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.