Given the root of a binary tree and an array of TreeNode objects nodes, return *the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of****all the nodes****in*nodes. All the nodes will exist in the tree, and all values of the tree's nodes are **unique**.

Extending the [**definition of LCA on Wikipedia**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lowest_common_ancestor): "The lowest common ancestor of n nodes p1, p2, ..., pn in a binary tree T is the lowest node that has every pi as a **descendant** (where we allow **a node to be a descendant of itself**) for every valid i". A **descendant** of a node x is a node y that is on the path from node x to some leaf node.

**Example 1:**



**Input:** root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], nodes = [4,7]

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** The lowest common ancestor of nodes 4 and 7 is node 2.

**Example 2:**



**Input:** root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], nodes = [1]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:** The lowest common ancestor of a single node is the node itself.

**Example 3:**



**Input:** root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], nodes = [7,6,2,4]

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:** The lowest common ancestor of the nodes 7, 6, 2, and 4 is node 5.

**Example 4:**



**Input:** root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], nodes = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** The lowest common ancestor of all the nodes is the root node.

**Constraints:**

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [1, 104].
* -109 <= Node.val <= 109
* All Node.val are **unique**.
* All nodes[i] will exist in the tree.
* All nodes[i] are distinct.

Accepted