

# The Parma Polyhedra Library

## User's Manual\*

### (version 0.11)

Roberto Bagnara<sup>†</sup>  
Patricia M. Hill<sup>‡</sup>  
Enea Zaffanella<sup>§</sup>

based on previous work also by

Elisa Ricci

and

Sara Bonini  
Andrea Pescetti  
Angela Stazzone  
Tatiana Zolo

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<sup>†</sup>bagnara@cs.unipr.it, Department of Mathematics, University of Parma, Italy.

<sup>‡</sup>hill@comp.leeds.ac.uk, School of Computing, University of Leeds, U.K.

<sup>§</sup>zaffanella@cs.unipr.it, Department of Mathematics, University of Parma, Italy.

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# 1 General Information on the PPL

## 1.1 The Main Features

The Parma Polyhedra Library (PPL) is a modern C++ library for the manipulation of numerical information that can be represented by points in some  $n$ -dimensional vector space. For instance, one of the key domains the PPL supports is that of rational convex polyhedra (Section [Convex Polyhedra](#)). Such domains are employed in several systems for the analysis and verification of hardware and software components, with applications spanning imperative, functional and logic programming languages, synchronous languages and synchronization protocols, real-time and hybrid systems. Even though the PPL library is not meant to target a particular problem, the design of its interface has been largely influenced by the needs of the above class of applications. That is the reason why the library implements a few operators that are more or less specific to static analysis applications, while lacking some other operators that might be useful when working, e.g., in the field of computational geometry.

The main features of the library are the following:

- it is user friendly: you write  $x + 2*y + 5*z \leq 7$  when you mean it;
- it is fully dynamic: available virtual memory is the only limitation to the dimension of anything;
- it provides full support for the manipulation of convex polyhedra that are not topologically closed;
- it is written in standard C++: meant to be portable;
- it is exception-safe: never leaks resources or leaves invalid object fragments around;
- it is rather efficient: and we hope to make it even more so;
- it is thoroughly documented: perhaps not literate programming but close enough;
- it has interfaces to other programming languages: including C, Java, OCaml and a number of Prolog systems;
- it is free software: distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

In the following section we describe all the domains available to the PPL user. More detailed descriptions of these domains and the operations provided will be found in subsequent sections.

In the final section of this chapter (Section [Using the Library](#)), we provide some additional advice on the use of the library.

### 1.1.1 Semantic Geometric Descriptors

A *semantic geometric descriptor* is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . The PPL provides several classes of semantic GDs. These are identified by their C++ class name, together with the class template parameters, if any. These classes include the *simple classes*:

- [C\\_Polyhedron](#),

- `NNC_Polyhedron` ,
- `BD_Shape<T>` ,
- `Octagonal_Shape<T>` ,
- `Box<ITV>` , and
- `Grid` ,

where:

- `T` is a numeric type chosen among `mpz_class`, `mpq_class`, `signed char`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `long long` (or any of the C99 exact width integer equivalents `int8_t`, `int16_t`, and so forth); and
- `ITV` is an instance of the `Interval` template class.

Other semantic GDs, the *compound classes*, can be constructed (also recursively) from all the GDs classes. These include:

- `Pointset_Powerset<PS>` ,
- `Partially_Reduced_Product<D1, D2, R>` ,

where `PS`, `D1` and `D2` can be any semantic GD classes and `R` is the reduction operation to be applied to the component domains of the product class.

A uniform set of operations is provided for creating, testing and maintaining each of the semantic GDs. However, as many of these depend on one or more syntactic GDs, we first describe the syntactic GDs.

### 1.1.2 Syntactic Geometric Descriptors

A *syntactic geometric descriptor* is for defining, modifying and inspecting a semantic GD. There are three kinds of *syntactic GDs*: *basic GDs*, *constraint GDs* and *generator GDs*. Some of these are *generic* and some *specific*. A generic syntactic GD can be used (in the appropriate context) with any semantic GD; clearly, different semantic GDs will usually provide different levels of support for the different subclasses of generic GDs. In contrast, the use of a specific GD may be restricted to apply to a given subset of the semantic GDs (i.e., some semantic GDs provide no support at all for them).

#### 1.1.2.1 Basic Geometric Descriptors

The following basic GDs currently supported by the PPL are:

- space dimension;
- variable and variable set;
- coefficient;
- linear expression;
- relation symbol;
- vector point.

These classes, which are all generic syntactic GDs, are used to build the constraint and generator GDs as well as support many generic operations on the semantic GDs.

### 1.1.2.2 Constraint Geometric Descriptors

The PPL currently supports the following classes of *generic* constraint GDs:

- linear constraint;
- linear congruence.

Each linear constraint can be further classified to belong to one or more of the following syntactic sub-classes:

- inconsistent constraints (e.g.,  $0 \geq 2$ );
- tautological constraints (e.g.,  $0 \leq 2$ );
- interval constraints (e.g.,  $x \leq 2$ );
- bounded-difference constraints (e.g.,  $x - y \leq 2$ );
- octagonal constraints (e.g.,  $x + y \leq 2$ );
- linear equality constraints (e.g.,  $x = 2$ );
- non-strict linear inequality constraints (e.g.,  $x - 3y \leq 2$ );
- strict linear inequality constraints (e.g.,  $x - 3y < 2$ ).

Note that the subclasses are not disjoint.

Similarly, each linear congruence can be classified to belong to one or more of the following syntactic subclasses:

- inconsistent congruences (e.g.,  $0 \equiv_2 1$ );
- tautological congruences (e.g.,  $0 \equiv_2 2$ );
- linear equality, i.e., non-proper congruences (e.g.,  $x + 3y \equiv_0 0$ );
- proper congruences (e.g.,  $x + 3y \equiv_5 0$ ).

The library also supports systems, i.e., finite collections, of either linear constraints or linear congruences (but see the note below).

Each semantic GD provides *optimal* support for some of the subclasses of generic syntactic GDs listed above: here, the word "optimal" means that the considered semantic GD computes the *best upward approximation* of the exact meaning of the linear constraint or congruence. When a semantic GD operation is applied to a syntactic GD that is not optimally supported, it will either indicate its unsuitability (e.g., by throwing an exception) or it will apply an upward approximation semantics (possibly not the best one).

For instance, the semantic GD of topologically closed convex polyhedra provides optimal support for non-strict linear inequality and equality constraints, but it does not provide optimal support for strict inequalities. Some of its operations (e.g., `add_constraint` and `add_congruence`) will throw an exception if supplied with a non-trivial strict inequality constraint or a proper congruence; some other operations (e.g., `refine_with_constraint` or `refine_with_congruence`) will compute an over-approximation.

Similarly, the semantic GD of rational boxes (i.e., multi-dimensional intervals) having integral values as interval boundaries provides optimal support for all interval constraints: even though the interval constraint  $2x \leq 5$  cannot be represented exactly, it will be optimally approximated by the constraint  $x \leq 3$ .

**Note**

When providing an upward approximation for a constraint or congruence, we consider it in isolation: in particular, the approximation of each element of a system of GDs is independent from the other elements; also, the approximation is independent from the current value of the semantic GD.

**1.1.2.3 Generator Geometric Descriptors**

The PPL currently supports two classes of generator GDs:

- polyhedra generator: these are polyhedra points, rays and lines;
- grid generator: these are grid points, parameters and lines.

Rays, lines and parameters are specific of the mentioned semantic GDs and, therefore, they cannot be used by other semantic GDs. In contrast, as already mentioned above, points are basic geometric descriptors since they are also used in *generic* PPL operations.

**1.1.3 Generic Operations on Semantic Geometric Descriptors**

1. Constructors of a universe or empty semantic GD with the given space dimension.
2. Operations on a semantic GD that do not depend on the syntactic GDs.
  - `is_empty()`, `is_universe()`, `is_topologically_closed()`, `is_discrete()`, `is_bounded()`, `contains_integer_point()`  
test for the named properties of the semantic GD.
  - `total_memory_in_bytes()`, `external_memory_in_bytes()`  
return the total and external memory size in bytes.
  - `OK()`  
checks that the semantic GD has a valid internal representation. (Some GDs provide this method with an optional Boolean argument that, when true, requires to also check for non-emptiness.)
  - `space_dimension()`, `affine_dimension()`  
return, respectively, the space and affine dimensions of the GD.
  - `add_space_dimensions_and_embed()`, `add_space_dimensions_and_project()`, `expand_space_dimension()`, `remove_space_dimensions()`, `fold_space_dimensions()`, `map_space_dimensions()`  
modify the space dimensions of the semantic GD; where, depending on the operation, the arguments can include the number of space dimensions to be added or removed a variable or set of variables denoting the actual dimensions to be used and a partial function defining a mapping between the dimensions.
  - `contains()`, `strictly_contains()`, `is_disjoint_from()`  
compare the semantic GD with an argument semantic GD of the same class.
  - `topological_closure_assign()`, `intersection_assign()`, `upper_bound_assign()`, `difference_assign()`, `time_elapse_assign()`, `widening_assign()`, `concatenate_assign()`, `swap()`  
modify the semantic GD, possibly with an argument semantic GD of the same class.
  - `constrains()`, `bounds_from_above()`, `bounds_from_below()`, `maximize()`, `minimize()`.  
These find information about the bounds of the semantic GD where the argument variable or linear expression define the direction of the bound.



- `affine_image()`, `affine_preimage()`, `generalized_affine_image()`, `generalized_affine_preimage()`, `bounded_affine_image()`, `bounded_affine_preimage()`.

These perform several variations of the affine image and preimage operations where, depending on the operation, the arguments can include a variable representing the space dimension to which the transformation will be applied and linear expressions with possibly a relation symbol and denominator value that define the exact form of the transformation.

- `ascii_load()`, `ascii_dump()`  
are the ascii input and output operations.

3. Constructors of a semantic GD of one class from a semantic GD of any other class. These constructors obey an *upward approximation semantics*, meaning that the constructed semantic GD is guaranteed to contain all the points of the source semantic GD, but possibly more. Some of these constructors provide a complexity parameter with which the application can control the complexity/precision trade-off for the construction operation: by using the complexity parameter, it is possible to keep the construction operation in the polynomial or the simplex worst-case complexity class, possibly incurring into a further upward approximation if the precise constructor is based on an algorithm having exponential complexity.
4. Constructors of a semantic GD from a constraint GD; either a linear constraint system or a linear congruence system. These constructors assume that the given semantic GD provides optimal support for the argument syntactic GD: if that is not the case, an invalid argument exception is thrown.
5. Other interaction between the semantic GDs and constraint GDs.

- `add_constraint()`, `add_constraints()`, `add_recycled_constraints()`, `add_congruence()`, `add_congruences()`, `add_recycled_congruences()`.

These methods assume that the given semantic GD provides optimal support for the argument syntactic GD: if that is not the case, an invalid argument exception is thrown.

For `add_recycled_constraints()` and `add_recycled_congruences()`, the only assumption that can be made on the constraint GD after return (successful or exceptional) is that it can be safely destroyed.

- `refine_with_constraint()`, `refine_with_constraints()`, `refine_with_congruence()`, `refine_with_congruences()`.

If the argument constraint GD is optimally supported by the semantic GD, the methods behave the same as the corresponding `add_*` methods listed above. Otherwise the constraint GD is used only to a limited extent to refine the semantic GD; possibly not at all. Notice that, while repeating an `add` operation is pointless, this is not true for the `refine` operations. For example, in those cases where

```
Semantic_GD.add_constraint(c)
```

raises an exception, a fragment of the form

```
Semantic_GD.refine_with_constraint(c)
// Other add_constraint(s) or refine_with_constraint(s) operations
// on Semantic_GD.
Semantic_GD.refine_with_constraint(c)
```

may give more precise results than a single

```
Semantic_GD.refine_with_constraint(c).
// Other add_constraint(s) or refine_with_constraint(s) operations
// on Semantic_GD.
```

- `constraints()`, `minimized_constraints()`, `congruences()`, `minimized_congruences()`.

Returns the indicated system of constraint GDs satisfied by the semantic GD.

- `can_recycle_constraint_systems()`, `can_recycle_congruence_systems()`.  
Return true if and only if the semantic GD can recycle the indicated constraint GD.
- `relation_with()`.  
This takes a constraint GD as an argument and returns the relations holding between the semantic GD and the constraint GD. The possible relations are: `IS_INCLUDED()`, `SATURATES()`, `STRICTLY_INTERSECTS()`, `IS_DISJOINT()` and `NOTHING()`. This operator also can take a polyhedron generator GD as an argument and returns the relation `SUBSUMES()` or `NOTHING()` that holds between the generator GD and the semantic GD.

## 1.2 Upward Approximation

The Parma Polyhedra Library, for those cases where an exact result cannot be computed within the specified complexity limits, computes an *upward approximation* of the exact result. For semantic GDs this means that the computed result is a possibly strict superset of the set of points of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  that constitutes the exact result. Notice that the PPL does not provide direct support to compute *downward approximations* (i.e., possibly strict subsets of the exact results). While downward approximations can often be computed from upward ones, the required algorithms and the conditions upon which they are correct are outside the current scope of the PPL. Beware, in particular, of the following possible pitfall: the library provides methods to compute upward approximations of set-theoretic difference, which is antitone in its second argument. Applying a difference method to a second argument that is not an exact representation or a downward approximation of reality, would yield a result that, of course, is not an upward approximation of reality. It is the responsibility of the library user to provide the PPL's method with approximations of reality that are consistent with respect to the desired results.

## 1.3 Approximating Integers

The Parma Polyhedra Library provides support for approximating integer computations using the geometric descriptors it provides. In this section we briefly explain these facilities.

### 1.3.1 Dropping Non-Integer Points

When a geometric descriptor is used to approximate integer quantities, all the points with non-integral coordinates represent an imprecision of the description. Of course, removing all these points may be impossible (because of convexity) or too expensive. The PPL provides the operator `drop_some_non_integer_points` to possibly tighten a descriptor by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates, using algorithms whose complexity is bounded by a parameter. The set of dimensions that represent integer quantities can be optionally specified. It is worth to stress the role of *some* in the operator name: in general no optimality guarantee is provided.

### 1.3.2 Approximating Bounded Integers

The Parma Polyhedra Library provides services that allow to compute correct approximations of bounded arithmetic as available in widespread programming languages. Supported bit-widths are 8, 16, 32 and 64 bits, with some limited support for 128 bits. Supported representations are binary unsigned and two's complement signed. Supported overflow behaviors are:

**Wrapping:** this means that, for a  $w$ -bit bounded integer, the computation happens modulo  $2^w$ . In turn, this signifies that the computation happens *as if* the unbounded arithmetic result was computed and

then wrapped. For unsigned integers, the wrapping function is simply  $x \bmod 2^w$ , most conveniently defined as

$$\text{wrap}_w^u(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x - 2^w \lfloor x/2^w \rfloor.$$

For signed integers the wrapping function is, instead,

$$\text{wrap}_w^s(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \text{wrap}_w^u(x), & \text{if } \text{wrap}_w^u(x) < 2^{w-1}; \\ \text{wrap}_w^u(x) - 2^w, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

**Undefined:** this means that the result of the operation resulting in an overflow can take any value. This is useful to partially model systems where overflow has unspecified effects on the computed result. Even though something more serious can happen in the system being analyzed ---due to, e.g., C's undefined behavior---, here we are only concerned with the results of arithmetic operations. It is the responsibility of the analyzer to ensure that other manifestations of undefined behavior are conservatively approximated.

**Impossible:** this is for the analysis of languages where overflow is trapped before it affects the state, for which, thus, any indication that an overflow may have affected the state is necessarily due to the imprecision of the analysis.

### 1.3.2.1 Wrapping Operator

One possibility for precisely approximating the semantics of programs that operate on bounded integer variables is to follow the approach described in [SK07]. The idea is to associate space dimensions to the *unwrapped values* of bounded variables. Suppose  $j$  is a  $w$ -bit, unsigned program variable associated to a space dimension labeled by the variable  $x$ . If  $x$  is constrained by some numerical abstraction to take values in a set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then the program variable  $j$  can only take values in  $\{\text{wrap}_w^u(z) \mid z \in S\}$ . There are two reasons why this is interesting: firstly, this allows for the retention of relational information by using a single numerical abstraction tracking multiple program variables. Secondly, the integers modulo  $2^w$  form a ring of equivalence classes on which addition and multiplication are well defined. This means, e.g., that assignments with affine right-hand sides and involving only variables with the same bit-width and representation can be safely modeled by affine images. While upper bounds and widening can be used without any precaution, anything that can be reconducted to intersection requires a preliminary *wrapping* phase, where the dimensions corresponding to bounded integer types are brought back to their natural domain. This necessity arises naturally for the analysis of conditionals and conversion operators, as well as in the realization of domain combinations.

The PPL provides a general wrapping operator that is parametric with respect to the set of space dimensions (variables) to be wrapped, the width, representation and overflow behavior of all these variables. An optional constraint system can, when given, improve the precision. This constraint system, which must only depend on variables with respect to which wrapping is performed, is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation afterwards. The general wrapping operator offered by the PPL also allows control of the complexity/precision ratio by means of two additional parameters: an unsigned integer encoding a complexity threshold, with higher values resulting in possibly improved precision; and a Boolean controlling whether space dimensions should be wrapped individually, something that results in much greater efficiency to the detriment of precision, or collectively.

Note that the PPL assumes that any space dimension subject to wrapping is being used to capture the value of bounded integer values. As a consequence the library is free to drop, from the involved numerical abstraction, any point having a non-integer coordinate that corresponds to a space dimension subject to wrapping. It must be stressed that freedom to drop such points does not constitute an obligation to remove

all of them (especially because this would be extraordinarily expensive on some numerical abstractions). The PPL provides operators for the more systematic [removal of points with non-integral coordinates](#).

The wrapping operator will only remove some of these points as a by-product of its main task and only when this comes at a negligible extra cost.

## 1.4 Convex Polyhedra

In this section we introduce convex polyhedra, as considered by the library, in more detail. For more information about the definitions and results stated here see [\[BRZH02b\]](#), [\[Fuk98\]](#), [\[NW88\]](#), and [\[Wil93\]](#).

### 1.4.1 Vectors, Matrices and Scalar Products

We denote by  $\mathbb{R}^n$  the  $n$ -dimensional vector space on the field of real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$ , endowed with the standard topology. The set of all non-negative reals is denoted by  $\mathbb{R}_+$ . For each  $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ ,  $v_i$  denotes the  $i$ -th component of the (column) vector  $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, \dots, v_{n-1})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . We denote by  $\mathbf{0}$  the vector of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , called *the origin*, having all components equal to zero. A vector  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  can be also interpreted as a matrix in  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$  and manipulated accordingly using the usual definitions for addition, multiplication (both by a scalar and by another matrix), and transposition, denoted by  $\mathbf{v}^T$ .

The *scalar product* of  $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , denoted  $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$ , is the real number

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} v_i w_i.$$

For any  $S_1, S_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ , the *Minkowski's sum* of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is:  $S_1 + S_2 = \{ \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \mid \mathbf{v}_1 \in S_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in S_2 \}$ .

### 1.4.2 Affine Hyperplanes and Half-spaces

For each vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and scalar  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , where  $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , and for each relation symbol  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$ , the linear constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  defines:

- an affine hyperplane if it is an equality constraint, i.e., if  $\bowtie \in \{=\}$ ;
- a topologically closed affine half-space if it is a non-strict inequality constraint, i.e., if  $\bowtie \in \{\geq\}$ ;
- a topologically open affine half-space if it is a strict inequality constraint, i.e., if  $\bowtie \in \{>\}$ .

Note that each hyperplane  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b$  can be defined as the intersection of the two closed affine half-spaces  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \geq b$  and  $\langle -\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \geq -b$ . Also note that, when  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ , the constraint  $\langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  is either a tautology (i.e., always true) or inconsistent (i.e., always false), so that it defines either the whole vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  or the empty set  $\emptyset$ .

### 1.4.3 Convex Polyhedra

The set  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is a *not necessarily closed convex polyhedron* (*NNC polyhedron*, for short) if and only if either  $\mathcal{P}$  can be expressed as the intersection of a finite number of (open or closed) affine half-spaces of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ . The set of all NNC polyhedra on the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is denoted  $\mathbb{P}_n$ .

The set  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is a *closed convex polyhedron* (*closed polyhedron*, for short) if and only if either  $\mathcal{P}$  can be expressed as the intersection of a finite number of closed affine half-spaces of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ . The set of all closed polyhedra on the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is denoted  $\mathbb{CP}_n$ .

When ordering NNC polyhedra by the set inclusion relation, the empty set  $\emptyset$  and the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are, respectively, the smallest and the biggest elements of both  $\mathbb{P}_n$  and  $\mathbb{CP}_n$ . The vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is also called the *universe* polyhedron.

In theoretical terms,  $\mathbb{P}_n$  is a *lattice* under set inclusion and  $\mathbb{CP}_n$  is a *sub-lattice* of  $\mathbb{P}_n$ .

#### Note

In the following, we will usually specify operators on the domain  $\mathbb{P}_n$  of NNC polyhedra. Unless an explicit distinction is made, these operators are provided with the same specification when applied to the domain  $\mathbb{CP}_n$  of topologically closed polyhedra. The implementation maintains a clearer separation between the two domains of polyhedra (see [Topologies and Topological-compatibility](#)): while computing polyhedra in  $\mathbb{P}_n$  may provide more precise results, polyhedra in  $\mathbb{CP}_n$  can be represented and manipulated more efficiently. As a rule of thumb, if your application will only manipulate polyhedra that are topologically closed, then it should use the simpler domain  $\mathbb{CP}_n$ . Using NNC polyhedra is only recommended if you are going to actually benefit from the increased accuracy.

#### 1.4.4 Bounded Polyhedra

An NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is *bounded* if there exists a  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  such that:

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid -\lambda \leq x_j \leq \lambda \text{ for } j = 0, \dots, n-1 \}.$$

A bounded polyhedron is also called a *polytope*.

### 1.5 Representations of Convex Polyhedra

NNC polyhedra can be specified by using two possible representations, the constraints (or implicit) representation and the generators (or parametric) representation.

#### 1.5.1 Constraints Representation

In the sequel, we will simply write “equality” and “inequality” to mean “linear equality” and “linear inequality”, respectively; also, we will refer to either an equality or an inequality as a *constraint*.

By definition, each polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is the set of solutions to a *constraint system*, i.e., a finite number of constraints. By using matrix notation, we have

$$\mathcal{P} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A_1 \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_1, A_2 \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}_2, A_3 \mathbf{x} > \mathbf{b}_3 \},$$

where, for all  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i} \times \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbf{b}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$ , and  $m_1, m_2, m_3 \in \mathbb{N}$  are the number of equalities, the number of non-strict inequalities, and the number of strict inequalities, respectively.

#### 1.5.2 Combinations and Hulls

Let  $S = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a finite set of vectors. For all scalars  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$ , the vector  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j \mathbf{x}_j$  is said to be a *linear* combination of the vectors in  $S$ . Such a combination is said to be

- a *positive* (or *conic*) combination, if  $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\} : \lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}_+$ ;
- an *affine* combination, if  $\sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j = 1$ ;
- a *convex* combination, if it is both positive and affine.

We denote by  $\text{linear.hull}(S)$  (resp.,  $\text{conic.hull}(S)$ ,  $\text{affine.hull}(S)$ ,  $\text{convex.hull}(S)$ ) the set of all the linear (resp., positive, affine, convex) combinations of the vectors in  $S$ .

Let  $P, C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $P \cup C = S$ . We denote by  $\text{nnc.hull}(P, C)$  the set of all convex combinations of the vectors in  $S$  such that  $\lambda_j > 0$  for some  $x_j \in P$  (informally, we say that there exists a vector of  $P$  that plays an active role in the convex combination). Note that  $\text{nnc.hull}(P, C) = \text{nnc.hull}(P, P \cup C)$  so that, if  $C \subseteq P$ ,

$$\text{convex.hull}(P) = \text{nnc.hull}(P, \emptyset) = \text{nnc.hull}(P, P) = \text{nnc.hull}(P, C).$$

It can be observed that  $\text{linear.hull}(S)$  is an affine space,  $\text{conic.hull}(S)$  is a topologically closed convex cone,  $\text{convex.hull}(S)$  is a topologically closed polytope, and  $\text{nnc.hull}(P, C)$  is an NNC polytope.

### 1.5.3 Points, Closure Points, Rays and Lines

Let  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  be an NNC polyhedron. Then

- a vector  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  is called a *point* of  $\mathcal{P}$ ;
- a vector  $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is called a *closure point* of  $\mathcal{P}$  if it is a point of the topological closure of  $\mathcal{P}$ ;
- a vector  $r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $r \neq 0$ , is called a *ray* (or direction of infinity) of  $\mathcal{P}$  if  $\mathcal{P} \neq \emptyset$  and  $p + \lambda r \in \mathcal{P}$ , for all points  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  and all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ ;
- a vector  $l \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is called a *line* of  $\mathcal{P}$  if both  $l$  and  $-l$  are rays of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

A point of an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is a *vertex* if and only if it cannot be expressed as a convex combination of any other pair of distinct points in  $\mathcal{P}$ . A ray  $r$  of a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  is an *extreme ray* if and only if it cannot be expressed as a positive combination of any other pair  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  of rays of  $\mathcal{P}$ , where  $r \neq \lambda r_1$ ,  $r \neq \lambda r_2$  and  $r_1 \neq \lambda r_2$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  (i.e., rays differing by a positive scalar factor are considered to be the same ray).

### 1.5.4 Generators Representation

Each NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  can be represented by finite sets of lines  $L$ , rays  $R$ , points  $P$  and closure points  $C$  of  $\mathcal{P}$ . The 4-tuple  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$  is said to be a *generator system* for  $\mathcal{P}$ , in the sense that

$$\mathcal{P} = \text{linear.hull}(L) + \text{conic.hull}(R) + \text{nnc.hull}(P, C),$$

where the symbol  $+$  denotes the Minkowski's sum.

When  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  is a closed polyhedron, then it can be represented by finite sets of lines  $L$ , rays  $R$  and points  $P$  of  $\mathcal{P}$ . In this case, the 3-tuple  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P)$  is said to be a *generator system* for  $\mathcal{P}$  since we have

$$\mathcal{P} = \text{linear.hull}(L) + \text{conic.hull}(R) + \text{convex.hull}(P).$$

Thus, in this case, every closure point of  $\mathcal{P}$  is a point of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

For any  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  and generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$  for  $\mathcal{P}$ , we have  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$  if and only if  $P = \emptyset$ . Also  $P$  must contain all the vertices of  $\mathcal{P}$  although  $\mathcal{P}$  can be non-empty and have no vertices. In this case, as  $P$  is necessarily non-empty, it must contain points of  $\mathcal{P}$  that are *not* vertices. For instance, the half-space of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  corresponding to the single constraint  $y \geq 0$  can be represented by the generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$  such that  $L = \{(1, 0)^T\}$ ,  $R = \{(0, 1)^T\}$ ,  $P = \{(0, 0)^T\}$ , and  $C = \emptyset$ . It is also worth noting that the only ray in  $R$  is *not* an extreme ray of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

### 1.5.5 Minimized Representations

A constraints system  $\mathcal{C}$  for an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is said to be *minimized* if no proper subset of  $\mathcal{C}$  is a constraint system for  $\mathcal{P}$ .

Similarly, a generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$  for an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is said to be *minimized* if there does not exist a generator system  $\mathcal{G}' = (L', R', P', C') \neq \mathcal{G}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$  such that  $L' \subseteq L$ ,  $R' \subseteq R$ ,  $P' \subseteq P$  and  $C' \subseteq C$ .

### 1.5.6 Double Description

Any NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  can be described by using a constraint system  $\mathcal{C}$ , a generator system  $\mathcal{G}$ , or both by means of the *double description pair (DD pair)*  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{G})$ . The *double description method* is a collection of well-known as well as novel theoretical results showing that, given one kind of representation, there are algorithms for computing a representation of the other kind and for minimizing both representations by removing redundant constraints/generators.

Such changes of representation form a key step in the implementation of many operators on NNC polyhedra: this is because some operators, such as intersections and poly-hulls, are provided with a natural and efficient implementation when using one of the representations in a DD pair, while being rather cumbersome when using the other.

### 1.5.7 Topologies and Topological-compatibility

As indicated above, when an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  is necessarily closed, we can ignore the closure points contained in its generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$  (as every closure point is also a point) and represent  $\mathcal{P}$  by the triple  $(L, R, P)$ . Similarly,  $\mathcal{P}$  can be represented by a constraint system that has no strict inequalities. Thus a necessarily closed polyhedron can have a smaller representation than one that is not necessarily closed. Moreover, operators restricted to work on closed polyhedra only can be implemented more efficiently. For this reason the library provides two alternative “topological kinds” for a polyhedron, *NNC* and *C*. We shall abuse terminology by referring to the topological kind of a polyhedron as its *topology*.

In the library, the topology of each polyhedron object is fixed once for all at the time of its creation and must be respected when performing operations on the polyhedron.

Unless it is otherwise stated, all the polyhedra, constraints and/or generators in any library operation must obey the following *topological-compatibility* rules:

- polyhedra are topologically-compatible if and only if they have the same topology;
- all constraints except for strict inequality constraints and all generators except for closure points are topologically-compatible with both C and NNC polyhedra;
- strict inequality constraints and closure points are topologically-compatible with a polyhedron if and only if it is NNC.

Wherever possible, the library provides methods that, starting from a polyhedron of a given topology, build the corresponding polyhedron having the other topology.

### 1.5.8 Space Dimensions and Dimension Compatibility

The *space dimension* of an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  (resp., a C polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$ ) is the dimension  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  of the corresponding vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . The space dimension of constraints, generators and other objects of the library is defined similarly.



Unless it is otherwise stated, all the polyhedra, constraints and/or generators in any library operation must obey the following (space) *dimension-compatibility* rules:

- polyhedra are dimension-compatible if and only if they have the same space dimension;
- the constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  where  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$  and  $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , is dimension-compatible with a polyhedron having space dimension  $n$  if and only if  $m \leq n$ ;
- the generator  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is dimension-compatible with a polyhedron having space dimension  $n$  if and only if  $m \leq n$ ;
- a system of constraints (resp., generators) is dimension-compatible with a polyhedron if and only if all the constraints (resp., generators) in the system are dimension-compatible with the polyhedron.

While the space dimension of a constraint, a generator or a system thereof is automatically adjusted when needed, the space dimension of a polyhedron can only be changed by explicit calls to operators provided for that purpose.

### 1.5.9 Affine Independence and Affine Dimension

A finite set of points  $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is *affinely independent* if, for all  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$ , the system of equations

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{0}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = 0$$

implies that, for each  $i = 1, \dots, k$ ,  $\lambda_i = 0$ .

The maximum number of affinely independent points in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is  $n + 1$ .

A *non-empty* NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  has *affine dimension*  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , denoted by  $\dim(\mathcal{P}) = k$ , if the maximum number of affinely independent points in  $\mathcal{P}$  is  $k + 1$ .

We remark that the above definition only applies to polyhedra that are not empty, so that  $0 \leq \dim(\mathcal{P}) \leq n$ . By convention, the affine dimension of an empty polyhedron is 0 (even though the “natural” generalization of the definition above would imply that the affine dimension of an empty polyhedron is  $-1$ ).

#### Note

The affine dimension  $k \leq n$  of an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  must not be confused with the space dimension  $n$  of  $\mathcal{P}$ , which is the dimension of the enclosing vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . In particular, we can have  $\dim(\mathcal{P}) \neq \dim(\mathcal{Q})$  even though  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  are dimension-compatible; and vice versa,  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  may be dimension-incompatible polyhedra even though  $\dim(\mathcal{P}) = \dim(\mathcal{Q})$ .

### 1.5.10 Rational Polyhedra

An NNC polyhedron is called *rational* if it can be represented by a constraint system where all the constraints have rational coefficients. It has been shown that an NNC polyhedron is rational if and only if it can be represented by a generator system where all the generators have rational coefficients.

The library only supports rational polyhedra. The restriction to rational numbers applies not only to polyhedra, but also to the other numeric arguments that may be required by the operators considered, such as the coefficients defining (rational) affine transformations.

## 1.6 Operations on Convex Polyhedra

In this section we briefly describe operations on NNC polyhedra that are provided by the library.



### 1.6.1 Intersection and Convex Polyhedral Hull

For any pair of NNC polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2 \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , the *intersection* of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , defined as the set intersection  $\mathcal{P}_1 \cap \mathcal{P}_2$ , is the biggest NNC polyhedron included in both  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ ; similarly, the *convex polyhedral hull* (or *poly-hull*) of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{P}_1 \uplus \mathcal{P}_2$ , is the smallest NNC polyhedron that includes both  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ . The intersection and poly-hull of any pair of closed polyhedra in  $\mathbb{CP}_n$  is also closed.

In theoretical terms, the intersection and poly-hull operators defined above are the binary *meet* and the binary *join* operators on the lattices  $\mathbb{P}_n$  and  $\mathbb{CP}_n$ .

### 1.6.2 Convex Polyhedral Difference

For any pair of NNC polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2 \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , the *convex polyhedral difference* (or *poly-difference*) of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$  is defined as the smallest convex polyhedron containing the set-theoretic difference of  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

In general, even though  $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2 \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  are topologically closed polyhedra, their poly-difference may be a convex polyhedron that is not topologically closed. For this reason, when computing the poly-difference of two C polyhedra, the library will enforce the topological closure of the result.

### 1.6.3 Concatenating Polyhedra

Viewing a polyhedron as a set of tuples (its points), it is sometimes useful to consider the set of tuples obtained by concatenating an ordered pair of polyhedra. Formally, the *concatenation* of the polyhedra  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  and  $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_m$  (taken in this order) is the polyhedron  $\mathcal{R} \in \mathbb{P}_{n+m}$  such that

$$\mathcal{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, y_0, \dots, y_{m-1})^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \mid (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})^T \in \mathcal{P}, (y_0, \dots, y_{m-1})^T \in \mathcal{Q} \right\}.$$

Another way of seeing it is as follows: first embed polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  into a vector space of dimension  $n + m$  and then add a suitably renamed-apart version of the constraints defining  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

### 1.6.4 Adding New Dimensions to the Vector Space

The library provides two operators for adding a number  $i$  of space dimensions to an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , therefore transforming it into a new NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_{n+i}$ . In both cases, the added dimensions of the vector space are those having the highest indices.

The operator `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` *embeds* the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  into the new vector space of dimension  $i + n$  and returns the polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q}$  defined by all and only the constraints defining  $\mathcal{P}$  (the variables corresponding to the added dimensions are unconstrained). For instance, when starting from a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the polyhedron

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{ (x_0, x_1, x_2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x_0, x_1)^T \in \mathcal{P} \}.$$

In contrast, the operator `add_space_dimensions_and_project` *projects* the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  into the new vector space of dimension  $i + n$  and returns the polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q}$  whose constraint system, besides the constraints defining  $\mathcal{P}$ , will include additional constraints on the added dimensions. Namely, the corresponding variables are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the polyhedron

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{ (x_0, x_1, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x_0, x_1)^T \in \mathcal{P} \}.$$

### 1.6.5 Removing Dimensions from the Vector Space

The library provides two operators for removing space dimensions from an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , therefore transforming it into a new NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_m$  where  $m \leq n$ .

Given a set of variables, the operator `remove_space_dimensions` removes all the space dimensions specified by the variables in the set. For instance, letting  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_4$  be the singleton set  $\{(3, 1, 0, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$ , then after invoking this operator with the set of variables  $\{x_1, x_2\}$  the resulting polyhedron is

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{(3, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Given a space dimension  $m$  less than or equal to that of the polyhedron, the operator `remove_higher_space_dimensions` removes the space dimensions having indices greater than or equal to  $m$ . For instance, letting  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_4$  defined as before, by invoking this operator with  $m = 2$  the resulting polyhedron will be

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{(3, 1)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2.$$

### 1.6.6 Mapping the Dimensions of the Vector Space

The operator `map_space_dimensions` provided by the library maps the dimensions of the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  according to a partial injective function  $\rho: \{0, \dots, n-1\} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\rho(\{0, \dots, n-1\}) = \{0, \dots, m-1\}$  with  $m \leq n$ . Dimensions corresponding to indices that are not mapped by  $\rho$  are removed.

If  $m = 0$ , i.e., if the function  $\rho$  is undefined everywhere, then the operator projects the argument polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  onto the zero-dimension space  $\mathbb{R}^0$ ; otherwise the result is  $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_m$  given by

$$\mathcal{Q} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ (v_{\rho^{-1}(0)}, \dots, v_{\rho^{-1}(m-1)})^T \mid (v_0, \dots, v_{n-1})^T \in \mathcal{P} \right\}.$$

### 1.6.7 Expanding One Dimension of the Vector Space to Multiple Dimensions

The operator `expand_space_dimension` provided by the library adds  $m$  new space dimensions to a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , with  $n > 0$ , so that dimensions  $n, n+1, \dots, n+m-1$  of the result  $\mathcal{Q}$  are exact copies of the  $i$ -th space dimension of  $\mathcal{P}$ . More formally,

$$\mathcal{Q} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{P} . u_i = v_i \\ \wedge \forall j = n, n+1, \dots, n+m-1 : u_j = w_i \\ \wedge \forall k = 0, \dots, n-1 : k \neq i \implies u_k = v_k = w_k \end{array} \right\}.$$

This operation has been proposed in [GDDetal04].

### 1.6.8 Folding Multiple Dimensions of the Vector Space into One Dimension

The operator `fold_space_dimensions` provided by the library, given a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , with  $n > 0$ , folds a set of space dimensions  $J = \{j_0, \dots, j_{m-1}\}$ , with  $m < n$  and  $j < n$  for each  $j \in J$ , into space dimension  $i < n$ , where  $i \notin J$ . The result is given by

$$\mathcal{Q} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \biguplus_{d=0}^m \mathcal{Q}_d$$

where

$$\mathcal{Q}_m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P} . u_{i'} = v_i \\ \wedge \forall k = 0, \dots, n-1 : k \neq i \implies u_{k'} = v_k \end{array} \right\}$$

and, for  $d = 0, \dots, m-1$ ,

$$\mathcal{Q}_d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P} . u_{i'} = v_{j_d} \\ \wedge \forall k = 0, \dots, n-1 : k \neq i \implies u_{k'} = v_k \end{array} \right\},$$

and, finally, for  $k = 0, \dots, n-1$ ,

$$k' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k - \#\{j \in J \mid k > j\},$$

( $\#S$  denotes the cardinality of the finite set  $S$ ).

This operation has been proposed in [GDDetal04].

### 1.6.9 Images and Preimages of Affine Transfer Relations

For each relation  $\phi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$ , we denote by  $\phi(S) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  the *image* under  $\phi$  of the set  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ; formally,

$$\phi(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \exists \mathbf{v} \in S . (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \}.$$

Similarly, we denote by  $\phi^{-1}(S') \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  the *preimage* under  $\phi$  of  $S' \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ , that is

$$\phi^{-1}(S') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists \mathbf{w} \in S' . (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \}.$$

If  $n = m$ , then the relation  $\phi$  is said to be *space dimension preserving*.

The relation  $\phi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$  is said to be an *affine relation* if there exists  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\ell} ((\langle \mathbf{c}_i, \mathbf{w} \rangle \bowtie_i \langle \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{v} \rangle) + b_i),$$

where  $\mathbf{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{c}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\bowtie_i \in \{<, \leq, =, \geq, >\}$ , for each  $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

As a special case, the relation  $\phi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$  is an *affine function* if and only if there exist a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n$  and a vector  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  such that,

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff \mathbf{w} = A\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{b}.$$

The set  $\mathbb{P}_n$  of NNC polyhedra is closed under the application of images and preimages of any space dimension preserving affine relation. The same property holds for the set  $\mathbb{CP}_n$  of closed polyhedra, provided the affine relation makes no use of the strict relation symbols  $<$  and  $>$ . Images and preimages of affine relations can be used to model several kinds of transition relations, including deterministic assignments of affine expressions, (affinely constrained) nondeterministic assignments and affine conditional guards.

A space dimension preserving relation  $\phi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$  can be specified by means of a shorthand notation:

- the vector  $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})^T$  of *unprimed* variables is used to represent the space dimensions of the domain of  $\phi$ ;
- the vector  $\mathbf{x}' = (x'_0, \dots, x'_{n-1})^T$  of *primed* variables is used to represent the space dimensions of the range of  $\phi$ ;

- any primed variable that “does not occur” in the shorthand specification is meant to be *unaffected* by the relation; namely, for each index  $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ , if in the syntactic specification of the relation the primed variable  $x'_i$  only occurs (if ever) with coefficient 0, then it is assumed that the specification also contains the constraint  $x'_i = x_i$ .

As an example, assuming  $\phi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ , the notation  $x'_0 - x'_2 \geq 2x_0 - x_1$ , where the primed variable  $x'_1$  does not occur, is meant to specify the affine relation defined by

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff (w_0 - w_2 \geq 2v_0 - v_1) \wedge (w_1 = v_1).$$

The same relation is specified by  $x'_0 + 0 \cdot x'_1 - x'_2 \geq 2x_0 - x_1$ , since  $x'_1$  occurs with coefficient 0.

The library allows for the computation of images and preimages of polyhedra under restricted subclasses of space dimension preserving affine relations, as described in the following.

### 1.6.10 Single-Update Affine Functions.

Given a primed variable  $x'_k$  and an unprimed affine expression  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$ , the *affine function*  $\phi = (x'_k = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is defined by

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \phi(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{b},$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ a_0 & \cdots & a_{k-1} & a_k & a_{k+1} & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the  $a_i$  (resp.,  $b$ ) occur in the  $(k+1)$ st row in  $A$  (resp., position in  $\mathbf{b}$ ). Thus function  $\phi$  maps any vector  $(v_0, \dots, v_{n-1})^T$  to

$$\left( v_0, \dots, \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i v_i + b \right), \dots, v_{n-1} \right)^T.$$

The *affine image* operator computes the affine image of a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  under  $x'_k = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$ . For instance, suppose the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  to be transformed is the square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  generated by the set of points  $\{(0,0)^T, (0,3)^T, (3,0)^T, (3,3)^T\}$ . Then, if the primed variable is  $x_0$  and the affine expression is  $x_0 + 2x_1 + 4$  (so that  $k = 0$ ,  $a_0 = 1$ ,  $a_1 = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ), the affine image operator will translate  $\mathcal{P}$  to the parallelogram  $\mathcal{P}_1$  generated by the set of points  $\{(4,0)^T, (10,3)^T, (7,0)^T, (13,3)^T\}$  with height equal to the side of the square and oblique sides parallel to the line  $x_0 - 2x_1$ . If the primed variable is as before (i.e.,  $k = 0$ ) but the affine expression is  $x_1$  (so that  $a_0 = 0$ ,  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $b = 0$ ), then the resulting polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$  is the positive diagonal of the square.

The *affine preimage* operator computes the affine preimage of a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  under  $x'_k = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$ . For instance, suppose now that we apply the affine preimage operator as given in the first example using primed variable  $x_0$  and affine expression  $x_0 + 2x_1 + 4$  to the parallelogram  $\mathcal{P}_1$ ; then we get the original square  $\mathcal{P}$  back. If, on the other hand, we apply the affine preimage operator as given in the second example using primed variable  $x_0$  and affine expression  $x_1$  to  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , then the resulting polyhedron is the stripe obtained by adding the line  $(1,0)^T$  to polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

Observe that provided the coefficient  $a_k$  of the considered variable in the affine expression is non-zero, the affine function is invertible.

### 1.6.11 Single-Update Bounded Affine Relations.

Given a primed variable  $x'_k$  and two unprimed affine expressions  $\text{lb} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$  and  $\text{ub} = \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + d$ , the *bounded affine relation*  $\phi = (\text{lb} \leq x'_k \leq \text{ub})$  is defined as

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + b \leq w_k \leq \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + d) \wedge \left( \bigwedge_{0 \leq i < n, i \neq k} w_i = v_i \right).$$

### 1.6.12 Generalized Affine Relations.

Similarly, the *generalized affine relation*  $\phi = (\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs})$ , where  $\text{lhs} = \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + d$  and  $\text{rhs} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$  are affine expressions and  $\bowtie \in \{<, \leq, =, \geq, >\}$  is a relation symbol, is defined as

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff (\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{w} \rangle + d \bowtie \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + b) \wedge \left( \bigwedge_{0 \leq i < n, c_i = 0} w_i = v_i \right).$$

When  $\text{lhs} = x_k$  and  $\bowtie \in \{=\}$ , then the above affine relation becomes equivalent to the single-update affine function  $x'_k = \text{rhs}$  (hence the name given to this operator). It is worth stressing that the notation is not symmetric, because the variables occurring in expression  $\text{lhs}$  are interpreted as primed variables, whereas those occurring in  $\text{rhs}$  are unprimed; for instance, the transfer relations  $\text{lhs}' \leq \text{rhs}$  and  $\text{rhs}' \geq \text{lhs}$  are not equivalent in general.

### 1.6.13 Cylindrification Operator

The operator `unconstrain` computes the *cylindrification* [HMT71] of a polyhedron with respect to one of its variables. Formally, the cylindrification  $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  of an NNC polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  with respect to variable index  $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$  is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{ \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P} . \forall j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\} : j \neq i \implies w_j = v_j \}.$$

Cylindrification is an idempotent operation; in particular, note that the computed result has the same space dimension of the original polyhedron. A variant of the operator above allows for the cylindrification of a polyhedron with respect to a finite set of variables.

### 1.6.14 Time-Elapse Operator

The *time-elapse* operator has been defined in [HPR97]. Actually, the time-elapse operator provided by the library is a slight generalization of that one, since it also works on NNC polyhedra. For any two NNC polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , the time-elapse between  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$ , denoted  $\mathcal{P} \nearrow \mathcal{Q}$ , is the smallest NNC polyhedron containing the set

$$\{ \mathbf{p} + \lambda \mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+ \}.$$

Note that, if  $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  are closed polyhedra, the above set is also a closed polyhedron. In contrast, when  $\mathcal{Q}$  is not topologically closed, the above set might not be an NNC polyhedron.

### 1.6.15 Meet-Preserving Enlargement and Simplification

Let  $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  be NNC polyhedra. Then:

- $\mathcal{R}$  is *meet-preserving* with respect to  $\mathcal{P}$  using context  $\mathcal{Q}$  if  $\mathcal{R} \cap \mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q}$ ;

- $\mathcal{R}$  is an *enlargement* of  $\mathcal{P}$  if  $\mathcal{R} \supseteq \mathcal{P}$ .
- $\mathcal{R}$  is a *simplification* with respect to  $\mathcal{P}$  if  $r \leq p$ , where  $r$  and  $p$  are the cardinalities of minimized constraint representations for  $\mathcal{R}$  and  $\mathcal{P}$ , respectively.

Notice that an enlargement need not be a simplification, and vice versa; moreover, the identity function is (trivially) a meet-preserving enlargement and simplification.

The library provides a binary operator (`simplify_using_context`) for the domain of NNC polyhedra that returns a polyhedron which is a meet-preserving enlargement simplification of its first argument using the second argument as context.

The concept of meet-preserving enlargement and simplification also applies to the other basic domains (boxes, grids, BD and octagonal shapes). See below for a definition of the concept of [meet-preserving simplification for powerset domains](#).

### 1.6.16 Relation-With Operators

The library provides operators for checking the relation holding between an NNC polyhedron and either a constraint or a generator.

Suppose  $\mathcal{P}$  is an NNC polyhedron and  $\mathcal{C}$  an arbitrary constraint system representing  $\mathcal{P}$ . Suppose also that  $c = (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b)$  is a constraint with  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  the set of points that satisfy  $c$ . The possible relations between  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $c$  are as follows.

- $\mathcal{P}$  is *disjoint* from  $c$  if  $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q} = \emptyset$ ; that is, adding  $c$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  gives us the empty polyhedron.
- $\mathcal{P}$  *strictly intersects*  $c$  if  $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{P}$ ; that is, adding  $c$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  gives us a non-empty polyhedron strictly smaller than  $\mathcal{P}$ .
- $\mathcal{P}$  is *included* in  $c$  if  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ ; that is, adding  $c$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  leaves  $\mathcal{P}$  unchanged.
- $\mathcal{P}$  *saturates*  $c$  if  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ , where  $\mathcal{H}$  is the hyperplane induced by constraint  $c$ , i.e., the set of points satisfying the equality constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b$ ; that is, adding the constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  leaves  $\mathcal{P}$  unchanged.

The polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  *subsumes* the generator  $g$  if adding  $g$  to any generator system representing  $\mathcal{P}$  does not change  $\mathcal{P}$ .

### 1.6.17 Widening Operators

The library provides two widening operators for the domain of polyhedra. The first one, that we call *H79-widening*, mainly follows the specification provided in the PhD thesis of N. Halbwachs [Hal79], also described in [HPR97]. Note that in the computation of the H79-widening  $\mathcal{P} \nabla \mathcal{Q}$  of two polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  it is required as a precondition that  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$  (the same assumption was implicitly present in the cited papers).

The second widening operator, that we call *BHRZ03-widening*, is an instance of the specification provided in [BHRZ03a]. This operator also requires as a precondition that  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$  and it is guaranteed to provide a result which is at least as precise as the H79-widening.

Both widening operators can be applied to NNC polyhedra. The user is warned that, in such a case, the results may not closely match the geometric intuition which is at the base of the specification of the two widenings. The reason is that, in the current implementation, the widenings are not directly applied to the NNC polyhedra, but rather to their internal representations. Implementation work is in progress and future versions of the library may provide an even better integration of the two widenings with the domain of NNC polyhedra.

**Note**

As is the case for the other operators on polyhedra, the implementation overwrites one of the two polyhedra arguments with the result of the widening application. To avoid trivial misunderstandings, it is worth stressing that if polyhedra  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  (where  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ ) are identified by program variables  $p$  and  $q$ , respectively, then the call `q.H79_widening_assign(p)` will assign the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \nabla \mathcal{Q}$  to variable  $q$ . Namely, it is the bigger polyhedron  $\mathcal{Q}$  which is overwritten by the result of the widening. The smaller polyhedron is not modified, so as to lead to an easier coding of the usual convergence test ( $\mathcal{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P} \nabla \mathcal{Q}$  can be coded as `p.contains(q)`). Note that, in the above context, a call such as `p.H79_widening_assign(q)` is likely to result in undefined behavior, since the precondition  $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$  will be missed (unless it happens that  $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Q}$ ). The same observation holds for all flavors of widenings and extrapolation operators that are implemented in the library and for all the language interfaces.

