# 2673. Make Costs of Paths Equal in a Binary Tree

## Description

You are given an integer `n` representing the number of nodes in a **perfect binary tree** consisting of nodes numbered from `1` to `n`. The root of the tree is node `1` and each node `i` in the tree has two children where the left child is the node `2 * i` and the right child is `2 * i + 1`.

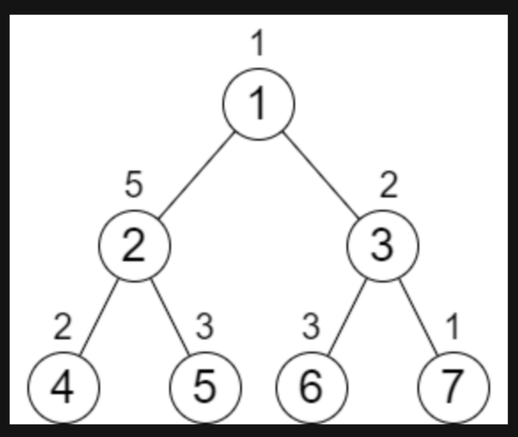
Each node in the tree also has a **cost** represented by a given **0-indexed** integer array `cost` of size `n` where `cost[i]` is the cost of node `i + 1`. You are allowed to **increment** the cost of **any** node by `1` **any** number of times.

Return *the **minimum** number of increments you need to make the cost of paths from the root to each **leaf** node equal*.

**Note**:

- A **perfect binary tree** is a tree where each node, except the leaf nodes, has exactly 2 children.
- The **cost of a path** is the sum of costs of nodes in the path.

### Example 1:




```
Input: n = 7, cost = [1,5,2,2,3,3,1]
Output: 6
Explanation: We can do the following increments:
- Increase the cost of node 4 one time.
- Increase the cost of node 3 three times.
- Increase the cost of node 7 two times.
Each path from the root to a leaf will have a total cost of 9.
The total increments we did is 1 + 3 + 2 = 6.
It can be shown that this is the minimum answer we can achieve.
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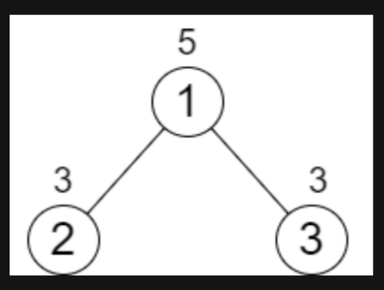
### Example 2:




```
Input: n = 3, cost = [5,3,3]
Output: 0
Explanation: The two paths already have equal total costs, so no increments are needed.
```

### Constraints:

- `3 <= n <= 10^5`
- `n + 1` is a power of `2`
- `cost.length == n`
- `1 <= cost[i] <= 10^4`