

链表及经典问题

胡船长

初航我带你,远航靠自己



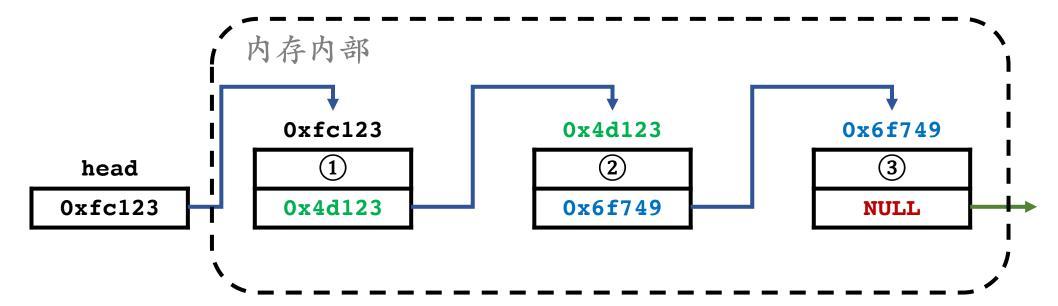
链表基础知识

大约用时: (20 mins)

下一部分:链表的典型应用场景

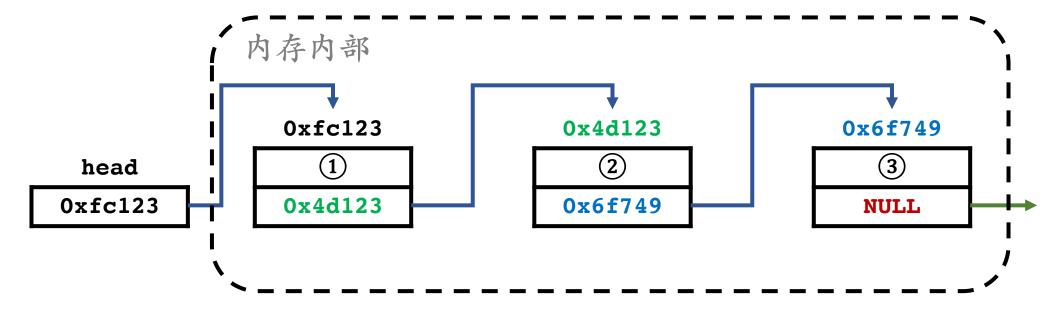


程序内部





程序内部



- 1. 链表中的每个节点至少包含两个部分:数据域与指针域
- 2. 链表中的每个节点,通过指针域的值,形成一个线性结构
- 3. 查找节点 O(n), 插入节点 O(1), 删除节点 O(1)
- 4. 不适合快速的定位数据,适合动态的插入和删除数据的应用场景



几种经典的链表实现方法



链表的典型应用场景

大约用时: (20 mins)

下一部分:经典面试题-链表的访问

场景一:操作系统内的动态内存分配



4GB

场景一:操作系统内的动态内存分配





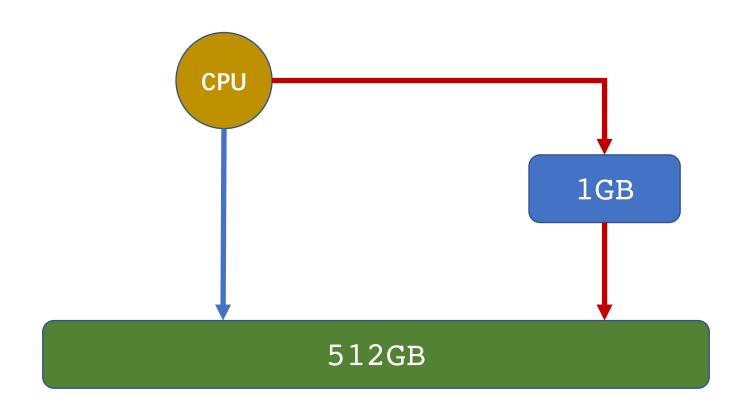
场景一:操作系统内的动态内存分配



malloc (1GB) 2GB 1GB

场景二:LRU 缓存淘汰算法





场景二:LRU 缓存淘汰算法







经典面试题-链表的访问

大约用时: (30 mins)

下一部分:经典面试题-链表的反转

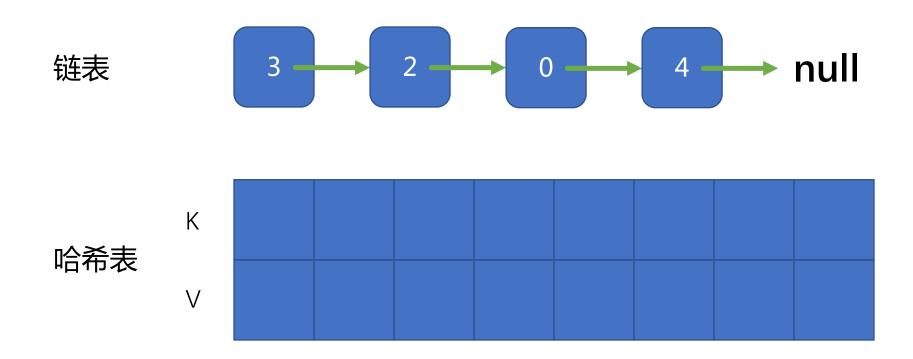


141.环形链表

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

海城宝藏

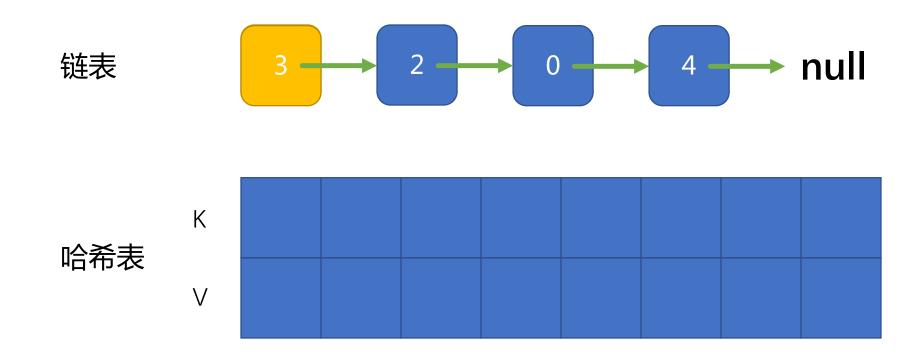
思路一:哈希表



我们只需要依次遍历整个链表,并创建一个哈希表来存储遍历过的节点。

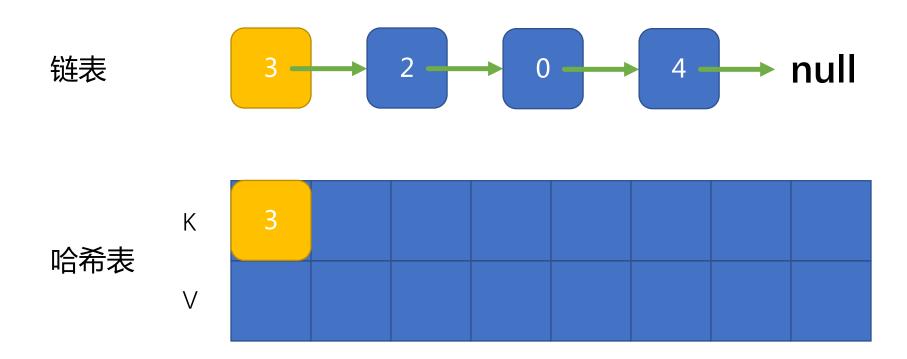
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思路一:哈希表



海城宝藏

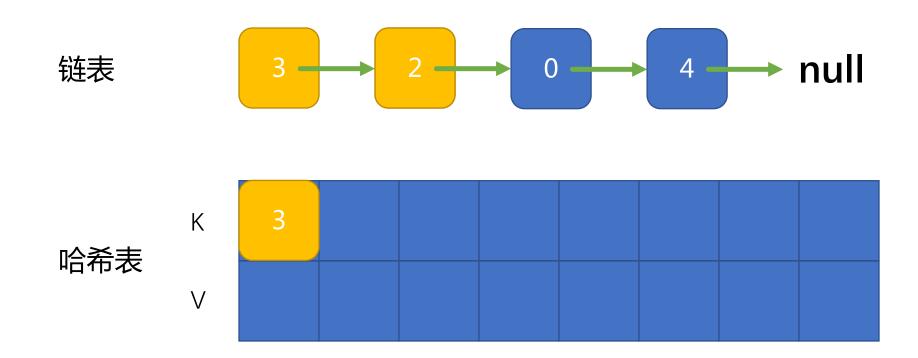
思路一:哈希表



在存入哈希表之前,先判断哈希表中是否存在该节点。 如果不存在,则存入哈希表。如果已存在,说明遍历到了重复节点,链表有环。

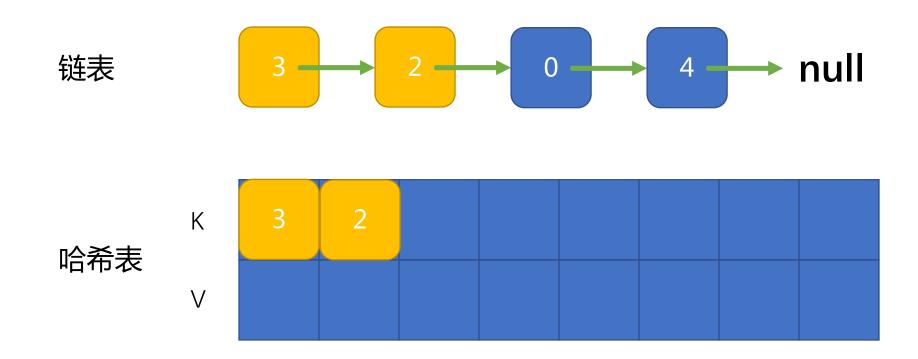
海城宝藏

思路一:哈希表



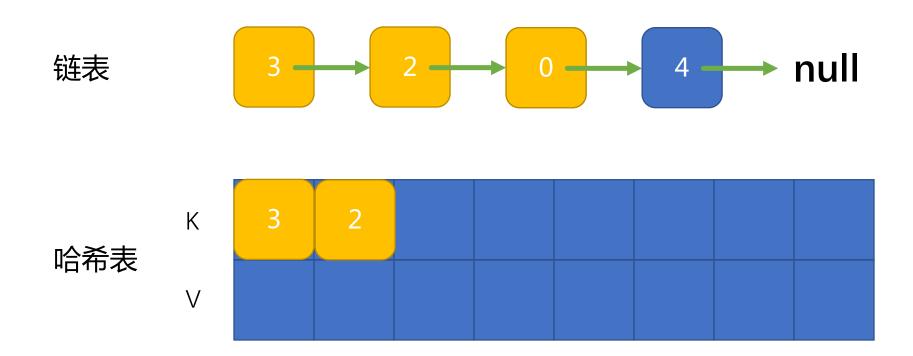
海城宝藏

思路一:哈希表



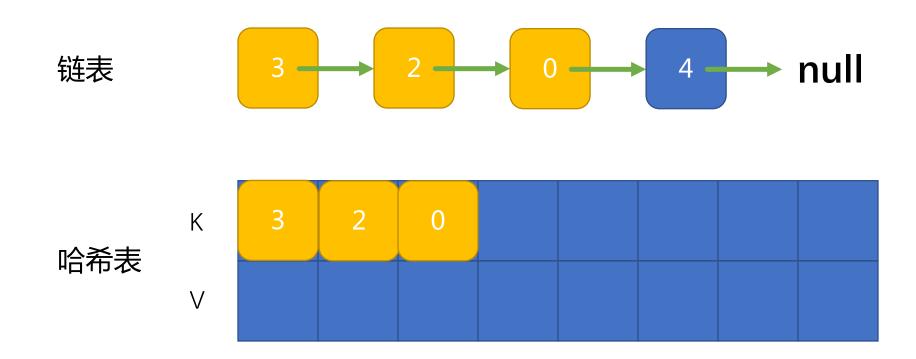
海城宝藏

思路一:哈希表



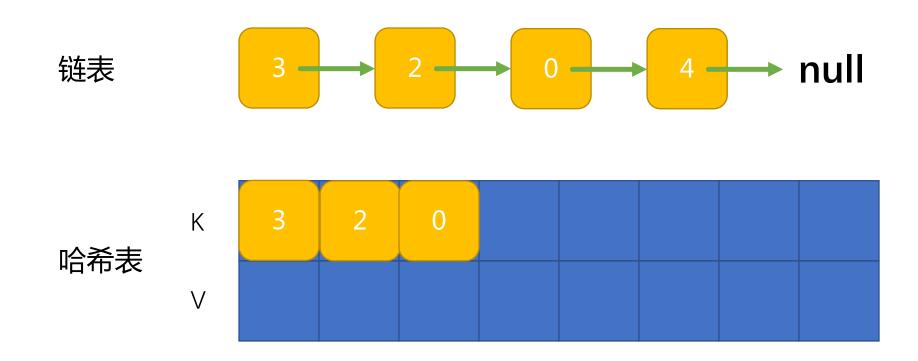
海城宝藏

思路一:哈希表



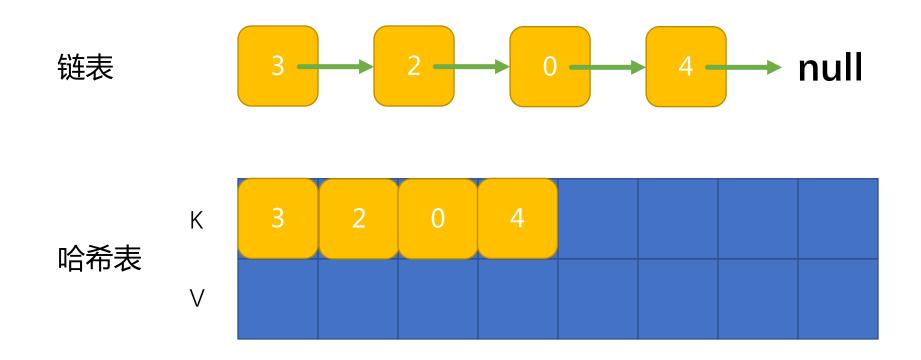
海城宝藏

思路一:哈希表



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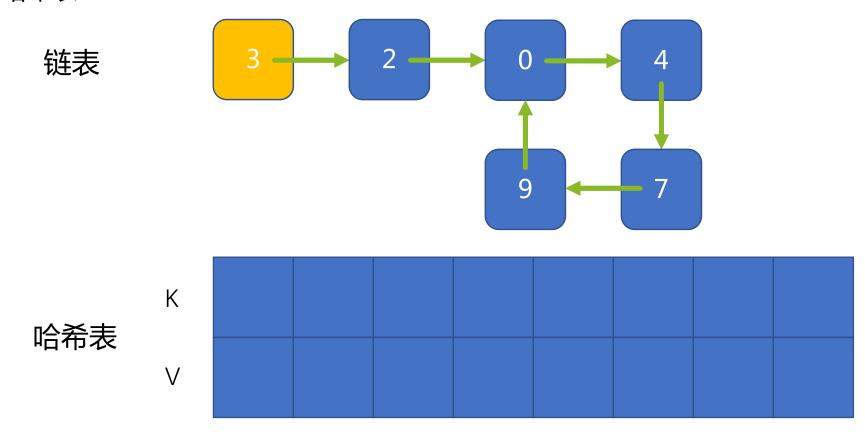
思路一:哈希表



一直遍历到某节点的next节点为null,说明链表没有环,遍历结束。

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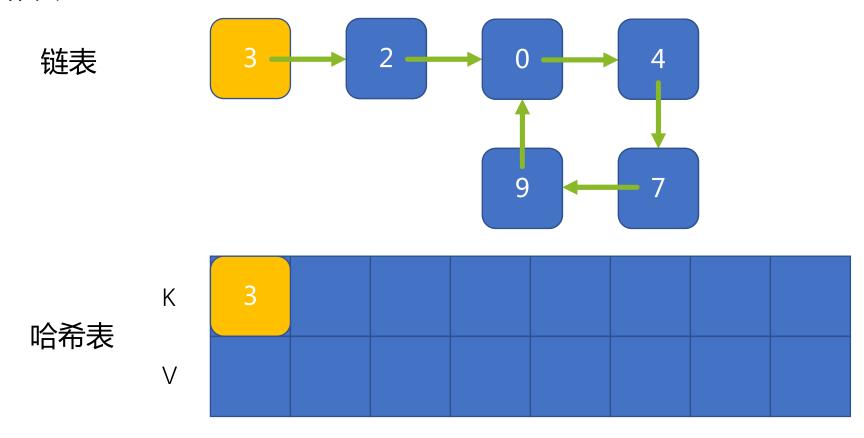
思路一:哈希表



我们来看一下有环的情况会怎样,我们依然是遍历链表并存储遍历过的节点。

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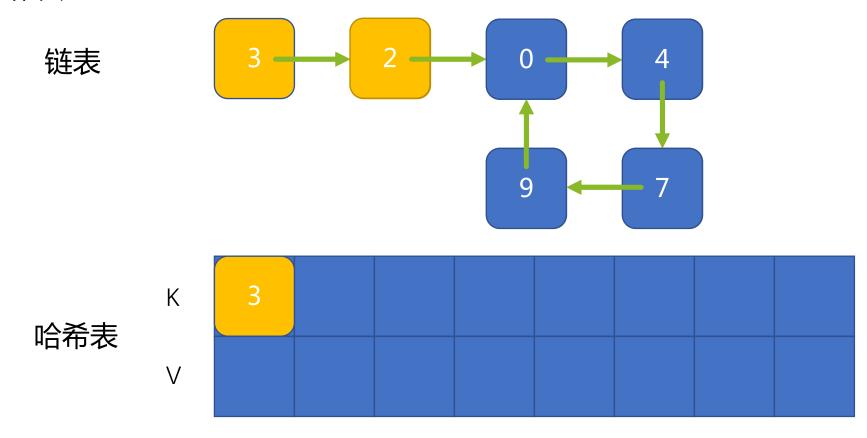
思路一:哈希表



在存储之前,先判断哈希表中是否已经存在该节点。如果没有,则存入哈希表。

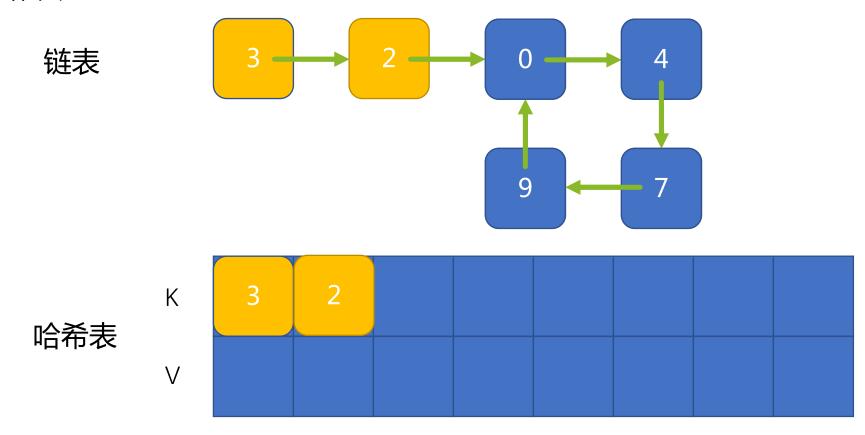
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思路一:哈希表



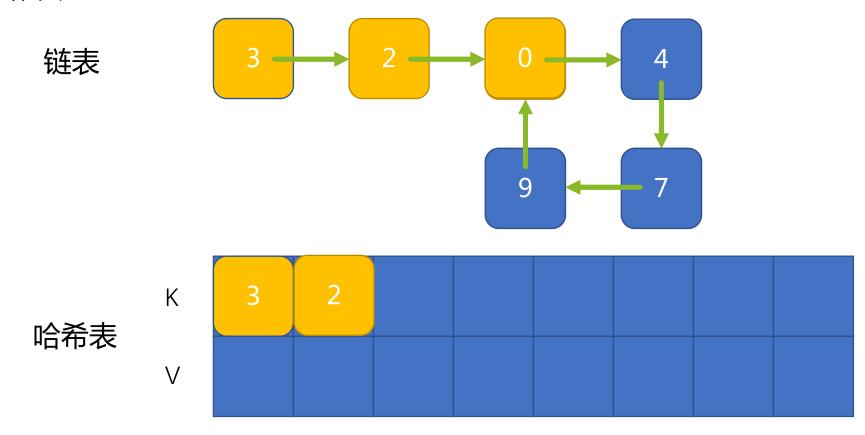
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思路一:哈希表



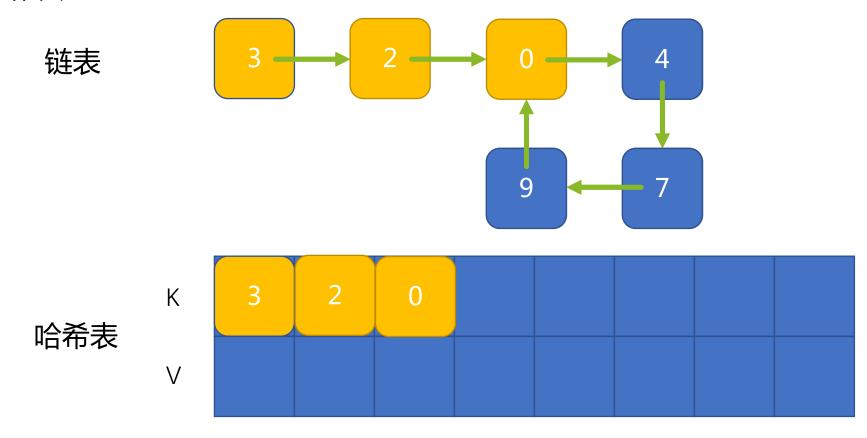
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思路一:哈希表



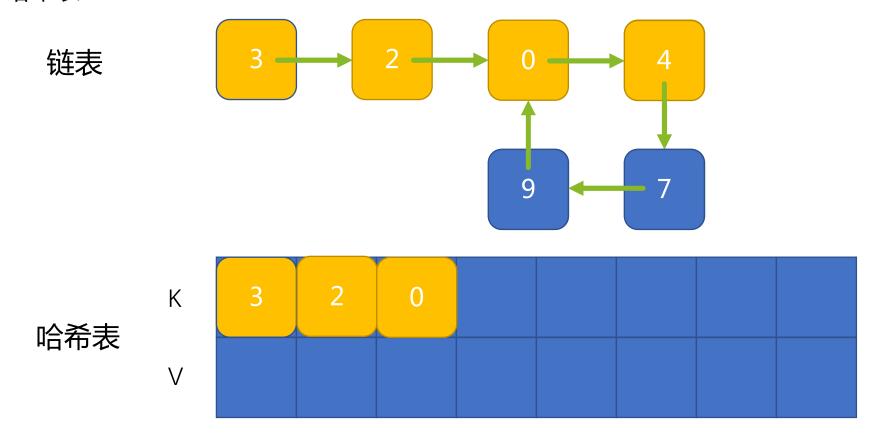
海城宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



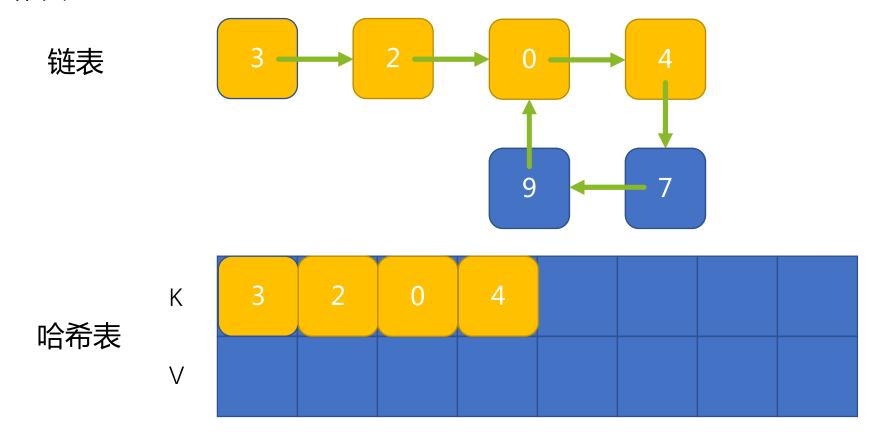
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思路一:哈希表



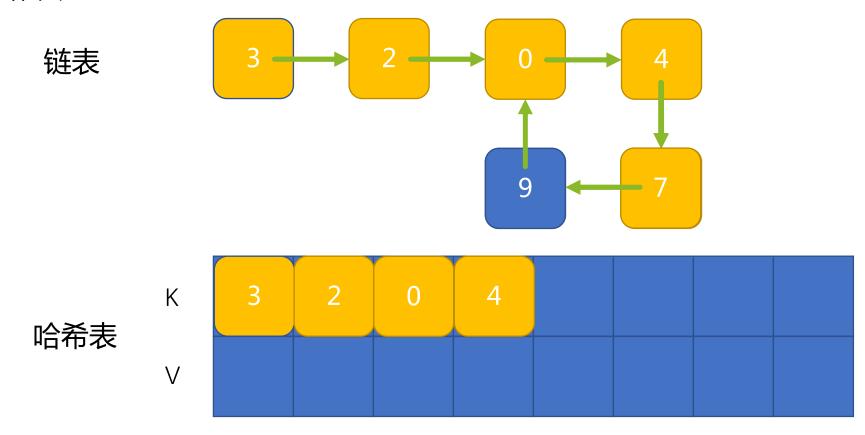
海城宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



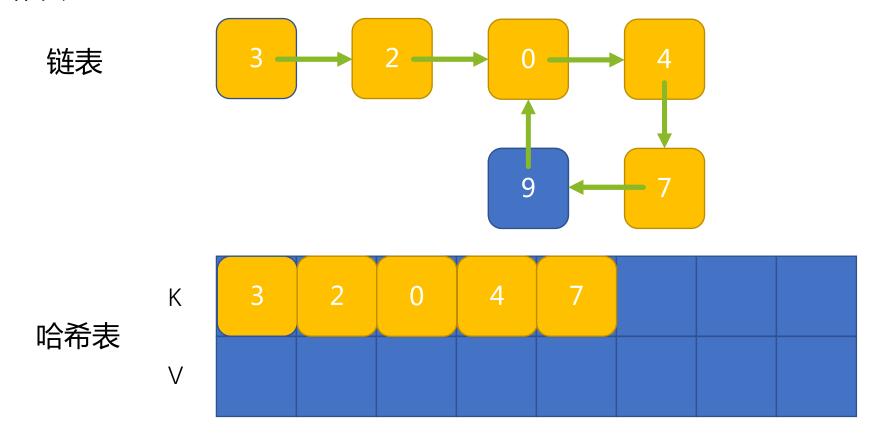
海贼宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



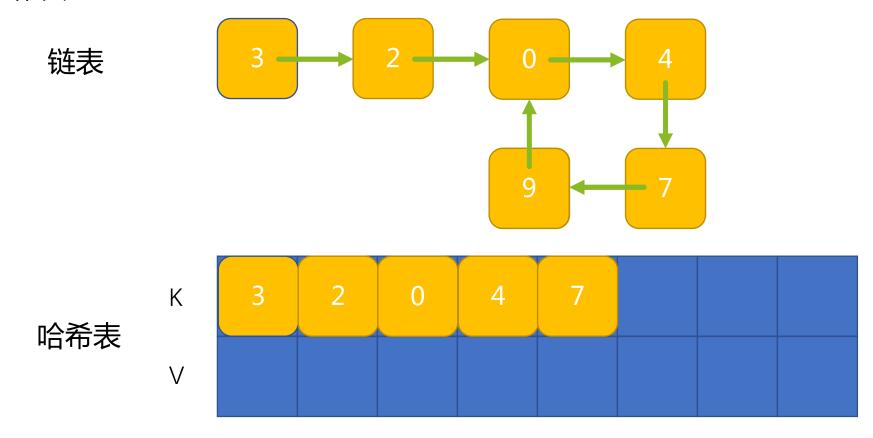
海城宝藏 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



