Given a binary tree with n nodes, your task is to check if it's possible to partition the tree to two trees which have the equal sum of values after removing **exactly** one edge on the original tree.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

5

/ \

10 10

/ \

2 3

**Output:** True

**Explanation:**

5

/

10

Sum: 15

10

/ \

2 3

Sum: 15

**Example 2:**

**Input:**

1

/ \

2 10

/ \

2 20

**Output:** False

**Explanation:** You can't split the tree into two trees with equal sum after removing exactly one edge on the tree.

**Note:**

1. The range of tree node value is in the range of [-100000, 100000].
2. 1 <= n <= 10000