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```
                    H
                   / \
             F         G
            / \       / \
          E   ∅      I   J
         / \            / \
        C   D          K   ∅
       / \
      ∅   B
         / \
        ∅   A
```

By observing the postorder and inorder sequences, the origanl binary tree can be reconstructed. H will be the root node, as it is the last element od the postorder set. Everything to the right of H in the inorder set must be to the right of H in the tree. Likewise, everything on the left of H in the inorder set must be to the left of H in the tree. The inorder set can now be split into two sets, and the entire process can recur on the two sub-sets.