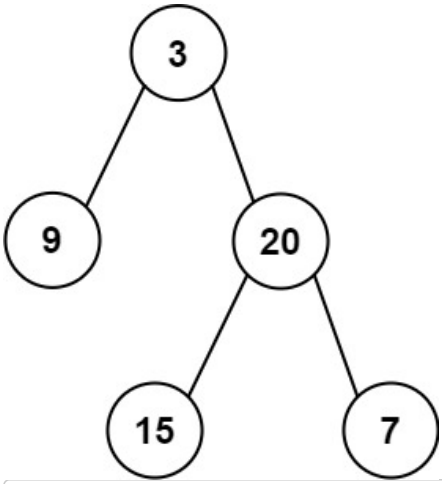
Given two integer arrays `preorder` and `inorder` where `preorder` is the preorder traversal of a binary tree and `inorder` is the inorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return *the binary tree*.

Example 1:




```
Input: preorder = [3,9,20,15,7], inorder = [9,3,15,20,7]
Output: [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
```

Example 2:

```
Input: preorder = [-1], inorder = [-1]
Output: [-1]
```

Constraints:

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

C++

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * struct TreeNode {
 *     int val;
 *     TreeNode *left;
 *     TreeNode *right;
```