5.76 common_interval

DESCRIPTION LINKS GRAPH

Origin

Derived from common.

Constraint

```
common_interval ( NCOMMON1, NCOMMON2, VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2, SIZE_INTERVAL )
```

Arguments

NCOMMON1 : dvar NCOMMON2 : dvar

VARIABLES1 : collection(var-dvar)
VARIABLES2 : collection(var-dvar)

SIZE_INTERVAL : int

Restrictions

```
\begin{split} & \texttt{NCOMMON1} \geq 0 \\ & \texttt{NCOMMON1} \leq |\texttt{VARIABLES1}| \\ & \texttt{NCOMMON2} \geq 0 \\ & \texttt{NCOMMON2} \leq |\texttt{VARIABLES2}| \\ & \texttt{required}(\texttt{VARIABLES1}, \texttt{var}) \\ & \texttt{required}(\texttt{VARIABLES2}, \texttt{var}) \\ & \texttt{SIZE\_INTERVAL} > 0 \end{split}
```

Purpose

NCOMMON1 is the number of variables of the collection of variables VARIABLES1 taking a value in one of the intervals derived from the values assigned to the variables of the collection VARIABLES2: To each value v assigned to a variable of the collection VARIABLES2 we associate the interval [SIZE_INTERVAL $\cdot \lfloor v/\text{SIZE_INTERVAL} \rfloor + \text{SIZE_INTERVAL} - 1]$. NCOMMON2 is the number of variables of the collection of variables VARIABLES2 taking a value in one of the intervals derived from the values assigned to the variables of the collection VARIABLES1: To each value v assigned to a variable of the collection VARIABLES1 we associate the interval [SIZE_INTERVAL $\cdot \lfloor v/\text{SIZE_INTERVAL} \rfloor + \text{SIZE_INTERVAL} \rfloor$.

Example

```
(3, 2, \langle 8, 6, 6, 0 \rangle, \langle 7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 \rangle, 3)
```

In the example, the last argument SIZE_INTERVAL = 3 defines the following family of intervals $[3 \cdot k, 3 \cdot k + 2]$, where k is an integer. As a consequence the items of collection $\langle 8, 6, 6, 0 \rangle$ respectively correspond to intervals [6, 8], [6, 8], [6, 8] and [0, 2]. Similarly the items of collection $\langle 7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 \rangle$ respectively correspond to intervals [6, 8], [3, 5], [3, 5], [3, 5], [6, 8]. The common_interval constraint holds since:

• Its first argument NCOMMON1 = 3 is the number of intervals associated with the items of collection $\langle 8,6,6,0 \rangle$ that also correspond to intervals associated with $\langle 7,3,3,3,3,7 \rangle$.

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• Its second argument NCOMMON2 = 2 is the number of intervals associated with the items of collection $\langle 7,3,3,3,3,7 \rangle$ that also correspond to intervals associated with $\langle 8,6,6,0 \rangle$.

Typical

```
|VARIABLES1| > 1

range(VARIABLES1.var) > 1

|VARIABLES2| > 1

range(VARIABLES2.var) > 1

SIZE_INTERVAL > 1

SIZE_INTERVAL < range(VARIABLES1.var)

SIZE_INTERVAL < range(VARIABLES2.var)
```

Symmetries

- Arguments are permutable w.r.t. permutation (NCOMMON1, NCOMMON2) (VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2) (SIZE_INTERVAL).
- Items of VARIABLES1 are permutable.
- Items of VARIABLES2 are permutable.
- An occurrence of a value of VARIABLES1.var that belongs to the k-th interval, of size SIZE_INTERVAL, can be replaced by any other value of the same interval.
- An occurrence of a value of VARIABLES2.var that belongs to the k-th interval, of size SIZE_INTERVAL, can be replaced by any other value of the same interval.

Arg. properties

- Functional dependency: NCOMMON1 determined by VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2 and SIZE_INTERVAL.
- Functional dependency: NCOMMON2 determined by VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2 and SIZE_INTERVAL.

See also

specialisation: common(variable/constant replaced by variable).

Keywords

constraint arguments: constraint between two collections of variables, pure functional dependency.

final graph structure: acyclic, bipartite, no loop.

modelling: interval, functional dependency.

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES1 VARIABLES2
Arc generator	$PRODUCT \mapsto \texttt{collection}(\texttt{variables1}, \texttt{variables2})$
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	${\tt variables1.var/SIZE_INTERVAL} = \\ {\tt variables2.var/SIZE_INTERVAL}$
Graph property(ies)	• NSOURCE = NCOMMON1 • NSINK = NCOMMON2
Graph class	• ACYCLIC • BIPARTITE • NO_LOOP

Graph model

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.182 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. Since we use the **NSOURCE** and **NSINK** graph properties, the source and sink vertices of the final graph are stressed with a double circle. Since the graph has only 3 sources and 2 sinks the variables NCOMMON1 and NCOMMON2 are respectively equal to 3 and 2. Note that the vertices corresponding to the variables that take values 0 or 3 were removed from the final graph since there is no arc for which the associated arc constraint holds.

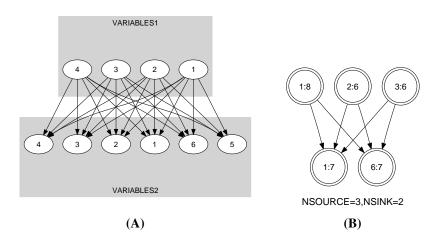


Figure 5.182: Initial and final graph of the common_interval constraint

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