Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the maximum sum of a **non-empty** subsequence of that array such that for every two **consecutive** integers in the subsequence, nums[i] and nums[j], where i < j, the condition j - i <= k is satisfied.

A *subsequence* of an array is obtained by deleting some number of elements (can be zero) from the array, leaving the remaining elements in their original order.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [10,2,-10,5,20], k = 2  
Output: 37  
Explanation: The subsequence is [10, 2, 5, 20].

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [-1,-2,-3], k = 1  
Output: -1  
Explanation: The subsequence must be non-empty, so we choose the largest number.

**Example 3:**

Input: nums = [10,-2,-10,-5,20], k = 2  
Output: 23  
Explanation: The subsequence is [10, -2, -5, 20].

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= k <= nums.length <= 105
* -104 <= nums[i] <= 104