1940. Longest Common Subsequence Between Sorted Arrays

Description

Given an array of integer arrays `arrays` where each `arrays[i]` is sorted in **strictly increasing** order, return *an integer array representing the* ***longest common subsequence*** *between* ***all*** *the arrays*.

A **subsequence** is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some elements (possibly none) without changing the order of the remaining elements.

Example 1:

```
Input: arrays = [[1,3,4],
                [1,4,7,9]]
Output: [1,4]
Explanation: The longest common subsequence in the two arrays is [1,4].
```

Example 2:

```
Input: arrays = [[2,3,6,8],
                [1,2,3,5,6,7,10],
                [2,3,4,6,9]]
Output: [2,3,6]
Explanation: The longest common subsequence in all three arrays is [2,3,6].
```

Example 3:

```
Input: arrays = [[1,2,3,4,5],
                [6,7,8]]
Output: []
Explanation: There is no common subsequence between the two arrays.
```

Constraints:

- `2 <= arrays.length <= 100`
- `1 <= arrays[i].length <= 100`
- `1 <= arrays[i][j] <= 100`
- `arrays[i]` is sorted in **strictly increasing** order.