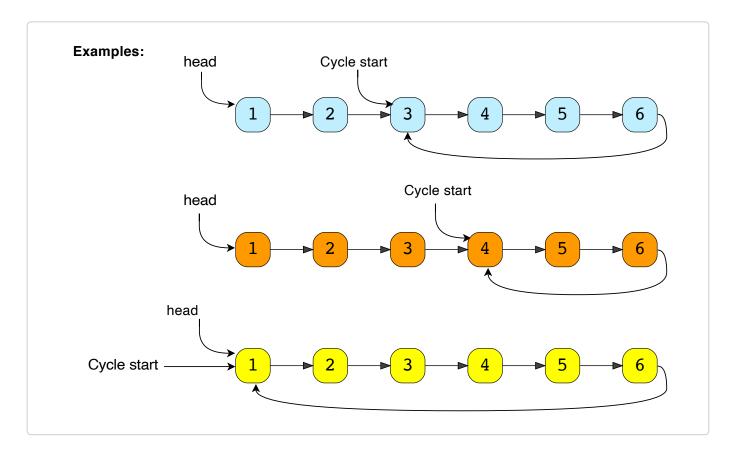
Start of LinkedList Cycle (medium)

We'll cover the following

- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
 - Code
 - Time Complexity
 - Space Complexity

Problem Statement#

Given the head of a **Singly LinkedList** that contains a cycle, write a function to find the **starting node of the cycle**.



Try it yourself#

Try solving this question here:

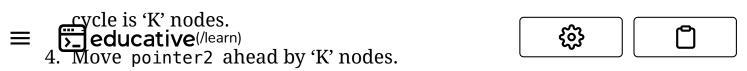
```
Python3
                                        G C++
👙 Java
                           JS JS
     class ListNode {
                                                                         _{\perp}
 2
       int value = 0;
 3
       ListNode next;
 4
       ListNode(int value) {
 6
         this.value = value;
 7
       }
 8
     }
     class LinkedListCycleStart {
10
11
```

```
publicoptaticitistNode cfiedCycleStart(ListNode head) {
13
14
        return head;
15
      }
16
17
      public static void main(String[] args) {
18
        ListNode head = new ListNode(1);
19
        head.next = new ListNode(2);
20
        head.next.next = new ListNode(3);
21
        head.next.next.next = new ListNode(4);
22
        head.next.next.next = new ListNode(5);
23
        head.next.next.next.next = new ListNode(6);
24
25
        head.next.next.next.next.next = head.next.next;
26
        System.out.println("LinkedList cycle start: " + LinkedListCycleStart.1
27
28
        head.next.next.next.next.next = head.next.next.next;
Run
                                                   Save
                                                            Reset
```

Solution#

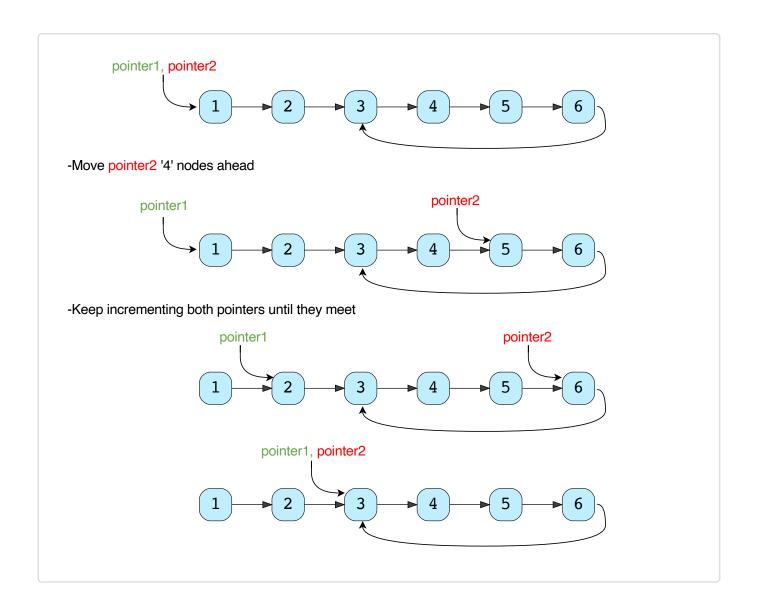
If we know the length of the **LinkedList** cycle, we can find the start of the cycle through the following steps:

- 1. Take two pointers. Let's call them pointer1 and pointer2.
- 2. Initialize both pointers to point to the start of the LinkedList.
- 3. We can find the length of the LinkedList cycle using the approach discussed in LinkedList Cycle (https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464 854355968/6556337280385024). Let's assume that the length of the



- 5. Now, keep incrementing pointer1 and pointer2 until they both meet.
- 6. As pointer2 is 'K' nodes ahead of pointer1, which means, pointer2 must have completed one loop in the cycle when both pointers meet. Their meeting point will be the start of the cycle.

Let's visually see this with the above-mentioned Example-1:



We can use the algorithm discussed in LinkedList Cycle (https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/56714648543 55968/6556337280385024) to find the length of the cycle and then follow the above-mentioned steps to find the start of the cycle.

Code#

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

```
Python3
                          G C++
👙 Java
                                       Js JS
     class ListNode {
                                                                          _{\perp}
 2
       int value = 0;
 3
       ListNode next;
 4
 5
       ListNode(int value) {
 6
         this.value = value;
 7
       }
 8
     }
 9
10
     class LinkedListCycleStart {
11
12
       public static ListNode findCycleStart(ListNode head) {
13
         int cycleLength = 0;
14
         // find the LinkedList cycle
15
         ListNode slow = head;
16
         ListNode fast = head;
         while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
17
18
           fast = fast.next.next;
19
           slow = slow.next;
20
           if (slow == fast) { // found the cycle
21
             cycleLength = calculateCycleLength(slow);
22
             break;
23
           }
24
         }
25
```



Time Complexity#

As we know, finding the cycle in a LinkedList with 'N' nodes and also finding the length of the cycle requires O(N). Also, as we saw in the above algorithm, we will need O(N) to find the start of the cycle. Therefore, the overall time complexity of our algorithm will be O(N).

Space Complexity#

The algorithm runs in constant space O(1).

