

## 5.245 max\_occ\_of\_consecutive\_tuples\_of\_values

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS
<b>Origin</b>	Design.	
<b>Constraint</b>	<code>max_occ_of_consecutive_tuples_of_values(MAX, K, VECTORS)</code>	
<b>Type</b>	<code>VECTOR</code> : <code>collection</code> ( <code>var-dvar</code> )	
<b>Arguments</b>	<code>MAX</code> : <code>int</code> <code>K</code> : <code>int</code> <code>VECTORS</code> : <code>collection</code> ( <code>vec - VECTOR</code> )	
<b>Restrictions</b>	<code>required</code> ( <code>VECTOR, var</code> ) $ \text{VECTOR}  \geq 2$ <code>alldifferent</code> ( <code>VECTOR</code> ) $\text{MAX} \geq 1$ $\text{K} \geq 2$ $\text{K} <  \text{VECTOR} $ <code>required</code> ( <code>VECTORS, vec</code> ) $ \text{VECTORS}  \geq 1$ <code>same_size</code> ( <code>VECTORS, vec</code> )	
<b>Purpose</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 5px;"> <p><code>MAX</code> is equal to the maximum number of occurrences of identical vectors derived from the vectors <code>VECTORS</code> in the following way. To each vector <math>\langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m \rangle</math> of <code>VECTORS</code> (with <math>v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m</math> distinct) we generate all vectors <math>\langle u_1, u_2, \dots, u_K \rangle</math> such that <math>u_1 = v_p, u_2 = v_{p+1}, \dots, u_K = v_{p+K-1}</math> or <math>u_1 = v_{p+K-1}, u_2 = v_{p+K-2}, \dots, u_K = v_p</math> (with <math>1 \leq p \leq m - K + 1</math>).</p> </div>	
<b>Example</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math>(1, 2, (\text{vec} - \langle 4, 1, 3 \rangle, \text{vec} - \langle 2, 7, 6 \rangle, \text{vec} - \langle 5, 9, 8 \rangle))</math> </div> <p>Given the three vectors of the example we respectively generate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the pairs <math>\langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle</math> from the triple <math>\langle 4, 1, 3 \rangle</math>,</li> <li>• the pairs <math>\langle 2, 7 \rangle, \langle 7, 2 \rangle, \langle 7, 6 \rangle, \langle 6, 7 \rangle</math> from the triple <math>\langle 2, 7, 6 \rangle</math>,</li> <li>• the pairs <math>\langle 5, 9 \rangle, \langle 9, 5 \rangle, \langle 9, 8 \rangle, \langle 8, 9 \rangle</math> from the triple <math>\langle 5, 9, 8 \rangle</math>.</li> </ul> <p>Putting these pairs together, we get the set of pairs <math>\{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 7 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 5, 9 \rangle, \langle 6, 7 \rangle, \langle 7, 2 \rangle, \langle 7, 6 \rangle, \langle 8, 9 \rangle, \langle 9, 5 \rangle, \langle 9, 8 \rangle\}</math>. The <code>max_occ_of_consecutive_tuples_of_values</code> constraint holds since the components of each of the original three vectors are distinct, and since <code>MAX</code> is set to one and all the generated pairs are distinct.</p>	
<b>Typical</b>	<code>MAX = 1</code> <code>K = 2</code> $ \text{VECTORS}  > 2$	

**Arg. properties**

- **Functional dependency:** MAX determined by K and VECTORS.
- **Contractible** wrt. VECTORS when MAX = 1.

**Usage**

This constraint occurs in balanced block design problems [363].

**See also**

**common keyword:** `max_occ_of_sorted_tuples_of_values`,  
`max_occ_of_tuples_of_values` (*vector*).

**Keywords**

**characteristic of a constraint:** *vector*.  
**modelling:** functional dependency.