5.314 orths_are_connected

DESCRIPTION LINKS GRAPH

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Constraint orths_are_connected(ORTHOTOPES)

Type ORTHOTOPE : collection(ori−dvar, siz−dvar, end−dvar)

Argument ORTHOTOPES : collection(orth − ORTHOTOPE)

Restrictions

|ORTHOTOPE| > 0
require_at_least(2, ORTHOTOPE, [ori, siz, end])
ORTHOTOPE.siz > 0
ORTHOTOPE.ori ≤ ORTHOTOPE.end
required(ORTHOTOPES, orth)
same_size(ORTHOTOPES, orth)

Purpose There should be a single group of connected orthotopes. Two orthotopes touch each other (i.e., are connected) if they overlap in all dimensions except one, and if, for the dimension where they do not overlap, the distance between the two orthotopes is equal to 0.

Example

$$\left(\left\langle\begin{array}{l}\texttt{orth}-\langle\texttt{ori}-2\ \texttt{siz}-4\ \texttt{end}-6, \texttt{ori}-2\ \texttt{siz}-2\ \texttt{end}-4\rangle,\\ \texttt{orth}-\langle\texttt{ori}-1\ \texttt{siz}-2\ \texttt{end}-3, \texttt{ori}-4\ \texttt{siz}-3\ \texttt{end}-7\rangle,\\ \texttt{orth}-\langle\texttt{ori}-6\ \texttt{siz}-3\ \texttt{end}-9, \texttt{ori}-1\ \texttt{siz}-2\ \texttt{end}-3\rangle,\\ \texttt{orth}-\langle\texttt{ori}-6\ \texttt{siz}-2\ \texttt{end}-8, \texttt{ori}-3\ \texttt{siz}-2\ \texttt{end}-5\rangle\end{array}\right\rangle\right)$$

Figure 5.654 shows the rectangles associated with the example. One can note that:

- Rectangle 2 touch rectangle 1,
- Rectangle 1 touch rectangle 2, rectangle 3 and rectangle 4,
- Rectangle 4 touch rectangle 1 and rectangle 3,
- Rectangle 3 touch rectangle 1 and rectangle 4.

Consequently, since we have a single group of connected rectangles, the orths_are_connected constraint holds.

Typical

|ORTHOTOPE| > 1
|ORTHOTOPES| > 1

Symmetries

- Items of ORTHOTOPES are permutable.
- Items of ORTHOTOPES.orth are permutable (*same permutation used*).
- One and the same constant can be added to the ori and end attributes of all items of ORTHOTOPES.orth.

`ORTHOTOPES` (rectangles)

R_1: $\langle \texttt{ori} - 2\ \texttt{siz} - 4\ \texttt{end} - 6, \texttt{ori} - 2\ \texttt{siz} - 2\ \texttt{end} - 4\rangle$
R_2: $\langle \texttt{ori} - 1\ \texttt{siz} - 2\ \texttt{end} - 3, \texttt{ori} - 4\ \texttt{siz} - 3\ \texttt{end} - 7\rangle$
R_3: $\langle \texttt{ori} - 6\ \texttt{siz} - 3\ \texttt{end} - 9, \texttt{ori} - 1\ \texttt{siz} - 2\ \texttt{end} - 3\rangle$
R_4: $\langle \texttt{ori} - 6\ \texttt{siz} - 2\ \texttt{end} - 8, \texttt{ori} - 3\ \texttt{siz} - 2\ \texttt{end} - 5\rangle$

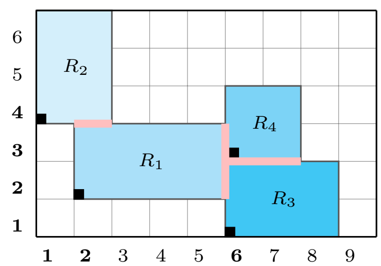


Figure 5.654: The four connected rectangles of the **Example** slot: contacts between rectangles are shown in pink

Usage In floor planning problem there is a typical constraint, that states that one should be able to access every room from any room.

