

1940. Longest Common Subsequence Between Sorted Arrays Premium

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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** among **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.

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Yes No


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 Hint 1


Fix one array.

 Hint 2

Choose the next array and get the common elements.


 Hint 3

Use the common elements as the new fixed array and keep merging with the rest of the arrays.

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