**1.6.18 Widening with Tokens**

When approximating a fixpoint computation using widening operators, a common tactic to improve the precision of the final result is to delay the application of widening operators. The usual approach is to fix a parameter  $k$  and only apply widenings starting from the  $k$ -th iteration.

The library also supports an improved widening delay strategy, that we call *widening with tokens* [BHRZ03a]. A token is a sort of wild card allowing for the replacement of the widening application by the exact upper bound computation: the token is used (and thus consumed) only when the widening would have resulted in an actual precision loss (as opposed to the *potential* precision loss of the classical delay strategy). Thus, all widening operators can be supplied with an optional argument, recording the number of available tokens, which is decremented when tokens are used. The approximated fixpoint computation will start with a fixed number  $k$  of tokens, which will be used if and when needed. When there are no tokens left, the widening is always applied.

**1.6.19 Extrapolation Operators**

Besides the two widening operators, the library also implements several *extrapolation* operators, which differ from widenings in that their use along an upper iteration sequence does not ensure convergence in a finite number of steps.

In particular, for each of the two widenings there is a corresponding *limited* extrapolation operator, which can be used to implement the *widening “up to”* technique as described in [HPR97]. Each limited extrapolation operator takes a constraint system as an additional parameter and uses it to improve the approximation yielded by the corresponding widening operator. Note that a convergence guarantee can only be obtained by suitably restricting the set of constraints that can occur in this additional parameter. For instance, in [HPR97] this set is fixed once and for all before starting the computation of the upward iteration sequence.

The *bounded* extrapolation operators further enhance each one of the limited extrapolation operators described above by intersecting the result of the limited extrapolation operation with the box obtained as a result of applying the **CC76-widening** to the smallest **boxes** enclosing the two argument polyhedra.

**1.7 Intervals and Boxes**

The PPL provides support for computations on non-relational domains, called boxes, and also the interval domains used for their representation.

An *interval* in  $\mathbb{R}$  is a pair of *bounds*, called *lower* and *upper*. Each bound can be either (1) *closed and bounded*, (2) *open and bounded*, or (3) *open and unbounded*. If the bound is *bounded*, then it has a value in  $\mathbb{R}$ . For each vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and scalar  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , and for each relation symbol  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$ , the



constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  is said to be a *interval constraint* if there exist an index  $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$  such that, for all  $k \in \{0, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, n-1\}$ ,  $a_k = 0$ . Thus each interval constraint that is not a tautology or inconsistent has the form  $x = r$ ,  $x \leq r$ ,  $x \geq r$ ,  $x < r$  or  $x > r$ , with  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Letting  $\mathcal{B}$  be a sequence of  $n$  intervals and  $\mathbf{e}_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)^T$  be the vector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with 1 in the  $i$ 'th position and zeroes in every other position; if the lower bound of the  $i$ 'th interval in  $\mathcal{B}$  is bounded, the corresponding interval constraint is defined as  $\langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$ , where  $b$  is the value of the bound and  $\bowtie$  is  $\geq$  if it is a closed bound and  $>$  if it is an open bound. Similarly, if the upper bound of the  $i$ 'th interval in  $\mathcal{B}$  is bounded, the corresponding interval constraint is defined as  $\langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$ , where  $b$  is the value of the bound and  $\bowtie$  is  $\leq$  if it is a closed bound and  $<$  if it is an open bound.

A convex polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  is said to be a *box* if and only if either  $\mathcal{P}$  is the set of solutions to a finite set of interval constraints or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ . Therefore any  $n$ -dimensional *box*  $\mathcal{P}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  where  $n > 0$  can be represented by a sequence of  $n$  intervals  $\mathcal{B}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  is a closed polyhedron if every bound in the intervals in  $\mathcal{B}$  is either closed and bounded or open and unbounded.

### 1.7.1 Widening and Extrapolation Operators on Boxes

The library provides a widening operator for boxes. Given two sequences of intervals defining two  $n$ -dimensional boxes, the *CC76-widening* applies, for each corresponding interval and bound, the interval constraint widening defined in [CC76]. For extra precision, this incorporates the widening with thresholds as defined in [BCCetal02] with  $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$  as the set of default threshold values.

## 1.8 Weakly-Relational Shapes

The PPL provides support for computations on numerical domains that, in selected contexts, can achieve a better precision/efficiency ratio with respect to the corresponding computations on a “fully relational” domain of convex polyhedra. This is achieved by restricting the syntactic form of the constraints that can be used to describe the domain elements.

### 1.8.1 Bounded Difference Shapes

For each vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and scalar  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , and for each relation symbol  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq\}$ , the linear constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  is said to be a *bounded difference* if there exist two indices  $i, j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$  such that:

- $a_i, a_j \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$  and  $a_i \neq a_j$ ;
- $a_k = 0$ , for all  $k \notin \{i, j\}$ .

A convex polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  is said to be a *bounded difference shape* (BDS, for short) if and only if either  $\mathcal{P}$  can be expressed as the intersection of a finite number of bounded difference constraints or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ .

### 1.8.2 Octagonal Shapes

For each vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and scalar  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , and for each relation symbol  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq\}$ , the linear constraint  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b$  is said to be an *octagonal* if there exist two indices  $i, j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$  such that:

- $a_i, a_j \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ ;
- $a_k = 0$ , for all  $k \notin \{i, j\}$ .



A convex polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{CP}_n$  is said to be an *octagonal shape* (OS, for short) if and only if either  $\mathcal{P}$  can be expressed as the intersection of a finite number of octagonal constraints or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ .

Note that, since any bounded difference is also an octagonal constraint, any BDS is also an OS. The name “octagonal” comes from the fact that, in a vector space of dimension 2, a bounded OS can have eight sides at most.

### 1.8.3 Weakly-Relational Shapes Interface

By construction, any BDS or OS is always topologically closed. Under the usual set inclusion ordering, the set of all BDSs (resp., OSs) on the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a lattice having the empty set  $\emptyset$  and the universe  $\mathbb{R}^n$  as the smallest and the biggest elements, respectively. In theoretical terms, it is a meet sub-lattice of  $\mathbb{CP}_n$ ; moreover, the lattice of BDSs is a meet sublattice of the lattice of OSs. The least upper bound of a finite set of BDSs (resp., OSs) is said to be their *bds-hull* (resp., *oct-hull*).

As far as the representation of the rational inhomogeneous term of each bounded difference or octagonal constraint is concerned, several *rounding-aware* implementation choices are available, including:

- bounded precision integer types;
- bounded precision floating point types;
- unbounded precision integer and rational types, as provided by GMP.

The user interface for BDSs and OSs is meant to be as similar as possible to the one developed for the domain of closed polyhedra: in particular, all operators on polyhedra are also available for the domains of BDSs and OSs, even though they are typically characterized by a lower degree of precision. For instance, the *bds-difference* and *oct-difference* operators return (the smallest) over-approximations of the set-theoretical difference operator on the corresponding domains. In the case of (generalized) images and preimages of affine relations, suitable (possibly not-optimal) over-approximations are computed when the considered relations cannot be precisely modeled by only using bounded differences or octagonal constraints.

### 1.8.4 Widening and Extrapolation Operators on Weakly-Relational Shapes

For the domains of BDSs and OSs, the library provides a variant of the widening operator for convex polyhedra defined in [CH78]. The implementation follows the specification in [BHMZ05a,BHMZ05b], resulting in an operator which is well-defined on the corresponding domain (i.e., it does not depend on the internal representation of BDSs or OSs), while still ensuring convergence in a finite number of steps.

The library also implements an extension of the widening operator for intervals as defined in [CC76]. The reader is warned that such an extension, even though being well-defined on the domain of BDSs and OSs, is not provided with a convergence guarantee and is therefore an extrapolation operator.

## 1.9 Rational Grids

In this section we introduce rational grids as provided by the library. See also [BDHetal05] for a detailed description of this domain.

The library supports two representations for the grids domain; *congruence systems* and *grid generator systems*. We first describe *linear congruence relations* which form the elements of a congruence system.

### 1.9.1 Congruences and Congruence Relations

For any  $a, b, f \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \equiv_f b$  denotes the *congruence*  $\exists \mu \in \mathbb{Z} . a - b = \mu f$ .

Let  $\mathbb{S} \in \{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}\}$ . For each vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{S}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$  and scalars  $b, f \in \mathbb{S}$ , the notation  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_f b$  stands for the *linear congruence relation in  $\mathbb{S}^n$*  defined by the set of vectors

$$\{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists \mu \in \mathbb{Z} . \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = b + \mu f \};$$

when  $f \neq 0$ , the relation is said to be *proper*;  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_0 b$  (i.e., when  $f = 0$ ) denotes the equality  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b$ .  $f$  is called the *frequency* or *modulus* and  $b$  the *base value* of the relation. Thus, provided  $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , the relation  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_f b$  defines the set of affine hyperplanes

$$\{ (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b + \mu f) \mid \mu \in \mathbb{Z} \};$$

if  $b \equiv_f 0$ ,  $\langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_f b$  defines the universe  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and the empty set, otherwise.

### 1.9.2 Rational Grids

The set  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is a *rational grid* if and only if either  $\mathcal{L}$  is the set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  that satisfy a finite system  $\mathcal{C}$  of congruence relations in  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  or  $n = 0$  and  $\mathcal{L} = \emptyset$ .

We also say that  $\mathcal{L}$  is *described by  $\mathcal{C}$*  and that  $\mathcal{C}$  is a *congruence system for  $\mathcal{L}$* .

The *grid domain*  $\mathbb{G}_n$  is the set of all rational grids described by finite sets of congruence relations in  $\mathbb{Q}^n$ .

If the congruence system  $\mathcal{C}$  describes the  $\emptyset$ , the *empty grid*, then we say that  $\mathcal{C}$  is *inconsistent*. For example, the congruence systems  $\{\langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_0 1\}$  meaning that  $0 = 1$  and  $\{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_2 0, \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_2 1\}$ , for any  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , meaning that the value of an expression must be both even and odd are both inconsistent since both describe the empty grid.

When ordering grids by the set inclusion relation, the empty set  $\emptyset$  and the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  (which is described by the empty set of congruence relations) are, respectively, the smallest and the biggest elements of  $\mathbb{G}_n$ . The vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is also called the *universe grid*.

In set theoretical terms,  $\mathbb{G}_n$  is a *lattice* under set inclusion.

### 1.9.3 Integer Combinations

Let  $S = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a finite set of vectors. For all scalars  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the vector  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_{j=1}^k \mu_j \mathbf{x}_j$  is said to be a *integer combination* of the vectors in  $S$ .

We denote by  $\text{int.hull}(S)$  (resp.,  $\text{int.affine.hull}(S)$ ) the set of all the integer (resp., integer and affine) combinations of the vectors in  $S$ .

### 1.9.4 Points, Parameters and Lines

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a grid. Then

- a vector  $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{L}$  is called a *grid point* of  $\mathcal{L}$ ;
- a vector  $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $\mathbf{q} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , is called a *parameter* of  $\mathcal{L}$  if  $\mathcal{L} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\mathbf{p} + \mu \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{L}$ , for all points  $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{L}$  and all  $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ ;
- a vector  $\mathbf{l} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is called a *grid line* of  $\mathcal{L}$  if  $\mathcal{L} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\mathbf{p} + \lambda \mathbf{l} \in \mathcal{L}$ , for all points  $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{L}$  and all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

### 1.9.5 The Grid Generator Representation

We can generate any rational grid in  $\mathbb{G}_n$  from a finite subset of its points, parameters and lines; each point in a grid is obtained by adding a linear combination of its generating lines to an integral combination of its parameters and an integral affine combination of its generating points.

If  $L, Q, P$  are each finite subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  and

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{linear.hull}(L) + \text{int.hull}(Q) + \text{int.affine.hull}(P)$$

where the symbol  $+$  denotes the Minkowski's sum, then  $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{G}_n$  is a rational grid (see Section 4.4 in [Sch99] and also Proposition 8 in [BDHetal05]). The 3-tuple  $(L, Q, P)$  is said to be a *grid generator system* for  $\mathcal{L}$  and we write  $\mathcal{L} = \text{ggen}(L, Q, P)$ .

Note that the grid  $\mathcal{L} = \text{ggen}(L, Q, P) = \emptyset$  if and only if the set of grid points  $P = \emptyset$ . If  $P \neq \emptyset$ , then  $\mathcal{L} = \text{ggen}(L, \emptyset, Q_P \cup P)$  where, for some  $p \in P$ ,  $Q_P = \{p + q \mid q \in Q\}$ .

### 1.9.6 Minimized Grid Representations

A *minimized* congruence system  $\mathcal{C}$  for  $\mathcal{L}$  is such that, if  $\mathcal{C}'$  is another congruence system for  $\mathcal{L}$ , then  $\#\mathcal{C} \leq \#\mathcal{C}'$ . Note that a minimized congruence system for a non-empty grid has at most  $n$  congruence relations.

Similarly, a *minimized* grid generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, Q, P)$  for  $\mathcal{L}$  is such that, if  $\mathcal{G}' = (L', Q', P')$  is another grid generator system for  $\mathcal{L}$ , then  $\#L \leq \#L'$  and  $\#Q + \#P \leq \#Q' + \#P'$ . Note that a minimized grid generator system for a grid has no more than a total of  $n + 1$  grid lines, parameters and points.

### 1.9.7 Double Description for Grids

As for convex polyhedra, any grid  $\mathcal{L}$  can be described by using a congruence system  $\mathcal{C}$  for  $\mathcal{L}$ , a grid generator system  $\mathcal{G}$  for  $\mathcal{L}$ , or both by means of the *double description pair (DD pair)*  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{G})$ . The *double description method* for grids is a collection of theoretical results very similar to those for convex polyhedra showing that, given one kind of representation, there are algorithms for computing a representation of the other kind and for minimizing both representations.

As for convex polyhedra, such changes of representation form a key step in the implementation of many operators on grids such as, for example, intersection and grid join.

### 1.9.8 Space Dimensions and Dimension-compatibility for Grids

The *space dimension* of a grid  $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{G}_n$  is the dimension  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  of the corresponding vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . The space dimension of congruence relations, grid generators and other objects of the library is defined similarly.

### 1.9.9 Affine Independence and Affine Dimension for Grids

A *non-empty* grid  $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{G}_n$  has *affine dimension*  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , denoted by  $\dim(\mathcal{G}) = k$ , if the maximum number of affinely independent points in  $\mathcal{G}$  is  $k + 1$ . The affine dimension of an empty grid is defined to be 0. Thus we have  $0 \leq \dim(\mathcal{G}) \leq n$ .

## 1.10 Operations on Rational Grids

In general, the operations on rational grids are the same as those for the other PPL domains and the definitions of these can be found in Section [Operations on Convex Polyhedra](#). Below we just describe those operations that have features or behavior that is in some way special to the grid domain.

### 1.10.1 Affine Images and Preimages

As for convex polyhedra (see [Single-Update Affine Functions](#)), the library provides affine image and preimage operators for grids: given a variable  $x_k$  and linear expression  $\text{expr} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$ , these determine the affine transformation  $\phi = (x'_k = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  that transforms any point  $(v_0, \dots, v_{n-1})^T$  in a grid  $\mathcal{L}$  to

$$\left( v_0, \dots, \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i v_i + b \right), \dots, v_{n-1} \right)^T.$$

The *affine image* operator computes the affine image of a grid  $\mathcal{L}$  under  $x'_k = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$ . For instance, suppose the grid  $\mathcal{L}$  to be transformed is the non-relational grid in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  generated by the set of grid points  $\{(0, 0)^T, (0, 3)^T, (3, 0)^T\}$ . Then, if the considered variable is  $x_0$  and the linear expression is  $3x_0 + 2x_1 + 1$  (so that  $k = 0, a_0 = 3, a_1 = 2, b = 1$ ), the affine image operator will translate  $\mathcal{L}$  to the grid  $\mathcal{L}_1$  generated by the set of grid points  $\{(1, 0)^T, (7, 3)^T, (10, 0)^T\}$  which is the grid generated by the grid point  $(1, 0)$  and parameters  $(3, -3), (0, 9)$ ; or, alternatively defined by the congruence system  $\{x \equiv_3 1, x + y \equiv_9 1\}$ . If the considered variable is as before (i.e.,  $k = 0$ ) but the linear expression is  $x_1$  (so that  $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1, b = 0$ ), then the resulting grid  $\mathcal{L}_2$  is the grid containing all the points whose coordinates are integral multiples of 3 and lie on line  $x = y$ .

The affine preimage operator computes the affine preimage of a grid  $\mathcal{L}$  under  $\phi$ . For instance, suppose now that we apply the affine preimage operator as given in the first example using variable  $x_0$  and linear expression  $3x_0 + 2x_1 + 1$  to the grid  $\mathcal{L}_1$ ; then we get the original grid  $\mathcal{L}$  back. If, on the other hand, we apply the affine preimage operator as given in the second example using variable  $x_0$  and linear expression  $x_1$  to  $\mathcal{L}_2$ , then the resulting grid will consist of all the points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  where the  $y$  coordinate is an integral multiple of 3.

Observe that provided the coefficient  $a_k$  of the considered variable in the linear expression is non-zero, the affine transformation is invertible.

### 1.10.2 Generalized Affine Images

Similarly to convex polyhedra (see [Generalized Affine Relations](#)), the library provides two other grid operators that are generalizations of the single update affine image and preimage operators for grids. The *generalized affine image* operator  $\phi = (\text{lhs}', \text{rhs}, f) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $\text{lhs} = \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + d$  and  $\text{rhs} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b$  are affine expressions and  $f \in \mathbb{Q}$ , is defined as

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n : (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \phi \iff (\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{w} \rangle + d \equiv_f \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + b) \wedge \left( \bigwedge_{0 \leq i < n, c_i = 0} w_i = v_i \right).$$

Note that, when  $\text{lhs} = x_k$  and  $f = 0$ , so that the transfer function is an equality, then the above operator is equivalent to the application of the standard affine image of  $\mathcal{L}$  with respect to the variable  $x_k$  and the affine expression  $\text{rhs}$ .

### 1.10.3 Frequency Operator

Let  $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{G}_n$  be any non-empty grid and  $\text{expr} = (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + b)$  be a linear expression. Then if, for some  $c, f \in \mathbb{R}$ , all the points in  $\mathcal{L}$  satisfy the congruence  $\text{cg} = (\text{expr} \equiv_f c)$ , then the maximum  $f$  such that this holds is called the *frequency* of  $\mathcal{L}$  with respect to  $\text{expr}$ .

The frequency operator provided by the library returns both the frequency  $f$  and a value  $\text{val} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{w} \rangle + b$  where  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{L}$  and

$$|\text{val}| = \min \left\{ |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + b| \mid \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{L} \right\}.$$

Observe that the above definition is also applied to other simple objects in the library like polyhedra, octagonal shapes, bd-shapes and boxes and in such cases the definition of frequency can be simplified. For instance, the frequency for an object  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{P}_n$  is defined if and only if there is a unique value  $c$  such that  $\mathcal{P}$  saturates the equality ( $\text{expr} = c$ ); in this case the frequency is 0 and the value returned is  $c$ .

#### 1.10.4 Time-Elapse Operator

For any two grids  $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2 \in \mathbb{G}_n$ , the *time-elapse* between  $\mathcal{L}_1$  and  $\mathcal{L}_2$ , denoted  $\mathcal{L}_1 \nearrow \mathcal{L}_2$ , is the grid

$$\{ \mathbf{p} + \mu \mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{L}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{L}_2, \mu \in \mathbb{Z} \}.$$

#### 1.10.5 Relation-with Operators

The library provides operators for checking the relation holding between a grid and a congruence, a grid generator, a constraint or a (polyhedron) generator.

Suppose  $\mathcal{L}$  is a grid and  $\mathcal{C}$  an arbitrary congruence system representing  $\mathcal{L}$ . Suppose also that  $\text{cg} = (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv_f b)$  is a congruence relation with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{cg}} = \text{gcon}(\{\text{cg}\})$ . The possible relations between  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\text{cg}$  are as follows.

- $\mathcal{L}$  is *disjoint* from  $\text{cg}$  if  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\text{cg}} = \emptyset$ ; that is, adding  $\text{cg}$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  gives us the empty grid.
- $\mathcal{L}$  *strictly intersects*  $\text{cg}$  if  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\text{cg}} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\text{cg}} \subset \mathcal{L}$ ; that is, adding  $\text{cg}$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  gives us a non-empty grid strictly smaller than  $\mathcal{L}$ .
- $\mathcal{L}$  is *included* in  $\text{cg}$  if  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\text{cg}}$ ; that is, adding  $\text{cg}$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  leaves  $\mathcal{L}$  unchanged.
- $\mathcal{L}$  *saturates*  $\text{cg}$  if  $\mathcal{L}$  is *included* in  $\text{cg}$  and  $f = 0$ , i.e.,  $\text{cg}$  is an equality congruence.

For the relation between  $\mathcal{L}$  and a constraint, suppose that  $c = (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \bowtie b)$  is a constraint with  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  the set of points that satisfy  $c$ . The possible relations between  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $c$  are as follows.

- $\mathcal{L}$  is *disjoint* from  $c$  if  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{Q} = \emptyset$ .
- $\mathcal{L}$  *strictly intersects*  $c$  if  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{Q} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{L}$ .
- $\mathcal{L}$  is *included* in  $c$  if  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ .
- $\mathcal{L}$  *saturates*  $c$  if  $\mathcal{L}$  is *included* in  $c$  and  $\bowtie$  is  $=$ .

A grid  $\mathcal{L}$  *subsumes* a grid generator  $g$  if adding  $g$  to any grid generator system representing  $\mathcal{L}$  does not change  $\mathcal{L}$ .

A grid  $\mathcal{L}$  *subsumes* a (polyhedron) point or closure point  $g$  if adding the corresponding grid point to any grid generator system representing  $\mathcal{L}$  does not change  $\mathcal{L}$ . A grid  $\mathcal{L}$  *subsumes* a (polyhedron) ray or line  $g$  if adding the corresponding grid line to any grid generator system representing  $\mathcal{L}$  does not change  $\mathcal{L}$ .

### 1.10.6 Wrapping Operator

The operator `wrap_assign` provided by the library, allows for the [wrapping](#) of a subset of the set of space dimensions so as to fit the given bounded integer type and have the specified overflow behavior. In order to maximize the precision of this operator for grids, the exact behavior differs in some respects from the other simple classes of geometric descriptors.

Suppose  $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{G}_n$  is a grid and  $J$  a subset of the set of space dimensions  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$ . Suppose also that the width of the bounded integer type is  $w$  so that the range of values  $R = \{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq r < 2^w\}$  if the type is unsigned and  $R = \{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2^{w-1} \leq r < 2^{w-1}\}$  otherwise. Consider a space dimension  $j \in J$  and a variable  $v_j$  for dimension  $j$ .

If the value in  $\mathcal{L}$  for the variable  $v_j$  is a constant in the range  $R$ , then it is unchanged. Otherwise the result  $\mathcal{L}'$  of the operation on  $\mathcal{L}$  will depend on the specified overflow behavior.

- **Overflow impossible.** In this case, it is known that no wrapping can occur. If the grid  $\mathcal{L}$  has no value for the variable  $v_j$  in the range  $R$ , then  $\mathcal{L}$  is set empty. If  $v_j$  has exactly one value  $a \in R$  in  $\mathcal{L}$ , then  $v_j$  is set equal to  $a$ . Otherwise,  $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L}$ .
- **Overflow undefined.** In this case, for each value  $a$  for  $v_j$  in the grid  $\mathcal{L}$ , the wrapped value can be any value  $a + z \in R$  where  $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{L}'$  is obtained by adding the parameter  $(0, \dots, 0, v_j, 0, \dots, 0)$ , where  $v_j = 1$ , to the generator system for  $\mathcal{L}$ .
- **Overflow wraps.** In this case, if  $\mathcal{L}$  already satisfies the congruence  $v_j = a \bmod 2^w$ , for some  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $v_j$  is set equal to  $a'$  where  $a' = a \bmod 2^w$  and  $a' \in R$ . Otherwise,  $\mathcal{L}'$  is obtained by adding the parameter  $(0, \dots, 0, v_j, 0, \dots, 0)$ , where  $v_j = 2^w$ , to the generator system for  $\mathcal{L}$ .

### 1.10.7 Widening Operators

The library provides *grid widening* operators for the domain of grids. The congruence widening and generator widening follow the specifications provided in [\[BDHetal05\]](#). The third widening uses either the congruence or the generator widening, the exact rule governing this choice at the time of the call is left to the implementation. Note that, as for the widenings provided for convex polyhedra, all the operations provided by the library for computing a widening  $\mathcal{L}_1 \nabla \mathcal{L}_2$  of grids  $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2 \in \mathbb{G}_n$  require as a precondition that  $\mathcal{L}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{L}_2$ .

#### Note

As is the case for the other operators on grids, the implementation overwrites one of the two grid arguments with the result of the widening application. It is worth stressing that, in any widening operation that computes the widening  $\mathcal{L}_1 \nabla \mathcal{L}_2$ , the resulting grid will be assigned to overwrite the store containing the bigger grid  $\mathcal{L}_2$ . The smaller grid  $\mathcal{L}_1$  is not modified. The same observation holds for all flavors of widenings and extrapolation operators that are implemented in the library and for all the language interfaces.

### 1.10.8 Widening with Tokens

This is as for [widening with tokens](#) for convex polyhedra.

### 1.10.9 Extrapolation Operators

Besides the widening operators, the library also implements several *extrapolation* operators, which differ from widenings in that their use along an upper iteration sequence does not ensure convergence in a finite number of steps.

In particular, for each grid widening that is provided, there is a corresponding *limited* extrapolation operator, which can be used to implement the *widening “up to”* technique as described in [HPR97]. Each limited extrapolation operator takes a congruence system as an additional parameter and uses it to improve the approximation yielded by the corresponding widening operator. Note that, as in the case for convex polyhedra, a convergence guarantee can only be obtained by suitably restricting the set of congruence relations that can occur in this additional parameter.

## 1.11 The Powerset Construction

The PPL provides the finite powerset construction; this takes a pre-existing domain and upgrades it to one that can represent disjunctive information (by using a *finite* number of disjuncts). The construction follows the approach described in [Bag98], also summarized in [BHZ04] where there is an account of generic widenings for the powerset domain (some of which are supported in the pointset powerset domain instantiation of this construction described in Section [The Pointset Powerset Domain](#)).

### 1.11.1 The Powerset Domain

The domain is built from a pre-existing base-level domain  $D$  which must include an entailment relation ‘ $\vdash$ ’, meet operation ‘ $\otimes$ ’, a top element ‘ $\mathbf{1}$ ’ and bottom element ‘ $\mathbf{0}$ ’.

A set  $\mathcal{S} \in \wp(D)$  is called *non-redundant* with respect to ‘ $\vdash$ ’ if and only if  $\mathbf{0} \notin \mathcal{S}$  and  $\forall d_1, d_2 \in \mathcal{S} : d_1 \vdash d_2 \implies d_1 = d_2$ . The set of finite non-redundant subsets of  $D$  (with respect to ‘ $\vdash$ ’) is denoted by  $\wp_{\text{fn}}^+(D)$ . The function  $\Omega_D^+ : \wp_f(D) \rightarrow \wp_{\text{fn}}^+(D)$ , called *Omega-reduction*, maps a finite set into its non-redundant counterpart; it is defined, for each  $\mathcal{S} \in \wp_f(D)$ , by

$$\Omega_D^+(\mathcal{S}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{S} \setminus \{d \in \mathcal{S} \mid d = \mathbf{0} \text{ or } \exists d' \in \mathcal{S} . d \Vdash d'\}.$$

where  $d \Vdash d'$  denotes  $d \vdash d' \wedge d \neq d'$ .

As the intended semantics of a powerset domain element  $\mathcal{S} \in \wp_f(D)$  is that of disjunction of the semantics of  $D$ , the finite set  $\mathcal{S}$  is semantically equivalent to the non-redundant set  $\Omega_D^+(\mathcal{S})$ ; and elements of  $\mathcal{S}$  will be called *disjuncts*. The restriction to the finite subsets reflects the fact that here disjunctions are implemented by explicit collections of disjuncts. As a consequence of this restriction, for any  $\mathcal{S} \in \wp_f(D)$  such that  $\mathcal{S} \neq \{\mathbf{0}\}$ ,  $\Omega_D^+(\mathcal{S})$  is the (finite) set of the maximal elements of  $\mathcal{S}$ .

The *finite powerset domain* over a domain  $D$  is the set of all finite non-redundant sets of  $D$  and denoted by  $D_{\text{P}}$ . The domain includes an approximation ordering ‘ $\vdash_{\text{P}}$ ’ defined so that, for any  $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2 \in D_{\text{P}}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}_1 \vdash_{\text{P}} \mathcal{S}_2$  if and only if

$$\forall d_1 \in \mathcal{S}_1 : \exists d_2 \in \mathcal{S}_2 . d_1 \vdash d_2.$$

Therefore the top element is  $\{\mathbf{1}\}$  and the bottom element is the emptyset.

#### Note

As far as Omega-reduction is concerned, the library adopts a *lazy* approach: an element of the powerset domain is represented by a potentially redundant sequence of disjuncts. Redundancies can be eliminated by explicitly invoking the operator `omega_reduce()`, e.g., before performing the output of a powerset element. Note that all the documented operators automatically perform Omega-reductions on their arguments, when needed or appropriate.

## 1.12 Operations on the Powerset Construction

In this section we briefly describe the generic operations on Powerset Domains that are provided by the library for any given base-level domain  $D$ .



### 1.12.1 Meet and Upper Bound

Given the sets  $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2 \in D_P$ , the *meet* and *upper bound* operators provided by the library returns the set  $\Omega_D^+(\{d_1 \otimes d_2 \mid d_1 \in \mathcal{S}_1, d_2 \in \mathcal{S}_2\})$  and Omega-reduced set union  $\Omega_D^+(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2)$  respectively.

### 1.12.2 Adding a Disjunct

Given the powerset element  $\mathcal{S} \in D_P$  and the base-level element  $d \in D$ , the *add disjunct* operator provided by the library returns the powerset element  $\Omega_D^+(\mathcal{S} \cup \{d\})$ .

### 1.12.3 Collapsing a Powerset Element

If the given powerset element is not empty, then the *collapse* operator returns the singleton powerset consisting of an upper-bound of all the disjuncts.

## 1.13 The Pointset Powerset Domain

The pointset powerset domain provided by the PPL is the finite powerset domain (defined in Section [The Powerset Construction](#)) whose base-level domain  $D$  is one of the classes of semantic geometric descriptors listed in Section [Semantic Geometric Descriptors](#).

In addition to the operations described for the generic powerset domain in Section [Operations on the Powerset Construction](#), the PPL provides all the generic operations listed in [Generic Operations on Semantic Geometric Descriptors](#). Here we just describe those operations that are particular to the pointset powerset domain.

### 1.13.1 Meet-Preserving Simplification

Let  $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{d_1, \dots, d_m\}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}_2 = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$  and  $\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, \dots, s_q\}$  be Omega-reduced elements of a pointset powerset domain over the same base-level domain. Then:

- $\mathcal{S}$  is *powerset meet-preserving* with respect to  $\mathcal{S}_1$  using context  $\mathcal{S}_2$  if the meet of  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2$  is equal to the meet of  $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2$ ;
- $\mathcal{S}$  is a *powerset simplification* with respect to  $\mathcal{S}_1$  if  $q \leq m$ .
- $\mathcal{S}$  is a *disjunct meet-preserving simplification* with respect to  $\mathcal{S}_1$  if, for each  $s_k \in \mathcal{S}$ , there exists  $d_i \in \mathcal{S}_1$  such that, for each  $c_j \in \mathcal{S}_2$ ,  $s_k$  is a meet-preserving enlargement and simplification of  $d_i$  using context  $c_j$ .

The library provides a binary operator (`simplify_using_context`) for the pointset powerset domain that returns a powerset which is a powerset meet-preserving, powerset simplification and disjunct meet-preserving simplification of its first argument using the second argument as context.

Notice that, due to the powerset simplification property, in general a meet-preserving powerset simplification is *not* an enlargement with respect to the ordering defined on the powerset lattice. Because of this, the operator provided by the library is only well-defined when the base-level domain is not itself a powerset domain.



### 1.13.2 Geometric Comparisons

Given the pointset powersets  $\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2$  over the same base-level domain and with the same space dimension, then we say that  $\mathcal{S}_1$  *geometrically covers*  $\mathcal{S}_2$  if every point (in some disjunct) of  $\mathcal{S}_2$  is also a point in a disjunct of  $\mathcal{S}_1$ . If  $\mathcal{S}_1$  geometrically covers  $\mathcal{S}_2$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2$  geometrically covers  $\mathcal{S}_1$ , then we say that they are *geometrically equal*.

### 1.13.3 Pairwise Merge

Given the pointset powerset  $\mathcal{S}$  over a base-level semantic GD domain  $D$ , then the *pairwise merge* operator takes pairs of distinct elements in  $\mathcal{S}$  whose upper bound (denoted here by  $\uplus$ ) in  $D$  (using the PPL operator `upper_bound_assign()` for  $D$ ) is the same as their set-theoretical union and replaces them by their union. This replacement is done recursively so that, for each pair  $c, d$  of distinct disjuncts in the result set, we have  $c \uplus d \neq c \cup d$ .

### 1.13.4 Powerset Extrapolation Operators

The library implements a generalization of the extrapolation operator for powerset domains proposed in [BGP99]. The operator `BGP99_extrapolation_assign` is made parametric by allowing for the specification of any PPL extrapolation operator for the base-level domain. Note that, even when the extrapolation operator for the base-level domain  $D$  is known to be a widening on  $D$ , the `BGP99_extrapolation_assign` operator cannot guarantee the convergence of the iteration sequence in a finite number of steps (for a counter-example, see [BHZ04]).

### 1.13.5 Certificate-Based Widenings

The PPL library provides support for the specification of proper widening operators on the pointset powerset domain. In particular, this version of the library implements an instance of the *certificate-based widening framework* proposed in [BHZ03b].

A *finite convergence certificate* for an extrapolation operator is a formal way of ensuring that such an operator is indeed a widening on the considered domain. Given a widening operator on the base-level domain  $D$ , together with the corresponding convergence certificate, the BHZ03 framework is able to lift this widening on  $D$  to a widening on the pointset powerset domain; ensuring convergence in a finite number of iterations.

Being highly parametric, the BHZ03 widening framework can be instantiated in many ways. The current implementation provides the templatic operator `BHZ03_widening_assign<Certificate, Widening>` which only exploits a fraction of this generality, by allowing the user to specify the base-level widening function and the corresponding certificate. The widening strategy is fixed and uses two extrapolation heuristics: first, the upper bound operator for the base-level domain is tried; second, the [BGP99 extrapolation operator](#) is tried, possibly applying [pairwise merging](#). If both heuristics fail to converge according to the convergence certificate, then an attempt is made to apply the base-level widening to the upper bound of the two arguments, possibly improving the result obtained by means of the difference operator for the base-level domain. For more details and a justification of the overall approach, see [BHZ03b] and [BHZ04].

The library provides several convergence certificates. Note that, for the domain of Polyhedra, while `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BHRZ03_Certificate` the "BHRZ03\_Certificate" is compatible with both the BHRZ03 and the H79 widenings, `H79_Certificate` is only compatible with the latter. Note that using different certificates will change the results obtained, even when using the same base-level widening operator. It is also worth stressing that it is up to the user to see that the widening operator is actually compatible

with a given convergence certificate. If such a requirement is not met, then an extrapolation operator will be obtained.

## 1.14 Using the Library

### 1.14.1 A Note on the Implementation of the Operators

When adopting the double description method for the representation of convex polyhedra, the implementation of most of the operators may require an explicit conversion from one of the two representations into the other one, leading to algorithms having a worst-case exponential complexity. However, thanks to the adoption of lazy and incremental computation techniques, the library turns out to be rather efficient in many practical cases.

In earlier versions of the library, a number of operators were introduced in two flavors: a *lazy* version and an *eager* version, the latter having the operator name ending with `_and_minimize`. In principle, only the lazy versions should be used. The eager versions were added to help a knowledgeable user obtain better performance in particular cases. Basically, by invoking the eager version of an operator, the user is trading laziness to better exploit the incrementality of the inner library computations. Starting from version 0.5, the lazy and incremental computation techniques have been refined to achieve a better integration: as a consequence, the lazy versions of the operators are now almost always more efficient than the eager versions.

One of the cases when an eager computation might still make sense is when the well-known *fail-first* principle comes into play. For instance, if you have to compute the intersection of several polyhedra and you strongly suspect that the result will become empty after a few of these intersections, then you may obtain a better performance by calling the eager version of the intersection operator, since the minimization process also enforces an emptiness check. Note anyway that the same effect can be obtained by interleaving the calls of the lazy operator with explicit emptiness checks.

#### Warning

For the reasons mentioned above, starting from version 0.10 of the library, the usage of the eager versions (i.e., the ones having a name ending with `_and_minimize`) of these operators is *deprecated*; this is in preparation of their complete removal, which will occur starting from version 0.11.

### 1.14.2 On Pointset\_Powerset and Partially\_Reduced\_Product Domains: A Warning

For future versions of the PPL library all practical instantiations for the disjuncts for a `pointset_powerset` and component domains for the `partially_reduced_product` domains will be fully supported. However, for version 0.10, these compound domains should not themselves occur as one of their argument domains. Therefore their use comes with the following warning.

#### Warning

The `Pointset_Powerset<PS>` and `Partially_Reduced_Product<D1, D2, R>` should only be used with the following instantiations for the disjunct domain template `PS` and component domain templates `D1` and `D2`: `C_Polyhedron`, `NNC_Polyhedron`, `Grid`, `Octagonal_Shape<T>`, `BD_Shape<T>`, `Box<T>`.

### 1.14.3 On Object-Orientation and Polymorphism: A Disclaimer

The PPL library is mainly a collection of so-called “concrete data types”: while providing the user with a clean and friendly interface, these types are not meant to --- i.e., they should not --- be used polymorphically

(since, e.g., most of the destructors are not declared `virtual`). In practice, this restriction means that the library types should not be used as *public base classes* to be derived from. A user willing to extend the library types, adding new functionalities, often can do so by using *containment* instead of inheritance; even when there is the need to override a `protected` method, non-public inheritance should suffice.

#### 1.14.4 On Const-Correctness: A Warning about the Use of References and Iterators

Most operators of the library depend on one or more parameters that are declared “const”, meaning that they will not be changed by the application of the considered operator. Due to the adoption of lazy computation techniques, in many cases such a const-correctness guarantee only holds at the semantic level, whereas it does not necessarily hold at the implementation level. For a typical example, consider the extraction from a polyhedron of its constraint system representation. While this operation is not going to change the polyhedron, it might actually invoke the internal conversion algorithm and modify the generators representation of the polyhedron object, e.g., by reordering the generators and removing those that are detected as redundant. Thus, any previously computed reference to the generators of the polyhedron (be it a direct reference object or an indirect one, such as an iterator) will no longer be valid. For this reason, code fragments such as the following should be avoided, as they may result in undefined behavior:

```
// Find a reference to the first point of the non-empty polyhedron 'ph'.
const Generator_System& gs = ph.generators();
Generator_System::const_iterator i = gs.begin();
for (Generator_System::const_iterator gs_end = gs.end(); i != gs_end; ++i)
    if (i->is_point())
        break;
const Generator& p = *i;
// Get the constraints of 'ph'.
const Constraint_System& cs = ph.constraints();
// Both the const iterator 'i' and the reference 'p'
// are no longer valid at this point.
cout << p.divisor() << endl; // Undefined behavior!
++i;                          // Undefined behavior!
```

As a rule of thumb, if a polyhedron plays any role in a computation (even as a const parameter), then any previously computed reference to parts of the polyhedron may have been invalidated. Note that, in the example above, the computation of the constraint system could have been placed after the uses of the iterator `i` and the reference `p`. Anyway, if really needed, it is always possible to take a copy of, instead of a reference to, the parts of interest of the polyhedron; in the case above, one may have taken a copy of the generator system by replacing the second line of code with the following:

```
Generator_System gs = ph.generators();
```

The same observations, modulo syntactic sugar, apply to the operators defined in the C interface of the library.

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## 4 Module Index

### 4.1 Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

#### C++ Language Interface

## 5 Namespace Index

### 5.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

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<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::IO_Operators</b> (All input/output operators are confined to this namespace )	<b>86</b>
<b>std</b> (The standard C++ namespace )	<b>87</b>

## 6 Class Index

### 6.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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## 7 Class Index

### 7.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape&lt; T &gt;</b> (A bounded difference shape )	<b>89</b>
<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BHRZ03_Certificate</b> (The convergence certificate for the BHRZ03 widening operator )	<b>125</b>
<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box&lt; ITV &gt;</b> (A not necessarily closed, iso-oriented hyperrectangle )	<b>126</b>
<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::C_Polyhedron</b> (A closed convex polyhedron )	<b>161</b>
<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Checked_Number&lt; T, Policy &gt;</b> (A wrapper for numeric types implementing a given policy )	<b>167</b>
<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Variable::Compare</b> (Binary predicate defining the total ordering on variables )	<b>184</b>
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<b>Parma_Polyhedra_Library::H79_Certificate::Compare</b> (A total ordering on H79 certificates )	<b>185</b>
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence</a> (A linear congruence )	186
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruences_Reduction&lt; D1, D2 &gt;</a> (This class provides the reduction method for the Congruences_Product domain )	198
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint</a> (A linear equality or inequality )	204
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint_System</a> (A system of constraints )	214
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraints_Reduction&lt; D1, D2 &gt;</a> (This class provides the reduction method for the Constraints_Product domain )	218
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Determinate&lt; PSET &gt;</a> (A wrapper for PPL pointsets, providing them with a <i>determinate constraint system</i> interface, as defined in [Bag98] )	219
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Linear_Expression</a> (A linear expression )	298
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron</a> (The base class for convex polyhedra )	443
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset&lt; D &gt;</a> (The powerset construction on a base-level domain )	477
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Recycle_Input</a> (A tag class )	484
<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Shape_Preserving_Reduction&lt; D1, D2 &gt;</a> (This class provides the reduction method for the Shape_Preserving_Product domain )	485
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<a href="#">Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Throwable</a> (User objects the PPL can throw )	487
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## 8 Module Documentation

### 8.1 C++ Language Interface

The core implementation of the Parma Polyhedra Library is written in C++.

#### Classes

- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Throwable](#)  
*User objects the PPL can throw.*
- struct [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Recycle\\_Input](#)  
*A tag class.*
- struct [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Is\\_Checked< T >](#)
- struct [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Is\\_Checked< Checked\\_Number< T, P > >](#)
- struct [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked< T >](#)
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Checked\\_Number< T, Policy >](#)  
*A wrapper for numeric types implementing a given policy.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Variable](#)  
*A dimension of the vector space.*
- struct [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Variable::Compare](#)  
*Binary predicate defining the total ordering on variables.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Linear\\_Expression](#)  
*A linear expression.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Constraint\\_System](#)  
*A system of constraints.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Constraint\\_System::const\\_iterator](#)  
*An iterator over a system of constraints.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Constraint](#)  
*A linear equality or inequality.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Poly\\_Con\\_Relation](#)  
*The relation between a polyhedron and a constraint.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator\\_System](#)  
*A system of generators.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator\\_System::const\\_iterator](#)  
*An iterator over a system of generators.*

- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator`  
*A line, ray, point or closure point.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence_System`  
*A system of congruences.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence_System::const_iterator`  
*An iterator over a system of congruences.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence`  
*A linear congruence.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator_System`  
*A system of grid generators.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator_System::const_iterator`  
*An iterator over a system of grid generators.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator`  
*A grid line, parameter or grid point.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem`  
*A Parametric Integer (linear) Programming problem.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BHRZ03_Certificate`  
*The convergence certificate for the BHRZ03 widening operator.*
- struct `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BHRZ03_Certificate::Compare`  
*A total ordering on BHRZ03 certificates.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::H79_Certificate`  
*A convergence certificate for the H79 widening operator.*
- struct `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::H79_Certificate::Compare`  
*A total ordering on H79 certificates.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Poly_Gen_Relation`  
*The relation between a polyhedron and a generator.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron`  
*The base class for convex polyhedra.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem`  
*A Mixed Integer (linear) Programming problem.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info >`  
*A generic, not necessarily closed, possibly restricted interval.*
- class `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Certificate`



*The convergence certificate for the [Grid](#) widening operator.*

- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::C\\_Polyhedron](#)  
*A closed convex polyhedron.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::NNC\\_Polyhedron](#)  
*A not necessarily closed convex polyhedron.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid](#)  
*A grid.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Box< ITV >](#)  
*A not necessarily closed, iso-oriented hyperrectangle.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::BD\\_Shape< T >](#)  
*A bounded difference shape.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Octagonal\\_Shape< T >](#)  
*An octagonal shape.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Smash\\_Reduction< D1, D2 >](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the *Smash\_Product* domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Constraints\\_Reduction< D1, D2 >](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the *Constraints\_Product* domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Congruences\\_Reduction< D1, D2 >](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the *Congruences\_Product* domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Shape\\_Preserving\\_Reduction< D1, D2 >](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the *Shape\_Preserving\_Product* domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::No\\_Reduction< D1, D2 >](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the *Direct\_Product* domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product< D1, D2, R >](#)  
*The partially reduced product of two abstractions.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Determinate< PSET >](#)  
*A wrapper for PPL pointsets, providing them with a determinate constraint system interface, as defined in [\[Bag98\]](#).*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Powerset< D >](#)  
*The powerset construction on a base-level domain.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Pointset\\_Powerset< PSET >](#)  
*The powerset construction instantiated on PPL pointset domains.*
- class [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::GMP\\_Integer](#)  
*Unbounded integers as provided by the GMP library.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::IO_Operators`  
*All input/output operators are confined to this namespace.*
- namespace `std`  
*The standard C++ namespace.*

## Defines

- `#define PPL_VERSION_MAJOR 0`  
*The major number of the PPL version.*
- `#define PPL_VERSION_MINOR 11`  
*The minor number of the PPL version.*
- `#define PPL_VERSION_REVISION 0`  
*The revision number of the PPL version.*
- `#define PPL_VERSION_BETA 0`  
*The beta number of the PPL version. This is zero for official releases and nonzero for development snapshots.*
- `#define PPL_VERSION "0.11"`  
*A string containing the PPL version.*

## Typedefs

- `typedef size_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::dimension_type`  
*An unsigned integral type for representing space dimensions.*
- `typedef size_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::memory_size_type`  
*An unsigned integral type for representing memory size in bytes.*
- `typedef PPL_COEFFICIENT_TYPE Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Coefficient`  
*An alias for easily naming the type of PPL coefficients.*

## Enumerations

- `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Result {`  
`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_EMPTY, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_EQ, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_LT, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_GT,`  
`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_NE, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_LE, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_GE, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_LGE,`  
`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_OVERFLOW, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_LT_INF, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_GT_SUP, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_LT_PLUS_INFINITY,`  
`};`

```

Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_GT_MINUS_INFINITY,      Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_EQ_-
MINUS_INFINITY, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_EQ_PLUS_INFINITY, Parma_Polyhedra_-
Library::V_NAN,
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_CVT_STR_UNK,      Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_DIV_ZERO,
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_INF_ADD_INF, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_INF_DIV_INF,
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_INF_MOD,      Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_INF_MUL_ZERO,
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_INF_SUB_INF, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_MOD_ZERO,
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_SQRT_NEG,      Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_UNKNOWN_-
NEG_OVERFLOW, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::V_UNKNOWN_POS_OVERFLOW, Parma_-
Polyhedra_Library::V_UNREPRESENTABLE }

```

*Possible outcomes of a checked arithmetic computation.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Degenerate\_Element { Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::UNIVERSE, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::EMPTY }

*Kinds of degenerate abstract elements.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Relation\_Symbol {
 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::EQUAL, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::LESS\_THAN, Parma\_-
 Polyhedra\_Library::LESS\_OR\_EQUAL, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::GREATER\_THAN,
 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::GREATER\_OR\_EQUAL, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NOT\_EQUAL
 }

*Relation symbols.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Complexity\_Class { Parma\_Polyhedra\_-
 Library::POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::SIMPLEX\_-
 COMPLEXITY, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::ANY\_COMPLEXITY }

*Complexity pseudo-classes.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Optimization\_Mode { Parma\_Polyhedra\_-
 Library::MINIMIZATION, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MAXIMIZATION }

*Possible optimization modes.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width {
 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BITS\_8, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BITS\_16, Parma\_Polyhedra\_-
 Library::BITS\_32, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BITS\_64,
 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BITS\_128 }

*Widths of bounded integer types.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation { Parma\_Polyhedra\_-
 Library::UNSIGNED, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::SIGNED\_2\_COMPLEMENT }

*Representation of bounded integer types.*

- enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow { Parma\_Polyhedra\_-
 Library::OVERFLOW\_WRAPS, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::OVERFLOW\_UNDEFINED,
 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::OVERFLOW\_IMPOSSIBLE }

*Overflow behavior of bounded integer types.*

- `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Rounding_Dir {`  
`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::ROUND_DOWN, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::ROUND_UP, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::ROUND_IGNORE, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::ROUND_NOT_NEEDED, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::ROUND_STRICT_RELATION }`  
*Rounding directions for arithmetic computations.*
- `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem_Status { Parma_Polyhedra_Library::UNFEASIBLE_PIP_PROBLEM, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::OPTIMIZED_PIP_PROBLEM }`  
*Possible outcomes of the PIP\_Problem solver.*
- `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem_Status { Parma_Polyhedra_Library::UNFEASIBLE_MIP_PROBLEM, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::UNBOUNDED_MIP_PROBLEM, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::OPTIMIZED_MIP_PROBLEM }`  
*Possible outcomes of the MIP\_Problem solver.*

## Variables

- `const Throwable *volatile Parma_Polyhedra_Library::abandon_expensive_computations`  
*A pointer to an exception object.*

### 8.1.1 Detailed Description

The core implementation of the Parma Polyhedra Library is written in C++. See Namespace, Hierarchical and Compound indexes for additional information about each single data type.

