866. Smallest Subtree with all the Deepest Nodes

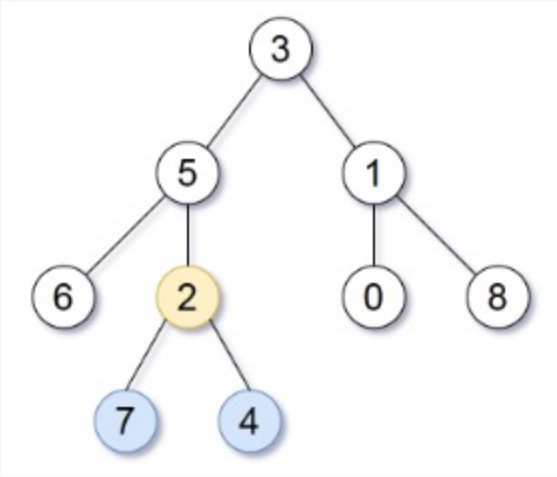
Given a binary tree rooted at `root`, the *depth* of each node is the shortest distance to the root.

A node is *deepest* if it has the largest depth possible.

Return the node with the largest depth such that it contains all the deepest nodes in it's subtree.

Example 1:

Input: [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4]
Output: [2,7,4]
Explanation:



We return the node with value 2, colored in yellow in the diagram.
The nodes colored in blue are the deepest nodes of the tree.
The input "[3, 5, 1, 6, 2, 0, 8, null, null, 7, 4]" is a serialization of the given tree.
The output "[2, 7, 4]" is a serialization of the subtree rooted at the node with value 2.
Both the input and output have TreeNode type.

Note:

- The number of nodes in the tree will be between 1 and 500.