

5.219 `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{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	<code>(5, 3, (8, 5, 3, 8))</code> 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.			
Symmetry	Items of VARIABLES are <code>permutable</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"> <code>maximum(M, VARIABLES)</code>, $\text{VAR1} > \text{VAR2}$, $\text{VAR1} \leq M$, $V_i \leq \text{VAR2} \Rightarrow U_i = M$ ($i \in [1, \text{VARIABLES}]$), $V_i > \text{VAR2} \Rightarrow U_i = V_i$ ($i \in [1, \text{VARIABLES}]$), <code>minimum(VAR1, (U₁, U₂, ..., U_{\text{VARIABLES}}))</code>. 			
See also	common keyword: <code>next_greater_element</code> (<i>order constraint</i>). related: <code>next_element</code> (<i>identify an element in a table</i>).			
Keywords	characteristic of a constraint: <code>minimum</code> , <code>automaton</code> , <code>automaton without counters</code> , <code>reified automaton constraint</code> , <code>derived collection</code> . constraint network structure: <code>centered cyclic(2) constraint network(1)</code> . constraint type: <code>order constraint</code> .			

Derived Collection

$$\text{col}(\text{ITEM} - \text{collection}(\text{var} - \text{dvar}), [\text{item}(\text{var} - \text{VAR2})])$$

Arc input(s)

ITEM VARIABLES

Arc generator $\text{PRODUCT} \mapsto \text{collection}(\text{item}, \text{variables})$ **Arc arity**

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Arc constraint(s) $\text{item.var} < \text{variables.var}$ **Graph property(ies)****NARC** > 0**Sets** $\text{SUCC} \mapsto [\text{source}, \text{variables}]$ **Constraint(s) on sets****minimum**(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 5.422 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.

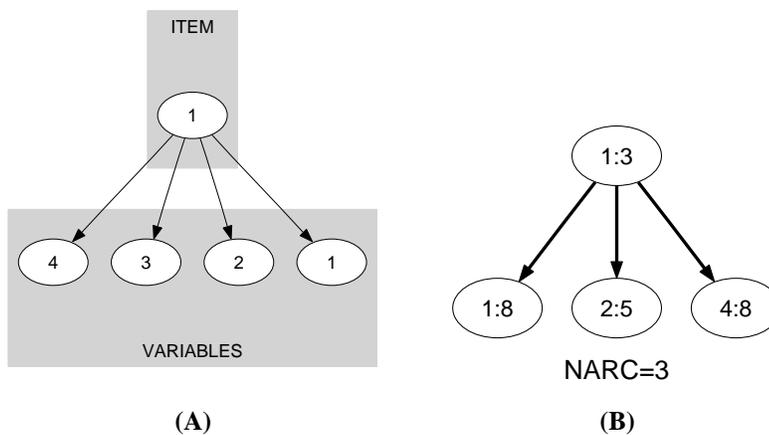


Figure 5.422: Initial and final graph of the **minimum_greater_than** constraint

Automaton

Figure 5.423 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 $(\text{VAR}_1, \text{VAR}_2, \text{VAR}_i)$ corresponds a signature variable S_i as well as the following signature constraint:

$$((\text{VAR}_i < \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 0 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i = \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 1 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i \leq \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 2 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i < \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 3 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i = \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 4 \wedge$$

$$((\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR}_1) \wedge (\text{VAR}_i > \text{VAR}_2)) \Leftrightarrow S_i = 5.$$

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

- We look for an item of the `VARIABLES` collection such that $\text{var}_i = \text{VAR}_1$ and $\text{var}_i > \text{VAR}_2$,
- There should not exist any item of the `VARIABLES` collection such that $\text{var}_i < \text{VAR}_1$ and $\text{var}_i > \text{VAR}_2$.

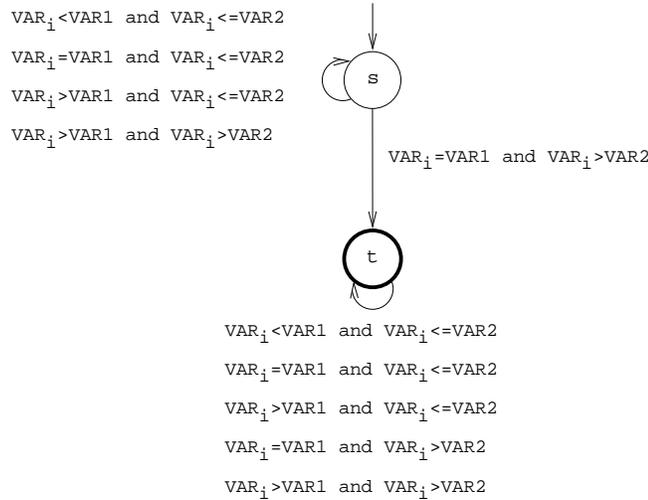


Figure 5.423: Automaton of the `minimum_greater_than` constraint

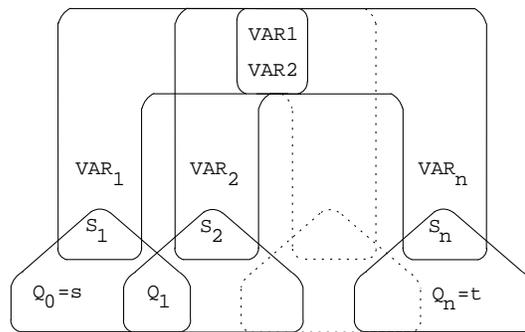


Figure 5.424: Hypergraph of the reformulation corresponding to the automaton of the `minimum_greater_than` constraint