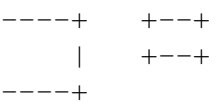
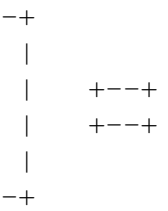
Rectangle Inclusion X75652_en

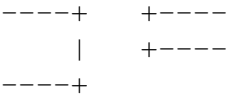
Write a function @inclusion(x1, y1, x2, y2)@ that receives the dimensions of two rectangles $(x1, y1)$ and $(x2, y2)$ (all four numbers are strictly positive integers) and checks whether the first fits inside the second, the other way round, or none of both options. The funcion must return "`first inside second`", "`second inside first`", or "`none`" respectively. If two rectangles have the same size, are considered as "`first inside second`".
Note that the rectangles may be rotated 90° if that makes the fitting possible
For example, the call `inclusion(6,3,4,2)` corresponds to the rectangles with sizes 6×3 and 4×2:



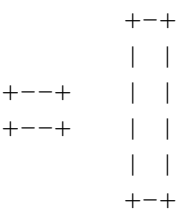
and the expected answer is "`second inside first`".
The call `inclusion(3,6,4,2)` corresponds to the rectangles with sizes 3×6 and 4×2:



and the expected answer is also "`second inside first`", since it would fit if we turned 90° any of them.
The call `inclusion(6,3,7,2)` corresponds to the rectangles with sizes 6×3 and 7×2:



and the expected answer is "`none`", since no rectangle fits in the other, with or without 90° turn.
Finally, the call `inclusion(4,2,3,6)` corresponds to the rectangles with sizes 4×2 and 3×6:



and the expected answer is "`first inside second`", since it would fit after a 90° turn.

Sample session

```
>>> inclusion(6,3,4,2)
second inside first
>>> inclusion(3,6,4,2)
second inside first
>>> inclusion(6,3,7,2)
none
>>> inclusion(4,2,3,6)
first inside second
```

Problem information

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