

## Global Constraint Catalog

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### 5.189. increasing\_peak

[DESCRIPTION](#) [LINKS](#) [AUTOMATON](#)

#### Origin

Derived from [peak](#) and [increasing](#).

#### Constraint

`increasing _ peak(VARIABLES)`

#### Argument

`VARIABLES` collection(var – dvar)

#### Restrictions

`|VARIABLES| > 0`  
[required](#)(VARIABLES, var)

#### Purpose

A variable  $V_k$  ( $1 < k < m$ ) of the sequence of variables  $VARIABLES = V_1, \dots, V_m$  is a *peak* if and only if there exists an  $i$  ( $1 < i \leq k$ ) such that  $V_{i-1} < V_i$  and  $V_i = V_{i+1} = \dots = V_k$  and  $V_k > V_{k+1}$ .

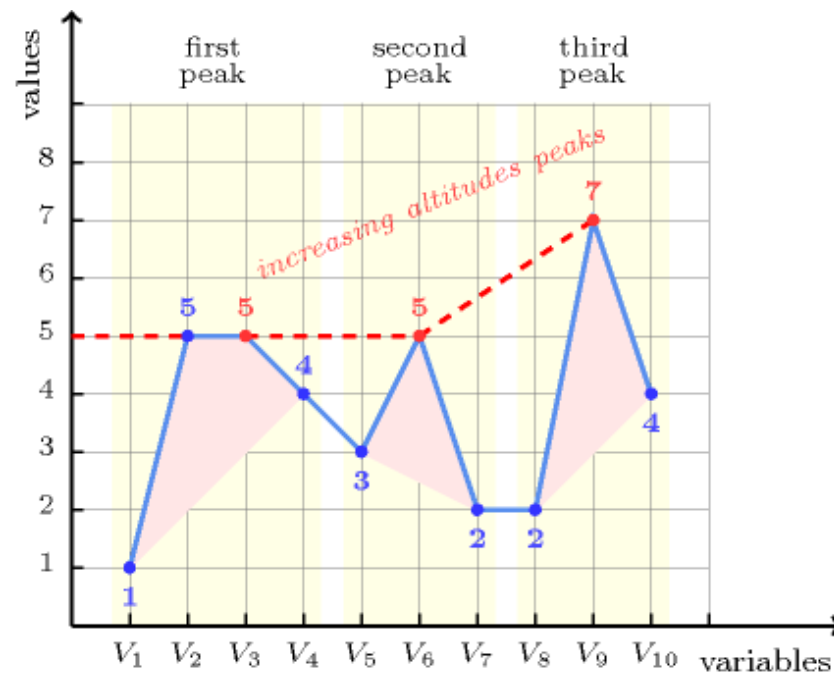
When considering all the peaks of the sequence `VARIABLES` from left to right enforce all peaks to be increasing, i.e. the altitude of each peak is greater than or equal to the altitude of its preceding peak when it exists.

#### Example

`((1, 5, 5, 3, 5, 2, 2, 7, 4))`

The `increasing _ peak` constraint holds since the sequence 155352274 contains three peaks, in bold, that are increasing.

**Figure 5.189.1. Illustration of the Example slot: a sequence of ten variables  $V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7, V_8, V_9, V_{10}$  respectively fixed to values 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 2, 2, 7, 4 and its corresponding three peaks, in red, respectively located at altitudes 5, 5 and 7**



### Typical

```

|VARIABLES| ≥ 7
range(VARIABLES.var) > 1
peak(VARIABLES.var) ≥ 3

```

### Symmetry

One and the same constant can be [added](#) to the `var` attribute of all items of `VARIABLES`.

