### 6.034 <br> Constraints and Resource Allocation

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## Four Color Theorem

- "given any separation of a plane into contiguous regions, producing a figure called a map, no more than four colors are required to color the regions of the map so that no two adjacent regions have the same color"
- ignoring lakes, discontinuous states
- proved in 1976 by Kenneth Appel and Wolfgang Haken
- using computer programs to show 1,936 cases and a 400+ page proof
- (five colors adequate proven in 1800s)


## Gold Star Ideas

- Martial Arts Principle
- Use enemy's strength against him
- Any-time Algorithms
- 



Four-Colorings

[^0]
## How?

- Pick some order of states
- Choose four colors in rotation
- \{Red, Blue, Green, Yellow\}
- Depth-first search
- Main question: When can you tell that a path (partial coloring) is a "loser"?


## Simplicia



## Problem

- We may create a no-good situation early in the search, but not recognize it until very late in the game
- Consider coloring TX, NM, OK, AK, LA



## Vocabulary

- Variable $V$ : something that can have an assignment
- Value $x$ : something that can be assigned
- Domain $D$ : a bag of values
- Constraint $C$ : a condition that must be satisfied among variable values


## Systematic Idea for Map Coloring:

Domain Reduction Algorithm

- For each depth first search assignment


## we have

- For each variable $V_{i}$ considered choices here
- For each value $x_{i}$ in $D_{i}$ (domain of $V_{i}$ )
- For each constraint $C$ between $V_{i}$ and other variables $V_{j}<$ we use binary constraints
- If $\nexists x_{j} \in D_{j}$ such that $C\left(x_{i}, x_{j}\right)$ is satisfied
- Then remove $x_{i}$ from $D_{i}$

What Do We "Consider"? (case of strangely arranged states)

| Consider | dead ends | extensions | constraints checked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nothing <br> (wrong answer) | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| Assignment | 448/2 | $\approx \infty$ | 0 |
| Neighbors only | 406 | 2113 | 4667 |
| Propagate through singleton domains | 0 | 75 | 585 |
| Propagate through reduced domains | 0 | 75 | 2095 |
| Everything |  |  |  |

## What Do We "Consider"?

ordering of states: $\underline{s t r a n g e, ~ a l p h a b e t i c, ~} \underline{\text { most, }} \underline{\underline{l}}$ east constrained

| Consider | dead ends | extensions | constraints checked |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assignment | $\approx \infty$ | $\approx \infty$ | 0 | s |
|  | 1827 | 9217 | 0 | a |
|  | 3 | 101 | 0 | m |
|  | $\approx \infty$ | $\approx \infty$ | 0 | 1 |
| Neighbors only | 406 | 2113 | 4667 | s |
|  | 0 | 82 | 244 | a |
|  | 0 | 86 | 224 | m |
|  | 1371 | 6945 | 10302 | 1 |
| Propagate through singleton domains | 0 | 75 | 585 | s |
|  | 0 | 82 | 492 | a |
|  | 0 | 86 | 299 | m |
|  | 0 | 82 | 492 | 1 |
| Propagate through reduced domains | 0 | 75 | 2095 | S |
|  | 0 | 82 | 2074 | a |
|  | 0 | 86 | 1725 | m |
|  | 0 | 82 | 2074 | 1 |

## Resource Allocation

- Consider an airline with the following proposed schedule, using 4 aircraft:

F1
BOS $\Rightarrow$ JFK
Constraints:

1. No same time
2. No teleportation
3. Min ground time

BOS $\Rightarrow$ JFK

JFK $\Rightarrow$ BOS

F5


## JetGreen Airlines

## a




## Many Constraint Satisfaction Problems


#### Abstract

SEND A store sells two types of toys, $A$ and $B$. The store owner pays $\$ 8$ and $\$ 14$ for each one unit of toy $A$ and $B$ respectively. One unit of toys $A$ yields a profit of $\$ 2$ while a unit of toys $B$ yields a profit of $\$ 3$. The store owner estimates that no more than 2000 toys will be sold every month and he does not plan to invest more than $\$ 20,000$ in inventory of these toys. How many units of each type of toys should be stocked in order to maximize his monthly total


 profit profit?
[^0]:    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_color_theorem

