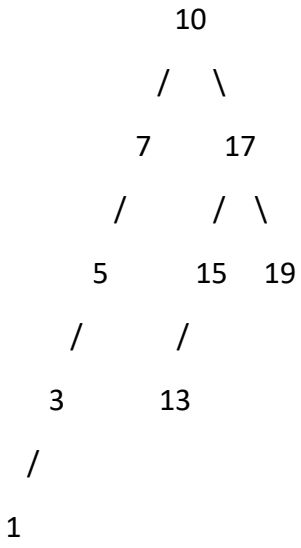
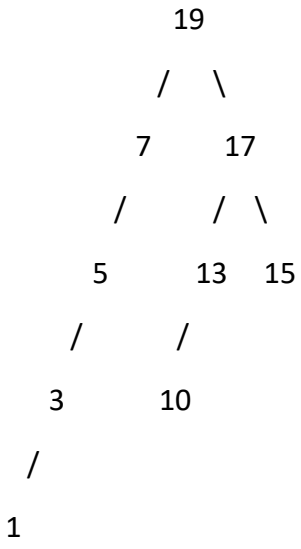
Convert Binary Search Tree to Max Heap GFG

Given a Binary Search Tree. Convert a given BST into a Special Max Heap with the condition that all the values in the left subtree of a node should be less than all the values in the right subtree of the node. This condition is applied on all the nodes in the so converted Max Heap.

Example:



Output:



Approach 1: Main function to convert a BST to a Max Heap

- **Function Purpose:** Convert a given Binary Search Tree (BST) into a Max Heap.
- **Explanation:**

    - The program first performs an inorder traversal of the BST using Morris Traversal and stores the values in the **inorderAns** vector.
    - It then initializes an index pointing to the end of the vector and calls the **convertBSTToMaxHeapHelper** function, which performs a reverse inorder traversal and assigns values from the vector back to the tree.
    - The vector values are assigned to the BST nodes in reverse inorder, effectively converting it to a Max Heap.
- **Time Complexity: O(n), where n is the number of nodes in the BST.**
- **Space Complexity: O(n) for the vector storing inorder traversal values.**