

437 Path Sum III

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You are given a binary tree in which each node contains an integer value.

Find the number of paths that sum to a given value.

The path does not need to start or end at the root or a leaf, but it must go downwards (traveling only from parent nodes to child nodes).

The tree has no more than 1,000 nodes and the values are in the range -1,000,000 to 1,000,000.

Example:

root = [10,5,-3,3,2,null,11,3,-2,null,1], sum = 8

10

```
 / \
 5 -3
 /\ \
3 2 11
 /\ \
3 -2 1
```

Return 3. The paths that sum to 8 are:

1. 5 -> 3
2. 5 -> 2 -> 1
3. -3 -> 11

来自 <<https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum-iii/description/>>

给定一个二叉树，二叉树的每个节点含有一个整数。

找出路径和等于给定数的路径总数。

路径不需要从根节点开始，也不需要在此节点结束，当路径方向必须是向下的（只从父节点到子节点）。

二叉树不超过1000个节点，节点的整数值范围是[-1000000,1000000]。

Solution for Python3:

```
1  # Definition for a binary tree node.
2  # class TreeNode:
3  #     def __init__(self, x):
4  #         self.val = x
5  #         self.left = None
6  #         self.right = None
7
8  class Solution1:
9      def pathSum(self, root, sum):
10         """
11         :type root: TreeNode
12         :type sum: int
13         :rtype: int
14         """
15         if not root:
16             return 0
17         return self.sumUp(root, 0, sum) + self.pathSum(root.left, sum) + self.pathSum(root.right, sum)
18     def sumUp(self, root, pre, sum):
19         if not root:
20             return 0
21         current = pre + root.val
22         return (current == sum) + self.sumUp(root.left, current, sum) + self.sumUp(root.right, current, sum)
23
24     class Solution2:
25         def pathSum(self, root, sum):
26             """
27             :type root: TreeNode
28             :type sum: int
29             :rtype: int
30             """
31             if not root:
32                 return 0
33             return self.sumUp(root, sum) + self.pathSum(root.left, sum) + self.pathSum(root.right, sum)
34         def sumUp(self, root, sum):
35             if not root:
36                 return 0
37             return (root.val == sum) + self.sumUp(root.left, sum - root.val) + self.sumUp(root.right, sum - root.val)
```

Solution for C++:

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
```

```

4      *      int val;
5      *      TreeNode *left;
6      *      TreeNode *right;
7      *      TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8      * };
9      */
10     class Solution {
11     public:
12         int pathSum(TreeNode* root, int sum) {
13             if (!root)
14                 return 0;
15             return sumUp(root, 0, sum) + pathSum(root->left, sum) + pathSum(root->right, sum);
16         }
17     private:
18         int sumUp(TreeNode* root, int pre, int sum) {
19             if (!root)
20                 return 0;
21             int current = pre + root->val;
22             return (current == sum) + sumUp(root->left, current, sum) + sumUp(root->right, current, sum);
23         }
24     };

```