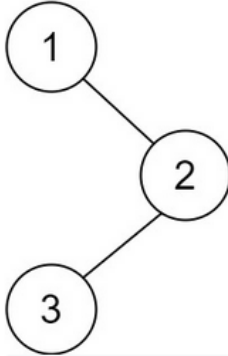


Given the `root` of a binary tree, return *the postorder traversal of its nodes' values*.

**Example 1:**



**Input:** `root = [1,null,2,3]`

**Output:** `[3,2,1]`

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `root = []`

**Output:** `[]`

**Example 3:**

**Input:** `root = [1]`

**Output:** `[1]`

**Constraints:**

- The number of the nodes in the tree is in the range `[0, 100]`.
- `-100 <= Node.val <= 100`