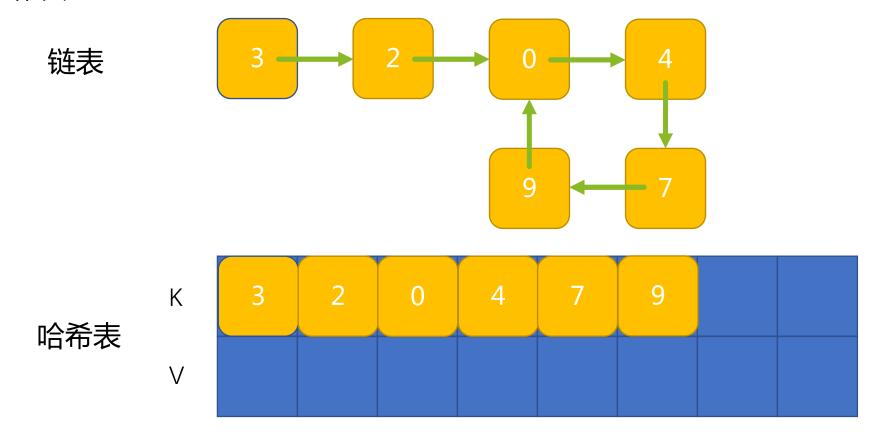
海贼宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



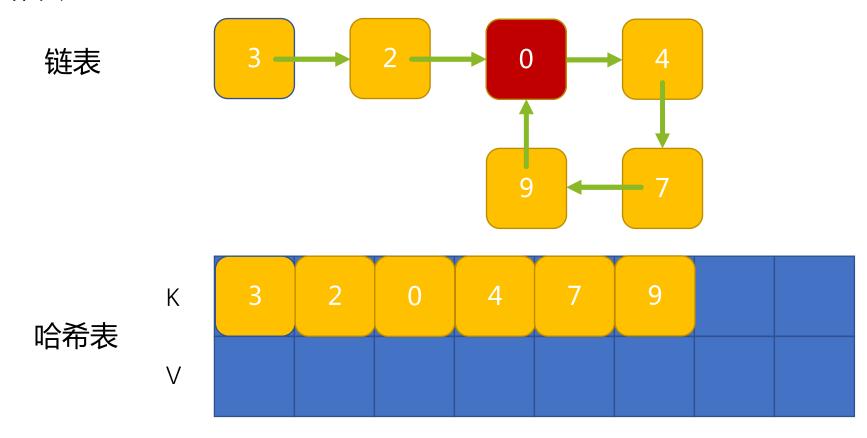
海贼宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路一:哈希表



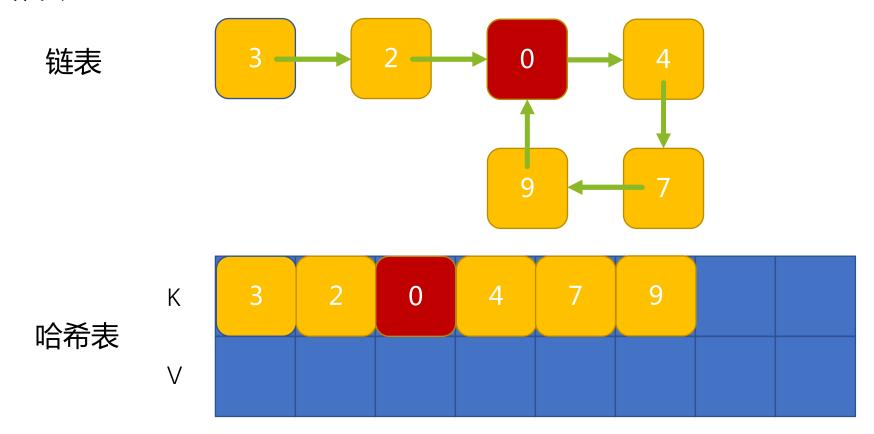
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思路一:哈希表



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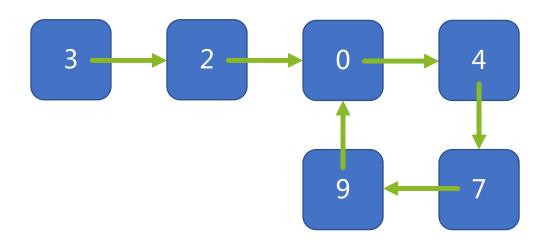
思路一:哈希表



当要存入的节点,已经存在于哈希表中,说明链表有环,遍历结束。

思路一:哈希表

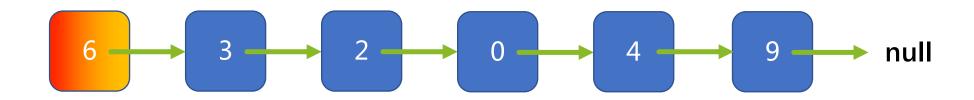




总结起来就是:我们只需要遍历这个链表,在遍历的过程中记录我们遍历过的节点。如果遇到next节点为null的节点,说明没有环。如果遇到我们以前遍历过的节点,说明有环。

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思路二:快慢指针

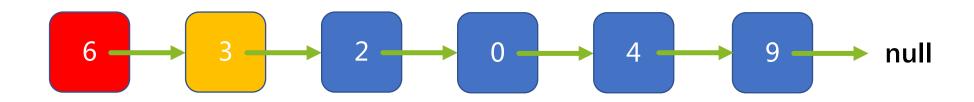


我们定义两个指针,一个慢指针(用红色标记),一个快指针(用黄色标记)

并且,一开始,慢指针指向head节点,快指针指向head.next节点

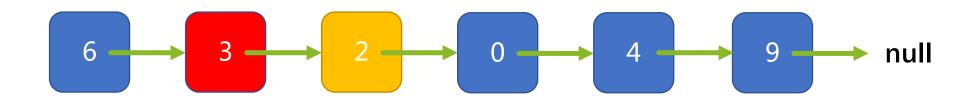
海贼宝瓶 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路二:快慢指针



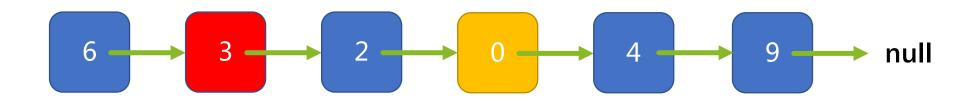
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思路二:快慢指针



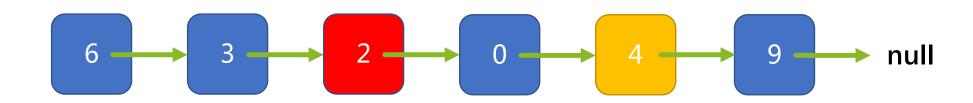
海贼宝藏

思路二:快慢指针



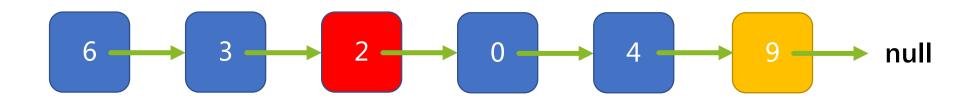
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思路二:快慢指针



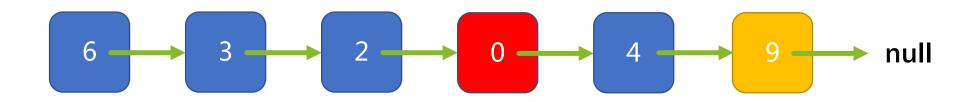
海贼宝藏 专注IT教育在线学习平台

思路二:快慢指针



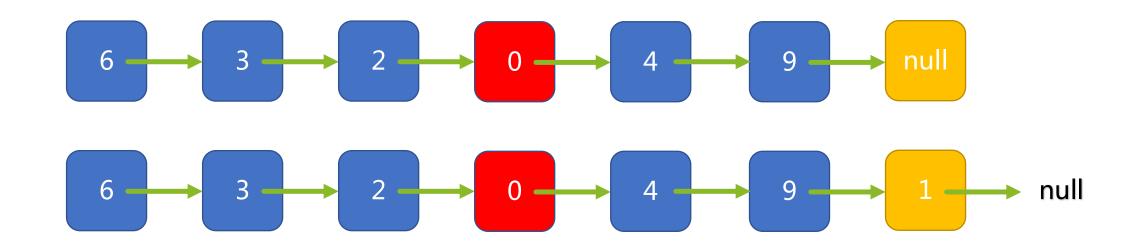
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思路二:快慢指针



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思路二:快慢指针

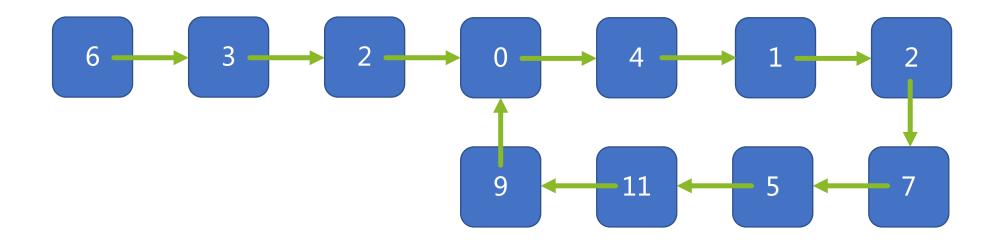


当快指针的next节点为null,或者快指针本身节点为null时

说明该链表没有环,遍历结束。

思路二:快慢指针

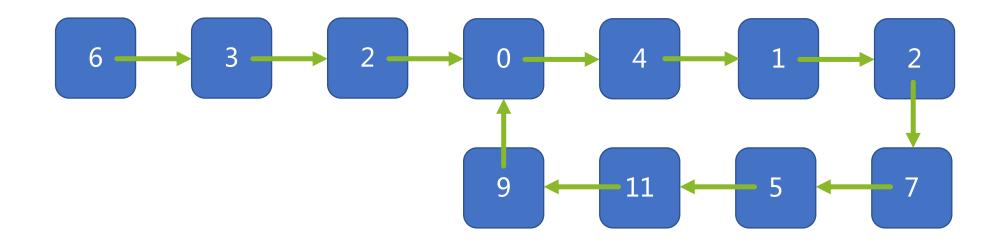




我们再来看一下有环的情况。

思路二:快慢指针

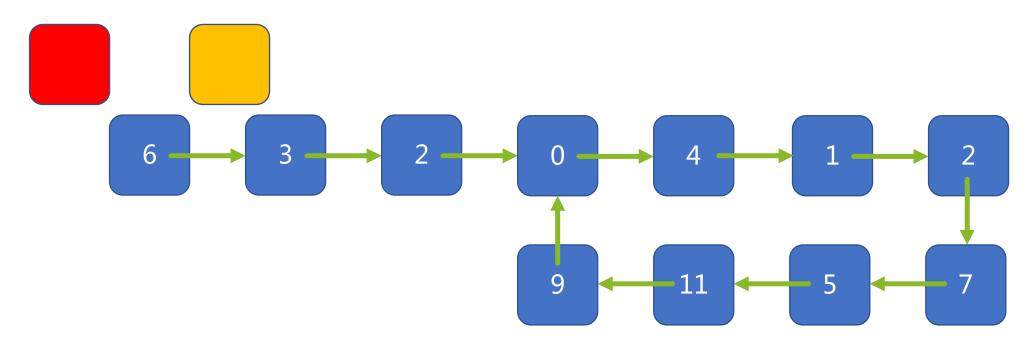




我们定义两个指针,一个慢指针(用红色标记),一个快指针(用黄色标记)

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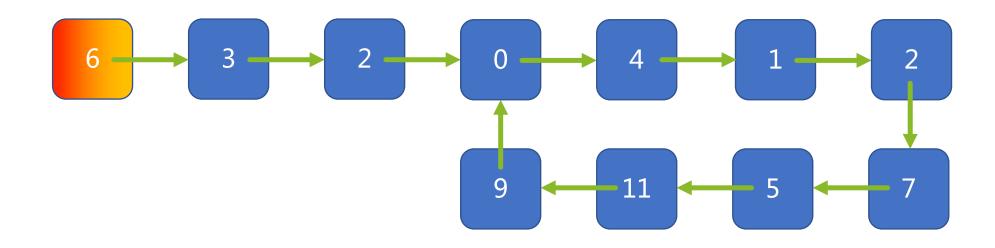
思路二:快慢指针



并且,一开始,慢指针和快指针同时指向head节点

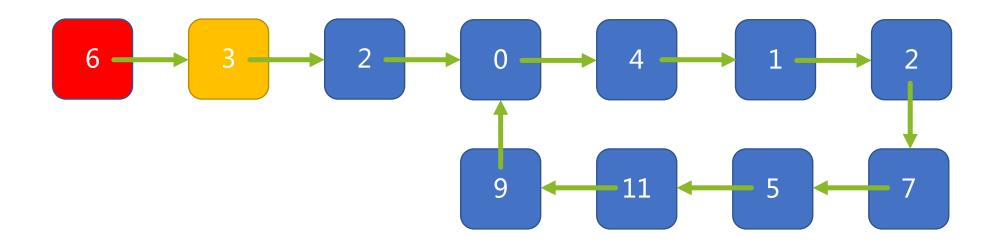
思路二:快慢指针





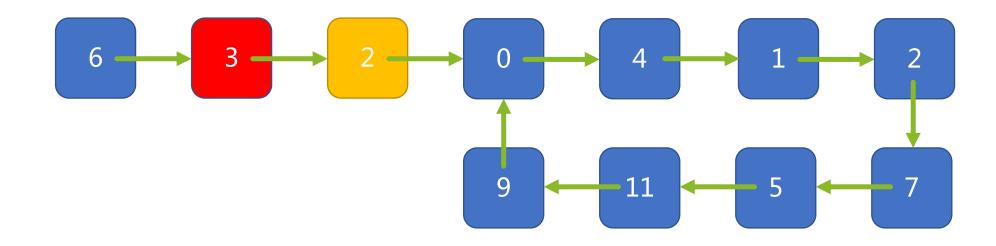
思路二:快慢指针





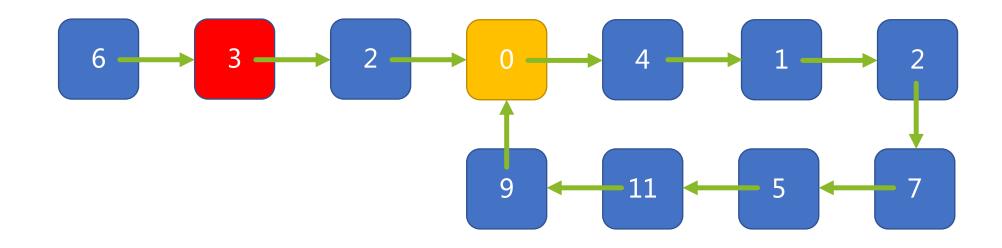
思路二:快慢指针





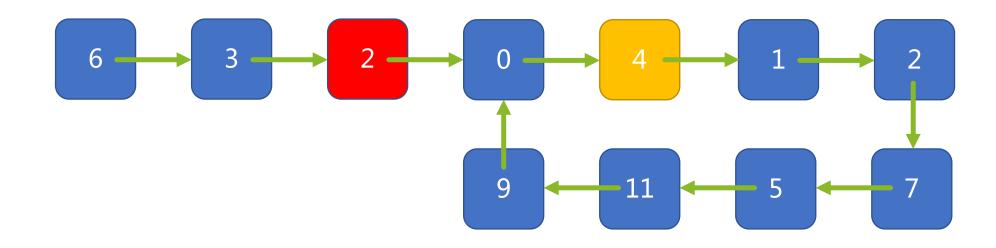
思路二:快慢指针





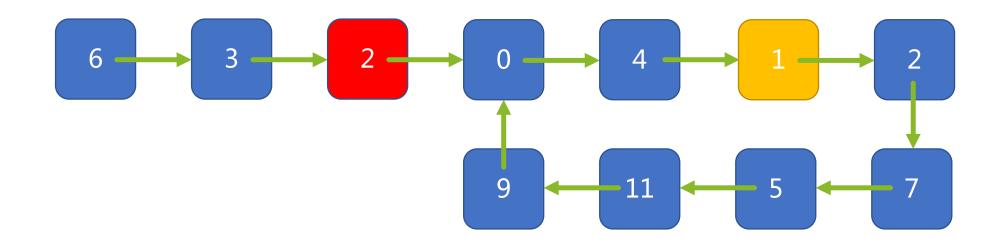
思路二:快慢指针





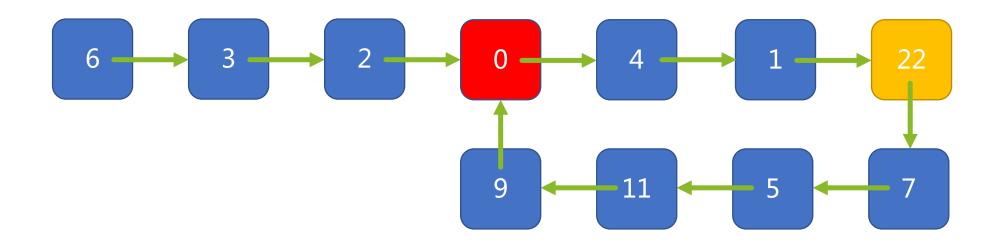
思路二:快慢指针





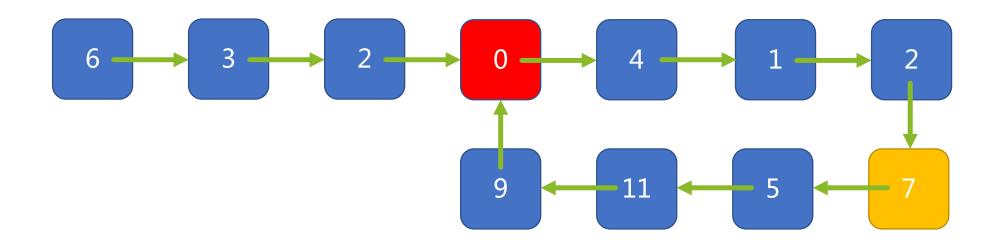
思路二:快慢指针





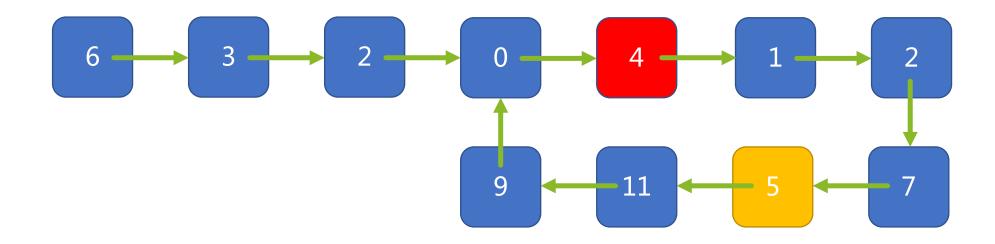
思路二:快慢指针





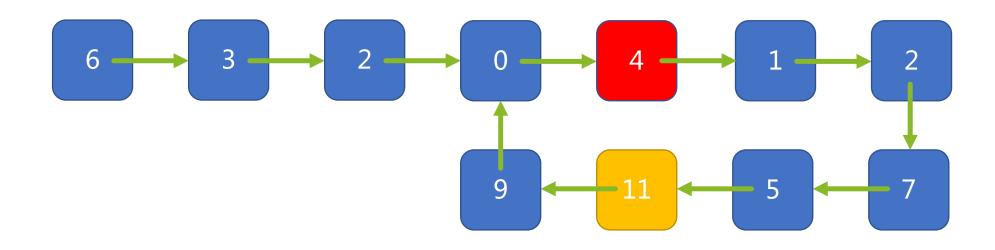
思路二:快慢指针





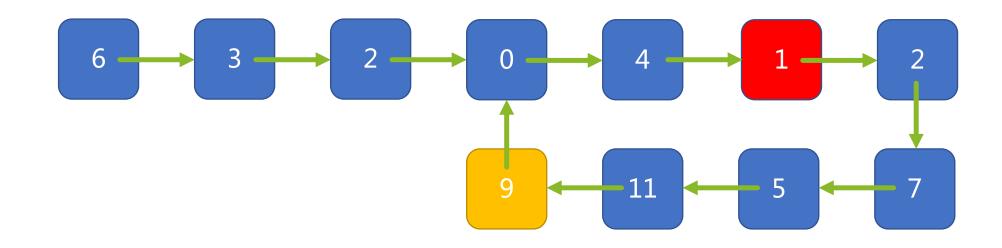
思路二:快慢指针





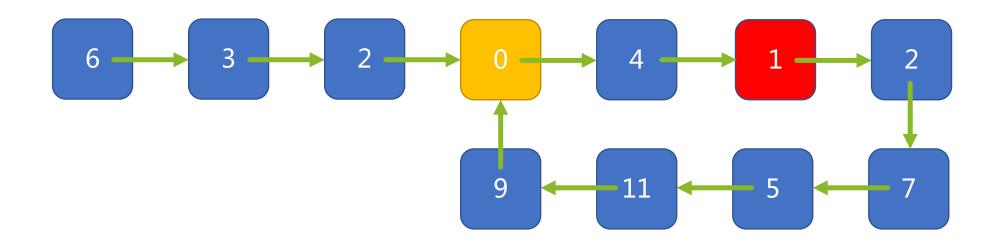
思路二:快慢指针





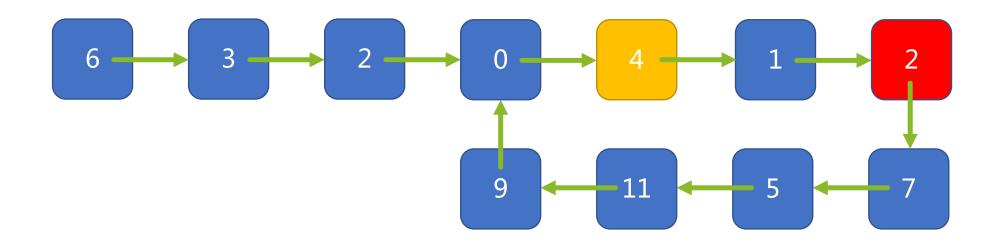
思路二:快慢指针





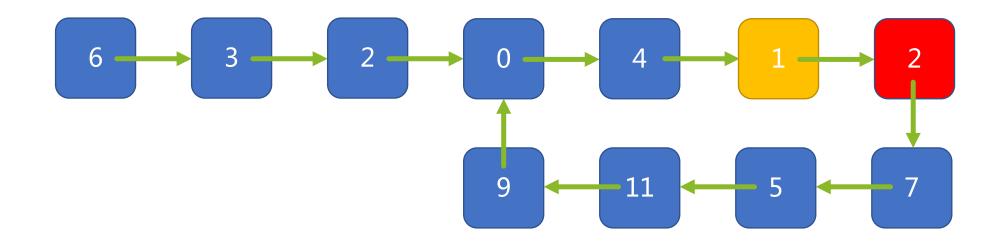
思路二:快慢指针





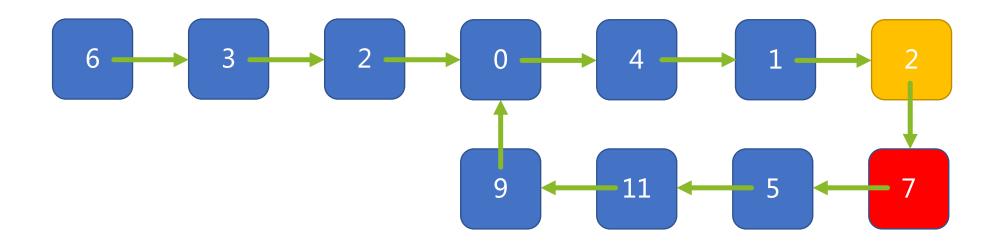
思路二:快慢指针





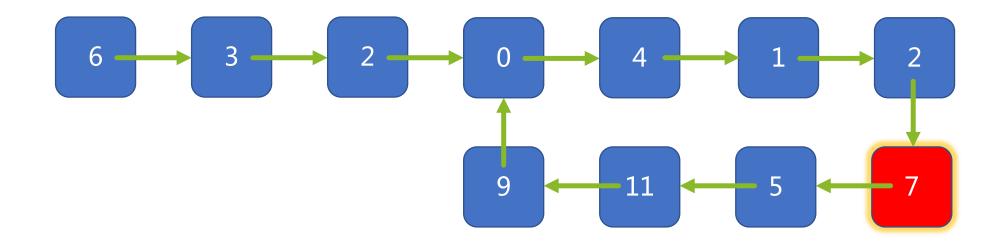
思路二:快慢指针





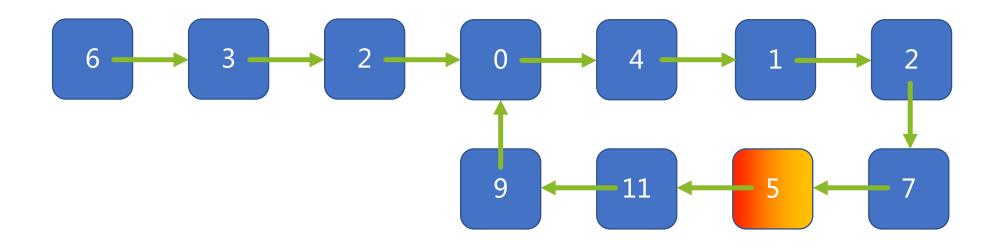
思路二:快慢指针





思路二:快慢指针





如果链表有环,那么快慢指针一定会相遇,指向同一个节点,当指向同一个节点时,遍历结束。

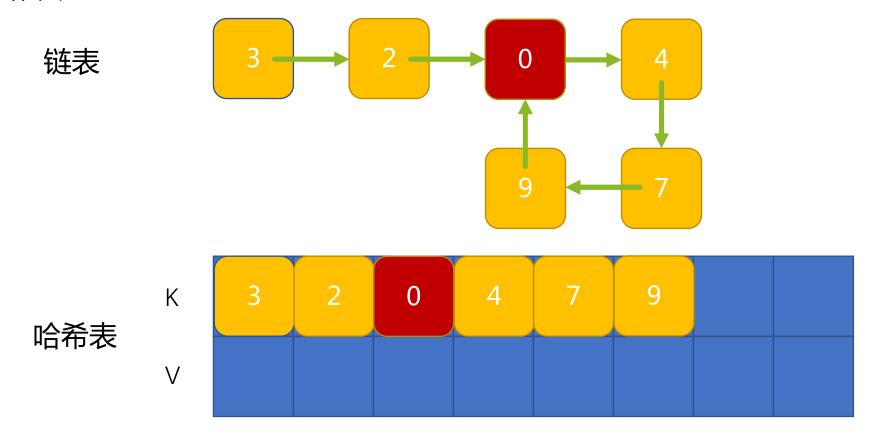


142.环形链表

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

海城宝藏 专注IT教育在线学习平台

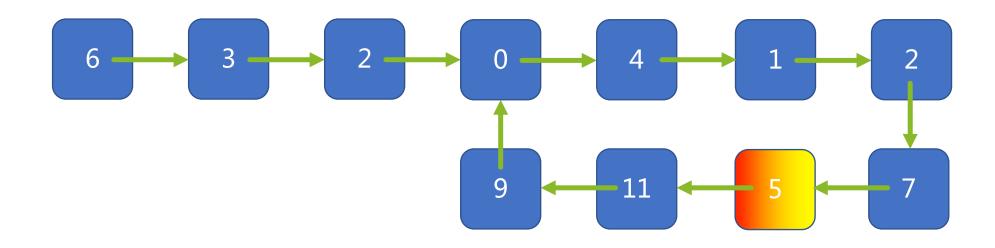
思路一:哈希表



当要存入的节点,已经存在于哈希表中,返回该节点即可。

思路二:快慢指针

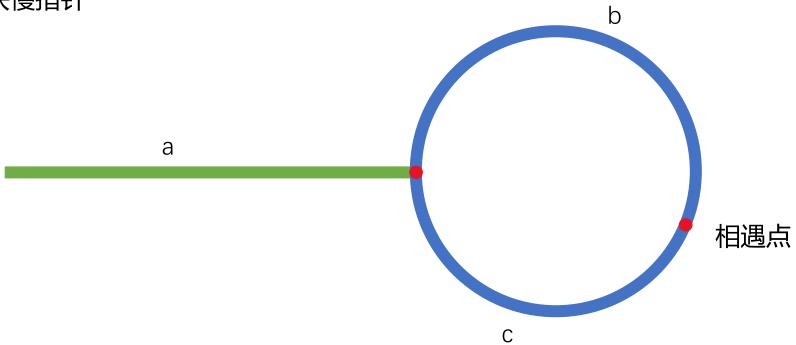




我们假设链表头到入环口的距离为a,从入环口到相遇点的距离为b,从相遇点到入环口的距离为c。

海贼宝藏

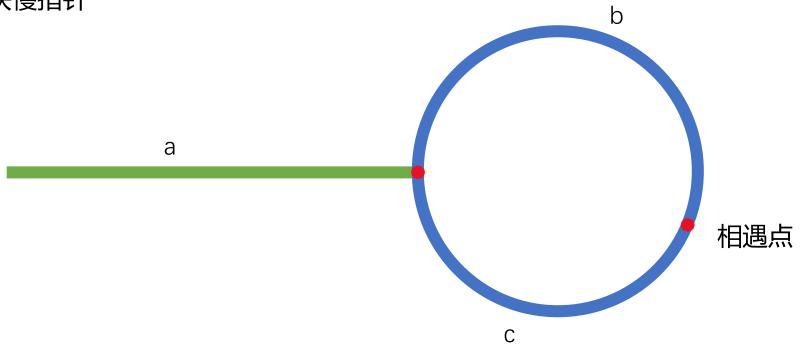
思路二:快慢指针



慢指针走过a+b的距离,快指针走过a+n(b+c)+b的距离。由于快指针是慢指针的二倍,所以:2(a+b)= a+n(b+c)+b 而我们实际上并不用关心n是多少,有可能是10,也有可能是1因此上述公式可以简化为:a=c