### 8.1.2 Define Documentation

#### 8.1.2.1 #define PPL\_VERSION\_MAJOR 0

The major number of the PPL version.

#### 8.1.2.2 #define PPL\_VERSION\_MINOR 11

The minor number of the PPL version.

#### 8.1.2.3 #define PPL\_VERSION\_REVISION 0

The revision number of the PPL version.

#### 8.1.2.4 `#define PPL_VERSION "0.11"`

A string containing the PPL version.

Let  $M$  and  $m$  denote the numbers associated to `PPL_VERSION_MAJOR` and `PPL_VERSION_MINOR`, respectively. The format of `PPL_VERSION` is  $M$  "."  $m$  if both `PPL_VERSION_REVISION` ( $r$ ) and `PPL_VERSION_BETA` ( $b$ ) are zero,  $M$  "."  $m$  "pre"  $b$  if `PPL_VERSION_REVISION` is zero and `PPL_VERSION_BETA` is not zero,  $M$  "."  $m$  "."  $r$  if `PPL_VERSION_REVISION` is not zero and `PPL_VERSION_BETA` is zero,  $M$  "."  $m$  "."  $r$  "pre"  $b$  if neither `PPL_VERSION_REVISION` nor `PPL_VERSION_BETA` are zero.

### 8.1.3 Typedef Documentation

#### 8.1.3.1 `typedef size_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::dimension_type`

An unsigned integral type for representing space dimensions.

#### 8.1.3.2 `typedef size_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::memory_size_type`

An unsigned integral type for representing memory size in bytes.

#### 8.1.3.3 `typedef PPL_COEFFICIENT_TYPE Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Coefficient`

An alias for easily naming the type of PPL coefficients.

Objects of type `Coefficient` are used to implement the integral valued coefficients occurring in linear expressions, constraints, generators, intervals, bounding boxes and so on. Depending on the chosen configuration options (see file `README.configure`), a `Coefficient` may actually be:

- The [GMP\\_Integer](#) type, which in turn is an alias for the `mpz_class` type implemented by the C++ interface of the GMP library (this is the default configuration).
- An instance of the [Checked\\_Number](#) class template: with the policy `Bounded_Integer_Coefficient_Policy`, this implements overflow detection on top of a native integral type (available template instances include checked integers having 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits); with the `Checked_Number_Transparent_Policy`, this is a wrapper for native integral types with no overflow detection (available template instances are as above).

### 8.1.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 8.1.4.1 `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Result`

Possible outcomes of a checked arithmetic computation.

**Enumerator:**

*V\_EMPTY* The exact result is not comparable.  
*V\_EQ* The computed result is exact.  
*V\_LT* The computed result is inexact and rounded up.  
*V\_GT* The computed result is inexact and rounded down.  
*V\_NE* The computed result is inexact.  
*V\_LE* The computed result may be inexact and rounded up.  
*V\_GE* The computed result may be inexact and rounded down.  
*V\_LGE* The computed result may be inexact.  
*V\_OVERFLOW* The exact result is a number out of finite bounds.  
*V\_LT\_INF* A negative integer overflow occurred (rounding up).  
*V\_GT\_SUP* A positive integer overflow occurred (rounding down).  
*V\_LT\_PLUS\_INFINITY* A positive integer overflow occurred (rounding up).  
*V\_GT\_MINUS\_INFINITY* A negative integer overflow occurred (rounding down).  
*V\_EQ\_MINUS\_INFINITY* Negative infinity result.  
*V\_EQ\_PLUS\_INFINITY* Positive infinity result.  
*V\_NAN* Not a number result.  
*V\_CVT\_STR\_UNK* Converting from unknown string.  
*V\_DIV\_ZERO* Dividing by zero.  
*V\_INF\_ADD\_INF* Adding two infinities having opposite signs.  
*V\_INF\_DIV\_INF* Dividing two infinities.  
*V\_INF\_MOD* Taking the modulus of an infinity.  
*V\_INF\_MUL\_ZERO* Multiplying an infinity by zero.  
*V\_INF\_SUB\_INF* Subtracting two infinities having the same sign.  
*V\_MOD\_ZERO* Computing a remainder modulo zero.  
*V\_SQRT\_NEG* Taking the square root of a negative number.  
*V\_UNKNOWN\_NEG\_OVERFLOW* Unknown result due to intermediate negative overflow.  
*V\_UNKNOWN\_POS\_OVERFLOW* Unknown result due to intermediate positive overflow.  
*V\_UNREPRESENTABLE* The computed result is not representable.

**8.1.4.2 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Degenerate\_Element**

Kinds of degenerate abstract elements.

**Enumerator:**

*UNIVERSE* The universe element, i.e., the whole vector space.  
*EMPTY* The empty element, i.e., the empty set.

#### 8.1.4.3 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Relation\_Symbol

Relation symbols.

**Enumerator:**

***EQUAL*** Equal to.  
***LESS\_THAN*** Less than.  
***LESS\_OR\_EQUAL*** Less than or equal to.  
***GREATER\_THAN*** Greater than.  
***GREATER\_OR\_EQUAL*** Greater than or equal to.  
***NOT\_EQUAL*** Not equal to.

#### 8.1.4.4 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Complexity\_Class

Complexity pseudo-classes.

**Enumerator:**

***POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY*** Worst-case polynomial complexity.  
***SIMPLEX\_COMPLEXITY*** Worst-case exponential complexity but typically polynomial behavior.  
***ANY\_COMPLEXITY*** Any complexity.

#### 8.1.4.5 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Optimization\_Mode

Possible optimization modes.

**Enumerator:**

***MINIMIZATION*** Minimization is requested.  
***MAXIMIZATION*** Maximization is requested.

#### 8.1.4.6 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width

Widths of bounded integer types.

See the section on [approximating bounded integers](#).

**Enumerator:**

***BITS\_8*** 8 bits.  
***BITS\_16*** 16 bits.  
***BITS\_32*** 32 bits.  
***BITS\_64*** 64 bits.  
***BITS\_128*** 128 bits.



#### 8.1.4.7 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation

Representation of bounded integer types.

See the section on [approximating bounded integers](#).

**Enumerator:**

**UNSIGNED** Unsigned binary.

**SIGNED\_2\_COMPLEMENT** Signed binary where negative values are represented by the two's complement of the absolute value.

#### 8.1.4.8 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow

Overflow behavior of bounded integer types.

See the section on [approximating bounded integers](#).

**Enumerator:**

**OVERFLOW\_WRAPS** On overflow, wrapping takes place. This means that, for a  $w$ -bit bounded integer, the computation happens modulo  $2^w$ .

**OVERFLOW\_UNDEFINED** On overflow, the result is undefined. This simply means that the result of the operation resulting in an overflow can take any value.

**Note**

Even though something more serious can happen in the system being analyzed ---due to, e.g., C's undefined behavior---, here we are only concerned with the results of arithmetic operations. It is the responsibility of the analyzer to ensure that other manifestations of undefined behavior are conservatively approximated.

**OVERFLOW\_IMPOSSIBLE** Overflow is impossible. This is for the analysis of languages where overflow is trapped before it affects the state, for which, thus, any indication that an overflow may have affected the state is necessarily due to the imprecision of the analysis.

#### 8.1.4.9 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Rounding\_Dir

Rounding directions for arithmetic computations.

**Enumerator:**

**ROUND\_DOWN** Round toward  $-\infty$ .

**ROUND\_UP** Round toward  $+\infty$ .

**ROUND\_IGNORE** Rounding is delegated to lower level. Result info is evaluated lazily.

**ROUND\_NOT\_NEEDED** Rounding is not needed: client code must ensure that the operation result is exact and representable in the destination type. Result info is evaluated lazily.

**ROUND\_STRICT\_RELATION** The client code is willing to pay an extra price to know the exact relation between the exact result and the computed one.

**8.1.4.10 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem\_Status**

Possible outcomes of the [PIP\\_Problem](#) solver.

**Enumerator:**

*UNFEASIBLE\_PIP\_PROBLEM* The problem is unfeasible.

*OPTIMIZED\_PIP\_PROBLEM* The problem has an optimal solution.

**8.1.4.11 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem\_Status**

Possible outcomes of the [MIP\\_Problem](#) solver.

**Enumerator:**

*UNFEASIBLE\_MIP\_PROBLEM* The problem is unfeasible.

*UNBOUNDED\_MIP\_PROBLEM* The problem is unbounded.

*OPTIMIZED\_MIP\_PROBLEM* The problem has an optimal solution.

**8.1.5 Variable Documentation****8.1.5.1 const Throwable\* volatile Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::abandon\_expensive\_computations**

A pointer to an exception object.

This pointer, which is initialized to zero, is repeatedly checked along any super-linear (i.e., computationally expensive) computation path in the library. When it is found nonzero the exception it points to is thrown. In other words, making this pointer point to an exception (and leaving it in this state) ensures that the library will return control to the client application, possibly by throwing the given exception, within a time that is a linear function of the size of the representation of the biggest object (powerset of polyhedra, polyhedron, system of constraints or generators) on which the library is operating upon.

**Note**

The only sensible way to assign to this pointer is from within a signal handler or from a parallel thread. For this reason, the library, apart from ensuring that the pointer is initially set to zero, never assigns to it. In particular, it does not zero it again when the exception is thrown: it is the client's responsibility to do so.

**9 Namespace Documentation****9.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library Namespace Reference**

The entire library is confined to this namespace.

## Namespaces

- namespace [IO\\_Operators](#)

*All input/output operators are confined to this namespace.*

## Classes

- class [Throwable](#)

*User objects the PPL can throw.*

- struct [Recycle\\_Input](#)

*A tag class.*

- struct [Is\\_Checked](#)

- struct [Is\\_Checked< Checked\\_Number< T, P > >](#)

- struct [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)

- class [Checked\\_Number](#)

*A wrapper for numeric types implementing a given policy.*

- class [Variable](#)

*A dimension of the vector space.*

- class [Linear\\_Expression](#)

*A linear expression.*

- class [Constraint\\_System](#)

*A system of constraints.*

- class [Constraint](#)

*A linear equality or inequality.*

- class [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation](#)

*The relation between a polyhedron and a constraint.*

- class [Generator\\_System](#)

*A system of generators.*

- class [Generator](#)

*A line, ray, point or closure point.*

- class [Congruence\\_System](#)

*A system of congruences.*

- class [Congruence](#)

*A linear congruence.*

- class [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#)

*A system of grid generators.*

- class [Grid\\_Generator](#)  
*A grid line, parameter or grid point.*
- class [Variables\\_Set](#)  
*An `std::set` of variables' indexes.*
- class [PIP\\_Problem](#)  
*A Parametric Integer (linear) Programming problem.*
- class [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#)  
*A node of the PIP solution tree.*
- class [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#)  
*A tree node representing part of the space of solutions.*
- class [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#)  
*A tree node representing a decision in the space of solutions.*
- class [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#)  
*The convergence certificate for the BHRZ03 widening operator.*
- class [H79\\_Certificate](#)  
*A convergence certificate for the H79 widening operator.*
- class [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation](#)  
*The relation between a polyhedron and a generator.*
- class [Polyhedron](#)  
*The base class for convex polyhedra.*
- class [MIP\\_Problem](#)  
*A Mixed Integer (linear) Programming problem.*
- class [Interval](#)  
*A generic, not necessarily closed, possibly restricted interval.*
- class [Grid\\_Certificate](#)  
*The convergence certificate for the [Grid](#) widening operator.*
- class [C\\_Polyhedron](#)  
*A closed convex polyhedron.*
- class [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#)  
*A not necessarily closed convex polyhedron.*
- class [Grid](#)  
*A grid.*
- class [Box](#)  
*A not necessarily closed, iso-oriented hyperrectangle.*

- class [BD\\_Shape](#)  
*A bounded difference shape.*
- class [Octagonal\\_Shape](#)  
*An octagonal shape.*
- class [Smash\\_Reduction](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the Smash\_Product domain.*
- class [Constraints\\_Reduction](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the Constraints\_Product domain.*
- class [Congruences\\_Reduction](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the Congruences\_Product domain.*
- class [Shape\\_Preserving\\_Reduction](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the Shape\_Preserving\_Product domain.*
- class [No\\_Reduction](#)  
*This class provides the reduction method for the Direct\_Product domain.*
- class [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)  
*The partially reduced product of two abstractions.*
- class [Domain\\_Product](#)  
*This class is temporary and will be removed when template typedefs will be supported in C++.*
- class [Determinate](#)  
*A wrapper for PPL pointsets, providing them with a determinate constraint system interface, as defined in [\[Bag98\]](#).*
- class [Powerset](#)  
*The powerset construction on a base-level domain.*
- class [Pointset\\_Powerset](#)  
*The powerset construction instantiated on PPL pointset domains.*
- class [GMP\\_Integer](#)  
*Unbounded integers as provided by the GMP library.*

## Typedefs

- typedef size\_t [dimension\\_type](#)  
*An unsigned integral type for representing space dimensions.*
- typedef size\_t [memory\\_size\\_type](#)  
*An unsigned integral type for representing memory size in bytes.*

- typedef PPL\_COEFFICIENT\_TYPE [Coefficient](#)  
*An alias for easily naming the type of PPL coefficients.*

## Enumerations

- enum [Result\\_Class](#) { [VC\\_NORMAL](#), [VC\\_MINUS\\_INFINITY](#), [VC\\_PLUS\\_INFINITY](#), [VC\\_NAN](#) }
- enum [Result\\_Relation](#) { [VR\\_EMPTY](#), [VR\\_EQ](#), [VR\\_LT](#), [VR\\_GT](#), [VR\\_NE](#), [VR\\_LE](#), [VR\\_GE](#), [VR\\_LGE](#) }
- enum [Result](#) { [V\\_EMPTY](#), [V\\_EQ](#), [V\\_LT](#), [V\\_GT](#), [V\\_NE](#), [V\\_LE](#), [V\\_GE](#), [V\\_LGE](#), [V\\_OVERFLOW](#), [V\\_LT\\_INF](#), [V\\_GT\\_SUP](#), [V\\_LT\\_PLUS\\_INFINITY](#), [V\\_GT\\_MINUS\\_INFINITY](#), [V\\_EQ\\_MINUS\\_INFINITY](#), [V\\_EQ\\_PLUS\\_INFINITY](#), [V\\_NAN](#), [V\\_CVT\\_STR\\_UNK](#), [V\\_DIV\\_ZERO](#), [V\\_INF\\_ADD\\_INF](#), [V\\_INF\\_DIV\\_INF](#), [V\\_INF\\_MOD](#), [V\\_INF\\_MUL\\_ZERO](#), [V\\_INF\\_SUB\\_INF](#), [V\\_MOD\\_ZERO](#), [V\\_SQRT\\_NEG](#), [V\\_UNKNOWN\\_NEG\\_OVERFLOW](#), [V\\_UNKNOWN\\_POS\\_OVERFLOW](#), [V\\_UNREPRESENTABLE](#) }  
*Possible outcomes of a checked arithmetic computation.*
- enum [Degenerate\\_Element](#) { [UNIVERSE](#), [EMPTY](#) }  
*Kinds of degenerate abstract elements.*
- enum [Relation\\_Symbol](#) { [EQUAL](#), [LESS\\_THAN](#), [LESS\\_OR\\_EQUAL](#), [GREATER\\_THAN](#), [GREATER\\_OR\\_EQUAL](#), [NOT\\_EQUAL](#) }  
*Relation symbols.*
- enum [Complexity\\_Class](#) { [POLYNOMIAL\\_COMPLEXITY](#), [SIMPLEX\\_COMPLEXITY](#), [ANY\\_COMPLEXITY](#) }  
*Complexity pseudo-classes.*
- enum [Optimization\\_Mode](#) { [MINIMIZATION](#), [MAXIMIZATION](#) }  
*Possible optimization modes.*
- enum [Bounded\\_Integer\\_Type\\_Width](#) { [BITS\\_8](#), [BITS\\_16](#), [BITS\\_32](#), [BITS\\_64](#), [BITS\\_128](#) }  
*Widths of bounded integer types.*
- enum [Bounded\\_Integer\\_Type\\_Representation](#) { [UNSIGNED](#), [SIGNED\\_2\\_COMPLEMENT](#) }  
*Representation of bounded integer types.*
- enum [Bounded\\_Integer\\_Type\\_Overflow](#) { [OVERFLOW\\_WRAPS](#), [OVERFLOW\\_UNDEFINED](#), [OVERFLOW\\_IMPOSSIBLE](#) }

*Overflow behavior of bounded integer types.*

- enum `Rounding_Dir` {  
`ROUND_DOWN`, `ROUND_UP`, `ROUND_IGNORE`, `ROUND_NOT_NEEDED`,  
`ROUND_STRICT_RELATION` }

*Rounding directions for arithmetic computations.*

- enum `PIP_Problem_Status` { `UNFEASIBLE_PIP_PROBLEM`, `OPTIMIZED_PIP_PROBLEM` }

*Possible outcomes of the PIP\_Problem solver.*

- enum `MIP_Problem_Status` { `UNFEASIBLE_MIP_PROBLEM`, `UNBOUNDED_MIP_PROBLEM`,  
`OPTIMIZED_MIP_PROBLEM` }

*Possible outcomes of the MIP\_Problem solver.*

- enum `I_Result` {  
`I_EMPTY` = 1, `I_SINGLETON` = 2, `I_SOME` = 4, `I_UNIVERSE` = 8,  
`I_NOT_EMPTY` = `I_SINGLETON` | `I_SOME` | `I_UNIVERSE`, `I_ANY` = `I_EMPTY` | `I_NOT_EMPTY`,  
`I_NOT_UNIVERSE` = `I_EMPTY` | `I_SINGLETON` | `I_SOME`, `I_NOT_DEGENERATE` =  
`I_SINGLETON` | `I_SOME`,  
`I_EXACT` = 16, `I_INEXACT` = 32, `I_CHANGED` = 64, `I_UNCHANGED` = 128,  
`I_SINGULARITIES` = 256 }

## Functions

- unsigned `version_major` ()  
*Returns the major number of the PPL version.*
- unsigned `version_minor` ()  
*Returns the minor number of the PPL version.*
- unsigned `version_revision` ()  
*Returns the revision number of the PPL version.*
- unsigned `version_beta` ()  
*Returns the beta number of the PPL version.*
- const char \* `version` ()  
*Returns a character string containing the PPL version.*
- const char \* `banner` ()  
*Returns a character string containing the PPL banner.*
- void `set_rounding_for_PPL` ()  
*Sets the FPU rounding mode so that the PPL abstractions based on floating point numbers work correctly.*
- void `restore_pre_PPL_rounding` ()  
*Sets the FPU rounding mode as it was before initialization of the PPL.*
- void `fpu_initialize_control_functions` ()



*Initializes the FPU control functions.*

- `fpu_rounding_direction_type fpu_get_rounding_direction ()`  
*Returns the current FPU rounding direction.*
- `void fpu_set_rounding_direction (fpu_rounding_direction_type dir)`  
*Sets the FPU rounding direction to `dir`.*
- `fpu_rounding_control_word_type fpu_save_rounding_direction (fpu_rounding_direction_type dir)`  
*Sets the FPU rounding direction to `dir` and returns the rounding control word previously in use.*
- `fpu_rounding_control_word_type fpu_save_rounding_direction_reset_inexact (fpu_rounding_direction_type dir)`  
*Sets the FPU rounding direction to `dir`, clears the inexact computation status, and returns the rounding control word previously in use.*
- `void fpu_restore_rounding_direction (fpu_rounding_control_word_type w)`  
*Restores the FPU rounding rounding control word to `cw`.*
- `void fpu_reset_inexact ()`  
*Clears the inexact computation status.*
- `int fpu_check_inexact ()`  
*Queries the inexact computation status.*
- `Result_Class result_class (Result r)`  
*Extracts the value class part of `r` (representable number, unrepresentable minus/plus infinity or nan).*
- `Result_Relation result_relation (Result r)`  
*Extracts the relation part of `r`.*
- `dimension_type not_a_dimension ()`  
*Returns a value that does not designate a valid dimension.*
- `Rounding_Dir inverse (Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Returns the inverse rounding mode of `dir`, `ROUND_IGNORE` being the inverse of itself.*
- `void initialize ()`  
*Initializes the library.*
- `void finalize ()`  
*Finalizes the library.*
- `unsigned irrational_precision ()`  
*Returns the precision parameter used for irrational calculations.*
- `void set_irrational_precision (const unsigned p)`  
*Sets the precision parameter used for irrational calculations.*
- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference Coefficient_zero ()`

*Returns a const reference to a Coefficient with value 0.*

- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` [Coefficient\\_one](#) ()  
*Returns a const reference to a Coefficient with value 1.*
- `unsigned long` [isqrt](#) (unsigned long x)  
*Returns the integer square root of x.*
- `dimension_type` [max\\_space\\_dimension](#) ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension this library can handle.*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool` [termination\\_test\\_MS](#) (const PSET &pset)  
*Termination test using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool` [termination\\_test\\_MS\\_2](#) (const PSET &pset\_before, const PSET &pset\_after)  
*Termination test using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool` [one\\_affine\\_ranking\\_function\\_MS](#) (const PSET &pset, [Generator](#) &mu)  
*Termination test with witness ranking function using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool` [one\\_affine\\_ranking\\_function\\_MS\\_2](#) (const PSET &pset\_before, const PSET &pset\_after, [Generator](#) &mu)  
*Termination test with witness ranking function using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void` [all\\_affine\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS](#) (const PSET &pset, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &mu\_space)  
*Termination test with ranking function space using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void` [all\\_affine\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS\\_2](#) (const PSET &pset\_before, const PSET &pset\_after, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &mu\_space)  
*Termination test with ranking function space using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void` [all\\_affine\\_quasi\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS](#) (const PSET &pset, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &decreasing\_mu\_space, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &bounded\_mu\_space)  
*Computes the spaces of affine quasi ranking functions using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void` [all\\_affine\\_quasi\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS\\_2](#) (const PSET &pset\_before, const PSET &pset\_after, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &decreasing\_mu\_space, [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &bounded\_mu\_space)  
*Computes the spaces of affine quasi ranking functions using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].*

- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool termination\_test\_PR (const PSET &pset)`  
*Like [termination\\_test\\_MS\(\)](#) but using the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool termination\_test\_PR\_2 (const PSET &pset_before, const PSET &pset_after)`  
*Like [termination\\_test\\_MS\\_2\(\)](#) but using an alternative formalization of the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool one\_affine\_ranking\_function\_PR (const PSET &pset, Generator &mu)`  
*Like [one\\_affine\\_ranking\\_function\\_MS\(\)](#) but using the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`bool one\_affine\_ranking\_function\_PR\_2 (const PSET &pset_before, const PSET &pset_after, Generator &mu)`  
*Like [one\\_affine\\_ranking\\_function\\_MS\\_2\(\)](#) but using an alternative formalization of the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void all\_affine\_ranking\_functions\_PR (const PSET &pset, NNC\_Polyhedron &mu_space)`  
*Like [all\\_affine\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS\(\)](#) but using the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*
- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void all\_affine\_ranking\_functions\_PR\_2 (const PSET &pset_before, const PSET &pset_after, NNC\_Polyhedron &mu_space)`  
*Like [all\\_affine\\_ranking\\_functions\\_MS\\_2\(\)](#) but using an alternative formalization of the method by Podelski and Rybalchenko [\[BMPZ10\]](#).*

### Memory Size Inspection Functions

- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native< T >::value, memory\_size\_type >::type total\_memory\_in\_bytes (const T &)`
- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native< T >::value, memory\_size\_type >::type external\_memory\_in\_bytes (const T &)`
- `memory\_size\_type total\_memory\_in\_bytes (const mpz_class &x)`
- `memory\_size\_type external\_memory\_in\_bytes (const mpz_class &x)`
- `memory\_size\_type total\_memory\_in\_bytes (const mpq_class &x)`
- `memory\_size\_type external\_memory\_in\_bytes (const mpq_class &x)`

### Relational Operators and Comparison Functions

- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T2 >::value, bool >::type equal (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`
- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T2 >::value, bool >::type not\_equal (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`

- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value,`  
`bool >::type greater_or_equal (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`
- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value,`  
`bool >::type greater_than (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`
- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value,`  
`bool >::type less_or_equal (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`
- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value,`  
`bool >::type less_than (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)`

### Input-Output Operators

- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, void >::type ascii_dump (std::ostream &s,`  
`const T &t)`  
*Ascii dump for native or checked.*
- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type ascii_load (std::ostream &s, T &t)`  
*Ascii load for native or checked.*

### Variables

- `const Throwable *volatile abandon_expensive_computations`  
*A pointer to an exception object.*

#### 9.1.1 Detailed Description

The entire library is confined to this namespace.

#### 9.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

##### 9.1.2.1 `enum Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Result_Class`

#### Enumerator:

- VC\_NORMAL** Representable number result class.
- VC\_MINUS\_INFINITY** Negative infinity result class.
- VC\_PLUS\_INFINITY** Positive infinity result class.
- VC\_NAN** Not a number result class.

### 9.1.2.2 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Result\_Relation

#### Enumerator:

- VR\_EMPTY* No values satisfies the relation.
- VR\_EQ* Equal. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_LT* Less than. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_GT* Greater than. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_NE* Not equal. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_LE* Less or equal. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_GE* Greater or equal. This need to be accompanied by a value.
- VR\_LGE* All values satisfy the relation.

### 9.1.2.3 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::I\_Result

#### Enumerator:

- I\_EMPTY* The resulting set may be empty.
- I\_SINGLETON* The resulting set may have only one value.
- I\_SOME* The resulting set may have more than one value and to be not the domain universe.
- I\_UNIVERSE* The resulting set may be the domain universe.
- I\_NOT\_EMPTY* The resulting set is not empty.
- I\_ANY* The resulting set may be empty or not empty.
- I\_NOT\_UNIVERSE* The resulting set may be empty or not empty.
- I\_NOT\_DEGENERATE* The resulting set can't be empty or the domain universe.
- I\_EXACT* The resulting set is definitely exact.
- I\_INEXACT* The resulting set is definitely inexact.
- I\_CHANGED* The operation has definitely changed the set.
- I\_UNCHANGED* The operation has left the set definitely unchanged.
- I\_SINGULARITIES* The operation is undefined for some combination of values.

### 9.1.3 Function Documentation

#### 9.1.3.1 const char\* Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::banner ( )

Returns a character string containing the PPL banner.

The banner provides information about the PPL version, the licensing, the lack of any warranty whatsoever, the C++ compiler used to build the library, where to report bugs and where to look for further information.

**9.1.3.2 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::set\_rounding\_for\_PPL ( ) [inline]**

Sets the FPU rounding mode so that the PPL abstractions based on floating point numbers work correctly. This is performed automatically at initialization-time. Calling this function is needed only if [restore\\_pre\\_PPL\\_rounding\(\)](#) has been previously called.

**9.1.3.3 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::restore\_pre\_PPL\_rounding ( ) [inline]**

Sets the FPU rounding mode as it was before initialization of the PPL.

After calling this function it is absolutely necessary to call [set\\_rounding\\_for\\_PPL\(\)](#) before using any PPL abstractions based on floating point numbers. This is performed automatically at finalization-time.

**9.1.3.4 int Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::fpu\_check\_inexact ( ) [inline]**

Queries the *inexact computation* status.

Returns 0 if the computation was definitely exact, 1 if it was definitely inexact, -1 if definite exactness information is unavailable.

**9.1.3.5 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::set\_irrational\_precision ( const unsigned p ) [inline]**

Sets the precision parameter used for irrational calculations.

The lesser between numerator and denominator is limited to  $2^{**p}$ .

If  $p$  is less than or equal to `INT_MAX`, sets the precision parameter used for irrational calculations to  $p$ .

**Exceptions**

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if  $p$  is greater than `INT_MAX`.

**9.1.3.6 template<typename PSET > bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::termination\_test\_MS ( const PSET & pset )**

Termination test using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [\[BMPZ10\]](#).

**Template Parameters**

***PSET*** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

**Parameters**

***pset*** A pointset approximating the behavior of a loop whose termination is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

where unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update.

### Returns

`true` if any loop approximated by `pset` definitely terminates; `false` if the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset` *precisely* characterizes the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `true` is returned *if and only if* the loop terminates.

#### 9.1.3.7 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::termination_test_MS_2 ( const PSET & pset_before, const PSET & pset_after )`

Termination test using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

### Template Parameters

**PSET** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

**pset\_before** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *before* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ .

**pset\_after** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *after* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

Note that unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update. Note also that unprimed variables are assigned to different space dimensions in `pset_before` and `pset_after`.

### Returns

`true` if any loop approximated by `pset` definitely terminates; `false` if the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset_before` and `pset_after` *precisely* characterize the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `true` is returned *if and only if* the loop terminates.

#### 9.1.3.8 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::one_ - affine_ranking_function_MS ( const PSET & pset, Generator & mu )`

Termination test with witness ranking function using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].



### Template Parameters

**PSET** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

**pset** A pointset approximating the behavior of a loop whose termination is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

where unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update.

**mu** When `true` is returned, this is assigned a point of space dimension  $n + 1$  encoding one (not further specified) affine ranking function for the loop being analyzed. The ranking function is of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  are the coefficients of `mu` corresponding to the space dimensions  $n, 0, \dots, n - 1$ , respectively.

### Returns

`true` if any loop approximated by `pset` definitely terminates; `false` if the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset` *precisely* characterizes the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `true` is returned *if and only if* the loop terminates.

**9.1.3.9** `template<typename PSET> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::one_affine_ranking_ - function_MS_2 ( const PSET & pset_before, const PSET & pset_after, Generator & mu )`

Termination test with witness ranking function using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

### Template Parameters

**PSET** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

**pset\_before** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *before* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ .

**pset\_after** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *after* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

Note that unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update. Note also that unprimed variables are assigned to different space dimensions in `pset_before` and `pset_after`.

### Parameters

***mu*** When `true` is returned, this is assigned a point of space dimension  $n + 1$  encoding one (not further specified) affine ranking function for the loop being analyzed. The ranking function is of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  are the coefficients of `mu` corresponding to the space dimensions  $n, 0, \dots, n - 1$ , respectively.

### Returns

`true` if any loop approximated by `pset` definitely terminates; `false` if the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset_before` and `pset_after` *precisely* characterize the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `true` is returned *if and only if* the loop terminates.

**9.1.3.10** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::all_affine_ranking_functions_MS ( const PSET & pset, C_Polyhedron & mu_space )`

Termination test with ranking function space using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

### Template Parameters

***PSET*** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

***pset*** A pointset approximating the behavior of a loop whose termination is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

where unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update.

***mu\_space*** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the affine ranking functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`. These ranking functions are of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  identify any point of the `mu_space` polyhedron. The variables  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  correspond to the space dimensions of `mu_space`  $n, 0, \dots, n - 1$ , respectively. When `mu_space` is empty, it means that the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset` *precisely* characterizes the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `mu_space` is empty *if and only if* the loop does *not* terminate.

**9.1.3.11** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::all_affine_ranking_functions_MS_2 ( const PSET & pset_before, const PSET & pset_after, C_Polyhedron & mu_space )`

Termination test with ranking function space using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

### Template Parameters

**PSET** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

**pset\_before** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *before* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ .

**pset\_after** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *after* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

Note that unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update. Note also that unprimed variables are assigned to different space dimensions in `pset_before` and `pset_after`.

### Parameters

**mu\_space** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the affine ranking functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`. These ranking functions are of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  identify any point of the `mu_space` polyhedron. The variables  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  correspond to the space dimensions of `mu_space`  $n, 0, \dots, n - 1$ , respectively. When `mu_space` is empty, it means that the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset_before` and `pset_after` *precisely* characterize the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `mu_space` is empty *if and only if* the loop does *not* terminate.

**9.1.3.12** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::all_affine_quasi_ranking_functions_MS ( const PSET & pset, C_Polyhedron & decreasing_mu_space, C_Polyhedron & bounded_mu_space )`

Computes the spaces of affine *quasi* ranking functions using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

### Template Parameters

**PSET** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

### Parameters

**pset** A pointset approximating the behavior of a loop whose termination is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n - 1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n - 1$ ,

where unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update.

***decreasing\_mu\_space*** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the decreasing affine functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`.

***bounded\_mu\_space*** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the lower bounded affine functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`.

These quasi-ranking functions are of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  identify any point of the `decreasing_mu_space` and `bounded_mu_space` polyhedrons. The variables  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  correspond to the space dimensions  $n, 0, \dots, n-1$ , respectively. When `decreasing_mu_space` (resp., `bounded_mu_space`) is empty, it means that the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset` *precisely* characterizes the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `decreasing_mu_space` (resp., `bounded_mu_space`) will be empty *if and only if* there is no decreasing (resp., lower bounded) affine function, so that the loop does not terminate.

**9.1.3.13** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::all_affine_quasi_ranking_functions_MS_2 ( const PSET & pset_before, const PSET & pset_after, C_Polyhedron & decreasing_mu_space, C_Polyhedron & bounded_mu_space )`

Computes the spaces of affine *quasi* ranking functions using an improvement of the method by Mesnard and Serebrenik [BMPZ10].

#### Template Parameters

***PSET*** Any pointset supported by the PPL that provides the `minimized_constraints()` method.

#### Parameters

***pset\_before*** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *before* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n-1$ .

***pset\_after*** A pointset approximating the values of loop-relevant variables *after* the update performed in the loop body that is being analyzed. The variables indices are allocated as follows:

- $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$  go onto space dimensions  $0, \dots, n-1$ ,
- $x_1, \dots, x_n$  go onto space dimensions  $n, \dots, 2n-1$ ,

Note that unprimed variables represent the values of the loop-relevant program variables before the update performed in the loop body, and primed variables represent the values of those program variables after the update. Note also that unprimed variables are assigned to different space dimensions in `pset_before` and `pset_after`.

#### Parameters

***decreasing\_mu\_space*** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the decreasing affine functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`.

***bounded\_mu\_space*** This is assigned a closed polyhedron of space dimension  $n + 1$  representing the space of all the lower bounded affine functions for the loops that are precisely characterized by `pset`.

These ranking functions are of the form  $\mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$  where  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  identify any point of the `decreasing_mu_space` and `bounded_mu_space` polyhedrons. The variables  $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  correspond to the space dimensions  $n, 0, \dots, n-1$ , respectively. When `decreasing_mu_space` (resp., `bounded_mu_space`) is empty, it means that the test is inconclusive. However, if `pset_before` and `pset_after` *precisely* characterize the effect of the loop body onto the loop-relevant program variables, then `decreasing_mu_space` (resp., `bounded_mu_space`) will be empty *if and only if* there is no decreasing (resp., lower bounded) affine function, so that the loop does not terminate.

## 9.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::IO\_Operators Namespace Reference

All input/output operators are confined to this namespace.

### Functions

- `std::string wrap_string` (const `std::string` &`src_string`, unsigned `indent_depth`, unsigned `preferred_first_line_length`, unsigned `preferred_line_length`)  
*Utility function for the wrapping of lines of text.*

### 9.2.1 Detailed Description

All input/output operators are confined to this namespace. This is done so that the library's input/output operators do not interfere with those the user might want to define. In fact, it is highly unlikely that any predefined I/O operator will suit the needs of a client application. On the other hand, those applications for which the PPL I/O operator are enough can easily obtain access to them. For example, a directive like

```
using namespace Parma_Polyhedra_Library::IO_Operators;
```

would suffice for most uses. In more complex situations, such as

```
const Constraint_System& cs = ...;
copy(cs.begin(), cs.end(),
      ostream_iterator<Constraint>(cout, "\n"));
```

the `Parma_Polyhedra_Library` namespace must be suitably extended. This can be done as follows:

```
namespace Parma_Polyhedra_Library {
  // Import all the output operators into the main PPL namespace.
  using IO_Operators::operator<<;
}
```

### 9.2.2 Function Documentation

#### 9.2.2.1 `std::string Parma_Polyhedra_Library::IO_Operators::wrap_string` ( const `std::string` & `src_string`, unsigned `indent_depth`, unsigned `preferred_first_line_length`, unsigned `preferred_line_length` )

Utility function for the wrapping of lines of text.

#### Parameters

**`src_string`** The source string holding the lines to wrap.

*indent\_depth* The indentation depth.

*preferred\_first\_line\_length* The preferred length for the first line of text.

*preferred\_line\_length* The preferred length for all the lines but the first one.

### Returns

The wrapped string.

## 9.3 std Namespace Reference

The standard C++ namespace.

### 9.3.1 Detailed Description

The standard C++ namespace. The Parma Polyhedra Library conforms to the C++ standard and, in particular, as far as reserved names are concerned (17.4.3.1, [lib.reserved.names]). The PPL, however, defines several template specializations for the standard library function templates `swap()` and `iter_swap()` (25.2.2, [lib.alg.swap]), and for the class template `numeric_limits` (18.2.1, [lib.limits]).

### Note

The PPL provides the specializations of the class template `numeric_limits` not only for PPL-specific numeric types, but also for the GMP types `mpz_class` and `mpq_class`. These specializations will be removed as soon as they will be provided by the C++ interface of GMP.

## 10 Class Documentation

### 10.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Tree\_Node::Artificial\_Parameter Class Reference

Artificial parameters in PIP solution trees.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Linear\\_Expression](#).

#### Public Member Functions

- [Artificial\\_Parameter\(\)](#)  
*Default constructor: builds a zero artificial parameter.*
- [Artificial\\_Parameter](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference den)  
*Constructor.*
- [Artificial\\_Parameter](#) (const [Artificial\\_Parameter](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference [denominator\(\)](#) const  
*Returns the normalized (i.e., positive) denominator.*

- void `swap (Artificial_Parameter &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- bool `operator== (const Artificial_Parameter &y) const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are equal.*
- bool `operator!= (const Artificial_Parameter &y) const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are different.*
- void `ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print () const`  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.*
- bool `ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- bool `OK () const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if the parameter is well-formed.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const PIP_Tree_Node::Artificial_Parameter &x)`  
*Output operator.*

### 10.1.1 Detailed Description

Artificial parameters in PIP solution trees. These parameters are built from a linear expression combining other parameters (constant term included) divided by a positive integer denominator. Coefficients at variables indices corresponding to PIP problem variables are always zero.



### 10.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.1.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Tree\_Node::Artificial\_Parameter::Artificial\_Parameter ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *den* ) [inline]

Constructor.

Builds artificial parameter  $\frac{expr}{den}$ .

#### Parameters

***expr*** The expression that, after normalization, will form the numerator of the artificial parameter.

***den*** The integer constant that after normalization, will form the denominator of the artificial parameter.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *den* is zero.

Normalization will ensure that the denominator is positive.

### 10.1.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.1.3.1 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Tree\_Node::Artificial\_Parameter::operator== ( const Artificial\_Parameter & *y* ) const

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are equal.

Note that two artificial parameters having different space dimensions are considered to be different.

### 10.1.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.1.4.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & *os*, const PIP\_Tree\_Node::Artificial\_Parameter & *x* ) [related]

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BD\_Shape< T > Class Template Reference

A bounded difference shape.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- typedef T [coefficient\\_type\\_base](#)  
*The numeric base type upon which bounded differences are built.*
- typedef N [coefficient\\_type](#)  
*The (extended) numeric type of the inhomogeneous term of the inequalities defining a BDS.*

### Public Member Functions

- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- int32\_t [hash\\_code](#) () const  
*Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.*

### Constructors, Assignment, Swap and Destructor

- [BD\\_Shape](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds a universe or empty BDS of the specified space dimension.*
- [BD\\_Shape](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- template<typename U >  
[BD\\_Shape](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#)< U > &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a conservative, upward approximation of `y`.*
- [BD\\_Shape](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a BDS from the system of constraints `cs`.*
- [BD\\_Shape](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a BDS from a system of congruences.*

- **BD\_Shape** (const **Generator\_System** &gs)  
*Builds a BDS from the system of generators `gs`.*
- **BD\_Shape** (const **Polyhedron** &ph, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a BDS from the polyhedron `ph`.*
- template<typename Interval >  
**BD\_Shape** (const **Box**< **Interval** > &box, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a BDS out of a box.*
- **BD\_Shape** (const **Grid** &grid, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a BDS out of a grid.*
- template<typename U >  
**BD\_Shape** (const **Octagonal\_Shape**< U > &os, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a BDS from an octagonal shape.*
- **BD\_Shape** & operator= (const **BD\_Shape** &y)  
*The assignment operator (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible).*
- void **swap** (**BD\_Shape** &y)  
*Swaps `*this` with `y` (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible).*
- **~BD\_Shape** ()  
*Destructor.*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the BD\_Shape

- **dimension\_type** **space\_dimension** () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.*
- **dimension\_type** **affine\_dimension** () const  
*Returns 0, if `*this` is empty; otherwise, returns the *affine dimension* of `*this`.*
- **Constraint\_System** **constraints** () const  
*Returns a system of constraints defining `*this`.*
- **Constraint\_System** **minimized\_constraints** () const  
*Returns a minimized system of constraints defining `*this`.*
- **Congruence\_System** **congruences** () const  
*Returns a system of (equality) congruences satisfied by `*this`.*
- **Congruence\_System** **minimized\_congruences** () const  
*Returns a minimal system of (equality) congruences satisfied by `*this` with the same affine dimension as `*this`.*
- bool **bounds\_from\_above** (const **Linear\_Expression** &expr) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`.*
- bool **bounds\_from\_below** (const **Linear\_Expression** &expr) const

Returns *true* if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.

- bool [maximize](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, [Coefficient](#) &sup\_n, [Coefficient](#) &sup\_d, bool &maximum) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value is computed.
- bool [maximize](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, [Coefficient](#) &sup\_n, [Coefficient](#) &sup\_d, bool &maximum, [Generator](#) &g) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- bool [minimize](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, [Coefficient](#) &inf\_n, [Coefficient](#) &inf\_d, bool &minimum) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- bool [minimize](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, [Coefficient](#) &inf\_n, [Coefficient](#) &inf\_d, bool &minimum, [Generator](#) &g) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- bool [frequency](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &expr, [Coefficient](#) &freq\_n, [Coefficient](#) &freq\_d, [Coefficient](#) &val\_n, [Coefficient](#) &val\_d) const  
Returns *true* if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.
- bool [contains](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#) &y) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* contains *y*.
- bool [strictly\\_contains](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#) &y) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* strictly contains *y*.
- bool [is\\_disjoint\\_from](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#) &y) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* and *y* are disjoint.
- [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation](#) [relation\\_with](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c) const  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the constraint *c*.
- [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation](#) [relation\\_with](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg) const  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the congruence *cg*.
- [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation](#) [relation\\_with](#) (const [Generator](#) &g) const  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the generator *g*.
- bool [is\\_empty](#) () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is an empty BDS.
- bool [is\\_universe](#) () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a universe BDS.
- bool [is\\_discrete](#) () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is discrete.
- bool [is\\_topologically\\_closed](#) () const

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.

- `bool is_bounded () const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a bounded BDS.
- `bool contains_integer_point () const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains at least one integer point.
- `bool constrains (Variable var) const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.
- `bool OK () const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` satisfies all its invariants.

### Space-Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the BD\_Shape

- `void add_constraint (const Constraint &c)`  
Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.
- `void add_congruence (const Congruence &cg)`  
Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to the system of congruences of `*this`.
- `void add_constraints (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.
- `void add_recycled_constraints (Constraint_System &cs)`  
Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this`.
- `void add_congruences (const Congruence_System &cgs)`  
Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.
- `void add_recycled_congruences (Congruence_System &cgs)`  
Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.
- `void refine_with_constraint (const Constraint &c)`  
Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.
- `void refine_with_congruence (const Congruence &cg)`  
Uses a copy of congruence `cg` to refine the system of bounded differences of `*this`.
- `void refine_with_constraints (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.
- `void refine_with_congruences (const Congruence_System &cgs)`  
Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.
- `void unconstrain (Variable var)`  
Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.
- `void unconstrain (const Variables_Set &vars)`  
Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.

- void `intersection_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the smallest BDS containing the union of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.*
- bool `integer_upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*If the integer upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned; otherwise `false` is returned.*
- void `difference_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the smallest BD shape containing the set difference of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` a *meet-preserving simplification* of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.*
- void `affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine image* of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` into the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*
- void `affine_preimage` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine preimage* of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` into the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*
- void `generalized_affine_image` (`Variable` var, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the *affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.*
- void `generalized_affine_image` (const `Linear_Expression` &lhs, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &rhs)  
*Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the *affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.*
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (`Variable` var, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the *affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.*
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const `Linear_Expression` &lhs, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &rhs)  
*Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the *affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.*
- void `bounded_affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &lb\_expr, const `Linear_Expression` &ub\_expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .*

- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .*
- void `time_elapse_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between \*this and y.*
- void `wrap_assign` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width w, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation r, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow o, const Constraint\_System &pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)  
*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to vars.*
- void `topological_closure_assign` ()  
*Assigns to \*this its topological closure.*
- void `CC76_extrapolation_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between \*this and y.*
- template<typename Iterator >  
void `CC76_extrapolation_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, Iterator first, Iterator last, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between \*this and y.*
- void `BHMZ05_widening_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [BHMZ05-widening](#) of \*this and y.*
- void `limited_BHMZ05_extrapolation_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, const Constraint\_System &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Improves the result of the [BHMZ05-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in cs that are satisfied by all the points of \*this.*
- void `CC76_narrowing_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of restoring in y the constraints of \*this that were lost by [CC76-extrapolation](#) applications.*
- void `limited_CC76_extrapolation_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, const Constraint\_System &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Improves the result of the [CC76-extrapolation](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in cs that are satisfied by all the points of \*this.*
- void `H79_widening_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [H79-widening](#) between \*this and y.*
- void `widening_assign` (const BD\_Shape &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Same as [H79\\_widening\\_assign](#)(y, tp).*



- void `limited_H79_extrapolation_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y, const `Constraint_System` &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Improves the result of the [H79-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.*

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (dimension\_type m)  
*Adds `m` new dimensions and embeds the old BDS into the new space.*
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_project` (dimension\_type m)  
*Adds `m` new dimensions to the BDS and does not embed it in the new vector space.*
- void `concatenate_assign` (const `BD_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the [concatenation](#) of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.*
- void `remove_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Removes all the specified dimensions.*
- void `remove_higher_space_dimensions` (dimension\_type new\_dimension)  
*Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.*
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void `map_space_dimensions` (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
*Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).*
- void `expand_space_dimension` (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
*Creates `m` copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.*
- void `fold_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars, Variable dest)  
*Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static dimension\_type `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension that a BDS can handle.*
- static bool `can_recycle_constraint_systems` ()  
*Returns `false` indicating that this domain cannot recycle constraints.*
- static bool `can_recycle_congruence_systems` ()  
*Returns `false` indicating that this domain cannot recycle congruences.*

### Friends

- bool `operator==` (const `BD_Shape`< T > &x, const `BD_Shape`< T > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same BDS.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- template<typename T >  
std::ostream & **operator<<** (std::ostream &s, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &bds)  
*Output operator.*
- template<typename T >  
bool **operator!=** (const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y)  
*Returns true if and only if x and y aren't the same BDS.*
- template<typename To , typename T >  
bool **rectilinear\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between x and y.*
- template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >  
bool **rectilinear\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between x and y.*
- template<typename To , typename T >  
bool **euclidean\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Computes the euclidean distance between x and y.*
- template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >  
bool **euclidean\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)  
*Computes the euclidean distance between x and y.*
- template<typename To , typename T >  
bool **l\_infinity\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between x and y.*
- template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >  
bool **l\_infinity\_distance\_assign** (**Checked\_Number**< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &x, const **BD\_Shape**< T > &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between x and y.*
- template<typename T >  
void **swap** (**Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BD\_Shape**< T > &x, **Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BD\_Shape**< T > &y)  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.2.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename T> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BD\_Shape< T >**

A bounded difference shape. The class template `BD_Shape<T>` allows for the efficient representation of a restricted kind of *topologically closed* convex polyhedra called *bounded difference shapes* (BDSs, for short). The name comes from the fact that the closed affine half-spaces that characterize the polyhedron can be expressed by constraints of the form  $\pm x_i \leq k$  or  $x_i - x_j \leq k$ , where the inhomogeneous term  $k$  is a rational number.

Based on the class template type parameter `T`, a family of extended numbers is built and used to approximate the inhomogeneous term of bounded differences. These extended numbers provide a representation for the value  $+\infty$ , as well as *rounding-aware* implementations for several arithmetic functions. The value of the type parameter `T` may be one of the following:

- a bounded precision integer type (e.g., `int32_t` or `int64_t`);
- a bounded precision floating point type (e.g., `float` or `double`);
- an unbounded integer or rational type, as provided by GMP (i.e., `mpz_class` or `mpq_class`).

The user interface for BDSs is meant to be as similar as possible to the one developed for the polyhedron class [C\\_Polyhedron](#).

The domain of BD shapes *optimally supports*:

- tautological and inconsistent constraints and congruences;
- bounded difference constraints;
- non-proper congruences (i.e., equalities) that are expressible as bounded-difference constraints.

Depending on the method, using a constraint or congruence that is not optimally supported by the domain will either raise an exception or result in a (possibly non-optimal) upward approximation.

A constraint is a bounded difference if it has the form

$$a_i x_i - a_j x_j \bowtie b$$

where  $\bowtie \in \{\leq, =, \geq\}$  and  $a_i, a_j, b$  are integer coefficients such that  $a_i = 0$ , or  $a_j = 0$ , or  $a_i = a_j$ . The user is warned that the above bounded difference [Constraint](#) object will be mapped into a *correct* and *optimal* approximation that, depending on the expressive power of the chosen template argument `T`, may lose some precision. Also note that strict constraints are not bounded differences.

For instance, a [Constraint](#) object encoding  $3x - 3y \leq 1$  will be approximated by:

- $x - y \leq 1$ , if `T` is a (bounded or unbounded) integer type;
- $x - y \leq \frac{1}{3}$ , if `T` is the unbounded rational type `mpq_class`;
- $x - y \leq k$ , where  $k > \frac{1}{3}$ , if `T` is a floating point type (having no exact representation for  $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

On the other hand, depending from the context, a [Constraint](#) object encoding  $3x - y \leq 1$  will be either upward approximated (e.g., by safely ignoring it) or it will cause an exception.

