

# Problem 1634: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

A polynomial linked list is a special type of linked list where every node represents a term in a polynomial expression.

Each node has three attributes:

coefficient

: an integer representing the number multiplier of the term. The coefficient of the term

9

x

4

is

9

.

power

: an integer representing the exponent. The power of the term

9x

4

is

4

.

next

: a pointer to the next node in the list, or

null

if it is the last node of the list.

For example, the polynomial

5x

3

+ 4x - 7

is represented by the polynomial linked list illustrated below:



The polynomial linked list must be in its standard form: the polynomial must be in

strictly

descending order by its

power

value. Also, terms with a

coefficient

of

0

are omitted.

Given two polynomial linked list heads,

poly1

and

poly2

, add the polynomials together and return

the head of the sum of the polynomials

.

PolyNode

format:

The input/output format is as a list of

n

nodes, where each node is represented as its

[coefficient, power]

. For example, the polynomial

5x

3

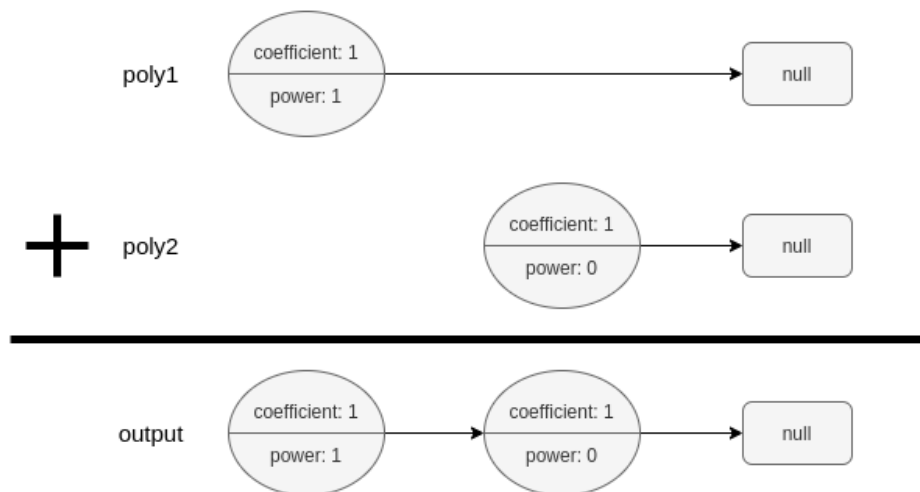
+ 4x - 7

would be represented as:

[[5,3],[4,1],[-7,0]]

.

Example 1:



Input:

$\text{poly1} = [[1,1]]$ ,  $\text{poly2} = [[1,0]]$

Output:

[[1,1],[1,0]]

Explanation:

$\text{poly1} = x$ .  $\text{poly2} = 1$ . The sum is  $x + 1$ .

Example 2:

Input:

poly1 = [[2,2],[4,1],[3,0]], poly2 = [[3,2],[-4,1],[-1,0]]

Output:

[[5,2],[2,0]]

Explanation:

poly1 = 2x

2

+ 4x + 3. poly2 = 3x

2

- 4x - 1. The sum is 5x

2

+ 2. Notice that we omit the "0x" term.

Example 3:

Input:

poly1 = [[1,2]], poly2 = [[-1,2]]

Output:

[]

Explanation:

The sum is 0. We return an empty list.

Constraints:

$0 \leq n \leq 10$

4

-10

9

$\leq \text{PolyNode.coefficient} \leq 10$

9

$\text{PolyNode.coefficient} \neq 0$

$0 \leq \text{PolyNode.power} \leq 10$

9

$\text{PolyNode.power} > \text{PolyNode.next.power}$

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * struct PolyNode {
 *   int coefficient, power;
 *   PolyNode *next;
 *   PolyNode(): coefficient(0), power(0), next(nullptr) {};
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y): coefficient(x), power(y), next(nullptr) {};
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y, PolyNode* next): coefficient(x), power(y),
next(next) {};
 * };
 */

class Solution {
```

```

public:
PolyNode* addPoly(PolyNode* poly1, PolyNode* poly2) {

}

};

```

## Java:

