```
1   max(X,Y,X):-
2       X >= Y.
3
4   max(X,Y,Y):-
5       Y >= X.
6
7
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\Prolog\Prolog2> swipl -s actividad1.pl
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.2.7)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

1 ?- max(2,3,R).
R = 3.

2 ?- max(3,2,R).
R = 3 .

3 ?- max(3,R,3).
ERROR: Arguments are not sufficiently instantiated
ERROR: In:
ERROR:    [13] 3>=_17972
ERROR:    [12] max(3,_17998,3) at e:/prolog/prolog2/actividad1.pl:2
ERROR:    [11] toplevel_call(user:user: ...) at c:/program files/swipl/boot/toplevel.pl:1317
   Exception: (12) max(3, _7806, 3) ?
```

```prolog
reinado('Carlos II', 1665, 1700).
reinado('Felipe V', 1700, 1724).
reinado('Luis I', 1724, 1724).
reinado('Felipe V', 1724, 1746).

% Regla para verificar si N está dentro de un reinado
rige(Persona, N) :-
    reinado(Persona, A, B),
    A =< N,
    N =< B.

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\Prolog\Prolog2> swipl -s actividad2.pl
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.2.7)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

1 ?- rige(P, 1724).
P = 'Felipe V' ;
P = 'Luis I' ;
P = 'Felipe V'.

2 ?-
```

actividad4.pl

```
1   horizontal(seg(punto(X, Y), punto(X1, Y))).
2
3   horizontal(seg(punto(X, Y), punto(X, Y1))).
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\Prolog\Prolog2> swipl -s actividad4.pl
Warning: e:/prolog/prolog2/actividad4.pl:1:
Warning:    Singleton variables: [X,X1]
Warning: e:/prolog/prolog2/actividad4.pl:3:
Warning:    Singleton variables: [Y,Y1]
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.2.7)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

1 ?- horizontal(seg(punto(1,2), punto(3,2))).
true .

2 ?- horizontal(seg(punto(1,2),P)).
P = punto(_, 2) .

3 ?-
```

actividad5.pl

```
1   materia(matematicas, 3).
2   materia(Lenguaje, 3).
3   materia(ciencias, 3).
4   materia(historia, 3).
5
6   estudiante(andrea, matematicas, Lenguaje).
7   estudiante(juan, ciencias, lenguaje).
8   estudiante(alejandro, historia, matemaricas).
9   estudiante(sofia, historia, ciencias).
10
11
12  estaEnMaterias(Estudiante, Materia) :-
13      estudiante(Estudiante, Materia, _);
14      estudiante(Estudiante, _, Materia).
15
16
17
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\Prolog\Prolog2> swipl -s actividad5.pl
Warning: e:/prolog/prolog2/actividad5.pl:2:
Warning:    Singleton variables: [Lenguaje]
Warning: e:/prolog/prolog2/actividad5.pl:6:
Warning:    Singleton variables: [Lenguaje]
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.2.7)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

1 ?- estudiante(alejandro, A, B).
A = historia,
B = matemaricas.

2 ?- estaEnMaterias(A, historia).
A = alejandro ;
A = sofia ;
A = andrea ;
false.

3 ?-
```

```
1 ?- materia(matematicas, R).
R = 3 .

2 ?-
```

actividad3.pl

```
1   tiene(juan, coche).
2   tiene(juan, bici).
3   has(john, car).
4   has(john, bike).
5
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\Prolog\Prolog2> swipl -s actividad3.pl
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.2.7)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

1 ?- op(150,xfy,[tiene,has]).
true.

2 ?- juan tiene R.
R = coche ;
R = bici.

3 ?- john has R.
R = car ;
R = bike.

4 ?-
```