In the following examples it is assumed that the type argument `T` is one of the possible instances listed above and that variables `x`, `y` and `z` are defined (where they are used) as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

### Example 1

The following code builds a BDS corresponding to a cube in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given as a system of constraints:

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 1);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 1);
cs.insert(z >= 0);
cs.insert(z <= 1);
BD_Shape<T> bd(cs);
```

Since only those constraints having the syntactic form of a *bounded difference* are optimally supported, the following code will throw an exception (caused by constraints 7, 8 and 9):

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 1);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 1);
cs.insert(z >= 0);
cs.insert(z <= 1);
cs.insert(x + y <= 0); // 7
cs.insert(x - z + x >= 0); // 8
cs.insert(3*z - y <= 1); // 9
BD_Shape<T> bd(cs);
```

## 10.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.2.2.1 `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( dimension_type num_dimensions = 0, Degenerate_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a universe or empty BDS of the specified space dimension.

#### Parameters

***num\_dimensions*** The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the BDS;

***kind*** Specifies whether the universe or the empty BDS has to be built.

### 10.2.2.2 `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.2.2.3** `template<typename T> template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const BD_Shape< U > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a conservative, upward approximation of  $y$ .

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.2.2.4** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a BDS from the system of constraints  $cs$ .

The BDS inherits the space dimension of  $cs$ .

#### Parameters

$cs$  A system of BD constraints.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $cs$  contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

**10.2.2.5** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [explicit]`

Builds a BDS from a system of congruences.

The BDS inherits the space dimension of  $cgs$

#### Parameters

$cgs$  A system of congruences.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $cgs$  contains congruences which are not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

**10.2.2.6** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Generator_System & gs ) [explicit]`

Builds a BDS from the system of generators  $gs$ .

Builds the smallest BDS containing the polyhedron defined by  $gs$ . The BDS inherits the space dimension of  $gs$ .

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

**10.2.2.7** `template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape  
( const Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )  
[explicit]`

Builds a BDS from the polyhedron *ph*.

Builds a BDS containing *ph* using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by *complexity*. If *complexity* is ANY\_COMPLEXITY, then the BDS built is the smallest one containing *ph*.

**10.2.2.8** `template<typename T > template<typename Interval > Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Box< Interval > & box,  
Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a BDS out of a box.

The BDS inherits the space dimension of the box. The built BDS is the most precise BDS that includes the box.

### Parameters

*box* The box representing the BDS to be built.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *box* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.2.2.9** `template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Grid & grid, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a BDS out of a grid.

The BDS inherits the space dimension of the grid. The built BDS is the most precise BDS that includes the grid.

### Parameters

*grid* The grid used to build the BDS.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *grid* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.2.2.10** `template<typename T > template<typename U > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BD_Shape ( const Octagonal_Shape< U > & os, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a BDS from an octagonal shape.

The BDS inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape. The built BDS is the most precise BDS that includes the octagonal shape.

#### Parameters

*os* The octagonal shape used to build the BDS.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *os* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.2.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.2.3.1** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::bounds_from_above ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.2** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::bounds_from_below ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.3** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d* and *maximum* are left untouched.

**10.2.3.4** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value;  
*g* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned the point or closure point where *expr* reaches its supremum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d*, *maximum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.2.3.5** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;



*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, *false* is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d* and *minimum* are left untouched.

**10.2.3.6** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;

*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value;

*g* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point or closure point where *expr* reaches its infimum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, *false* is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d*, *minimum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.2.3.7** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::frequency ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & freq_n, Coefficient & freq_d, Coefficient & val_n, Coefficient & val_d ) const`

Returns *true* if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression for which the frequency is needed;

*freq\_n* If *true* is returned, the value is set to 0; Present for interface compatibility with class [Grid](#), where the [frequency](#) can have a non-zero value;

*freq\_d* If *true* is returned, the value is set to 1;

*val\_n* The numerator of *val*;

*val\_d* The denominator of *val*;

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `false` is returned, then `freq_n`, `freq_d`, `val_n` and `val_d` are left untouched.

**10.2.3.8** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::contains ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.9** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::strictly_contains ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.10** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::is_disjoint_from ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are disjoint.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.11** `template<typename T> Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Constraint & c ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the constraint `c`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.2.3.12 `template<typename T> Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Congruence & cg ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the congruence `cg`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.2.3.13 `template<typename T> Poly_Gen_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Generator & g ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the generator `g`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and generator `g` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.2.3.14 `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::constrains ( Variable var ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

### 10.2.3.15 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_constraint ( const Constraint & c )`

Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be added.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible, or `c` is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

### 10.2.3.16 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_congruence ( const Congruence & cg )`

Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to the system of congruences of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cg` The congruence to be added.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible, or `cg` is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

### 10.2.3.17 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraints that will be added.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

### 10.2.3.18 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_recycled_constraints ( Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraint system to be added to `*this`. The constraints in `cs` may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

#### Warning

The only assumption that can be made on `cs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.2.3.19 `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` Contains the congruences that will be added to the system of constraints of `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

### 10.2.3.20 `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_recycled_congruences ( Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` Contains the congruences that will be added to the system of constraints of `*this`. Its elements may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the BD shape domain.

#### Warning

The only assumption that can be made on `cgs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.2.3.21 `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint. If it is not a bounded difference, it will be ignored.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.22** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::refine_with_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of congruence `cg` to refine the system of bounded differences of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cg` The congruence. If it is not a bounded difference equality, it will be ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.23** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::refine_with_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraint system to be used. Constraints that are not bounded differences are ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.24** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs )`

Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine the system of bounded differences defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` The congruence system to be used. Congruences that are not bounded difference equalities are ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.25** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::unconstrain ( Variable var )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.

**Parameters**

*var* The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

### 10.2.3.26 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::unconstrain ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to the set of space dimensions *vars*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

### 10.2.3.27 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::intersection_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the intersection of *\*this* and *y*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.2.3.28 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::upper_bound_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the smallest BDS containing the union of *\*this* and *y*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.2.3.29 `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) [inline]`

If the upper bound of *\*this* and *y* is exact, it is assigned to *\*this* and *true* is returned, otherwise *false* is returned.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.30** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::integer_upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) [inline]`

If the *integer* upper bound of *\*this* and *y* is exact, it is assigned to *\*this* and *true* is returned; otherwise *false* is returned.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**Note**

The integer upper bound of two rational BDS is the smallest rational BDS containing all the integral points of the two arguments. This method requires that the coefficient type parameter *T* is an integral type.

**10.2.3.31** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::difference_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the smallest BD shape containing the set difference of *\*this* and *y*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.32** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::simplify_using_context_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of *\*this* with respect to *y*. If *false* is returned, then the intersection is empty.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.33** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape<  
T>::affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr,  
Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine image](#) of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* into the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.



**Parameters**

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned.

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression.

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a dimension of *\*this*.

**10.2.3.34** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine preimage](#) of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* into the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

**Parameters**

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is substituted.

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression.

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a dimension of *\*this*.

**10.2.3.35** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::generalized_affine_image ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

**Parameters**

*var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine transfer function.

*relsym* The relation symbol.

*expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression.

*denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a dimension of *\*this* or if *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.2.3.36** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol  
relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the affine relation  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

#### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression.  
*relsym* The relation symbol.  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `lhs` or `rhs` or if `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

**10.2.3.37** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::generalized_affine_preimage ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const  
Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator =  
Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the affine relation  $var \bowtie \frac{expr}{denominator}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

#### Parameters

*var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine transfer function.  
*relsym* The relation symbol.  
*expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression.  
*denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a dimension of `*this` or if `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

**10.2.3.38** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol  
relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the affine relation  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

#### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression.

*relsym* The relation symbol.

*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.2.3.39** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const  
Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator =  
Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the **bounded affine relation**  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

### Parameters

*var* The variable updated by the affine relation;

*lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;

*ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;

*denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.2.3.40** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr,  
const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator =  
Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the **bounded affine relation**  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

### Parameters

*var* The variable updated by the affine relation;

*lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;

*ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;

*denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.2.3.41** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::time_elapse_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.42** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars, Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r, Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

[Wraps](#) the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.

*w* The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.

*r* The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.

*o* The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.

*pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system whose variables are contained in `vars`. If `*pcs` depends on variables not in `vars`, the behavior is undefined. When non-null, the pointed-to constraint system is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation with the constraints in `*pcs`.

*complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter of the [wrapping operator](#): higher values result in possibly improved precision.

*wrap\_individually* `true` if the dimensions should be wrapped individually (something that results in much greater efficiency to the detriment of precision).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*pcs` is dimension-incompatible with `vars`, or if `*this` is dimension-incompatible `vars` or with `*pcs`.

**10.2.3.43** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

**Parameters**

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Note**

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.2.3.44** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

**Parameters**

*vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Note**

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.2.3.45** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, unsigned * tp = 0 ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

**Parameters**

*y* A BDS that *must* be contained in *\*this*.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.46** `template<typename T> template<typename Iterator> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, Iterator first, Iterator last, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

**Parameters**

- y* A BDS that *must* be contained in *\*this*.
- first* An iterator referencing the first stop-point.
- last* An iterator referencing one past the last stop-point.
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.47** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::BHMZ05_widening_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [BHMZ05-widening](#) of *\*this* and *y*.

**Parameters**

- y* A BDS that *must* be contained in *\*this*.
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.48** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::limited_BHMZ05_extrapolation_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Improves the result of the [BHMZ05-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in *cs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

**Parameters**

- y* A BDS that *must* be contained in *\*this*.
- cs* The system of constraints used to improve the widened BDS.
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible or if *cs* contains a strict inequality.

### 10.2.3.49 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::CC76_narrowing_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of restoring in `y` the constraints of `*this` that were lost by [CC76-extrapolation](#) applications.

#### Parameters

`y` A BDS that *must* contain `*this`.

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

#### Note

As was the case for widening operators, the argument `y` is meant to denote the value computed in the previous iteration step, whereas `*this` denotes the value computed in the current iteration step (in the *decreasing* iteration sequence). Hence, the call `x.CC76_narrowing_assign(y)` will assign to `x` the result of the computation  $y \Delta x$ .

### 10.2.3.50 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::limited_CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Improves the result of the [CC76-extrapolation](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`y` A BDS that *must* be contained in `*this`.

`cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened BDS.

`tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this`, `y` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible or if `cs` contains a strict inequality.

### 10.2.3.51 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::H79_widening_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, unsigned * tp = 0 ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [H79-widening](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

`y` A BDS that *must* be contained in `*this`.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.52** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::limited_H79_extrapolation_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 ) [inline]`

Improves the result of the [H79-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in *cs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

### Parameters

*y* A BDS that *must* be contained in *\*this*.

*cs* The system of constraints used to improve the widened BDS.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.2.3.53** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_space_dimensions_and_embed ( dimension_type m )`

Adds *m* new dimensions and embeds the old BDS into the new space.

### Parameters

*m* The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new BDS, which is defined by a system of bounded differences in which the variables running through the new dimensions are unconstrained. For instance, when starting from the BDS  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the BDS

$$\{ (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{B} \}.$$

**10.2.3.54** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::add_space_dimensions_and_project ( dimension_type m )`

Adds *m* new dimensions to the BDS and does not embed it in the new vector space.



**Parameters**

*m* The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new BDS, which is defined by a system of bounded differences in which the variables running through the new dimensions are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from the BDS  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the BDS

$$\{ (x, y, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{B} \}.$$

### 10.2.3.55 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::concatenate_assign ( const BD_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the [concatenation](#) of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the concatenation would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

### 10.2.3.56 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::remove_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Removes all the specified dimensions.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the dimensions to be removed.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

### 10.2.3.57 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::remove_higher_space_dimensions ( dimension_type new_dimension ) [inline]`

Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `new_dimension` is greater than the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.2.3.58** `template<typename T > template<typename Partial_Function > void  
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::map_space_dimensions ( const  
Partial_Function & pfunc )`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

#### Parameters

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each dimension.

The template type parameter Partial\_Function must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns `true` if and only if the represented partial function has an empty co-domain (i.e., it is always undefined). The `has_empty_codomain()` method will always be called before the methods below. However, if `has_empty_codomain()` returns `true`, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the co-domain of the partial function.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let  $f$  be the represented function and  $k$  be the value of `i`. If  $f$  is defined in  $k$ , then  $f(k)$  is assigned to `j` and `true` is returned. If  $f$  is undefined in  $k$ , then `false` is returned.

The result is undefined if `pfunc` does not encode a partial function with the properties described in the [specification of the mapping operator](#).

**10.2.3.59** `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T  
>::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m )`

Creates `m` copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;

*m* The number of replicas to be created.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding `m` new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , and `var` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the  $k$ -th space dimension is [expanded](#) to `m` new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

### 10.2.3.60 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::fold_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars, Variable dest )`

Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.

#### Parameters

- vars** The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;
- dest** The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `dest` or with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`. Also thrown if `dest` is contained in `vars`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , `dest` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , `vars` is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to  $n$ , and `dest` is not a member of `vars`, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in `vars` are [folded](#) into the  $k$ -th space dimension.

### 10.2.3.61 `template<typename T> int32_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T >::hash_code ( ) const [inline]`

Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.

If `x` and `y` are such that `x == y`, then `x.hash_code() == y.hash_code()`.

## 10.2.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.2.4.1 `template<typename T> bool operator==( const BD_Shape< T > & x, const BD_Shape< T > & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same BDS.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible shapes: in this case, the value `false` is returned.

### 10.2.4.2 `template<typename T> std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const BD_Shape< T > & c ) [related]`

Output operator.

Writes a textual representation of `bds` on `s`: `false` is written if `bds` is an empty polyhedron; `true` is written if `bds` is the universe polyhedron; a system of constraints defining `bds` is written otherwise, all constraints separated by `", "`.

### 10.2.4.3 `template<typename T> bool operator!=( const BD_Shape< T > & x, const BD_Shape< T > & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` aren't the same BDS.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible shapes: in this case, the value `true` is returned.

**10.2.4.4** `template<typename To , typename T > bool rectilinear_distance_assign (`  
`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x,`  
`const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between `x` and `y`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.2.4.5** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool rectilinear_distance_assign`  
`( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x,`  
`const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp &`  
`tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between `x` and `y`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.2.4.6** `template<typename To , typename T > bool euclidean_distance_assign (`  
`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x,`  
`const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between `x` and `y`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.2.4.7** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool euclidean_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x, const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.2.4.8** `template<typename To , typename T > bool l_infinity_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x, const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.2.4.9** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool l_infinity_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const BD_Shape< T > & x, const BD_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.2.4.10** `template<typename T> void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T> & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BD_Shape< T> & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BHRZ03\_Certificate Class Reference

The convergence certificate for the BHRZ03 widening operator.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Classes

- struct [Compare](#)  
*A total ordering on BHRZ03 certificates.*

### Public Member Functions

- [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) (const [Polyhedron](#) &ph)  
*Constructor: computes the certificate for ph.*
- [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) (const [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- [~BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- int [compare](#) (const [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) &y) const  
*The comparison function for certificates.*
- int [compare](#) (const [Polyhedron](#) &ph) const  
*Compares \*this with the certificate for polyhedron ph.*

### 10.3.1 Detailed Description

The convergence certificate for the BHRZ03 widening operator. Convergence certificates are used to instantiate the BHZ03 framework so as to define widening operators for the finite powerset domain.

#### Note

Each convergence certificate has to be used together with a compatible widening operator. In particular, [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) can certify the convergence of both the BHRZ03 and the H79 widenings.

### 10.3.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.3.2.1 `int Parma_Polyhedra_Library::BHRZ03_Certificate::compare ( const BHRZ03_Certificate & y ) const`

The comparison function for certificates.

#### Returns

−1, 0 or 1 depending on whether `*this` is smaller than, equal to, or greater than `y`, respectively.

Compares `*this` with `y`, using a total ordering which is a refinement of the limited growth ordering relation for the BHRZ03 widening.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Box< ITV > Class Template Reference

A not necessarily closed, iso-oriented hyperrectangle.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- typedef ITV [interval\\_type](#)  
*The type of intervals used to implement the box.*

### Public Member Functions

- const ITV & [get\\_interval](#) (Variable var) const  
*Returns a reference the interval that bounds `var`.*
- void [set\\_interval](#) (Variable var, const ITV &i)  
*Sets to `i` the interval that bounds `var`.*
- bool [get\\_lower\\_bound](#) (dimension\_type k, bool &closed, Coefficient &n, Coefficient &d) const

*If the  $k$ -th space dimension is unbounded below, returns `false`. Otherwise returns `true` and set `closed`, `n` and `d` accordingly.*

- `bool get_upper_bound (dimension_type k, bool &closed, Coefficient &n, Coefficient &d) const`  
*If the  $k$ -th space dimension is unbounded above, returns `false`. Otherwise returns `true` and set `closed`, `n` and `d` accordingly.*
- `Constraint_System constraints () const`  
*Returns a system of constraints defining `*this`.*
- `Constraint_System minimized_constraints () const`  
*Returns a minimized system of constraints defining `*this`.*
- `Congruence_System congruences () const`  
*Returns a system of congruences approximating `*this`.*
- `Congruence_System minimized_congruences () const`  
*Returns a minimized system of congruences approximating `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `void ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void print () const`  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- `void set_empty ()`  
*Causes the box to become empty, i.e., to represent the empty set.*

### Constructors, Assignment, Swap and Destructor

- `Box (dimension_type num_dimensions=0, Degenerate_Element kind=UNIVERSE)`  
*Builds a universe or empty box of the specified space dimension.*
- `Box (const Box &y, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- `template<typename Other_ITV > Box (const Box< Other_ITV > &y, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds a conservative, upward approximation of `y`.*
- `Box (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
*Builds a box from the system of constraints `cs`.*



- **Box** (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a box recycling a system of constraints cs.*
- **Box** (const [Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Builds a box from the system of generators gs.*
- **Box** (const [Generator\\_System](#) &gs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a box recycling the system of generators gs.*
- **Box** (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)
- **Box** (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)
- template<typename T >  
**Box** (const [BD\\_Shape](#)< T > &bds, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a box containing the BDS bds.*
- template<typename T >  
**Box** (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#)< T > &oct, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a box containing the octagonal shape oct.*
- **Box** (const [Polyhedron](#) &ph, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a box containing the polyhedron ph.*
- **Box** (const [Grid](#) &ph, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a box containing the grid gr.*
- template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R >  
**Box** (const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)< D1, D2, R > &dp, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a box containing the partially reduced product dp.*
- **Box** & operator= (const [Box](#) &y)  
*The assignment operator (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible).*
- void [swap](#) ([Box](#) &y)  
*Swaps \*this with y (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible).*

#### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Box

- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [affine\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns 0, if \*this is empty; otherwise, returns the [affine dimension](#) of \*this.*
- bool [is\\_empty](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is an empty box.*
- bool [is\\_universe](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a universe box.*
- bool [is\\_topologically\\_closed](#) () const

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.

- `bool is_discrete () const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is discrete.
- `bool is_bounded () const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a bounded box.
- `bool contains_integer_point () const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* contains at least one integer point.
- `bool constrains (Variable var) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *var* is constrained in *\*this*.
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Constraint &c) const`  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the constraint *c*.
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Congruence &cg) const`  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the congruence *cg*.
- `Poly_Gen_Relation relation_with (const Generator &g) const`  
Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the generator *g*.
- `bool bounds_from_above (const Linear_Expression &expr) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*.
- `bool bounds_from_below (const Linear_Expression &expr) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.
- `bool maximize (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &sup_n, Coefficient &sup_d, bool &maximum) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value is computed.
- `bool maximize (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &sup_n, Coefficient &sup_d, bool &maximum, Generator &g) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- `bool minimize (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &inf_n, Coefficient &inf_d, bool &minimum) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- `bool minimize (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &inf_n, Coefficient &inf_d, bool &minimum, Generator &g) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- `bool frequency (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &freq_n, Coefficient &freq_d, Coefficient &val_n, Coefficient &val_d) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.
- `bool contains (const Box &y) const`

*Returns true if and only if \*this contains y.*

- bool [strictly\\_contains](#) (const [Box](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this strictly contains y.*
- bool [is\\_disjoint\\_from](#) (const [Box](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are disjoint.*
- bool [OK](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this satisfies all its invariants.*

### Space-Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Box

- void [add\\_constraint](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Adds a copy of constraint c to the system of constraints defining \*this.*
- void [add\\_constraints](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Adds the constraints in cs to the system of constraints defining \*this.*
- void [add\\_recycled\\_constraints](#) ([Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Adds the constraints in cs to the system of constraints defining \*this.*
- void [add\\_congruence](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Adds to \*this a constraint equivalent to the congruence cg.*
- void [add\\_congruences](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Adds to \*this constraints equivalent to the congruences in cgs.*
- void [add\\_recycled\\_congruences](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Adds to \*this constraints equivalent to the congruences in cgs.*
- void [refine\\_with\\_constraint](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Use the constraint c to refine \*this.*
- void [refine\\_with\\_constraints](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Use the constraints in cs to refine \*this.*
- void [refine\\_with\\_congruence](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Use the congruence cg to refine \*this.*
- void [refine\\_with\\_congruences](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Use the congruences in cgs to refine \*this.*
- void [propagate\\_constraint](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Use the constraint c for constraint propagation on \*this.*
- void [propagate\\_constraints](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, [dimension\\_type](#) max\_iterations=0)  
*Use the constraints in cs for constraint propagation on \*this.*
- void [unconstrain](#) ([Variable](#) var)  
*Computes the [cylindrification](#) of \*this with respect to space dimension var, assigning the result to \*this.*
- void [unconstrain](#) (const [Variables\\_Set](#) &vars)

Computes the *cylindrification* of *\*this* with respect to the set of space dimensions *vars*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

- void `intersection_assign` (const `Box` &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the intersection of *\*this* and *y*.
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Box` &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the smallest box containing the union of *\*this* and *y*.
- bool `upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `Box` &y)  
If the upper bound of *\*this* and *y* is exact, it is assigned to *\*this* and *true* is returned, otherwise *false* is returned.
- void `difference_assign` (const `Box` &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the difference of *\*this* and *y*.
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign` (const `Box` &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* a *meet-preserving simplification* of *\*this* with respect to *y*. If *false* is returned, then the intersection is empty.
- void `affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine image* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `affine_preimage` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine preimage* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `generalized_affine_image` (`Variable` var, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (`Variable` var, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_image` (const `Linear_Expression` &lhs, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &rhs)  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const `Linear_Expression` &lhs, `Relation_Symbol` relsym, const `Linear_Expression` &rhs)  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `bounded_affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &lb\_expr, const `Linear_Expression` &ub\_expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .

- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .*
- void `time_elapse_assign` (const Box &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the *time-elapse* between `*this` and `y`.*
- void `topological_closure_assign` ()  
*Assigns to `*this` its topological closure.*
- void `wrap_assign` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width w, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation r, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow o, const Constraint\_System \*pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)  
*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to `vars`.*
- template<typename T >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Same< T, Box >::value &&Is\_Same\_Or\_Derived< Interval\_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type `CC76_widening_assign` (const T &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the *CC76-widening* between `*this` and `y`.*
- template<typename T, typename Iterator >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Same< T, Box >::value &&Is\_Same\_Or\_Derived< Interval\_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type `CC76_widening_assign` (const T &y, Iterator first, Iterator last)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the *CC76-widening* between `*this` and `y`.*
- void `widening_assign` (const Box &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Same as `CC76_widening_assign(y, tp)`.*
- void `limited_CC76_extrapolation_assign` (const Box &y, const Constraint\_System &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
*Improves the result of the *CC76-extrapolation* computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.*
- template<typename T >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Same< T, Box >::value &&Is\_Same\_Or\_Derived< Interval\_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type `CC76_narrowing_assign` (const T &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of restoring in `y` the constraints of `*this` that were lost by *CC76-extrapolation* applications.*

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (dimension\_type m)  
*Adds `m` new dimensions and embeds the old box into the new space.*
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_project` (dimension\_type m)

*Adds  $m$  new dimensions to the box and does not embed it in the new vector space.*

- void `concatenate_assign` (const `Box` &y)  
*Seeing a box as a set of tuples (its points), assigns to `*this` all the tuples that can be obtained by concatenating, in the order given, a tuple of `*this` with a tuple of `y`.*
- void `remove_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Removes all the specified dimensions.*
- void `remove_higher_space_dimensions` (`dimension_type` new\_dimension)  
*Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.*
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void `map_space_dimensions` (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
*Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a *partial function*.*
- void `expand_space_dimension` (`Variable` var, `dimension_type` m)  
*Creates  $m$  copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.*
- void `fold_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars, `Variable` dest)  
*Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type` `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension that a `Box` can handle.*
- static bool `can_recycle_constraint_systems` ()  
*Returns false indicating that this domain does not recycle constraints.*
- static bool `can_recycle_congruence_systems` ()  
*Returns false indicating that this domain does not recycle congruences.*

### Friends

- bool `operator==` (const `Box`< ITV > &x, const `Box`< ITV > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same box.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- template<typename ITV >  
bool `operator!=` (const `Box`< ITV > &x, const `Box`< ITV > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` aren't the same box.*
- template<typename ITV >  
std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &s, const `Box`< ITV > &box)

*Output operator.*

- `template<typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool rectilinear\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir)`  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool rectilinear\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)`  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool euclidean\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir)`  
*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool euclidean\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)`  
*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool l\_infinity\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir)`  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV >`  
`bool l\_infinity\_distance\_assign (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Box< ITV > &x, const Box< ITV > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)`  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

#### 10.4.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ITV> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >`

A not necessarily closed, iso-oriented hyperrectangle. A [Box](#) object represents the smash product of  $n$  not necessarily closed and possibly unbounded intervals represented by objects of class `ITV`, where  $n$  is the space dimension of the box.

An *interval constraint* (resp., *interval congruence*) is a syntactic constraint (resp., congruence) that only mentions a single space dimension.

The [Box](#) domain *optimally supports*:

- tautological and inconsistent constraints and congruences;
- the interval constraints that are optimally supported by the template argument class `ITV`;
- the interval congruences that are optimally supported by the template argument class `ITV`.

Depending on the method, using a constraint or congruence that is not optimally supported by the domain will either raise an exception or result in a (possibly non-optimal) upward approximation.

The user interface for the [Box](#) domain is meant to be as similar as possible to the one developed for the polyhedron class [C\\_Polyhedron](#).

#### 10.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

**10.4.2.1** `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( dimension_type num_dimensions = 0, Degenerate_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a universe or empty box of the specified space dimension.

##### Parameters

*num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the box;

*kind* Specifies whether the universe or the empty box has to be built.

**10.4.2.2** `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Box< ITV > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.4.2.3** `template<typename ITV > template<typename Other_ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Box< Other_ITV > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a conservative, upward approximation of y.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.4.2.4** `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a box from the system of constraints cs.

The box inherits the space dimension of cs.

##### Parameters

*cs* A system of constraints: constraints that are not [interval constraints](#) are ignored (even though they may have contributed to the space dimension).



#### 10.4.2.5 `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Constraint_System & cs, Recycle_Input dummy ) [inline]`

Builds a box recycling a system of constraints `cs`.

The box inherits the space dimension of `cs`.

##### Parameters

*cs* A system of constraints: constraints that are not [interval constraints](#) are ignored (even though they may have contributed to the space dimension).

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

#### 10.4.2.6 `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Generator_System & gs ) [explicit]`

Builds a box from the system of generators `gs`.

Builds the smallest box containing the polyhedron defined by `gs`. The box inherits the space dimension of `gs`.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

#### 10.4.2.7 `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Generator_System & gs, Recycle_Input dummy ) [inline]`

Builds a box recycling the system of generators `gs`.

Builds the smallest box containing the polyhedron defined by `gs`. The box inherits the space dimension of `gs`.

##### Parameters

*gs* The generator system describing the polyhedron to be approximated.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

#### 10.4.2.8 `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds the smallest box containing the grid defined by a system of congruences `cgs`. The box inherits the space dimension of `cgs`.

**Parameters**

*cgs* A system of congruences: congruences that are not non-relational equality constraints are ignored (though they may have contributed to the space dimension).

#### 10.4.2.9 **template<typename ITV > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Congruence\_System & *cgs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [inline]**

Builds the smallest box containing the grid defined by a system of congruences *cgs*, recycling *cgs*. The box inherits the space dimension of *cgs*.

**Parameters**

*cgs* A system of congruences: congruences that are not non-relational equality constraints are ignored (though they will contribute to the space dimension).

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

#### 10.4.2.10 **template<typename ITV > template<typename T > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const BD\_Shape< T > & *bds*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]**

Builds a box containing the BDS *bds*.

Builds the smallest box containing *bds* using a polynomial algorithm. The *complexity* argument is ignored.

#### 10.4.2.11 **template<typename ITV > template<typename T > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Octagonal\_Shape< T > & *oct*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = POLYNOMIAL\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]**

Builds a box containing the octagonal shape *oct*.

Builds the smallest box containing *oct* using a polynomial algorithm. The *complexity* argument is ignored.

#### 10.4.2.12 **template<typename ITV > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Polyhedron & *ph*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]**

Builds a box containing the polyhedron *ph*.

Builds a box containing *ph* using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by *complexity*. If *complexity* is ANY\_COMPLEXITY, then the built box is the smallest one containing *ph*.

**10.4.2.13** `template<typename ITV > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Grid & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = POLYNOMIAL_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a box containing the grid *gr*.

Builds the smallest box containing *gr* using a polynomial algorithm. The *complexity* argument is ignored.

**10.4.2.14** `template<typename ITV > template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::Box ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & dp, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a box containing the partially reduced product *dp*.

Builds a box containing *ph* using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by *complexity*.

### 10.4.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.4.3.1** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::constrains ( Variable var ) const`

Returns *true* if and only if *var* is constrained in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.4.3.2** `template<typename ITV > Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::relation_with ( const Constraint & c ) const`

Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the constraint *c*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and constraint *c* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.3** `template<typename ITV > Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::relation_with ( const Congruence & cg ) const`

Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the congruence *cg*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and constraint *cg* are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.4 `template<typename ITV > Poly_Gen_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::relation_with ( const Generator & g ) const`

Returns the relations holding between *\*this* and the generator *g*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and generator *g* are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.5 `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::bounds_from_above ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.6 `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::bounds_from_below ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.7 `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;

*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;

*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;

*maximum* true if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, *false* is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d* and *maximum* are left untouched.

**10.4.3.8** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;

*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;

*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;

*maximum* true if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value;

*g* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned the point or closure point where *expr* reaches its supremum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, *false* is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d*, *maximum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.4.3.9** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const [inline]`

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;

*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, *false* is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d* and *minimum* are left untouched.

**10.4.3.10** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

- expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to `*this`;
- inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;
- inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;
- minimum* `true` if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value;
- g* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point or closure point where `expr` reaches its infimum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and `inf_n`, `inf_d`, `minimum` and `g` are left untouched.

**10.4.3.11** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::frequency ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & freq_n, Coefficient & freq_d, Coefficient & val_n, Coefficient & val_d ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if there exist a unique value `val` such that `*this` saturates the equality `expr = val`.

#### Parameters

- expr* The linear expression for which the frequency is needed;
- freq\_n* If `true` is returned, the value is set to 0; Present for interface compatibility with class [Grid](#), where the [frequency](#) can have a non-zero value;
- freq\_d* If `true` is returned, the value is set to 1;
- val\_n* The numerator of `val`;
- val\_d* The denominator of `val`;

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `false` is returned, then `freq_n`, `freq_d`, `val_n` and `val_d` are left untouched.

**10.4.3.12** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::contains ( const Box< ITV > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.13** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::strictly_contains ( const Box< ITV > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.14** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::is_disjoint_from ( const Box< ITV > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are disjoint.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.15** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be added.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible, or `c` is not optimally supported by the `Box` domain.

#### 10.4.3.16 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.

##### Parameters

`cs` The constraints to be added.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the box domain.

#### 10.4.3.17 `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< T >::add_recycled_constraints ( Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.

##### Parameters

`cs` The constraints to be added. They may be recycled.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the box domain.

##### Warning

The only assumption that can be made on `cs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

#### 10.4.3.18 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` a constraint equivalent to the congruence `cg`.

##### Parameters

`cg` The congruence to be added.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible, or `cg` is not optimally supported by the box domain.



#### 10.4.3.19 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

##### Parameters

`cgs` The congruences to be added.

##### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the box domain.

#### 10.4.3.20 `template<typename T > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< T >::add_recycled_congruences ( Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

##### Parameters

`cgs` The congruence system to be added to `*this`. The congruences in `cgs` may be recycled.

##### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the box domain.

##### Warning

The only assumption that can be made on `cgs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

#### 10.4.3.21 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Use the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.

##### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be used for refinement.

##### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `c` are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.22 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::refine_with_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Use the constraints in `cs` to refine `*this`.

##### Parameters

`cs` The constraints to be used for refinement. To avoid termination problems, each constraint in `cs` will be used for a single refinement step.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible.

##### Note

The user is warned that the accuracy of this refinement operator depends on the order of evaluation of the constraints in `cs`, which is in general unpredictable. If a fine control on such an order is needed, the user should consider calling the method `refine_with_constraint (const Constraint& c)` inside an appropriate looping construct.

#### 10.4.3.23 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::refine_with_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Use the congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.

##### Parameters

`cg` The congruence to be used for refinement.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.24 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Use the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.

##### Parameters

`cgs` The congruences to be used for refinement.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.25** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::propagate_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Use the constraint `c` for constraint propagation on `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be used for constraint propagation.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.26** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::propagate_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs, dimension_type max_iterations = 0 ) [inline]`

Use the constraints in `cs` for constraint propagation on `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraints to be used for constraint propagation.

`max_iterations` The maximum number of propagation steps for each constraint in `cs`. If zero (the default), the number of propagations will be unbounded, possibly resulting in an infinite loop.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible.

#### Warning

This method may lead to non-termination if `max_iterations` is 0.

**10.4.3.27** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::unconstrain ( Variable var ) [inline]`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.

#### Parameters

`var` The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

#### 10.4.3.28 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::unconstrain ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.

##### Parameters

*vars* The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

#### 10.4.3.29 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::intersection_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.30 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::upper_bound_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the smallest box containing the union of `*this` and `y`.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.4.3.31 `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const Box< ITV > & y ) [inline]`

If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.32** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::difference_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the difference of `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.33** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::simplify_using_context_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.34** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine image](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.4.3.35** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine preimage](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

**Parameters**

- var** The variable to which the affine expression is substituted;
- expr** The numerator of the affine expression;
- denominator** The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if expr and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.4.3.36** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::generalized_affine_image ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to \*this the image of \*this with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym** The relation symbol;
- expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;
- denominator** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if expr and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.4.3.37** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::generalized_affine_preimage ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym** The relation symbol;
- expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;
- denominator** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if denominator is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.4.3.38** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `lhs` or `rhs`.

**10.4.3.39** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `lhs` or `rhs`.

**10.4.3.40** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

**Parameters**

- var** The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if lb\_expr (resp., ub\_expr) and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.4.3.41** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

**Parameters**

- var** The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if lb\_expr (resp., ub\_expr) and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.4.3.42** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::time_elapse_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between \*this and y.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if \*this and y are dimension-incompatible.



**10.4.3.43** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars, Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r, Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

**Wraps** the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

- vars* The set of **Variable** objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.
- w* The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- r* The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- o* The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system. When non-null, the pointed-to constraint system is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation with the constraints in \*pcs.
- complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter which is ignored for the **Box** domain.
- wrap\_individually* A precision parameter which is ignored for the **Box** domain.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if \*this is dimension-incompatible with one of the **Variable** objects contained in vars or with \*pcs.

**10.4.3.44** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

#### Parameters

- complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

#### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if complexity is ANY\_COMPLEXITY.

**10.4.3.45** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to `vars`.

#### Parameters

*vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.  
*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

#### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if `complexity` is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.4.3.46** `template<typename ITV > template<typename T > Enable_If< Is_Same< T, Box< ITV > >::value &&Is_Same_Or_Derived< Interval_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type  
 Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::CC76_widening_assign ( const T & y,  
 unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [CC76-widening](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

*y* A box that *must* be contained in `*this`.  
*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.47** `template<typename ITV > template<typename T , typename Iterator >  
 Enable_If< Is_Same< T, Box< ITV > >::value &&Is_Same_Or_Derived<  
 Interval_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV  
 >::CC76_widening_assign ( const T & y, Iterator first, Iterator last )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [CC76-widening](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

*y* A box that *must* be contained in `*this`.  
*first* An iterator that points to the first stop-point.  
*last* An iterator that points one past the last stop-point.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.4.3.48** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::limited_CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Improves the result of the [CC76-extrapolation](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.

#### Parameters

- `y` A box that *must* be contained in `*this`.
- `cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened box.
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this`, `y` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible or if `cs` contains a strict inequality.

**10.4.3.49** `template<typename ITV > template<typename T > Enable_If< Is_Same< T, Box< ITV > >::value && Is_Same_Or_Derived< Interval_Base, ITV >::value, void >::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::CC76_narrowing_assign ( const T & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of restoring in `y` the constraints of `*this` that were lost by [CC76-extrapolation](#) applications.

#### Parameters

- `y` A [Box](#) that *must* contain `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

#### Note

As was the case for widening operators, the argument `y` is meant to denote the value computed in the previous iteration step, whereas `*this` denotes the value computed in the current iteration step (in the *decreasing* iteration sequence). Hence, the call `x.CC76_narrowing_assign(y)` will assign to `x` the result of the computation  $y \Delta x$ .

**10.4.3.50** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_space_dimensions_and_embed ( dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Adds `m` new dimensions and embeds the old box into the new space.

#### Parameters

- `m` The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new box, which is defined by a system of interval constraints in which the variables running through the new dimensions are unconstrained. For instance, when starting from the box  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the box

$$\{ (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{B} \}.$$

#### 10.4.3.51 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::add_space_dimensions_and_project ( dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Adds  $m$  new dimensions to the box and does not embed it in the new vector space.

##### Parameters

$m$  The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new box, which is defined by a system of bounded differences in which the variables running through the new dimensions are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from the box  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the box

$$\{ (x, y, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{B} \}.$$

#### 10.4.3.52 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::concatenate_assign ( const Box< ITV > & y )`

Seeing a box as a set of tuples (its points), assigns to `*this` all the tuples that can be obtained by concatenating, in the order given, a tuple of `*this` with a tuple of `y`.

Let  $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  be the boxes corresponding, on entry, to `*this` and `y`, respectively. Upon successful completion, `*this` will represent the box  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$  such that

$$R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)^T \mid (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in B, (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T \in D \right\}.$$

Another way of seeing it is as follows: first increases the space dimension of `*this` by adding `y.space_dimension()` new dimensions; then adds to the system of constraints of `*this` a renamed-apart version of the constraints of `y`.

#### 10.4.3.53 `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::remove_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars ) [inline]`

Removes all the specified dimensions.

##### Parameters

`vars` The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the dimensions to be removed.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.4.3.54** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::remove_higher_space_dimensions ( dimension_type new_dimension )`

Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *new\_dimension* is greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.4.3.55** `template<typename ITV > template<typename Partial_Function > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::map_space_dimensions ( const Partial_Function & pfunc )`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

**Parameters**

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each dimension.

The template type parameter *Partial\_Function* must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns *true* if and only if the represented partial function has an empty co-domain (i.e., it is always undefined). The *has\_empty\_codomain()* method will always be called before the methods below. However, if *has\_empty\_codomain()* returns *true*, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the co-domain of the partial function.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let *f* be the represented function and *k* be the value of *i*. If *f* is defined in *k*, then *f(k)* is assigned to *j* and *true* is returned. If *f* is undefined in *k*, then *false* is returned.

The result is undefined if *pfunc* does not encode a partial function with the properties described in the [specification of the mapping operator](#).

**10.4.3.56** `template<typename ITV > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Creates *m* copies of the space dimension corresponding to *var*.

**Parameters**

- var* The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;  
*m* The number of replicas to be created.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.  
*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If *\*this* has space dimension *n*, with  $n > 0$ , and *var* has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the *k*-th space dimension is **expanded** to *m* new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

#### 10.4.3.57 `template<typename ITV> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::fold_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars, Variable dest )`

Folds the space dimensions in *vars* into *dest*.

**Parameters**

- vars* The set of **Variable** objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;  
*dest* The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *dest* or with one of the **Variable** objects contained in *vars*. Also thrown if *dest* is contained in *vars*.

If *\*this* has space dimension *n*, with  $n > 0$ , *dest* has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , *vars* is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to *n*, and *dest* is not a member of *vars*, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in *vars* are **folded** into the *k*-th space dimension.

#### 10.4.3.58 `template<typename ITV> const ITV & Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::get_interval ( Variable var ) const [inline]`

Returns a reference the interval that bounds *var*.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

#### 10.4.3.59 `template<typename ITV> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV >::set_interval ( Variable var, const ITV & i ) [inline]`

Sets to *i* the interval that bounds *var*.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.4.3.60** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV  
>::get_lower_bound( dimension_type k, bool & closed, Coefficient & n, Coefficient  
& d )const [inline]`

If the  $k$ -th space dimension is unbounded below, returns `false`. Otherwise returns `true` and set `closed`, `n` and `d` accordingly.

Let  $I$  the interval corresponding to the  $k$ -th space dimension. If  $I$  is not bounded from below, simply return `false`. Otherwise, set `closed`, `n` and `d` as follows: `closed` is set to `true` if the the lower boundary of  $I$  is closed and is set to `false` otherwise; `n` and `d` are assigned the integers  $n$  and  $d$  such that the canonical fraction  $n/d$  corresponds to the greatest lower bound of  $I$ . The fraction  $n/d$  is in canonical form if and only if  $n$  and  $d$  have no common factors and  $d$  is positive,  $0/1$  being the unique representation for zero.

An undefined behavior is obtained if  $k$  is greater than or equal to the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.4.3.61** `template<typename ITV > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Box< ITV  
>::get_upper_bound( dimension_type k, bool & closed, Coefficient & n, Coefficient  
& d )const [inline]`

If the  $k$ -th space dimension is unbounded above, returns `false`. Otherwise returns `true` and set `closed`, `n` and `d` accordingly.

Let  $I$  the interval corresponding to the  $k$ -th space dimension. If  $I$  is not bounded from above, simply return `false`. Otherwise, set `closed`, `n` and `d` as follows: `closed` is set to `true` if the the upper boundary of  $I$  is closed and is set to `false` otherwise; `n` and `d` are assigned the integers  $n$  and  $d$  such that the canonical fraction  $n/d$  corresponds to the least upper bound of  $I$ .

An undefined behavior is obtained if  $k$  is greater than or equal to the space dimension of `*this`.

#### 10.4.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.4.4.1** `template<typename ITV > bool operator==( const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV  
> & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are the same box.

Note that  $x$  and  $y$  may be dimension-incompatible boxes: in this case, the value `false` is returned.

**10.4.4.2** `template<typename ITV > bool operator!=( const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV  
> & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  aren't the same box.

Note that  $x$  and  $y$  may be dimension-incompatible boxes: in this case, the value `true` is returned.

**10.4.4.3** `template<typename ITV > std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Box< ITV > & box ) [related]`

Output operator.

**10.4.4.4** `template<typename To , typename ITV > bool rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.4.4.5** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV > bool rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.4.4.6** `template<typename To , typename ITV > bool euclidean_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.



All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.4.4.7** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV > bool  
euclidean_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r,  
const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0,  
Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between `x` and `y`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.4.4.8** `template<typename To , typename ITV > bool l_infinity_distance_assign (   
Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Box< ITV > & x, const  
Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between `x` and `y`.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.4.4.9** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename ITV > bool  
l_infinity_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r,  
const Box< ITV > & x, const Box< ITV > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0,  
Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between `x` and `y`.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron Class Reference

A closed convex polyhedron.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Polyhedron](#).

### Public Member Functions

- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds either the universe or the empty C polyhedron.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a C polyhedron from a system of constraints.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Builds a C polyhedron from a system of generators.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Generator\\_System](#) &gs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of generators.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a C polyhedron from a system of congruences.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of congruences.*
- [C\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a C polyhedron representing the topological closure of the NNC polyhedron y.*
- `template<typename Interval >`  
[C\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Box](#)< [Interval](#) > &box, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a C polyhedron out of a box.*

- `template<typename U >`  
`C_Polyhedron` (const `BD_Shape`< U > &bd, `Complexity_Class` complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a C polyhedron out of a BD shape.*
- `template<typename U >`  
`C_Polyhedron` (const `Octagonal_Shape`< U > &os, `Complexity_Class` complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a C polyhedron out of an octagonal shape.*
- `C_Polyhedron` (const `Grid` &grid, `Complexity_Class` complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a C polyhedron out of a grid.*
- `C_Polyhedron` (const `C_Polyhedron` &y, `Complexity_Class` complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- `C_Polyhedron` & operator= (const `C_Polyhedron` &y)  
*The assignment operator. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*
- `C_Polyhedron` & operator= (const `NNC_Polyhedron` &y)  
*Assigns to \*this the topological closure of the NNC polyhedron y.*
- `~C_Polyhedron` ()  
*Destructor.*
- `bool poly_hull_assign_if_exact` (const `C_Polyhedron` &y)  
*If the poly-hull of \*this and y is exact it is assigned to \*this and true is returned, otherwise false is returned.*
- `bool upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `C_Polyhedron` &y)  
*Same as poly\_hull\_assign\_if\_exact(y).*

### 10.5.1 Detailed Description

A closed convex polyhedron. An object of the class `C_Polyhedron` represents a *topologically closed* convex polyhedron in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

When building a closed polyhedron starting from a system of constraints, an exception is thrown if the system contains a *strict inequality* constraint. Similarly, an exception is thrown when building a closed polyhedron starting from a system of generators containing a *closure point*.

#### Note

Such an exception will be obtained even if the system of constraints (resp., generators) actually defines a topologically closed subset of the vector space, i.e., even if all the strict inequalities (resp., closure points) in the system happen to be redundant with respect to the system obtained by removing all the strict inequality constraints (resp., all the closure points). In contrast, when building a closed polyhedron starting from an object of the class `NNC_Polyhedron`, the precise topological closure test will be performed.

## 10.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.5.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( dimension\_type num\_dimensions = 0, Degenerate\_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]

Builds either the universe or the empty C polyhedron.

#### Parameters

*num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the C polyhedron;  
*kind* Specifies whether a universe or an empty C polyhedron should be built.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *num\_dimensions* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

Both parameters are optional: by default, a 0-dimension space universe C polyhedron is built.

### 10.5.2.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const Constraint\_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron from a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

#### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of constraints contains strict inequalities.

### 10.5.2.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( Constraint\_System & cs, Recycle\_Input dummy ) [inline]

Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

#### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.  
*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of constraints contains strict inequalities.

#### 10.5.2.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const Generator\_System & *gs* ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron from a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

##### Parameters

*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points, or if it contains closure points.

#### 10.5.2.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( Generator\_System & *gs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [inline]

Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

##### Parameters

*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points, or if it contains closure points.

#### 10.5.2.6 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const Congruence\_System & *cgs* ) [explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron from a system of congruences.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

##### Parameters

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the polyhedron.

### 10.5.2.7 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( Congruence\_System & *cgs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* )

Builds a C polyhedron recycling a system of congruences.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

#### Parameters

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

### 10.5.2.8 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const NNC\_Polyhedron & *y*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = *ANY\_COMPLEXITY* ) [explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron representing the topological closure of the NNC polyhedron *y*.

#### Parameters

*y* The NNC polyhedron to be used;

*complexity* This argument is ignored.

### 10.5.2.9 template<typename Interval > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const Box< Interval > & *box*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = *ANY\_COMPLEXITY* ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron out of a box.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the box and is the most precise that includes the box. The algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

#### Parameters

*box* The box representing the polyhedron to be approximated;

*complexity* This argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *box* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.5.2.10 template<typename U > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::C\_Polyhedron::C\_Polyhedron ( const BD\_Shape< U > & *bd*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = *ANY\_COMPLEXITY* ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a C polyhedron out of a BD shape.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the BDS and is the most precise that includes the BDS.

#### Parameters

*bd* The BDS used to build the polyhedron.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**10.5.2.11** `template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::C_Polyhedron::C_Polyhedron  
( const Octagonal_Shape< U> & os, Complexity_Class complexity =  
ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a C polyhedron out of an octagonal shape.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape and is the most precise that includes the octagonal shape.

#### Parameters

*os* The octagonal shape used to build the polyhedron.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**10.5.2.12** `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::C_Polyhedron::C_Polyhedron ( const Grid & grid,  
Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a C polyhedron out of a grid.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the grid and is the most precise that includes the grid.

#### Parameters

*grid* The grid used to build the polyhedron.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**10.5.2.13** `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::C_Polyhedron::C_Polyhedron ( const C_Polyhedron & y,  
Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

### 10.5.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.5.3.1** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::C_Polyhedron::poly_hull_assign_if_exact ( const  
C_Polyhedron & y )`

If the poly-hull of `*this` and `y` is exact it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.

### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.6 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Checked\_Number< T, Policy > Class Template Reference

A wrapper for numeric types implementing a given policy.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- `bool OK () const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- `Result classify (bool nan=true, bool inf=true, bool sign=true) const`  
*Classifies `*this`.*

### Constructors

- `Checked_Number ()`  
*Default constructor.*
- `Checked_Number (const Checked_Number &y)`  
*Copy constructor.*
- `template<typename From, typename From_Policy > Checked_Number (const Checked_Number< From, From_Policy > &y, Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Direct initialization from a `Checked_Number` and rounding mode.*
- `Checked_Number (signed char y, Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Direct initialization from a signed char and rounding mode.*
- `Checked_Number (signed short y, Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Direct initialization from a signed short and rounding mode.*
- `Checked_Number (signed int y, Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Direct initialization from a signed int and rounding mode.*
- `Checked_Number (signed long y, Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Direct initialization from a signed long and rounding mode.*
- `Checked_Number (signed long long y, Rounding_Dir dir)`



*Direct initialization from a signed long long and rounding mode.*

- **Checked\_Number** (unsigned char y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned char and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (unsigned short y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned short and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (unsigned int y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned int and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (unsigned long y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned long and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (unsigned long long y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned long long and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (float y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from a float and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (double y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from a double and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (long double y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from a long double and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (const mpq\_class &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from a rational and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (const mpz\_class &y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from an unbounded integer and rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (const char \*y, **Rounding\_Dir** dir)  
*Direct initialization from a C string and rounding mode.*
- **template**<typename From >  
**Checked\_Number** (const From &, **Rounding\_Dir** dir, typename Enable\_If< Is\_Special< From >::value, bool >::type ignored=false)  
*Direct initialization from special and rounding mode.*
- **template**<typename From , typename From\_Policy >  
**Checked\_Number** (const **Checked\_Number**< From, From\_Policy > &y)  
*Direct initialization from a **Checked\_Number**, default rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (signed char y)  
*Direct initialization from a signed char, default rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (signed short y)  
*Direct initialization from a signed short, default rounding mode.*
- **Checked\_Number** (signed int y)  
*Direct initialization from a signed int, default rounding mode.*

- [Checked\\_Number](#) (signed long y)  
*Direct initialization from a signed long, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (signed long long y)  
*Direct initialization from a signed long long, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (unsigned char y)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned char, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (unsigned short y)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned short, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (unsigned int y)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned int, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (unsigned long y)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned long, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (unsigned long long y)  
*Direct initialization from an unsigned long long, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (float y)  
*Direct initialization from a float, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (double y)  
*Direct initialization from a double, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (long double y)  
*Direct initialization from a long double, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (const mpq\_class &y)  
*Direct initialization from a rational, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (const mpz\_class &y)  
*Direct initialization from an unbounded integer, default rounding mode.*
- [Checked\\_Number](#) (const char \*y)  
*Direct initialization from a C string, default rounding mode.*
- `template<typename From >`  
[Checked\\_Number](#) (const From &, typename Enable\_If< Is\_Special< From >::value, bool >::type ignored=false)  
*Direct initialization from special, default rounding mode.*

### Accessors and Conversions

- `operator T () const`  
*Conversion operator: returns a copy of the underlying numeric value.*
- `T & raw_value ()`  
*Returns a reference to the underlying numeric value.*

- `const T & raw_value () const`  
*Returns a const reference to the underlying numeric value.*

### Assignment Operators

- `Checked_Number & operator= (const Checked_Number &y)`  
*Assignment operator.*
- `template<typename From >`  
`Checked_Number & operator= (const From &y)`  
*Assignment operator.*
- `template<typename From_Policy >`  
`Checked_Number & operator+= (const Checked_Number< T, From_Policy > &y)`  
*Add and assign operator.*
- `Checked_Number & operator+= (const T &y)`  
*Add and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & >::type`  
`operator+= (const From &y)`  
*Add and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From_Policy >`  
`Checked_Number & operator-= (const Checked_Number< T, From_Policy > &y)`  
*Subtract and assign operator.*
- `Checked_Number & operator-= (const T &y)`  
*Subtract and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & >::type`  
`operator-= (const From &y)`  
*Subtract and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From_Policy >`  
`Checked_Number & operator*= (const Checked_Number< T, From_Policy > &y)`  
*Multiply and assign operator.*
- `Checked_Number & operator*= (const T &y)`  
*Multiply and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & >::type`  
`operator*= (const From &y)`  
*Multiply and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From_Policy >`  
`Checked_Number & operator/= (const Checked_Number< T, From_Policy > &y)`  
*Divide and assign operator.*

- `Checked_Number & operator/= (const T &y)`  
*Divide and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & >::type  
operator/= (const From &y)`  
*Divide and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From_Policy >  
Checked_Number & operator%= (const Checked_Number< T, From_Policy > &y)`  
*Compute remainder and assign operator.*
- `Checked_Number & operator%= (const T &y)`  
*Compute remainder and assign operator.*
- `template<typename From >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & >::type  
operator%= (const From &y)`  
*Compute remainder and assign operator.*

### Increment and Decrement Operators

- `Checked_Number & operator++ ()`  
*Pre-increment operator.*
- `Checked_Number operator++ (int)`  
*Post-increment operator.*
- `Checked_Number & operator-- ()`  
*Pre-decrement operator.*
- `Checked_Number operator-- (int)`  
*Post-decrement operator.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `template<typename T >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type is_not_a_number (const T &x)`
- `template<typename T >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type is_minus_infinity (const T &x)`
- `template<typename T >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type is_plus_infinity (const T &x)`
- `template<typename T >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, int >::type is_infinity (const T &x)`
- `template<typename T >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type is_integer (const T &x)`
- `template<typename To , typename From >  
Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< To >::value && Is_Special< From >::value, Result >::type  
construct (To &to, const From &x, Rounding_Dir dir)`

- template<typename To , typename From >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< To >::value &&Is\_Special< From >::value, Result >::type  
assign\_r (To &to, const From &x, Rounding\_Dir dir)
- template<typename To >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< To >::value, Result >::type assign\_r (To &to, const char \*x,  
Rounding\_Dir dir)
- template<typename To , typename To\_Policy >  
Enable\_If< Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< To >::value, Result >::type assign\_r (To &to, char \*x,  
Rounding\_Dir dir)
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void swap (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y)  
*Swaps x with y.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
const T &raw\_value (const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
T &raw\_value (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)

### Memory Size Inspection Functions

- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
size\_t total\_memory\_in\_bytes (const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by x.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
memory\_size\_type external\_memory\_in\_bytes (const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by x.*

### Arithmetic Operators

- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
Checked\_Number< T, Policy > operator+ (const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Unary plus operator.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
Checked\_Number< T, Policy > operator- (const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Unary minus operator.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void floor\_assign (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Assigns to x largest integral value not greater than x.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void floor\_assign (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy >  
&y)  
*Assigns to x largest integral value not greater than y.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void ceil\_assign (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Assigns to x smallest integral value not less than x.*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void ceil\_assign (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy >  
&y)

*Assigns to  $x$  smallest integral value not less than  $y$ .*

- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `trunc_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Round  $x$  to the nearest integer not larger in absolute value.*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `trunc_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value of  $y$  rounded to the nearest integer not larger in absolute value.*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `neg_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Assigns to  $x$  its negation.*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `neg_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the negation of  $y$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `abs_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x)  
*Assigns to  $x$  its absolute value.*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `abs_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the absolute value of  $y$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `add_mul_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x + y * z$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `sub_mul_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x - y * z$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `gcd_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `gcdext_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &s, Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &t, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ , setting  $s$  and  $t$  such that  $s*y + t*z = x = \text{gcd}(y, z)$ .*
- template<typename T, typename Policy >  
void `lcm_assign` (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the least common multiple of  $y$  and  $z$ .*

- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void [mul\\_2exp\\_assign](#) (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, unsigned int exp)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y \cdot 2^{\text{exp}}$ .*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void [div\\_2exp\\_assign](#) (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, unsigned int exp)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y/2^{\text{exp}}$ .*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void [exact\\_div\\_assign](#) (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &z)  
*If  $z$  divides  $y$ , assigns to  $x$  the quotient of the integer division of  $y$  and  $z$ .*
- template<typename T , typename Policy >  
void [sqrt\\_assign](#) (Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &x, const Checked\_Number< T, Policy > &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the integer square root of  $y$ .*

### Relational Operators and Comparison Functions

- template<typename T1 , typename T2 >  
Enable\_If< [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T1 >::value &&[Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T2 >::value &&(Is\_Checked< T1 >::value||Is\_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type [operator==](#) (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)  
*Equality operator.*
- template<typename T1 , typename T2 >  
Enable\_If< [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T1 >::value &&[Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T2 >::value &&(Is\_Checked< T1 >::value||Is\_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type [operator!=](#) (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)  
*Disequality operator.*
- template<typename T1 , typename T2 >  
Enable\_If< [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T1 >::value &&[Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T2 >::value &&(Is\_Checked< T1 >::value||Is\_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type [operator>=](#) (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)  
*Greater than or equal to operator.*
- template<typename T1 , typename T2 >  
Enable\_If< [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T1 >::value &&[Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T2 >::value &&(Is\_Checked< T1 >::value||Is\_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type [operator>](#) (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)  
*Greater than operator.*
- template<typename T1 , typename T2 >  
Enable\_If< [Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T1 >::value &&[Is\\_Native\\_Or\\_Checked](#)< T2 >::value &&(Is\_Checked< T1 >::value||Is\_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type [operator<=](#) (const T1 &x, const T2 &y)  
*Less than or equal to operator.*

- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value`  
`&&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator< (const T1`  
`&x, const T2 &y)`  
*Less than operator.*
- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, int >::type sgn (const From &x)`  
*Returns -1, 0 or 1 depending on whether the value of x is negative, zero or positive, respectively.*
- `template<typename From1 , typename From2 >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< From2`  
`>::value, int >::type cmp (const From1 &x, const From2 &y)`  
*Returns a negative, zero or positive value depending on whether x is lower than, equal to or greater than y, respectively.*

### Input-Output Operators

- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, Result >::type output (std::ostream &os, const`  
`T &x, const Numeric_Format &fmt, Rounding_Dir dir)`
- `template<typename T , typename Policy >`  
`std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > &x)`  
*Output operator.*
- `template<typename T >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, Result >::type input (T &x, std::istream &is,`  
`Rounding_Dir dir)`  
*Input function.*
- `template<typename T , typename Policy >`  
`std::istream & operator>> (std::istream &is, Checked_Number< T, Policy > &x)`  
*Input operator.*

#### 10.6.1 Detailed Description

**`template<typename T, typename Policy> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Checked_Number< T, Policy >`**

A wrapper for numeric types implementing a given policy. The wrapper and related functions implement an interface which is common to all kinds of coefficient types, therefore allowing for a uniform coding style. This class also implements the policy encoded by the second template parameter. The default policy is to perform the detection of overflow errors.

#### 10.6.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.6.2.1 `template<typename T , typename Policy > Result Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Checked_Number< T, Policy >::classify ( bool nan = true, bool inf = true, bool sign = true ) const [inline]`**



Classifies `*this`.

Returns the appropriate Result characterizing:

- whether `*this` is NaN, if `nan` is `true`;
- whether `*this` is a (positive or negative) infinity, if `inf` is `true`;
- the sign of `*this`, if `sign` is `true`.

### 10.6.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.6.3.1** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type  
is_not_a_number ( const T & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.2** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type  
is_minus_infinity ( const T & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.3** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type  
is_plus_infinity ( const T & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.4** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, int >::type  
is_infinity ( const T & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.5** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, bool >::type  
is_integer ( const T & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.6** `template<typename To , typename From > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< To  
>::value &&Is_Special< From >::value, Result >::type construct ( To & to, const  
From & x, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

**10.6.3.7** `template<typename To , typename From > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< To  
>::value &&Is_Special< From >::value, Result >::type assign_r ( To & to, const From  
& x, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

**10.6.3.8** `template<typename To > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< To >::value, Result >::type assign_r ( To & to, const char * x, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

**10.6.3.9** `template<typename To , typename To_Policy > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< To >::value, Result >::type assign_r ( To & to, char * x, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

**10.6.3.10** `template<typename T , typename Policy > memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes ( const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `x`.

**10.6.3.11** `template<typename T , typename Policy > memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes ( const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `x`.

**10.6.3.12** `template<typename T , typename Policy > Checked_Number< T, Policy > operator+ ( const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Unary plus operator.

**10.6.3.13** `template<typename T , typename Policy > Checked_Number< T, Policy > operator- ( const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Unary minus operator.

**10.6.3.14** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void floor_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Assigns to `x` largest integral value not greater than `x`.

**10.6.3.15** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void floor_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to `x` largest integral value not greater than `y`.

**10.6.3.16** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void ceil_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  smallest integral value not less than  $x$ .

**10.6.3.17** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void ceil_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  smallest integral value not less than  $y$ .

**10.6.3.18** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void trunc_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Round  $x$  to the nearest integer not larger in absolute value.

**10.6.3.19** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void trunc_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value of  $y$  rounded to the nearest integer not larger in absolute value.

**10.6.3.20** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void neg_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  its negation.

**10.6.3.21** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void neg_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the negation of  $y$ .

**10.6.3.22** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void abs_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  its absolute value.

**10.6.3.23** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void abs_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the absolute value of  $y$ .

**10.6.3.24** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void add_mul_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x + y * z$ .

**10.6.3.25** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void sub_mul_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x - y * z$ .

**10.6.3.26** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void gcd_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ .

**10.6.3.27** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void gcdext_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & s, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & t, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ , setting  $s$  and  $t$  such that  $s*y + t*z = x = \text{gcd}(y, z)$ .

**10.6.3.28** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void lcm_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the least common multiple of  $y$  and  $z$ .

**10.6.3.29** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void mul_2exp_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, unsigned int exp ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y \cdot 2^{\text{exp}}$ .

**10.6.3.30** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void div_2exp_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, unsigned int exp ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y/2^{\text{exp}}$ .

**10.6.3.31** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void exact_div_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & z ) [related]`

If  $z$  divides  $y$ , assigns to  $x$  the quotient of the integer division of  $y$  and  $z$ .

The behavior is undefined if  $z$  does not divide  $y$ .

**10.6.3.32** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void sqrt_assign ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the integer square root of  $y$ .

**10.6.3.33** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator==( const T1 & x, const T2 & y ) [related]`

Equality operator.

**10.6.3.34** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator!=( const T1 & x, const T2 & y ) [related]`

Disequality operator.

**10.6.3.35** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator>= ( const T1 & x, const T2 & y ) [related]`

Greater than or equal to operator.

**10.6.3.36** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator> ( const T1 & x, const T2 & y )` [**related**]

Greater than operator.

**10.6.3.37** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator<= ( const T1 & x, const T2 & y )` [**related**]

Less than or equal to operator.

**10.6.3.38** `template<typename T1 , typename T2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< T2 >::value &&(Is_Checked< T1 >::value||Is_Checked< T2 >::value), bool >::type operator< ( const T1 & x, const T2 & y )` [**related**]

Less than operator.

**10.6.3.39** `template<typename From > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From >::value, int >::type sgn ( const From & x )` [**related**]

Returns  $-1$ ,  $0$  or  $1$  depending on whether the value of  $x$  is negative, zero or positive, respectively.

**10.6.3.40** `template<typename From1 , typename From2 > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< From1 >::value &&Is_Native_Or_Checked< From2 >::value, int >::type cmp ( const From1 & x, const From2 & y )` [**related**]

Returns a negative, zero or positive value depending on whether  $x$  is lower than, equal to or greater than  $y$ , respectively.

**10.6.3.41** `template<typename T > Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T >::value, Result >::type output ( std::ostream & os, const T & x, const Numeric_Format & fmt, Rounding_Dir dir )` [**related**]

**10.6.3.42** `template<typename T, typename Policy> std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Checked_Number< T, Policy> & x ) [related]`

Output operator.

**10.6.3.43** `template<typename T> Enable_If< Is_Native_Or_Checked< T>::value, Result >::type input ( T & x, std::istream & is, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Input function.

#### Parameters

- is* Input stream to read from;
- x* Number (possibly extended) to assign to in case of successful reading;
- dir* Rounding mode to be applied.

#### Returns

Result of the input operation. Success, success with imprecision, overflow, parsing error: all possibilities are taken into account, checked for, and properly reported.

This function attempts reading a (possibly extended) number from the given stream *is*, possibly rounding as specified by *dir*, assigning the result to *x* upon success, and returning the appropriate Result.

The input syntax allows the specification of:

- plain base-10 integer numbers as 34976098, -77 and +13;
- base-10 integer numbers in scientific notation as 15e2 and 15\*^2 (both meaning  $15 \cdot 10^2 = 1500$ ), 9200e-2 and -18\*^+11111111111111111111;
- base-10 rational numbers in fraction notation as 15/3 and 15/-3;
- base-10 rational numbers in fraction/scientific notation as 15/30e-1 (meaning 5) and 15\*^-3/29e2 (meaning 3/580000);
- base-10 rational numbers in floating point notation as 71.3 (meaning 713/10) and -0.123456 (meaning -1929/15625);
- base-10 rational numbers in floating point scientific notation as 2.2e-1 (meaning 11/50) and -2.20001\*^+3 (meaning -220001/100);
- integers and rationals (in fractional, floating point and scientific notations) specified by using Mathematica-style bases, in the range from 2 to 36, as 2^^11 (meaning 3), 36^^z (meaning 35), 36^^xyz (meaning 44027), 2^^11.1 (meaning 7/2), 10^^2e3 (meaning 2000), 8^^2e3 (meaning 1024), 8^^2.1e3 (meaning 1088), 8^^20402543.120347e7 (meaning 9073863231288), 8^^2.1 (meaning 17/8); note that the base and the exponent are always written as plain base-10 integer numbers; also, when an ambiguity may arise, the character e is interpreted as a digit, so that 16^^1e2 (meaning 482) is different from 16^^1\*^2 (meaning 256);
- the C-style hexadecimal prefix 0x is interpreted as the Mathematica-style prefix 16^^;
- special values like *inf* and *+inf* (meaning  $+\infty$ ), *-inf* (meaning  $-\infty$ ), and *nan* (meaning "not a number").

The rationale behind the accepted syntax can be summarized as follows:

- if the syntax is accepted by Mathematica, then this function accepts it with the same semantics;
- if the syntax is acceptable as standard C++ integer or floating point literal (except for octal notation and type suffixes, which are not supported), then this function accepts it with the same semantics;
- natural extensions of the above are accepted with the natural extensions of the semantics;
- special values are accepted.

Valid syntax is more formally and completely specified by the following grammar, with the additional provisos that everything is *case insensitive*, that the syntactic category BDIGIT is further restricted by the current base and that for all bases above 14, any e is always interpreted as a digit and never as a delimiter for the exponent part (if such a delimiter is desired, it has to be written as \*^).

number	: NAN   SIGN INF   INF   num   num DIV num ;	INF	: 'inf' ;
num	: unum   SIGN unum ;	NAN	: 'nan' ;
unum	: unum1   HEX unum1   base BASE unum1 ;	SIGN	: '-'   '+' ;
unum1	: mantissa   mantissa EXP exponent ;	EXP	: 'e'   '*^' ;
mantissa	: bdigits   POINT bdigits   bdigits POINT   bdigits POINT bdigits ;	POINT	: '.' ;
exponent	: SIGN digits   digits ;	DIV	: '/' ;
bdigits	: BDIGIT   bdigits BDIGIT ;	MINUS	: '-' ;
digits	: DIGIT   digits DIGIT ;	PLUS	: '+' ;
		HEX	: '0x' ;
		BASE	: '^'^' ;
		DIGIT	: '0' .. '9' ;
		BDIGIT	: '0' .. '9'   'a' .. 'z' ;

#### 10.6.3.44 template<typename T, typename Policy> std::istream & operator>> ( std::istream & is, Checked\_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]

Input operator.



**10.6.3.45** `template<typename T , typename Policy > void swap ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x, Checked_Number< T, Policy > & y ) [related]`

Swaps  $x$  with  $y$ .

**10.6.3.46** `template<typename T , typename Policy > const T & raw_value ( const Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

**10.6.3.47** `template<typename T , typename Policy > T & raw_value ( Checked_Number< T, Policy > & x ) [related]`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.7 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variable::Compare Struct Reference

Binary predicate defining the total ordering on variables.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- `bool operator() (Variable x, Variable y) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if  $x$  comes before  $y$ .

#### 10.7.1 Detailed Description

Binary predicate defining the total ordering on variables.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.8 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::BHRZ03\_Certificate::Compare Struct Reference

A total ordering on BHRZ03 certificates.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- bool `operator()` (const `BHRZ03_Certificate` &x, const `BHRZ03_Certificate` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if x comes before y.*

#### 10.8.1 Detailed Description

A total ordering on BHRZ03 certificates. This binary predicate defines a total ordering on BHRZ03 certificates which is used when storing information about sets of polyhedra.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.9 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::H79\_Certificate::Compare Struct Reference

A total ordering on H79 certificates.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- bool `operator()` (const `H79_Certificate` &x, const `H79_Certificate` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if x comes before y.*

#### 10.9.1 Detailed Description

A total ordering on H79 certificates. This binary predicate defines a total ordering on H79 certificates which is used when storing information about sets of polyhedra.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.10 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Certificate::Compare Struct Reference

A total ordering on `Grid` certificates.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- bool `operator()` (const `Grid_Certificate` &x, const `Grid_Certificate` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if x comes before y.*

### 10.10.1 Detailed Description

A total ordering on [Grid](#) certificates. This binary predicate defines a total ordering on [Grid](#) certificates which is used when storing information about sets of grids.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.11 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence Class Reference

A linear congruence.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Row.

### Public Member Functions

- [Congruence](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [Congruence](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Copy-constructs (modulo 0) from equality constraint c.*
- [~Congruence](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Congruence](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) [coefficient](#) ([Variable](#) v) const  
*Returns the coefficient of v in \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) [inhomogeneous\\_term](#) () const  
*Returns the inhomogeneous term of \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) [modulus](#) () const  
*Returns a const reference to the modulus of \*this.*
- [Congruence](#) & [operator/=](#) ([Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) k)  
*Multiplies k into the modulus of \*this.*
- bool [is\\_tautological](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a tautology (i.e., an always true congruence).*
- bool [is\\_inconsistent](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is inconsistent (i.e., an always false congruence).*

- bool `is_proper_congruence` () const  
*Returns true if the modulus is greater than zero.*
- bool `is_equality` () const  
*Returns true if \*this is an equality.*
- bool `is_equal_at_dimension` (dimension\_type dim, const Congruence &cg) const  
*Returns true if \*this is equal to cg in dimension dim.*
- memory\_size\_type `total_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- memory\_size\_type `external_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*
- void `ascii_dump` () const  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void `ascii_dump` (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void `print` () const  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- bool `ascii_load` (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation of the internal representation of \*this.*
- bool `OK` () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static dimension\_type `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a Congruence can handle.*
- static void `initialize` ()  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize` ()  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const Congruence & `zero_dim_integrality` ()  
*Returns a reference to the true (zero-dimension space) congruence  $0 = 1 \pmod{1}$ , also known as the integrality congruence.*
- static const Congruence & `zero_dim_false` ()  
*Returns a reference to the false (zero-dimension space) congruence  $0 = 1 \pmod{0}$ .*

- static [Congruence create](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the congruence  $e1 = e2 \pmod{1}$ .*
- static [Congruence create](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the congruence  $e = n \pmod{1}$ .*
- static [Congruence create](#) (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the congruence  $n = e \pmod{1}$ .*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [sign\\_normalize](#) ()  
*Normalizes the signs.*
- void [normalize](#) ()  
*Normalizes signs and the inhomogeneous term.*
- void [strong\\_normalize](#) ()  
*Calls normalize, then divides out common factors.*

### Friends

- [Congruence operator/](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference k)  
*Returns a copy of cg, multiplying k into the copy's modulus.*
- [Congruence operator/](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference m)  
*Creates a congruence from c, with m as the modulus.*
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Congruence](#) &x, const [Congruence](#) &y)  
*Returns true if and only if x and y are equivalent.*
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Congruence](#) &x, const [Congruence](#) &y)  
*Returns false if and only if x and y are equivalent.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &s, const [Congruence](#) &c)  
*Output operators.*
- [Congruence operator%=](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the congruence  $e1 = e2 \pmod{1}$ .*
- [Congruence operator%=](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the congruence  $e = n \pmod{1}$ .*

- void `swap` (Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence &x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence &y)

*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.11.1 Detailed Description

A linear congruence. An object of the class `Congruence` is a congruence:

$$\bullet \text{ cg} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b = 0 \pmod{m}$$

where  $n$  is the dimension of the space,  $a_i$  is the integer coefficient of variable  $x_i$ ,  $b$  is the integer inhomogeneous term and  $m$  is the integer modulus; if  $m = 0$ , then `cg` represents the equality congruence  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b = 0$  and, if  $m \neq 0$ , then the congruence `cg` is said to be a proper congruence.

#### How to build a congruence

Congruences  $\pmod{1}$  are typically built by applying the congruence symbol ‘%’ to a pair of linear expressions. Congruences with modulus `m` are typically constructed by building a congruence  $\pmod{1}$  using the given pair of linear expressions and then adding the modulus `m` using the modulus symbol ‘/’.

The space dimension of a congruence is defined as the maximum space dimension of the arguments of its constructor.

In the following examples it is assumed that variables `x`, `y` and `z` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds the equality congruence  $3x + 5y - z = 0$ , having space dimension 3:

```
Congruence eq_cg((3*x + 5*y - z %= 0) / 0);
```

The following code builds the congruence  $4x = 2y - 13 \pmod{1}$ , having space dimension 2:

```
Congruence mod1_cg(4*x %= 2*y - 13);
```

The following code builds the congruence  $4x = 2y - 13 \pmod{2}$ , having space dimension 2:

```
Congruence mod2_cg((4*x %= 2*y - 13) / 2);
```

An unsatisfiable congruence on the zero-dimension space  $\mathbb{R}^0$  can be specified as follows:

```
Congruence false_cg = Congruence::zero_dim_false();
```

Equivalent, but more involved ways are the following:

```
Congruence false_cg1((Linear_Expression::zero() %= 1) / 0);
Congruence false_cg2((Linear_Expression::zero() %= 1) / 2);
```

In contrast, the following code defines an unsatisfiable congruence having space dimension 3:

```
Congruence false_cg3((0*z %= 1) / 0);
```

### How to inspect a congruence

Several methods are provided to examine a congruence and extract all the encoded information: its space dimension, its modulus and the value of its integer coefficients.

#### Example 2

The following code shows how it is possible to access the modulus as well as each of the coefficients. Given a congruence with linear expression  $e$  and modulus  $m$  (in this case  $x - 5y + 3z = 4 \pmod{5}$ ), we construct a new congruence with the same modulus  $m$  but where the linear expression is  $2e$  ( $2x - 10y + 6z = 8 \pmod{5}$ ).

```
Congruence cg1((x - 5*y + 3*z %= 4) / 5);
cout << "Congruence cg1: " << cg1 << endl;
const Coefficient& m = cg1.modulus();
if (m == 0)
    cout << "Congruence cg1 is an equality." << endl;
else {
    Linear_Expression e;
    for (dimension_type i = cg1.space_dimension(); i-- > 0; )
        e += 2 * cg1.coefficient(Variable(i)) * Variable(i);
    e += 2 * cg1.inhomogeneous_term();
    Congruence cg2((e %= 0) / m);
    cout << "Congruence cg2: " << cg2 << endl;
}
```

The actual output could be the following:

```
Congruence cg1: A - 5*B + 3*C %= 4 / 5
Congruence cg2: 2*A - 10*B + 6*C %= 8 / 5
```

Note that, in general, the particular output obtained can be syntactically different from the (semantically equivalent) congruence considered.

### 10.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.11.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::Congruence ( const Constraint & c ) [explicit]

Copy-constructs (modulo 0) from equality constraint  $c$ .

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if  $c$  is an inequality.

### 10.11.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.11.3.1 Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::coefficient ( Variable v ) const [inline]

Returns the coefficient of  $v$  in  $*this$ .

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** thrown if the index of  $v$  is greater than or equal to the space dimension of  $*this$ .

### 10.11.3.2 Congruence & Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::operator/= ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference k ) [inline]

Multiplies `k` into the modulus of `*this`.

If called with `*this` representing the congruence  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{m}$ , then it returns with `*this` representing the congruence  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{mk}$ .

### 10.11.3.3 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::is\_tautological ( ) const

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a tautology (i.e., an always true congruence).

A tautological congruence has one the following two forms:

- an equality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + 0 == 0$ ; or
- a proper congruence:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b \% = 0/m$ , where  $b = 0 \pmod{m}$ .

### 10.11.3.4 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::is\_inconsistent ( ) const

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is inconsistent (i.e., an always false congruence).

An inconsistent congruence has one of the following two forms:

- an equality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b == 0$  where  $b \neq 0$ ; or
- a proper congruence:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b \% = 0/m$ , where  $b \neq 0 \pmod{m}$ .

### 10.11.3.5 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::is\_proper\_congruence ( ) const [inline]

Returns `true` if the modulus is greater than zero.

A congruence with a modulus of 0 is a linear equality.

### 10.11.3.6 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::is\_equality ( ) const [inline]

Returns `true` if `*this` is an equality.

A modulus of zero denotes a linear equality.

### 10.11.3.7 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::sign\_normalize ( ) [protected]



Normalizes the signs.

The signs of the coefficients and the inhomogeneous term are normalized, leaving the first non-zero homogeneous coefficient positive.

### 10.11.3.8 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::normalize ( ) [protected]

Normalizes signs and the inhomogeneous term.

Applies sign\_normalize, then reduces the inhomogeneous term to the smallest possible positive number.

### 10.11.3.9 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence::strong\_normalize ( ) [protected]

Calls normalize, then divides out common factors.

Strongly normalized Congruences have equivalent semantics if and only if their syntaxes (as output by operator<<) are equal.

## 10.11.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.11.4.1 Congruence operator/( const Congruence & cg, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference k ) [friend]

Returns a copy of cg, multiplying k into the copy's modulus.

If cg represents the congruence  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{m}$ , then the result represents the congruence  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{mk}$ .

### 10.11.4.2 Congruence operator/( const Constraint & c, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference m ) [friend]

Creates a congruence from c, with m as the modulus.

### 10.11.4.3 bool operator==( const Congruence & x, const Congruence & y ) [friend]

Returns true if and only if x and y are equivalent.

### 10.11.4.4 bool operator!=( const Congruence & x, const Congruence & y ) [friend]

Returns false if and only if x and y are equivalent.

**10.11.4.5** `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Congruence & c )` [**related**]

Output operators.

**10.11.4.6** `Congruence operator%=( const Linear_Expression & e1, const Linear_Expression & e2 )` [**related**]

Returns the congruence  $e1 = e2 \pmod{1}$ .

**10.11.4.7** `Congruence operator%=( const Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n )` [**related**]

Returns the congruence  $e = n \pmod{1}$ .

**10.11.4.8** `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence & y )` [**related**]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

**10.12 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System Class Reference**

A system of congruences.

`#include <ppl.hh>`

Inherits `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Matrix`.

**Classes**

- class `const_iterator`  
*An iterator over a system of congruences.*

**Public Member Functions**

- `Congruence_System ()`  
*Default constructor: builds an empty system of congruences.*
- `Congruence_System (const Congruence &cg)`  
*Builds the singleton system containing only congruence cg.*

- [Congruence\\_System](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*If  $c$  represents the constraint  $e_1 = e_2$ , builds the singleton system containing only constraint  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{0}$ .*
- [Congruence\\_System](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a system containing copies of any equalities in  $cs$ .*
- [Congruence\\_System](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Congruence\\_System](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Congruence\\_System](#) & operator= (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing  $*this$ .*
- bool [is\\_equal\\_to](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  is exactly equal to  $cgs$ .*
- bool [has\\_linear\\_equalities](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  contains one or more linear equalities.*
- void [clear](#) ()  
*Removes all the congruences and sets the space dimension to 0.*
- void [insert](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Inserts in  $*this$  a copy of the congruence  $cg$ , increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- void [insert](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Inserts in  $*this$  a copy of the equality constraint  $c$ , seen as a modulo 0 congruence, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- void [insert](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Inserts in  $*this$  a copy of the congruences in  $cgs$ , increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- void [recycling\\_insert](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Inserts into  $*this$  the congruences in  $cgs$ , increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- bool [empty](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  has no congruences.*
- const\_iterator [begin](#) () const  
*Returns the [const\\_iterator](#) pointing to the first congruence, if  $this$  is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end [const\\_iterator](#).*
- const\_iterator [end](#) () const

Returns the past-the-end *const\_iterator*.

- `bool OK () const`  
Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.
- `void ascii_dump () const`  
Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of *\*this*.
- `void ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
Writes to *s* an ASCII representation of *\*this*.
- `void print () const`  
Prints *\*this* to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.
- `bool ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
Loads from *s* an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets *\*this* accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.
- `dimension_type num_equalities () const`  
Returns the number of equalities.
- `dimension_type num_proper_congruences () const`  
Returns the number of proper congruences.
- `void swap (Congruence_System &cgs)`  
Swaps *\*this* with *y*.
- `void add_unit_rows_and_columns (dimension_type dims)`  
Adds *dims* rows and *dims* columns of zeroes to the matrix, initializing the added rows as in the unit congruence system.

### Static Public Member Functions

- `static dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
Returns the maximum space dimension a *Congruence\_System* can handle.
- `static void initialize ()`  
Initializes the class.
- `static void finalize ()`  
Finalizes the class.
- `static const Congruence_System & zero_dim_empty ()`  
Returns the system containing only *Congruence::zero\_dim\_false()*.

## Protected Member Functions

- bool `satisfies_all_congruences` (const `Grid_Generator` &g) const  
*Returns true if g satisfies all the congruences.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &s, const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Output operator.*
- void `swap` (`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence_System` &x, `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Congruence_System` &y)  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.12.1 Detailed Description

A system of congruences. An object of the class `Congruence_System` is a system of congruences, i.e., a multiset of objects of the class `Congruence`. When inserting congruences in a system, space dimensions are automatically adjusted so that all the congruences in the system are defined on the same vector space.

In all the examples it is assumed that variables `x` and `y` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a system of congruences corresponding to an integer grid in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert(x %= 0);
cgs.insert(y %= 0);
```

Note that: the congruence system is created with space dimension zero; the first and second congruence insertions increase the space dimension to 1 and 2, respectively.

#### Example 2

By adding to the congruence system of the previous example, the congruence  $x + y = 1 \pmod{2}$ :

```
cgs.insert((x + y %= 1) / 2);
```

we obtain the grid containing just those integral points where the sum of the `x` and `y` values is odd.

#### Example 3

The following code builds a system of congruences corresponding to the grid in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  containing just the integral points on the `x` axis:

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert(x %= 0);
cgs.insert((y %= 0) / 0);
```

**Note**

After inserting a multiset of congruences in a congruence system, there are no guarantees that an *exact* copy of them can be retrieved: in general, only an *equivalent* congruence system will be available, where original congruences may have been reordered, removed (if they are trivial, duplicate or implied by other congruences), linearly combined, etc.

**10.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation****10.12.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::Congruence\_System ( const Constraint & c ) [inline, explicit]**

If  $c$  represents the constraint  $e_1 = e_2$ , builds the singleton system containing only constraint  $e_1 = e_2 \pmod{0}$ .

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $c$  is not an equality constraint.

**10.12.3 Member Function Documentation****10.12.3.1 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::insert ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]**

Inserts in *\*this* a copy of the congruence  $cg$ , increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.

The copy of  $cg$  will be strongly normalized after being inserted.

**10.12.3.2 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::insert ( const Constraint & c )**

Inserts in *\*this* a copy of the equality constraint  $c$ , seen as a modulo 0 congruence, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.

The modulo 0 congruence will be strongly normalized after being inserted.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $c$  is a relational constraint.

**10.12.3.3 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::insert ( const Congruence\_System & cgs )**

Inserts in *\*this* a copy of the congruences in  $cgs$ , increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.

The inserted copies will be strongly normalized.

## 10.13 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruences\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference 68

### 10.12.3.4 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::add\_unit\_rows\_and\_columns ( dimension\_type *dims* )

Adds *dims* rows and *dims* columns of zeroes to the matrix, initializing the added rows as in the unit congruence system.

#### Parameters

*dims* The number of rows and columns to be added: must be strictly positive.

Turns the  $r \times c$  matrix  $A$  into the  $(r + \textit{dims}) \times (c + \textit{dims})$  matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ A & A \end{pmatrix}$  where  $B$  is the  $\textit{dims} \times \textit{dims}$  unit matrix of the form  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . The matrix is expanded avoiding reallocation whenever possible.

### 10.12.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.12.4.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Congruence\_System & cgs ) [related]

Output operator.

Writes `true` if `cgs` is empty. Otherwise, writes on `s` the congruences of `cgs`, all in one row and separated by ", ".

#### 10.12.4.2 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System & x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System & y ) [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.13 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruences\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class provides the reduction method for the Congruences\_Product domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- [Congruences\\_Reduction](#) ()

*Default constructor.*

- void [product\\_reduce](#) (D1 &d1, D2 &d2)

*The congruences reduction operator for detect emptiness or any equalities implied by each of the congruences defining one of the components and the bounds of the other component. It is assumed that the components are already constraints reduced.*

- [~Congruences\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Destructor.*

### 10.13.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruences\_Reduction< D1, D2 >**

This class provides the reduction method for the Congruences\_Product domain. The reduction classes are used to instantiate the [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) domain.

This class uses the minimized congruences defining each of the components. For each of the congruences, it checks if the other component intersects none, one or more than one hyperplane defined by the congruence and adds equalities or emptiness as appropriate; in more detail: Letting the components be d1 and d2, then, for each congruence cg representing d1:

- if more than one hyperplane defined by cg intersects d2, then d1 and d2 are unchanged;
- if exactly one hyperplane intersects d2, then d1 and d2 are refined with the corresponding equality ;
- otherwise, d1 and d2 are set to empty. Unless d1 and d2 are already empty, the process is repeated where the roles of d1 and d2 are reversed. If d1 or d2 is empty, then the emptiness is propagated.

### 10.13.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.13.2.1 template<typename D1 , typename D2 > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruences\_Reduction< D1, D2 >::product\_reduce ( D1 & d1, D2 & d2 )**

The congruences reduction operator for detect emptiness or any equalities implied by each of the congruences defining one of the components and the bounds of the other component. It is assumed that the components are already constraints reduced.

The minimized congruence system defining the domain element d1 is used to check if d2 intersects none, one or more than one of the hyperplanes defined by the congruences: if it intersects none, then product is set empty; if it intersects one, then the equality defining this hyperplane is added to both components; otherwise, the product is unchanged. In each case, the donor domain must provide a congruence system in minimal form.

#### Parameters

- d1** A pointset domain element;
- d2** A pointset domain element;

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh



## 10.14 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint\_System::const\_iterator Class Reference

An iterator over a system of constraints.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator=](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- const [Constraint](#) & [operator\\*](#) () const  
*Dereference operator.*
- const [Constraint](#) \* [operator->](#) () const  
*Indirect member selector.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator++](#) ()  
*Prefix increment operator.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) [operator++](#) (int)  
*Postfix increment operator.*
- bool [operator==](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are identical.*
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are different.*

### 10.14.1 Detailed Description

An iterator over a system of constraints. A [const\\_iterator](#) is used to provide read-only access to each constraint contained in a [Constraint\\_System](#) object.

#### Example

The following code prints the system of constraints defining the polyhedron `ph`:

```
const Constraint_System& cs = ph.constraints();
for (Constraint_System::const_iterator i = cs.begin(),
     cs_end = cs.end(); i != cs_end; ++i)
    cout << *i << endl;
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.15 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator\_System::const\_iterator Class Reference

An iterator over a system of generators.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherited by [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator\\_System::const\\_iterator](#)[private].

### Public Member Functions

- [const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator=](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- const [Generator](#) & [operator\\*](#) () const  
*Dereference operator.*
- const [Generator](#) \* [operator->](#) () const  
*Indirect member selector.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator++](#) ()  
*Prefix increment operator.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) [operator++](#) (int)  
*Postfix increment operator.*
- bool [operator==](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are identical.*
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are different.*

### 10.15.1 Detailed Description

An iterator over a system of generators. A [const\\_iterator](#) is used to provide read-only access to each generator contained in an object of [Generator\\_System](#).

#### Example

The following code prints the system of generators of the polyhedron `ph`:

```
const Generator_System& gs = ph.generators();
for (Generator_System::const_iterator i = gs.begin(),
     gs_end = gs.end(); i != gs_end; ++i)
    cout << *i << endl;
```

The same effect can be obtained more concisely by using more features of the STL:

```
const Generator_System& gs = ph.generators();
copy(gs.begin(), gs.end(), ostream_iterator<Generator>(cout, "\n"));
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.16 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Congruence\_System::const\_iterator Class Reference

An iterator over a system of congruences.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~const\\_iterator](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator=](#) (const [const\\_iterator](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- const [Congruence](#) & [operator\\*](#) () const  
*Dereference operator.*
- const [Congruence](#) \* [operator->](#) () const  
*Indirect member selector.*
- [const\\_iterator](#) & [operator++](#) ()  
*Prefix increment operator.*

- `const_iterator operator++ (int)`  
*Postfix increment operator.*
- `bool operator== (const const_iterator &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are identical.*
- `bool operator!= (const const_iterator &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are different.*

### 10.16.1 Detailed Description

An iterator over a system of congruences. A `const_iterator` is used to provide read-only access to each congruence contained in an object of `Congruence_System`.

#### Example

The following code prints the system of congruences defining the grid `gr`:

```
const Congruence_System& cgs = gr.congruences();
for (Congruence_System::const_iterator i = cgs.begin(),
     cgs_end = cgs.end(); i != cgs_end; ++i)
    cout << *i << endl;
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.17 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System::const\_iterator Class Reference

An iterator over a system of grid generators.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator_System::const_iterator`.

### Public Member Functions

- `const_iterator ()`  
*Default constructor.*
- `const_iterator (const const_iterator &y)`  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- `~const_iterator ()`  
*Destructor.*
- `const_iterator & operator= (const const_iterator &y)`  
*Assignment operator.*
- `const Grid_Generator & operator* () const`

*Dereference operator.*

- `const Grid_Generator * operator-> () const`

*Indirect member selector.*

- `const_iterator & operator++ ()`

*Prefix increment operator.*

- `const_iterator operator++ (int)`

*Postfix increment operator.*

- `bool operator== (const const_iterator &y) const`

*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are identical.*

- `bool operator!= (const const_iterator &y) const`

*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are different.*

### 10.17.1 Detailed Description

An iterator over a system of grid generators. A `const_iterator` is used to provide read-only access to each generator contained in an object of `Grid_Generator_System`.

#### Example

The following code prints the system of generators of the grid `gr`:

```
const Grid_Generator_System& ggs = gr.generators();
for (Grid_Generator_System::const_iterator i = ggs.begin(),
     ggs_end = ggs.end(); i != ggs_end; ++i)
    cout << *i << endl;
```

The same effect can be obtained more concisely by using more features of the STL:

```
const Grid_Generator_System& ggs = gr.generators();
copy(ggs.begin(), ggs.end(), ostream_iterator<Grid_Generator>(cout, "\n"));
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.18 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint Class Reference

A linear equality or inequality.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Linear_Row`.

### Public Types

- enum `Type` { `EQUALITY`, `NONSTRICT_INEQUALITY`, `STRICT_INEQUALITY` }

*The constraint type.*

**Public Member Functions**

- [Constraint](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [Constraint](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Copy-constructs from equality congruence cg.*
- [~Constraint](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Constraint](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- [Type](#) [type](#) () const  
*Returns the constraint type of \*this.*
- bool [is\\_equality](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is an equality constraint.*
- bool [is\\_inequality](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is an inequality constraint (either strict or non-strict).*
- bool [is\\_nonstrict\\_inequality](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a non-strict inequality constraint.*
- bool [is\\_strict\\_inequality](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a strict inequality constraint.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) [coefficient](#) ([Variable](#) v) const  
*Returns the coefficient of v in \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) [inhomogeneous\\_term](#) () const  
*Returns the inhomogeneous term of \*this.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*
- bool [is\\_tautological](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a tautology (i.e., an always true constraint).*
- bool [is\\_inconsistent](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is inconsistent (i.e., an always false constraint).*

- bool `is_equivalent_to` (const `Constraint` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are equivalent constraints.*
- void `ascii_dump` () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void `ascii_dump` (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void `print` () const  
*Prints \*this to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- bool `ascii_load` (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets \*this accordingly. Returns true if successful, false otherwise.*
- bool `OK` () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- void `swap` (`Constraint` &y)  
*Swaps \*this with y.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type` `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `Constraint` can handle.*
- static void `initialize` ()  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize` ()  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const `Constraint` & `zero_dim_false` ()  
*The unsatisfiable (zero-dimension space) constraint  $0 = 1$ .*
- static const `Constraint` & `zero_dim_positivity` ()  
*The true (zero-dimension space) constraint  $0 \leq 1$ , also known as positivity constraint.*

### Friends

- `Constraint` operator== (const `Linear_Expression` &e1, const `Linear_Expression` &e2)  
*Returns the constraint  $e1 = e2$ .*
- `Constraint` operator== (`Variable` v1, `Variable` v2)  
*Returns the constraint  $v1 = v2$ .*

- **Constraint operator==** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the constraint  $e = n$ .*
- **Constraint operator==** (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the constraint  $n = e$ .*
- **Constraint operator>=** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the constraint  $e1 \geq e2$ .*
- **Constraint operator>=** ([Variable](#) v1, [Variable](#) v2)  
*Returns the constraint  $v1 \geq v2$ .*
- **Constraint operator>=** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the constraint  $e \geq n$ .*
- **Constraint operator>=** (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the constraint  $n \geq e$ .*
- **Constraint operator<=** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the constraint  $e1 \leq e2$ .*
- **Constraint operator<=** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the constraint  $e \leq n$ .*
- **Constraint operator<=** (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the constraint  $n \leq e$ .*
- **Constraint operator>** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the constraint  $e1 > e2$ .*
- **Constraint operator>** ([Variable](#) v1, [Variable](#) v2)  
*Returns the constraint  $v1 > v2$ .*
- **Constraint operator>** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the constraint  $e > n$ .*
- **Constraint operator>** (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the constraint  $n > e$ .*
- **Constraint operator<** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
*Returns the constraint  $e1 < e2$ .*
- **Constraint operator<** (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the constraint  $e < n$ .*
- **Constraint operator<** (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Returns the constraint  $n < e$ .*



## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `bool operator== (const Constraint &x, const Constraint &y)`  
Returns *true* if and only if *x* is equivalent to *y*.
- `bool operator!= (const Constraint &x, const Constraint &y)`  
Returns *true* if and only if *x* is not equivalent to *y*.
- `Constraint operator<= (Variable v1, Variable v2)`  
Returns the constraint  $v1 \leq v2$ .
- `Constraint operator< (Variable v1, Variable v2)`  
Returns the constraint  $v1 < v2$ .
- `void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint &y)`  
Specializes `std::swap`.
- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Constraint &c)`  
Output operator.
- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Constraint::Type &t)`  
Output operator.

### 10.18.1 Detailed Description

A linear equality or inequality. An object of the class `Constraint` is either:

- an equality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b = 0$ ;
- a non-strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b \geq 0$ ; or
- a strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b > 0$ ;

where  $n$  is the dimension of the space,  $a_i$  is the integer coefficient of variable  $x_i$  and  $b$  is the integer inhomogeneous term.

#### How to build a constraint

Constraints are typically built by applying a relation symbol to a pair of linear expressions. Available relation symbols are equality (`==`), non-strict inequalities (`>=` and `<=`) and strict inequalities (`<` and `>`). The space dimension of a constraint is defined as the maximum space dimension of the arguments of its constructor.

In the following examples it is assumed that variables `x`, `y` and `z` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

**Example 1**

The following code builds the equality constraint  $3x + 5y - z = 0$ , having space dimension 3:

```
Constraint eq_c(3*x + 5*y - z == 0);
```

The following code builds the (non-strict) inequality constraint  $4x \geq 2y - 13$ , having space dimension 2:

```
Constraint ineq_c(4*x >= 2*y - 13);
```

The corresponding strict inequality constraint  $4x > 2y - 13$  is obtained as follows:

```
Constraint strict_ineq_c(4*x > 2*y - 13);
```

An unsatisfiable constraint on the zero-dimension space  $\mathbb{R}^0$  can be specified as follows:

```
Constraint false_c = Constraint::zero_dim_false();
```

Equivalent, but more involved ways are the following:

```
Constraint false_c1(Linear_Expression::zero() == 1);
Constraint false_c2(Linear_Expression::zero() >= 1);
Constraint false_c3(Linear_Expression::zero() > 0);
```

In contrast, the following code defines an unsatisfiable constraint having space dimension 3:

```
Constraint false_c(0*z == 1);
```

**How to inspect a constraint**

Several methods are provided to examine a constraint and extract all the encoded information: its space dimension, its type (equality, non-strict inequality, strict inequality) and the value of its integer coefficients.

**Example 2**

The following code shows how it is possible to access each single coefficient of a constraint. Given an inequality constraint (in this case  $x - 5y + 3z \leq 4$ ), we construct a new constraint corresponding to its complement (thus, in this case we want to obtain the strict inequality constraint  $x - 5y + 3z > 4$ ).

```
Constraint c1(x - 5*y + 3*z <= 4);
cout << "Constraint c1: " << c1 << endl;
if (c1.is_equality())
    cout << "Constraint c1 is not an inequality." << endl;
else {
    Linear_Expression e;
    for (dimension_type i = c1.space_dimension(); i-- > 0; )
        e += c1.coefficient(Variable(i)) * Variable(i);
    e += c1.inhomogeneous_term();
    Constraint c2 = c1.is_strict_inequality() ? (e <= 0) : (e < 0);
    cout << "Complement c2: " << c2 << endl;
}
```

The actual output is the following:

```
Constraint c1: -A + 5*B - 3*C >= -4
Complement c2: A - 5*B + 3*C > 4
```

Note that, in general, the particular output obtained can be syntactically different from the (semantically equivalent) constraint considered.

**10.18.2 Member Enumeration Documentation****10.18.2.1 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint::Type**

The constraint type.

**Enumerator:**

**EQUALITY** The constraint is an equality.

**NONSTRICT\_INEQUALITY** The constraint is a non-strict inequality.

**STRICT\_INEQUALITY** The constraint is a strict inequality.

**10.18.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation****10.18.3.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint::Constraint ( const Congruence & cg )  
[explicit]**

Copy-constructs from equality congruence `cg`.

**Exceptions**

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `cg` is a proper congruence.

**10.18.4 Member Function Documentation****10.18.4.1 Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint::coefficient ( Variable v ) const [inline]**

Returns the coefficient of `v` in `*this`.

**Exceptions**

**std::invalid\_argument** thrown if the index of `v` is greater than or equal to the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.18.4.2 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint::is\_tautological ( ) const**

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a tautology (i.e., an always true constraint).