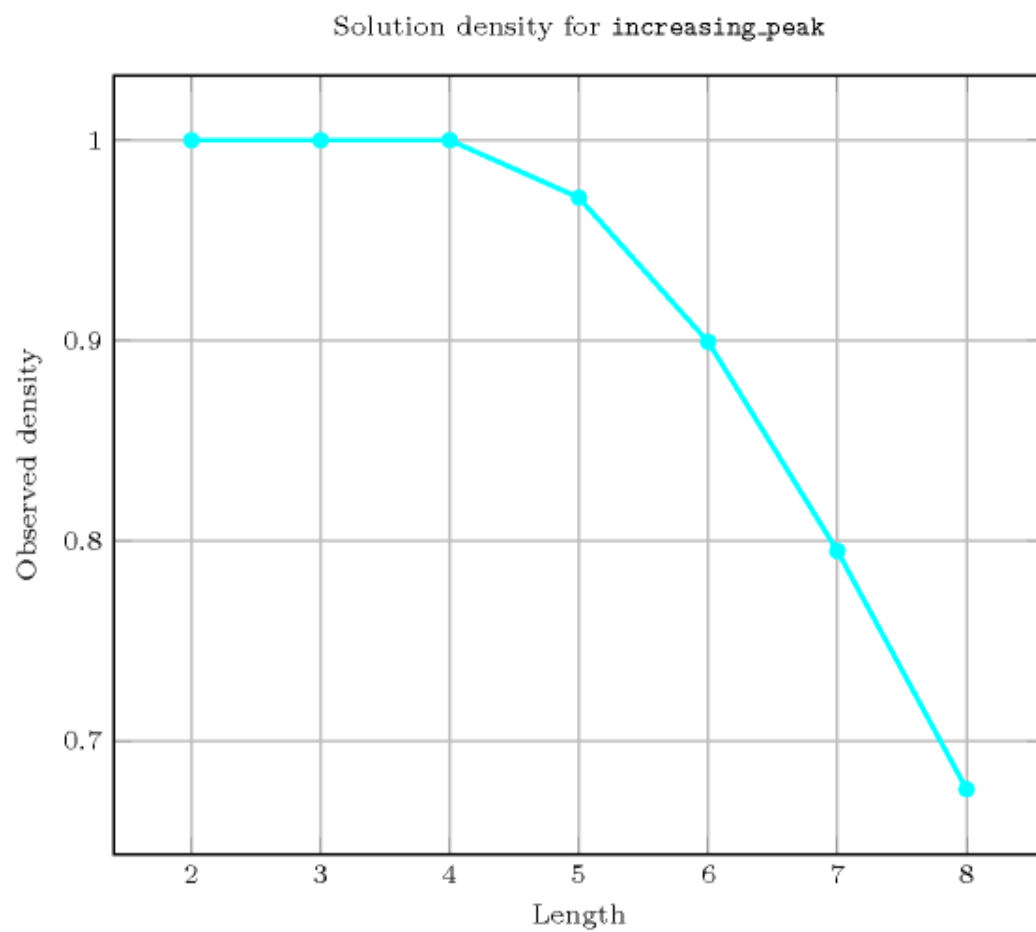
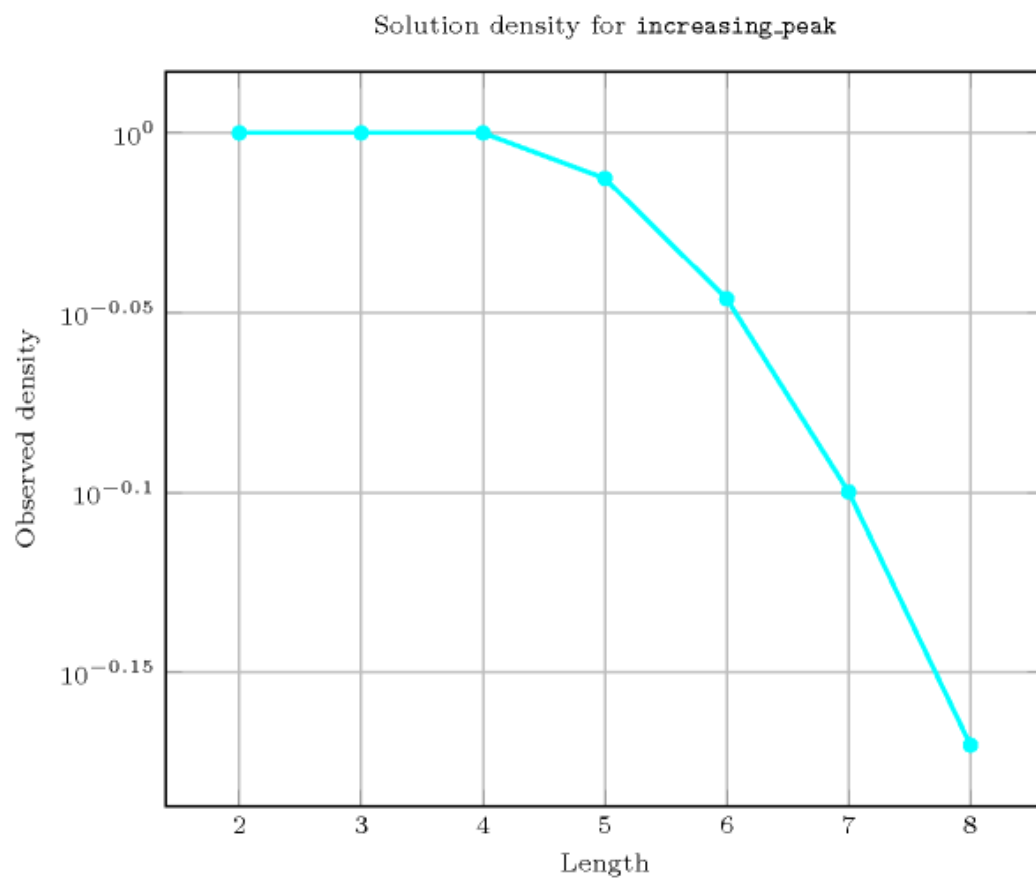
### Arg. properties

- [Prefix-contractible](#) wrt. `VARIABLES`.
- [Suffix-contractible](#) wrt. `VARIABLES`.

