

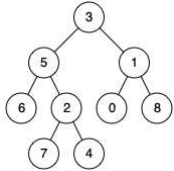
236. Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree

Medium 8712 255 Add to List Share

Given a binary tree, find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of two given nodes in the tree.

According to the definition of LCA on Wikipedia: "The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes p and q as the lowest node in T that has both p and q as descendants (where we allow a **node to be a descendant of itself**)."

Example 1:

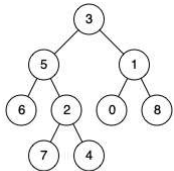


Input: root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], p = 5, q = 1

Output: 3

Explanation: The LCA of nodes 5 and 1 is 3.

Example 2:



Input: root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], p = 5, q = 4

Output: 5

Explanation: The LCA of nodes 5 and 4 is 5, since a node can be a descendant of itself according to the LCA definition.

Example 3:

Input: root = [1,2], p = 1, q = 2

Output: 1

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range $[2, 10^5]$.
- $-10^9 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 10^9$.
- All Node.val are **unique**.
- $p \neq q$
- p and q will exist in the tree.

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1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * public class TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode left;
6   *     TreeNode right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }
8   * }
9   */
10 class Solution {
11     public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode p, TreeNode q) {
12
13     }
14 }
```