A tautology can have either one of the following forms:

- an equality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + 0 = 0$ ; or
- a non-strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b \geq 0$ , where  $b \geq 0$ ; or
- a strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b > 0$ , where  $b > 0$ .

**10.18.4.3 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint::is\_inconsistent ( ) const**

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is inconsistent (i.e., an always false constraint).

An inconsistent constraint can have either one of the following forms:

- an equality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b = 0$ , where  $b \neq 0$ ; or
- a non-strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b \geq 0$ , where  $b < 0$ ; or
- a strict inequality:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 0x_i + b > 0$ , where  $b \leq 0$ .

#### 10.18.4.4 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint::is_equivalent_to ( const Constraint & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are equivalent constraints.

Constraints having different space dimensions are not equivalent. Note that constraints having different types may nonetheless be equivalent, if they both are tautologies or inconsistent.

### 10.18.5 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.18.5.1 `Constraint operator==( const Linear_Expression & e1, const Linear_Expression & e2 ) [friend]`

Returns the constraint `e1 = e2`.

#### 10.18.5.2 `Constraint operator==( Variable v1, Variable v2 ) [friend]`

Returns the constraint `v1 = v2`.

#### 10.18.5.3 `Constraint operator==( const Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n ) [friend]`

Returns the constraint `e = n`.

#### 10.18.5.4 `Constraint operator==( Coefficient_traits::const_reference n, const Linear_Expression & e ) [friend]`

Returns the constraint `n = e`.

#### 10.18.5.5 `Constraint operator>=( const Linear_Expression & e1, const Linear_Expression & e2 ) [friend]`

Returns the constraint `e1 >= e2`.

**10.18.5.6 Constraint operator>= ( Variable *v1*, Variable *v2* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $v1 \geq v2$ .

**10.18.5.7 Constraint operator>= ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e \geq n$ .

**10.18.5.8 Constraint operator>= ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n*, const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $n \geq e$ .

**10.18.5.9 Constraint operator<= ( const Linear\_Expression & *e1*, const Linear\_Expression & *e2* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e1 \leq e2$ .

**10.18.5.10 Constraint operator<= ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e \leq n$ .

**10.18.5.11 Constraint operator<= ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n*, const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $n \leq e$ .

**10.18.5.12 Constraint operator> ( const Linear\_Expression & *e1*, const Linear\_Expression & *e2* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e1 > e2$ .

**10.18.5.13 Constraint operator> ( Variable *v1*, Variable *v2* ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $v1 > v2$ .

**10.18.5.14** **Constraint operator> ( const Linear\_Expression & e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e > n$ .

**10.18.5.15** **Constraint operator> ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const Linear\_Expression & e ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $n > e$ .

**10.18.5.16** **Constraint operator< ( const Linear\_Expression & e1, const Linear\_Expression & e2 ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e1 < e2$ .

**10.18.5.17** **Constraint operator< ( const Linear\_Expression & e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $e < n$ .

**10.18.5.18** **Constraint operator< ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const Linear\_Expression & e ) [friend]**

Returns the constraint  $n < e$ .

**10.18.5.19** **bool operator==( const Constraint & x, const Constraint & y ) [related]**

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is equivalent to  $y$ .

**10.18.5.20** **bool operator!=( const Constraint & x, const Constraint & y ) [related]**

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is not equivalent to  $y$ .

**10.18.5.21** **Constraint operator<= ( Variable v1, Variable v2 ) [related]**

Returns the constraint  $v1 \leq v2$ .

**10.18.5.22 Constraint operator< ( Variable  $v1$ , Variable  $v2$  ) [related]**

Returns the constraint  $v1 < v2$ .

**10.18.5.23 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint &  $x$ , Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint &  $y$  ) [related]**

Specializes `std::swap`.

**10.18.5.24 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream &  $s$ , const Constraint &  $c$  ) [related]**

Output operator.

**10.18.5.25 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream &  $s$ , const Constraint::Type &  $t$  ) [related]**

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

**10.19 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraint\_System Class Reference**

A system of constraints.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_System.

**Classes**

- class [const\\_iterator](#)  
*An iterator over a system of constraints.*

**Public Member Functions**

- [Constraint\\_System](#) ()  
*Default constructor: builds an empty system of constraints.*
- [Constraint\\_System](#) (const [Constraint](#) & $c$ )  
*Builds the singleton system containing only constraint  $c$ .*

- [Constraint\\_System](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a system containing copies of any equalities in cgs.*
- [Constraint\\_System](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Constraint\\_System](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Constraint\\_System](#) & operator= (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- bool [has\\_equalities](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this contains one or more equality constraints.*
- bool [has\\_strict\\_inequalities](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this contains one or more strict inequality constraints.*
- void [clear](#) ()  
*Removes all the constraints from the constraint system and sets its space dimension to 0.*
- void [insert](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Inserts in \*this a copy of the constraint c, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- bool [empty](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this has no constraints.*
- const\_iterator [begin](#) () const  
*Returns the [const\\_iterator](#) pointing to the first constraint, if \*this is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end [const\\_iterator](#).*
- const\_iterator [end](#) () const  
*Returns the past-the-end [const\\_iterator](#).*
- bool [OK](#) () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)



Loads from *s* an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets *\*this* accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.

- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.
- `void swap (Constraint_System &y)`  
Swaps *\*this* with *y*.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
Returns the maximum space dimension a *Constraint\_System* can handle.
- static void `initialize ()`  
Initializes the class.
- static void `finalize ()`  
Finalizes the class.
- static const `Constraint_System & zero_dim_empty ()`  
Returns the singleton system containing only *Constraint::zero\_dim\_false()*.

### Friends

- `bool operator== (const Polyhedron &x, const Polyhedron &y)`  
Returns `true` if and only if *x* and *y* are the same polyhedron.

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Constraint_System &cs)`  
Output operator.
- `void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint_System &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint_System &y)`  
Specializes `std::swap`.

### 10.19.1 Detailed Description

A system of constraints. An object of the class `Constraint_System` is a system of constraints, i.e., a multiset of objects of the class `Constraint`. When inserting constraints in a system, space dimensions are automatically adjusted so that all the constraints in the system are defined on the same vector space.

In all the examples it is assumed that variables `x` and `y` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a system of constraints corresponding to a square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 3);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 3);
```

Note that: the constraint system is created with space dimension zero; the first and third constraint insertions increase the space dimension to 1 and 2, respectively.

#### Example 2

By adding four strict inequalities to the constraint system of the previous example, we can remove just the four vertices from the square defined above.

```
cs.insert(x + y > 0);
cs.insert(x + y < 6);
cs.insert(x - y < 3);
cs.insert(y - x < 3);
```

#### Example 3

The following code builds a system of constraints corresponding to a half-strip in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x - y <= 0);
cs.insert(x - y + 1 >= 0);
```

#### Note

After inserting a multiset of constraints in a constraint system, there are no guarantees that an *exact* copy of them can be retrieved: in general, only an *equivalent* constraint system will be available, where original constraints may have been reordered, removed (if they are trivial, duplicate or implied by other constraints), linearly combined, etc.

### 10.19.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.19.2.1 `bool operator==( const Polyhedron & x, const Polyhedron & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same polyhedron.

Note that `x` and `y` may be topology- and/or dimension-incompatible polyhedra: in those cases, the value `false` is returned.

## 10.20 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraints\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference 18

**10.19.2.2** `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Constraint_System & cs )`  
[related]

Output operator.

Writes `true` if `cs` is empty. Otherwise, writes on `s` the constraints of `cs`, all in one row and separated by ", ".

**10.19.2.3** `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint_System & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraint_System & y )` [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.20 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Constraints\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class provides the reduction method for the `Constraints_Product` domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Constraints\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Default constructor.*
- `void` [product\\_reduce](#) (D1 &d1, D2 &d2)  
*The constraints reduction operator for sharing constraints between the domains.*
- [~Constraints\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Destructor.*

### 10.20.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraints_Reduction< D1, D2 >`

This class provides the reduction method for the `Constraints_Product` domain. The reduction classes are used to instantiate the [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) domain. This class adds the constraints defining each of the component domains to the other component.

## 10.20.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.20.2.1 `template<typename D1 , typename D2 > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Constraints_Reduction< D1, D2 >::product_reduce ( D1 & d1, D2 & d2 )`

The constraints reduction operator for sharing constraints between the domains.

The minimized constraint system defining the domain element `d1` is added to `d2` and the minimized constraint system defining `d2` is added to `d1`. In each case, the donor domain must provide a constraint system in minimal form; this must define a polyhedron in which the donor element is contained. The recipient domain selects a subset of these constraints that it can add to the recipient element. For example: if the domain `D1` is the [Grid](#) domain and `D2` the NNC [Polyhedron](#) domain, then only the equality constraints are copied from `d1` to `d2` and from `d2` to `d1`.

#### Parameters

- d1* A pointset domain element;
- d2* A pointset domain element;

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.21 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Determinate< PSET > Class Template Reference

A wrapper for PPL pointsets, providing them with a *determinate constraint system* interface, as defined in [\[Bag98\]](#).

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

#### Constructors and Destructor

- [Determinate](#) (const [PSET](#) &p)  
*Constructs a COW-wrapped object corresponding to the pointset `p`.*
- [Determinate](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Constructs a COW-wrapped object corresponding to the pointset defined by `cs`.*
- [Determinate](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Constructs a COW-wrapped object corresponding to the pointset defined by `cgs`.*
- [Determinate](#) (const [Determinate](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- [~Determinate](#) ()  
*Destructor.*

**Member Functions that May Modify the Domain Element**

- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Determinate` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the upper bound of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `meet_assign` (const `Determinate` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the meet of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `weakening_assign` (const `Determinate` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of weakening `*this` with `y`.*
- void `concatenate_assign` (const `Determinate` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *concatenation* of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.*
- `PSET & pointset` ()  
*Returns a reference to the embedded element.*
- void `mutate` ()
- `Determinate & operator=` (const `Determinate` &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- void `swap` (`Determinate` &y)  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*

**Friends**

- bool `operator==` (const `Determinate`< PSET > &x, const `Determinate`< PSET > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same COW-wrapped pointset.*
- bool `operator!=` (const `Determinate`< PSET > &x, const `Determinate`< PSET > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different COW-wrapped pointsets.*

**Related Functions**

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- template<typename PSET >  
std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &, const `Determinate`< PSET > &)  
*Output operator.*
- template<typename PSET >  
void `swap` (Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Determinate< PSET > &x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Determinate< PSET > &y)  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Domain Element

- `const PSET & pointset () const`  
Returns a *const* reference to the embedded pointset.
- `bool is_top () const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* embeds the universe element *PSET*.
- `bool is_bottom () const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* embeds the empty element of *PSET*.
- `bool definitely_entails (const Determinate &y) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* entails *y*.
- `bool is_definitely_equivalent_to (const Determinate &y) const`  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* and *y* are definitely equivalent.
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
Returns a lower bound to the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.
- `bool OK () const`  
Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.
- `static bool has_nontrivial_weakening ()`

#### 10.21.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename PSET> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Determinate< PSET >`

A wrapper for PPL pointsets, providing them with a *determinate constraint system* interface, as defined in [Bag98]. The implementation uses a copy-on-write optimization, making the class suitable for constructions, like the *finite powerset* and *ask-and-tell* of [Bag98], that are likely to perform many copies.

#### 10.21.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.21.2.1** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Determinate< PSET >::has_nontrivial_weakening ( ) [inline, static]`

Returns *true* if and only if this domain has a nontrivial weakening operator.

#### 10.21.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.21.3.1** `template<typename PSET > bool operator== ( const Determinate< PSET > & x, const Determinate< PSET > & y ) [friend]`

Returns *true* if and only if *x* and *y* are the same COW-wrapped pointset.

**10.21.3.2** `template<typename PSET > bool operator!=( const Determinate< PSET > & x, const Determinate< PSET > & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different COW-wrapped pointsets.

**10.21.3.3** `template<typename PSET > std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Determinate< PSET > & x ) [related]`

Output operator.

**10.21.3.4** `template<typename PSET > void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Determinate< PSET > & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Determinate< PSET > & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.22 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Domain\_Product< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class is temporary and will be removed when template typedefs will be supported in C++.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### 10.22.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Domain_Product< D1, D2 >`

This class is temporary and will be removed when template typedefs will be supported in C++. When template typedefs will be supported in C++, what now is verbosely denoted by `Domain_Product<Domain1, Domain2>::Direct_Product` will simply be denoted by `Direct_Product<Domain1, Domain2>`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.23 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator Class Reference

A line, ray, point or closure point.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Linear_Row`.

Inherited by `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator`[private].

## Public Types

- enum `Type` { `LINE`, `RAY`, `POINT`, `CLOSURE_POINT` }

*The generator type.*

## Public Member Functions

- `Generator` (const `Generator` &g)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- `~Generator` ()  
*Destructor.*
- `Generator` & `operator=` (const `Generator` &g)  
*Assignment operator.*
- `dimension_type space_dimension` () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- `Type type` () const  
*Returns the generator type of \*this.*
- bool `is_line` () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a line.*
- bool `is_ray` () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a ray.*
- bool `is_point` () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a point.*
- bool `is_closure_point` () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a closure point.*
- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference coefficient` (`Variable` v) const  
*Returns the coefficient of v in \*this.*
- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference divisor` () const  
*If \*this is either a point or a closure point, returns its divisor.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*
- bool `is_equivalent_to` (const `Generator` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are equivalent generators.*



- void `ascii_dump()` const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump(std::ostream &s)` const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print()` const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.*
- bool `ascii_load(std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- bool `OK()` const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- void `swap(Generator &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `Generator line(const Linear_Expression &e)`  
*Returns the line of direction `e`.*
- static `Generator ray(const Linear_Expression &e)`  
*Returns the ray of direction `e`.*
- static `Generator point(const Linear_Expression &e=Linear_Expression::zero(), Coefficient_traits::const_reference d=Coefficient_one())`  
*Returns the point at `e / d`.*
- static `Generator closure_point(const Linear_Expression &e=Linear_Expression::zero(), Coefficient_traits::const_reference d=Coefficient_one())`  
*Returns the closure point at `e / d`.*
- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `Generator` can handle.*
- static void `initialize()`  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize()`  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const `Generator & zero_dim_point()`  
*Returns the origin of the zero-dimensional space  $\mathbb{R}^0$ .*
- static const `Generator & zero_dim_closure_point()`  
*Returns, as a closure point, the origin of the zero-dimensional space  $\mathbb{R}^0$ .*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &s`, `const Generator &g`)  
*Output operator.*
- `void swap` (`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator &x`, `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator &y`)  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*
- `bool operator==` (`const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`)  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is equivalent to  $y$ .*
- `bool operator!=` (`const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`)  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is not equivalent to  $y$ .*
- `template<typename To >`  
`bool rectilinear_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`)  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp, typename To >`  
`bool rectilinear_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`, `Temp &tmp0`, `Temp &tmp1`, `Temp &tmp2`)  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename To >`  
`bool euclidean_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`)  
*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp, typename To >`  
`bool euclidean_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`, `Temp &tmp0`, `Temp &tmp1`, `Temp &tmp2`)  
*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename To >`  
`bool l_infinity_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`)  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `template<typename Temp, typename To >`  
`bool l_infinity_distance_assign` (`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r`, `const Generator &x`, `const Generator &y`, `Rounding_Dir dir`, `Temp &tmp0`, `Temp &tmp1`, `Temp &tmp2`)  
*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &s`, `const Generator::Type &t`)  
*Output operator.*

### 10.23.1 Detailed Description

A line, ray, point or closure point. An object of the class [Generator](#) is one of the following:

- a line  $l = (a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})^T$ ;
- a ray  $r = (a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})^T$ ;
- a point  $p = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$ ;
- a closure point  $c = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$ ;

where  $n$  is the dimension of the space and, for points and closure points,  $d > 0$  is the divisor.

#### A note on terminology.

As observed in Section [Representations of Convex Polyhedra](#), there are cases when, in order to represent a polyhedron  $\mathcal{P}$  using the generator system  $\mathcal{G} = (L, R, P, C)$ , we need to include in the finite set  $P$  even points of  $\mathcal{P}$  that are *not* vertices of  $\mathcal{P}$ . This situation is even more frequent when working with NNC polyhedra and it is the reason why we prefer to use the word ‘point’ where other libraries use the word ‘vertex’.

#### How to build a generator.

Each type of generator is built by applying the corresponding function (`line`, `ray`, `point` or `closure_point`) to a linear expression, representing a direction in the space; the space dimension of the generator is defined as the space dimension of the corresponding linear expression. Linear expressions used to define a generator should be homogeneous (any constant term will be simply ignored). When defining points and closure points, an optional Coefficient argument can be used as a common *divisor* for all the coefficients occurring in the provided linear expression; the default value for this argument is 1.

In all the following examples it is assumed that variables `x`, `y` and `z` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a line with direction  $x - y - z$  and having space dimension 3:

```
Generator l = line(x - y - z);
```

As mentioned above, the constant term of the linear expression is not relevant. Thus, the following code has the same effect:

```
Generator l = line(x - y - z + 15);
```

By definition, the origin of the space is not a line, so that the following code throws an exception:

```
Generator l = line(0*x);
```

#### Example 2

The following code builds a ray with the same direction as the line in Example 1:

```
Generator r = ray(x - y - z);
```

As is the case for lines, when specifying a ray the constant term of the linear expression is not relevant; also, an exception is thrown when trying to build a ray from the origin of the space.

### Example 3

The following code builds the point  $p = (1, 0, 2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ :

```
Generator p = point(1*x + 0*y + 2*z);
```

The same effect can be obtained by using the following code:

```
Generator p = point(x + 2*z);
```

Similarly, the origin  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be defined using either one of the following lines of code:

```
Generator origin3 = point(0*x + 0*y + 0*z);
Generator origin3_alt = point(0*z);
```

Note however that the following code would have defined a different point, namely  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Generator origin2 = point(0*y);
```

The following two lines of code both define the only point having space dimension zero, namely  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^0$ . In the second case we exploit the fact that the first argument of the function `point` is optional.

```
Generator origin0 = Generator::zero_dim_point();
Generator origin0_alt = point();
```

### Example 4

The point  $p$  specified in Example 3 above can also be obtained with the following code, where we provide a non-default value for the second argument of the function `point` (the divisor):

```
Generator p = point(2*x + 0*y + 4*z, 2);
```

Obviously, the divisor can be usefully exploited to specify points having some non-integer (but rational) coordinates. For instance, the point  $q = (-1.5, 3.2, 2.1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be specified by the following code:

```
Generator q = point(-15*x + 32*y + 21*z, 10);
```

If a zero divisor is provided, an exception is thrown.

### Example 5

Closure points are specified in the same way we defined points, but invoking their specific constructor function. For instance, the closure point  $c = (1, 0, 2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  is defined by

```
Generator c = closure_point(1*x + 0*y + 2*z);
```

For the particular case of the (only) closure point having space dimension zero, we can use any of the following:

```
Generator closure_origin0 = Generator::zero_dim_closure_point();
Generator closure_origin0_alt = closure_point();
```

### How to inspect a generator

Several methods are provided to examine a generator and extract all the encoded information: its space dimension, its type and the value of its integer coefficients.

### Example 6

The following code shows how it is possible to access each single coefficient of a generator. If  $g1$  is a point having coordinates  $(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})^T$ , we construct the closure point  $g2$  having coordinates  $(a_0, 2a_1, \dots, (i+1)a_i, \dots, na_{n-1})^T$ .

```

if (g1.is_point()) {
    cout << "Point g1: " << g1 << endl;
    Linear_Expression e;
    for (dimension_type i = g1.space_dimension(); i-- > 0; )
        e += (i + 1) * g1.coefficient(Variable(i)) * Variable(i);
    Generator g2 = closure_point(e, g1.divisor());
    cout << "Closure point g2: " << g2 << endl;
}
else
    cout << "Generator g1 is not a point." << endl;

```

Therefore, for the point

```
Generator g1 = point(2*x - y + 3*z, 2);
```

we would obtain the following output:

```

Point g1: p((2*A - B + 3*C)/2)
Closure point g2: cp((2*A - 2*B + 9*C)/2)

```

When working with (closure) points, be careful not to confuse the notion of *coefficient* with the notion of *coordinate*: these are equivalent only when the divisor of the (closure) point is 1.

## 10.23.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

### 10.23.2.1 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator::Type

The generator type.

#### Enumerator:

- LINE** The generator is a line.
- RAY** The generator is a ray.
- POINT** The generator is a point.
- CLOSURE\_POINT** The generator is a closure point.

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator](#).

## 10.23.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.23.3.1 Generator line ( const Linear\_Expression & e ) [inline, static]

Returns the line of direction e.

Shorthand for [Generator Generator::line\(const Linear\\_Expression& e\)](#).

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if the homogeneous part of e represents the origin of the vector space.

**10.23.3.2 Generator ray ( const Linear\_Expression & e ) [inline, static]**

Returns the ray of direction  $e$ .

Shorthand for `Generator Generator::ray(const Linear_Expression& e)`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the homogeneous part of  $e$  represents the origin of the vector space.

**10.23.3.3 Generator point ( const Linear\_Expression & e = Linear\_Expression::zero(), Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference d = Coefficient\_one() ) [inline, static]**

Returns the point at  $e / d$ .

Shorthand for `Generator Generator::point(const Linear_Expression& e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference d)`.

Both  $e$  and  $d$  are optional arguments, with default values `Linear_Expression::zero()` and `Coefficient_one()`, respectively.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $d$  is zero.

**10.23.3.4 Generator closure\_point ( const Linear\_Expression & e = Linear\_Expression::zero(), Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference d = Coefficient\_one() ) [inline, static]**

Returns the closure point at  $e / d$ .

Shorthand for `Generator Generator::closure_point(const Linear_Expression& e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference d)`.

Both  $e$  and  $d$  are optional arguments, with default values `Linear_Expression::zero()` and `Coefficient_one()`, respectively.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $d$  is zero.

**10.23.3.5 Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator::coefficient ( Variable v ) const [inline]**

Returns the coefficient of  $v$  in `*this`.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the index of  $v$  is greater than or equal to the space dimension of  $*this$ .

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator](#).

#### 10.23.3.6 Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator::divisor ( ) const [inline]

If  $*this$  is either a point or a closure point, returns its divisor.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $*this$  is neither a point nor a closure point.

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator](#).

#### 10.23.3.7 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator::is\_equivalent\_to ( const Generator & y ) const

Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  and  $y$  are equivalent generators.

Generators having different space dimensions are not equivalent.

### 10.23.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.23.4.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Generator & g ) [related]

Output operator.

#### 10.23.4.2 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator & x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator & y ) [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

#### 10.23.4.3 bool operator== ( const Generator & x, const Generator & y ) [related]

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is equivalent to  $y$ .

#### 10.23.4.4 bool operator!= ( const Generator & x, const Generator & y ) [related]

Returns `true` if and only if  $x$  is not equivalent to  $y$ .

**10.23.4.5** `template<typename To > bool rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.6** `template<typename Temp, typename To > bool rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .



If the rectilinear distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.7** `template<typename To > bool euclidean_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.8** `template<typename Temp , typename To > bool euclidean_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.9** `template<typename To > bool l_infinity_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.10** `template<typename Temp, typename To > bool l_infinity_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Generator & x, const Generator & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

#### Note

Distances are *only* defined between generators that are points and/or closure points; for rays or lines, `false` is returned.

**10.23.4.11** `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Generator::Type & t ) [related]`

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.24 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator\_System Class Reference

A system of generators.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_System.

Inherited by [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) [private].

### Classes

- class [const\\_iterator](#)  
*An iterator over a system of generators.*

### Public Member Functions

- [Generator\\_System](#) ()  
*Default constructor: builds an empty system of generators.*
- [Generator\\_System](#) (const [Generator](#) &g)  
*Builds the singleton system containing only generator g.*
- [Generator\\_System](#) (const [Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Generator\\_System](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Generator\\_System](#) & operator= (const [Generator\\_System](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- void [clear](#) ()  
*Removes all the generators from the generator system and sets its space dimension to 0.*
- void [insert](#) (const [Generator](#) &g)  
*Inserts in \*this a copy of the generator g, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- bool [empty](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this has no generators.*

- `const_iterator begin () const`  
*Returns the `const_iterator` pointing to the first generator, if `*this` is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end `const_iterator`.*
- `const_iterator end () const`  
*Returns the past-the-end `const_iterator`.*
- `bool OK () const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- `void ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void print () const`  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.*
- `bool ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `void swap (Generator_System &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- `static dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `Generator_System` can handle.*
- `static void initialize ()`  
*Initializes the class.*
- `static void finalize ()`  
*Finalizes the class.*
- `static const Generator_System & zero_dim_univ ()`  
*Returns the singleton system containing only `Generator::zero_dim_point()`.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Generator_System &gs)`  
*Output operator.*
- `void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator_System &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator_System &y)`  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.24.1 Detailed Description

A system of generators. An object of the class `Generator_System` is a system of generators, i.e., a multiset of objects of the class `Generator` (lines, rays, points and closure points). When inserting generators in a system, space dimensions are automatically adjusted so that all the generators in the system are defined on the same vector space. A system of generators which is meant to define a non-empty polyhedron must include at least one point: the reason is that lines, rays and closure points need a supporting point (lines and rays only specify directions while closure points only specify points in the topological closure of the NNC polyhedron).

In all the examples it is assumed that variables `x` and `y` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code defines the line having the same direction as the  $x$  axis (i.e., the first Cartesian axis) in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(line(x + 0*y));
```

As said above, this system of generators corresponds to an empty polyhedron, because the line has no supporting point. To define a system of generators that does correspond to the  $x$  axis, we can add the following code which inserts the origin of the space as a point:

```
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
```

Since space dimensions are automatically adjusted, the following code obtains the same effect:

```
gs.insert(point(0*x));
```

In contrast, if we had added the following code, we would have defined a line parallel to the  $x$  axis through the point  $(0, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

```
gs.insert(point(0*x + 1*y));
```

#### Example 2

The following code builds a ray having the same direction as the positive part of the  $x$  axis in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(ray(x + 0*y));
```

To define a system of generators indeed corresponding to the set

$$\{ (x, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0 \},$$

one just has to add the origin:

```
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
```

### Example 3

The following code builds a system of generators having four points and corresponding to a square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (the same as Example 1 for the system of constraints):

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(0*x + 3*y));
gs.insert(point(3*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(3*x + 3*y));
```

### Example 4

By using closure points, we can define the *kernel* (i.e., the largest open set included in a given set) of the square defined in the previous example. Note that a supporting point is needed and, for that purpose, any inner point could be considered.

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(x + y));
gs.insert(closure_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(closure_point(0*x + 3*y));
gs.insert(closure_point(3*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(closure_point(3*x + 3*y));
```

### Example 5

The following code builds a system of generators having two points and a ray, corresponding to a half-strip in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (the same as Example 2 for the system of constraints):

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(0*x + 1*y));
gs.insert(ray(x - y));
```

### Note

After inserting a multiset of generators in a generator system, there are no guarantees that an *exact* copy of them can be retrieved: in general, only an *equivalent* generator system will be available, where original generators may have been reordered, removed (if they are duplicate or redundant), etc.

## 10.24.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.24.2.1 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator\_System::OK ( ) const

Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a valid `Linear_System` and each row in the system is a valid [Generator](#).

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#).

### 10.24.2.2 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Generator\_System::ascii\_load ( std::istream & s )

Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.

Resizes the matrix of generators using the numbers of rows and columns read from `s`, then initializes the coordinates of each generator and its type reading the contents from `s`.

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#).

### 10.24.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.24.3.1 `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Generator_System & gs )` [related]

Output operator.

Writes `false` if `gs` is empty. Otherwise, writes on `s` the generators of `gs`, all in one row and separated by `" "`.

#### 10.24.3.2 `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator_System & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator_System & y )` [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.25 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::GMP\_Integer Class Reference

Unbounded integers as provided by the GMP library.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

#### Accessor Functions

- `const mpz_class & raw_value (const GMP_Integer &x)`  
*Returns a const reference to the underlying integer value.*
- `mpz_class & raw_value (GMP_Integer &x)`  
*Returns a reference to the underlying integer value.*

#### Memory Size Inspection Functions

- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes (const GMP_Integer &x)`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `x`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes (const GMP_Integer &x)`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `x`.*

### Arithmetic Operators

- void `neg_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x)  
*Assigns to  $x$  its negation.*
- void `neg_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the negation of  $y$ .*
- void `abs_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x)  
*Assigns to  $x$  its absolute value.*
- void `abs_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the absolute value of  $y$ .*
- void `rem_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the remainder of the division of  $y$  by  $z$ .*
- void `gcd_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ .*
- void `gcdext_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, `GMP_Integer` &s, `GMP_Integer` &t, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Extended GCD.*
- void `lcm_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the least common multiple of  $y$  and  $z$ .*
- void `add_mul_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x + y * z$ .*
- void `sub_mul_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x - y * z$ .*
- void `mul_2exp_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, unsigned int exp)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y \cdot 2^{\text{exp}}$ .*
- void `div_2exp_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, unsigned int exp)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y/2^{\text{exp}}$ .*
- void `exact_div_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y, const `GMP_Integer` &z)  
*If  $z$  divides  $y$ , assigns to  $x$  the quotient of the integer division of  $y$  and  $z$ .*
- void `sqrt_assign` (`GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y)  
*Assigns to  $x$  the integer square root of  $y$ .*
- int `cmp` (const `GMP_Integer` &x, const `GMP_Integer` &y)  
*Returns a negative, zero or positive value depending on whether  $x$  is lower than, equal to or greater than  $y$ , respectively.*

#### 10.25.1 Detailed Description

Unbounded integers as provided by the GMP library. `GMP_Integer` is an alias for the `mpz_class` type defined in the C++ interface of the GMP library. For more information, see <http://www.swox.com/gmp/>



## 10.25.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.25.2.1 `const mpz_class & raw_value ( const GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Returns a const reference to the underlying integer value.

### 10.25.2.2 `mpz_class & raw_value ( GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Returns a reference to the underlying integer value.

### 10.25.2.3 `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes ( const GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `x`.

### 10.25.2.4 `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes ( const GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `x`.

### 10.25.2.5 `void neg_assign ( GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Assigns to `x` its negation.

### 10.25.2.6 `void neg_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y )` [related]

Assigns to `x` the negation of `y`.

### 10.25.2.7 `void abs_assign ( GMP_Integer & x )` [related]

Assigns to `x` its absolute value.

### 10.25.2.8 `void abs_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y )` [related]

Assigns to `x` the absolute value of `y`.

**10.25.2.9** `void rem_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the remainder of the division of  $y$  by  $z$ .

**10.25.2.10** `void gcd_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ .

**10.25.2.11** `void gcdext_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, GMP_Integer & s, GMP_Integer & t, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Extended GCD.

Assigns to  $x$  the greatest common divisor of  $y$  and  $z$ , and to  $s$  and  $t$  the values such that  $y * s + z * t = x$ .

**10.25.2.12** `void lcm_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the least common multiple of  $y$  and  $z$ .

**10.25.2.13** `void add_mul_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x + y * z$ .

**10.25.2.14** `void sub_mul_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $x - y * z$ .

**10.25.2.15** `void mul_2exp_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, unsigned int exp ) [related]`

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y \cdot 2^{\text{exp}}$ .

**10.25.2.16** `void div_2exp_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, unsigned int exp )` [**related**]

Assigns to  $x$  the value  $y/2^{\text{exp}}$ .

**10.25.2.17** `void exact_div_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y, const GMP_Integer & z )` [**related**]

If  $z$  divides  $y$ , assigns to  $x$  the quotient of the integer division of  $y$  and  $z$ .

The behavior is undefined if  $z$  does not divide  $y$ .

**10.25.2.18** `void sqrt_assign ( GMP_Integer & x, const GMP_Integer & y )` [**related**]

Assigns to  $x$  the integer square root of  $y$ .

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.26 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid Class Reference

A grid.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- typedef [Coefficient](#) `coefficient_type`  
*The numeric type of coefficients.*

### Public Member Functions

- [Grid](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds a grid having the specified properties.*
- [Grid](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a grid, copying a system of congruences.*
- [Grid](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds a grid, recycling a system of congruences.*
- [Grid](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a grid, copying a system of constraints.*

- **Grid** (**Constraint\_System** &cs, **Recycle\_Input** dummy)  
*Builds a grid, recycling a system of constraints.*
- **Grid** (const **Grid\_Generator\_System** &const\_gs)  
*Builds a grid, copying a system of grid generators.*
- **Grid** (**Grid\_Generator\_System** &gs, **Recycle\_Input** dummy)  
*Builds a grid, recycling a system of grid generators.*
- template<typename Interval >  
**Grid** (const **Box**< **Interval** > &box, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a grid out of a box.*
- template<typename U >  
**Grid** (const **BD\_Shape**< U > &bd, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a grid out of a bounded-difference shape.*
- template<typename U >  
**Grid** (const **Octagonal\_Shape**< U > &os, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a grid out of an octagonal shape.*
- **Grid** (const **Polyhedron** &ph, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a grid from a polyhedron using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by complexity. If complexity is ANY\_COMPLEXITY, then the grid built is the smallest one containing ph.*
- **Grid** (const **Grid** &y, **Complexity\_Class** complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- **Grid** & operator= (const **Grid** &y)  
*The assignment operator. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Grid

- **dimension\_type** space\_dimension () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- **dimension\_type** affine\_dimension () const  
*Returns 0, if \*this is empty; otherwise, returns the *affine dimension* of \*this.*
- **Constraint\_System** constraints () const  
*Returns a system of equality constraints satisfied by \*this with the same affine dimension as \*this.*
- **Constraint\_System** minimized\_constraints () const  
*Returns a minimal system of equality constraints satisfied by \*this with the same affine dimension as \*this.*
- const **Congruence\_System** & congruences () const  
*Returns the system of congruences.*
- const **Congruence\_System** & minimized\_congruences () const

*Returns the system of congruences in minimal form.*

- `const Grid_Generator_System & grid_generators () const`  
*Returns the system of generators.*
- `const Grid_Generator_System & minimized_grid_generators () const`  
*Returns the minimized system of generators.*
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Congruence &cg) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and cg.*
- `Poly_Gen_Relation relation_with (const Grid_Generator &g) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and g.*
- `Poly_Gen_Relation relation_with (const Generator &g) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and g.*
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Constraint &c) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and c.*
- `bool is_empty () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is an empty grid.*
- `bool is_universe () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a universe grid.*
- `bool is_topologically_closed () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.*
- `bool is_disjoint_from (const Grid &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are disjoint.*
- `bool is_discrete () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is discrete.*
- `bool is_bounded () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is bounded.*
- `bool contains_integer_point () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this contains at least one integer point.*
- `bool constrains (Variable var) const`  
*Returns true if and only if var is constrained in \*this.*
- `bool bounds_from_above (const Linear_Expression &expr) const`  
*Returns true if and only if expr is bounded in \*this.*
- `bool bounds_from_below (const Linear_Expression &expr) const`  
*Returns true if and only if expr is bounded in \*this.*
- `bool maximize (const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient &sup_n, Coefficient &sup_d, bool &maximum) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is not empty and expr is bounded from above in \*this, in which case the supremum value is computed.*

- bool `maximize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &sup\_n, `Coefficient` &sup\_d, bool &maximum, `Generator` &point) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum, `Generator` &point) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- bool `frequency` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &freq\_n, `Coefficient` &freq\_d, `Coefficient` &val\_n, `Coefficient` &val\_d) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `frequency` for `*this` with respect to `expr` is defined, in which case the frequency and the value for `expr` that is closest to zero are computed.
- bool `contains` (const `Grid` &y) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.
- bool `strictly_contains` (const `Grid` &y) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.
- bool `OK` (bool check\_not\_empty=false) const  
Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

### Space Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Grid

- void `add_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to `*this`.
- void `add_grid_generator` (const `Grid_Generator` &g)  
Adds a copy of grid generator `g` to the system of generators of `*this`.
- void `add_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
Adds a copy of each congruence in `cgs` to `*this`.
- void `add_recycled_congruences` (`Congruence_System` &cgs)  
Adds the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`.
- void `add_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
Adds to `*this` a congruence equivalent to constraint `c`.
- void `add_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
Adds to `*this` congruences equivalent to the constraints in `cs`.
- void `add_recycled_constraints` (`Constraint_System` &cs)  
Adds to `*this` congruences equivalent to the constraints in `cs`.
- void `refine_with_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)

*Uses a copy of the congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.*

- void `refine_with_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &`cgs`)  
*Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_constraint` (const `Constraint` &`c`)  
*Uses a copy of the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &`cs`)  
*Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `add_grid_generators` (const `Grid_Generator_System` &`gs`)  
*Adds a copy of the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this`.*
- void `add_recycled_grid_generators` (`Grid_Generator_System` &`gs`)  
*Adds the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (`Variable` `var`)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (const `Variables_Set` &`vars`)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `intersection_assign` (const `Grid` &`y`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Grid` &`y`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the least upper bound of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `Grid` &`y`)  
*If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact it is assigned to `this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.*
- void `difference_assign` (const `Grid` &`y`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *grid-difference* of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign` (const `Grid` &`y`)  
*Assigns to `*this` a *meet-preserving simplification* of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.*
- void `affine_image` (`Variable` `var`, const `Linear_Expression` &`expr`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` `denominator=Coefficient_one()`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine image* of `this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*
- void `affine_preimage` (`Variable` `var`, const `Linear_Expression` &`expr`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` `denominator=Coefficient_one()`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine preimage* of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*
- void `generalized_affine_image` (`Variable` `var`, `Relation_Symbol` `relsym`, const `Linear_Expression` &`expr`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` `denominator=Coefficient_one()`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` `modulus=Coefficient_zero()`)

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' = \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$  (mod modulus).

- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (Variable var, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one(), Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference modulus=Coefficient\_zero())

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' = \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$  (mod modulus).

- void `generalized_affine_image` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference modulus=Coefficient\_zero())

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' = \text{rhs}$  (mod modulus).

- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference modulus=Coefficient\_zero())

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' = \text{rhs}$  (mod modulus).

- void `bounded_affine_image` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .

- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .

- void `time_elapse_assign` (const Grid &y)

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *time-elapse* between *\*this* and *y*.

- void `wrap_assign` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width w, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation r, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow o, const Constraint\_System \*pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)

*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*

- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)

*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping all points with non-integer coordinates.*

- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)

*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping all points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to vars.*

- void `topological_closure_assign` ()

*Assigns to \*this its topological closure.*

- void `congruence_widening_assign` (const Grid &y, unsigned \*tp=NULL)

*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the *Grid widening* between \*this and y using congruence systems.*

- void `generator_widening_assign` (const Grid &y, unsigned \*tp=NULL)

*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the *Grid widening* between \*this and y using generator systems.*



- void [widening\\_assign](#) (const [Grid](#) &y, unsigned \*tp=NULL)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [Grid widening](#) between \*this and y.*
- void [limited\\_congruence\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Grid](#) &y, const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, unsigned \*tp=NULL)  
*Improves the result of the congruence variant of [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in cgs that are satisfied by all the points of \*this.*
- void [limited\\_generator\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Grid](#) &y, const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, unsigned \*tp=NULL)  
*Improves the result of the generator variant of the [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in cgs that are satisfied by all the points of \*this.*
- void [limited\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Grid](#) &y, const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, unsigned \*tp=NULL)  
*Improves the result of the [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in cgs that are satisfied by all the points of \*this.*

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void [add\\_space\\_dimensions\\_and\\_embed](#) (dimension\_type m)  
*Adds m new space dimensions and embeds the old grid in the new vector space.*
- void [add\\_space\\_dimensions\\_and\\_project](#) (dimension\_type m)  
*Adds m new space dimensions to the grid and does not embed it in the new vector space.*
- void [concatenate\\_assign](#) (const [Grid](#) &y)  
*Assigns to \*this the [concatenation](#) of \*this and y, taken in this order.*
- void [remove\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const [Variables\\_Set](#) &vars)  
*Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.*
- void [remove\\_higher\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (dimension\_type new\_dimension)  
*Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have [dimension new\\_dimension](#).*
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void [map\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
*Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).*
- void [expand\\_space\\_dimension](#) (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
*Creates m copies of the space dimension corresponding to var.*
- void [fold\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const [Variables\\_Set](#) &vars, Variable dest)  
*Folds the space dimensions in vars into dest.*

### Miscellaneous Member Functions

- [~Grid](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- void [swap](#) ([Grid](#) &y)

*Swaps `*this` with grid `y`. (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible.).*

- void `ascii_dump` () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump` (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print` () const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.*
- bool `ascii_load` (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type` `total_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type` `external_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `int32_t` `hash_code` () const  
*Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type` `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension all kinds of `Grid` can handle.*
- static bool `can_recycle_congruence_systems` ()  
*Returns `true` indicating that this domain has methods that can recycle congruences.*
- static bool `can_recycle_constraint_systems` ()  
*Returns `true` indicating that this domain has methods that can recycle constraints.*

### Friends

- bool `operator==` (const `Grid` &x, const `Grid` &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same grid.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &s, const `Grid` &gr)  
*Output operator.*
- bool `operator!=` (const `Grid` &x, const `Grid` &y)

Returns *true* if and only if *x* and *y* are different grids.

- void `swap` (Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid &x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid &y)

Specializes `std::swap`.

### 10.26.1 Detailed Description

A grid. An object of the class `Grid` represents a rational grid.

The domain of grids *optimally supports*:

- all (proper and non-proper) congruences;
- tautological and inconsistent constraints;
- linear equality constraints (i.e., non-proper congruences).

Depending on the method, using a constraint that is not optimally supported by the domain will either raise an exception or result in a (possibly non-optimal) upward approximation.

The domain of grids support a concept of double description similar to the one developed for polyhedra: hence, a grid can be specified as either a finite system of congruences or a finite system of generators (see Section [Rational Grids](#)) and it is always possible to obtain either representation. That is, if we know the system of congruences, we can obtain from this a system of generators that define the same grid and vice versa. These systems can contain redundant members, or they can be in the minimal form.

A key attribute of any grid is its space dimension (the dimension  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  of the enclosing vector space):

- all grids, the empty ones included, are endowed with a space dimension;
- most operations working on a grid and another object (another grid, a congruence, a generator, a set of variables, etc.) will throw an exception if the grid and the object are not dimension-compatible (see Section [Space Dimensions and Dimension-compatibility for Grids](#));
- the only ways in which the space dimension of a grid can be changed are with *explicit* calls to operators provided for that purpose, and with standard copy, assignment and swap operators.

Note that two different grids can be defined on the zero-dimension space: the empty grid and the universe grid  $R^0$ .

In all the examples it is assumed that variables *x* and *y* are defined (where they are used) as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a grid corresponding to the even integer pairs in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , given as a system of congruences:

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert((x %= 0) / 2);
cgs.insert((y %= 0) / 2);
Grid gr(cgs);
```

The following code builds the same grid as above, but starting from a system of generators specifying three of the points:

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 2*y));
gs.insert(grid_point(2*x + 0*y));
Grid gr(gs);
```

### Example 2

The following code builds a grid corresponding to a line in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by adding a single congruence to the universe grid:

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert(x - y == 0);
Grid gr(cgs);
```

The following code builds the same grid as above, but starting from a system of generators specifying a point and a line:

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(grid_line(x + y));
Grid gr(gs);
```

### Example 3

The following code builds a grid corresponding to the integral points on the line  $x = y$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  constructed by adding an equality and congruence to the universe grid:

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert(x - y == 0);
cgs.insert(x % 0);
Grid gr(cgs);
```

The following code builds the same grid as above, but starting from a system of generators specifying a point and a parameter:

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(parameter(x + y));
Grid gr(gs);
```

### Example 4

The following code builds the grid corresponding to a plane by creating the universe grid in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Grid gr(2);
```

The following code builds the same grid as above, but starting from the empty grid in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and inserting the appropriate generators (a point, and two lines).

```
Grid gr(2, EMPTY);
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_line(x));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_line(y));
```

Note that a generator system must contain a point when describing a grid. To ensure that this is always the case it is required that the first generator inserted in an empty grid is a point (otherwise, an exception is thrown).

### Example 5

The following code shows the use of the function `add_space_dimensions_and_embed`:

```
Grid gr(1);
gr.add_congruence(x == 2);
gr.add_space_dimensions_and_embed(1);
```

We build the universe grid in the 1-dimension space  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then we add a single equality congruence, thus obtaining the grid corresponding to the singleton set  $\{2\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . After the last line of code, the resulting grid is

$$\{(2, y)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

### Example 6

The following code shows the use of the function `add_space_dimensions_and_project`:

```
Grid gr(1);
gr.add_congruence(x == 2);
gr.add_space_dimensions_and_project(1);
```

The first two lines of code are the same as in Example 4 for `add_space_dimensions_and_embed`. After the last line of code, the resulting grid is the singleton set  $\{(2, 0)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ .

### Example 7

The following code shows the use of the function `affine_image`:

```
Grid gr(2, EMPTY);
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(4*x + 0*y));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(0*x + 2*y));
Linear_Expression expr = x + 3;
gr.affine_image(x, expr);
```

In this example the starting grid is all the pairs of  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  where  $x$  is an integer multiple of 4 and  $y$  is an integer multiple of 2. The considered variable is  $x$  and the affine expression is  $x + 3$ . The resulting grid is the given grid translated 3 integers to the right (all the pairs  $(x, y)$  where  $x$  is -1 plus an integer multiple of 4 and  $y$  is an integer multiple of 2). Moreover, if the affine transformation for the same variable  $x$  is instead  $x + y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = x + y;
```

the resulting grid is every second integral point along the  $x = y$  line, with this line of points repeated at every fourth integral value along the  $x$  axis. Instead, if we do not use an invertible transformation for the same variable; for example, the affine expression  $y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = y;
```

the resulting grid is every second point along the  $x = y$  line.

### Example 8

The following code shows the use of the function `affine_preimage`:

```
Grid gr(2, EMPTY);
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(4*x + 0*y));
gr.add_grid_generator(grid_point(0*x + 2*y));
Linear_Expression expr = x + 3;
gr.affine_preimage(x, expr);
```

In this example the starting grid, `var` and the affine expression and the denominator are the same as in Example 6, while the resulting grid is similar but translated 3 integers to the left (all the pairs  $(x, y)$  where  $x$  is -3 plus an integer multiple of 4 and  $y$  is an integer multiple of 2). Moreover, if the affine transformation for  $x$  is  $x + y$

```
Linear_Expression expr = x + y;
```

the resulting grid is a similar grid to the result in Example 6, only the grid is slanted along  $x = -y$ . Instead, if we do not use an invertible transformation for the same variable  $x$ , for example, the affine expression  $y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = y;
```

the resulting grid is every fourth line parallel to the  $x$  axis.

