Given a binary tree, determine if it is a valid binary search tree (BST).

Assume a BST is defined as follows:

* The left subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys **less than** the node's key.
* The right subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys **greater than** the node's key.
* Both the left and right subtrees must also be binary search trees.

**Example 1:**

2

/ \

1 3

**Input:** [2,1,3]

**Output:** true

**Example 2:**

5

/ \

1 4

  / \

  3 6

**Input:** [5,1,4,null,null,3,6]

**Output:** false

**Explanation:** The root node's value is 5 but its right child's value is 4.