

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* ≤ *q* and *q* ≥ *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

$$1 \leq lena, lenb, lenc \leq 10^5$$
$$1 \leq \text{all elements in } a, b, c \leq 10^8$$

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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