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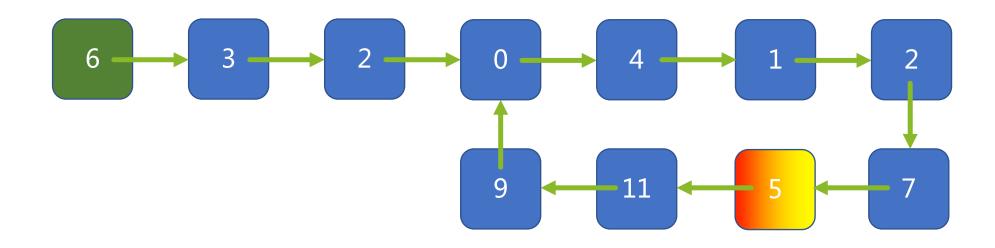
思路二:快慢指针



因此当快慢指针相遇后,重新定义一个新指针从a的起始位置向后移动,慢指针继续向后移动。

思路二:快慢指针



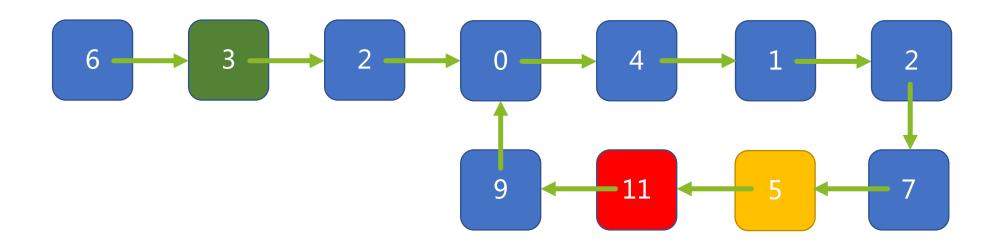


我们用绿色表示新指针

新指针从a的起始位置向后移动,慢指针继续向后移动

思路二:快慢指针



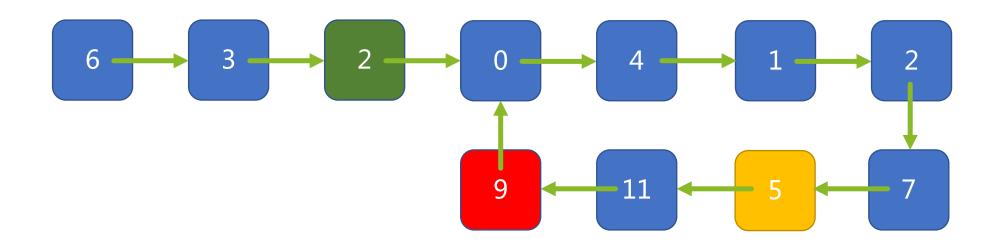


新指针从a的起始位置向后移动,慢指针继续向后移动

LeetCode-142 环形链表II

思路二:快慢指针



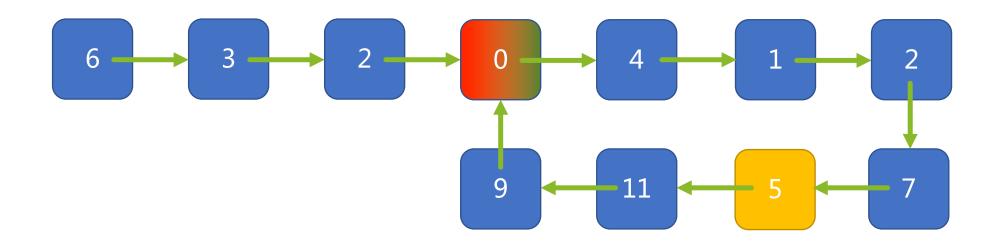


新指针从a的起始位置向后移动,慢指针继续向后移动

LeetCode-142 环形链表II

思路二:快慢指针





当新指针和慢指针相遇时,就是入环点



202.快乐数

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

LeetCode-201 快乐数



当输入值为19时,平方和就转换成了下图:

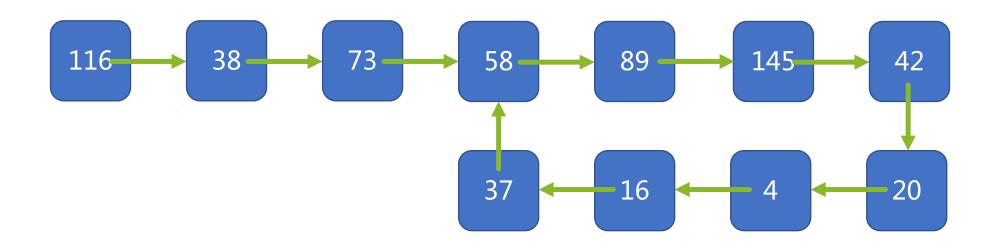


题目就可以转化为,判断一个链表是否有环。 如果遍历某个节点为1,说明没环,就是快乐数。 如果遍历到重复的节点值,说明有环,就不是快乐数。

LeetCode-201 快乐数



当输入值为116时,平方和构成的链表为下 图:



当遍历链表遇到重复值时,说明有环,不是快乐数。



经典面试题-链表的反转

大约用时: (75 mins)

下一部分:经典面试题-链表的节点删除



206. 反转链表

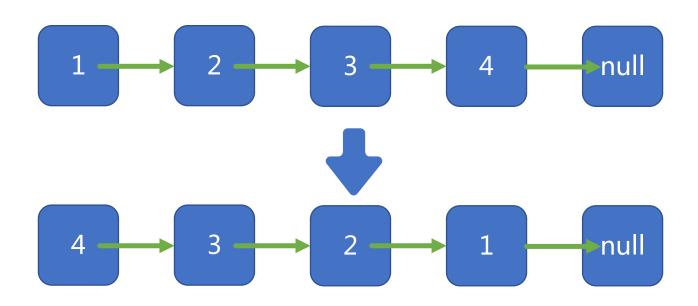
门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路





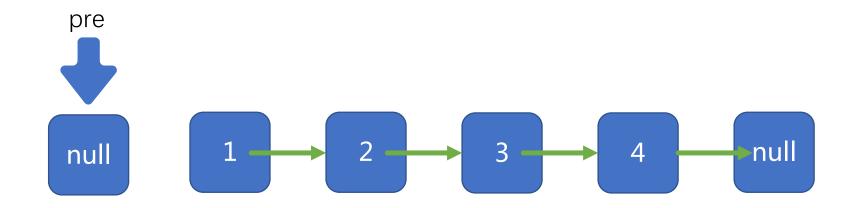
这是我们的链表,我们将对其进行反转操作





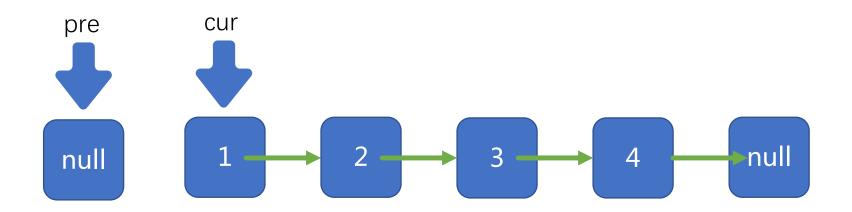
这是我们反转后链表的顺序





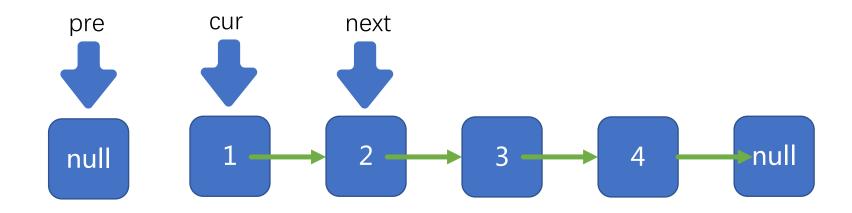
定义指针——pre, pre指向空





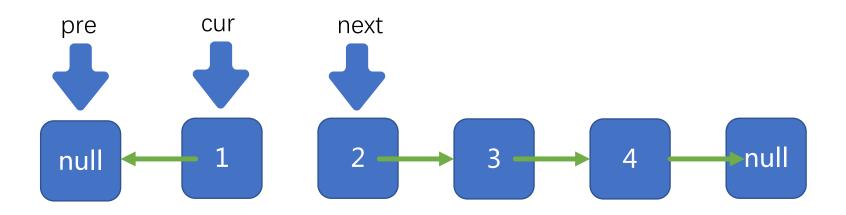
定义指针——cur,cur指向我们的头节点





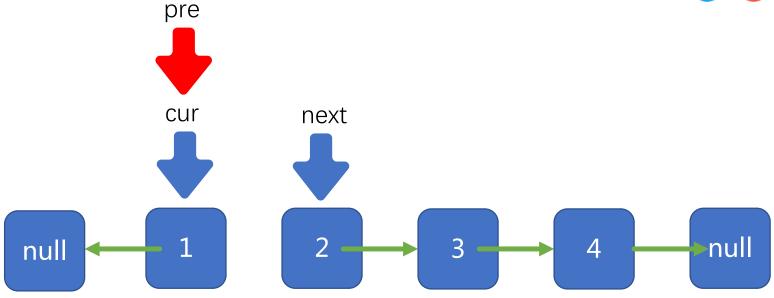
定义指针——next, next指向cur所指向节点的下一个节点。这样我们的指针就初始化完毕了。





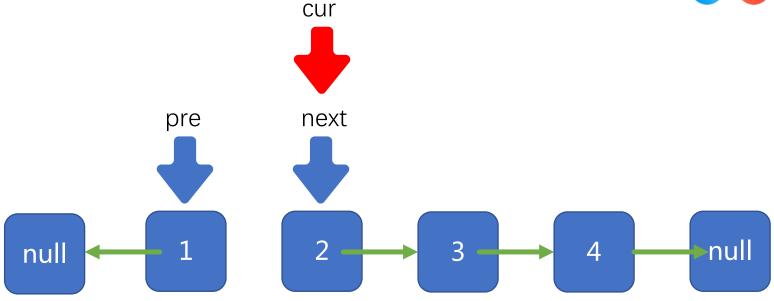
首先,我们将cur指针所指向的节点指向pre指针所指向的节点。





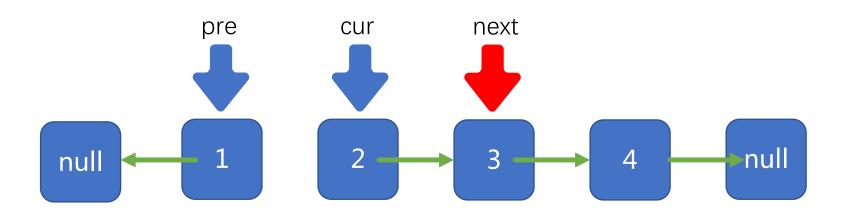
然后移动指针pre到指针cur所在的位置,移动cur到next所在的位置





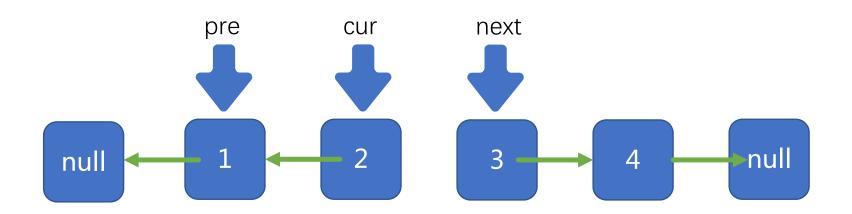
然后移动指针pre到指针cur所在的位置,移动cur到next所在的位置。 此时,我们已经反转了第一个节点



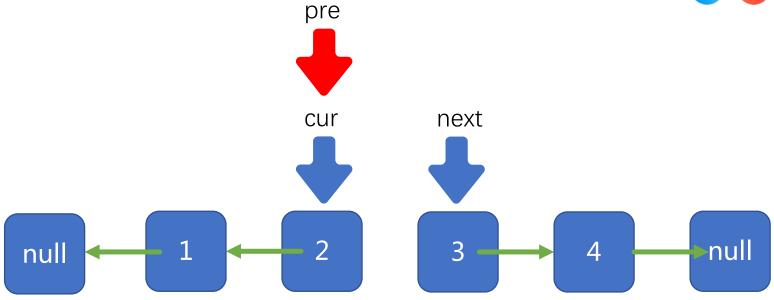


将我们的next指针指向cur指针所指向节点的下一个节点。

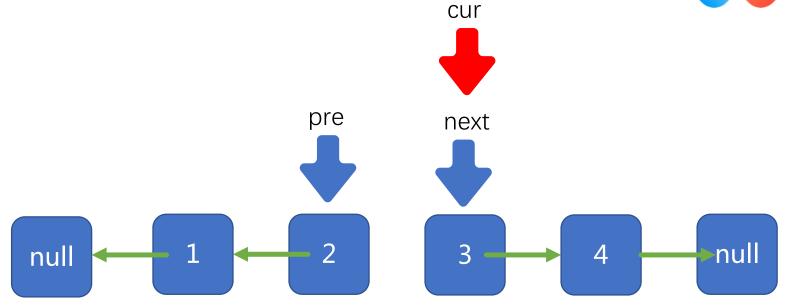




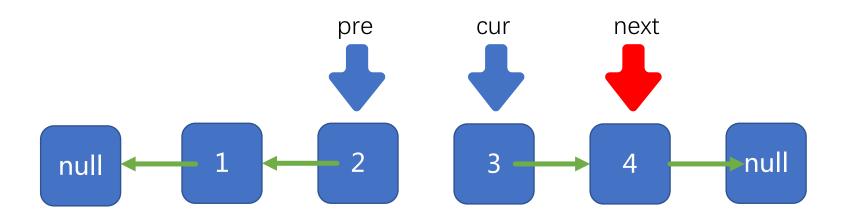




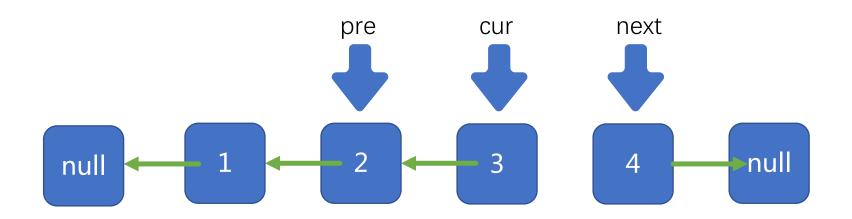




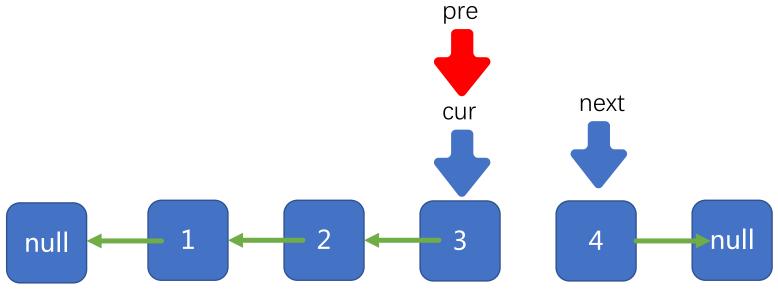




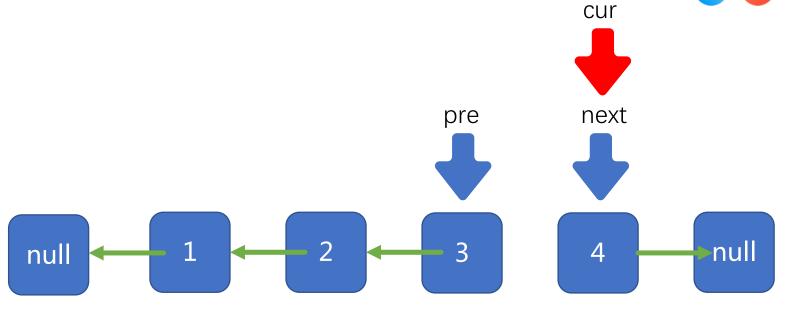




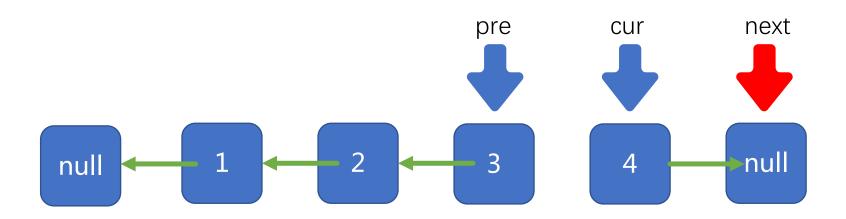




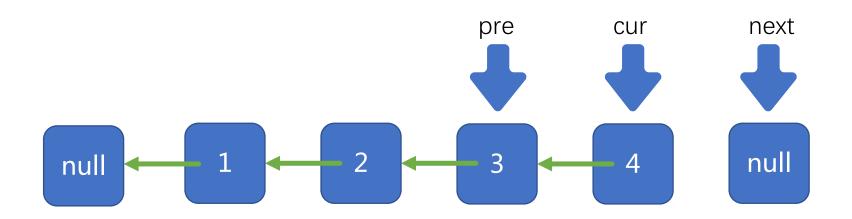




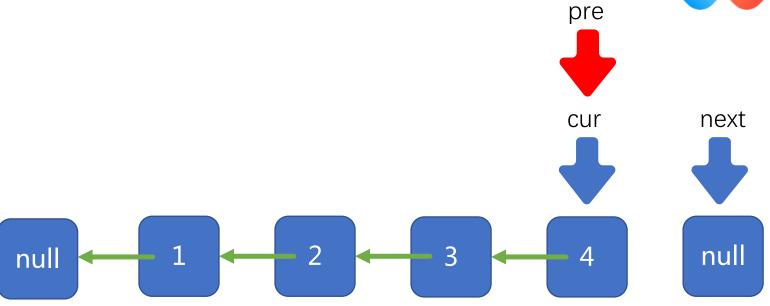


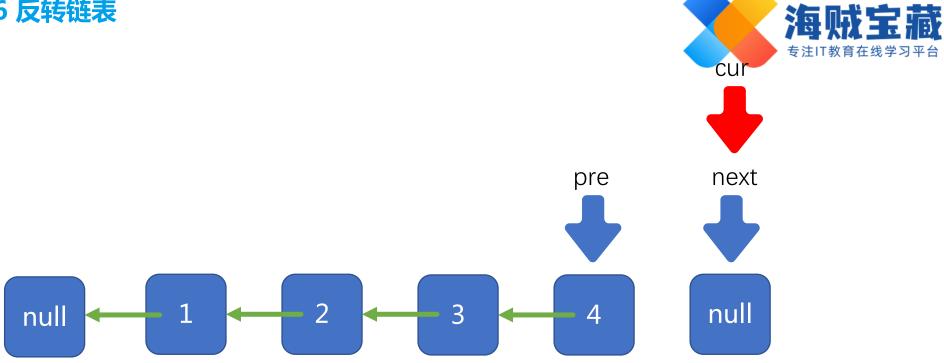










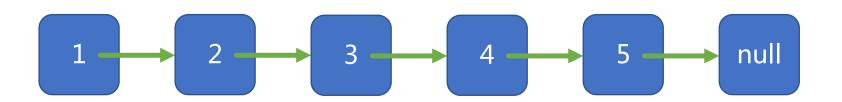


当cur指针指向null的时候,我们就完成了整个链表的反转



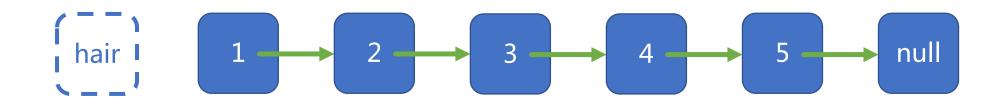
92.反转链表





这是我们待反转的链表,我们需要将第m个节点到第n个节点的链表进行反转。 例如m=2,n=4





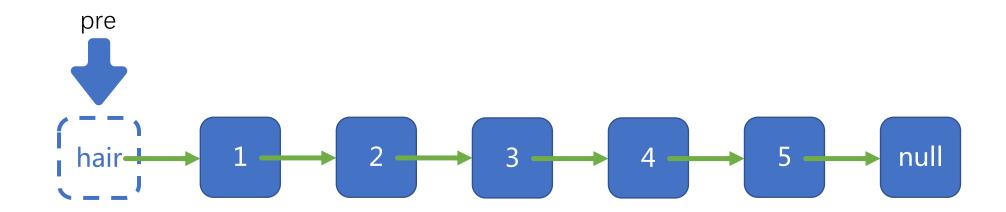
首先我们定义一个虚拟头节点,起名叫做hair,将它指向我们的真实头节点。





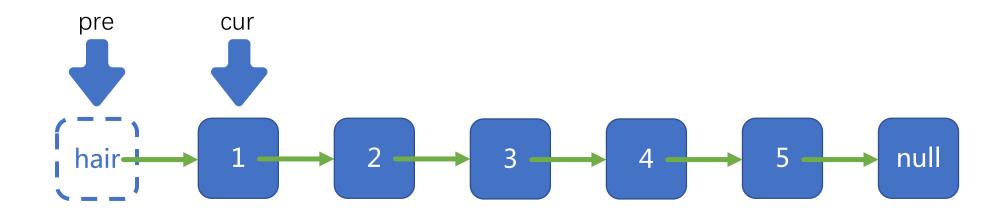
首先我们定义一个虚拟头节点,起名叫做hair,将它指向我们的真实头节点。





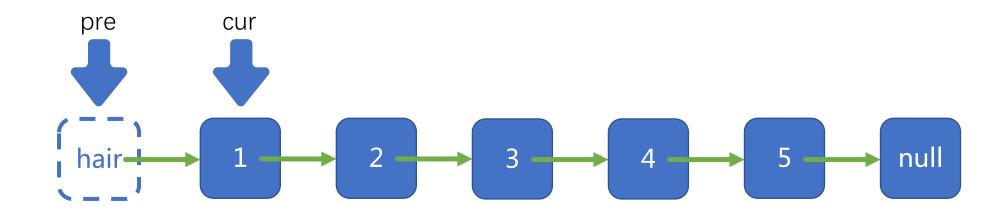
定义一个指针pre指向虚拟头节点。





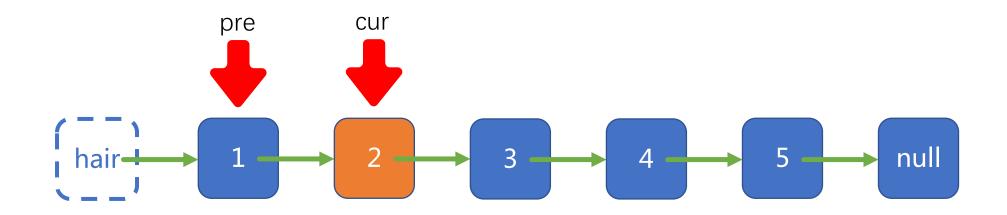
定义一个指针cur指向pre指针所指向节点的下一个节点。





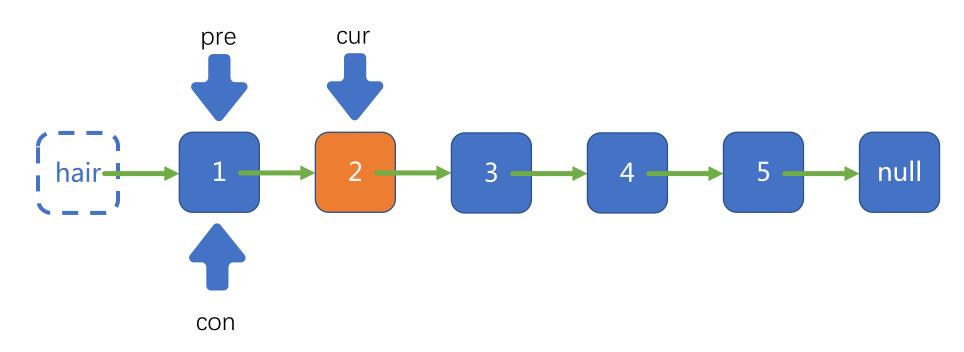
让我们的pre指针和cur指针同时向后移动,直到我们找到了第m个节点





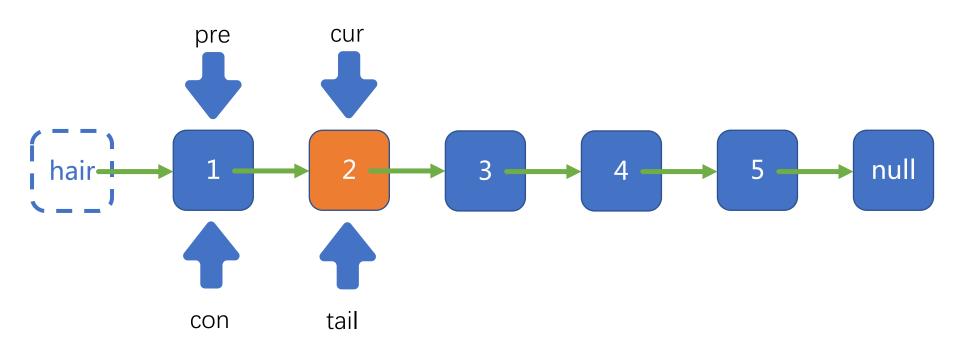
让我们的pre指针和cur指针同时向后移动,直到我们找到了第m个节点





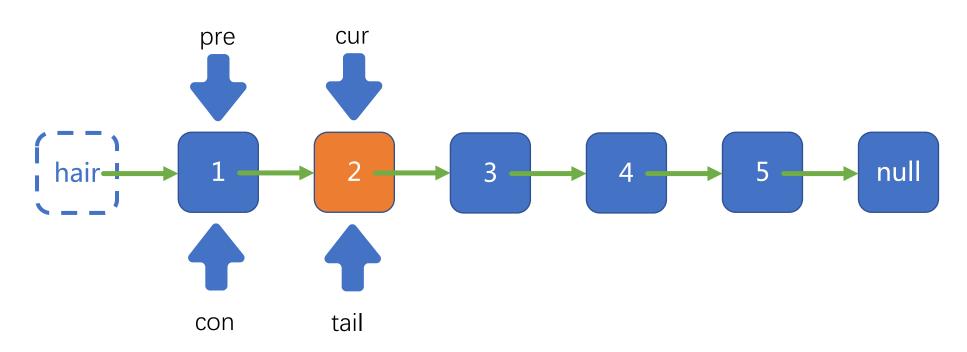
定义指针con和tail,con指向pre所指向的节点,tail指向cur指针所指向的节点。





