

## 5.304 orchard

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
Origin	[224]		
Constraint	orchard(NROW, TREES)		
Arguments	NROW : dvar TREES : collection(index-int, x-dvar, y-dvar)		
Restrictions	NROW ≥ 0 TREES.index ≥ 1 TREES.index ≤  TREES  required(TREES, [index, x, y]) distinct(TREES, index) TREES.x ≥ 0 TREES.y ≥ 0		
Purpose	Orchard problem [224]: <i>“Your aid I want, Nine trees to plant, In rows just half a score, And let there be, In each row, three—Solve this: I ask no more!”</i>		
Example	$10, \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{index} - 1 \quad x - 0 \quad y - 0, \\ \text{index} - 2 \quad x - 4 \quad y - 0, \\ \text{index} - 3 \quad x - 8 \quad y - 0, \\ \text{index} - 4 \quad x - 2 \quad y - 4, \\ \text{index} - 5 \quad x - 4 \quad y - 4, \\ \text{index} - 6 \quad x - 6 \quad y - 4, \\ \text{index} - 7 \quad x - 0 \quad y - 8, \\ \text{index} - 8 \quad x - 4 \quad y - 8, \\ \text{index} - 9 \quad x - 8 \quad y - 8 \end{array} \right\rangle$		
	The 10 alignments of 3 trees correspond to the following triples of trees: (1, 2, 3), (1, 4, 8), (1, 5, 9), (2, 4, 7), (2, 5, 8), (2, 6, 9), (3, 5, 7), (3, 6, 8), (4, 5, 6), (7, 8, 9). Figure 5.625 shows the 9 trees and the 10 alignments corresponding to the example.		
Typical	NROW > 0  TREES  > 3		
Symmetries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Items of TREES are <b>permutable</b>.</li> <li>• Attributes of TREES are <b>permutable</b> w.r.t. permutation (index) (x, y) (permutation applied to all items).</li> <li>• One and the same constant can be <b>added</b> to the x attribute of all items of TREES.</li> <li>• One and the same constant can be <b>added</b> to the y attribute of all items of TREES.</li> </ul>		

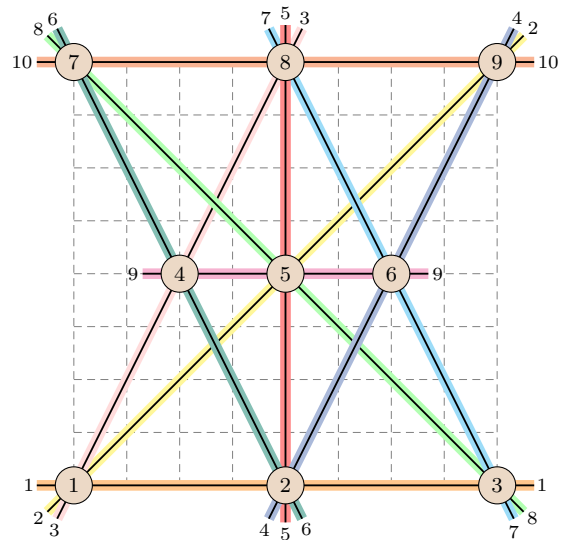


Figure 5.625: Nine trees with 10 alignments of 3 trees

**Arg. properties**

Functional dependency: NROW determined by TREES.

**Keywords**

**characteristic of a constraint:** hypergraph.

**constraint arguments:** pure functional dependency.

**geometry:** geometrical constraint, alignment.

**modelling:** functional dependency.

<b>Arc input(s)</b>	TREES
<b>Arc generator</b>	<i>CLIQUE</i> ( $\langle$ ) $\mapsto$ <code>collection</code> (trees1, trees2, trees3)
<b>Arc arity</b>	3
<b>Arc constraint(s)</b>	$\sum \begin{pmatrix} \text{trees1.x} * \text{trees2.y} - \text{trees1.x} * \text{trees3.y}, \\ \text{trees1.y} * \text{trees3.x} - \text{trees1.y} * \text{trees2.x}, \\ \text{trees2.x} * \text{trees3.y} - \text{trees2.y} * \text{trees3.x} \end{pmatrix} = 0$
<b>Graph property(ies)</b>	<u>NARC</u> = NROW

**Graph model**

The arc generator *CLIQUE*( $\langle$ ) with an arity of three is used in order to generate all the arcs of the directed hypergraph. Each arc is an ordered triple of trees. We use the restriction  $\langle$  in order to generate a single arc for each set of three trees. This is required, since otherwise we would count more than once a given [alignment](#) of three trees. The formula used within the arc constraint expresses the fact that the three points of respective coordinates (`trees1.x`, `trees1.y`), (`trees2.x`, `trees2.y`) and (`trees3.x`, `trees3.y`) are aligned. It corresponds to the development of the expression:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \text{trees1.x} & \text{trees2.y} & 1 \\ \text{trees2.x} & \text{trees2.y} & 1 \\ \text{trees3.x} & \text{trees3.y} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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