1. Write a Prolog relation `subsequence(L1,L2)` that is true if list `L1` contains a subset of the elements of `L2` in the same order.

Example:
   ?- subsequence([a,b],[a,b,c,d]).
      yes
   ?- subsequence([b,c],[a,b,c,d]).
      yes
   ?- subsequence([a,b,c],[a,b,c,d]).
      yes
   ?- subsequence([b,d],[a,b,c,d]).
      no
   ?- subsequence([a,d],[a,b,c,d]).
      no

2. Write a Prolog program that returns a list containing the
   a) union of the elements of two given lists

   Example:
      ?- union([a,b,c],[h,i,a,j,c],W).
         W = [b,h,i,a,j,c]

   b) intersection of the elements of two given lists

   Example:
      ?- intersection([a,b,c],[a,j,k,c,l,i],K).
         K = [a,c] ;