



444. Sequence Reconstruction Premium

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You are given an integer array `nums` of length `n` where `nums` is a permutation of the integers in the range `[1, n]`. You are also given a 2D integer array `sequences` where `sequences[i]` is a subsequence of `nums`.

Check if `nums` is the shortest possible and the only **supersequence**. The shortest **supersequence** is a sequence **with the shortest length** and has all `sequences[i]` as subsequences. There could be multiple valid **supersequences** for the given array `sequences`.

- For example, for `sequences = [[1,2],[1,3]]`, there are two shortest **supersequences**, `[1,2,3]` and `[1,3,2]`.
- While for `sequences = [[1,2],[1,3],[1,2,3]]`, the only shortest **supersequence** possible is `[1,2,3]`. `[1,2,3,4]` is a possible supersequence but not the shortest.

Return `true` if `nums` is the only shortest **supersequence** for `sequences`, or `false` otherwise.

A **subsequence** is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`, `sequences = [[1,2],[1,3]]`

Output: `false`

Explanation: There are two possible supersequences: `[1,2,3]` and `[1,3,2]`.
The sequence `[1,2]` is a subsequence of both: `[1,2,3]` and `[1,3,2]`.
The sequence `[1,3]` is a subsequence of both: `[1,2,3]` and `[1,3,2]`.
Since `nums` is not the only shortest supersequence, we return `false`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`, `sequences = [[1,2]]`

Output: `false`

Explanation: The shortest possible supersequence is `[1,2]`.
The sequence `[1,2]` is a subsequence of it: `[1,2]`.
Since `nums` is not the shortest supersequence, we return `false`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`, `sequences = [[1,2],[1,3],[2,3]]`

Output: `true`

Explanation: The shortest possible supersequence is `[1,2,3]`.
The sequence `[1,2]` is a subsequence of it: `[1,2,3]`.
The sequence `[1,3]` is a subsequence of it: `[1,2,3]`.
The sequence `[2,3]` is a subsequence of it: `[1,2,3]`.
Since `nums` is the only shortest supersequence, we return `true`.

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 104`
- `nums` is a permutation of all the integers in the range `[1, n]`.
- `1 <= sequences.length <= 104`
- `1 <= sequences[i].length <= 104`
- `1 <= sum(sequences[i].length) <= 105`
- `1 <= sequences[i][j] <= n`
- All the arrays of `sequences` are **unique**.
- `sequences[i]` is a subsequence of `nums`.

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