Jr > Kr, (1,2) > (2,1)

If Jr dominates Kr we can avoid traversing and adding Kr's children nodes since Jr will always be optimal to Kr.

As Jr expands into a large partial sequence such as (1,2,3) > (3,2,1) we can test it's dominance to a greater number of promising nodes within the tree and thereby reducing the nodes we would have to create by not using this method to exclude them.

This is similar to how we use the upper bound to exclude any possible solution that exceeds the arbitrary benchmark we set.