

105. Construct Binary Tree from Preorder and Inorder Traversal

Medium

4754

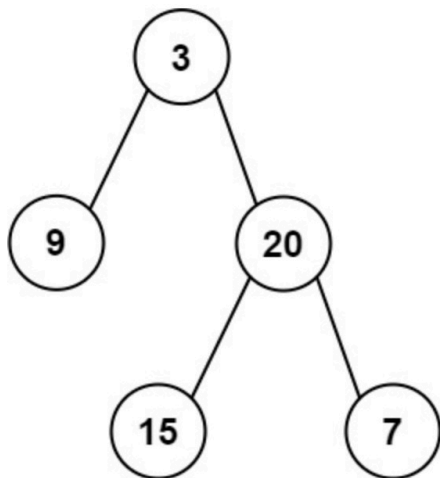
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Given two integer arrays `preorder` and `inorder` where `preorder` is the preorder traversal of a binary tree and `inorder` is the inorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return *the binary tree*.

Example 1:



Input: `preorder = [3,9,20,15,7]`, `inorder = [9,3,15,20,7]`

Output: `[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]`

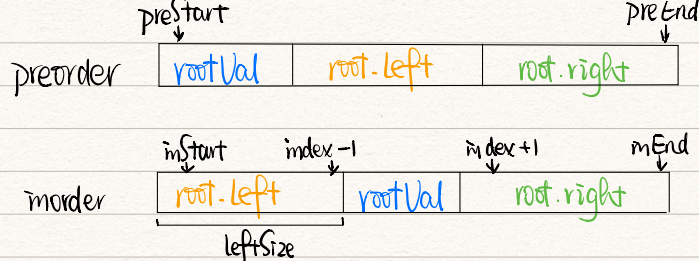
Example 2:

Input: `preorder = [-1]`, `inorder = [-1]`

Output: `[-1]`

Constraints:

- `1 <= preorder.length <= 3000`
- `inorder.length == preorder.length`
- `-3000 <= preorder[i], inorder[i] <= 3000`
- `preorder` and `inorder` consist of **unique** values.
- Each value of `inorder` also appears in `preorder`.
- `preorder` is **guaranteed** to be the preorder traversal of the tree.
- `inorder` is **guaranteed** to be the inorder traversal of the tree.



```

1  ▾ /**
2      * Definition for a binary tree node.
3      * struct TreeNode {
4      *     int val;
5      *     TreeNode *left;
6      *     TreeNode *right;
7      *     TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8      *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9      *     TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left),
right(right) {}
10     * };
11     */
12  ▾ class Solution {
13     public:
14     ▾     TreeNode* buildTree(vector<int>& preorder, vector<int>& inorder) {
15         TreeNode *root = build(preorder, 0, preorder.size() - 1, inorder, 0,
inorder.size() - 1);
16         return root;
17     }
18
19     private:
20  ▾     TreeNode* build(vector<int>& preorder, int preStart, int preEnd,
vector<int>& inorder, int inStart, int inEnd) {
21         // base case
22  ▾         if (preStart > preEnd && inStart > inEnd) {
23             return NULL;
24         }
25
26         // root value is the first element in preorder
27         int rootVal = preorder[preStart];
28         TreeNode *root = new TreeNode(rootVal);
29
30         // find the index of root value in inorder
31         int index = -1;
32  ▾         for (int i = inStart; i <= inEnd; i++) {
33  ▾             if (inorder[i] == rootVal) {
34                 index = i;
35                 break;
36             }
37         }
38
39         // calculate the leftSize
40         int leftSize = index - inStart;
41
42         root->left = build(preorder, preStart + 1, preStart + leftSize,
inorder, inStart, index - 1);
43         root->right = build(preorder, preStart + leftSize + 1, preEnd,
inorder, index + 1, inEnd);
44
45         return root;
46     }
47 };

```