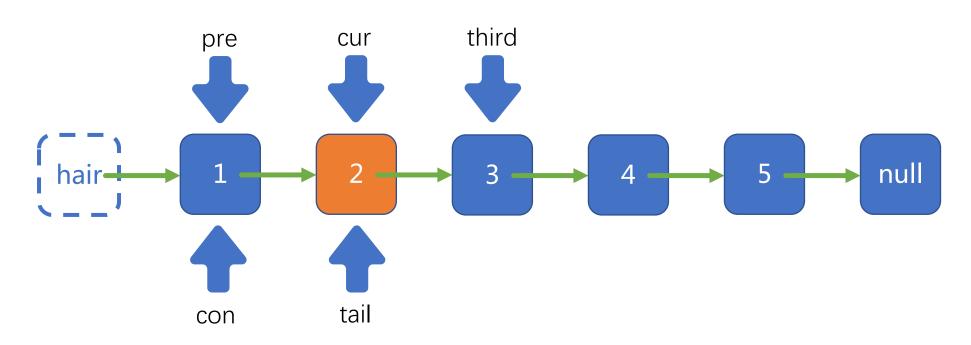
定义指针con和tail,con指向pre所指向的节点,tail指向cur指针所指向的节点。



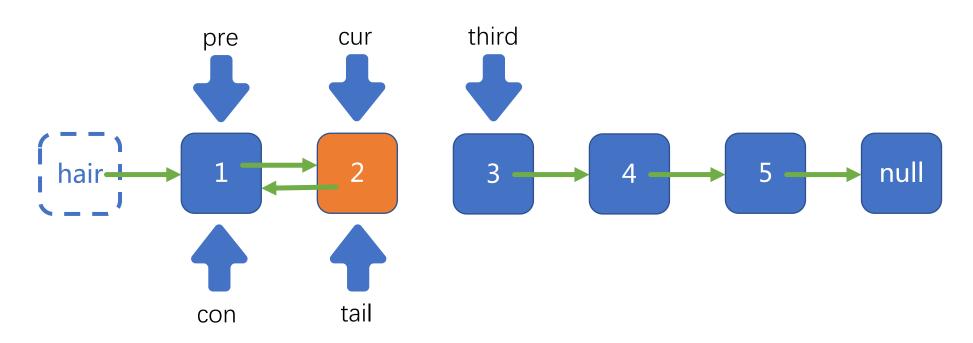


con所指向的节点,将是我们将部分链表反转后,部分链表头节点的前驱节点。 tail则是部分链表反转后的尾节点。

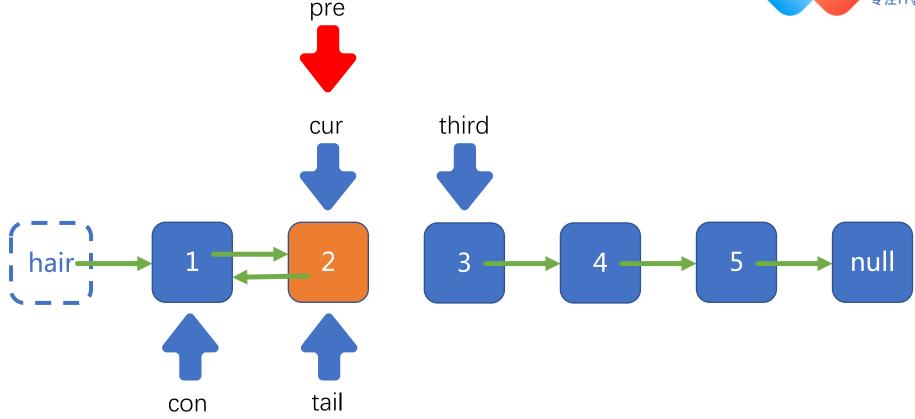




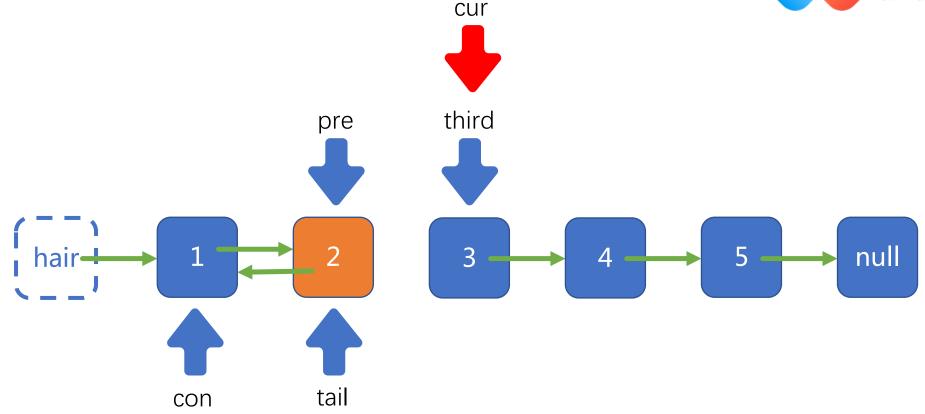




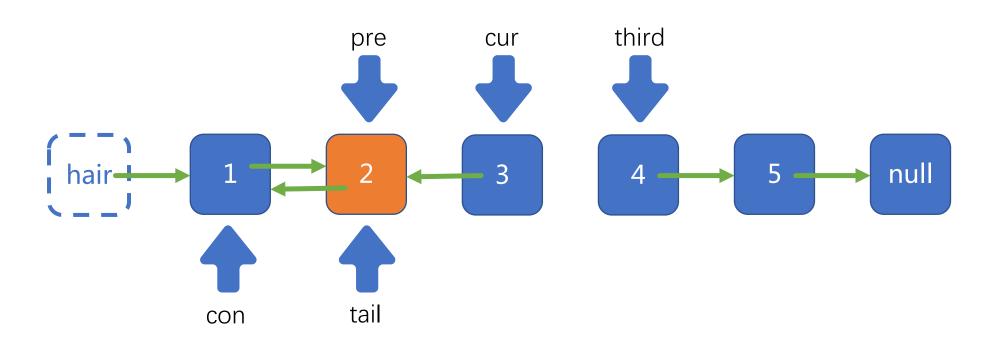






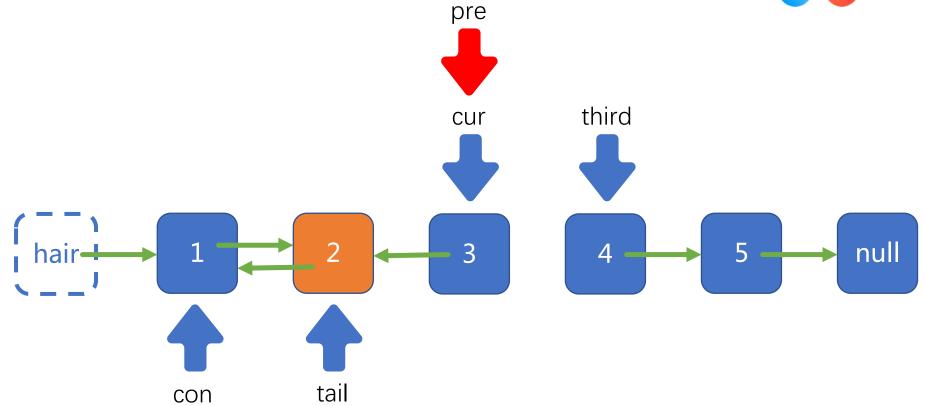






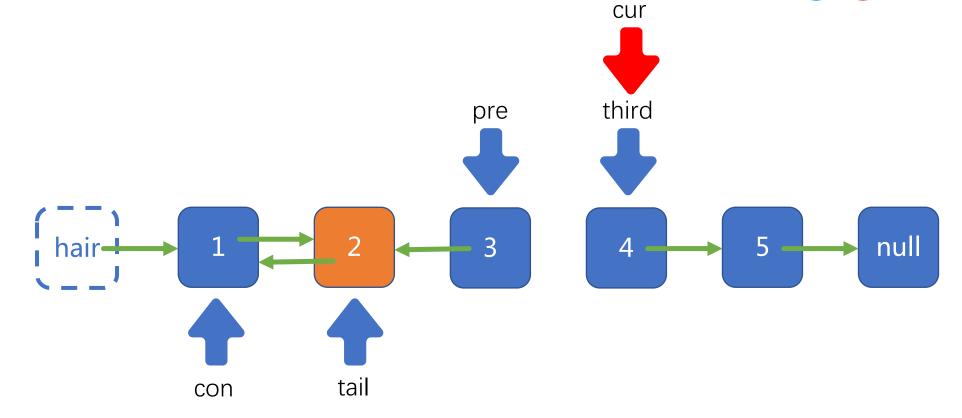
重复上述步骤





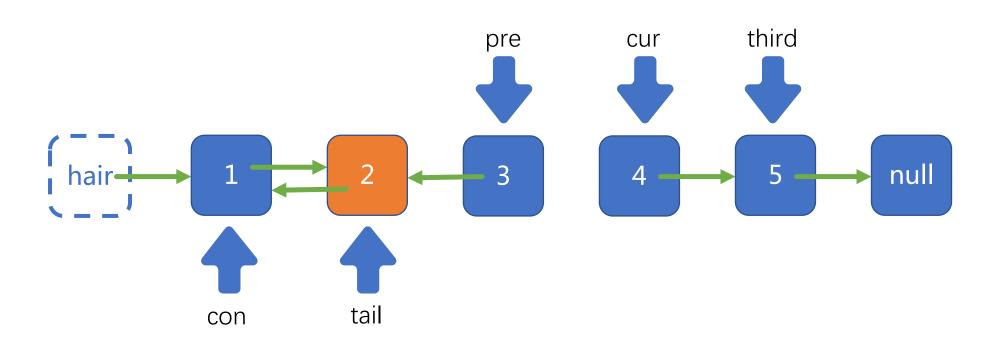
重复上述步骤





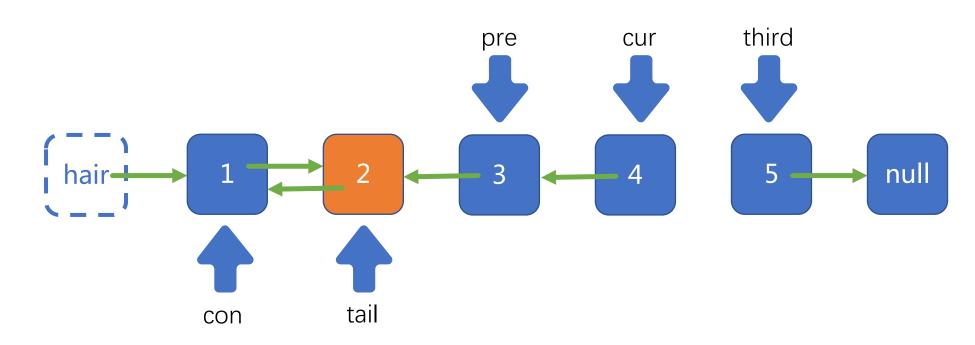
重复上述步骤





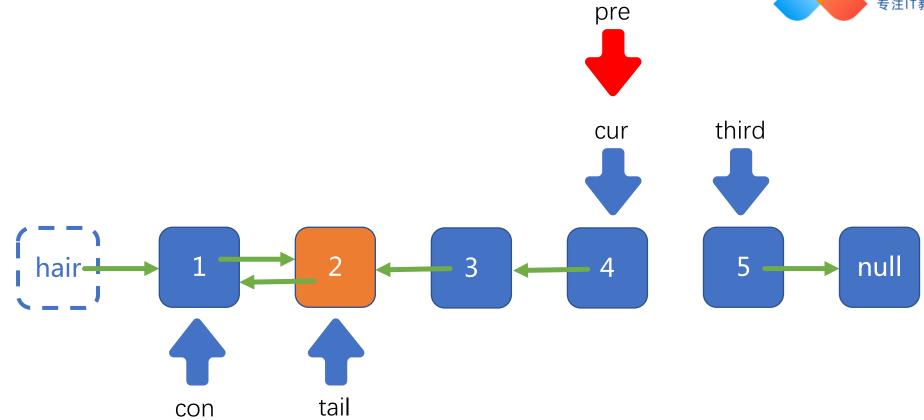
重复上述步骤



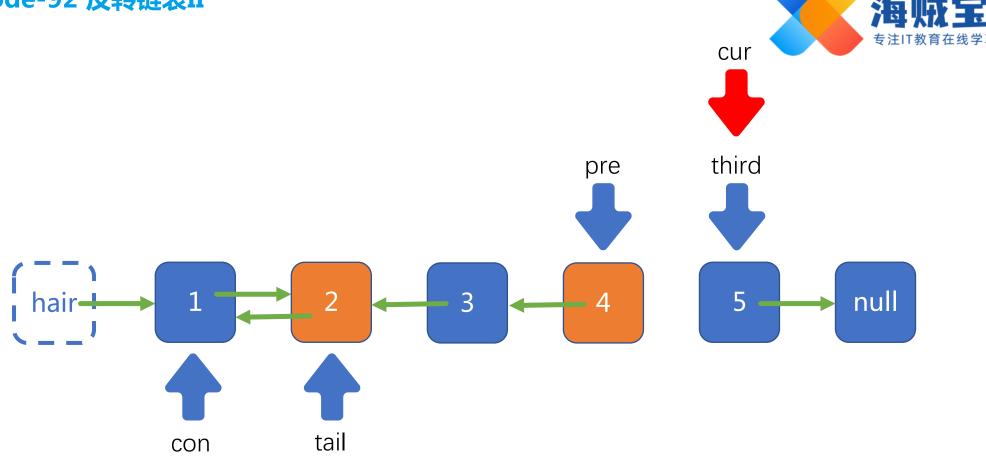


重复上述步骤

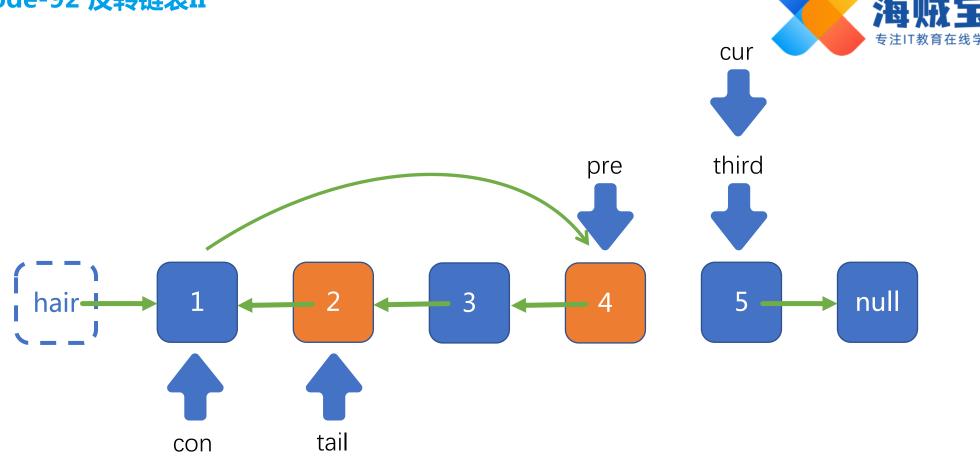




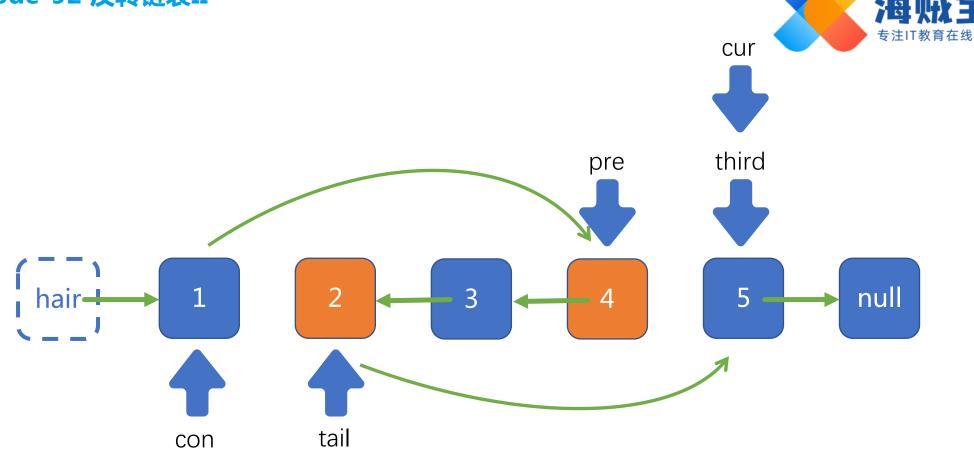
重复上述步骤



此时pre指针指向了第m个节点并且将第m到第n个节点之间反转完毕。



我们将con指针所指向的节点指向pre指针所指向的节点



将tail指针所指的节点指向cur指针所指的节点





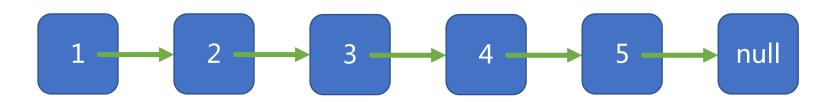
整理一下,显示出最终的链表。



25.K个一组反转链表

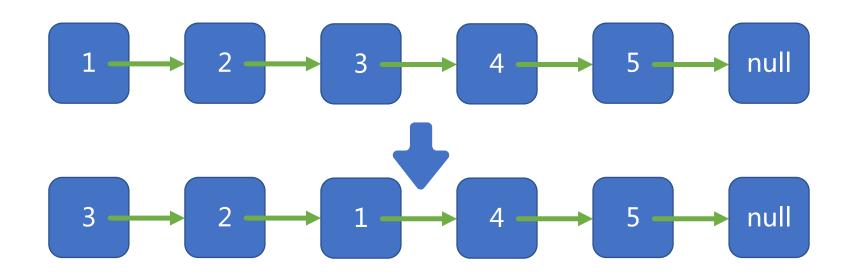
门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路





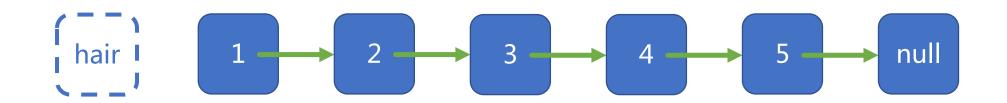
这是我们的链表,我们将以K个节点为一组,进行链表的翻转操作





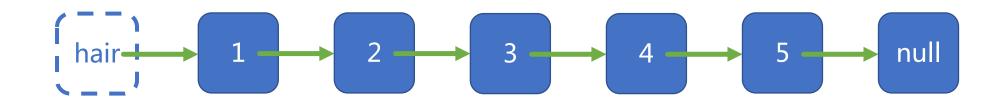
我们假设K=3,这是反转前与反转后的对比





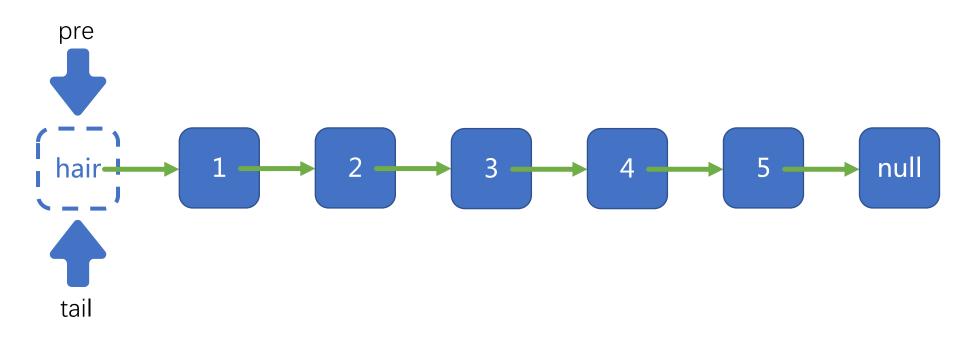
首先我们创建一个虚拟头节点hair,并将虚拟头节点指向链表的头节点。





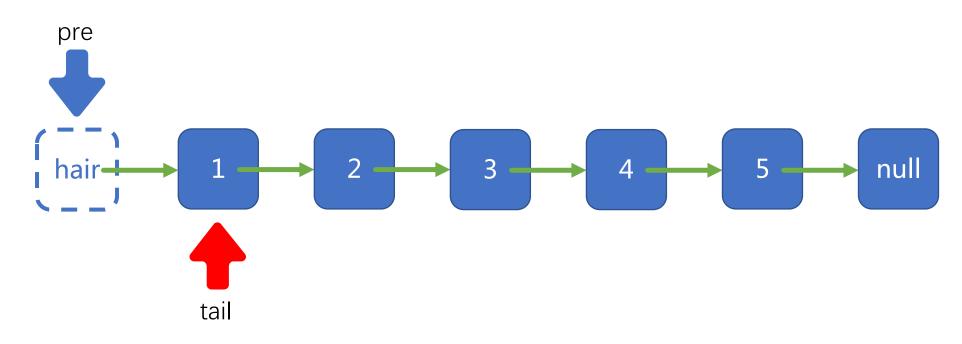
首先我们创建一个虚拟头节点hair,并将虚拟头节点指向链表的头节点。





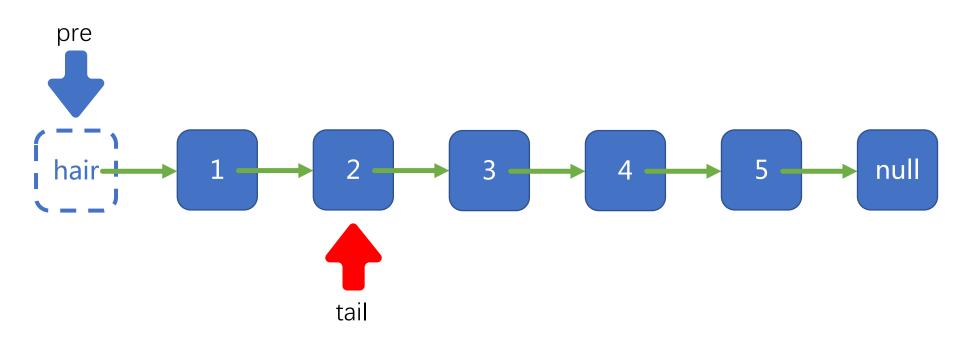
定义指针pre指向虚拟头节点,定义指针tail指向pre所指的节点。





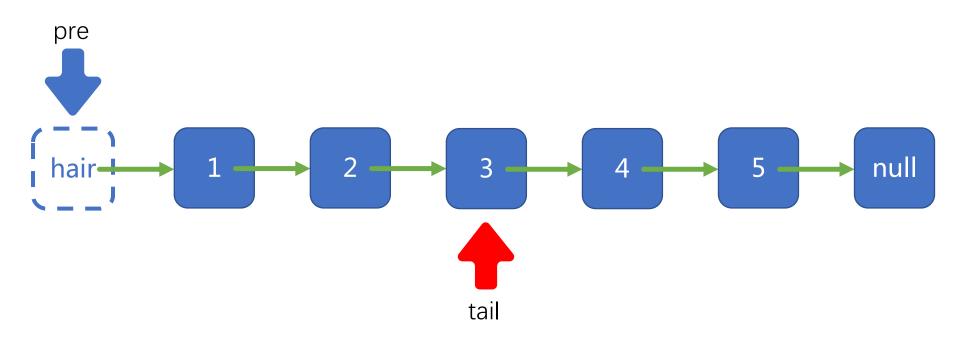
移动tail指针,找到第K个节点





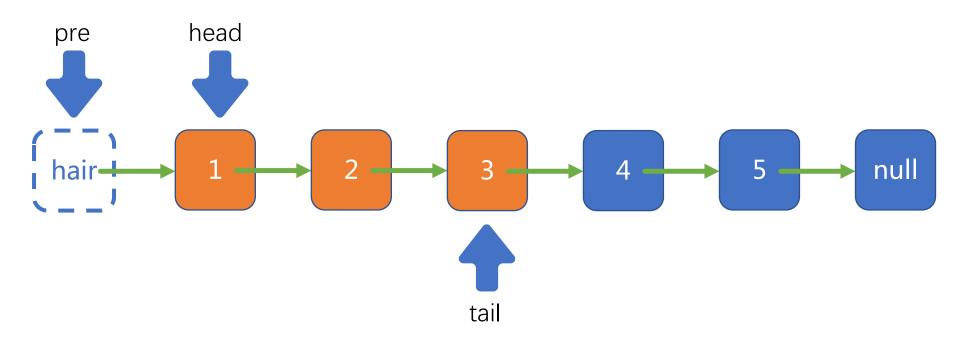
移动tail指针,找到第K个节点





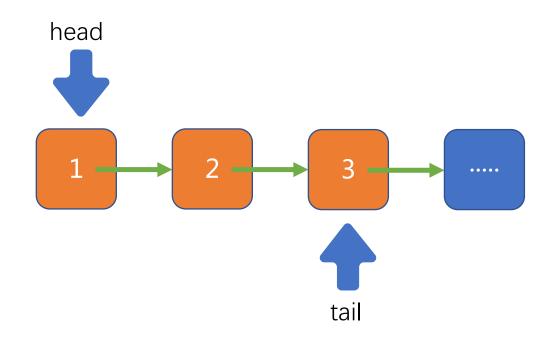
移动tail指针,找到第K个节点





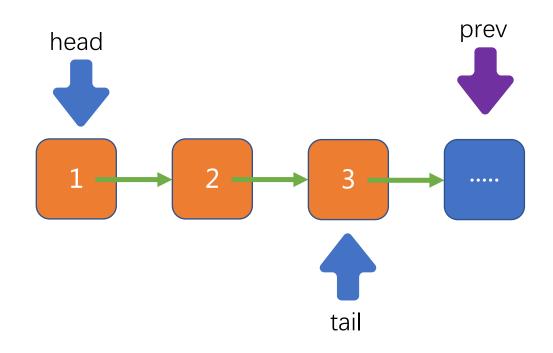
反转从head节点到tail节点之间的链表 我们可以参照前面的反转链表方法,将反转链表操作抽取出来成为一个方法命名为reverse





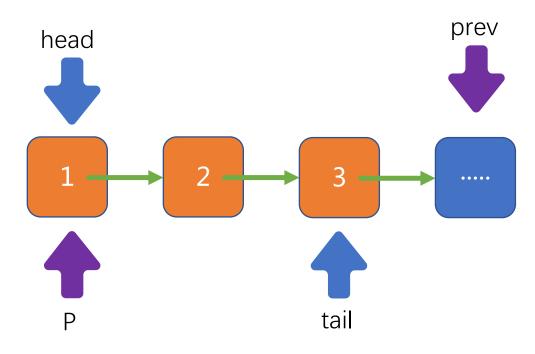
我们向reverse方法中传入head节点以及tail指针所指向的节点





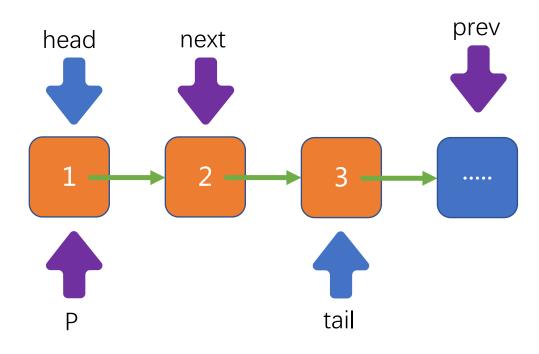
定义一个指针prev指向tail指针所指节点的下一个节点 定义指针P指向head节点 定义指针next指向P指针所指向节点的下一个节点





