

# LeetCode #2

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1536112995125>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

问题：给定两个**非空**链表来表示两个非负整数。位数按照**逆序**方式存储，它们的每个节点只存储单个数字。将两数相加返回一个新的链表。

你可以假设除了数字 0 之外，这两个数字都不会以零开头。

示例：

输入：(2 -> 4 -> 3) + (5 -> 6 -> 4)

输出：7 -> 0 -> 8

原因：342 + 465 = 807

思路：逐位相加，记录进位。可以认为已经遍历完的链表能继续推进，但是值是0，一直推进直到两节点值和进位都变成0。

代码：

```
package xyz.quxiao.play.lab.leetcode;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * 输入两个链表表示的数（逆序表示），输出之和的链表 Input: (2 -> 4 -> 3) + (5 -> 6 -> 4) Output: 7 -> 0 -> 8 ** @author 作者 :quxiao 创建时间：2017/11/6 13:49
```

```
 */public class Problem2 {
```

```
    public static ListNode buildNode(long i) {
        char[] chars = String.valueOf(i).toCharArray();
        ListNode head = null;
        for (int j = 0; j < chars.length; j++) {
            if (head == null) {
                head = new ListNode(Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(chars[j])));
            } else {
                ListNode tmp = new ListNode(Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(chars[j])));
                tmp.next = head;
                head = tmp;
            }
        }
        return head;
    }
```

```
    public static long parseNode(ListNode node) {
        int idx = 0;
        long result = 0;
        while (node != null) {
            result += (node.val * pow(idx++));
            node = node.next;
        }
        return result;
    }
```

```
    public static int pow(int i) {
        int ret = 1;
        if (i == 0) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
```

```

    for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
        ret *= 10;
    }
    return ret;
}

public static void printNode(ListNode listNode) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    while (listNode != null) {
        if (sb.length() != 0) {
            sb.append(" -> ");
        }
        sb.append(listNode.getVal());
        listNode = listNode.next;
    }
    System.out.println(sb.toString());
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    ListNode l1 = buildNode(100);
    ListNode l2 = buildNode(41231);
    printNode(l1);
    printNode(l2);
    ListNode result = addTwoNumbers(l1, l2);
    printNode(result);
    System.out.println(result);
}

// 思路：构造一条最低位为链首的单项链表，从最低位相加并进位
public static ListNode addTwoNumbers(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {
    int carry = 0;
    ListNode ret = null;
    ListNode last = null;
    while (l1 != null || l2 != null || carry != 0) {
        int result = (l1 != null ? l1.val : 0) + (l2 != null ? l2.val : 0) + carry;
        carry = result / 10;
        result = result % 10;
        if (ret == null) {
            ret = new ListNode(result);
            last = ret;
        } else {
            last.next = new ListNode(result);
            last = last.next;
        }
        if (l1 != null) {
            l1 = l1.next;
        }
        if (l2 != null) {
            l2 = l2.next;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}

```

```
public static class ListNode {  
  
    int val;  
    ListNode next;  
  
    ListNode(int x) {  
        val = x;  
    }  
  
    public int getVal() {  
        return val;  
    }  
  
    public ListNode setVal(int val) {  
        this.val = val;  
        return this;  
    }  
  
    public ListNode getNext() {  
        return next;  
    }  
  
    public ListNode setNext(ListNode next) {  
        this.next = next;  
        return this;  
    }  
}  
}
```