 curr%=10;
 ListNode *temp = new ListNode(curr);
 temp->next = ans;
 ans = temp;
 }
 return ans;
};
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* 11, ListNode* 12) {
 ListNode *p1 = 11;
 ListNode *p2 = 12;
 ListNode *dummyhead = new ListNode(-1);
 ListNode *cur = dummyhead;
 int carry = 0;
 while(p1 || p2){
 // 不论长短 一起遍历
```

```
int x = p1 != nullptr ? p1->val : 0; // 若p1到尾部,按照加法规则,从低位对齐,高位视为0
 int y = p2 != nullptr ? p2->val : 0;
 int sum = x + y + carry;
 carry = sum / 10;
 cur->next = new ListNode(sum%10); // sum % 10 十进制, 满十进位, 剩余保留
 // 结果链表指针移到当前尾部
 cur = cur->next;
 // 如果p1不空,p1前进一步。防止空指针报错,因为本循环无视长度
 if(p1) p1 = p1->next;
 if(p2) p2 = p2->next;
 // 如果最高位满十,则进位,逻辑同其他
 if(carry > 0){
 cur->next = new ListNode(carry);
 ListNode *newhead = dummyhead->next;
 delete dummyhead;
 return newhead;
};
/* 删除链表中最小的结点 */
ListNode *del_min(ListNode *head) {
 ListNode *pre = head, *p = pre->next;
 ListNode *minpre = pre, *min = p;
 while(p){
 if(p->data < min->data) {
 min = p;
 minpre = pre;
 p = p->next;
 pre = pre->next;
 minpre->next = min->next;
 delete(min);
 return head;
```

```
/* sort链表使其递增 */
/* 插入排序思想 */
void sort(LinkList &L) {
 LNode *p = L->next,*pre;
 p->next = null;
 // 构建有序链表 (只有第一个结点)
 p = r;
 // p来到无需部分的头部
 while(p){
 r = p->next;
 // 保存p的后继结点,防止链表断链
 pre = L;
 while(pre->next && pre->next->data < p->data) {
 pre = pre->next; // 找到p点的插入位置
 p->next = pre->next; // 尾插
 pre->next = p;
 p = r;
}
/* 每次找到链表中最小的结点,输出val,并将其free(),直到只剩head,最后将head free() */
void Min del(LinkList &head) {
 while(head->next) {
 pre = head;
 p = pre->next;
 while(p->next){
 if(p->next->val < pre->next->val)
 pre = p; //记录最小值的前驱
 p = p->next;
 printf(pre->next->val);
 u = pre->next;
 pre->next = u->next;
 free(u);
 }//while
 free (head);
 给定一个单链表, 把所有的奇数节点和偶数节点分别排在一起。
 请注意,这里的奇数节点和偶数节点指的是节点编号的奇偶性,而不是节点的值的奇偶性。
* /
```

```
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```

```
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* oddEvenList(ListNode* head) {
 if(!head) return nullptr;
 // odd是奇链表的当前节点,先初始化为head (初始化为奇链表头)
 ListNode *odd = head;
 // even是偶链表的当前节点,初始化为第二个节点也就是head.next
 ListNode *even = head->next;
 // evenHead是偶链表的头节点,初始化为链表第二个节点 (初始化为奇链表头的下一个节点)
 ListNode *evenhead = even;
 while (even && even->next) { //涉及到链表长度为奇或偶,用双指针,条件好像都是这个
 odd->next = even->next;
 odd = odd->next;
 even->next = odd->next;
 even = even->next;
 odd->next = evenhead; // 奇(拼接)偶
 return head;
};
```

```
/* 删除 有序 链表中的重复项 */
void Del_Same(LinkList &L){
 LNode* p = L->next, *q;
 if(p==null) return;
 while(p->next) {
 q = p->next;
 if(p->data == q->data) {
 p->next = q->next;
 free(q);
 }else{
 p = p->next;
 }
}
/* 请判断一个链表是否为回文链表。(栈) */
class Solution {
public:
 bool isPalindrome(ListNode* head) {
 stack<int> st;
 ListNode *cur = head;
 int length = 1;
 while(cur){
 st.push(cur->val);
 cur = cur->next;
 length++;
 int cnt = length/2;
 cur = head;
 while(cnt--){
 if(cur->val != st.top()) return false;
 st.pop();
 cur = cur->next;
 return true;
};
```

```
/* 顺序表法 */
class Solution {
public:
 bool isPalindrome(ListNode* head) {
 vector<int> res;
 while(head){
 res.push back(head->val);
 head = head->next;
 int i = 0; int j = res.size() - 1;
 while(i<j){ // 啊啊啊啊 边界值真的是佛了啊
 if(res[i++]!=res[j--]) return false;
 return true;
/* 双指针, 反转链表 */
 public:
 bool isPalindrome(ListNode *head) {
 ListNode *cur = head;
 ListNode *pre = nullptr;
 ListNode *fast = head;
 while(fast && fast->next) {
 fast = fast->next->next; //位置不可以变, 因为链表在后面断了
 ListNode *temp = cur->next;
 cur->next = pre;
 pre = cur;
 cur = temp;
 if(fast) cur = cur->next;
 while(pre){
 if(cur->val != pre->val) return false;
 cur = cur->next;
 pre = pre->next;
 return true;
};
```

```
/* 给定一个链表, 旋转链表, 将链表每个节点向右移动 k 个位置, 其中 k 是非负数。 */
class Solution {
public:
 ListNode* rotateRight(ListNode* head, int k) {
 if(!head || !head->next || k==0) return head;
 ListNode *phead = head;
 int length = 1;
 while(phead->next) {length++;phead = phead->next;}
 int move = k % length;
 if (move == 0) return head;
 ListNode *cur = head;
 for(int i=0;i<length-move-1;i++) cur = cur->next;
 ListNode *tmp = cur->next;
 cur->next = nullptr;
 phead->next = head;
 return tmp;
};
```