# 地址: @环形链表 I

## 题目:

## English:

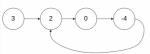
### 141. Linked List Cycle

Given head , the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle

There is a cycle in a linked list if there is some node in the list that can be reached again by continuously following the next pointer. Internally, pos is used to denote the index of the node that tail's next pointer is connected to. Note that pos is not passed as a parameter.

Return true if there is a cycle in the linked list. Otherwise, return false.

### Example 1:



**Input:** head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1

Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where

### Example 2:



Input: head = [1,2], pos = 0

Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where the tail connects to the  $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{0}}$ th node.

### Example 3:

1

Input: head = [1], pos = -1

Output: false

Explanation: There is no cycle in the linked list.

- The number of the nodes in the list is in the range  $[0, 10^4]$ .
- pos is -1 or a valid index in the linked-list.

## 中文:

## 141. 环形链表

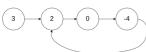
难度 简单 凸 1118 ☆ 臼 🗘 ↔

给定一个链表,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,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。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 。

你能用 O(1)(即,常量)内存解决此问题吗?



输入: head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1 输出: true

解释:链表中有一个环,其尾部连接到第二个节点。



输入: head = [1,2], pos = 0

**解释**:链表中有一个环,其尾部连接到第一个节点。

### 示例 3:



输入: head = [1], pos = -1

输出: false

解释:链表中没有环。

- 链表中节点的数目范围是 [0, 10<sup>4</sup>]
- pos 为 -1 或者链表中的一个 **有效索引**。

# 思路1:双指针-快慢指针

# 分析



★ 起始:快慢指针均从列表头开始;

★ 有环:

★ 如果快指针与慢指针相遇,即 slow == fast, 表示有 环,返回 true;

## ★ 无环:

★ 如果快指针指向空节点 null, 即 fast == nul or fast.next == nulll, 即,列表被遍历完全,没有环,返回false;

## ★ 指针移动:

- ★ 慢指针移动一个节点: slow = slow.next;
- ★ 快指针移动两个节点:fast = fast.next.next;
  - ★ 快指针,移动两个节点,以确保快指针可以追上慢指针,且不会超过链表;
  - ★ 快指针,移动一个节点,快指针追不上慢指针,造成超时;
  - ★ 快指针,移动多个节点,快指针会因移动过快,再没环的情况下,超过链表,报错。

## 代码:

```
// Java
// Time : 2021 - 07 - 12
public class Solution {
public boolean hasCycle(ListNode head) {
                             // slow pointer
  ListNode slow = head;
   ListNode fast = head; // fast pointer
  while (true) {
     // no cycle
     if (fast == null || fast.next == null) return false;
     fast = fast.next.next; // move the fast pointer to next next node
     // when slow pointer meet fast pointer find the cycle,
     // break loop and return true
    if (slow == fast) return true;
   }
```

```
# Python
# Time: 2021 - 07 - 10

class Solution:
def hasCycle(self, head: ListNode) -> bool:
```

```
slow = head
fast = head.next

while true:
    if fast == None or fast.next == None:
        return False

slow = slow.next
fast = fast.next.next

if slow == fast:
    return True
```

# 复杂度分析:

- 时间复杂度: O(n)
- 空间复杂度:0(1)