654. Maximum Binary Tree

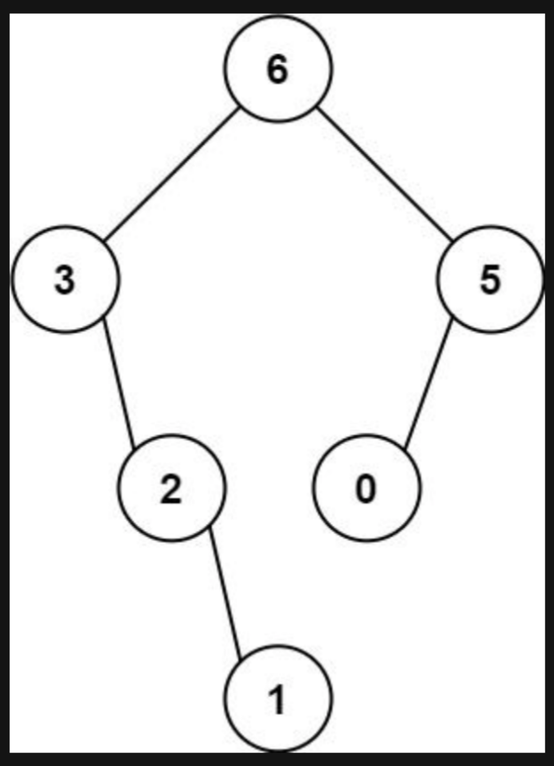
Description

You are given an integer array `nums` with no duplicates. A **maximum binary tree** can be built recursively from `nums` using the following algorithm:

1. Create a root node whose value is the maximum value in `nums`.
2. Recursively build the left subtree on the **subarray prefix** to the **left** of the maximum value.
3. Recursively build the right subtree on the **subarray suffix** to the **right** of the maximum value.

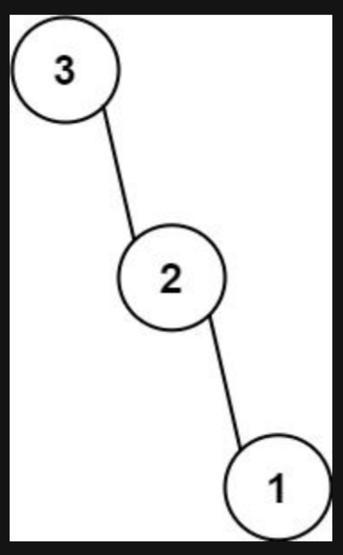
Return *the* ***maximum binary tree*** *built from* `nums`.

Example 1:




```
Input: nums = [3,2,1,6,0,5]
Output: [6,3,5,null,2,0,null,null,1]
Explanation: The recursive calls are as follow:
- The largest value in [3,2,1,6,0,5] is 6. Left prefix is [3,2,1] and right suffix is [0,5].
    - The largest value in [3,2,1] is 3. Left prefix is [] and right suffix is [2,1].
        - Empty array, so no child.
        - The largest value in [2,1] is 2. Left prefix is [] and right suffix is [1].
            - Empty array, so no child.
            - Only one element, so child is a node with value 1.
    - The largest value in [0,5] is 5. Left prefix is [0] and right suffix is [].
        - Only one element, so child is a node with value 0.
        - Empty array, so no child.
```

Example 2:




```
Input: nums = [3,2,1]
Output: [3,null,2,null,1]
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 1000`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 1000`
- All integers in `nums` are **unique**.