Triple sum

Given 3 arrays $a, \ b, \ c$ of different sizes, find the number of *distinct* triplets $(p, \ q, \ r)$ where p is an element of a, written as $p \in a$, $q \in b$, and $r \in c$, satisfying the criteria: $p \le q \ and \ q \ge r$.

For example, given $a = [3, 5, 7], b = [3, 6]$, and $c = [4, 6, 9]$, we find four distinct triplets: $(3, 6, 4), (3, 6, 6), (5, 6, 4), (5, 6, 6)$.

Function Description

Complete the *triplets* function in the editor below. It must return the number of distinct triplets that can be formed from the given arrays.

triplets has the following parameter(s):

- *a, b, c*: three arrays of integers .

Input Format

The first line contains 3 integers $lena, \ lenb, \ and \ lenc$, the sizes of the three arrays.
The next 3 lines contain space-separated integers numbering $lena, \ lenb, \ and \ lenc$ respectively.

Constraints

$1 \le lena, lenb, lenc \le 10^5$

$1 \le \ all \ elements \ in \ a, b, c \le 10^8$

Output Format

Print an integer representing the number of distinct triplets.

Sample Input 0

```
3 2 3
1 3 5
2 3
1 2 3
```

Sample Output 0

```
8
```

Explanation 0

The special triplets are $(1, 2, 1), (1, 2, 2), (1, 3, 1), (1, 3, 2), (1, 3, 3), (3, 3, 1), (3, 3, 2), (3, 3, 3)$.

Sample Input 1

```
3 3 3
1 4 5
2 3 3
1 2 3
```

Sample Output 1

```
5
```

Explanation 1

The special triplets are $(1,2,1),(1,2,2),(1,3,1),(1,3,2),(1,3,3)$

Sample Input 2

```
4 3 4
1 3 5 7
5 7 9
7 9 11 13
```

Sample Output 2

```
12
```

Explanation 2

The special triplets are
$(1,7,7),(1,9,7),(1,9,9),(3,7,7),(3,9,7),(3,9,9),(5,7,7),(5,9,7),(5,9,9),(7,7,7),(7,9,7),(7,9,9)$
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