5.225 lex_chain_greatereq

DESCRIPTION LINKS GRAPH

Origin

Derived from lex_chain_lesseq

Constraint

lex_chain_greatereq(VECTORS)

Usual name

lex_chain

Type

VECTOR : collection(var−dvar)

Argument

VECTORS : collection(vec − VECTOR)

Restrictions

|VECTOR| ≥ 1
required(VECTOR, var)
required(VECTORS, vec)
same_size(VECTORS, vec)

Purpose

For each pair of consecutive vectors $\mathtt{VECTOR}_i$ and $\mathtt{VECTOR}_{i+1}$ of the VECTORS collection we have that $\mathtt{VECTOR}_i$ is lexicographically greater than or equal to $\mathtt{VECTOR}_{i+1}$. Given two vectors, $\vec{X}$ and $\vec{Y}$ of n components, $\langle X_0,\ldots,X_{n-1}\rangle$ and $\langle Y_0,\ldots,Y_{n-1}\rangle$, $\vec{X}$ is *lexicographically greater than or equal to* $\vec{Y}$ if and only if $n=0$ or $X_0>Y_0$ or $X_0=Y_0$ and $\langle X_1,\ldots,X_{n-1}\rangle$ is lexicographically greater than or equal to $\langle Y_1,\ldots,Y_{n-1}\rangle$.

Example

$(\langle \mathtt{vec}-\langle 5,2,6,2\rangle, \mathtt{vec}-\langle 5,2,6,2\rangle, \mathtt{vec}-\langle 5,2,3,9\rangle\rangle)$

The lex_chain_greatereq constraint holds since:

- The first vector $\langle 5,2,6,2\rangle$ of the VECTORS collection is lexicographically greater than or equal to the second vector $\langle 5,2,6,2\rangle$ of the VECTORS collection.
- The second vector $\langle 5,2,6,2\rangle$ of the VECTORS collection is lexicographically greater than or equal to the third vector $\langle 5,2,3,9\rangle$ of the VECTORS collection.

Typical

|VECTOR| > 1
|VECTORS| > 1

Arg. properties

- Contractible wrt. VECTORS.
- Suffix-contractible wrt. VECTORS.vec (*remove items from same position*).

Usage

This constraint was motivated for breaking symmetry: more precisely when one wants to lexicographically order the consecutive columns of a matrix of decision variables. A further motivation is that using a set of lexicographic ordering constraints between two vectors does usually not allows to come up with a complete pruning.

Algorithm A filtering algorithm achieving arc-consistency for a chain of lexicographical ordering constraints is presented in [95].

Six different ways of integrating a chain of lexicographical ordering constraints within non-overlapping constraints like `diffn` or `geost` and within their corresponding necessary condition like the `cumulative` constraint are shown in [3].

See also **common keyword:** `lex_between`, `lex_greater`, `lex_less`, `lex_lesseq` *(lexicographic order)*.

implied by: `lex_chain_greater` *(non-strict order implied by strict order)*.

part of system of constraints: `lex_greatereq`.

used in graph description: `lex_greatereq`.

Keywords **characteristic of a constraint:** vector.

constraint type: system of constraints, decomposition, order constraint.

filtering: arc-consistency.

heuristics: heuristics and lexicographical ordering.

symmetry: symmetry, matrix symmetry, lexicographic order.

Arc input(s)	VECTORS
Arc generator	$PATH \mapsto$ collection(vectors1, vectors2)
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	lex_lesseq(vectors1.vec, vectors2.vec)
Graph property(ies)	$\mathbf{NARC} = \lvert\mathtt{VECTORS}\rvert - 1$

Graph model Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.498 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. Since we use the $\mathbf{NARC}$ graph property, the arcs of the final graph are stressed in bold. The lex_chain_greatereq constraint holds since all the arc constraints of the initial graph are satisfied.

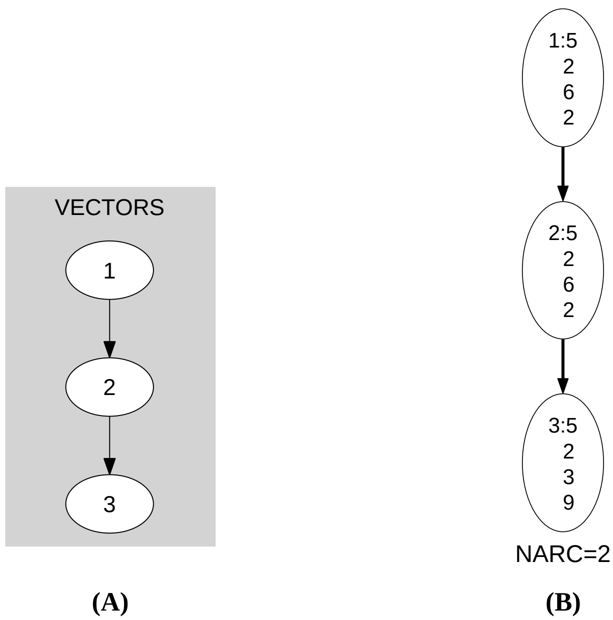

Figure 5.498: Initial and final graph of the lex_chain_greatereq constraint

Signature Since we use the $PATH$ arc generator on the VECTORS collection the number of arcs of the initial graph is equal to $\lvert\mathtt{VECTORS}\rvert - 1$. For this reason we can rewrite $\mathbf{NARC} = \lvert\mathtt{VECTORS}\rvert - 1$ to $\mathbf{NARC} \geq \lvert\mathtt{VECTORS}\rvert - 1$ and simplify $\underline{\overline{\mathbf{NARC}}}$ to $\overline{\mathbf{NARC}}$.