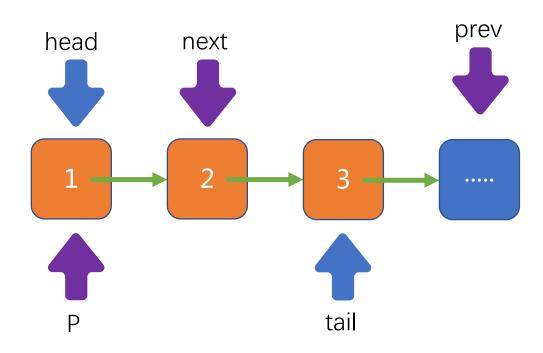
定义一个指针prev指向tail指针所指节点的下一个节点 定义指针P指向head节点 定义指针next指向P指针所指向节点的下一个节点





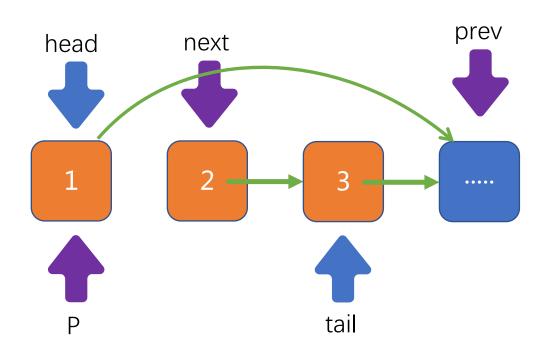
定义一个指针prev指向tail指针所指节点的下一个节点 定义指针P指向head节点 定义指针next指向P指针所指向节点的下一个节点





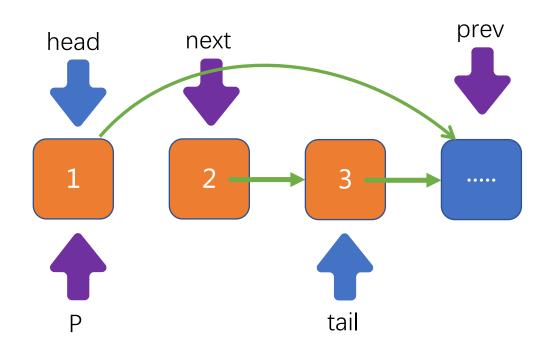
将指针P所指的节点指向指针prev所指的节点





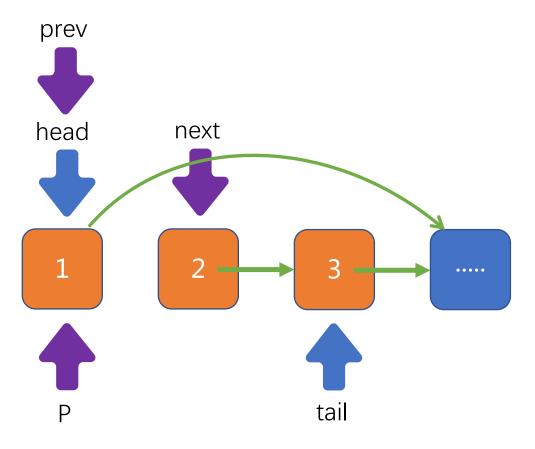
将指针P所指的节点指向指针prev所指的节点





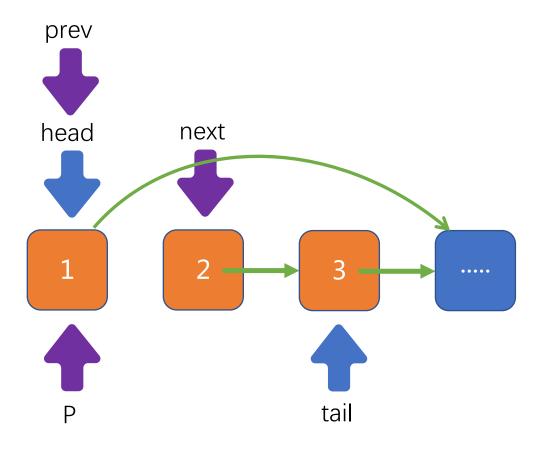
将pre指针挪动到P指针所指针的节点上





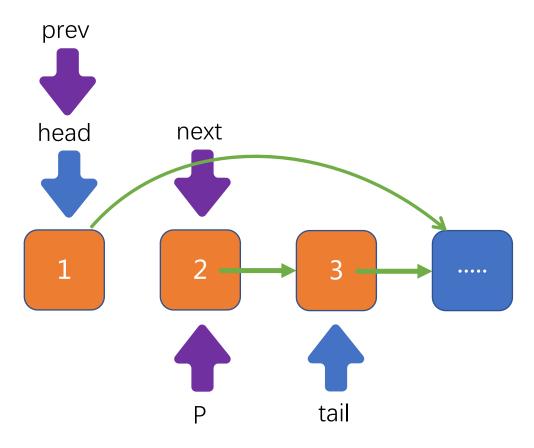
将pre指针挪动到P指针所指针的节点上





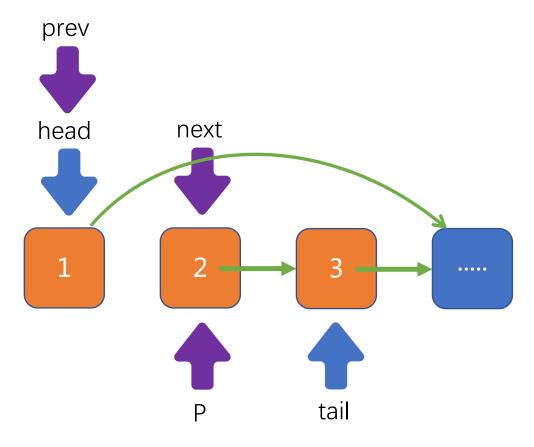
将P指针挪动到next指针所指的节点上





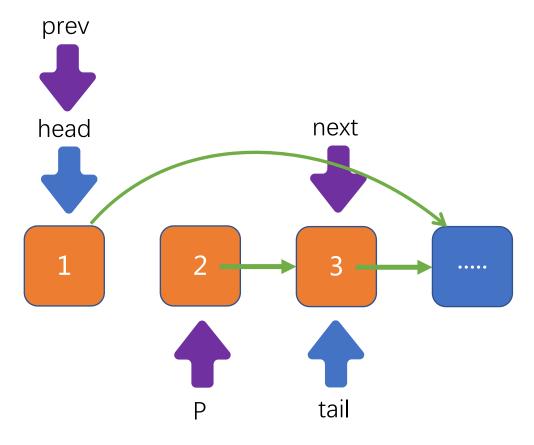
将P指针挪动到next指针所指的节点上





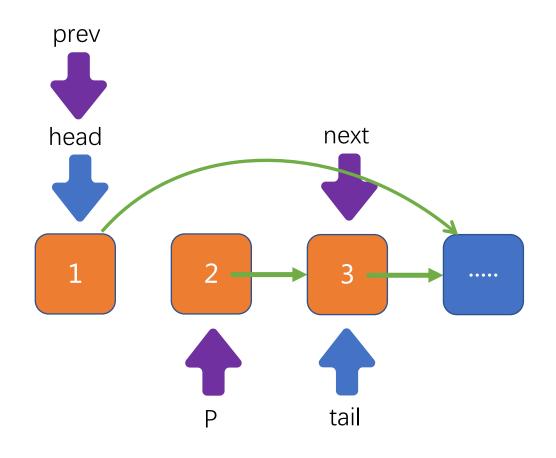
next指针则继续指向P指针所指节点的下一个节点



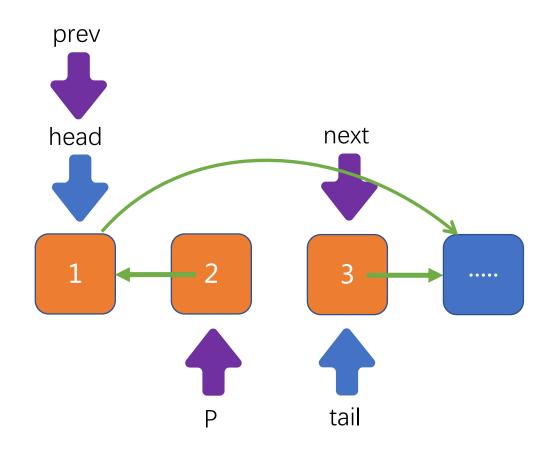


next指针则继续指向P指针所指节点的下一个节点

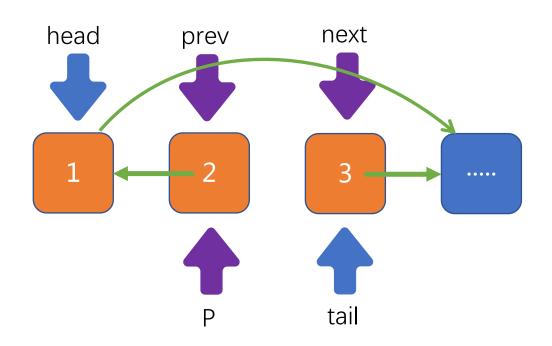




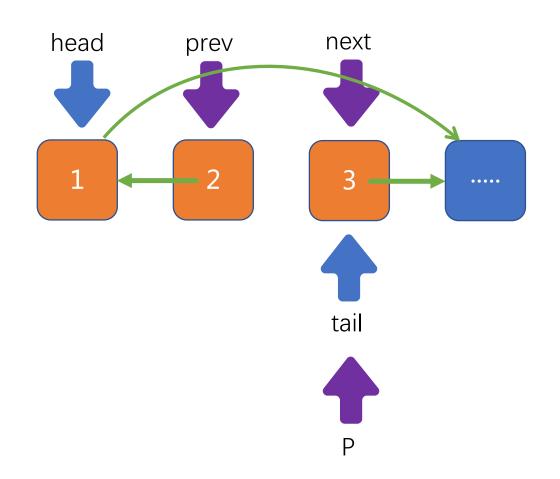




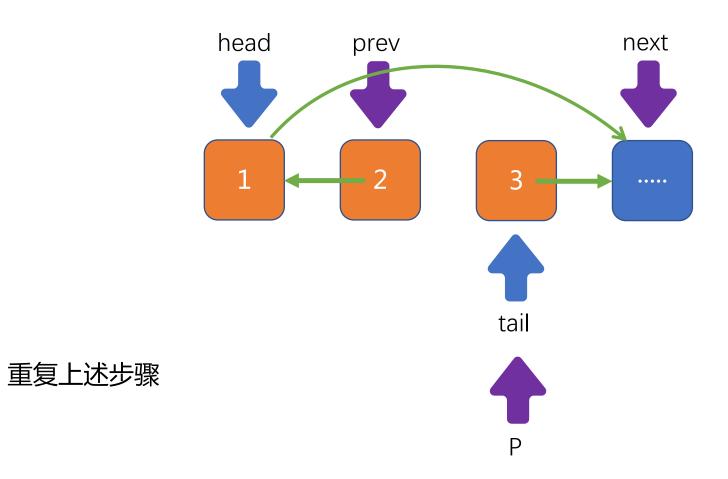




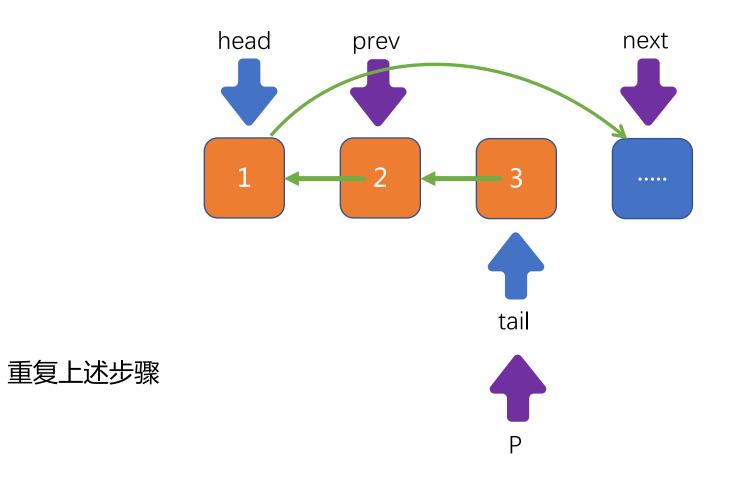




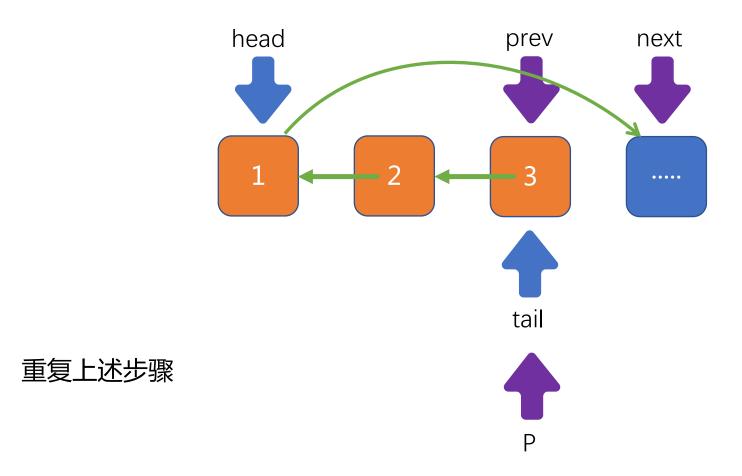




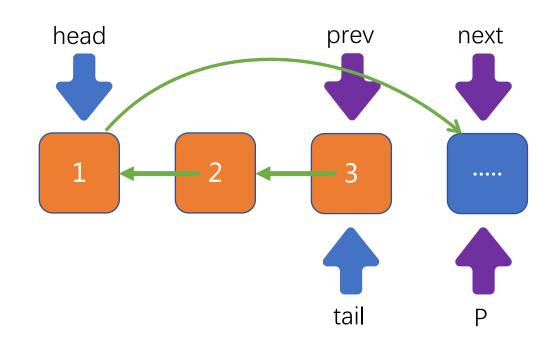




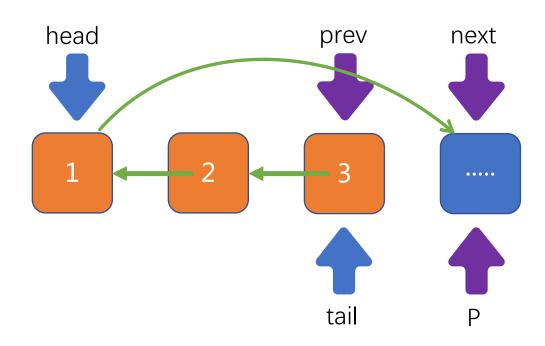






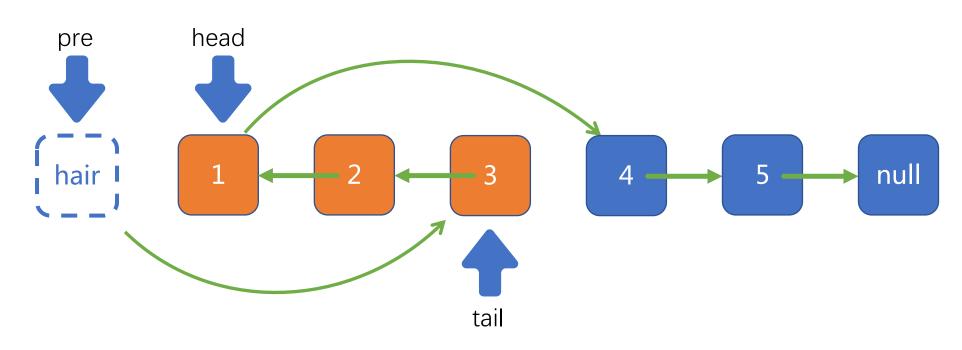






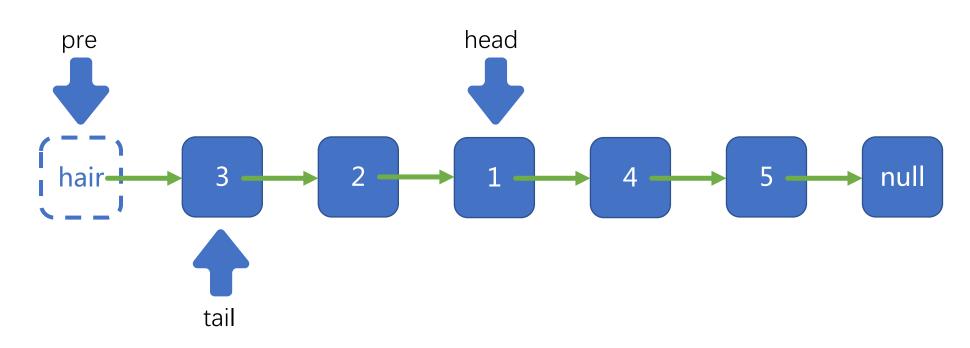
当指针prev与指针tail指向同一节点的时候,我们的K个一组的链表就反转完成了然后将这部分链表返回





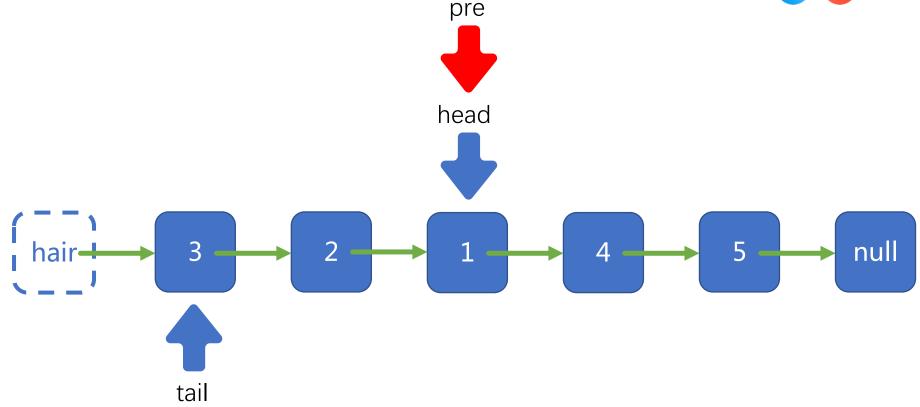
让pre指针所指的节点指向tail指针所指的节点





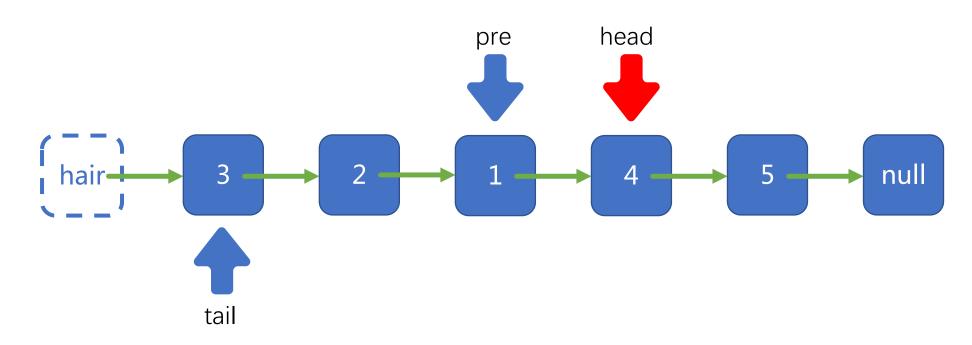
整理下链表





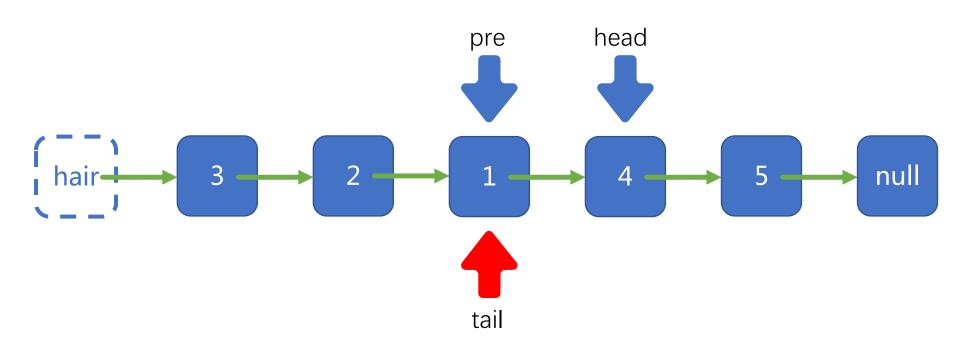
pre指针移动到head指针所在的位置, head指针移动到pre指针所指节点的下一个节点





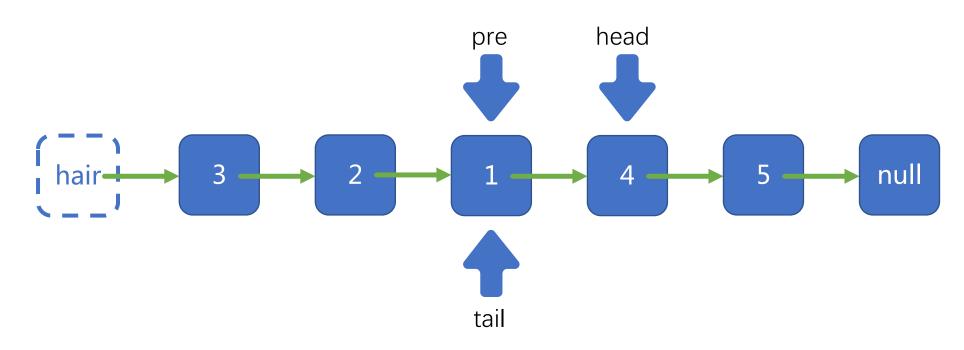
pre指针移动到head指针所在的位置, head指针移动到pre指针所指节点的下一个节点



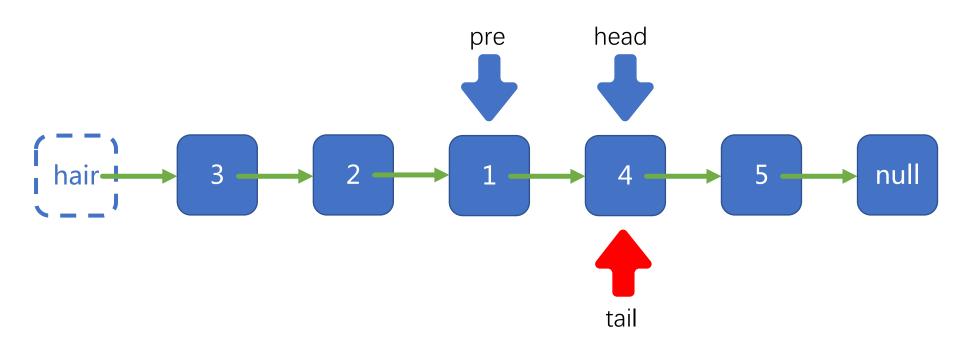


tail指针再次指向pre指针所指的节点

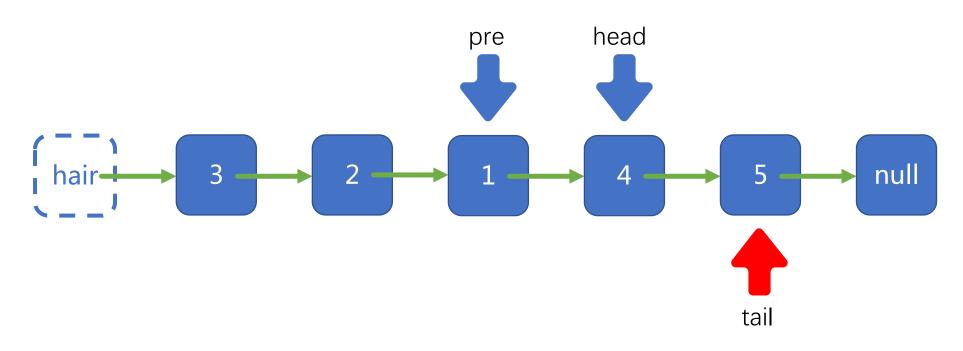




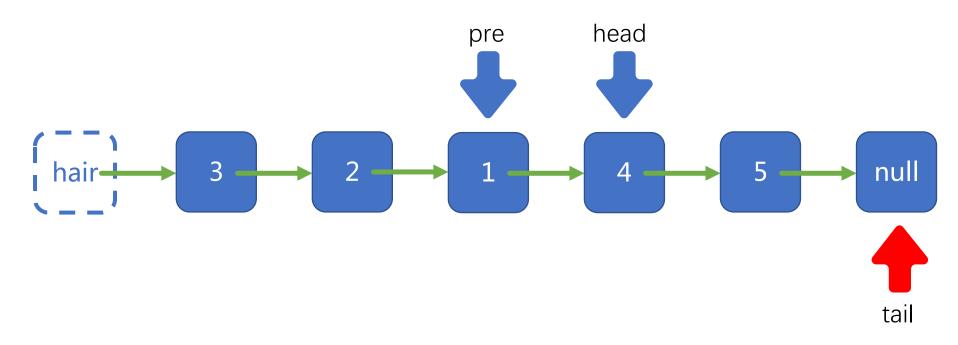




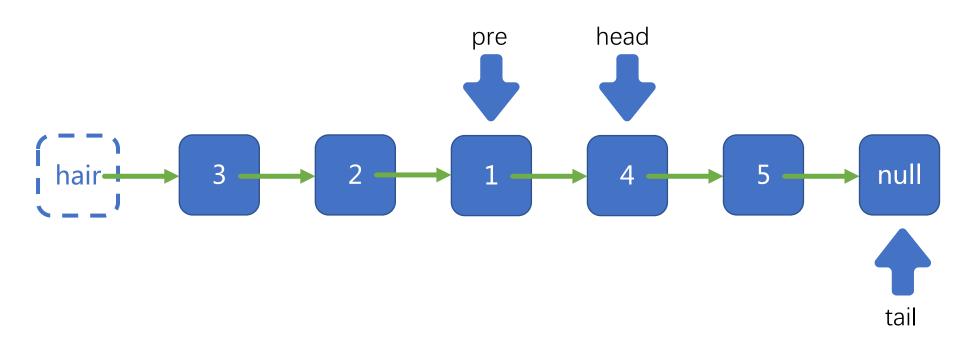














61.旋转链表

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

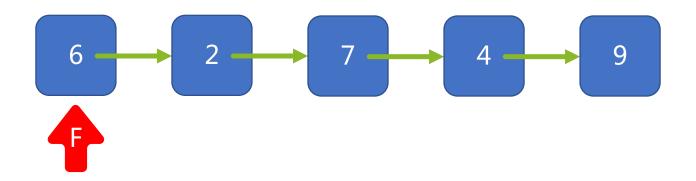


$$K = 2$$





K = 2

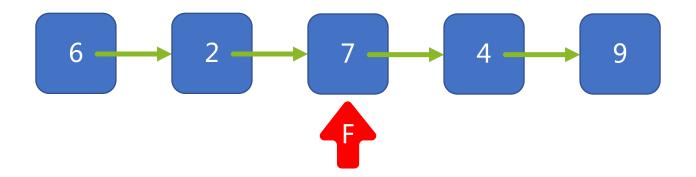


举例,我们命名一个指针F,它指向的是链表的Head,

K=2是让 F 指针往右移动两位,指向 7 这个节点



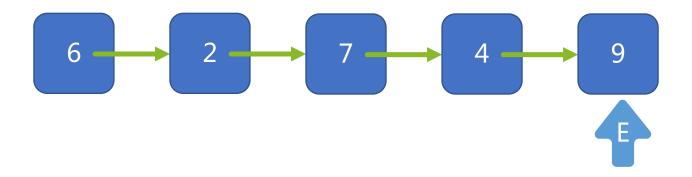
K = 2



这里 F 指针已经指向了 7 这个节点



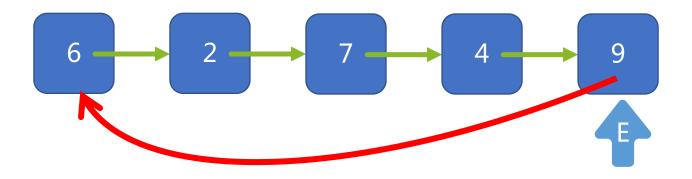
K = 2



接下来,进行这道题的第一步,我们通过遍历,得到链表的长度length和链表的尾节点,然后命名E指针,指向尾节点



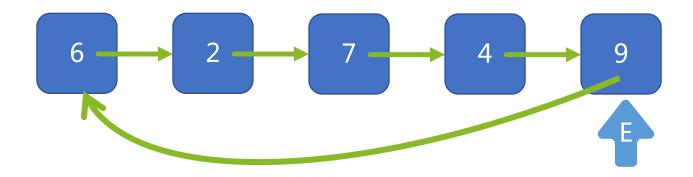
K = 2



然后让尾结点指向链表的Head,这样就成了环



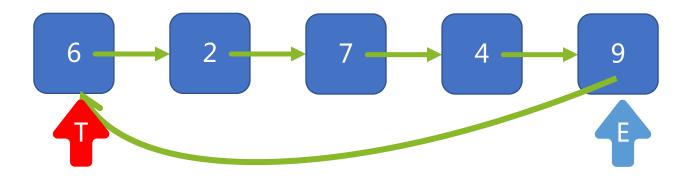
K = 2



然后我们要计算新链表Head的前一位,通过链表length – K-1 ,在这里面就是5-2-1=2;



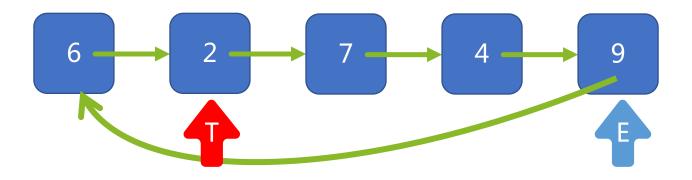
K = 2



我们先命名T指针指向新链表Head的前一位,然后去找对应的节点;首先 T指针走了0 步



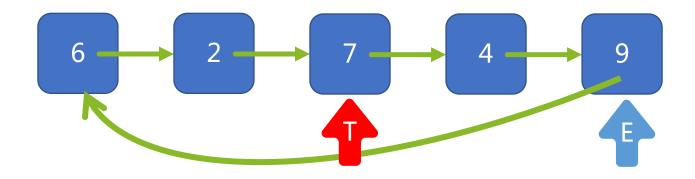
K = 2



然后T指针走了1步



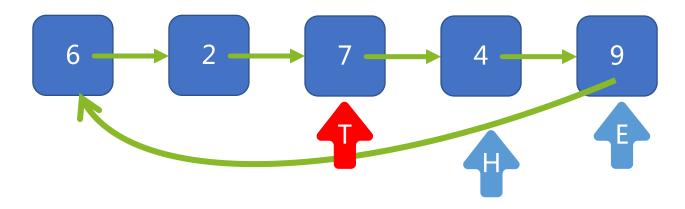
K = 2



然后T指针走了两步,到了新链表Head的前一位



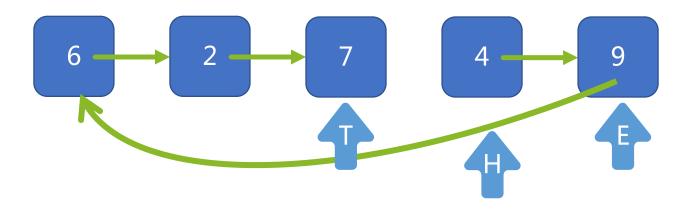
K = 2



接着,通过刚得到的新链表Head的前一位得到它的Head,命名H指针指向它



K = 2



最后,我们断开T到H的指向,就会得到最终效果



接下来思考: 当K = 11时, 旋转后的效果会是怎样的呢?