### Counting

Length ( <i>n</i> )	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solutions	9	64	625	7553	105798	1666878	29090469

Number of solutions for `increasing _ peak`: domains `0..n`



See also [implied by: all \\_ equal \\_ peak](#).

[related: decreasing \\_ peak, peak](#).

## Keywords

[characteristic of a constraint: automaton, automaton with counters, automaton with same input symbol](#).

[combinatorial object: sequence](#).

[constraint network structure: sliding cyclic\(1\) constraint network\(2\)](#).

## Cond. implications

```
increasing _ peak(VARIABLES)
  with peak(VARIABLES.var) > 0
  implies not \_ all \_ equal(VARIABLES).
```

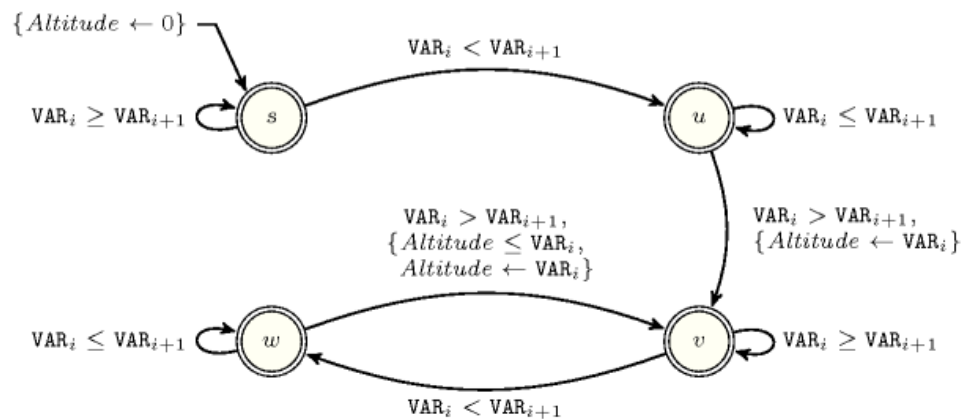
## Automaton

Figure 5.189.2 depicts the automaton associated with the `increasing_peak` constraint. To each pair of consecutive variables  $(VAR_i, VAR_{i+1})$  of the collection `VARIABLES` corresponds a signature variable  $S_i$ . The following signature constraint links  $VAR_i$ ,  $VAR_{i+1}$  and  $S_i$ :  $(VAR_i < VAR_{i+1} \Leftrightarrow S_i = 0) \wedge (VAR_i = VAR_{i+1} \Leftrightarrow S_i = 1) \wedge (VAR_i > VAR_{i+1} \Leftrightarrow S_i = 2)$ .

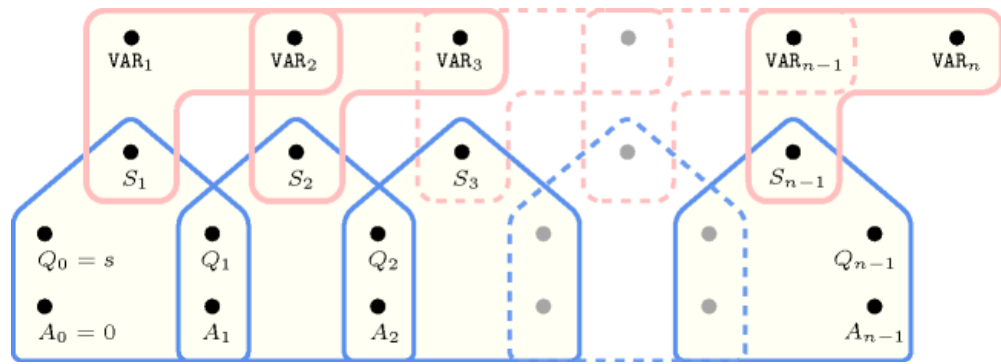
**Figure 5.189.2. Automaton for the `increasing_peak` constraint (note the conditional transition from state  $w$  to state  $v$  testing that the counter *Altitude* is less than or equal to  $VAR_i$  for enforcing that all peaks from left to right are in increasing altitude)**

### STATES SEMANTICS

$s$	: initial stationary or decreasing mode	$(\{=   >\}^*)$
$u$	: increasing (before first potential peak) mode	$(< \{<   =\}^*)$
$v$	: decreasing (after a peak) mode	$(> \{>   =\}^*)$
$w$	: increasing (after a peak) mode	$(< \{<   =\}^*)$



**Figure 5.189.3. Hypergraph of the reformulation corresponding to the automaton of the `increasing_peak` constraint where  $A_i$  stands for the value of the counter *Altitude* (since all states of the automaton are accepting there is no restriction on the last variable  $Q_{n-1}$ )**



W3C: [XHTML](#) - last update: 2014-6-10. [SD](#).