684. Redundant Connection

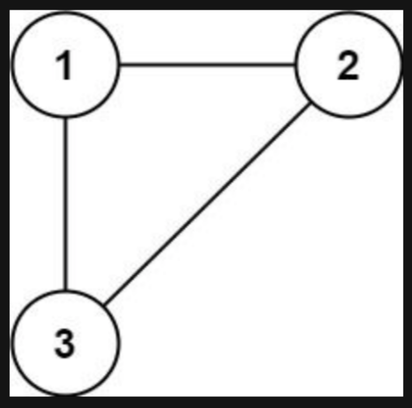
Description

In this problem, a tree is an **undirected graph** that is connected and has no cycles.

You are given a graph that started as a tree with `n` nodes labeled from `1` to `n`, with one additional edge added. The added edge has two **different** vertices chosen from `1` to `n`, and was not an edge that already existed. The graph is represented as an array `edges` of length `n` where `edges[i] = [a_i, b_i]` indicates that there is an edge between nodes `a_i` and `b_i` in the graph.

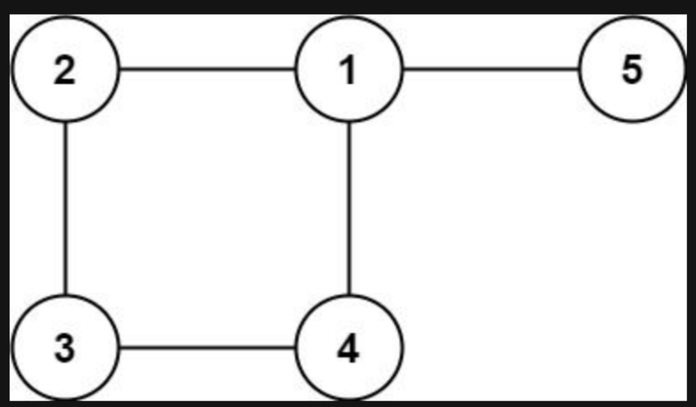
Return *an edge that can be removed so that the resulting graph is a tree of* `n` *nodes*. If there are multiple answers, return the answer that occurs last in the input.

Example 1:




```
Input: edges = [[1,2],[1,3],[2,3]]
Output: [2,3]
```

Example 2:




```
Input: edges = [[1,2],[2,3],[3,4],[1,4],[1,5]]
Output: [1,4]
```

Constraints:

- `n == edges.length`
- `3 <= n <= 1000`
- `edges[i].length == 2`
- `1 <= a_i < b_i <= edges.length`
- `a_i != b_i`
- There are no repeated edges.
- The given graph is connected.