

5.265 `minimum_greater_than`

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH	AUTOMATON
Origin	N. Beldiceanu			
Constraint	<code>minimum_greater_than(VAR1, VAR2, VARIABLES)</code>			
Arguments	VAR1 : <code>dvar</code> VAR2 : <code>dvar</code> VARIABLES : <code>collection(var-dvar)</code>			
Restrictions	$\text{VAR1} > \text{VAR2}$ $ \text{VARIABLES} > 0$ <code>required(VARIABLES, var)</code>			
Purpose	VAR1 is the smallest value strictly greater than VAR2 of the collection of variables VARIABLES: this concretely means that there exists at least one variable of VARIABLES that takes a value strictly greater than VAR2.			
Example	$(5, 3, \langle 8, 5, 3, 8 \rangle)$ The <code>minimum_greater_than</code> constraint holds since value 5 is the smallest value strictly greater than value 3 among values 8, 5, 3 and 8.			
Typical	$ \text{VARIABLES} > 1$ <code>range(VARIABLES.var) > 1</code>			
Symmetry	Items of VARIABLES are <code>permutable</code> .			
Arg. properties	Aggregate: VAR1(<code>min</code>), VAR2(<code>id</code>), VARIABLES(<code>union</code>).			
Reformulation	Let $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{ \text{VARIABLES} }$ denote the variables of the collection of variables VARIABLES. By creating the extra variables M and $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{ \text{VARIABLES} }$, the <code>minimum_greater_than</code> constraint can be expressed in term of the following constraints: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>maximum</code>(M, VARIABLES), 2. $\text{VAR1} > \text{VAR2}$, 3. $\text{VAR1} \leq M$, 4. $V_i \leq \text{VAR2} \Rightarrow U_i = M$ ($i \in [1, \text{VARIABLES}]$), 5. $V_i > \text{VAR2} \Rightarrow U_i = V_i$ ($i \in [1, \text{VARIABLES}]$), 6. <code>minimum</code>(VAR1, $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{ \text{VARIABLES} } \rangle$). 			
See also	common keyword: <code>next_greater_element</code> (<i>order constraint</i>). implied by: <code>next_greater_element</code> . related: <code>next_element</code> (<i>identify an element in a table</i>).			

Keywords

characteristic of a constraint: minimum, automaton, automaton without counters, reified automaton constraint, derived collection.

constraint network structure: centered cyclic(2) constraint network(1).

constraint type: order constraint.

Derived Collection	<code>col(ITEM-collection(var-dvar),[item(var - VAR2)])</code>
Arc input(s)	ITEM VARIABLES
Arc generator	<code>PRODUCT</code> \mapsto <code>collection</code> (item, variables)
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	<code>item.var < variables.var</code>
Graph property(ies)	NARC > 0
Sets	<code>SUCC</code> \mapsto [source, variables]
Constraint(s) on sets	<code>minimum</code> (VAR1, variables)

Graph model Similar to the `next_greater_element` constraint, except that there is no order on the variables of the collection `VARIABLES`.

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.584 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. Since we use the **NARC** graph property, the arcs of the final graph are stressed in bold. The source and the sinks of the final graph respectively correspond to the variable `VAR2` and to the variables of the `VARIABLES` collection that are strictly greater than `VAR2`. `VAR1` is set to the smallest value of the `var` attribute of the sinks of the final graph.

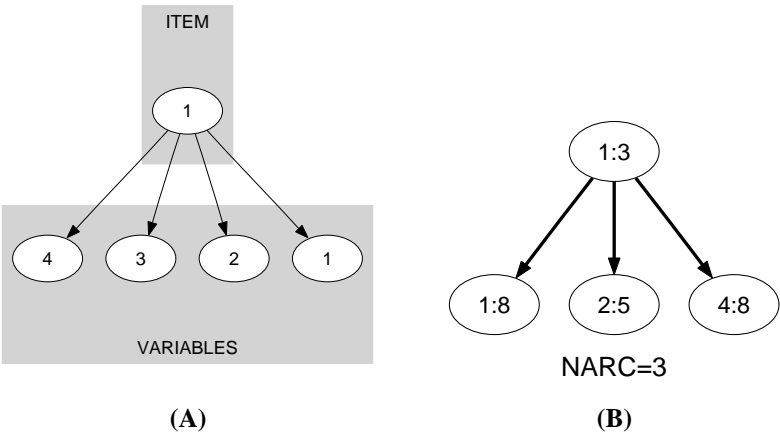


Figure 5.584: Initial and final graph of the `minimum_greater_than` constraint

Automaton

Figure 5.585 depicts the automaton associated with the `minimum_greater_than` constraint. Let VAR_i be the i^{th} variable of the `VARIABLES` collection. To each triple $(\text{VAR1}, \text{VAR2}, \text{VAR}_i)$ corresponds a signature variable S_i as well as the following signature constraint:

$$((\text{VAR}_i < \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 0 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i = \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 1 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 2 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i < \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 3 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i = \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 4 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR1}) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR2})) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 5.$$

The automaton is constructed in order to fulfil the following conditions:

- We look for an item of the `VARIABLES` collection such that $\text{var}_i = \text{VAR1}$ and $\text{var}_i > \text{VAR2}$,
- There should not exist any item of the `VARIABLES` collection such that $\text{var}_i < \text{VAR1}$ and $\text{var}_i > \text{VAR2}$.

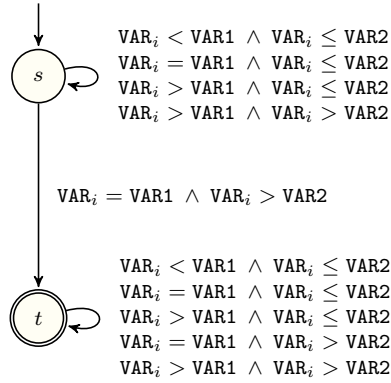


Figure 5.585: Automaton of the `minimum_greater_than` constraint

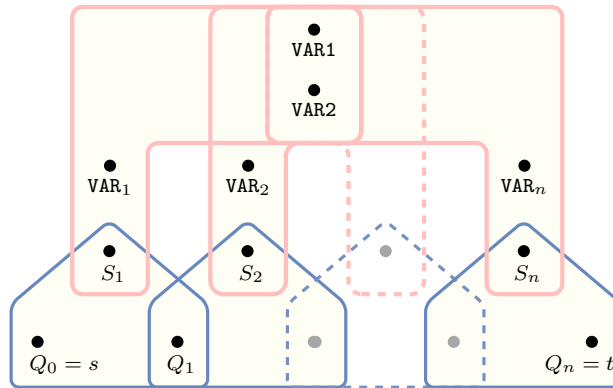


Figure 5.586: Hypergraph of the reformulation corresponding to the counter free non deterministic automaton of the `minimum_greater_than` constraint

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