我们下面一步一步的旋转来看



当K = 1 旋转后的效果





当K = 2 旋转后的效果





当K = 3 旋转后的效果





当K = 4 旋转后的效果





当K = 5 旋转后的效果





当K = 6 旋转后的效果





当K = 7 旋转后的效果





当K = 8 旋转后的效果





当K = 9 旋转后的效果



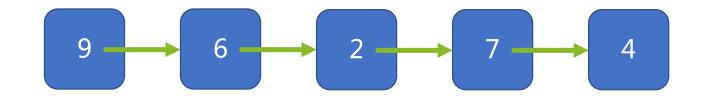


当K = 10 旋转后的效果





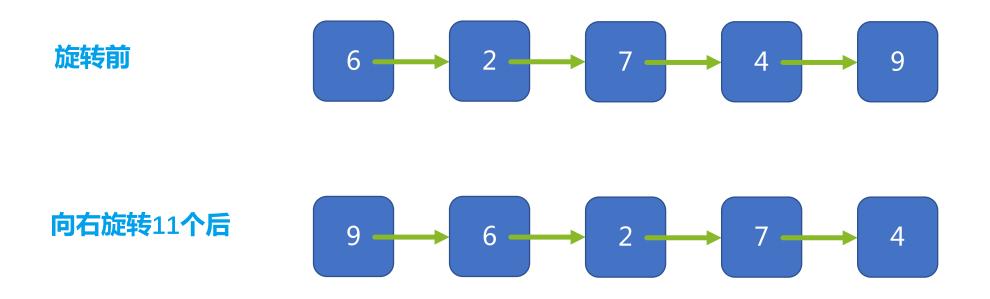
当K = 11 旋转后的效果



到这,向右旋转 K = 11 个节点就旋转完毕,得到上面的旋转后的效果;



这里,我们来思考一下,从旋转前到旋转后,如果K是11,我们真的要一步一步的旋转吗? 这里面是否有规律可循呢?





当K = 10 旋转后的效果



当K = 5 旋转后的效果



观察, K = 5 和 K = 10的效果是一样的;



当K = 11 旋转后的效果

$$9 \longrightarrow 6 \longrightarrow 7 \longrightarrow 4$$

当K = 6 旋转后的效果

当K = 1 旋转后的效果

接着观察,K = 11 和 K = 6 还有 K = 1 时的效果都是一样的;





总结:当 K 比链表长度数值要大时,K 要对链表长度取余。因为当 K 是旋转链表长度的整数倍时,它和未旋转是一样的。



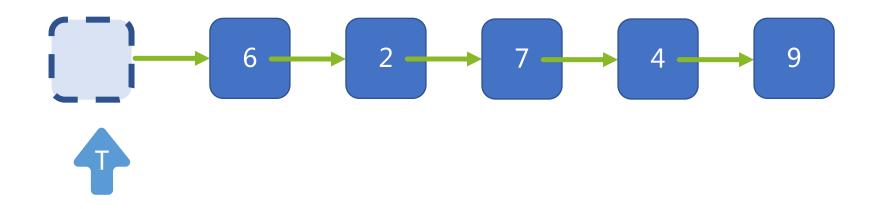
24. 两两交换链表中的节点

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路



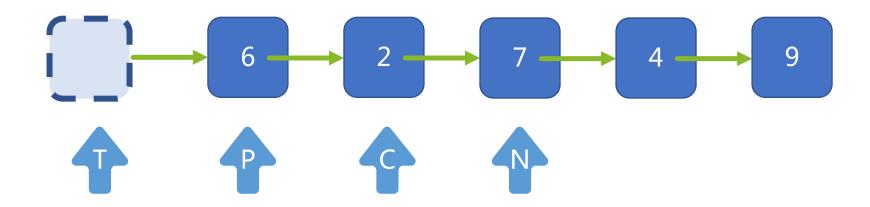






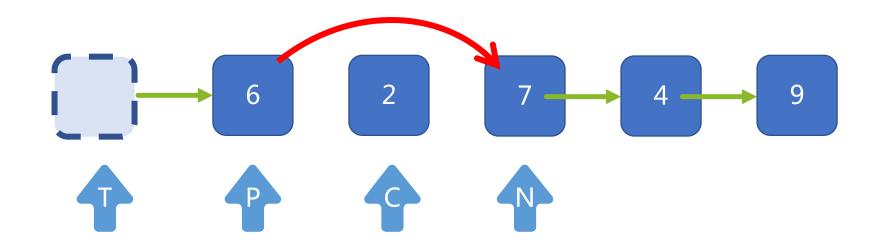
创建一个虚拟空节点,指向链表里的head





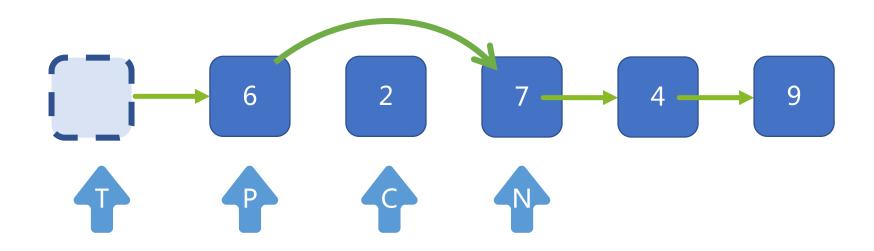
再分别命名三个指针,指向原链表的head, head.next 和head.next.next





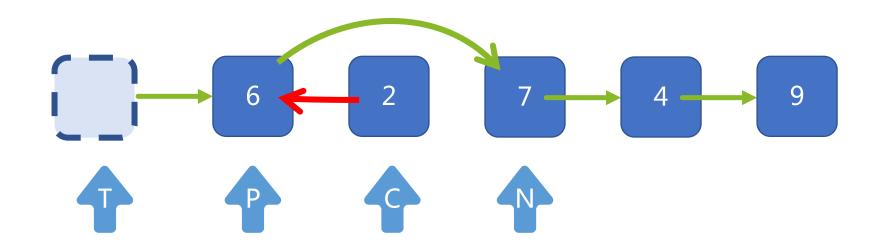
接下来进行两两交换;首先 P指向N





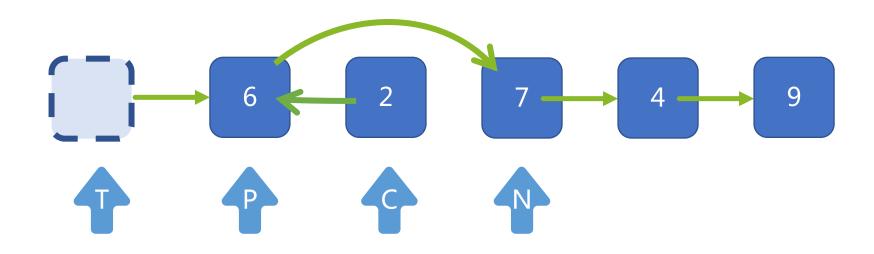
接下来进行两两交换;首先 P指向N





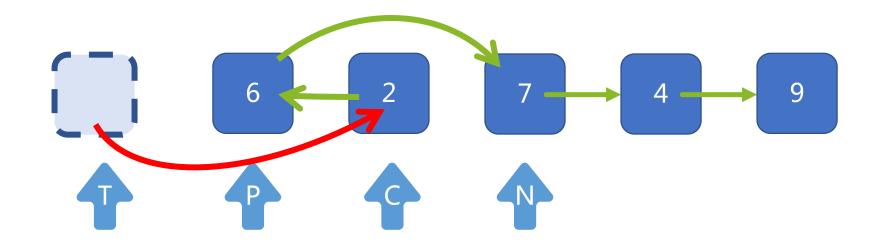
然后 C指向P





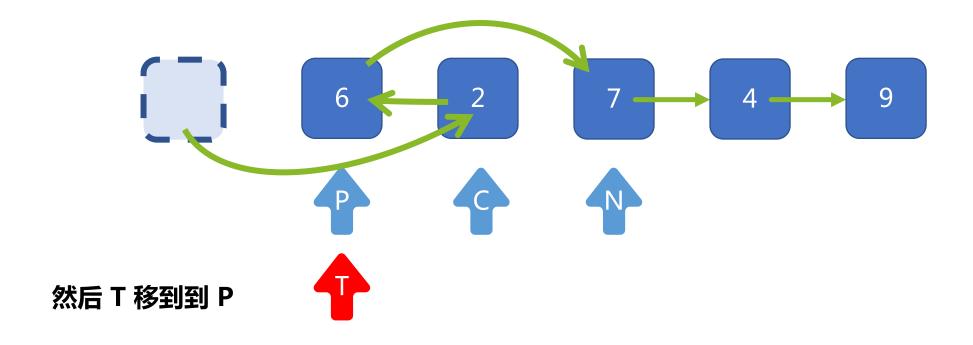
然后 C指向P



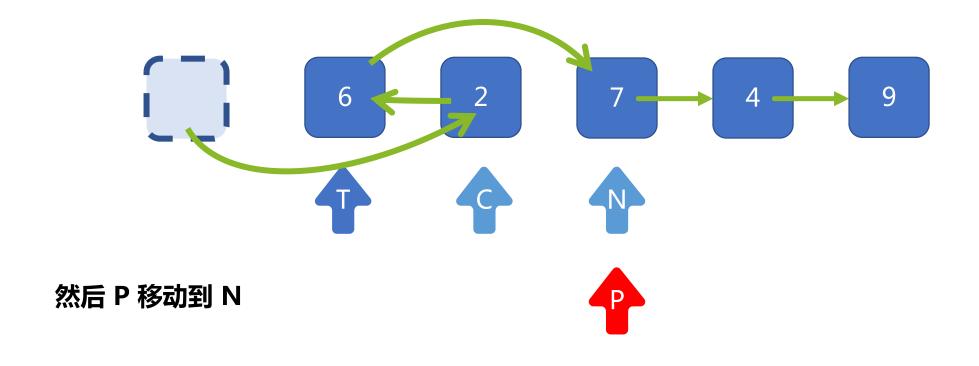


然后 T指向C; 这样第一步的交换就完成了

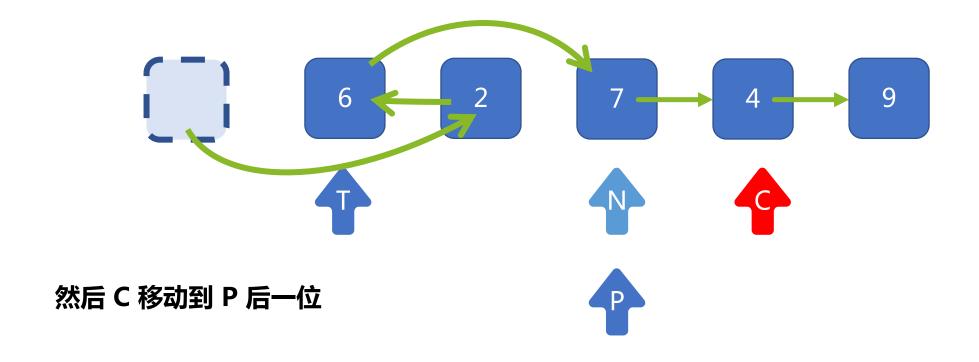




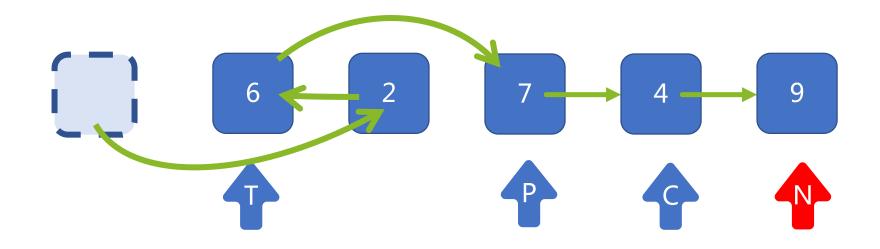






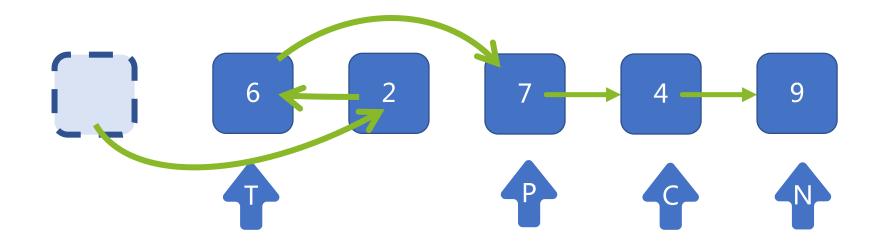






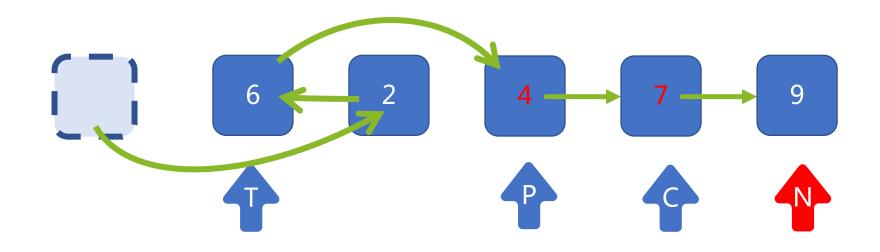
然后 N 要放在 C 的下一个





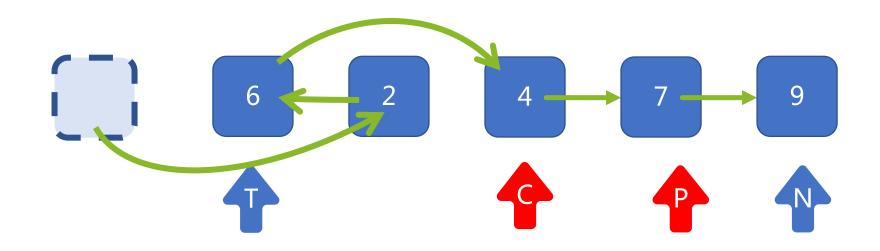
移动完毕;按着上种移动指针的顺序无限循环





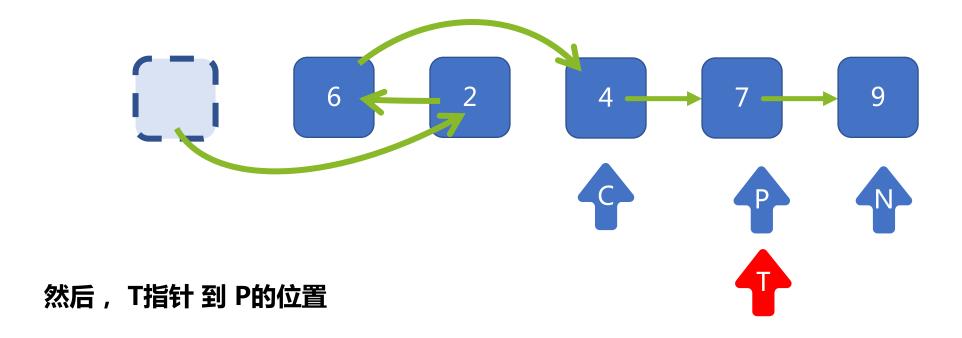
接着第二轮,交换 P指针和C指针的值



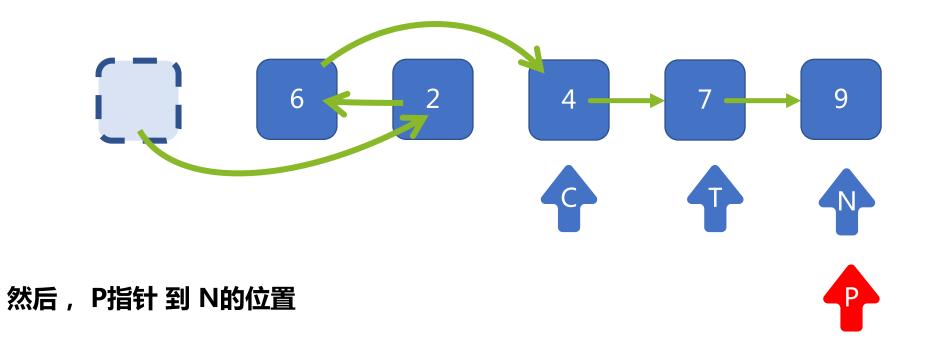


接着交换 P指针 C指针的位置

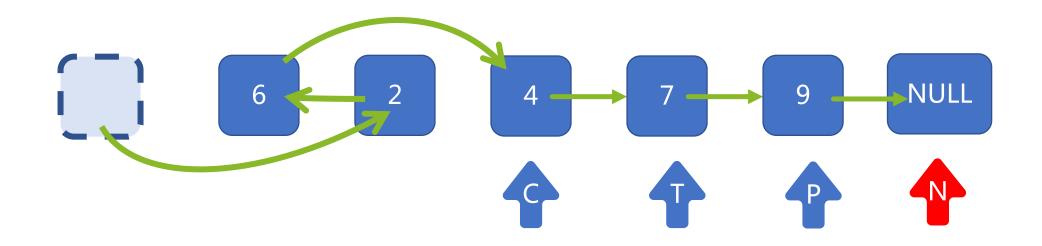






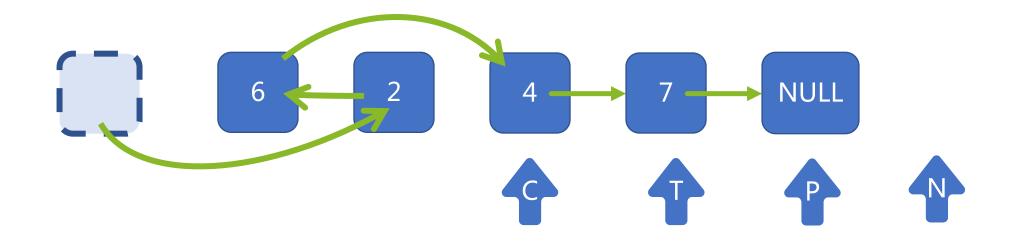






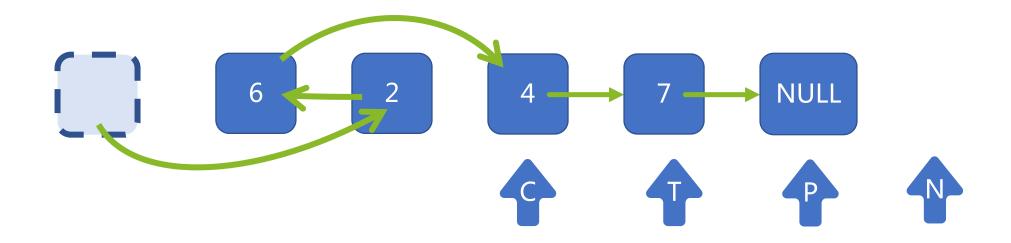
然后,N往后移一位





如果,没有9这个节点





此时要判断 p == null || p.next==null



经典面试题-链表的节点删除

大约用时: (55 mins)

