# 235. Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Search Tree

- Given a binary search tree (BST), find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) node of two given nodes in the BST.

- According to the definition of LCA on Wikipedia: "The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes p and q as the lowest node in T that has both p and q as descendants (where we allow a node to be a descendant of itself)."
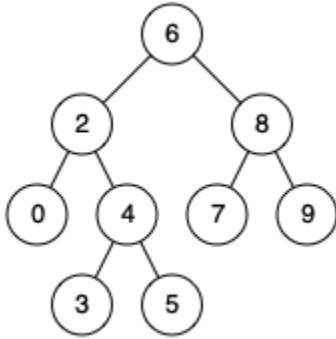
Example 1:
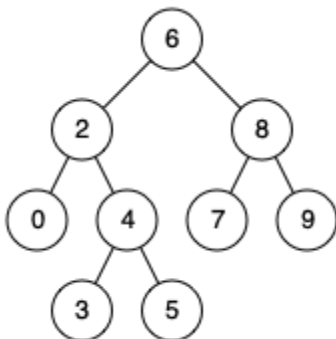
Input: root = [6,2,8,0,4,7,9,null,null,3,5], p = 2, q = 8

Output: 6

Explanation: The LCA of nodes 2 and 8 is 6.

Example 2:

Input: root = [6,2,8,0,4,7,9,null,null,3,5], p = 2, q = 4

Output: 2

Explanation: The LCA of nodes 2 and 4 is 2, since a node can be a descendant of itself according to the LCA definition.

Example 3:

Input: root = [2,1], p = 2, q = 1

Output: 2

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range $[2, 10^5]$.

- $-10^9 <=$ Node.val $<= 10^9$

- All Node.val are unique.

- p != q

- p and q will exist in the BST.