[Maximum Subsequence Score](https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-subsequence-score/description/)

You are given two **0-indexed** integer arrays nums1 and nums2 of equal length n and a positive integer k. You must choose a **subsequence** of indices from nums1 of length k.

For chosen indices i0, i1, ..., ik - 1, your **score** is defined as:

* The sum of the selected elements from nums1 multiplied with the **minimum** of the selected elements from nums2.
* It can defined simply as: (nums1[i0] + nums1[i1] +...+ nums1[ik - 1]) \* min(nums2[i0] , nums2[i1], ... ,nums2[ik - 1]).

Return *the****maximum****possible score.*

A **subsequence** of indices of an array is a set that can be derived from the set {0, 1, ..., n-1} by deleting some or no elements.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums1 = [1,3,3,2], nums2 = [2,1,3,4], k = 3

**Output:** 12

**Explanation:**

The four possible subsequence scores are:

- We choose the indices 0, 1, and 2 with score = (1+3+3) \* min(2,1,3) = 7.

- We choose the indices 0, 1, and 3 with score = (1+3+2) \* min(2,1,4) = 6.

- We choose the indices 0, 2, and 3 with score = (1+3+2) \* min(2,3,4) = 12.

- We choose the indices 1, 2, and 3 with score = (3+3+2) \* min(1,3,4) = 8.

Therefore, we return the max score, which is 12.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums1 = [4,2,3,1,1], nums2 = [7,5,10,9,6], k = 1

**Output:** 30

**Explanation:**

Choosing index 2 is optimal: nums1[2] \* nums2[2] = 3 \* 10 = 30 is the maximum possible score.

**Constraints:**

* n == nums1.length == nums2.length
* 1 <= n <= 105
* 0 <= nums1[i], nums2[j] <= 105
* 1 <= k <= n