```
/**

* Definition for a binary tree node.

* struct TreeNode {

* int val;

* struct TreeNode *left;

* struct TreeNode *right;

* 1.
/**  
    * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
    */
struct TreeNode* createNode(int val) {
    struct TreeNode* new;
      new = (struct TreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode));
     new - (struct free
new->val = val;
new->left = NULL;
     new->right = NULL;
      return new;
struct TreeNode** _generateTrees(int start, int count, int* returnSize) {
      struct TreeNode** result;
struct TreeNode** left_result;
struct TreeNode** right_result;
int left_return_size;
      int right_return_size;
      int end;
int index;
      int left_index;
int right_index;
      *returnSize = 0;
result = NULL;
      if (count <= 0)
           *returnSize = 1;
           return result;
      for(index = start; index < end; index++)</pre>
            left_result = _generateTrees(start, index - start, &left_return_size);
right_result = _generateTrees(index+1, end - (index+1), &right_return_size);
            if (result == NULL)
                 result = (struct TreeNode**) malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode*) * (left_return_size) * (right_return_size) ) ;
                  result = (struct TreeNode*) realloc(result, sizeof(struct TreeNode*) * (*returnSize + (left_return_size) * (right_return_size)) );
            for(left_index = 0; left_index < left_return_size; left_index++)</pre>
                  for(right_index = 0; right_index < right_return_size; right_index++)</pre>
                      result[*returnSize] = createNode(index);
result[*returnSize]->left = (left_result == NULL) ? NULL : left_result[left_index];
result[*returnSize]->right = (right_result == NULL) ? NULL : right_result[right_index];
(*returnSize)++;
      return result;
struct TreeNode** generateTrees(int n, int* returnSize) {
       return _generateTrees(1, n, returnSize);
```