# Leetcode 题解 - 链表

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链表是空节点，或者有一个值和一个指向下一个链表的指针，因此很多链表问题可以用递归来处理。

## 1. 找出两个链表的交点

160. Intersection of Two Linked Lists (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/intersection-of-two-linked-lists/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/intersection-of-two-linked-lists/description/)

例如以下示例中 A 和 B 两个链表相交于 c1：

A: a1 → a2
 ↘
 c1 → c2 → c3
 ↗
B: b1 → b2 → b3

但是不会出现以下相交的情况，因为每个节点只有一个 next 指针，也就只能有一个后继节点，而以下示例中节点 c 有两个后继节点。

A: a1 → a2 d1 → d2
 ↘ ↗
 c
 ↗ ↘
B: b1 → b2 → b3 e1 → e2

要求时间复杂度为 O(N)，空间复杂度为 O(1)。如果不存在交点则返回 null。

设 A 的长度为 a + c，B 的长度为 b + c，其中 c 为尾部公共部分长度，可知 a + c + b = b + c + a。

当访问 A 链表的指针访问到链表尾部时，令它从链表 B 的头部开始访问链表 B；同样地，当访问 B 链表的指针访问到链表尾部时，令它从链表 A 的头部开始访问链表 A。这样就能控制访问 A 和 B 两个链表的指针能同时访问到交点。

如果不存在交点，那么 a + b = b + a，以下实现代码中 l1 和 l2 会同时为 null，从而退出循环。

public ListNode getIntersectionNode(ListNode headA, ListNode headB) {
 ListNode l1 = headA, l2 = headB;
 while (l1 != l2) {
 l1 = (l1 == null) ? headB : l1.next;
 l2 = (l2 == null) ? headA : l2.next;
 }
 return l1;
}

如果只是判断是否存在交点，那么就是另一个问题，即 编程之美 3.6 的问题。有两种解法：

* 把第一个链表的结尾连接到第二个链表的开头，看第二个链表是否存在环；
* 或者直接比较两个链表的最后一个节点是否相同。

## 2. 链表反转

206. Reverse Linked List (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-linked-list/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/reverse-linked-list/description/)

递归

public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
 if (head == null || head.next == null) {
 return head;
 }
 ListNode next = head.next;
 ListNode newHead = reverseList(next);
 next.next = head;
 head.next = null;
 return newHead;
}

头插法

public ListNode reverseList(ListNode head) {
 ListNode newHead = new ListNode(-1);
 while (head != null) {
 ListNode next = head.next;
 head.next = newHead.next;
 newHead.next = head;
 head = next;
 }
 return newHead.next;
}

## 3. 归并两个有序的链表

21. Merge Two Sorted Lists (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/merge-two-sorted-lists/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/merge-two-sorted-lists/description/)

public ListNode mergeTwoLists(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {
 if (l1 == null) return l2;
 if (l2 == null) return l1;
 if (l1.val < l2.val) {
 l1.next = mergeTwoLists(l1.next, l2);
 return l1;
 } else {
 l2.next = mergeTwoLists(l1, l2.next);
 return l2;
 }
}

## 4. 从有序链表中删除重复节点

83. Remove Duplicates from Sorted List (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-list/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-list/description/)

Given 1->1->2, return 1->2.
Given 1->1->2->3->3, return 1->2->3.

public ListNode deleteDuplicates(ListNode head) {
 if (head == null || head.next == null) return head;
 head.next = deleteDuplicates(head.next);
 return head.val == head.next.val ? head.next : head;
}

## 5. 删除链表的倒数第 n 个节点

19. Remove Nth Node From End of List (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-nth-node-from-end-of-list/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/remove-nth-node-from-end-of-list/description/)

Given linked list: 1->2->3->4->5, and n = 2.
After removing the second node from the end, the linked list becomes 1->2->3->5.

public ListNode removeNthFromEnd(ListNode head, int n) {
 ListNode fast = head;
 while (n-- > 0) {
 fast = fast.next;
 }
 if (fast == null) return head.next;
 ListNode slow = head;
 while (fast.next != null) {
 fast = fast.next;
 slow = slow.next;
 }
 slow.next = slow.next.next;
 return head;
}

## 6. 交换链表中的相邻结点

24. Swap Nodes in Pairs (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/swap-nodes-in-pairs/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/swap-nodes-in-pairs/description/)

Given 1->2->3->4, you should return the list as 2->1->4->3.

