Given a binary search tree, rearrange the tree in **in-order** so that the leftmost node in the tree is now the root of the tree, and every node has no left child and only 1 right child.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** [5,3,6,2,4,null,8,1,null,null,null,7,9]

5

/ \

3 6

/ \ \

2 4 8

 / / \

1 7 9

**Output:** [1,null,2,null,3,null,4,null,5,null,6,null,7,null,8,null,9]

1

  \

  2

  \

  3

  \

  4

  \

  5

  \

  6

  \

  7

  \

  8

  \

9

**Constraints:**

* The number of nodes in the given tree will be between 1 and 100.
* Each node will have a unique integer value from 0 to 1000.