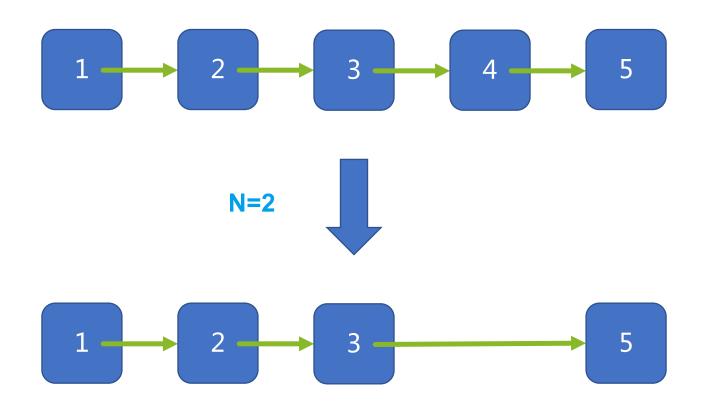
下一部分:答疑解惑-留作业



19.删除链表的倒数第N个结点

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路







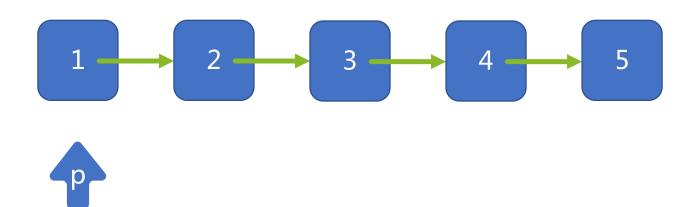


删除链表倒数第N个节点

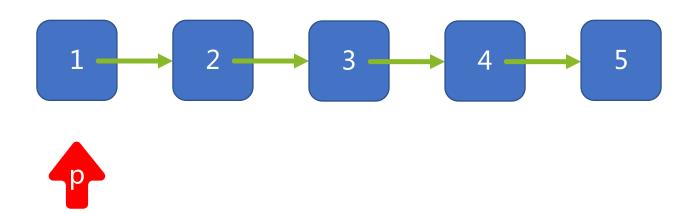


删除链表第Length-N节点的下一个结点

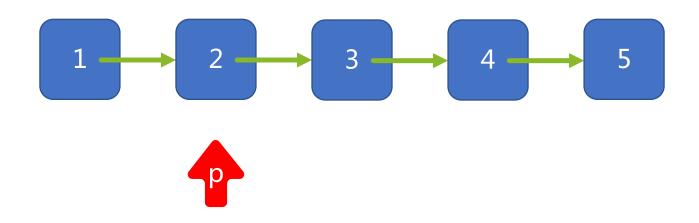




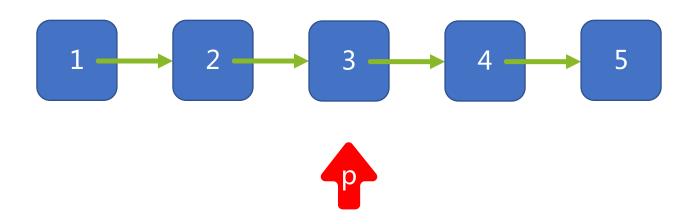




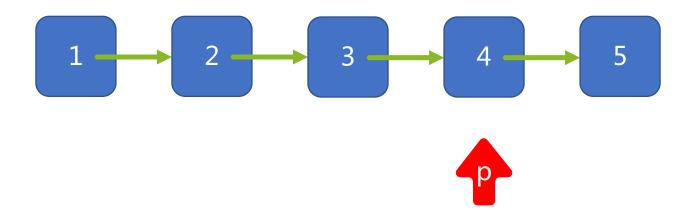




























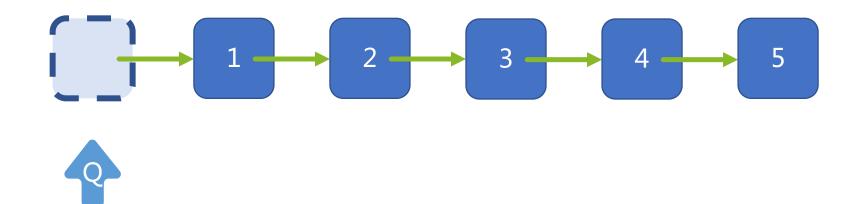
Length=5



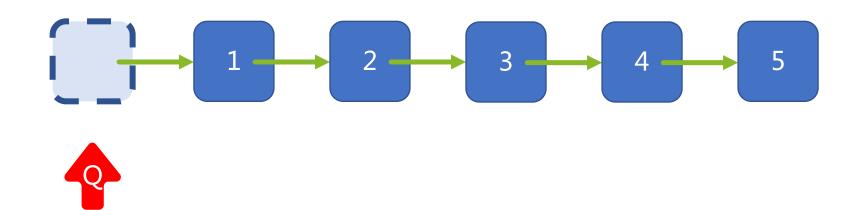


那么需要删除正序第Length-N个节点的后一个节点

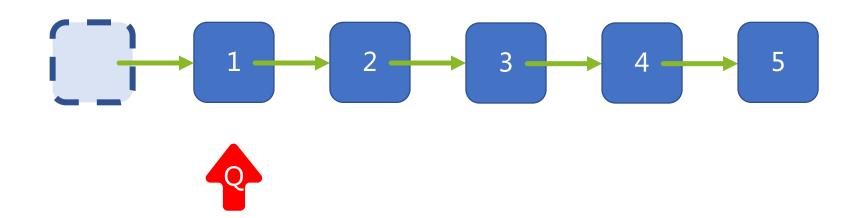




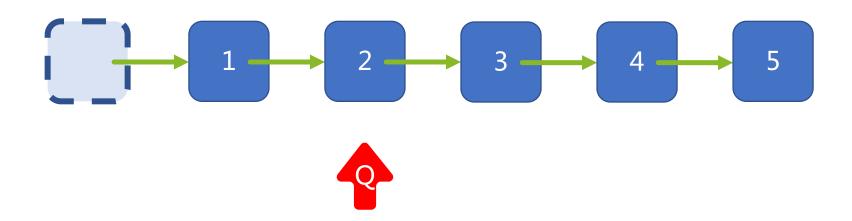




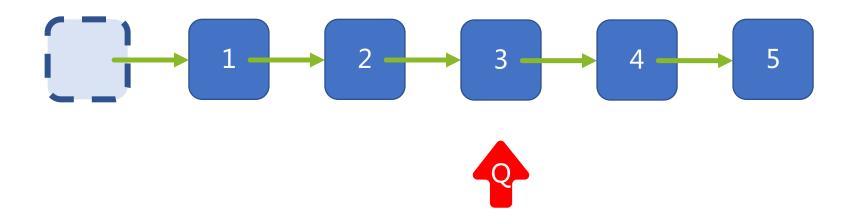




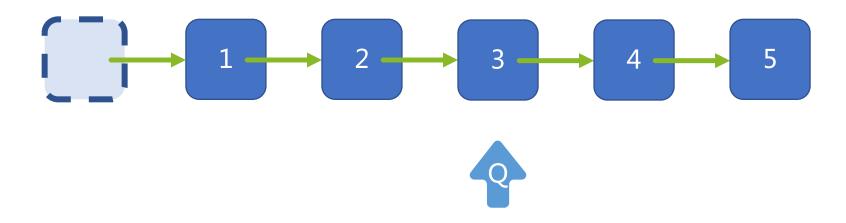




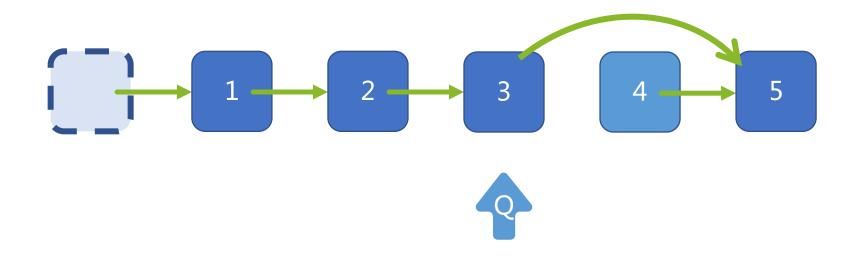




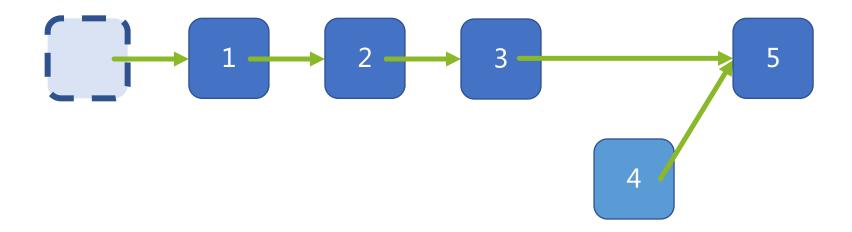




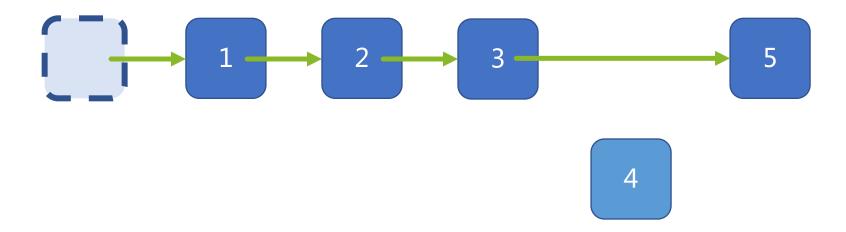




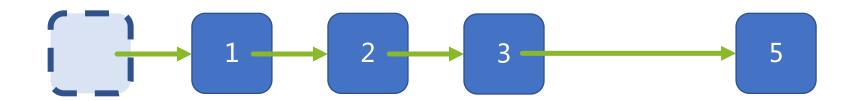












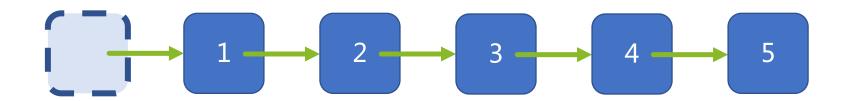


进阶:你能尝试使用一趟扫描实现吗?

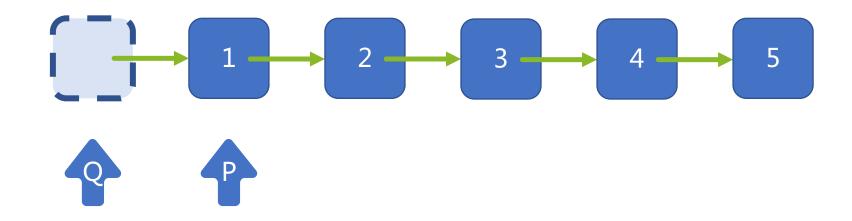




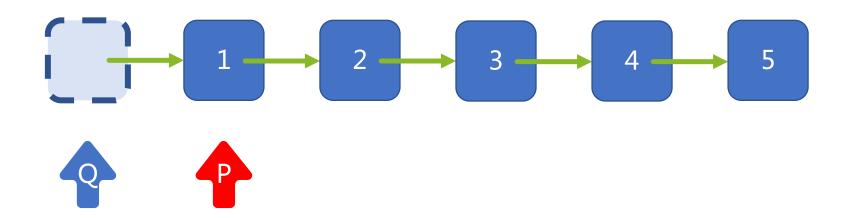




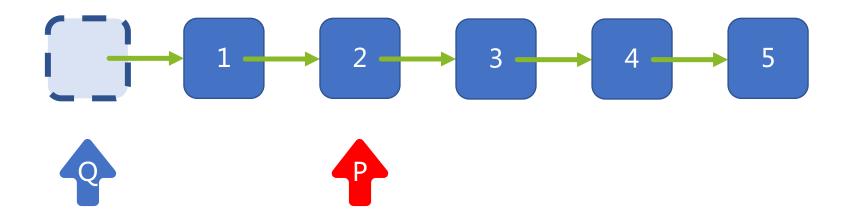




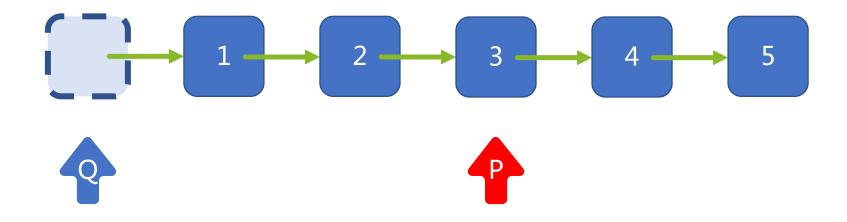




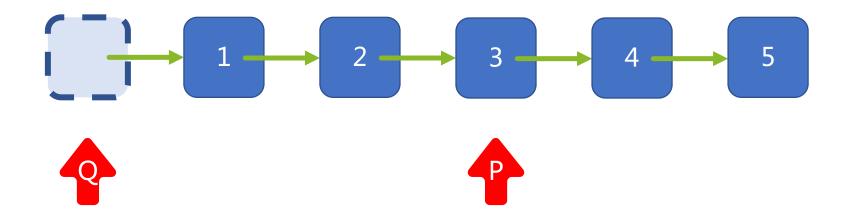




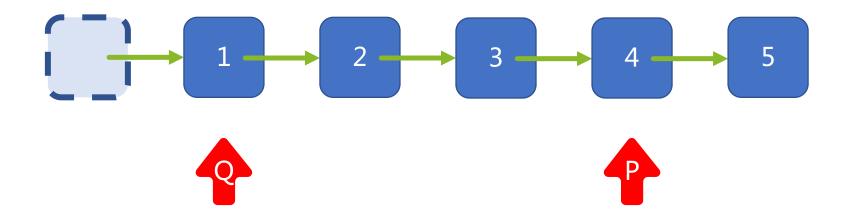




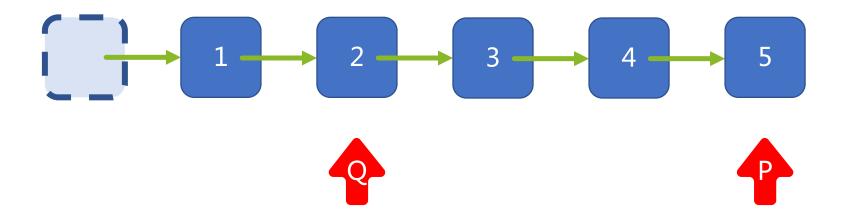




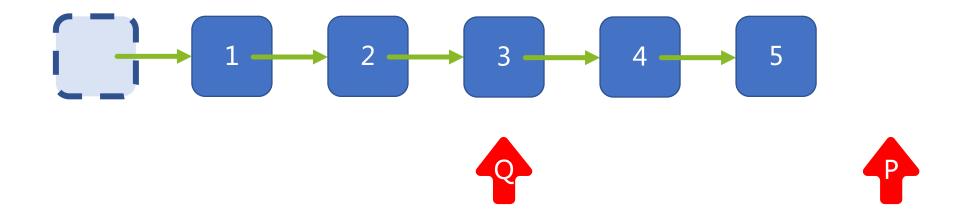




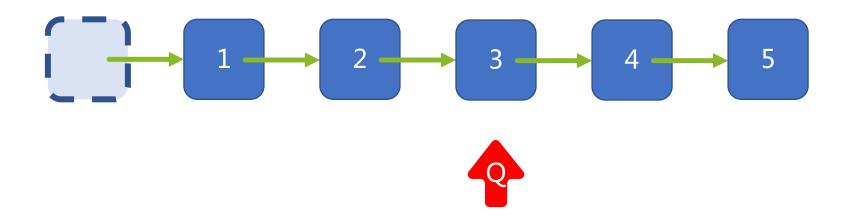




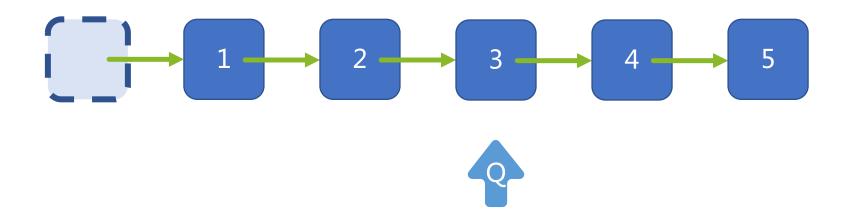














83.删除排序列表中的重复结点

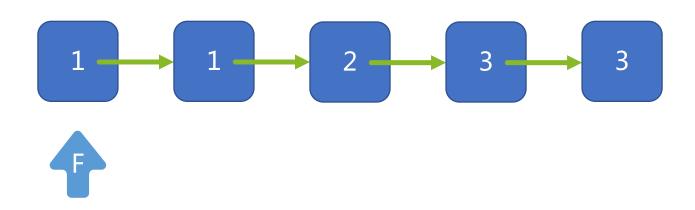
门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

