The **product sum**of two equal-length arrays a and b is equal to the sum of a[i] \* b[i] for all 0 <= i < a.length (**0-indexed**).

* For example, if a = [1,2,3,4] and b = [5,2,3,1], the **product sum** would be 1\*5 + 2\*2 + 3\*3 + 4\*1 = 22.

Given two arrays nums1 and nums2 of length n, return *the****minimum product sum****if you are allowed to****rearrange****the****order****of the elements in*nums1.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums1 = [5,3,4,2], nums2 = [4,2,2,5]

**Output:** 40

**Explanation:** We can rearrange nums1 to become [3,5,4,2]. The product sum of [3,5,4,2] and [4,2,2,5] is 3\*4 + 5\*2 + 4\*2 + 2\*5 = 40.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums1 = [2,1,4,5,7], nums2 = [3,2,4,8,6]

**Output:** 65

**Explanation:** We can rearrange nums1 to become [5,7,4,1,2]. The product sum of [5,7,4,1,2] and [3,2,4,8,6] is 5\*3 + 7\*2 + 4\*4 + 1\*8 + 2\*6 = 65.

**Constraints:**

* n == nums1.length == nums2.length
* 1 <= n <= 105
* 1 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 100