6/12/2018 Welcome_file.utf8

235. Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Search Tree

作者: qianrong wu

思路

首选root, p, q不能为空; 然后对于树中从root开始的节点:

如果p和q的值如果都小于root的值,那么它们的最低公共祖先一定在root的左子树;如果p和q的值如果都大于root的值,那么它们的最低公共祖先一定在root的右子树;其他情况则说明最低公共祖先就是root节点。如此从root往下循环判断。

Python Code

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode:
      def __init__(self, x):
#
          self.val = x
          self.left = None
          self.right = None
class Solution:
    def lowestCommonAncestor(self, root, p, q):
        :type root: TreeNode
        :type p: TreeNode
        :type q: TreeNode
        :rtype: TreeNode
        if not root or not p or not q:
            return none
        if max(p.val, q.val) < root.val:</pre>
            return self.lowestCommonAncestor(root.left, p, q)
        elif min(p.val, q.val) > root.val:
            return self.lowestCommonAncestor(root.right, p, q)
        else:
            return root
```

总结

- 1. 从上往下找
- 2. 按照大小比较分类讨论
- 3. 循环