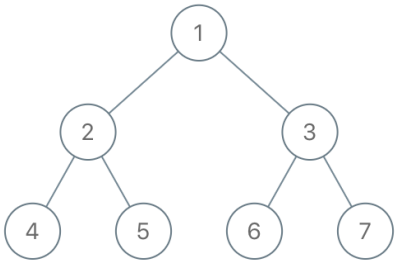
Delete Nodes And Return Forest

Given the root of a binary tree, each node in the tree has a distinct value.

After deleting all nodes with a value in to_delete, we are left with a forest (a disjoint union of trees).

Return the roots of the trees in the remaining forest. You may return the result in any order.

Example 1:



Input: root = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7], to_delete = [3,5]

Output: [[1,2,null,4],[6],[7]]

Example 2:

Input: root = [1,2,4,null,3], to_delete = [3]

Output: [[1,2,4]]

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the given tree is at most 1000.
- Each node has a distinct value between 1 and 1000.
- to_delete.length <= 1000
- to_delete contains distinct values between 1 and 1000.