Minimum Height Trees

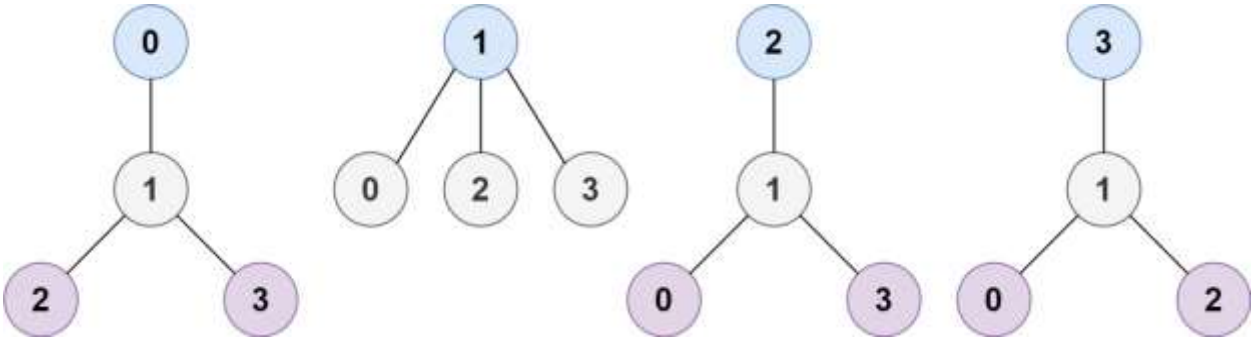
A tree is an undirected graph in which any two vertices are connected by *exactly* one path. In other words, any connected graph without simple cycles is a tree.

Given a tree of n nodes labelled from 0 to n - 1, and an array of n - 1 edges where edges[i] = [a_i, b_i] indicates that there is an undirected edge between the two nodes a_i and b_i in the tree, you can choose any node of the tree as the root. When you select a node x as the root, the result tree has height h. Among all possible rooted trees, those with minimum height (i.e. min(h)) are called **minimum height trees** (MHTs).

Return *a list of all **MHTs'** root labels*. You can return the answer in **any order**.

The **height** of a rooted tree is the number of edges on the longest downward path between the root and a leaf.

Example 1:

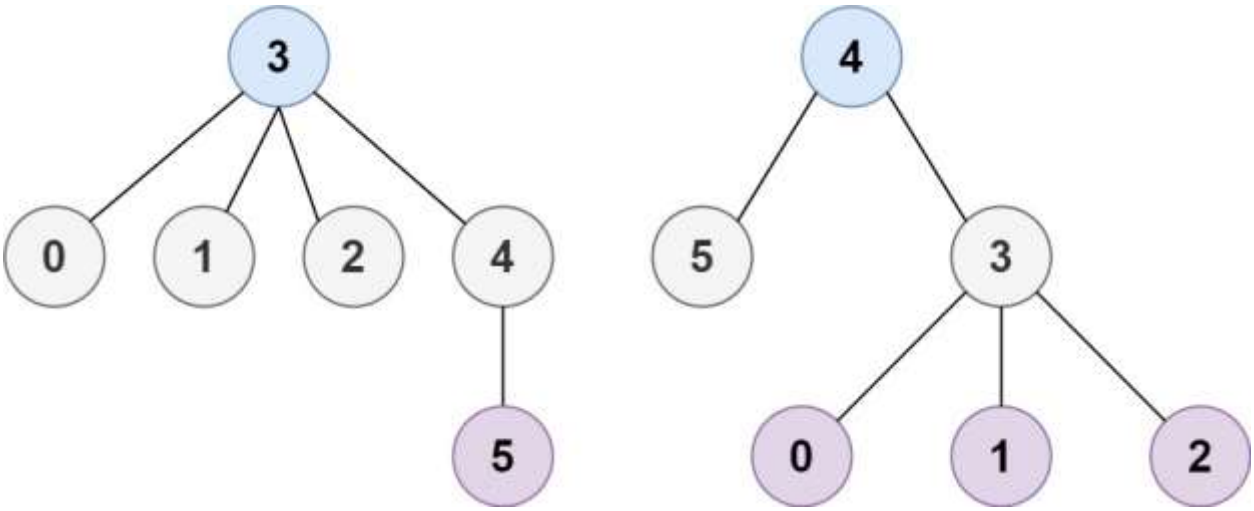


Input: n = 4, edges = [[1,0],[1,2],[1,3]]

Output: [1]

Explanation: As shown, the height of the tree is 1 when the root is the node with label 1 which is the only MHT.

Example 2:



Input: n = 6, edges = [[3,0],[3,1],[3,2],[3,4],[5,4]]

Output: [3,4]

Constraints:

- $1 <= n <= 2 * 10^4$
- edges.length == n - 1
- $0 <= a_i, b_i < n$
- $a_i != b_i$
- All the pairs (a_i, b_i) are distinct.
- The given input is **guaranteed** to be a tree and there will be **no repeated** edges.