Given the array nums, obtain a subsequence of the array whose sum of elements is **strictly greater** than the sum of the non included elements in such subsequence.

If there are multiple solutions, return the subsequence with **minimum size** and if there still exist multiple solutions, return the subsequence with the **maximum total sum** of all its elements. A subsequence of an array can be obtained by erasing some (possibly zero) elements from the array.

Note that the solution with the given constraints is guaranteed to be **unique**. Also return the answer sorted in **non-increasing** order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [4,3,10,9,8]

**Output:** [10,9]

**Explanation:** The subsequences [10,9] and [10,8] are minimal such that the sum of their elements is strictly greater than the sum of elements not included, however, the subsequence [10,9] has the maximum total sum of its elements.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [4,4,7,6,7]

**Output:** [7,7,6]

**Explanation:** The subsequence [7,7] has the sum of its elements equal to 14 which is not strictly greater than the sum of elements not included (14 = 4 + 4 + 6). Therefore, the subsequence [7,6,7] is the minimal satisfying the conditions. Note the subsequence has to returned in non-decreasing order.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [6]

**Output:** [6]

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 500
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 100