





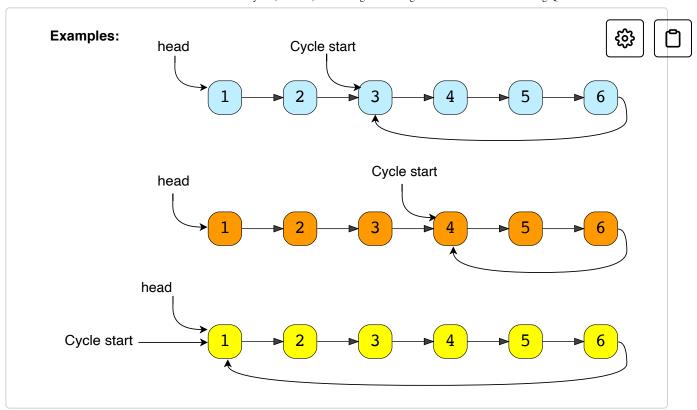
Start of LinkedList Cycle (medium)

We'll cover the following ^

- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
 - Code
 - Time Complexity
 - Space Complexity

Problem Statement

Given the head of a **Singly LinkedList** that contains a cycle, write a function to find the **starting node of the cycle**.



Try it yourself

Try solving this question here:

```
Python3
                                      ⊗ C++
                          JS JS
👙 Java
         Tast = Tast.next.next
ZZ
23
         slow = slow.next
24
         if fast == slow:
25
           lenth = cal_cycle_lenght(slow)
26
           break
27
       return find_start(head,length)
28
29
    def cal_cycle_lenght(slow):
30
       length = 1
31
       curr = slow.next
      while curr != slow:
32
33
         curr = curr.next
34
         length +=1
       return length
35
36
37
    def find_start(head,length):
38
       p1,p2 = head,head
39
      while length >0:
```

```
40
         p2 = p2.next
41
         length-=1
42
       while p1 != p2:
43
         p1 = p1.next
44
         p2 = p2.next
45
       return p1
46
    def main():
47
       head = Node(1)
48
       head.next = Node(2)
49
       head.next.next = Node(3)
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                                                                               X
                                                                          0.52s
Output
 LinkedList cycle start: 1
 LinkedList cycle start: 1
 LinkedList cycle start: 1
```

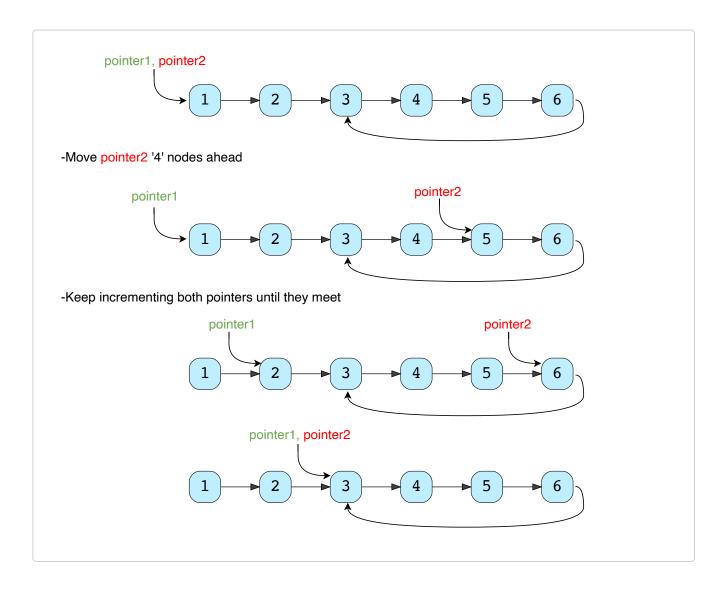
Solution

If we know the length of the **LinkedList** cycle, we can find the start of the cycle through the following steps:

- 1. Take two pointers. Let's call them pointer1 and pointer2.
- 2. Initialize both pointers to point to the start of the LinkedList.
- 3. We can find the length of the LinkedList cycle using the approach discussed in LinkedList Cycle (https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/567146485 4355968/6556337280385024). Let's assume that the length of the cycle is 'K' nodes.
- 4. Move pointer2 ahead by 'K' nodes.
- 5. Now, keep incrementing pointer1 and pointer2 until they both meet.

6. As pointer is 'K' nodes ahead of pointer 1, which means, pointer 2 must have completed one loop in the cycle when both pointers mee Their meeting point will be the start of the cycle.

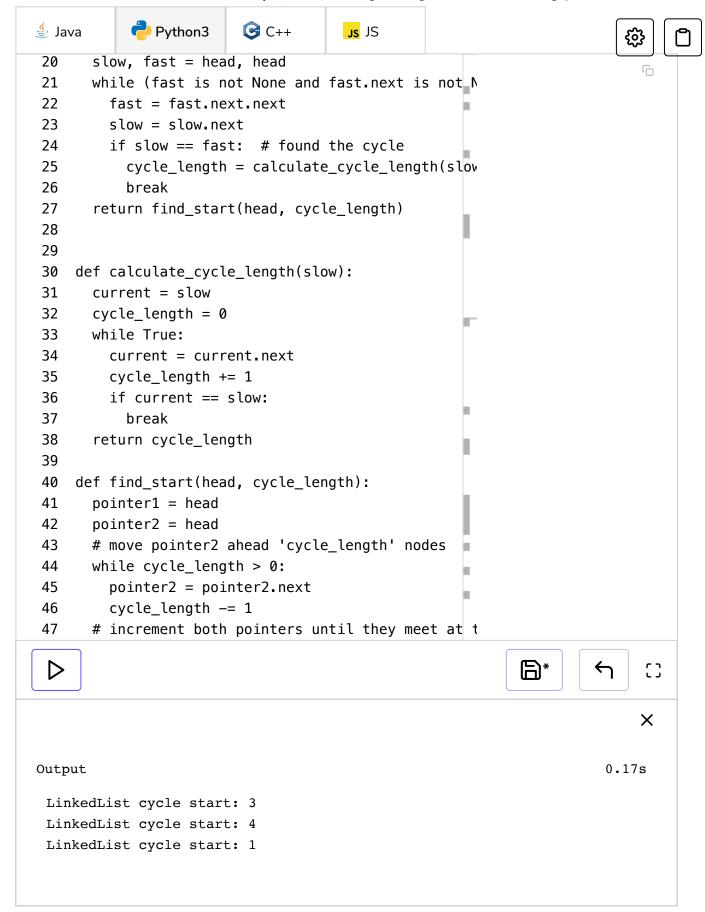
Let's visually see this with the above-mentioned Example-1:



We can use the algorithm discussed in LinkedList Cycle (https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355 968/6556337280385024) to find the length of the cycle and then follow the above-mentioned steps to find the start of the cycle.

Code

Here is what our algorithm will look like:



Time Complexity

As we know, finding the cycle in a LinkedList with 'N' nodes and also finding the length of the cycle requires O(N). Also, as we saw in the above algorithm, we will need O(N) to find the start of the cycle. Therefore, the overall time complexity of our algorithm will be O(N).

Space Complexity

The algorithm runs in constant space O(1).

