

**5.367** `soft_used_by_modulo_var`

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
<b>Origin</b>	Derived from <code>used_by_modulo</code>		
<b>Constraint</b>	<code>soft_used_by_modulo_var(C, VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2, M)</code>		
<b>Synonym</b>	<code>soft_used_by_modulo.</code>		
<b>Arguments</b>	<pre> C          : dvar VARIABLES1 : collection(var-dvar) VARIABLES2 : collection(var-dvar) M          : int </pre>		
<b>Restrictions</b>	<pre> C ≥ 0 C ≤  VARIABLES2   VARIABLES1  ≥  VARIABLES2  required(VARIABLES1, var) required(VARIABLES2, var) M &gt; 0 </pre>		
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>For each integer <math>R</math> in <math>[0, M - 1]</math>, let <math>N1_R</math> (respectively <math>N2_R</math>) denote the number of variables of <code>VARIABLES1</code> (respectively <code>VARIABLES2</code>) that have <math>R</math> as a rest when divided by <math>M</math>. <math>C</math> is the minimum number of values to change in the <code>VARIABLES1</code> and <code>VARIABLES2</code> collections so that for all <math>R</math> in <math>[0, M - 1]</math> we have <math>N2_R &gt; 0 \Rightarrow N1_R \geq N2_R</math>.</p>		
<b>Example</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math>(2, \langle 9, 1, 1, 8, 8 \rangle, \langle 9, 9, 9, 1 \rangle, 3)</math> </div> <p>In the example, the values of the collections <math>\langle 9, 1, 1, 8, 8 \rangle</math> and <math>\langle 9, 9, 9, 1 \rangle</math> are respectively associated with the equivalence classes <math>9 \bmod 3 = 0</math>, <math>1 \bmod 3 = 1</math>, <math>1 \bmod 3 = 1</math>, <math>8 \bmod 3 = 2</math>, <math>8 \bmod 3 = 2</math> and <math>9 \bmod 3 = 0</math>, <math>9 \bmod 3 = 0</math>, <math>9 \bmod 3 = 0</math>, <math>1 \bmod 3 = 1</math>. Since there is a correspondence between two pairs of equivalence classes we must unset at least <math>4 - 2</math> items (4 is the number of items of the <code>VARIABLES2</code> collection). Consequently, the <code>soft_used_by_modulo_var</code> constraint holds since its first argument <math>C</math> is set to <math>4 - 2</math>.</p>		
<b>Typical</b>	<pre> C &gt; 0  VARIABLES1  &gt; 1  VARIABLES2  &gt; 1 range(VARIABLES1.var) &gt; 1 range(VARIABLES2.var) &gt; 1 M &gt; 1 M &lt; maxval(VARIABLES1.var) M &lt; maxval(VARIABLES2.var) </pre>		

**Symmetries**

- Items of VARIABLES1 are [permutable](#).
- Items of VARIABLES2 are [permutable](#).
- An occurrence of a value  $u$  of VARIABLES1.var can be [replaced](#) by any other value  $v$  such that  $v$  is congruent to  $u$  modulo  $M$ .
- An occurrence of a value  $u$  of VARIABLES2.var can be [replaced](#) by any other value  $v$  such that  $v$  is congruent to  $u$  modulo  $M$ .

**Usage**

A soft [used\\_by\\_modulo](#) constraint.

**See also**

**hard version:** [used\\_by\\_modulo](#).

**implied by:** [soft\\_same\\_modulo\\_var](#).

**Keywords**

**characteristic of a constraint:** [modulo](#).

**constraint arguments:** [constraint between two collections of variables](#).

**constraint type:** [soft constraint](#), [relaxation](#), [variable-based violation measure](#).

<b>Arc input(s)</b>	VARIABLES1 VARIABLES2
<b>Arc generator</b>	<i>PRODUCT</i> $\mapsto$ <code>collection(variables1, variables2)</code>
<b>Arc arity</b>	2
<b>Arc constraint(s)</b>	$\text{variables1.var mod } M = \text{variables2.var mod } M$
<b>Graph property(ies)</b>	<u>NSINK_NSOURCE</u> = $ \text{VARIABLES2}  - C$

**Graph model**

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.710 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. Since we use the NSINK\_NSOURCE graph property, the source and sink vertices of the final graph are stressed with a double circle. The `soft_used_by_modulo_var` constraint holds since the cost 2 corresponds to the difference between the number of variables of VARIABLES2 and the sum over the different connected components of the minimum number of sources and sinks.

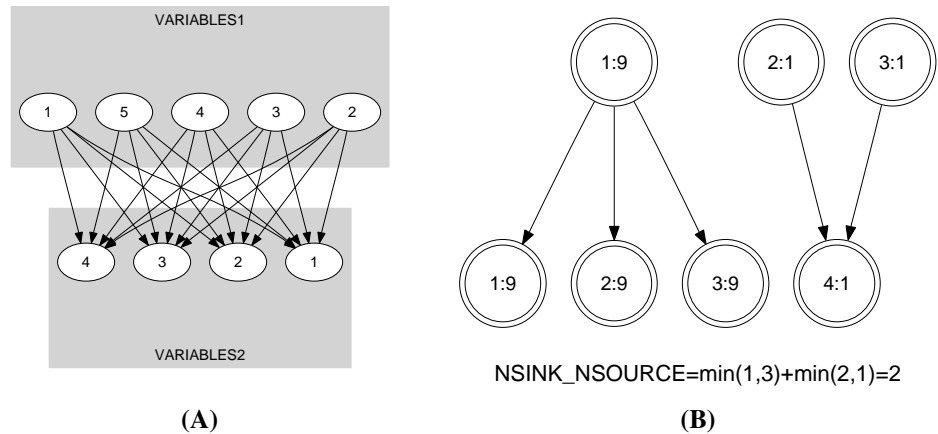


Figure 5.710: Initial and final graph of the `soft_used_by_modulo_var` constraint

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