## 剑指36二叉搜索树与双向链表

一开始思路没想对,不应该!

## 记住: 二叉搜索树中序遍历时,节点访问顺序肯定是按值从小到大的。

题目的本质就是按大小顺序访问二叉搜索树的节点,访问的时候有记录下前一节点,就能同时进行构建双向链表。写代码时候,不用脑内层层模拟递归的调用,只需要创建全局变量pre,每次访问的时候更新(不用思考到底到哪一层递归了),那么pre就一定是按值大小顺序滚动前进的。

```
1 // 我的最终结果。正确答案
 2 class Solution {
 3 public:
 4
      Node* pre;
 5
       void DFS(Node* root) {
          if(!root) return;
 6
 7
          DFS(root->left);
          if(pre == NULL)
 8
 9
              pre = root;
10
          else {
11
              root->left = pre;
              pre->right = root;
12
13
              pre = root;
14
15
          DFS(root->right);
16
17
18
      Node* treeToDoublyList(Node* root) {
19
          if(!root) return NULL;
20
          pre = NULL;
          DFS(root);
21
22
          Node* head = pre;
23
          while(head->left) {
24
              head = head->left;
25
26
          head->left = pre;
27
          pre->right = head;
28
          return head;
29
30 };
1 // 一开始的结果, AC了, 但是思路其实不太对
 2 class Solution {
 3 public:
 4
      Node* DFS(Node* root, bool isleft) {
 5
 6
      if(!root) return NULL;
 7
 8
          Node* up = root;
 9
          if(isleft) {
10
             while(up->right) up = up->right;
```

```
11
          }
12
          else {
13
          while(up->left) up = up->left;
14
15
          Node* last = DFS(root->left, true);
16
17
           root->left = last;
18
          if(last) {
19
              last->right = root;
20
21
          Node* next = DFS(root->right, false);
22
23
          root->right = next;
          if(next) {
24
25
              next->left = root;
          }
26
27
28
          return up;
29
30
31
      Node* treeToDoublyList(Node* root) {
          if(!root) return NULL;
32
          Node* head = DFS(root, false);
33
34
          Node* tail = head;
35
          while(tail->right) tail = tail->right;
          tail->right = head;
36
37
          head->left = tail;
38
          return head;
39
40 };
```