NOPT042 Constraint programming: Tutorial 10 - Modeling with sets

In [1]:
```
%load_ext ipicat
```

```
Picat version 3.7
```

Modelling with sets

In Picat, the cp solver doesn't work natively with sets and set constraints (unlike e.g. MiniZinc). Instead, we can model a set as an array (or a list) representing its characteristic vector. For a collection of sets, we can use a matrix or a list of lists.

- A subset $S \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\}$: `S = new_array(N), S :: 0..1`
- Fixed cardinality subset: `exactly(K, S, 1)`
- Bounded cardinality subset: `at_most(K, S, 1)`, `at_least(K, S, 1)` (or we could use `sum`)

Set operations can be computed using bitwise logical constraints, e.g.

```
SintersectT = [S[I] #/\ T[I] : I in 1..N]
```

Alternatively, we could use a list of elements and require that the list is strictly increasing. In that case, we need to declare a list of length N and have a decision variable for the length of the list. We can use 0 as a dummy value denoting that there are no more elements

```
S = new_list(N),
S :: 0..N,
SizeOfS :: 0..N,
increasing_strict(S[I] : I in 1..SizeOfS),
foreach(I in SizeOfS+1..N)
    S[I] #= 0
end
```

A partition of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ with k classes can be modelled as a function $\{1, \ldots, n\} \to \{1, \ldots, k\}$:

```
Partition = new_array(N),
Partition :: 1..K
```

Do not forget about symmetry breaking, e.g. `Partition[1] #= 1` or

```
foreach(I in 1..K)
    Partition[I] #<= I
end.
```

Similarly for a collection of k pairwise disjoint subsets: using 0 to denote that an element is not covered by any subset.

Example: Finite projective plane

> A projective plane geometry is a nonempty set X (whose elements are called "points"), along with a nonempty collection L of subsets of X (whose elements are called "lines"), such that:
>
> - For every two distinct points, there is exactly one line that contains both points.
> - The intersection of any two distinct lines contains exactly one point.
> - There exists a set of four points, no three of which belong to the same line.

(from Wikipedia)

A projective plane of **order** `N` has $M = N^2 + N + 1$ points and the same number of lines, each line must have $K = N + 1$ points and each point must lie on K lines. A famous example is the Fano plane where $N = 2$, $M = 7$, and $K = 3$.

If the order N is a power of a prime power, it is easy to construct a projective plane of order N. It is conjectured otherwise, no projective plane exists. For $N = 10$ this was famously proved by a computer-assisted proof (that finished in 1989). The case $N = 12$ remains open.

Example: Ramsay's partition

Partition the integers 1 to n into three parts, such that for no part are there three different numbers with two adding to the third. For which n is it possible?

Example: Kirkman's schoolgirl problem

> Fifteen young ladies in a school walk out three abreast for seven days in succession: it is required to arrange them daily so that no two shall walk twice abreast.

See Wikipedia.

Example: Word Design for DNA Computing on Surfaces

Problem 033 from CSPLib: Find as large a set S of strings (words) of length 8 over the alphabet $W = \{A, C, G, T\}$ with the following properties:

- Each word in S has 4 symbols from $\{C, G\}$.
- Each pair of distinct words in S differ in at least 4 positions.
- Each pair of words x and y in S (where x and y may be identical) are such that x^R and y^C differ in at least 4 positions.

Here, $(x_1, \dots, x_8)^R = (x_8, \dots, x_1)$ is the reverse of $(x_1, \dots, x_8)$ and $(y_1, \dots, y_8)^C$ is the Watson-Crick complement of $(y_1, \dots, y_8)$, i.e., the word where each A is replaced by a T and vice versa and each C is replaced by a G and vice versa.