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Week 1: May 1st–May 7th

Problems appear at midnight, Pacific Time.

☒ First Bad Version☒ Jewels and Stones☒ Ransom Note☒ Number Complement☒ First Unique Character in a String☒ Majority Element☒ Cousins in Binary Tree

Week 2: May 8th–May 14th

Problems appear at midnight, Pacific Time.

Week 3: May 15th–May 21st

The first problem for this section will appear at midnight, Pacific Time.

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Cousins in Binary Tree

Solution

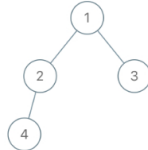
In a binary tree, the root node is at depth 0 , and children of each depth k node are at depth $k+1$.

Two nodes of a binary tree are *cousins* if they have the same depth, but have **different parents**.

We are given the **root** of a binary tree with unique values, and the values **x** and **y** of two different nodes in the tree.

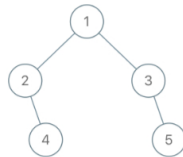
Return **true** if and only if the nodes corresponding to the values **x** and **y** are cousins.

Example 1:



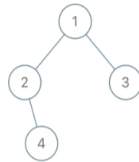
Input: root = [1,2,3,4], x = 4, y = 3
Output: false

Example 2:



Input: root = [1,2,3,null,4,null,5], x = 5, y = 4
Output: true

Example 3:



Input: root = [1,2,3,null,4], x = 2, y = 3
Output: false

Note:

- The number of nodes in the tree will be between **2** and **100**.
- Each node has a unique integer value from **1** to **100**.

Java



```
1 /**
2  * Definition for a binary tree node.
3  * public class TreeNode {
4  *     int val;
5  *     TreeNode left;
6  *     TreeNode right;
7  *     TreeNode() {}
8  *     TreeNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
9  *     TreeNode(int val, TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
10 *         this.val = val;
11 *         this.left = left;
12 *         this.right = right;
13 *     }
14 * }
15 */
16 class Solution {
17     class Node {
18         TreeNode root;
```

```

19     int depth;
20     TreeNode parent;
21     public Node(TreeNode root,TreeNode parent,int depth){
22         this.root=root;
23         this.parent=parent;
24         this.depth=depth;
25     }
26 }
27     public boolean isCousins(TreeNode root, int x, int y) {
28         if(root==null) return true;
29         Queue<Node> queue=new LinkedList<>();
30         queue.add(new Node(root,null,0));
31         int depth1=0;
32         int depth2=0;
33         int parent1=0;
34         int parent2=0;
35         while(!queue.isEmpty()){
36             Node node=queue.poll();
37             int depth=node.depth;
38             TreeNode temp=node.root;
39             TreeNode tempP=node.parent;
40             if(temp!=null && depth1==0 && temp.val==x && tempP!=null){
41                 depth1=depth;
42                 parent1=tempP.val;
43             }
44             if(temp!=null && depth2==0 && temp.val==y && tempP!=null){
45                 depth2=depth;
46                 parent2=tempP.val;
47             }
48             if(temp.left!=null) queue.add(new Node(temp.left,temp,depth+1));
49             if(temp.right!=null) queue.add(new Node(temp.right,temp,depth+1));
50         }
51         if(depth1==depth2 && parent1!=parent2){
52             return true;
53         }
54         return false;
55     }
56 }

```

☐ Custom Testcase ([Contribute](#))



Run Code

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