题目要求：不能修改结点的 val 值，O(1) 空间复杂度。

public ListNode swapPairs(ListNode head) {
 ListNode node = new ListNode(-1);
 node.next = head;
 ListNode pre = node;
 while (pre.next != null && pre.next.next != null) {
 ListNode l1 = pre.next, l2 = pre.next.next;
 ListNode next = l2.next;
 l1.next = next;
 l2.next = l1;
 pre.next = l2;

 pre = l1;
 }
 return node.next;
}

## 7. 链表求和

445. Add Two Numbers II (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/add-two-numbers-ii/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/add-two-numbers-ii/description/)

Input: (7 -> 2 -> 4 -> 3) + (5 -> 6 -> 4)
Output: 7 -> 8 -> 0 -> 7

题目要求：不能修改原始链表。

public ListNode addTwoNumbers(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {
 Stack<Integer> l1Stack = buildStack(l1);
 Stack<Integer> l2Stack = buildStack(l2);
 ListNode head = new ListNode(-1);
 int carry = 0;
 while (!l1Stack.isEmpty() || !l2Stack.isEmpty() || carry != 0) {
 int x = l1Stack.isEmpty() ? 0 : l1Stack.pop();
 int y = l2Stack.isEmpty() ? 0 : l2Stack.pop();
 int sum = x + y + carry;
 ListNode node = new ListNode(sum % 10);
 node.next = head.next;
 head.next = node;
 carry = sum / 10;
 }
 return head.next;
}

private Stack<Integer> buildStack(ListNode l) {
 Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
 while (l != null) {
 stack.push(l.val);
 l = l.next;
 }
 return stack;
}

## 8. 回文链表

234. Palindrome Linked List (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/palindrome-linked-list/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/palindrome-linked-list/description/)

题目要求：以 O(1) 的空间复杂度来求解。

切成两半，把后半段反转，然后比较两半是否相等。

public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head) {
 if (head == null || head.next == null) return true;
 ListNode slow = head, fast = head.next;
 while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
 slow = slow.next;
 fast = fast.next.next;
 }
 if (fast != null) slow = slow.next; // 偶数节点，让 slow 指向下一个节点
 cut(head, slow); // 切成两个链表
 return isEqual(head, reverse(slow));
}

private void cut(ListNode head, ListNode cutNode) {
 while (head.next != cutNode) {
 head = head.next;
 }
 head.next = null;
}

private ListNode reverse(ListNode head) {
 ListNode newHead = null;
 while (head != null) {
 ListNode nextNode = head.next;
 head.next = newHead;
 newHead = head;
 head = nextNode;
 }
 return newHead;
}

private boolean isEqual(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {
 while (l1 != null && l2 != null) {
 if (l1.val != l2.val) return false;
 l1 = l1.next;
 l2 = l2.next;
 }
 return true;
}

## 9. 分隔链表

725. Split Linked List in Parts(Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/split-linked-list-in-parts/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/split-linked-list-in-parts/description/)

Input:
root = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], k = 3
Output: [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7], [8, 9, 10]]
Explanation:
The input has been split into consecutive parts with size difference at most 1, and earlier parts are a larger size than the later parts.

题目描述：把链表分隔成 k 部分，每部分的长度都应该尽可能相同，排在前面的长度应该大于等于后面的。

public ListNode[] splitListToParts(ListNode root, int k) {
 int N = 0;
 ListNode cur = root;
 while (cur != null) {
 N++;
 cur = cur.next;
 }
 int mod = N % k;
 int size = N / k;
 ListNode[] ret = new ListNode[k];
 cur = root;
 for (int i = 0; cur != null && i < k; i++) {
 ret[i] = cur;
 int curSize = size + (mod-- > 0 ? 1 : 0);
 for (int j = 0; j < curSize - 1; j++) {
 cur = cur.next;
 }
 ListNode next = cur.next;
 cur.next = null;
 cur = next;
 }
 return ret;
}

## 10. 链表元素按奇偶聚集

328. Odd Even Linked List (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/odd-even-linked-list/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/odd-even-linked-list/description/)

Example:
Given 1->2->3->4->5->NULL,
return 1->3->5->2->4->NULL.

public ListNode oddEvenList(ListNode head) {
 if (head == null) {
 return head;
 }
 ListNode odd = head, even = head.next, evenHead = even;
 while (even != null && even.next != null) {
 odd.next = odd.next.next;
 odd = odd.next;
 even.next = even.next.next;
 even = even.next;
 }
 odd.next = evenHead;
 return head;
}