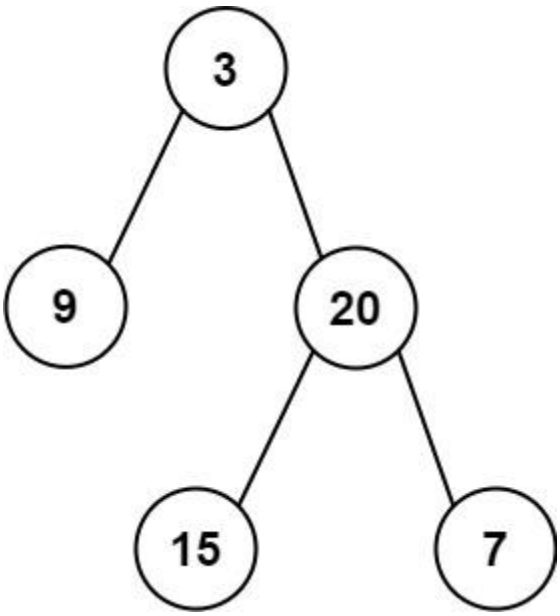
106. Construct Binary Tree from Inorder and Postorder Traversal

Given two integer arrays inorder and postorder where inorder is the inorder traversal of a binary tree and postorder is the postorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return the binary tree.

Example 1:



Input: inorder = [9,3,15,20,7], postorder = [9,15,7,20,3]

Output: [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]

Example 2:

Input: inorder = [-1], postorder = [-1]

Output: [-1]

Constraints:

- 1 <= inorder.length <= 3000
- postorder.length == inorder.length
- -3000 <= inorder[i], postorder[i] <= 3000
- inorder and postorder consist of unique values.
- Each value of postorder also appears in inorder.
- inorder is guaranteed to be the inorder traversal of the tree.
- postorder is guaranteed to be the postorder traversal of the tree.