### Example 9

For this example we also use the variables:

```
Variable z(2);
Variable w(3);
```

The following code shows the use of the function `remove_space_dimensions`:

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(3*x + y + 0*z + 2*w));
Grid gr(gs);
Variables_Set vars;
vars.insert(y);
vars.insert(z);
gr.remove_space_dimensions(vars);
```

The starting grid is the singleton set  $\{(3, 1, 0, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$ , while the resulting grid is  $\{(3, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ . Be careful when removing space dimensions *incrementally*: since dimensions are automatically renamed after each application of the `remove_space_dimensions` operator, unexpected results can be obtained. For instance, by using the following code we would obtain a different result:

```
set<Variable> vars1;
vars1.insert(y);
gr.remove_space_dimensions(vars1);
set<Variable> vars2;
vars2.insert(z);
gr.remove_space_dimensions(vars2);
```

In this case, the result is the grid  $\{(3, 0)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ : when removing the set of dimensions `vars2` we are actually removing variable  $w$  of the original grid. For the same reason, the operator `remove_space_dimensions` is not idempotent: removing twice the same non-empty set of dimensions is never the same as removing them just once.

## 10.26.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.26.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( dimension\_type num\_dimensions = 0, Degenerate\_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a grid having the specified properties.

#### Parameters

**num\_dimensions** The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the grid;  
**kind** Specifies whether the universe or the empty grid has to be built.

#### Exceptions

**std::length\_error** Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Congruence\_System & cgs ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a grid, copying a system of congruences.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the grid.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( Congruence\_System & *cgs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [inline]

Builds a grid, recycling a system of congruences.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the grid. Its data-structures may be recycled to build the grid.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Constraint\_System & *cs* ) [explicit]

Builds a grid, copying a system of constraints.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

**Parameters**

*cs* The system of constraints defining the grid.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the constraint system *cs* contains inequality constraints.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( Constraint\_System & *cs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* )

Builds a grid, recycling a system of constraints.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

**Parameters**

*cs* The system of constraints defining the grid. Its data-structures may be recycled to build the grid.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the constraint system `cs` contains inequality constraints.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

#### 10.26.2.6 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Grid\_Generator\_System & *const\_gs* ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a grid, copying a system of grid generators.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

### Parameters

*const\_gs* The system of generators defining the grid.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

#### 10.26.2.7 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( Grid\_Generator\_System & *gs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [inline]

Builds a grid, recycling a system of grid generators.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

### Parameters

*gs* The system of generators defining the grid. Its data-structures may be recycled to build the grid.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

#### 10.26.2.8 template<typename Interval > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Box< Interval > & *box*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]

Builds a grid out of a box.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the box. The built grid is the most precise grid that includes the box.



**Parameters**

**box** The box representing the grid to be built.

**complexity** This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**Exceptions**

**std::length\_error** Thrown if the space dimension of `box` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.26.2.9** `template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::Grid ( const BD_Shape< U> & bd, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a grid out of a bounded-difference shape.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the BDS. The built grid is the most precise grid that includes the BDS.

**Parameters**

**bd** The BDS representing the grid to be built.

**complexity** This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**Exceptions**

**std::length\_error** Thrown if the space dimension of `bd` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.26.2.10** `template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Octagonal_Shape< U> & os, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a grid out of an octagonal shape.

The grid inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape. The built grid is the most precise grid that includes the octagonal shape.

**Parameters**

**os** The octagonal shape representing the grid to be built.

**complexity** This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**Exceptions**

**std::length\_error** Thrown if the space dimension of `os` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.11 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Polyhedron & *ph*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]

Builds a grid from a polyhedron using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by *complexity*. If *complexity* is ANY\_COMPLEXITY, then the grid built is the smallest one containing *ph*.

The grid inherits the space dimension of polyhedron.

#### Parameters

*ph* The polyhedron.

*complexity* The complexity class.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *num\_dimensions* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.26.2.12 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::Grid ( const Grid & *y*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY )

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

## 10.26.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.26.3.1 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::is\_topologically\_closed ( ) const

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.

A grid is always topologically closed.

### 10.26.3.2 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::is\_disjoint\_from ( const Grid & *y* ) const

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* and *y* are disjoint.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *x* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.3 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::is\_discrete ( ) const

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is discrete.

A grid is discrete if it can be defined by a generator system which contains only points and parameters. This includes the empty grid and any grid in dimension zero.

**10.26.3.4 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::constrains ( Variable *var* ) const**

Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.26.3.5 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::bounds\_from\_above ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr* ) const [inline]**

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded in `*this`.

This method is the same as `bounds_from_below`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.6 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::bounds\_from\_below ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr* ) const [inline]**

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded in `*this`.

This method is the same as `bounds_from_above`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.7 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::maximize ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr*, Coefficient & *sup\_n*, Coefficient & *sup\_d*, bool & *maximum* ) const [inline]**

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;

*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;

*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;

*maximum* `true` if the supremum value can be reached in `this`. Always `true` when `this` bounds `expr`. Present for interface compatibility with class [Polyhedron](#), where closure points can result in a value of `false`.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded by `*this`, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d` and `maximum` are left untouched.

**10.26.3.8** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & point ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;

*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;

*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;

*maximum* `true` if the supremum value can be reached in `this`. Always `true` when `this` bounds `expr`. Present for interface compatibility with class [Polyhedron](#), where closure points can result in a value of `false`;

*point* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned a point where `expr` reaches its supremum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded by `*this`, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d`, `maximum` and `point` are left untouched.

**10.26.3.9** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to `*this`;

*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* `true` if the is the infimum value can be reached in `this`. Always `true` when `this` bounds `expr`. Present for interface compatibility with class [Polyhedron](#), where closure points can result in a value of `false`.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and `inf_n`, `inf_d` and `minimum` are left untouched.

**10.26.3.10** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr,  
Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & point )  
const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to `*this`;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;  
*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* `true` if the is the infimum value can be reached in `this`. Always `true` when `this` bounds `expr`. Present for interface compatibility with class `Polyhedron`, where closure points can result in a value of `false`;  
*point* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point where `expr` reaches its infimum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and `inf_n`, `inf_d`, `minimum` and `point` are left untouched.

**10.26.3.11** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::frequency ( const Linear_Expression & expr,  
Coefficient & freq_n, Coefficient & freq_d, Coefficient & val_n, Coefficient & val_d  
) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `frequency` for `*this` with respect to `expr` is defined, in which case the frequency and the value for `expr` that is closest to zero are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression for which the frequency is needed;  
*freq\_n* The numerator of the maximum frequency of `expr`;  
*freq\_d* The denominator of the maximum frequency of `expr`;  
*val\_n* The numerator of them value of `expr` at a point in the grid that is closest to zero;  
*val\_d* The denominator of a value of `expr` at a point in the grid that is closest to zero;

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or frequency is undefined with respect to `expr`, then `false` is returned and `freq_n`, `freq_d`, `val_n` and `val_d` are left untouched.

**10.26.3.12 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::contains ( const Grid & y ) const**

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.13 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::strictly\_contains ( const Grid & y ) const [inline]**

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.14 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::OK ( bool check\_not\_empty = false ) const**

Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

**Returns**

`true` if and only if `*this` satisfies all the invariants and either `check_not_empty` is `false` or `*this` is not empty.

**Parameters**

*check\_not\_empty* `true` if and only if, in addition to checking the invariants, `*this` must be checked to be not empty.

The check is performed so as to intrude as little as possible. If the library has been compiled with run-time assertions enabled, error messages are written on `std::cerr` in case invariants are violated. This is useful for the purpose of debugging the library.

**10.26.3.15 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]**

Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to `*this`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.16 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_grid\_generator ( const Grid\_Generator & g )

Adds a copy of grid generator `g` to the system of generators of `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and generator `g` are dimension-incompatible, or if `*this` is an empty grid and `g` is not a point.

### 10.26.3.17 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_congruences ( const Congruence\_System & cgs ) [inline]

Adds a copy of each congruence in `cgs` to `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` Contains the congruences that will be added to the system of congruences of `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.18 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_recycled\_congruences ( Congruence\_System & cgs )

Adds the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` The congruence system to be added to `*this`. The congruences in `cgs` may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

#### Warning

The only assumption that can be made about `cgs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.26.3.19 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]

Adds to `*this` a congruence equivalent to constraint `c`.

**Parameters**

*c* The constraint to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *c* are dimension-incompatible or if constraint *c* is not optimally supported by the grid domain.

### 10.26.3.20 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & cs )

Adds to *\*this* congruences equivalent to the constraints in *cs*.

**Parameters**

*cs* The constraints to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible or if *cs* contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the grid domain.

### 10.26.3.21 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_recycled\_constraints ( Constraint\_System & cs ) [inline]

Adds to *\*this* congruences equivalent to the constraints in *cs*.

**Parameters**

*cs* The constraints to be added. They may be recycled.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible or if *cs* contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the grid domain.

**Warning**

The only assumption that can be made about *cs* upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.26.3.22 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::refine\_with\_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]

Uses a copy of the congruence *cg* to refine *\*this*.



**Parameters**

*cg* The congruence used.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *cg* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.23** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of the congruences in *cgs* to refine *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The congruences used.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.24** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c )`

Uses a copy of the constraint *c* to refine *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*c* The constraint used. If it is not an equality, it will be ignored

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *c* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.25** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::refine_with_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs )`

Uses a copy of the constraints in *cs* to refine *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*cs* The constraints used. Constraints that are not equalities are ignored.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.26 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_grid\_generators ( const Grid\_Generator\_System & gs )

Adds a copy of the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`gs` Contains the generators that will be added to the system of generators of `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `gs` are dimension-incompatible, or if `*this` is empty and the system of generators `gs` is not empty, but has no points.

### 10.26.3.27 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_recycled\_grid\_generators ( Grid\_Generator\_System & gs )

Adds the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `this`.

#### Parameters

`gs` The generator system to be added to `*this`. The generators in `gs` may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `gs` are dimension-incompatible.

#### Warning

The only assumption that can be made about `gs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.26.3.28 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::unconstrain ( Variable var )

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.

#### Parameters

`var` The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.26.3.29 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::unconstrain ( const Variables\_Set & vars )**

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.

**Parameters**

**vars** The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

**10.26.3.30 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::intersection\_assign ( const Grid & y )**

Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.

**Exceptions**

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.31 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::upper\_bound\_assign ( const Grid & y )**

Assigns to `*this` the least upper bound of `*this` and `y`.

**Exceptions**

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.32 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::upper\_bound\_assign\_if\_exact ( const Grid & y )**

If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact it is assigned to `this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.

**Exceptions**

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.33 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::difference\_assign ( const Grid & y )**

Assigns to *\*this* the [grid-difference](#) of *\*this* and *y*.

The grid difference between grids *x* and *y* is the smallest grid containing all the points from *x* and *y* that are only in *x*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.34 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::simplify\_using\_context\_assign ( const Grid & y )**

Assigns to *\*this* a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of *\*this* with respect to *y*. If *false* is returned, then the intersection is empty.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.35 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::affine\_image ( Variable var, const Linear\_Expression & expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator = Coefficient\_one() )**

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine image](#) of *this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

**Parameters**

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.26.3.36 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::affine\_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear\_Expression & expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator = Coefficient\_one() )**

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine preimage](#) of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

**Parameters**

- var** The variable to which the affine expression is substituted;
- expr** The numerator of the affine expression;
- denominator** The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if expr and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.26.3.37** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::generalized_affine_image (`  
`Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr,`  
`Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one(),`  
`Coefficient_traits::const_reference modulus = Coefficient_zero() )`

Assigns to \*this the image of \*this with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' = \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$  (mod modulus).

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym** The relation symbol where EQUAL is the symbol for a congruence relation;
- expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;
- denominator** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression. Optional argument with an automatic value of one;
- modulus** The modulus of the congruence lhs = rhs. A modulus of zero indicates lhs == rhs. Optional argument with an automatic value of zero.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if denominator is zero or if expr and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of this.

**10.26.3.38** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::generalized_affine_preimage (`  
`Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr,`  
`Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one(),`  
`Coefficient_traits::const_reference modulus = Coefficient_zero() )`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' = \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$  (mod modulus).

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym** The relation symbol where EQUAL is the symbol for a congruence relation;
- expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression. Optional argument with an automatic value of one;

*modulus* The modulus of the congruence  $lhs = rhs$ . A modulus of zero indicates  $lhs == rhs$ . Optional argument with an automatic value of zero.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *this*.

**10.26.3.39** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs, Coefficient_traits::const_reference modulus = Coefficient_zero() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' = rhs$  (mod modulus).

### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression.

*relsym* The relation symbol where EQUAL is the symbol for a congruence relation;

*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

*modulus* The modulus of the congruence  $lhs = rhs$ . A modulus of zero indicates  $lhs == rhs$ . Optional argument with an automatic value of zero.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs*.

**10.26.3.40** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs, Coefficient_traits::const_reference modulus = Coefficient_zero() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' = rhs$  (mod modulus).

### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;

*relsym* The relation symbol where EQUAL is the symbol for a congruence relation;

*rhs* The right hand side affine expression;

*modulus* The modulus of the congruence  $lhs = rhs$ . A modulus of zero indicates  $lhs == rhs$ . Optional argument with an automatic value of zero.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs*.

**10.26.3.41** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var,  
const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr,  
Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

**var** The variable updated by the affine relation;  
**lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;  
**ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;  
**denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `lb_expr` (resp., `ub_expr`) and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.26.3.42** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var,  
const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr,  
Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

**var** The variable updated by the affine relation;  
**lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;  
**ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;  
**denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `lb_expr` (resp., `ub_expr`) and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.26.3.43** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::time_elapse_assign ( const Grid & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.44** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars,  
Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r,  
Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned  
complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

[Wraps](#) the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

- vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.
- w* The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- r* The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- o* The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system. This argument is for compatibility with [wrap\\_assign\(\)](#) for the other domains and only checked for dimension-compatibility.
- complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter of the [wrapping operator](#). This argument is for compatibility with [wrap\\_assign\(\)](#) for the other domains and is ignored.
- wrap\_individually* `true` if the dimensions should be wrapped individually. As wrapping dimensions collectively does not improve the precision, this argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars* or with *pcs*.

#### Warning

It is assumed that variables in *Vars* represent integers. Thus, where the extra cost is negligible, the integrality of these variables is enforced; possibly causing a non-integral grid to become empty.

**10.26.3.45** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping all points with non-integer coordinates.

#### Parameters

- complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**10.26.3.46** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping all points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.



**Parameters**

- vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.
- complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### 10.26.3.47 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::congruence\_widening\_assign ( const Grid & y, unsigned \* tp = NULL )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [Grid widening](#) between *\*this* and *y* using congruence systems.

**Parameters**

- y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.48 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::generator\_widening\_assign ( const Grid & y, unsigned \* tp = NULL )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [Grid widening](#) between *\*this* and *y* using generator systems.

**Parameters**

- y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.49 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::widening\_assign ( const Grid & y, unsigned \* tp = NULL )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [Grid widening](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

This widening uses either the congruence or generator systems depending on which of the systems describing *x* and *y* are up to date and minimized.

**Parameters**

- y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.50** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::limited_congruence_extrapolation_assign ( const Grid & y, const Congruence_System & cgs, unsigned * tp = NULL )`

Improves the result of the congruence variant of [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in *cgs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;

*cgs* The system of congruences used to improve the widened grid;

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.51** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::limited_generator_extrapolation_assign ( const Grid & y, const Congruence_System & cgs, unsigned * tp = NULL )`

Improves the result of the generator variant of the [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in *cgs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;

*cgs* The system of congruences used to improve the widened grid;

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.26.3.52** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::limited_extrapolation_assign ( const Grid & y, const Congruence_System & cgs, unsigned * tp = NULL )`

Improves the result of the [Grid widening](#) computation by also enforcing those congruences in *cgs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

**Parameters**

- y* A grid that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- cgs* The system of congruences used to improve the widened grid;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.26.3.53 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed ( dimension\_type *m* )

[Adds](#) *m* new space dimensions and embeds the old grid in the new vector space.

**Parameters**

- m* The number of dimensions to add.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension [max\\_space\\_dimension\(\)](#).

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new grid, which is characterized by a system of congruences in which the variables which are the new dimensions can have any value. For instance, when starting from the grid  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the grid

$$\{ (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{L} \}.$$

### 10.26.3.54 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_project ( dimension\_type *m* )

[Adds](#) *m* new space dimensions to the grid and does not embed it in the new vector space.

**Parameters**

- m* The number of space dimensions to add.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension [max\\_space\\_dimension\(\)](#).

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new grid, which is characterized by a system of congruences in which the variables running through the new dimensions are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from the grid  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the grid

$$\{ (x, y, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{L} \}.$$

**10.26.3.55 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::concatenate\_assign ( const Grid & y )**

Assigns to `*this` the [concatenation](#) of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the concatenation would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

**10.26.3.56 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::remove\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & vars )**

Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be removed.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

**10.26.3.57 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::remove\_higher\_space\_dimensions ( dimension\_type new\_dimension )**

Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have [dimension new\\_dimension](#).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `new_dimensions` is greater than the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.26.3.58 template<typename Partial\_Function > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::map\_space\_dimensions ( const Partial\_Function & pfunc )**

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

If `pfunc` maps only some of the dimensions of `*this` then the rest will be projected away.

If the highest dimension mapped to by `pfunc` is higher than the highest dimension in `*this` then the number of dimensions in `this` will be increased to the highest dimension mapped to by `pfunc`.

**Parameters**

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each space dimension.

The template type parameter `Partial_Function` must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns `true` if and only if the represented partial function has an empty codomain (i.e., it is always undefined). The `has_empty_codomain()` method will always be called before the methods below. However, if `has_empty_codomain()` returns `true`, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the codomain of the partial function. The `max_in_codomain()` method is called at most once.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let  $f$  be the represented function and  $k$  be the value of  $i$ . If  $f$  is defined in  $k$ , then  $f(k)$  is assigned to  $j$  and `true` is returned. If  $f$  is undefined in  $k$ , then `false` is returned. This method is called at most  $n$  times, where  $n$  is the dimension of the vector space enclosing the grid.

The result is undefined if `pfunc` does not encode a partial function with the properties described in the [specification of the mapping operator](#).

### 10.26.3.59 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::expand\_space\_dimension ( Variable var, dimension\_type m )

Creates  $m$  copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.

#### Parameters

- var** The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;
- m** The number of replicas to be created.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `var` does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.
- std::length\_error** Thrown if adding  $m$  new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , and `var` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the  $k$ -th space dimension is [expanded](#) to  $m$  new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

### 10.26.3.60 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid::fold\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & vars, Variable dest )

Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.

#### Parameters

- vars** The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;
- dest** The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

## Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `dest` or with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`. Also thrown if `dest` is contained in `vars`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , `dest` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , `vars` is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to  $n$ , and `dest` is not a member of `vars`, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in `vars` are [folded](#) into the  $k$ -th space dimension.

### 10.26.3.61 `int32_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid::hash_code ( ) const [inline]`

Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.

If `x` and `y` are such that `x == y`, then `x.hash_code() == y.hash_code()`.

## 10.26.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.26.4.1 `bool operator==( const Grid & x, const Grid & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same grid.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible grids: in those cases, the value `false` is returned.

### 10.26.4.2 `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Grid & gr ) [related]`

Output operator.

Writes a textual representation of `gr` on `s`: `false` is written if `gr` is an empty grid; `true` is written if `gr` is a universe grid; a minimized system of congruences defining `gr` is written otherwise, all congruences in one row separated by ", "s.

### 10.26.4.3 `bool operator!=( const Grid & x, const Grid & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different grids.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible grids: in those cases, the value `true` is returned.

### 10.26.4.4 `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.27 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Certificate Class Reference

The convergence certificate for the [Grid](#) widening operator.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Classes

- struct [Compare](#)  
*A total ordering on [Grid](#) certificates.*

### Public Member Functions

- [Grid\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [Grid\\_Certificate](#) (const [Grid](#) &gr)  
*Constructor: computes the certificate for gr.*
- [Grid\\_Certificate](#) (const [Grid\\_Certificate](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- [~Grid\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- int [compare](#) (const [Grid\\_Certificate](#) &y) const  
*The comparison function for certificates.*
- int [compare](#) (const [Grid](#) &gr) const  
*Compares \*this with the certificate for grid gr.*

### 10.27.1 Detailed Description

The convergence certificate for the [Grid](#) widening operator. Convergence certificates are used to instantiate the BHZ03 framework so as to define widening operators for the finite powerset domain.

### Note

Each convergence certificate has to be used together with a compatible widening operator. In particular, [Grid\\_Certificate](#) can certify the [Grid](#) widening.

### 10.27.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.27.2.1 int Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Certificate::compare ( const Grid\_Certificate & y ) const

The comparison function for certificates.

**Returns**

−1, 0 or 1 depending on whether `*this` is smaller than, equal to, or greater than `y`, respectively.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

**10.28 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator Class Reference**

A grid line, parameter or grid point.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator](#).

**Public Types**

- enum [Type](#) { [LINE](#), [PARAMETER](#), [POINT](#) }
- The generator type.*

**Public Member Functions**

- [Grid\\_Generator](#) (const [Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Grid\\_Generator](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Grid\\_Generator](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [Grid\\_Generator](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Generator](#) &g)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.*
- [Type](#) [type](#) () const  
*Returns the generator type of `*this`.*
- bool [is\\_line](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a line.*
- bool [is\\_parameter](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a parameter.*
- bool [is\\_line\\_or\\_parameter](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a line or a parameter.*



- `bool is_point () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is a point.*
- `bool is_parameter_or_point () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this row represents a parameter or a point.*
- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference coefficient (Variable v) const`  
*Returns the coefficient of v in \*this.*
- `Coefficient_traits::const_reference divisor () const`  
*Returns the divisor of \*this.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*
- `bool is_equivalent_to (const Grid_Generator &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are equivalent generators.*
- `bool is_equal_to (const Grid_Generator &y) const`  
*Returns true if \*this is exactly equal to y.*
- `bool is_equal_at_dimension (dimension_type dim, const Grid_Generator &gg) const`  
*Returns true if \*this is equal to gg in dimension dim.*
- `bool all_homogeneous_terms_are_zero () const`  
*Returns true if and only if all the homogeneous terms of \*this are 0.*
- `void ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- `void ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- `void print () const`  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- `bool ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets \*this accordingly. Returns true if successful, false otherwise.*
- `bool OK () const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- `void swap (Grid_Generator &y)`  
*Swaps \*this with y.*
- `void coefficient_swap (Grid_Generator &y)`  
*Swaps \*this with y, leaving \*this with the original capacity.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `Grid_Generator grid_line` (const `Linear_Expression` &*e*)  
*Returns the line of direction e.*
- static `Grid_Generator parameter` (const `Linear_Expression` &*e*=`Linear_Expression::zero()`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference d`=`Coefficient_one()`)  
*Returns the parameter of direction e and size e/d.*
- static `Grid_Generator grid_point` (const `Linear_Expression` &*e*=`Linear_Expression::zero()`, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference d`=`Coefficient_one()`)  
*Returns the point at e/d.*
- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a Grid\_Generator can handle.*
- static void `initialize` ()  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize` ()  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const `Grid_Generator & zero_dim_point` ()  
*Returns the origin of the zero-dimensional space  $\mathbb{R}^0$ .*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream` &*s*, const `Grid_Generator` &*g*)  
*Output operator.*
- void `swap` (`Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator` &*x*, `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator` &*y*)  
*Specializes std::swap.*
- bool `operator==` (const `Grid_Generator` &*x*, const `Grid_Generator` &*y*)  
*Returns true if and only if x is equivalent to y.*
- bool `operator!=` (const `Grid_Generator` &*x*, const `Grid_Generator` &*y*)  
*Returns true if and only if x is not equivalent to y.*
- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream` &*s*, const `Grid_Generator::Type` &*t*)  
*Output operator.*

### 10.28.1 Detailed Description

A grid line, parameter or grid point. An object of the class `Grid_Generator` is one of the following:

- a grid\_line  $l = (a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})^T$ ;
- a parameter  $q = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$ ;
- a grid\_point  $p = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$ ;

where  $n$  is the dimension of the space and, for grid\_points and parameters,  $d > 0$  is the divisor.

#### How to build a grid generator.

Each type of generator is built by applying the corresponding function (`grid_line`, `parameter` or `grid_point`) to a linear expression; the space dimension of the generator is defined as the space dimension of the corresponding linear expression. Linear expressions used to define a generator should be homogeneous (any constant term will be simply ignored). When defining grid points and parameters, an optional Coefficient argument can be used as a common *divisor* for all the coefficients occurring in the provided linear expression; the default value for this argument is 1.

In all the following examples it is assumed that variables  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a grid line with direction  $x - y - z$  and having space dimension 3:

```
Grid_Generator l = grid_line(x - y - z);
```

By definition, the origin of the space is not a line, so that the following code throws an exception:

```
Grid_Generator l = grid_line(0*x);
```

#### Example 2

The following code builds the parameter as the vector  $p = (1, -1, -1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  which has the same direction as the line in Example 1:

```
Grid_Generator q = parameter(x - y - z);
```

Note that, unlike lines, for parameters, the length as well as the direction of the vector represented by the code is significant. Thus  $q$  is *not* the same as the parameter  $q1$  defined by

```
Grid_Generator q1 = parameter(2x - 2y - 2z);
```

By definition, the origin of the space is not a parameter, so that the following code throws an exception:

```
Grid_Generator q = parameter(0*x);
```

#### Example 3

The following code builds the grid point  $p = (1, 0, 2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ :

```
Grid_Generator p = grid_point(1*x + 0*y + 2*z);
```

The same effect can be obtained by using the following code:

```
Grid_Generator p = grid_point(x + 2*z);
```

Similarly, the origin  $\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be defined using either one of the following lines of code:

```
Grid_Generator origin3 = grid_point(0*x + 0*y + 0*z);
Grid_Generator origin3_alt = grid_point(0*z);
```

Note however that the following code would have defined a different point, namely  $\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Grid_Generator origin2 = grid_point(0*y);
```

The following two lines of code both define the only grid point having space dimension zero, namely  $\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^0$ . In the second case we exploit the fact that the first argument of the function `point` is optional.

```
Grid_Generator origin0 = Generator::zero_dim_point();
Grid_Generator origin0_alt = grid_point();
```

#### Example 4

The grid point  $\mathbf{p}$  specified in Example 3 above can also be obtained with the following code, where we provide a non-default value for the second argument of the function `grid_point` (the divisor):

```
Grid_Generator p = grid_point(2*x + 0*y + 4*z, 2);
```

Obviously, the divisor can be used to specify points having some non-integer (but rational) coordinates. For instance, the grid point  $\mathbf{p1} = (-1.5, 3.2, 2.1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be specified by the following code:

```
Grid_Generator p1 = grid_point(-15*x + 32*y + 21*z, 10);
```

If a zero divisor is provided, an exception is thrown.

#### Example 5

Parameters, like grid points can have a divisor. For instance, the parameter  $\mathbf{q} = (1, 0, 2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be defined:

```
Grid_Generator q = parameter(2*x + 0*y + 4*z, 2);
```

Also, the divisor can be used to specify parameters having some non-integer (but rational) coordinates. For instance, the parameter  $\mathbf{q} = (-1.5, 3.2, 2.1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  can be defined:

```
Grid_Generator q = parameter(-15*x + 32*y + 21*z, 10);
```

If a zero divisor is provided, an exception is thrown.

#### How to inspect a grid generator

Several methods are provided to examine a grid generator and extract all the encoded information: its space dimension, its type and the value of its integer coefficients and the value of the denominator.

#### Example 6

The following code shows how it is possible to access each single coefficient of a grid generator. If  $\mathbf{g1}$  is a grid point having coordinates  $(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})^T$ , we construct the parameter  $\mathbf{g2}$  having coordinates  $(a_0, 2a_1, \dots, (i+1)a_i, \dots, na_{n-1})^T$ .

```
if (g1.is_point()) {
    cout << "Grid point g1: " << g1 << endl;
    Linear_Expression e;
    for (dimension_type i = g1.space_dimension(); i-- > 0; )
        e += (i + 1) * g1.coefficient(Variable(i)) * Variable(i);
    Grid_Generator g2 = parameter(e, g1.divisor());
    cout << "Parameter g2: " << g2 << endl;
}
else
    cout << "Grid Generator g1 is not a grid point." << endl;
```

Therefore, for the grid point

```
Grid_Generator g1 = grid_point(2*x - y + 3*z, 2);
```

we would obtain the following output:

```
Grid point g1: p((2*A - B + 3*C)/2)
Parameter g2: parameter((2*A - 2*B + 9*C)/2)
```

When working with grid points and parameters, be careful not to confuse the notion of *coefficient* with the notion of *coordinate*: these are equivalent only when the divisor is 1.

## 10.28.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

### 10.28.2.1 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator::Type

The generator type.

#### Enumerator:

**LINE** The generator is a grid line.

**PARAMETER** The generator is a parameter.

**POINT** The generator is a grid point.

Reimplemented from [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator](#).

## 10.28.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.28.3.1 Grid\_Generator grid\_line ( const Linear\_Expression & e ) [inline, static]

Returns the line of direction e.

Shorthand for [Grid\\_Generator](#) [Grid\\_Generator::grid\\_line](#)(const [Linear\\_Expression](#)& e).

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if the homogeneous part of e represents the origin of the vector space.

### 10.28.3.2 Grid\_Generator parameter ( const Linear\_Expression & e = [Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#), Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference d = [Coefficient\\_one\(\)](#) ) [inline, static]

Returns the parameter of direction e and size e/d.

Shorthand for [Grid\\_Generator](#) [Grid\\_Generator::parameter](#)(const [Linear\\_Expression](#)& e, [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference](#) d).

Both e and d are optional arguments, with default values [Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#) and [Coefficient\\_one\(\)](#), respectively.

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if d is zero.

**10.28.3.3** `Grid_Generator grid_point ( const Linear_Expression & e =  
 Linear_Expression::zero(), Coefficient_traits::const_reference d =  
 Coefficient_one() ) [inline, static]`

Returns the point at  $e / d$ .

Shorthand for `Grid_Generator Grid_Generator::grid_point(const Linear_Expression& e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference d)`.

Both  $e$  and  $d$  are optional arguments, with default values `Linear_Expression::zero()` and `Coefficient_one()`, respectively.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $d$  is zero.

**10.28.3.4** `Coefficient_traits::const_reference Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_  
 Generator::coefficient ( Variable v ) const [inline]`

Returns the coefficient of  $v$  in  $*this$ .

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the index of  $v$  is greater than or equal to the space dimension of  $*this$ .

Reimplemented from `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator`.

**10.28.3.5** `Coefficient_traits::const_reference Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_  
 Generator::divisor ( ) const [inline]`

Returns the divisor of  $*this$ .

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if  $*this$  is a line.

Reimplemented from `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Generator`.

**10.28.3.6** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator::is_equivalent_to ( const  
 Grid_Generator & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  and  $y$  are equivalent generators.

Generators having different space dimensions are not equivalent.

### 10.28.3.7 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator::coefficient\_swap ( Grid\_Generator & y )

Swaps `*this` with `y`, leaving `*this` with the original capacity.

All elements up to and including the last element of the smaller of `*this` and `y` are swapped. The parameter divisor element of `y` is swapped with the divisor element of `*this`.

## 10.28.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.28.4.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Grid\_Generator & g ) [related]

Output operator.

### 10.28.4.2 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator & x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator & y ) [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

### 10.28.4.3 bool operator== ( const Grid\_Generator & x, const Grid\_Generator & y ) [related]

Returns `true` if and only if `x` is equivalent to `y`.

### 10.28.4.4 bool operator!= ( const Grid\_Generator & x, const Grid\_Generator & y ) [related]

Returns `true` if and only if `x` is not equivalent to `y`.

### 10.28.4.5 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Grid\_Generator::Type & t ) [related]

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.29 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System Class Reference

A system of grid generators.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator\\_System](#).

## Classes

- class [const\\_iterator](#)  
*An iterator over a system of grid generators.*

## Public Member Functions

- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) ()  
*Default constructor: builds an empty system of generators.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) (const [Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Builds the singleton system containing only generator g.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) (dimension\_type dim)  
*Builds an empty system of generators of dimension dim.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) (const [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) & operator= (const [Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- dimension\_type space\_dimension () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- void clear ()  
*Removes all the generators from the generator system and sets its space dimension to 0.*
- void insert (const [Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Inserts into \*this a copy of the generator g, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- void recycling\_insert ([Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Inserts into \*this the generator g, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- void recycling\_insert ([Grid\\_Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Inserts into \*this the generators in gs, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.*
- bool empty () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this has no generators.*
- const\_iterator begin () const



Returns the *const\_iterator* pointing to the first generator, if *this* is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end *const\_iterator*.

- *const\_iterator* **end** () const

Returns the past-the-end *const\_iterator*.

- *dimension\_type* **num\_rows** () const

Returns the number of rows (generators) in the system.

- *dimension\_type* **num\_parameters** () const

Returns the number of parameters in the system.

- *dimension\_type* **num\_lines** () const

Returns the number of lines in the system.

- bool **has\_points** () const

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* contains one or more points.

- bool **is\_equal\_to** (const *Grid\_Generator\_System* &y) const

Returns *true* if *\*this* is identical to *y*.

- bool **OK** () const

Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

- void **ascii\_dump** () const

Writes to *std::cerr* an ASCII representation of *\*this*.

- void **ascii\_dump** (std::ostream &s) const

Writes to *s* an ASCII representation of *\*this*.

- void **print** () const

Prints *\*this* to *std::cerr* using operator<<.

- bool **ascii\_load** (std::istream &s)

Loads from *s* an ASCII representation (as produced by *ascii\_dump(std::ostream&) const*) and sets *\*this* accordingly. Returns *true* if successful, *false* otherwise.

- *memory\_size\_type* **total\_memory\_in\_bytes** () const

Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.

- *memory\_size\_type* **external\_memory\_in\_bytes** () const

Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.

- void **swap** (*Grid\_Generator\_System* &y)

Swaps *\*this* with *y*.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `Grid_Generator_System` can handle.*
- static void `initialize ()`  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize ()`  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const `Grid_Generator_System & zero_dim_univ ()`  
*Returns the singleton system containing only `Grid_Generator::zero_dim_point()`.*

### Friends

- bool `operator== (const Grid_Generator_System &x, const Grid_Generator_System &y)`  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are identical.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Grid_Generator_System &gs)`  
*Output operator.*
- void `swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator_System &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Grid_Generator_System &y)`  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*

#### 10.29.1 Detailed Description

A system of grid generators. An object of the class `Grid_Generator_System` is a system of grid generators, i.e., a multiset of objects of the class `Grid_Generator` (lines, parameters and points). When inserting generators in a system, space dimensions are automatically adjusted so that all the generators in the system are defined on the same vector space. A system of grid generators which is meant to define a non-empty grid must include at least one point: the reason is that lines and parameters need a supporting point (lines only specify directions while parameters only specify direction and distance).

In all the examples it is assumed that variables `x` and `y` are defined as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code defines the line having the same direction as the  $x$  axis (i.e., the first Cartesian axis) in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_line(x + 0*y));
```

As said above, this system of generators corresponds to an empty grid, because the line has no supporting point. To define a system of generators that does correspond to the  $x$  axis, we can add the following code which inserts the origin of the space as a point:

```
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
```

Since space dimensions are automatically adjusted, the following code obtains the same effect:

```
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x));
```

In contrast, if we had added the following code, we would have defined a line parallel to the  $x$  axis through the point  $(0, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

```
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 1*y));
```

### Example 2

The following code builds a system of generators corresponding to the grid consisting of all the integral points on the  $x$  axes; that is, all points satisfying the congruence relation

$$\{ (x, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \pmod{1} = 0 \},$$

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(parameter(x + 0*y));
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
```

### Example 3

The following code builds a system of generators having three points corresponding to a non-relational grid consisting of all points whose coordinates are integer multiple of 3.

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 3*y));
gs.insert(grid_point(3*x + 0*y));
```

### Example 4

By using parameters instead of two of the points we can define the same grid as that defined in the previous example. Note that there has to be at least one point and, for this purpose, any point in the grid could be considered. Thus the following code builds two identical grids from the grid generator systems `gs` and `gs1`.

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(parameter(0*x + 3*y));
gs.insert(parameter(3*x + 0*y));
Grid_Generator_System gs1;
gs1.insert(grid_point(3*x + 3*y));
gs1.insert(parameter(0*x + 3*y));
gs1.insert(parameter(3*x + 0*y));
```

### Example 5

The following code builds a system of generators having one point and a parameter corresponding to all the integral points that lie on  $x + y = 2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

```
Grid_Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(grid_point(1*x + 1*y));
gs.insert(parameter(1*x - 1*y));
```

### Note

After inserting a multiset of generators in a grid generator system, there are no guarantees that an *exact* copy of them can be retrieved: in general, only an *equivalent* grid generator system will be available, where original generators may have been reordered, removed (if they are duplicate or redundant), etc.

## 10.29.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.29.2.1 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System::insert ( const Grid\_Generator & g )

Inserts into `*this` a copy of the generator `g`, increasing the number of space dimensions if needed.

If `g` is an all-zero parameter then the only action is to ensure that the space dimension of `*this` is at least the space dimension of `g`.

### 10.29.2.2 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System::OK ( ) const

Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a valid `Linear_System` and each row in the system is a valid [Grid\\_Generator](#).

Reimplemented from [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator\\_System](#).

### 10.29.2.3 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System::ascii\_load ( std::istream & s )

Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.

Resizes the matrix of generators using the numbers of rows and columns read from `s`, then initializes the coordinates of each generator and its type reading the contents from `s`.

Reimplemented from [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Generator\\_System](#).

## 10.29.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.29.3.1 bool operator== ( const Grid\_Generator\_System & x, const Grid\_Generator\_System & y ) [friend]

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are identical.

### 10.29.3.2 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Grid\_Generator\_System & gs ) [related]

Output operator.

Writes `false` if `gs` is empty. Otherwise, writes on `s` the generators of `gs`, all in one row and separated by `" , "`.

### 10.29.3.3 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System & x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Grid\_Generator\_System & y ) [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.30 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::H79\_Certificate Class Reference

A convergence certificate for the H79 widening operator.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Classes

- struct [Compare](#)  
*A total ordering on H79 certificates.*

### Public Member Functions

- [H79\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- `template<typename PH >`  
[H79\\_Certificate](#) (const PH &ph)  
*Constructor: computes the certificate for ph.*
- [H79\\_Certificate](#) (const [Polyhedron](#) &ph)  
*Constructor: computes the certificate for ph.*
- [H79\\_Certificate](#) (const [H79\\_Certificate](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- [~H79\\_Certificate](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- `int` [compare](#) (const [H79\\_Certificate](#) &y) const  
*The comparison function for certificates.*
- `template<typename PH >`  
`int` [compare](#) (const PH &ph) const  
*Compares \*this with the certificate for polyhedron ph.*
- `int` [compare](#) (const [Polyhedron](#) &ph) const  
*Compares \*this with the certificate for polyhedron ph.*

### 10.30.1 Detailed Description

A convergence certificate for the H79 widening operator. Convergence certificates are used to instantiate the BHZ03 framework so as to define widening operators for the finite powerset domain.

#### Note

The convergence of the H79 widening can also be certified by [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#).

### 10.30.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.30.2.1 `int Parma_Polyhedra_Library::H79_Certificate::compare ( const H79_Certificate & y ) const`

The comparison function for certificates.

#### Returns

−1, 0 or 1 depending on whether `*this` is smaller than, equal to, or greater than `y`, respectively.

Compares `*this` with `y`, using a total ordering which is a refinement of the limited growth ordering relation for the H79 widening.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.31 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info > Class Template Reference

A generic, not necessarily closed, possibly restricted interval.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval_Base`.

### Public Member Functions

- `void swap (Interval &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- `void topological_closure_assign ()`  
*Assigns to `*this` its topological closure.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `Interval (const char *s)`

*Builds the smallest interval containing the number whose textual representation is contained in  $s$ .*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type`  
`difference_assign (const From &x)`

*Assigns to  $*this$  the smallest interval containing the set-theoretic difference of  $*this$  and  $x$ .*

- `template<typename From1 , typename From2 >`  
`Enable_If<((Is_Singleton< From1 >::value||Is_Interval< From1 >::value)&&(Is_Singleton<`  
`From2 >::value||Is_Interval< From2 >::value)), I_Result >::type difference_assign (const From1`  
`&x, const From2 &y)`

*Assigns to  $*this$  the smallest interval containing the set-theoretic difference of  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type lower_`  
`approximation_difference_assign (const From &x)`

*Assigns to  $*this$  the largest interval contained in the set-theoretic difference of  $*this$  and  $x$ .*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Interval< From >::value, bool >::type simplify_using_context_assign (const From`  
`&y)`

*Assigns to  $*this$  a *meet-preserving simplification* of  $*this$  with respect to  $y$ .*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Interval< From >::value, void >::type empty_intersection_assign (const From &y)`

*Assigns to  $*this$  an interval having empty intersection with  $y$ . The assigned interval should be as large as possible.*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type refine_`  
`existential (Relation_Symbol rel, const From &x)`

*Refines  $t_0$  according to the existential relation  $rel$  with  $x$ .*

- `template<typename From >`  
`Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type refine_`  
`universal (Relation_Symbol rel, const From &x)`

*Refines  $t_0$  so that it satisfies the universal relation  $rel$  with  $x$ .*

- `template<typename From1 , typename From2 >`  
`Enable_If<((Is_Singleton< From1 >::value||Is_Interval< From1 >::value)&&(Is_Singleton<`  
`From2 >::value||Is_Interval< From2 >::value)), I_Result >::type mul_assign (const From1 &x,`  
`const From2 &y)`

- `template<typename From1 , typename From2 >`  
`Enable_If<((Is_Singleton< From1 >::value||Is_Interval< From1 >::value)&&(Is_Singleton<`  
`From2 >::value||Is_Interval< From2 >::value)), I_Result >::type div_assign (const From1 &x,`  
`const From2 &y)`

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `template<typename Boundary , typename Info >`  
`void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info > &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info > &y)`

### 10.31.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename Boundary, typename Info> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info >**

A generic, not necessarily closed, possibly restricted interval. The class template type parameter `Boundary` represents the type of the interval boundaries, and can be chosen, among other possibilities, within one of the following number families:

- a bounded precision native integer type (that is, from signed `char` to long long and from `int8_t` to `int64_t`);
- a bounded precision floating point type (`float`, `double` or `long double`);
- an unbounded integer or rational type, as provided by the C++ interface of GMP (`mpz_class` or `mpq_class`).

The class template type parameter `Info` allows to control a number of features of the class, among which:

- the ability to support open as well as closed boundaries;
- the ability to represent empty intervals in addition to nonempty ones;
- the ability to represent intervals of extended number families that contain positive and negative infinities;
- the ability to support (independently from the type of the boundaries) plain intervals of real numbers and intervals subject to generic *restrictions* (e.g., intervals of integer numbers).

### 10.31.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.31.2.1 template<typename Boundary , typename Info > template<typename From > Enable\_If< Is\_Interval< From >::value, bool >::type Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info >::simplify\_using\_context\_assign ( const From & y )**

Assigns to `*this` a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of `*this` with respect to `y`.

#### Returns

`false` if and only if the meet of `*this` and `y` is empty.

**10.31.2.2 template<typename Boundary , typename Info > template<typename From > Enable\_If< Is\_Interval< From >::value, void >::type Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Interval< Boundary, Info >::empty\_intersection\_assign ( const From & y )**

Assigns to `*this` an interval having empty intersection with `y`. The assigned interval should be as large as possible.



**Note**

Depending on interval restrictions, there could be many maximal intervals all inconsistent with respect to  $y$ .

**10.31.2.3** `template<typename To_Boundary , typename To_Info > template<typename From > Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< To_Boundary, To_Info >::refine_existential ( Relation_Symbol rel, const From & x ) [inline]`

Refines  $t_o$  according to the existential relation  $rel$  with  $x$ .

The  $t_o$  interval is restricted to become, upon successful exit, the smallest interval of its type that contains the set

$$\{ a \in t_o \mid \exists b \in x . a \text{ rel } b \}.$$

**Returns**

???

**10.31.2.4** `template<typename To_Boundary , typename To_Info > template<typename From > Enable_If< Is_Singleton< From >::value||Is_Interval< From >::value, I_Result >::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< To_Boundary, To_Info >::refine_universal ( Relation_Symbol rel, const From & x ) [inline]`

Refines  $t_o$  so that it satisfies the universal relation  $rel$  with  $x$ .

The  $t_o$  interval is restricted to become, upon successful exit, the smallest interval of its type that contains the set

$$\{ a \in t_o \mid \forall b \in x : a \text{ rel } b \}.$$

**Returns**

???

**10.31.2.5** `template<typename To_Boundary , typename To_Info > template<typename From1 , typename From2 > Enable_If<((Is_Singleton< From1 >::value||Is_Interval< From1 >::value)&&(Is_Singleton< From2 >::value||Is_Interval< From2 >::value)), I_Result >::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< To_Boundary, To_Info >::mul_assign ( const From1 & x, const From2 & y ) [inline]`

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+ | * | y1 > 0 | yu < 0 | y1 < 0, yu > 0 | +-----
---+-----+-----+-----+ | x1 > 0 | x1*y1,xu*yu|xu*y1,x1*yu| xu*y1,xu*yu | +-----+-----
---+-----+-----+-----+ | xu < 0 | x1*yu,xu*y1|xu*yu,x1*y1| x1*yu,x1*y1 | +-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+ | x1<0 xu>0|x1*yu,xu*yu|xu*y1,x1*y1|min(x1*yu,xu*y1),| | | | max(x1*y1,xu*yu) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

**10.31.2.6** `template<typename To_Boundary , typename To_Info > template<typename From1 ,  
typename From2 > Enable_If<((Is_Singleton< From1 >::value||Is_Interval< From1  
>::value)&&(Is_Singleton< From2 >::value||Is_Interval< From2 >::value)), I_Result  
>::type Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval< To_Boundary, To_Info >::div_assign (   
const From1 & x, const From2 & y ) [inline]`

```

+-----+-----+-----+ / | yu < 0 | yl > 0 | +-----+-----+-----+
| xu<=0 |xu/yl,xl/yu|xl/yl,xu/yu| +-----+-----+-----+ |xl<=0 xu>=0|xu/yu,xl/yu|xl/yl,xu/yl|
+-----+-----+-----+ | xl>=0 |xu/yu,xl/yl|xl/yu,xu/yl| +-----+-----+-----+

```

### 10.31.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.31.3.1** `template<typename Boundary , typename Info > void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Interval< Boundary, Info > & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Interval<  
Boundary, Info > & y ) [related]`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.32 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Is\_Checked< T > Struct Template Reference

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::False.

### 10.32.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename T> struct Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Is_Checked< T >`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.33 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Is\_Checked< Checked\_Number< T, P > > Struct Template Reference

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::True.

### 10.33.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename T, typename P> struct Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Is_Checked< Checked_-  
Number< T, P > >`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.34 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T > Struct Template Reference

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Bool< Is\_Native< T >::value||Is\_Checked< T >::value >.

Inherited by Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Is\_Singleton< T, Enable >.

### 10.34.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename T> struct Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Is\_Native\_Or\_Checked< T >**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.35 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression Class Reference

A linear expression.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Row.

Inherited by [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::Artificial\\_Parameter](#).

### Public Member Functions

- [Linear\\_Expression](#) ()  
*Default constructor: returns a copy of [Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#).*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~Linear\\_Expression](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to the inhomogeneous term  $n$ .*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) ([Variable](#) v)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to the variable  $v$ .*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (const [Constraint](#) &c)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to constraint  $c$ .*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (const [Generator](#) &g)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to generator  $g$  (for points and closure points, the divisor is not copied).*
- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (const [Grid\\_Generator](#) &g)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to grid generator  $g$  (for points, parameters and lines the divisor is not copied).*

- [Linear\\_Expression](#) (const [Congruence](#) &cg)  
*Builds the linear expression corresponding to congruence cg.*
- [dimension\\_type space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference coefficient](#) ([Variable](#) v) const  
*Returns the coefficient of v in \*this.*
- [Coefficient\\_traits::const\\_reference inhomogeneous\\_term](#) () const  
*Returns the inhomogeneous term of \*this.*
- [bool is\\_zero](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is 0.*
- [bool all\\_homogeneous\\_terms\\_are\\_zero](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if all the homogeneous terms of \*this are 0.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*
- [void ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- [void ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- [void print](#) () const  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- [bool ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets \*this accordingly. Returns true if successful, false otherwise.*
- [bool OK](#) () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- [void swap](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &y)  
*Swaps \*this with y.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- [static dimension\\_type max\\_space\\_dimension](#) ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a [Linear\\_Expression](#) can handle.*

- static void `initialize ()`  
*Initializes the class.*
- static void `finalize ()`  
*Finalizes the class.*
- static const `Linear_Expression & zero ()`  
*Returns the (zero-dimension space) constant 0.*

### Friends

- `Linear_Expression operator+` (const `Linear_Expression` &e1, const `Linear_Expression` &e2)  
*Returns the linear expression  $e1 + e2$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator+` (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const `Linear_Expression` &e)  
*Returns the linear expression  $n + e$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator+` (const `Linear_Expression` &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the linear expression  $e + n$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator+` (`Variable` v, const `Linear_Expression` &e)  
*Returns the linear expression  $v + e$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator+` (`Variable` v, `Variable` w)  
*Returns the linear expression  $v + w$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (const `Linear_Expression` &e)  
*Returns the linear expression  $- e$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (const `Linear_Expression` &e1, const `Linear_Expression` &e2)  
*Returns the linear expression  $e1 - e2$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (`Variable` v, `Variable` w)  
*Returns the linear expression  $v - w$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const `Linear_Expression` &e)  
*Returns the linear expression  $n - e$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (const `Linear_Expression` &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
*Returns the linear expression  $e - n$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (`Variable` v, const `Linear_Expression` &e)  
*Returns the linear expression  $v - e$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator-` (const `Linear_Expression` &e, `Variable` v)  
*Returns the linear expression  $e - v$ .*
- `Linear_Expression operator*` (Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, const `Linear_Expression` &e)

Returns the linear expression  $n * e$ .

- [Linear\\_Expression operator\\*](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
Returns the linear expression  $e * n$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator+=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
Returns the linear expression  $e1 + e2$  and assigns it to  $e1$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator+=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, [Variable](#) v)  
Returns the linear expression  $e + v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator+=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
Returns the linear expression  $e + n$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator-=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e1, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e2)  
Returns the linear expression  $e1 - e2$  and assigns it to  $e1$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator-=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, [Variable](#) v)  
Returns the linear expression  $e - v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator-=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
Returns the linear expression  $e - n$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & operator\\*=](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n)  
Returns the linear expression  $n * e$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & add\\_mul\\_assign](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, [Variable](#) v)  
Returns the linear expression  $e + n * v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression & sub\\_mul\\_assign](#) ([Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference n, [Variable](#) v)  
Returns the linear expression  $e - n * v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- [Linear\\_Expression operator+](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e, [Variable](#) v)  
Returns the linear expression  $e + v$ .
- [Linear\\_Expression operator+](#) (const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
Returns the linear expression  $e$ .
- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &s`, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &e)  
Output operator.
- `void swap` ([Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Linear\\_Expression](#) &x, [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Linear\\_Expression](#) &y)  
Specializes `std::swap`.

### 10.35.1 Detailed Description

A linear expression. An object of the class [Linear\\_Expression](#) represents the linear expression

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b$$

where  $n$  is the dimension of the vector space, each  $a_i$  is the integer coefficient of the  $i$ -th variable  $x_i$  and  $b$  is the integer for the inhomogeneous term.

#### How to build a linear expression.

Linear expressions are the basic blocks for defining both constraints (i.e., linear equalities or inequalities) and generators (i.e., lines, rays, points and closure points). A full set of functions is defined to provide a convenient interface for building complex linear expressions starting from simpler ones and from objects of the classes [Variable](#) and [Coefficient](#): available operators include unary negation, binary addition and subtraction, as well as multiplication by a [Coefficient](#). The space dimension of a linear expression is defined as the maximum space dimension of the arguments used to build it: in particular, the space dimension of a [Variable](#)  $x$  is defined as  $x.id() + 1$ , whereas all the objects of the class [Coefficient](#) have space dimension zero.

#### Example

The following code builds the linear expression  $4x - 2y - z + 14$ , having space dimension 3:

```
Linear_Expression e = 4*x - 2*y - z + 14;
```

Another way to build the same linear expression is:

```
Linear_Expression e1 = 4*x;
Linear_Expression e2 = 2*y;
Linear_Expression e3 = z;
Linear_Expression e = Linear_Expression(14);
e += e1 - e2 - e3;
```

Note that  $e1$ ,  $e2$  and  $e3$  have space dimension 1, 2 and 3, respectively; also, in the fourth line of code,  $e$  is created with space dimension zero and then extended to space dimension 3 in the fifth line.

### 10.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.35.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression::Linear\_Expression ( Variable v )

Builds the linear expression corresponding to the variable  $v$ .

#### Exceptions

***std::length\_error*** Thrown if the space dimension of  $v$  exceeds [Linear\\_Expression::max\\_space\\_dimension\(\)](#).

### 10.35.2.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression::Linear\_Expression ( const Constraint & c ) [explicit]

Builds the linear expression corresponding to constraint  $c$ .

Given the constraint  $c = (\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b \bowtie 0)$ , where  $\bowtie \in \{=, \geq, >\}$ , this builds the linear expression  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b$ . If  $c$  is an inequality (resp., equality) constraint, then the built linear expression is unique up to a positive (resp., non-zero) factor.

