Reverse a singly-linked list

Example:

Input: 1 7 2 7 3 7 4 7 8

output: [4] - 3] - 2] - 3]

-site is unknown

Iterative solution

function reverselist (head) {
 if (head === null) { return null; }

let currentNode = head.next; let reversed ListHead = head; reversed ListHead.next = null;

unile (current Node!== null) {

let reversed current Node = current Node;

current Node = current Node. next;

reversed current Node. next = reversed List Head;

reversed List Head = neversed current Node;

3

return veversedustheadi

3

Implementation Explanation:

reversed list head always points to the head of the new, reversed linked list, which changes as we iterate since we add to the beginning of this linked list, we continue adding until the iteration is finished.

complexity $\int O(n)$ time $\int O(1)$ space

Illustrated Test:

given: 11 - 21 - 31 - 41 - 0

1) current No de: 2173737477

2) reversed current Node = [2] +3] +3 +1 +> \$\pi\$ current Node

Sheversed current wode = 1217117

3) reversed current Node = 3 + 4 + 0

current Node

s reversed current node = 1317/2/7/117>2

- 4) reversed current Node = 1717 & current Node
 - G reversed current wode = 41 +31 + 21 +111 +0
- 5) current Node is null, beturn reversed list Head
 -end-

Lecursive Solution

- · Recursively visit-each node until we reach the last node (which is the new head of the reversed U)
- · On each neturn, append the node to the end of the reversed linked list

Implementation

function reverselinkedus+(head) {

if (!head | !head.next) { neturn head; }

let neversedlistHead = reverselinkedlist (head next);

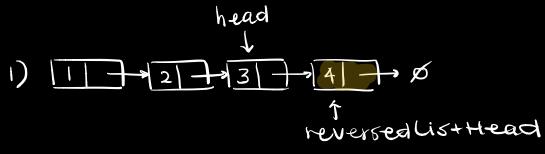
head next next: head;

head. next = null;

neturn neversedusthead;

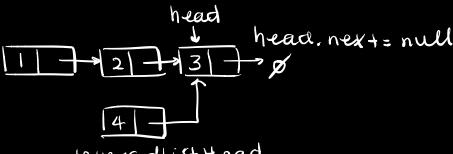
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Illustrated

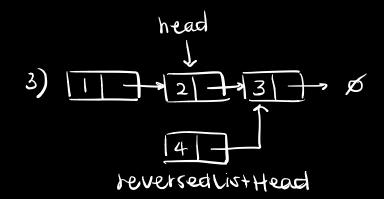


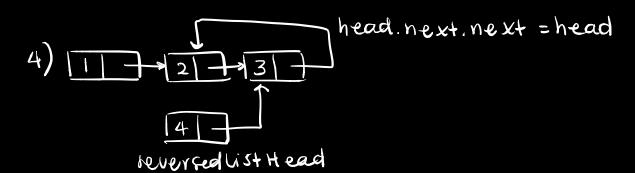


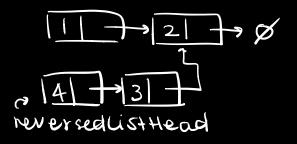
head. next. next = head

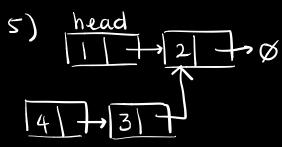


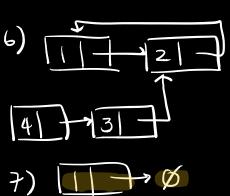
reversed hist Head

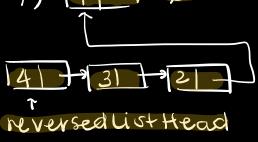












-end-

Complexity:

O(n) time

O(n) space due to the recursive call stack