See also **implies:** `diffn`.

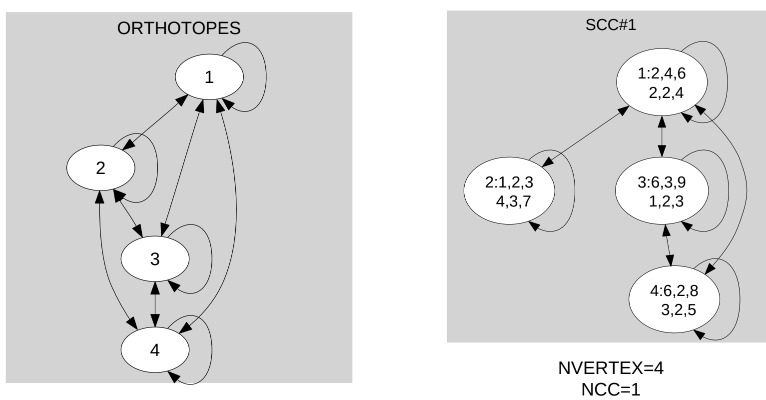
used in graph description: `orth_link_ori_siz_end`, `two_orth_are_in_contact`.

Keywords **geometry:** geometrical constraint, touch, contact, non-overlapping, orthotope.

Arc input(s)	ORTHOTOPES
Arc generator	$SELF \mapsto$ `collection`(`orthotopes`)
Arc arity	1
Arc constraint(s)	`orth_link_ori_siz_end`(`orthotopes.orth`)
Graph property(ies)	$\mathbf{NARC}$= |ORTHOTOPES|

Arc input(s)	ORTHOTOPES
Arc generator	$CLIQUE(\neq) \mapsto$ `collection`(`orthotopes1`, `orthotopes2`)
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	`two_orth_are_in_contact`(`orthotopes1.orth`, `orthotopes2.orth`)
Graph property(ies)	• $\mathbf{NVERTEX}$= |ORTHOTOPES| • $\mathbf{NCC}$= 1

Graph model Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.655 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot.Since we use the **NVERTEX** graph property the vertices of the final graph are stressed in bold. Since we also use the **NCC** graph property we show the unique connected component of the final graph. An arc between two vertices indicates that two rectangles are in contact.



(A) **(B)**

Figure 5.655: Initial and final graph of the `orths_are_connected` constraint

Signature Since the first graph constraint uses the $SELF$ arc generator on the ORTHOTOPES collection the corresponding initial graph contains |ORTHOTOPES| arcs. Therefore the final graph of the first graph constraint contains at most |ORTHOTOPES| arcs and we can rewrite $\mathbf{NARC}$ = |ORTHOTOPES| to $\mathbf{NARC} \geq$ |ORTHOTOPES|. So we can simplify $\underline{\overline{\mathbf{NARC}}}$ to $\overline{\mathbf{NARC}}$.

Consider now the second graph constraint. Since its corresponding initial graph contains |ORTHOTOPES| vertices, its final graph has a maximum number of vertices also equal to $|\texttt{ORTHOTOPES}|$. Therefore we can rewrite $\mathbf{NVERTEX} = |\texttt{ORTHOTOPES}|$ to $\mathbf{NVERTEX} \geq |\texttt{ORTHOTOPES}|$ and simplify $\underline{\overline{\mathbf{NVERTEX}}}$ to $\overline{\mathbf{NVERTEX}}$. From the graph property $\mathbf{NVERTEX} = |\texttt{ORTHOTOPES}|$ and from the restriction $|\texttt{ORTHOTOPES}| > 0$ the final graph is not empty. Therefore it contains at least one connected component. So we can rewrite $\mathbf{NCC} = 1$ to $\mathbf{NCC} \leq 1$ and simplify $\underline{\overline{\mathbf{NCC}}}$ to $\underline{\mathbf{NCC}}$.