Merge Two sorted list

BRUTE FORCE:

Merge two list by creating a new list comparing list1 and list2 value.

```
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* list1, ListNode* list2) {
        if(list1==NULL)
            return list2;
        if(list2==NULL)
            return list1;
        ListNode* head=NULL;
        if(head==NULL)
            if(list1->val<=list2->val)
                ListNode* newNode=new ListNode(list1->val);
                head=newNode;
                list1=list1->next;
            else
                ListNode* newNode=new ListNode(list2->val);
                head=newNode;
                list2=list2->next;
            }
        ListNode* temp=head;
        while(list1!=NULL && list2!=NULL)
            ListNode* newNode=NULL;
            if(list1->val<list2->val)
            {
                newNode=new ListNode(list1->val);
                temp->next=newNode;
                list1=list1->next;
            }
            else
                newNode=new ListNode(list2->val);
                temp->next=newNode;
                list2=list2->next;
            temp=temp->next;
```

Merge Two sorted list 1

```
}
while(list1!=NULL)
{
    temp->next=list1;
    list1=list1->next;
    temp=temp->next;
}
while(list2!=NULL)
{
    temp->next=list2;
    list2=list2->next;
    temp=temp->next;
}
return head;
}
};
```

• Time Complexity : O(N1+N2)

Space Complexity : O(N1+N2)

Optimal Approach

Reducing space using in place merging. We will always point list1 to the shorter value if we encounter a greater element in list 1 we always keep a track of previous element and point the previous element next to list2 and then swap list1 and list 2 so that list1 now points to a smaller element. Two while loops are used but each elem is traversed only once.

Merge Two sorted list 2

```
list1=list1->next;
}
prev->next=list2;
swap(list1, list2);
}
return head;
}
};
```

• Time Complexity : O(N1+N2)

• Space Complexity : O(1)

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