LeetCode-83 删除排序链表中的重复结点

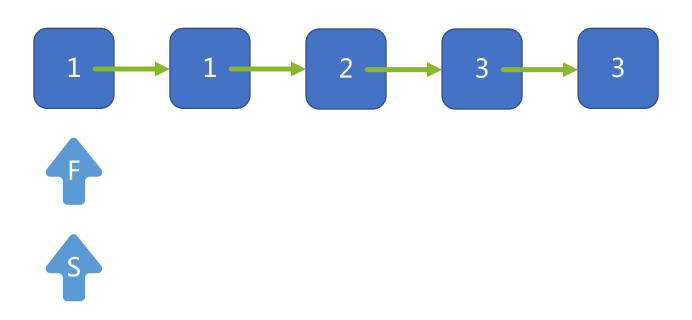




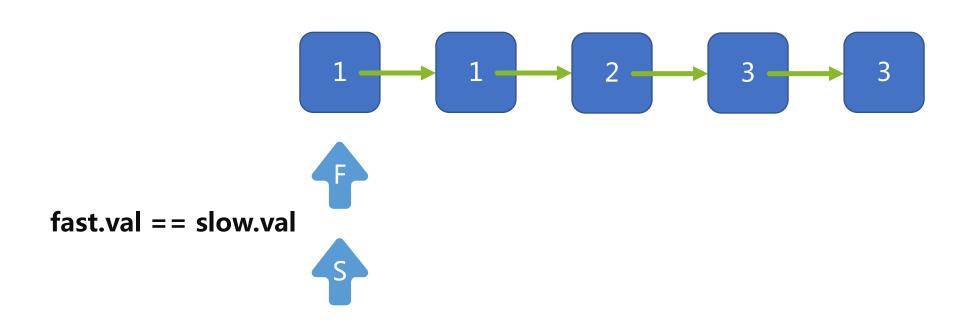




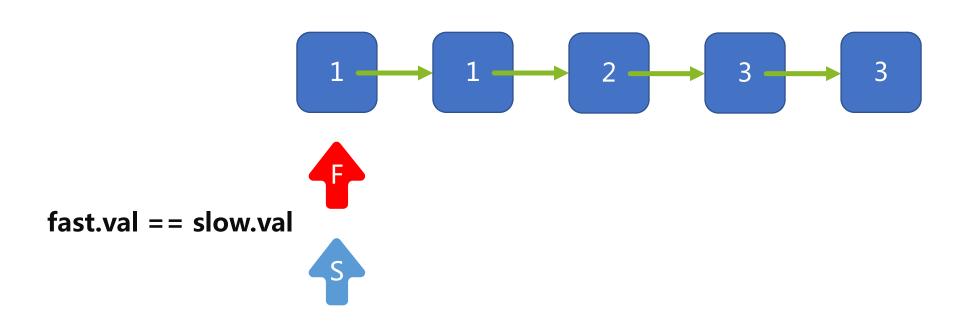




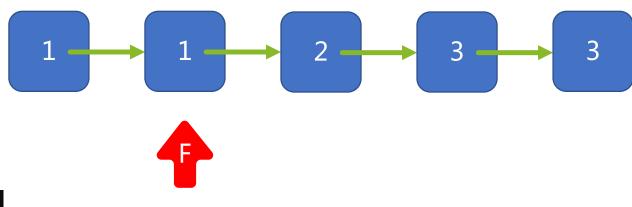








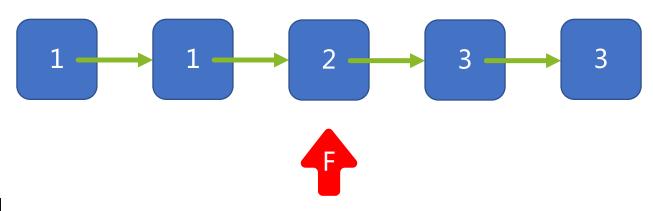




fast.val == slow.val



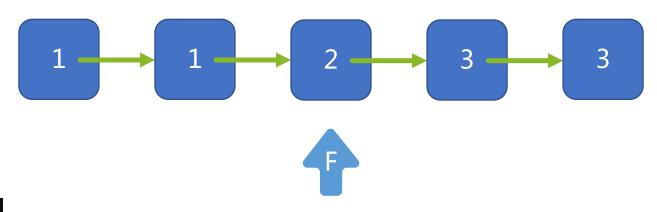




fast.val!= slow.val



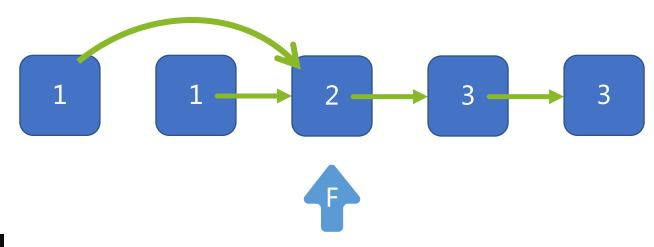




fast.val!= slow.val



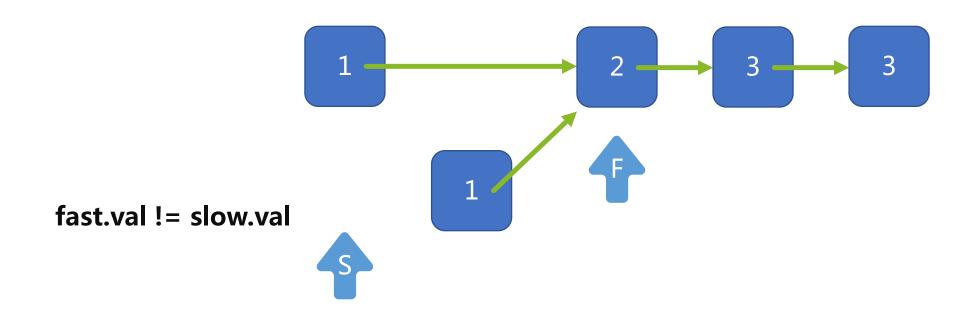




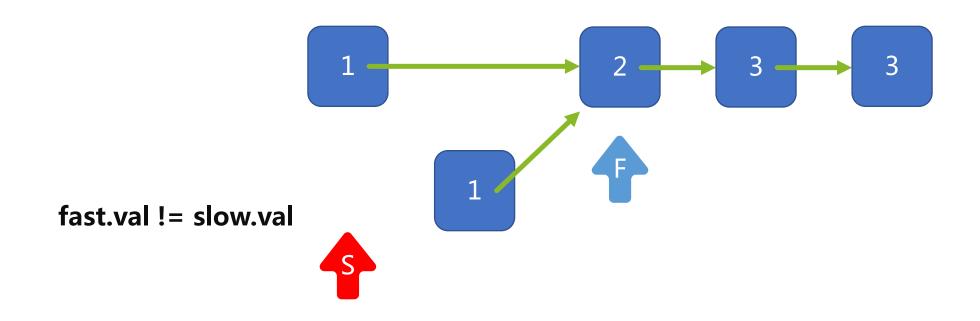
fast.val!= slow.val



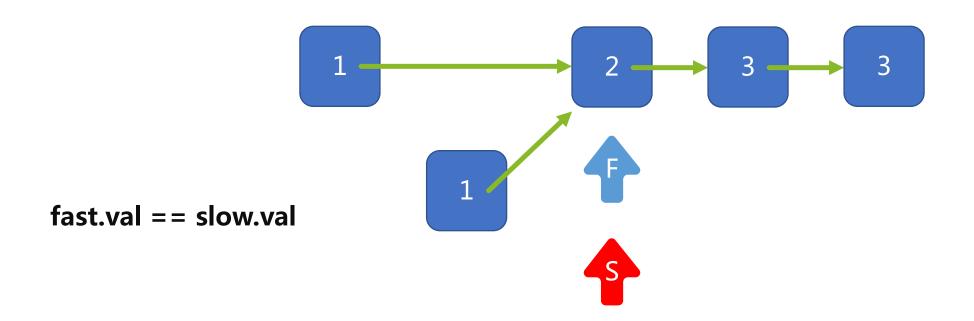




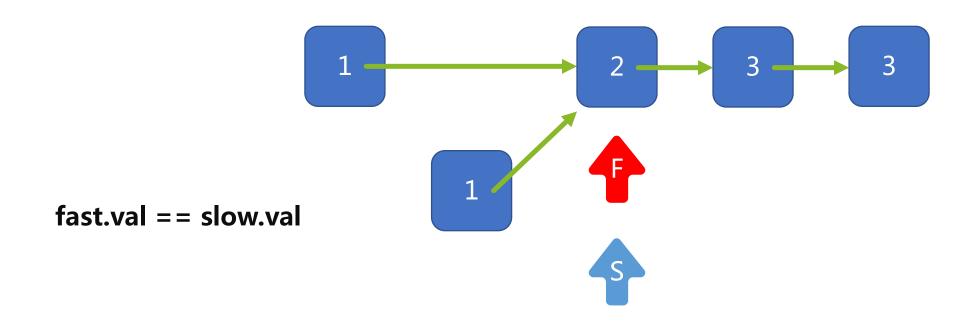




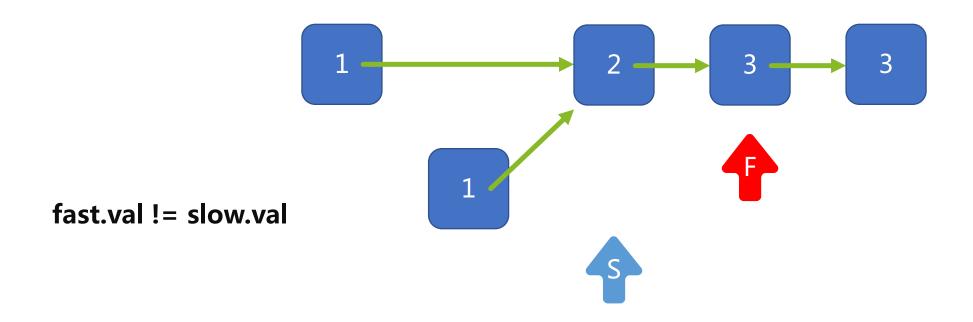




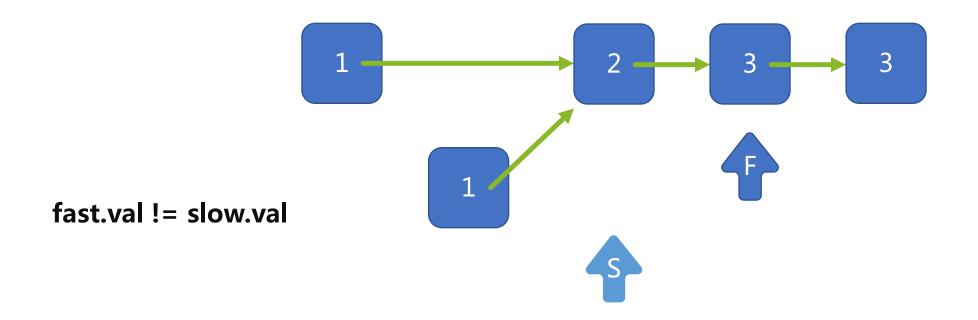




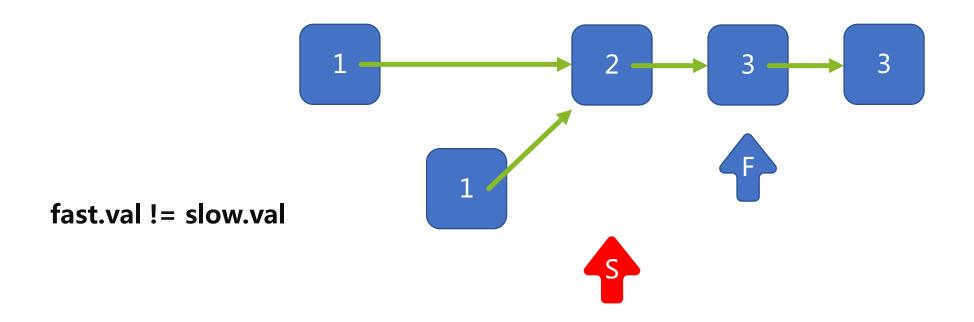




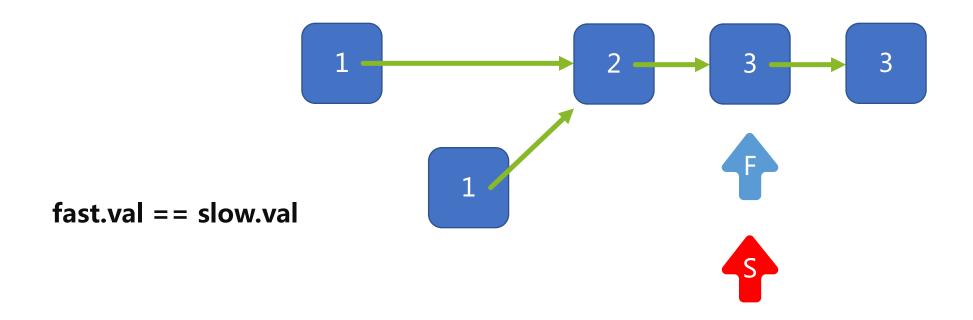




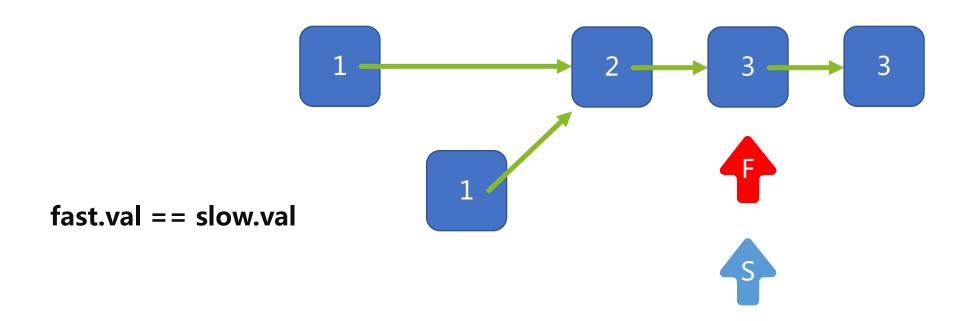




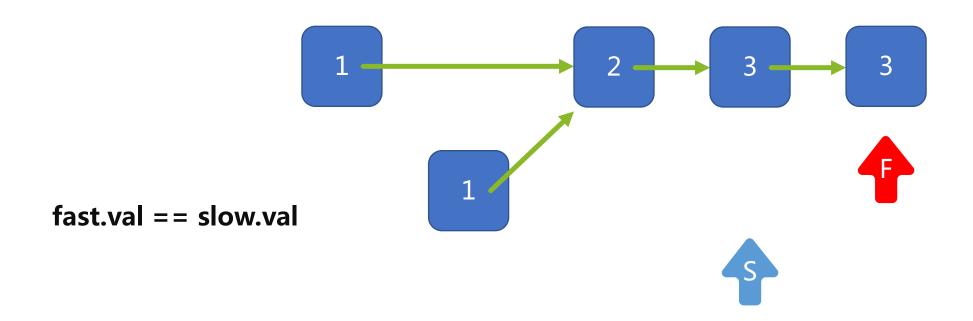




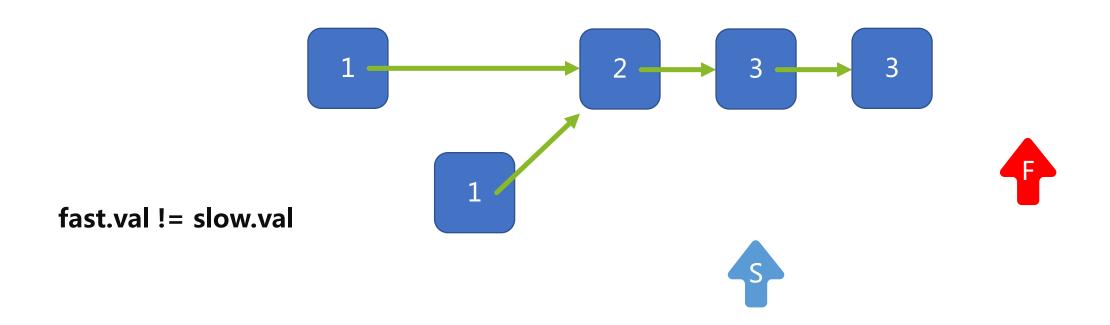




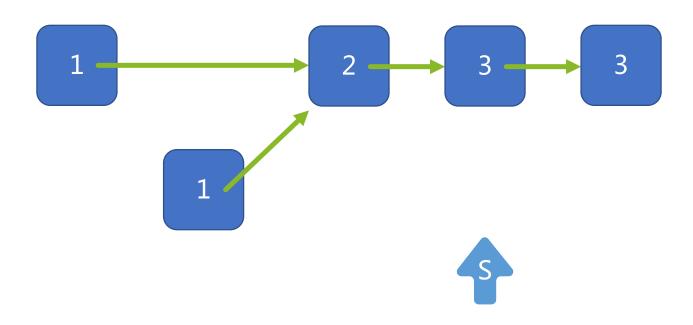










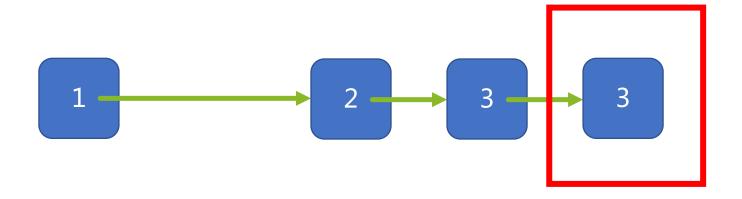
















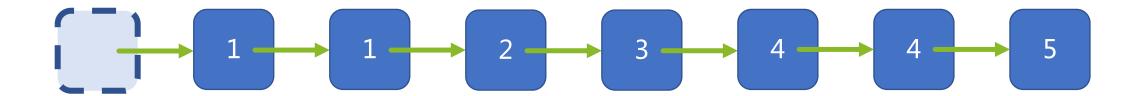
82.删除排序列表中的重复结点

门徒计划,带你开启算法精进之路

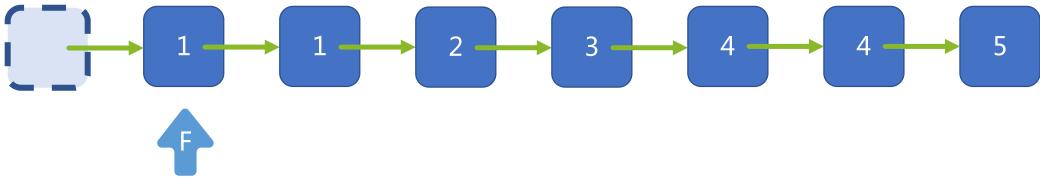






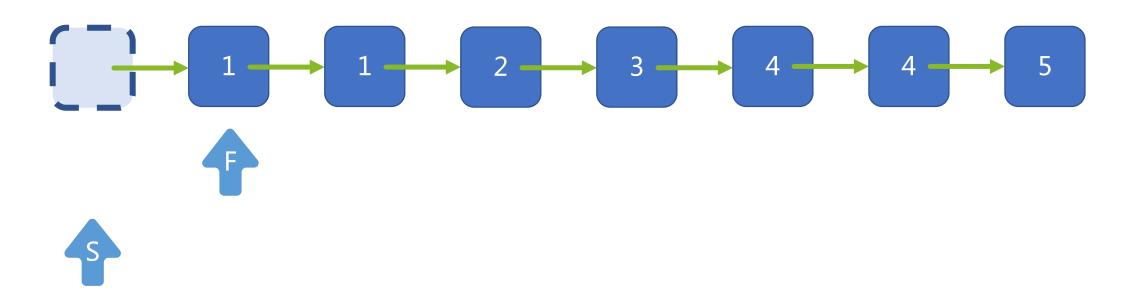






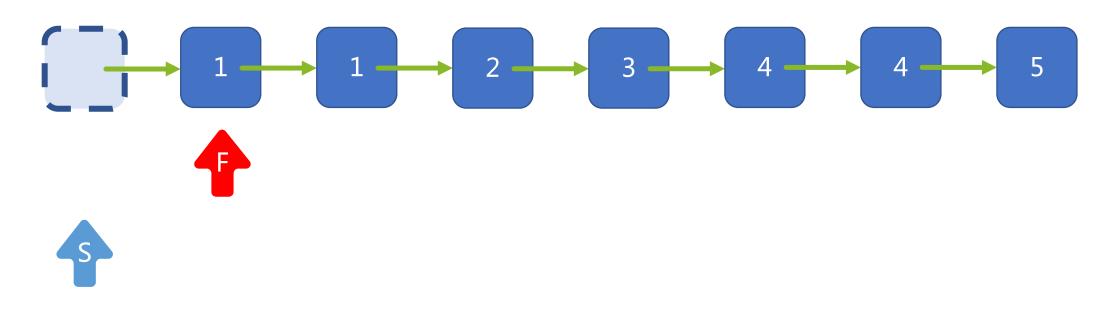






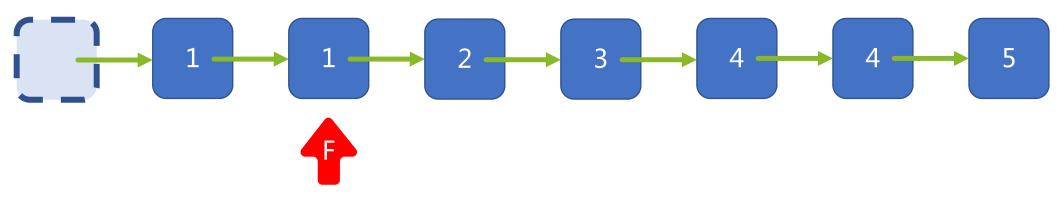
fast.val == fast.next.val





fast.val == fast.next.val



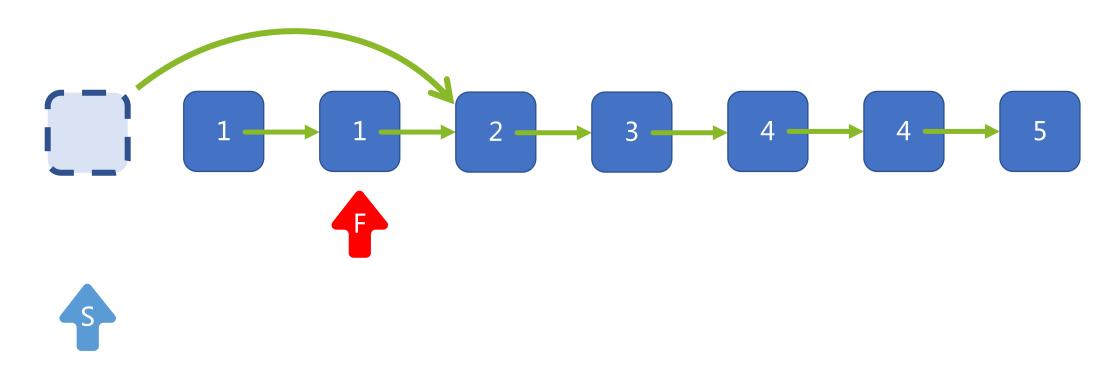




fast = fast.next

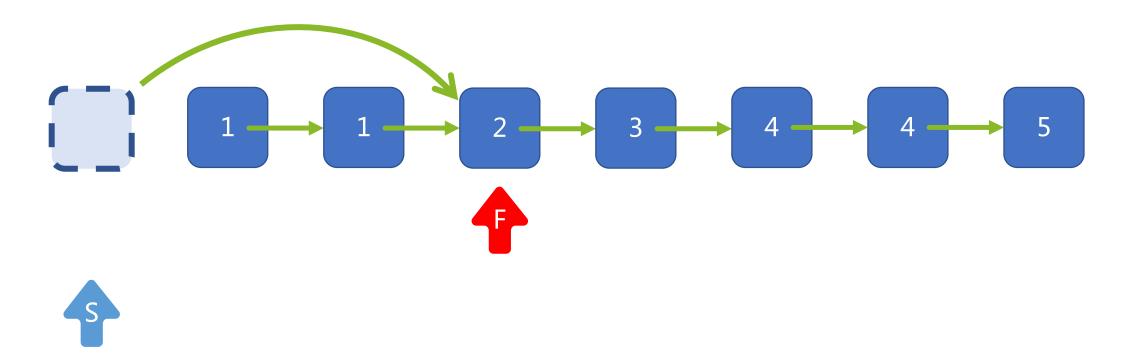
fast.val != fast.next.val





slow.next = fast.next

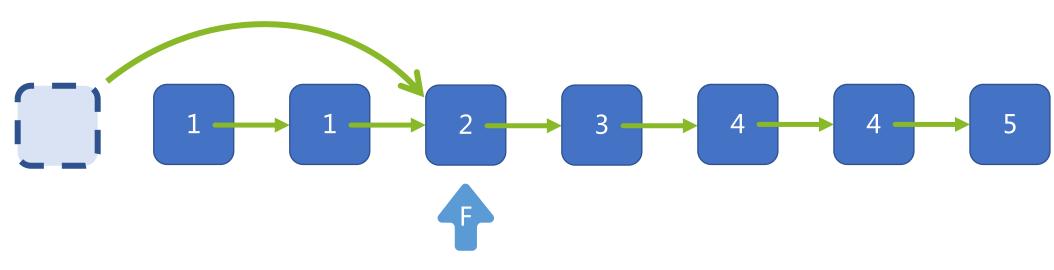




fast = fast.next

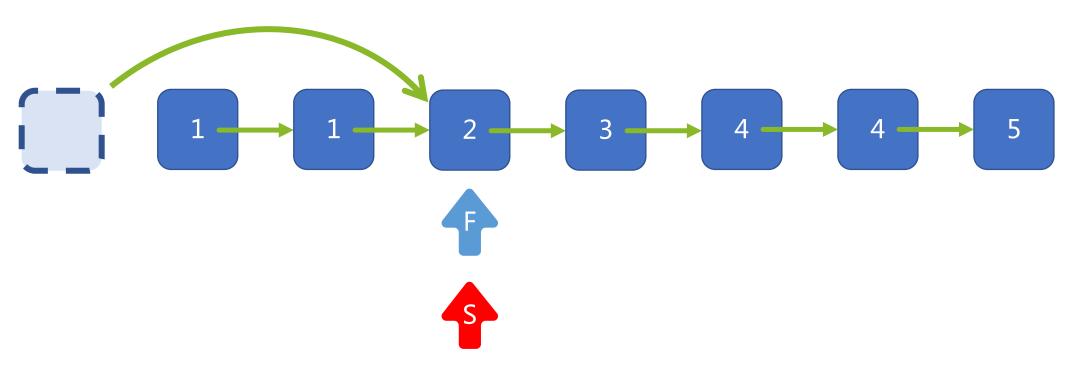
fast.val != fast.next.val





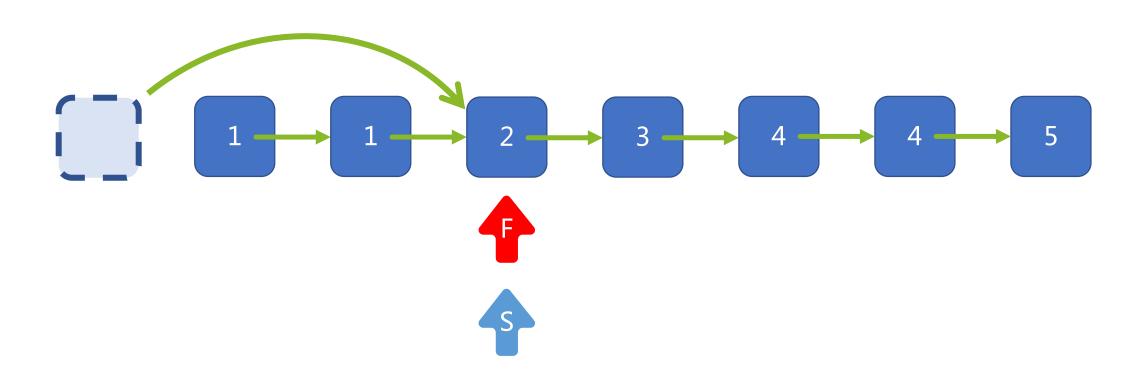




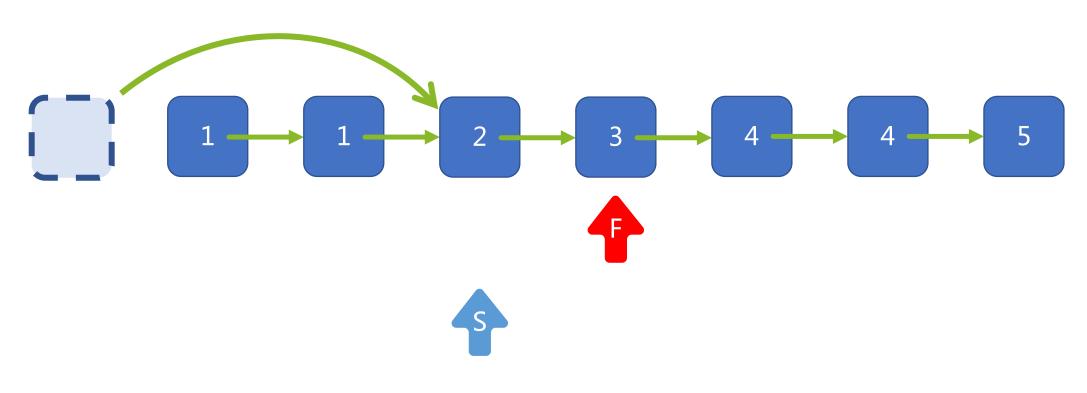


slow= slow.next





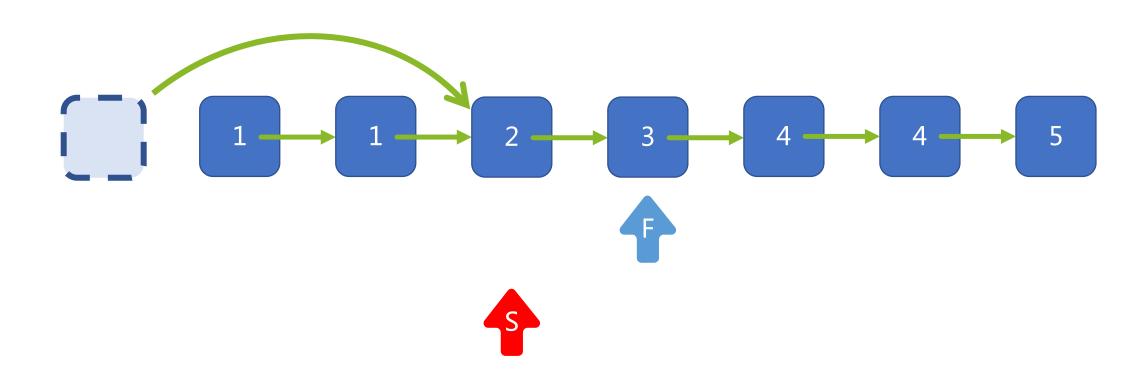




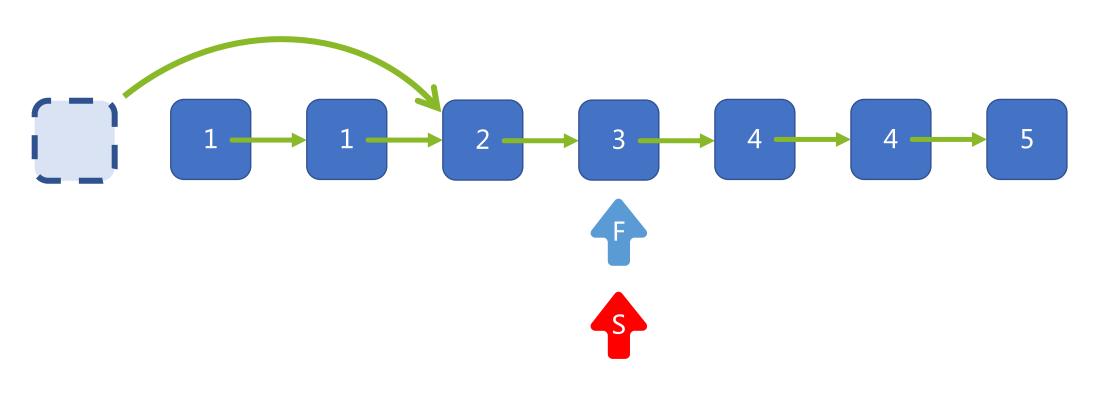
fast = fast.next

fast.val != fast.next.val



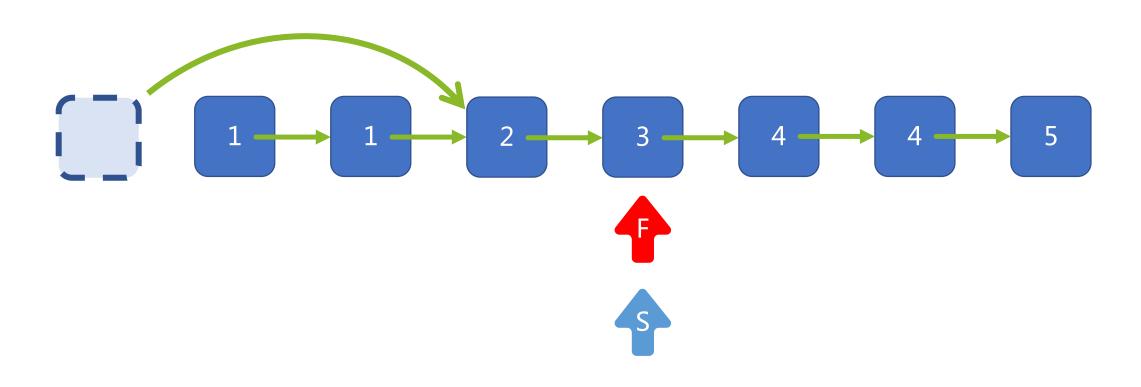




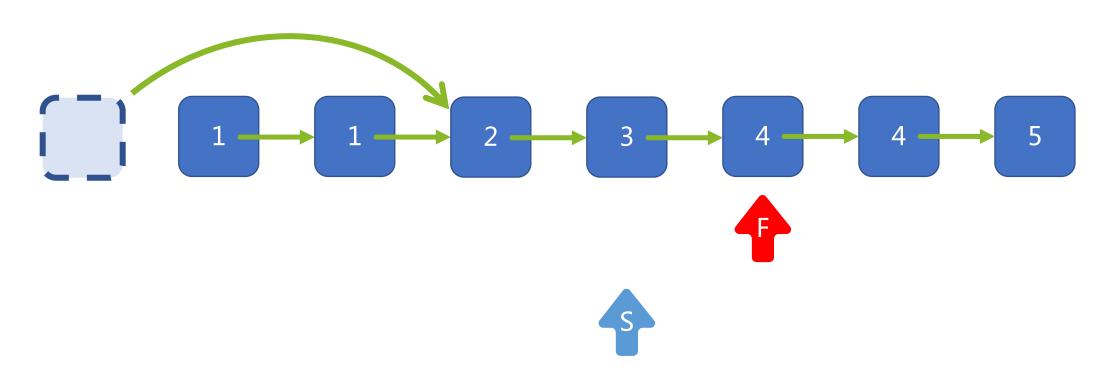


slow = slow.next



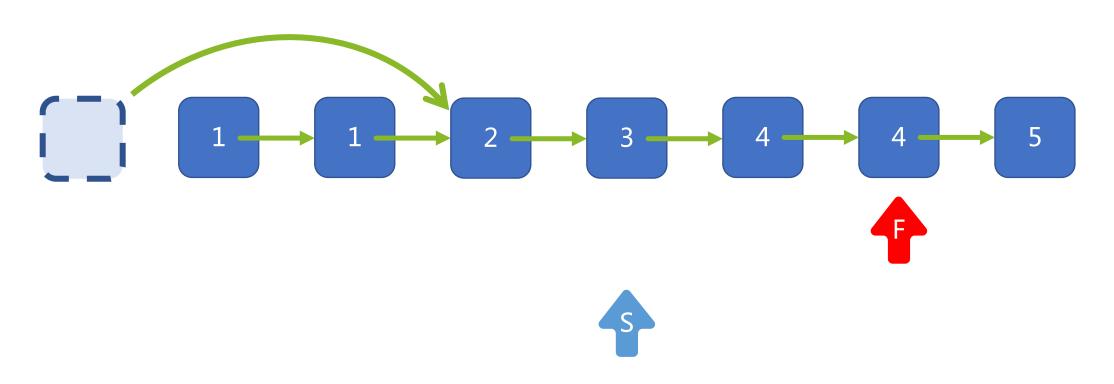






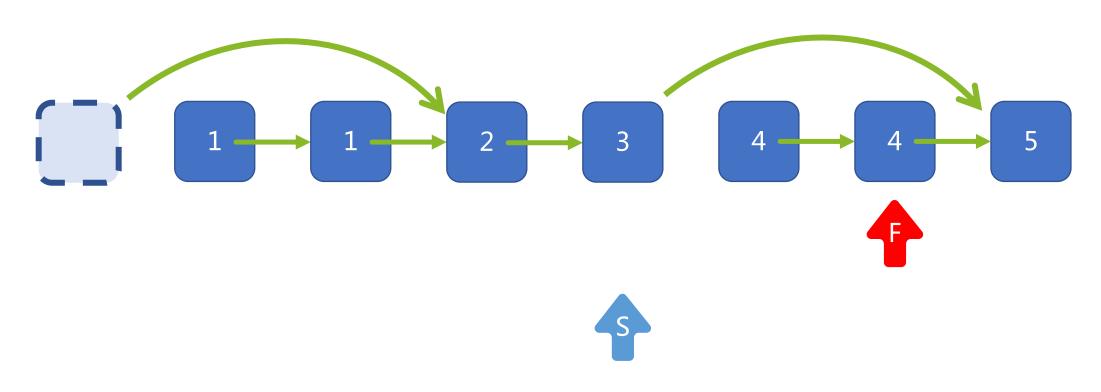
fast = fast.next fast.val == fast.next.val





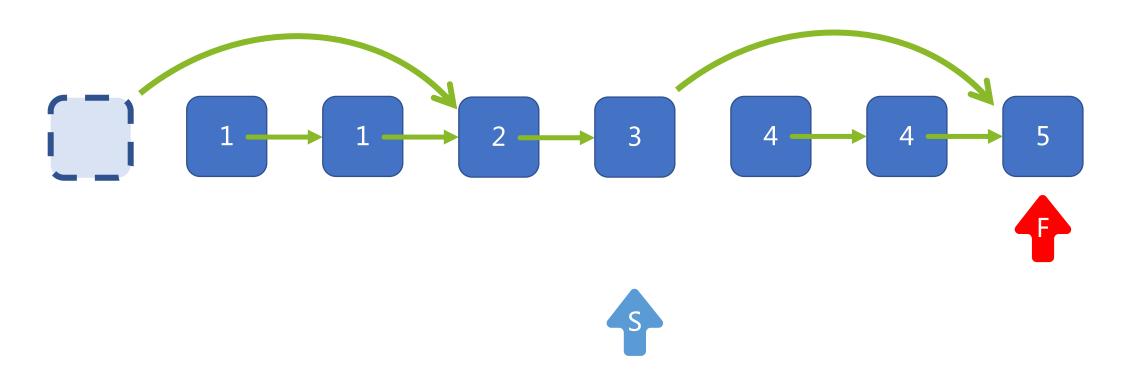
fast = fast.next
fast.val != fast.next.val





slow.next = fast.next

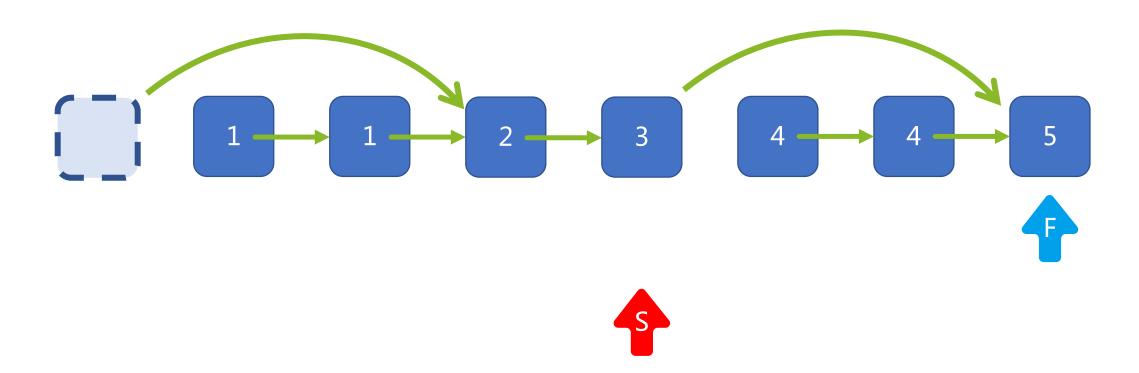




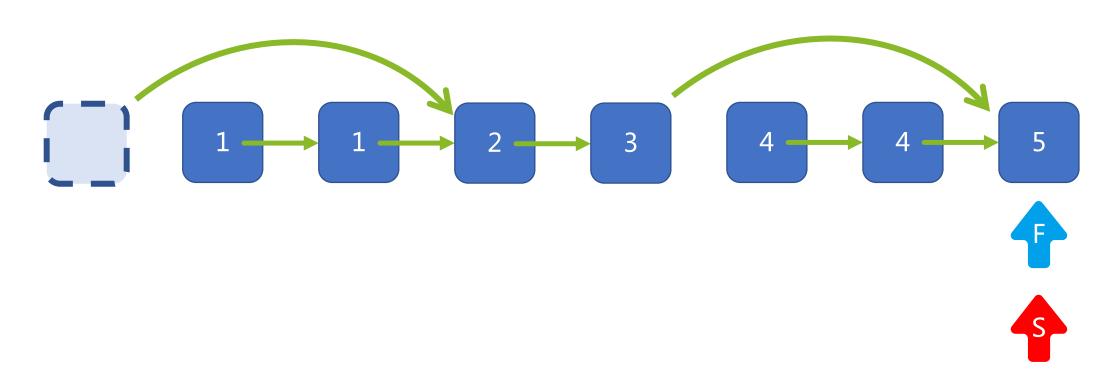
fast = fast.next

fast.next == None



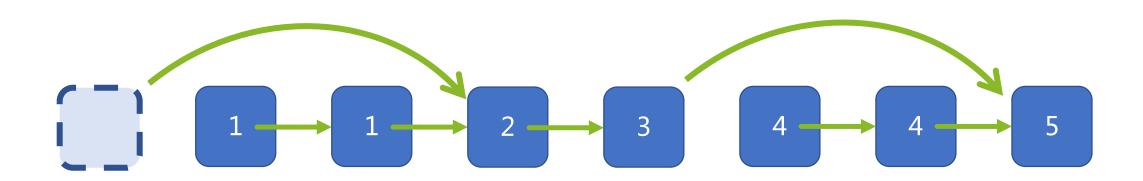




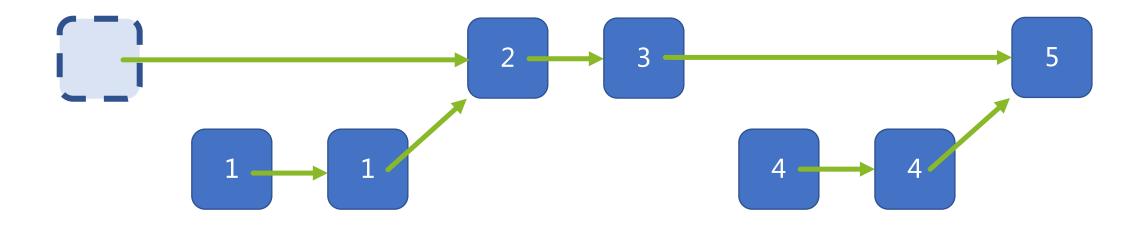


slow = slow.next

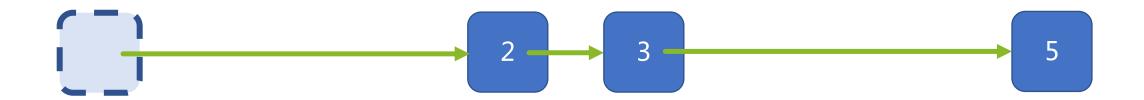














答疑解惑-留作业

大约用时: (20 mins)

下一部分:大家晚安



每天都想干翻这个世界到头来,被世界干的服服帖帖

大家晚安