Problem Solving Modelization

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Modelization 1/1

Formulation

Model

- $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$: variables
- $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$: domaines
- $C = \{C_1, \dots, C_p\}$: constraints

2/1 Modelization

Coloriage de carte

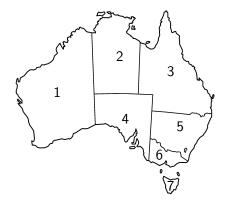


Description

- 3 colors: blue, pink, et green
- 2 bordering regions have different colors
- What are the unknowns? The colors of the regions. We have 7 variables: $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_7\}$ What are the possible values? The colors. We have $D_1 = \cdots = D_7 = \{\bullet, \bullet, \bullet\}$

Modelization 3/1

Coloriage de carte



Constraints

 $C_1 : v_1 \neq v_2 \qquad C_2 : v_1 \neq v_4$ $C_3 : v_2 \neq v_3 \qquad C_4 : v_2 \neq v_4$ $C_5 : v_3 \neq v_4 \qquad C_6 : v_3 \neq v_5$ $C_7 : v_4 \neq v_5$ $C_8 : v_4 \neq v_6$ $C_9: v_5 \neq v_6 \qquad C_{10}: v_6 \neq v_7$

Modelization 3/1

Send More Money

Description

SEND + MORE MONFY

Each letter represents a different number between 0 and 9. We want to know the value of each letter, knowing that the first letter of each word cannot be equal to 0

 What are the unknowns? The letters. We therefore have 8 variables $\mathcal{V} = \{s, e, n, d, m, o, r, y\}$ What are the possible values? Between 0 and 9, except for s and m. We have

$$D_s = D_m = [1, 9], D_e = D_n = D_d = D_o = D_r = D_v = [0, 9]$$

Modelization 4/1

Send More Money

Description

Possible constraints

```
s*1000 + e*100 + n*10 + d
C_1:
                      + m*1000 + o*100 + r*10 + e
      = m*10000 + o*1000 + n*100 + e*10 + y
C_2 : s \neq e \quad C_3 : s \neq n \quad C_4 : s \neq d \quad C_5 : s \neq m \quad C_6 : s \neq o
C_7 : s \neq r \quad C_8 : s \neq y \quad C_9 : e \neq n \quad C_{10} : e \neq d \quad C_{11} : e \neq m
C_{12}: e \neq 0 \dots C_{27}: o \neq r C_{28}: o \neq y C_{29}: r \neq y
```

Modelization 5/1

Send More Money

Description

```
r4 r3 r2 r1
  SEND
+ MORE
 MONFY
```

Possible constraints

 $C_1: d+e=y+10*r_1 r_1 \in \{0,1\}$

```
C_2: r_1 + n + r = e + 10 * r_2 \qquad r_2 \in \{0, 1\}
C_3: r_2 + e + o = n + 10 * r_3 \qquad r_3 \in \{0, 1\}
C_4: r_3 + s + m = o + 10 * r_4
                                    r_4 \in \{0,1\}
C_5: r_4=m
C_6 : s \neq e \quad C_7 : s \neq n \quad C_8 : s \neq d \quad C_9 : s \neq m \quad C_{10} : s \neq o
C_{11} : s \neq r \quad C_{12} : s \neq y \quad C_{13} : e \neq n \quad C_{14} : e \neq d \quad C_{15} : e \neq m
C_{16}: e \neq 0 \dots C_{31}: o \neq r C_{32}: o \neq y C_{33}: r \neq y
```

Modelization 5/1

Zebra

Description

Five consecutive houses

Different colors
 blue, yellow, orange, red, green



- Inhabited by men of different nationalities
 English, Spanish, Japanese, Norwegian, Ukrainian
- Each one has a different pet dog, horse, snail, fox, zebra
- Everyone has a different favorite drink coffee, water, milk, tea, wine
- Everyone smokes different brand of cigarettes chesterfields, cravens, gitanes, kools, old golds

Modelization 6 / 1

Zebra

Description

- The Norwegian lives in the first house
- The house next to the Norwegian's is blue
- The inhabitant of the third house drinks milk
- The Englishman lives in the red house
- The inhabitant of the green house drinks coffee
- The inhabitant of the yellow house smokes kools
- The orange house is right after the green one
- The Spaniard has a dog
- Ukrainian drinks tea
- The Japanese smokes cravens
- The old golds smoker has a snail
- The gitanes smoker drinks wine
- The chesterfields smoker's neighbor has a fox
- The kools smoker's neighbor has a horse

Modelization 6/1

Who drinks water?

Who owns the zebra?

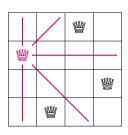
- $\mathcal{V} = \{m_{blue}, m_{yellow}, m_{orange}, m_{red}, m_{green}, m_{English}, m_{Spanish}, m_{Japanese}, m_{Norwegian}, m_{Ukrainian}, m_{dog}, m_{horse}, m_{snail}, m_{fox}, m_{zebra}, m_{coffee}, m_{water}, m_{milk}, m_{tea}, m_{wine}, m_{chesterfields}, m_{cravens}, m_{gitanes}, m_{kools}, m_{oldgolds}\}$
- $\forall v \in \mathcal{V}, D_v = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Modelization 7 / 1

N-queens

Description

- On a $n \times n$ chessboard
- Place n queens so that no queen can capture another one



Modelization 8 / 1

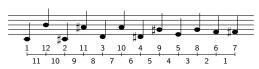
Music: all-interval series

Description

- In the 1920s, Arnold Schönberg created a compositional principle: dodecaphony
- Consider the chromatic scale, and look for a motif in which notes appear exactly once Ontervals (between 2 successive notes) must be different



Example (Trivial solution)



Modelization 9 / 1

Magic Square

Description

- Place all the numbers from 1 to n^2 on an $n \times n$ square
- The sum of each row, each column, and both diagonals must be equal

17	24	1	8	15	\rightarrow 65
23	5	7	14	16	\rightarrow 65
4	6	13	20	22	\rightarrow 65
10	12	19	21	3	\rightarrow 65
11	18	25	2	9	\rightarrow 65
↓ 65	↓ 65	↓ 65	↓ 65	↓ 65	∑ 65

Modelization 10 / 1

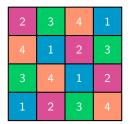
Latin square

Description

Given n colors, a Latin square is an $n \times n$ colored square such that:

- all cells are colored,
- each color appears exactly once in each row,
- each color appears exactly once in each column

Example (Solution for n = 4)



Modelization 11/1