Given an integer array nums and a positive integer k, return *the most****competitive****subsequence of*nums *of size*k.

An array's subsequence is a resulting sequence obtained by erasing some (possibly zero) elements from the array.

We define that a subsequence a is more **competitive** than a subsequence b (of the same length) if in the first position where a and b differ, subsequence a has a number **less** than the corresponding number in b. For example, [1,3,4] is more competitive than [1,3,5] because the first position they differ is at the final number, and 4 is less than 5.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [3,5,2,6], k = 2

**Output:** [2,6]

**Explanation:** Among the set of every possible subsequence: {[3,5], [3,2], [3,6], [5,2], [5,6], [2,6]}, [2,6] is the most competitive.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [2,4,3,3,5,4,9,6], k = 4

**Output:** [2,3,3,4]

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 105
* 0 <= nums[i] <= 109
* 1 <= k <= nums.length