## #LeetCode143

https://leetcode.com/problems/reorder-list/description/

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## #题目描述

Reorder List

## #思路报告

我们假定要reorder的list是dummy->1->2->3->4->5->...->n-1->n->Null 最primitive的想法是:

- 1. 先遍历一边list得到有n个点,先把1拿出来,并且把2记录下来,再从2找到n, 把n放到1后面,得到dummy->1->n->Null
- 2. 把2拿出来,并把3记录下来,再次3找到n-1,把他们连起来得到dummy->1->n->2->n-1->Null。
- 3. 重复上述步骤直到中点

这个时间复杂度应该是O(n^2)。那么我们怎么优化呢。

首先,我们找n, n-1, n-2...每一次都是遍历list,所以是O(n^2),那么如果我们有一个list是n->n-1->n-2->...那么我们就可以很方便的找到下一个candidate,所以我们想到了reverse linked list。而我们只需要翻转后半部的linked list,所以我们需要找到中点。找中点的操作我使用最常见的快慢指针,这里我就不介绍了。

代码如下:

```
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * public class ListNode {
 * int val;
 * ListNode next;
 * ListNode(int x) { val = x; }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
 public void reorderList(ListNode head) {
  if (head == null) {
    return;
}
```

```
// find mid
    ListNode mid = findMid(head);
    // System.out.println(mid.val);
    // reverse
    ListNode tail = reverseList(mid.next);
    // tail will be the start of the second half
    mid.next = null; // actuall we don't need this
    // tail is now the start of the reversed second half
    // print(head);
    // print(tail);
    // now merge two list head & tail
    ListNode dummy = new ListNode(0);
    ListNode cur = dummy;
    while (head != null && tail != null) {
        cur.next = head;
        head = head.next;
        cur = cur.next;
        cur.next = tail;
        tail = tail.next;
        cur = cur.next;
    cur.next = head;
   // return dummy.next;
}
private ListNode findMid(ListNode head) {
    ListNode slow = head;
    ListNode fast = head.next;
    while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
        slow = slow.next;
        fast = fast.next.next;
    return slow;
}
private ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
    ListNode prev = null;
    while (head != null) {
        ListNode next = head.next;
        head.next = prev;
        prev = head;
        head = next;
    return prev;
}
private void print(ListNode head) {
    while (head != null) {
        System.out.print(head.val + " ");
        head = head.next;
```

```
System.out.println();
}
```

## #套路总结

- 程序的模块化很重要,单独把findMid和reverseList函数提出来这样主函数会看起来比较清晰。
- 当找n,n-1,n-2...的时候前面的遍历都是重复的,所以想到反过来能不能行,所以想到了 reverse后面一半。