```

/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * class PolyNode {
 *   int coefficient, power;
 *   PolyNode next = null;
 *
 *   PolyNode() {}
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y) { this.coefficient = x; this.power = y; }
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y, PolyNode next) { this.coefficient = x; this.power =
 * y; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */

class Solution {
public PolyNode addPoly(PolyNode poly1, PolyNode poly2) {

}

}

```

## Python3:

```

# Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
# class PolyNode:
#   def __init__(self, x=0, y=0, next=None):
#       self.coefficient = x
#       self.power = y
#       self.next = next

class Solution:
    def addPoly(self, poly1: 'PolyNode', poly2: 'PolyNode') -> 'PolyNode':

```

## Python:

```

# Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
# class PolyNode:
# def __init__(self, x=0, y=0, next=None):
# self.coefficient = x
# self.power = y
# self.next = next

class Solution:
def addPoly(self, poly1, poly2):
    """
    :type poly1: PolyNode
    :type poly2: PolyNode
    :rtype: PolyNode
    """

```

## JavaScript:

```

/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * function PolyNode(x=0, y=0, next=null) {
 *   this.coefficient = x;
 *   this.power = y;
 *   this.next = next;
 * }
 */

/**
 * @param {PolyNode} poly1
 * @param {PolyNode} poly2
 * @return {PolyNode}
 */
var addPoly = function(poly1, poly2) {

};

```

## C#:

```

/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * public class PolyNode {
 *   public int coefficient, power;
 *   public PolyNode next;

```



```

*
* public PolyNode(int x=0, int y=0, PolyNode next=null) {
* this.coefficient = x;
* this.power = y;
* this.next = next;
* }
* }
*/

public class Solution {
public PolyNode AddPoly(PolyNode poly1, PolyNode poly2) {

}
}

```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, math, linked_list
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

/**
* Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
* struct PolyNode {
* int coefficient, power;
* PolyNode *next;
* PolyNode(): coefficient(0), power(0), next(nullptr) {};
* PolyNode(int x, int y): coefficient(x), power(y), next(nullptr) {};
* PolyNode(int x, int y, PolyNode* next): coefficient(x), power(y),
next(next) {};
* };
*/

```

```

class Solution {
public:
    PolyNode* addPoly(PolyNode* poly1, PolyNode* poly2) {

    }
};

```

## Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, linked_list
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * class PolyNode {
 *   int coefficient, power;
 *   PolyNode next = null;
 *
 *   PolyNode() {
 *       // TODO: Implement optimized solution
 *       return 0;
 *   }
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y) { this.coefficient = x; this.power = y; }
 *   PolyNode(int x, int y, PolyNode next) { this.coefficient = x; this.power =
 * y; this.next = next; }
 * }
 */

class Solution {
public PolyNode addPoly(PolyNode poly1, PolyNode poly2) {

    }
}

```

## Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math, linked_list

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
"""

# Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
# class PolyNode:
# def __init__(self, x=0, y=0, next=None):
# self.coefficient = x
# self.power = y
# self.next = next

class Solution:
def addPoly(self, poly1: 'PolyNode', poly2: 'PolyNode') -> 'PolyNode':
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

## Python Solution:

```
# Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
# class PolyNode:
# def __init__(self, x=0, y=0, next=None):
# self.coefficient = x
# self.power = y
# self.next = next

class Solution:
def addPoly(self, poly1, poly2):
"""
:type poly1: PolyNode
:type poly2: PolyNode
:rtype: PolyNode
"""
```

## JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, linked_list
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
 * function PolyNode(x=0, y=0, next=null) {
 *   this.coefficient = x;
 *   this.power = y;
 *   this.next = next;
 * }
 */

/**
 * @param {PolyNode} poly1
 * @param {PolyNode} poly2
 * @return {PolyNode}
 */
var addPoly = function(poly1, poly2) {

};
```

## C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Add Two Polynomials Represented as Linked Lists
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, linked_list
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
```

```
* Definition for polynomial singly-linked list.
* public class PolyNode {
* public int coefficient, power;
* public PolyNode next;
*
* public PolyNode(int x=0, int y=0, PolyNode next=null) {
* this.coefficient = x;
* this.power = y;
* this.next = next;
* }
* }
*/

public class Solution {
public PolyNode AddPoly(PolyNode poly1, PolyNode poly2) {

}
}
```