

124. Binary Tree Maximum Path Sum

Hard

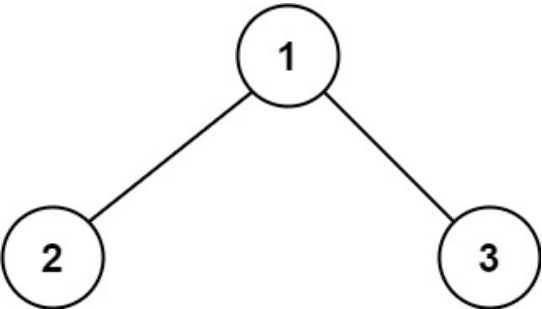
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A **path** in a binary tree is a sequence of nodes where each pair of adjacent nodes in the sequence has an edge connecting them. A node can be part of multiple paths. The **path sum** of a path is the sum of the node's values in the path.

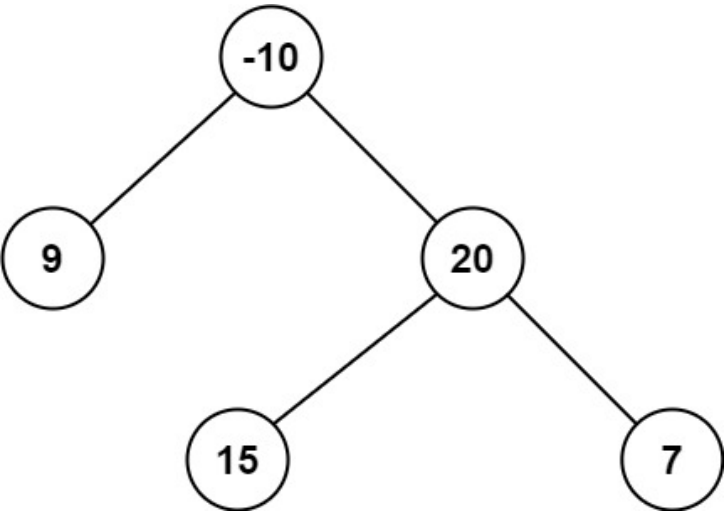
Given the `root` of a binary tree, return *the maximum **path sum** of any **non-empty** path*.

Example 1:



Input: `root = [1,2,3]`
Output: 6
Explanation: The optimal path is 2 -> 1 -> 3 with a path sum of 2 + 1 + 3 = 6.

Example 2:



Input: `root = [-10,9,20,null,null,15,7]`
Output: 42
Explanation: The optimal path is 15 -> 20 -> 7 with a path sum of 15 + 20 + 7 = 42.

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range $[1, 3 \times 10^4]$.
- $-1000 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 1000$

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

☒ Yes ☐ No

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