### 10.35.2.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression::Linear\_Expression ( const Generator & g ) [explicit]

Builds the linear expression corresponding to generator  $g$  (for points and closure points, the divisor is not copied).

Given the generator  $g = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$  (where, for lines and rays, we have  $d = 1$ ), this builds the linear expression  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i$ . The inhomogeneous term of the linear expression will always be 0. If  $g$  is a ray, point or closure point (resp., a line), then the linear expression is unique up to a positive (resp., non-zero) factor.

### 10.35.2.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression::Linear\_Expression ( const Grid\_Generator & g ) [explicit]

Builds the linear expression corresponding to grid generator  $g$  (for points, parameters and lines the divisor is not copied).

Given the grid generator  $g = (\frac{a_0}{d}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{d})^T$  this builds the linear expression  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i$ . The inhomogeneous term of the linear expression is always 0.

### 10.35.2.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression::Linear\_Expression ( const Congruence & cg ) [explicit]

Builds the linear expression corresponding to congruence  $cg$ .

Given the congruence  $cg = (\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b = 0 \pmod{m})$ , this builds the linear expression  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x_i + b$ .

## 10.35.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.35.3.1 Linear\_Expression operator+ ( const Linear\_Expression & e1, const Linear\_Expression & e2 ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e1 + e2$ .



### 10.35.3.2 **Linear\_Expression** operator+ ( **Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference** *n*, **const Linear\_Expression** & *e* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $n + e$ .

### 10.35.3.3 **Linear\_Expression** operator+ ( **const Linear\_Expression** & *e*, **Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference** *n* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $e + n$ .

### 10.35.3.4 **Linear\_Expression** operator+ ( **Variable** *v*, **const Linear\_Expression** & *e* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $v + e$ .

### 10.35.3.5 **Linear\_Expression** operator+ ( **Variable** *v*, **Variable** *w* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $v + w$ .

### 10.35.3.6 **Linear\_Expression** operator- ( **const Linear\_Expression** & *e* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $- e$ .

### 10.35.3.7 **Linear\_Expression** operator- ( **const Linear\_Expression** & *e1*, **const Linear\_Expression** & *e2* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $e1 - e2$ .

### 10.35.3.8 **Linear\_Expression** operator- ( **Variable** *v*, **Variable** *w* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $v - w$ .

### 10.35.3.9 **Linear\_Expression** operator- ( **Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference** *n*, **const Linear\_Expression** & *e* ) [**friend**]

Returns the linear expression  $n - e$ .

### 10.35.3.10 Linear\_Expression operator- ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e - n$ .

### 10.35.3.11 Linear\_Expression operator- ( Variable *v*, const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $v - e$ .

### 10.35.3.12 Linear\_Expression operator- ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Variable *v* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e - v$ .

### 10.35.3.13 Linear\_Expression operator\* ( Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n*, const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $n * e$ .

### 10.35.3.14 Linear\_Expression operator\* ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *n* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e * n$ .

### 10.35.3.15 Linear\_Expression & operator+=( Linear\_Expression & *e1*, const Linear\_Expression & *e2* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e1 + e2$  and assigns it to  $e1$ .

### 10.35.3.16 Linear\_Expression & operator+=( Linear\_Expression & *e*, Variable *v* ) [friend]

Returns the linear expression  $e + v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of  $v$  exceeds `Linear_Expression::max_space_dimension()`.

### 10.35.3.17 `Linear_Expression & operator+=( Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e + n$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.18 `Linear_Expression & operator-= ( Linear_Expression & e1, const Linear_Expression & e2 ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e1 - e2$  and assigns it to  $e1$ .

### 10.35.3.19 `Linear_Expression & operator-= ( Linear_Expression & e, Variable v ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e - v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

#### Exceptions

**`std::length_error`** Thrown if the space dimension of  $v$  exceeds `Linear_Expression::max_space_dimension()`.

### 10.35.3.20 `Linear_Expression & operator-= ( Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e - n$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.21 `Linear_Expression & operator*= ( Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $n * e$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.22 `Linear_Expression & add_mul_assign ( Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n, Variable v ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e + n * v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.23 `Linear_Expression & sub_mul_assign ( Linear_Expression & e, Coefficient_traits::const_reference n, Variable v ) [friend]`

Returns the linear expression  $e - n * v$  and assigns it to  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.24 Linear\_Expression operator+ ( const Linear\_Expression & *e*, Variable *v* ) [related]

Returns the linear expression  $e + v$ .

### 10.35.3.25 Linear\_Expression operator+ ( const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [related]

Returns the linear expression  $e$ .

### 10.35.3.26 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & *s*, const Linear\_Expression & *e* ) [related]

Output operator.

### 10.35.3.27 void swap ( Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression & *x*, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Linear\_Expression & *y* ) [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.36 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem Class Reference

A Mixed Integer (linear) Programming problem.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- enum `Control_Parameter_Name` { `PRICING` }  
*Names of MIP problems' control parameters.*
- enum `Control_Parameter_Value` { `PRICING_STEEPEST_EDGE_FLOAT`, `PRICING_STEEPEST_EDGE_EXACT`, `PRICING_TEXTBOOK` }  
*Possible values for MIP problem's control parameters.*
- typedef `Constraint_Sequence::const_iterator` `const_iterator`  
*A type alias for the read-only iterator on the constraints defining the feasible region.*

## Public Member Functions

- [MIP\\_Problem](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) dim=0)  
*Builds a trivial MIP problem.*
- `template<typename In >`  
[MIP\\_Problem](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) dim, In first, In last, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &int\_vars, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &obj=[Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#), [Optimization\\_Mode](#) mode=[MAXIMIZATION](#))  
*Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the sequence of constraints in the range `[first,last)`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`; those dimensions whose indices occur in `int_vars` are constrained to take an integer value.*
- `template<typename In >`  
[MIP\\_Problem](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) dim, In first, In last, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &obj=[Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#), [Optimization\\_Mode](#) mode=[MAXIMIZATION](#))  
*Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the sequence of constraints in the range `[first,last)`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`.*
- [MIP\\_Problem](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) dim, const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, const [Linear\\_Expression](#) &obj=[Linear\\_Expression::zero\(\)](#), [Optimization\\_Mode](#) mode=[MAXIMIZATION](#))  
*Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the constraint system `cs`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`.*
- [MIP\\_Problem](#) (const [MIP\\_Problem](#) &y)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [~MIP\\_Problem](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- [MIP\\_Problem](#) & operator= (const [MIP\\_Problem](#) &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) space\_dimension () const  
*Returns the space dimension of the MIP problem.*
- const [Variables\\_Set](#) & integer\_space\_dimensions () const  
*Returns a set containing all the variables' indexes constrained to be integral.*
- const\_iterator constraints\_begin () const  
*Returns a read-only iterator to the first constraint defining the feasible region.*
- const\_iterator constraints\_end () const  
*Returns a past-the-end read-only iterator to the sequence of constraints defining the feasible region.*
- const [Linear\\_Expression](#) & objective\_function () const  
*Returns the objective function.*
- [Optimization\\_Mode](#) optimization\_mode () const  
*Returns the optimization mode.*
- void clear ()

*Resets `*this` to be equal to the trivial MIP problem.*

- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (`dimension_type` m)  
*Adds m new space dimensions and embeds the old MIP problem in the new vector space.*
- void `add_to_integer_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &i\_vars)  
*Sets the variables whose indexes are in set `i_vars` to be integer space dimensions.*
- void `add_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
*Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the MIP problem.*
- void `add_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Adds a copy of the constraints in `cs` to the MIP problem.*
- void `set_objective_function` (const `Linear_Expression` &obj)  
*Sets the objective function to `obj`.*
- void `set_optimization_mode` (`Optimization_Mode` mode)  
*Sets the optimization mode to `mode`.*
- bool `is_satisfiable` () const  
*Checks satisfiability of `*this`.*
- `MIP_Problem_Status` `solve` () const  
*Optimizes the MIP problem.*
- void `evaluate_objective_function` (const `Generator` &evaluating\_point, `Coefficient` &num, `Coefficient` &den) const  
*Sets `num` and `den` so that  $\frac{num}{den}$  is the result of evaluating the objective function on `evaluating_point`.*
- const `Generator` & `feasible_point` () const  
*Returns a feasible point for `*this`, if it exists.*
- const `Generator` & `optimizing_point` () const  
*Returns an optimal point for `*this`, if it exists.*
- void `optimal_value` (`Coefficient` &num, `Coefficient` &den) const  
*Sets `num` and `den` so that  $\frac{num}{den}$  is the solution of the optimization problem.*
- bool `OK` () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- void `ascii_dump` () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump` (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print` () const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*

- bool `ascii_load` (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes` () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- void `swap` (MIP\_Problem &y)  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- `Control_Parameter_Value get_control_parameter` (Control\_Parameter\_Name name) const  
*Returns the value of the control parameter `name`.*
- void `set_control_parameter` (Control\_Parameter\_Value value)  
*Sets control parameter `value`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension an `MIP_Problem` can handle.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &s, const MIP\_Problem &lp)  
*Output operator.*
- void `swap` (Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem &x, Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem &y)  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*

#### 10.36.1 Detailed Description

A Mixed Integer (linear) Programming problem. An object of this class encodes a mixed integer (linear) programming problem. The MIP problem is specified by providing:

- the dimension of the vector space;
- the feasible region, by means of a finite set of linear equality and non-strict inequality constraints;
- the subset of the unknown variables that range over the integers (the other variables implicitly ranging over the reals);

- the objective function, described by a [Linear\\_Expression](#);
- the optimization mode (either maximization or minimization).

The class provides support for the (incremental) solution of the MIP problem based on variations of the revised simplex method and on branch-and-bound techniques. The result of the resolution process is expressed in terms of an enumeration, encoding the feasibility and the unboundedness of the optimization problem. The class supports simple feasibility tests (i.e., no optimization), as well as the extraction of an optimal (resp., feasible) point, provided the [MIP\\_Problem](#) is optimizable (resp., feasible).

By exploiting the incremental nature of the solver, it is possible to reuse part of the computational work already done when solving variants of a given [MIP\\_Problem](#): currently, incremental resolution supports the addition of space dimensions, the addition of constraints, the change of objective function and the change of optimization mode.

## 10.36.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

### 10.36.2.1 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::Control\_Parameter\_Name

Names of MIP problems' control parameters.

#### Enumerator:

**PRICING** The pricing rule.

### 10.36.2.2 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::Control\_Parameter\_Value

Possible values for MIP problem's control parameters.

#### Enumerator:

**PRICING\_STEEPEST\_EDGE\_FLOAT** Steepest edge pricing method, using floating points (default).

**PRICING\_STEEPEST\_EDGE\_EXACT** Steepest edge pricing method, using Coefficient.

**PRICING\_TEXTBOOK** Textbook pricing method.

## 10.36.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.36.3.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::MIP\_Problem ( dimension\_type *dim* = 0 ) [explicit]

Builds a trivial MIP problem.

A trivial MIP problem requires to maximize the objective function 0 on a vector space under no constraints at all: the origin of the vector space is an optimal solution.

#### Parameters

***dim*** The dimension of the vector space enclosing *\*this* (optional argument with default value 0).



## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `dim` exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.

**10.36.3.2** `template<typename In> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem::MIP_Problem ( dimension_type dim, In first, In last, const Variables_Set & int_vars, const Linear_Expression & obj = Linear_Expression::zero(), Optimization_Mode mode = MAXIMIZATION )`

Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the sequence of constraints in the range `[first,last)`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`; those dimensions whose indices occur in `int_vars` are constrained to take an integer value.

## Parameters

*dim* The dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.  
*first* An input iterator to the start of the sequence of constraints.  
*last* A past-the-end input iterator to the sequence of constraints.  
*int\_vars* The set of variables' indexes that are constrained to take integer values.  
*obj* The objective function (optional argument with default value 0).  
*mode* The optimization mode (optional argument with default value `MAXIMIZATION`).

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `dim` exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.  
*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if a constraint in the sequence is a strict inequality, if the space dimension of a constraint (resp., of the objective function or of the integer variables) or the space dimension of the integer variable set is strictly greater than `dim`.

**10.36.3.3** `template<typename In> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem::MIP_Problem ( dimension_type dim, In first, In last, const Linear_Expression & obj = Linear_Expression::zero(), Optimization_Mode mode = MAXIMIZATION )`

Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the sequence of constraints in the range `[first,last)`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`.

## Parameters

*dim* The dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.  
*first* An input iterator to the start of the sequence of constraints.  
*last* A past-the-end input iterator to the sequence of constraints.  
*obj* The objective function (optional argument with default value 0).  
*mode* The optimization mode (optional argument with default value `MAXIMIZATION`).

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `dim` exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if a constraint in the sequence is a strict inequality or if the space dimension of a constraint (resp., of the objective function or of the integer variables) is strictly greater than `dim`.

**10.36.3.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::MIP\_Problem ( dimension\_type dim, const Constraint\_System & cs, const Linear\_Expression & obj = Linear\_Expression::zero(), Optimization\_Mode mode = MAXIMIZATION )**

Builds an MIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the constraint system `cs`, the objective function `obj` and optimization mode `mode`.

#### Parameters

*dim* The dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.  
*cs* The constraint system defining the feasible region.  
*obj* The objective function (optional argument with default value 0).  
*mode* The optimization mode (optional argument with default value `MAXIMIZATION`).

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `dim` exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.  
*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the constraint system contains any strict inequality or if the space dimension of the constraint system (resp., the objective function) is strictly greater than `dim`.

### 10.36.4 Member Function Documentation

**10.36.4.1 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::clear ( ) [inline]**

Resets `*this` to be equal to the trivial MIP problem.

The space dimension is reset to 0.

**10.36.4.2 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed ( dimension\_type m )**

Adds `m` new space dimensions and embeds the old MIP problem in the new vector space.

#### Parameters

*m* The number of dimensions to add.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding `m` new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new MIP problem; they are initially unconstrained.

#### 10.36.4.3 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::add\_to\_integer\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & *i\_vars* )

Sets the variables whose indexes are in set *i\_vars* to be integer space dimensions.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if some index in *i\_vars* does not correspond to a space dimension in *\*this*.

#### 10.36.4.4 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::add\_constraint ( const Constraint & *c* )

Adds a copy of constraint *c* to the MIP problem.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the constraint *c* is a strict inequality or if its space dimension is strictly greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

#### 10.36.4.5 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::add\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & *cs* )

Adds a copy of the constraints in *cs* to the MIP problem.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the constraint system *cs* contains any strict inequality or if its space dimension is strictly greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

#### 10.36.4.6 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::set\_objective\_function ( const Linear\_Expression & *obj* )

Sets the objective function to *obj*.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the space dimension of *obj* is strictly greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.36.4.7 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::is\_satisfiable ( ) const**

Checks satisfiability of *\*this*.

**Returns**

`true` if and only if the MIP problem is satisfiable.

**10.36.4.8 MIP\_Problem\_Status Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::solve ( ) const**

Optimizes the MIP problem.

**Returns**

An `MIP_Problem_Status` flag indicating the outcome of the optimization attempt (unfeasible, unbounded or optimized problem).

**10.36.4.9 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::evaluate\_objective\_function ( const Generator & *evaluating\_point*, Coefficient & *num*, Coefficient & *den* ) const**

Sets `num` and `den` so that  $\frac{num}{den}$  is the result of evaluating the objective function on `evaluating_point`.

**Parameters**

*evaluating\_point* The point on which the objective function will be evaluated.

*num* On exit will contain the numerator of the evaluated value.

*den* On exit will contain the denominator of the evaluated value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and `evaluating_point` are dimension-incompatible or if the generator `evaluating_point` is not a point.

**10.36.4.10 const Generator& Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::MIP\_Problem::feasible\_point ( ) const**

Returns a feasible point for *\*this*, if it exists.

**Exceptions**

*std::domain\_error* Thrown if the MIP problem is not satisfiable.

**10.36.4.11** `const Generator& Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem::optimizing_point ( ) const`

Returns an optimal point for `*this`, if it exists.

#### Exceptions

**`std::domain_error`** Thrown if `*this` doesn't not have an optimizing point, i.e., if the MIP problem is unbounded or not satisfiable.

**10.36.4.12** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem::optimal_value ( Coefficient & num, Coefficient & den ) const [inline]`

Sets `num` and `den` so that  $\frac{num}{den}$  is the solution of the optimization problem.

#### Exceptions

**`std::domain_error`** Thrown if `*this` doesn't not have an optimizing point, i.e., if the MIP problem is unbounded or not satisfiable.

### 10.36.5 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.36.5.1** `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const MIP_Problem & lp ) [related]`

Output operator.

**10.36.5.2** `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::MIP_Problem & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.37 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron Class Reference

A not necessarily closed convex polyhedron.

`#include <ppl.hh>`

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Polyhedron](#).

**Public Member Functions**

- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds either the universe or the empty NNC polyhedron.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of constraints.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Generator\\_System](#) &gs)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of generators.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Generator\\_System](#) &gs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of generators.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of congruences.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs, [Recycle\\_Input](#) dummy)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of congruences.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron from the C polyhedron y.*
- [template](#)<typename Interval >  
[NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Box](#)< [Interval](#) > &box, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron out of a box.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Grid](#) &grid, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds an NNC polyhedron out of a grid.*
- [template](#)<typename U >  
[NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#)< U > &bd, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a NNC polyhedron out of a BD shape.*
- [template](#)<typename U >  
[NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#)< U > &os, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a NNC polyhedron out of an octagonal shape.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) (const [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) & operator= (const [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) &y)  
*The assignment operator. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*

- `NNC_Polyhedron & operator= (const C_Polyhedron &y)`  
*Assigns to `*this` the C polyhedron `y`.*
- `~NNC_Polyhedron ()`  
*Destructor.*
- `bool poly_hull_assign_if_exact (const NNC_Polyhedron &y)`  
*If the poly-hull of `*this` and `y` is exact it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.*
- `bool upper_bound_assign_if_exact (const NNC_Polyhedron &y)`  
*Same as `poly_hull_assign_if_exact(y)`.*

### 10.37.1 Detailed Description

A not necessarily closed convex polyhedron. An object of the class `NNC_Polyhedron` represents a *not necessarily closed* (NNC) convex polyhedron in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

#### Note

Since NNC polyhedra are a generalization of closed polyhedra, any object of the class `C_Polyhedron` can be (explicitly) converted into an object of the class `NNC_Polyhedron`. The reason for defining two different classes is that objects of the class `C_Polyhedron` are characterized by a more efficient implementation, requiring less time and memory resources.

### 10.37.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.37.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( dimension\_type num\_dimensions = 0, Degenerate\_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]

Builds either the universe or the empty NNC polyhedron.

#### Parameters

***num\_dimensions*** The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the NNC polyhedron;

***kind*** Specifies whether a universe or an empty NNC polyhedron should be built.

#### Exceptions

***std::length\_error*** Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

Both parameters are optional: by default, a 0-dimension space universe NNC polyhedron is built.

#### 10.37.2.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Constraint\_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

#### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron.

#### 10.37.2.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( Constraint\_System & cs, Recycle\_Input dummy ) [inline]

Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

#### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

#### 10.37.2.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Generator\_System & gs ) [inline, explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

#### Parameters

*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

#### 10.37.2.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( Generator\_System & gs, Recycle\_Input dummy ) [inline]

Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

#### Parameters

*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.



**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

### 10.37.2.6 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Congruence\_System & *cgs* ) [explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron from a system of congruences.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

### 10.37.2.7 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( Congruence\_System & *cgs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* )

Builds an NNC polyhedron recycling a system of congruences.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The system of congruences defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

### 10.37.2.8 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const C\_Polyhedron & *y*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron from the C polyhedron *y*.

**Parameters**

*y* The C polyhedron to be used;

*complexity* This argument is ignored.

### 10.37.2.9 template<typename Interval > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Box< Interval > & *box*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron out of a box.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the box and is the most precise that includes the box.

**Parameters**

*box* The box representing the polyhedron to be built;  
*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

**Exceptions**

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *box* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.37.2.10 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Grid & *grid*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]

Builds an NNC polyhedron out of a grid.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the grid and is the most precise that includes the grid.

**Parameters**

*grid* The grid used to build the polyhedron.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### 10.37.2.11 template<typename U > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const BD\_Shape< U > & *bd*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a NNC polyhedron out of a BD shape.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the BD shape and is the most precise that includes the BD shape.

**Parameters**

*bd* The BD shape used to build the polyhedron.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### 10.37.2.12 template<typename U > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::NNC\_Polyhedron ( const Octagonal\_Shape< U > & *os*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]

Builds a NNC polyhedron out of an octagonal shape.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape and is the most precise that includes the octagonal shape.

**Parameters**

*os* The octagonal shape used to build the polyhedron.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

### 10.37.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.37.3.1 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::NNC\_Polyhedron::poly\_hull\_assign\_if\_exact ( const NNC\_Polyhedron & y )

If the poly-hull of `*this` and `y` is exact it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.38 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Solution\_Node::No\_Constraints Struct Reference

A tag type to select the alternative copy constructor.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### 10.38.1 Detailed Description

A tag type to select the alternative copy constructor.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.39 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::No\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class provides the reduction method for the Direct\_Product domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [No\\_Reduction](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- void [product\\_reduce](#) (D1 &d1, D2 &d2)  
*The null reduction operator.*
- [~No\\_Reduction](#) ()  
*Destructor.*

### 10.39.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::No_Reduction< D1, D2 >`

This class provides the reduction method for the Direct\_Product domain. The reduction classes are used to instantiate the [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) domain template parameter R. This class does no reduction at all.

### 10.39.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.39.2.1** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::No_Reduction< D1, D2 >::product_reduce ( D1 & d1, D2 & d2 )`

The null reduction operator.

The parameters d1 and d2 are ignored.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.40 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Octagonal\_Shape< T > Class Template Reference

An octagonal shape.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- typedef T [coefficient\\_type\\_base](#)  
*The numeric base type upon which OSs are built.*
- typedef N [coefficient\\_type](#)  
*The (extended) numeric type of the inhomogeneous term of the inequalities defining an OS.*

### Public Member Functions

- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*

- `bool ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `int32_t hash_code () const`  
*Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.*

### Constructors, Assignment, Swap and Destructor

- `Octagonal_Shape (dimension_type num_dimensions=0, Degenerate_Element kind=UNIVERSE)`  
*Builds an universe or empty OS of the specified space dimension.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Octagonal_Shape &x, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- `template<typename U > Octagonal_Shape (const Octagonal_Shape< U > &y, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds a conservative, upward approximation of `y`.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
*Builds an OS from the system of constraints `cs`.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Congruence_System &cgs)`  
*Builds an OS from a system of congruences.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Generator_System &gs)`  
*Builds an OS from the system of generators `gs`.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Polyhedron &ph, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds an OS from the polyhedron `ph`.*
- `template<typename Interval > Octagonal_Shape (const Box< Interval > &box, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds an OS out of a box.*
- `Octagonal_Shape (const Grid &grid, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds an OS that approximates a grid.*
- `template<typename U > Octagonal_Shape (const BD_Shape< U > &bd, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Builds an OS from a BD shape.*

- `Octagonal_Shape & operator= (const Octagonal_Shape &y)`  
*The assignment operator. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*
- `void swap (Octagonal_Shape &y)`  
*Swaps \*this with octagon y. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*
- `~Octagonal_Shape ()`  
*Destructor.*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Octagonal\_Shape

- `dimension_type space_dimension () const`  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- `dimension_type affine_dimension () const`  
*Returns 0, if \*this is empty; otherwise, returns the *affine dimension* of \*this.*
- `Constraint_System constraints () const`  
*Returns the system of constraints defining \*this.*
- `Constraint_System minimized_constraints () const`  
*Returns a minimized system of constraints defining \*this.*
- `Congruence_System congruences () const`  
*Returns a system of (equality) congruences satisfied by \*this.*
- `Congruence_System minimized_congruences () const`  
*Returns a minimal system of (equality) congruences satisfied by \*this with the same affine dimension as \*this.*
- `bool contains (const Octagonal_Shape &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this contains y.*
- `bool strictly_contains (const Octagonal_Shape &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this strictly contains y.*
- `bool is_disjoint_from (const Octagonal_Shape &y) const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are disjoint.*
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Constraint &c) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and the constraint c.*
- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Congruence &cg) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and the congruence cg.*
- `Poly_Gen_Relation relation_with (const Generator &g) const`  
*Returns the relations holding between \*this and the generator g.*
- `bool is_empty () const`  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is an empty OS.*
- `bool is_universe () const`

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a universe OS.

- bool `is_discrete` () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is discrete.
- bool `is_bounded` () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a bounded OS.
- bool `is_topologically_closed` () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.
- bool `contains_integer_point` () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* contains (at least) an integer point.
- bool `constrains` (Variable var) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *var* is constrained in *\*this*.
- bool `bounds_from_above` (const Linear\_Expression &expr) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*.
- bool `bounds_from_below` (const Linear\_Expression &expr) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.
- bool `maximize` (const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient &sup\_n, Coefficient &sup\_d, bool &maximum) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value is computed.
- bool `maximize` (const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient &sup\_n, Coefficient &sup\_d, bool &maximum, Generator &g) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- bool `minimize` (const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient &inf\_n, Coefficient &inf\_d, bool &minimum) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- bool `minimize` (const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient &inf\_n, Coefficient &inf\_d, bool &minimum, Generator &g) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.
- bool `frequency` (const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient &freq\_n, Coefficient &freq\_d, Coefficient &val\_n, Coefficient &val\_d) const  
Returns *true* if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.
- bool `OK` () const  
Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

#### Space-Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Octagonal\_Shape

- void `add_constraint` (const Constraint &c)

*Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.*

- void `add_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.*
- void `add_recycled_constraints` (`Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this`.*
- void `add_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
*Adds to `*this` a constraint equivalent to the congruence `cg`.*
- void `add_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.*
- void `add_recycled_congruences` (`Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.*
- void `refine_with_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
*Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
*Uses a copy of congruence `cg` to refine the system of octagonal constraints of `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (`Variable` var)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `intersection_assign` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the smallest OS that contains the convex union of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)  
*If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.*
- bool `integer_upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)  
*If the integer upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned; otherwise `false` is returned.*
- void `difference_assign` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the smallest octagon containing the set difference of `*this` and `y`.*
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign` (const `Octagonal_Shape` &y)



Assigns to *\*this* a *meet-preserving simplification* of *\*this* with respect to *y*. If *false* is returned, then the intersection is empty.

- void `affine_image` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine image* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* into the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine preimage* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* into the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `generalized_affine_image` (Variable var, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine transfer function*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_image` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs)  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine transfer function*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `bounded_affine_image` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (Variable var, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs)  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .
- void `time_elapse_assign` (const Octagonal\_Shape &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *time-elapse* between *\*this* and *y*.
- void `wrap_assign` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width w, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation r, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow o, const Constraint\_System &pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)  
*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

- void [topological\\_closure\\_assign](#) ()  
Assigns to *\*this* its topological closure.
- void [CC76\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y*.
- template<typename Iterator >  
void [CC76\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, Iterator first, Iterator last, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y*.
- void [BHMZ05\\_widening\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [BHMZ05-widening](#) between *\*this* and *y*.
- void [widening\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Same as [BHMZ05\\_widening\\_assign](#)(*y*, *tp*).
- void [limited\\_BHMZ05\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Improves the result of the [BHMZ05-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in *cs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.
- void [CC76\\_narrowing\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y)  
Restores from *y* the constraints of *\*this*, lost by [CC76-extrapolation](#) applications.
- void [limited\\_CC76\\_extrapolation\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y, const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Improves the result of the [CC76-extrapolation](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in *cs* that are satisfied by all the points of *\*this*.

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void [add\\_space\\_dimensions\\_and\\_embed](#) (dimension\_type m)  
Adds *m* new dimensions and embeds the old OS into the new space.
- void [add\\_space\\_dimensions\\_and\\_project](#) (dimension\_type m)  
Adds *m* new dimensions to the OS and does not embed it in the new space.
- void [concatenate\\_assign](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#) &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the [concatenation](#) of *\*this* and *y*, taken in this order.
- void [remove\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const [Variables\\_Set](#) &vars)  
Removes all the specified dimensions.
- void [remove\\_higher\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (dimension\_type new\_dimension)  
Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void [map\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

- void `expand_space_dimension` (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
*Creates `m` copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.*
- void `fold_space_dimensions` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Variable dest)  
*Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.*
- template<typename Interval\_Info >  
void `refine_fp_interval_abstract_store` (Box< Interval< T, Interval\_Info > > &store) const  
*Refines `store` with the constraints defining `*this`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static dimension\_type `max_space_dimension` ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension that an OS can handle.*
- static bool `can_recycle_constraint_systems` ()  
*Returns false indicating that this domain cannot recycle constraints.*
- static bool `can_recycle_congruence_systems` ()  
*Returns false indicating that this domain cannot recycle congruences.*

### Friends

- bool `operator==` (const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same octagon.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- template<typename T >  
std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &s, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &oct)  
*Output operator.*
- template<typename T >  
bool `operator!=` (const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different shapes.*
- template<typename To , typename T >  
bool `rectilinear_distance_assign` (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir)  
*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between `x` and `y`.*
- template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >  
bool `rectilinear_distance_assign` (Checked\_Number< To, Extended\_Number\_Policy > &r, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal\_Shape< T > &y, Rounding\_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0, Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)

*Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename To , typename T >`  
`bool euclidean_distance_assign (Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r, const`  
`Octagonal_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > &y, Rounding_Dir dir)`

*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >`  
`bool euclidean_distance_assign (Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r, const`  
`Octagonal_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > &y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0,`  
`Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)`

*Computes the euclidean distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename To , typename T >`  
`bool l_infinity_distance_assign (Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r, const`  
`Octagonal_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > &y, Rounding_Dir dir)`

*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T >`  
`bool l_infinity_distance_assign (Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > &r, const`  
`Octagonal_Shape< T > &x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > &y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp &tmp0,`  
`Temp &tmp1, Temp &tmp2)`

*Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .*

- `template<typename T >`  
`void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T > &x, Parma_Polyhedra_`  
`Library::Octagonal_Shape< T > &y)`

*Specializes `std::swap`.*

### 10.40.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename T> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Octagonal\_Shape< T >**

An octagonal shape. The class template `Octagonal_Shape<T>` allows for the efficient representation of a restricted kind of *topologically closed* convex polyhedra called *octagonal shapes* (OSs, for short). The name comes from the fact that, in a vector space of dimension 2, bounded OSs are polygons with at most eight sides. The closed affine half-spaces that characterize the OS can be expressed by constraints of the form

$$ax_i + bx_j \leq k$$

where  $a, b \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$  and  $k$  is a rational number, which are called *octagonal constraints*.

Based on the class template type parameter `T`, a family of extended numbers is built and used to approximate the inhomogeneous term of octagonal constraints. These extended numbers provide a representation for the value  $+\infty$ , as well as *rounding-aware* implementations for several arithmetic functions. The value of the type parameter `T` may be one of the following:

- a bounded precision integer type (e.g., `int32_t` or `int64_t`);
- a bounded precision floating point type (e.g., `float` or `double`);
- an unbounded integer or rational type, as provided by GMP (i.e., `mpz_class` or `mpq_class`).

The user interface for OSs is meant to be as similar as possible to the one developed for the polyhedron class [C\\_Polyhedron](#).

The OS domain *optimally supports*:

- tautological and inconsistent constraints and congruences;
- octagonal constraints;
- non-proper congruences (i.e., equalities) that are expressible as octagonal constraints.

Depending on the method, using a constraint or congruence that is not optimally supported by the domain will either raise an exception or result in a (possibly non-optimal) upward approximation.

A constraint is octagonal if it has the form

$$\pm a_i x_i \pm a_j x_j \bowtie b$$

where  $\bowtie \in \{\leq, =, \geq\}$  and  $a_i, a_j, b$  are integer coefficients such that  $a_i = 0$ , or  $a_j = 0$ , or  $a_i = a_j$ . The user is warned that the above octagonal [Constraint](#) object will be mapped into a *correct* and *optimal* approximation that, depending on the expressive power of the chosen template argument  $T$ , may lose some precision. Also note that strict constraints are not octagonal.

For instance, a [Constraint](#) object encoding  $3x + 3y \leq 1$  will be approximated by:

- $x + y \leq 1$ , if  $T$  is a (bounded or unbounded) integer type;
- $x + y \leq \frac{1}{3}$ , if  $T$  is the unbounded rational type `mpq_class`;
- $x + y \leq k$ , where  $k > \frac{1}{3}$ , if  $T$  is a floating point type (having no exact representation for  $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

On the other hand, depending from the context, a [Constraint](#) object encoding  $3x - y \leq 1$  will be either upward approximated (e.g., by safely ignoring it) or it will cause an exception.

In the following examples it is assumed that the type argument  $T$  is one of the possible instances listed above and that variables  $x, y$  and  $z$  are defined (where they are used) as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(2);
```

### Example 1

The following code builds an OS corresponding to a cube in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given as a system of constraints:

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 3);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 3);
cs.insert(z >= 0);
cs.insert(z <= 3);
Octagonal_Shape<T> oct(cs);
```

In contrast, the following code will raise an exception, since constraints 7, 8, and 9 are not octagonal:

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 3);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 3);
cs.insert(z >= 0);
cs.insert(z <= 3);
cs.insert(x - 3*y <= 5); // (7)
cs.insert(x - y + z <= 5); // (8)
cs.insert(x + y + z <= 5); // (9)
Octagonal_Shape<T> oct(cs);
```

## 10.40.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

**10.40.2.1** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape( dimension_type num_dimensions = 0, Degenerate_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an universe or empty OS of the specified space dimension.

### Parameters

*num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the OS;

*kind* Specifies whether the universe or the empty OS has to be built.

**10.40.2.2** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.40.2.3** `template<typename T> template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape( const Octagonal_Shape< U > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a conservative, upward approximation of *y*.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.40.2.4** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an OS from the system of constraints *cs*.

The OS inherits the space dimension of *cs*.

### Parameters

*cs* A system of octagonal constraints.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *cs* contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the Octagonal shape domain.

#### 10.40.2.5 `template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an OS from a system of congruences.

The OS inherits the space dimension of `cgs`

##### Parameters

*cgs* A system of congruences.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the Octagonal shape domain.

#### 10.40.2.6 `template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const Generator_System & gs ) [explicit]`

Builds an OS from the system of generators `gs`.

Builds the smallest OS containing the polyhedron defined by `gs`. The OS inherits the space dimension of `gs`.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

#### 10.40.2.7 `template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds an OS from the polyhedron `ph`.

Builds an OS containing `ph` using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by `complexity`. If `complexity` is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`, then the OS built is the smallest one containing `ph`.

#### 10.40.2.8 `template<typename T > template<typename Interval > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const Box< Interval > & box, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an OS out of a box.

The OS inherits the space dimension of the box. The built OS is the most precise OS that includes the box.

##### Parameters

*box* The box representing the OS to be built.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of `box` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.40.2.9** `template<typename T> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const Grid & grid, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an OS that approximates a grid.

The OS inherits the space dimension of the grid. The built OS is the most precise OS that includes the grid.

#### Parameters

*grid* The grid used to build the OS.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of `grid` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.40.2.10** `template<typename T> template<typename U> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::Octagonal_Shape ( const BD_Shape< U > & bd, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an OS from a BD shape.

The OS inherits the space dimension of the BD shape. The built OS is the most precise OS that includes the BD shape.

#### Parameters

*bd* The BD shape used to build the OS.

*complexity* This argument is ignored as the algorithm used has polynomial complexity.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of `bd` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.40.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.40.3.1** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::contains ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.



**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.2** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::strictly_contains ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.3** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::is_disjoint_from ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are disjoint.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.4** `template<typename T> Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Constraint & c ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the constraint `c`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.5** `template<typename T> Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Congruence & cg ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the congruence `cg`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.6** `template<typename T > Poly_Gen_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::relation_with ( const Generator & g ) const`

Returns the relations holding between `*this` and the generator `g`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and generator `g` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.7** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::constrains ( Variable var ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.40.3.8** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::bounds_from_above ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.9** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::bounds_from_below ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.10** `template<typename T > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d* and *maximum* are left untouched.

**10.40.3.11** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & g )const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*, in which case the supremum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value;  
*g* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned the point or closure point where *expr* reaches its supremum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d*, *maximum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.40.3.12** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum )const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, *false* is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d* and *minimum* are left untouched.

**10.40.3.13** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;  
*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value;  
*g* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point or closure point where *expr* reaches its infimum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, *false* is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d*, *minimum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.40.3.14** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::frequency ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & freq_n, Coefficient & freq_d, Coefficient & val_n, Coefficient & val_d ) const`

Returns *true* if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.

### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression for which the frequency is needed;  
*freq\_n* If *true* is returned, the value is set to 0; Present for interface compatibility with class [Grid](#), where the [frequency](#) can have a non-zero value;  
*freq\_d* If *true* is returned, the value is set to 1;  
*val\_n* The numerator of *val*;  
*val\_d* The denominator of *val*;

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `false` is returned, then `freq_n`, `freq_d`, `val_n` and `val_d` are left untouched.

#### 10.40.3.15 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_constraint ( const Constraint & c )`

Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.

**Parameters**

`c` The constraint to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible, or `c` is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

#### 10.40.3.16 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints defining `*this`.

**Parameters**

`cs` The constraints that will be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

#### 10.40.3.17 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_recycled_constraints ( Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this`.

**Parameters**

`cs` The constraint system to be added to `*this`. The constraints in `cs` may be recycled.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cs` contains a constraint which is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

**Warning**

The only assumption that can be made on `cs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.40.3.18 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_congruence ( const Congruence & cg )`

Adds to `*this` a constraint equivalent to the congruence `cg`.

**Parameters**

`cg` The congruence to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible, or `cg` is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

### 10.40.3.19 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

**Parameters**

`cgs` The congruences to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

### 10.40.3.20 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_recycled_congruences ( Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds to `*this` constraints equivalent to the congruences in `cgs`.

**Parameters**

`cgs` The congruence system to be added to `*this`. The congruences in `cgs` may be recycled.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, or `cgs` contains a congruence which is not optimally supported by the OS domain.

**Warning**

The only assumption that can be made on `cgs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

**10.40.3.21** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint. If it is not a octagonal constraint, it will be ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.22** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::refine_with_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of congruence `cg` to refine the system of octagonal constraints of `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cg` The congruence. If it is not a octagonal equality, it will be ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.23** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::refine_with_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraint system to be used. Constraints that are not octagonal are ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.24** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs )`

Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine the system of octagonal constraints defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` The congruence system to be used. Congruences that are not octagonal equalities are ignored.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.25** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::unconstrain ( Variable var )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to space dimension *var*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*var* The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.40.3.26** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::unconstrain ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to the set of space dimensions *vars*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.40.3.27** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::intersection_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the intersection of *\*this* and *y*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.28** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::upper_bound_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the smallest OS that contains the convex union of *\*this* and *y*.



**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.29** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

If the upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

Implementation is based on Theorem 6.3 of [BHZ09b].

**10.40.3.30** `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::integer_upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

If the *integer* upper bound of `*this` and `y` is exact, it is assigned to `*this` and `true` is returned; otherwise `false` is returned.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**Note**

This operator is only available when the class template parameter `T` is bound to an integer datatype. The integer upper bound of two rational OS is the smallest rational OS containing all the integral points in the two arguments. In general, the result is *not* an upper bound for the two input arguments, as it may cut away non-integral portions of the two rational shapes.

Implementation is based on Theorem 6.8 of [BHZ09b].

**10.40.3.31** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::difference_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the smallest octagon containing the set difference of `*this` and `y`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.40.3.32 `template<typename T> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::simplify_using_context_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.40.3.33 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine image](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` into the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned.

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression.

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a dimension of `*this`.

### 10.40.3.34 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine preimage](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` into the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is substituted.

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression.

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a dimension of `*this`.

**10.40.3.35** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::generalized_affine_image ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine transfer function](#)  $\frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

#### Parameters

- var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine transfer function.
- relsym* The relation symbol.
- expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression.
- denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a dimension of *\*this* or if *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.40.3.36** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine transfer function](#)  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

#### Parameters

- lhs* The left hand side affine expression.
- relsym* The relation symbol.
- rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.40.3.37** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .

**Parameters**

- var* The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if denominator is zero or if lb\_expr (resp., ub\_expr) and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.40.3.38** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::generalized_affine_preimage ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the affine relation  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.

**Parameters**

- var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine transfer function.
- relsym* The relation symbol.
- expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression.
- denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if denominator is zero or if expr and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a dimension of \*this or if relsym is a strict relation symbol.

**10.40.3.39** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the generalized affine relation  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.

**Parameters**

- lhs* The left hand side affine expression;
- relsym* The relation symbol;
- rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if \*this is dimension-incompatible with lhs or rhs or if relsym is a strict relation symbol.

**10.40.3.40** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

- var** The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `lb_expr` (resp., `ub_expr`) and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.40.3.41** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::time_elapse_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.42** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars, Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r, Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

[Wraps](#) the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

- vars** The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.
- w** The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- r** The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- o** The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.

*pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system whose variables are contained in *vars*. If *pcs* depends on variables not in *vars*, the behavior is undefined. When non-null, the pointed-to constraint system is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation with the constraints in *pcs*.

*complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter of the [wrapping operator](#): higher values result in possibly improved precision.

*wrap\_individually* `true` if the dimensions should be wrapped individually (something that results in much greater efficiency to the detriment of precision).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *pcs* is dimension-incompatible with *vars*, or if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible *vars* or with *pcs*.

**10.40.3.43** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

### Parameters

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.40.3.44** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

### Parameters

*vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.40.3.45** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, unsigned * tp = 0 ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

*y* An OS that *must* be contained in `*this`.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.46** `template<typename T> template<typename Iterator> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Iterator first, Iterator last, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [CC76-extrapolation](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

*y* An OS that *must* be contained in `*this`.

*first* An iterator that points to the first stop\_point.

*last* An iterator that points to the last stop\_point.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.47** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::BHMZ05_widening_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [BHMZ05-widening](#) between `*this` and `y`.

#### Parameters

*y* An OS that *must* be contained in `*this`.

*tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.48** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::limited_BHMZ05_extrapolation_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Improves the result of the [BHMZ05-widening](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.

#### Parameters

- `y` An OS that *must* be contained in `*this`.
- `cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened OS.
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this`, `y` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible or if there is in `cs` a strict inequality.

**10.40.3.49** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::CC76_narrowing_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Restores from `y` the constraints of `*this`, lost by [CC76-extrapolation](#) applications.

#### Parameters

- `y` An OS that *must* contain `*this`.

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.40.3.50** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::limited_CC76_extrapolation_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, const Constraint_System & cs, unsigned * tp = 0 )`

Improves the result of the [CC76-extrapolation](#) computation by also enforcing those constraints in `cs` that are satisfied by all the points of `*this`.

#### Parameters

- `y` An OS that *must* be contained in `*this`.
- `cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened OS.
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this`, `y` and `cs` are dimension-incompatible or if `cs` contains a strict inequality.



### 10.40.3.51 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_space_dimensions_and_embed ( dimension_type m )`

Adds  $m$  new dimensions and embeds the old OS into the new space.

#### Parameters

$m$  The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new OS, which is characterized by a system of constraints in which the variables running through the new dimensions are not constrained. For instance, when starting from the OS  $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the OS

$$\{ (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{O} \}.$$

### 10.40.3.52 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::add_space_dimensions_and_project ( dimension_type m )`

Adds  $m$  new dimensions to the OS and does not embed it in the new space.

#### Parameters

$m$  The number of dimensions to add.

The new dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new OS, which is characterized by a system of constraints in which the variables running through the new dimensions are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from the OS  $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third dimension, the result will be the OS

$$\{ (x, y, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{O} \}.$$

### 10.40.3.53 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::concatenate_assign ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` the [concatenation](#) of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.

#### Exceptions

**`std::length_error`** Thrown if the concatenation would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

### 10.40.3.54 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::remove_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Removes all the specified dimensions.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the dimensions to be removed.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.40.3.55** `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::remove_higher_space_dimensions ( dimension_type new_dimension ) [inline]`

Removes the higher dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *new\_dimension* is greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.40.3.56** `template<typename T> template<typename Partial_Function> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::map_space_dimensions ( const Partial_Function & pfunc )`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

**Parameters**

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each dimension.

The template type parameter *Partial\_Function* must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns `true` if and only if the represented partial function has an empty codomain (i.e., it is always undefined). The `has_empty_codomain()` method will always be called before the methods below. However, if `has_empty_codomain()` returns `true`, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the codomain of the partial function.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let  $f$  be the represented function and  $k$  be the value of  $i$ . If  $f$  is defined in  $k$ , then  $f(k)$  is assigned to  $j$  and `true` is returned. If  $f$  is undefined in  $k$ , then `false` is returned.

The result is undefined if *pfunc* does not encode a partial function with the properties described in the [specification of the mapping operator](#).

### 10.40.3.57 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m )`

Creates `m` copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.

#### Parameters

**var** The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;

**m** The number of replicas to be created.

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `var` does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.

**std::length\_error** Thrown if adding `m` new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , and `var` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the  $k$ -th space dimension is **expanded** to `m` new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

### 10.40.3.58 `template<typename T> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::fold_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars, Variable dest )`

Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.

#### Parameters

**vars** The set of **Variable** objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;

**dest** The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `dest` or with one of the **Variable** objects contained in `vars`. Also thrown if `dest` is contained in `vars`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , `dest` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , `vars` is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to  $n$ , and `dest` is not a member of `vars`, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in `vars` are **folded** into the  $k$ -th space dimension.

### 10.40.3.59 `template<typename T> template<typename Interval_Info> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::refine_fp_interval_abstract_store ( Box< Interval< T, Interval_Info > > & store ) const`

Refines `store` with the constraints defining `*this`.

#### Parameters

**store** The interval floating point abstract store to refine.

**10.40.3.60** `template<typename T> int32_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T >::hash_code ( ) const [inline]`

Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.

If `x` and `y` are such that `x == y`, then `x.hash_code() == y.hash_code()`.

#### 10.40.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.40.4.1** `template<typename T> bool operator==( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are the same octagon.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible shapes: in this case, the value `false` is returned.

**10.40.4.2** `template<typename T> std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x ) [related]`

Output operator.

Writes a textual representation of `oct` on `s`: `false` is written if `oct` is an empty polyhedron; `true` is written if `oct` is a universe polyhedron; a system of constraints defining `oct` is written otherwise, all constraints separated by `", "`.

**10.40.4.3** `template<typename T> bool operator!=( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different shapes.

Note that `x` and `y` may be dimension-incompatible shapes: in this case, the value `true` is returned.

**10.40.4.4** `template<typename To, typename T> bool rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between `x` and `y`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.40.4.5** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool  
rectilinear_distance_assign ( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r,  
const Octagonal_Shape< T > & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir  
dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp & tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the rectilinear (or Manhattan) distance between `x` and `y`.

If the rectilinear distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.40.4.6** `template<typename To , typename T > bool euclidean_distance_assign (`  
`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Octagonal_Shape< T`  
`> & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between `x` and `y`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.40.4.7** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool euclidean_distance_assign`  
`( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Octagonal_Shape< T`  
`> & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp &`  
`tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the euclidean distance between `x` and `y`.

If the euclidean distance between `x` and `y` is defined, stores an approximation of it into `r` and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.40.4.8** `template<typename To , typename T > bool l_infinity_distance_assign (`  
`Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Octagonal_Shape< T`  
`> & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<To, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using variables of type `Checked_Number<Temp, Extended_Number_Policy>`.

**10.40.4.9** `template<typename Temp , typename To , typename T > bool l_infinity_distance_assign`  
`( Checked_Number< To, Extended_Number_Policy > & r, const Octagonal_Shape< T`  
`> & x, const Octagonal_Shape< T > & y, Rounding_Dir dir, Temp & tmp0, Temp &`  
`tmp1, Temp & tmp2 ) [related]`

Computes the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$ .

If the  $L_\infty$  distance between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined, stores an approximation of it into  $r$  and returns `true`; returns `false` otherwise.

The direction of the approximation is specified by `dir`.

All computations are performed using the temporary variables `tmp0`, `tmp1` and `tmp2`.

**10.40.4.10** `template<typename T > void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape<`  
`T > & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Octagonal_Shape< T > & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.41 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Partially\_Reduced\_Product< D1, D2, R > Class Template Reference

The partially reduced product of two abstractions.

`#include <ppl.hh>`

## Public Member Functions

- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (dimension\_type num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds an object having the specified properties.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a pair, copying a system of congruences.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) ([Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)  
*Builds a pair, recycling a system of congruences.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a pair, copying a system of constraints.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) ([Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Builds a pair, recycling a system of constraints.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [C\\_Polyhedron](#) &ph, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product, from a C polyhedron.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) &ph, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product, from an NNC polyhedron.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Grid](#) &gr, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product, from a grid.*
- template<typename Interval >  
[Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Box](#)< Interval > &box, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product out of a box.*
- template<typename U >  
[Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [BD\\_Shape](#)< U > &bd, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product out of a BD shape.*
- template<typename U >  
[Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Octagonal\\_Shape](#)< U > &os, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Builds a product out of an octagonal shape.*
- [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- template<typename E1 , typename E2 , typename S >  
[Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) (const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)< E1, E2, S > &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)

*Builds a conservative, upward approximation of  $y$ .*

- `Partially_Reduced_Product & operator= (const Partially_Reduced_Product &y)`

*The assignment operator. ( $*this$  and  $y$  can be dimension-incompatible.).*

- `bool reduce () const`

*Reduce.*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Partially\_Reduced\_Product

- `dimension_type space_dimension () const`

*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing  $*this$ .*

- `dimension_type affine_dimension () const`

*Returns the minimum *affine dimension* (see also *grid affine dimension*) of the components of  $*this$ .*

- `const D1 & domain1 () const`

*Returns a constant reference to the first of the pair.*

- `const D2 & domain2 () const`

*Returns a constant reference to the second of the pair.*

- `Constraint_System constraints () const`

*Returns a system of constraints which approximates  $*this$ .*

- `Constraint_System minimized_constraints () const`

*Returns a system of constraints which approximates  $*this$ , in reduced form.*

- `Congruence_System congruences () const`

*Returns a system of congruences which approximates  $*this$ .*

- `Congruence_System minimized_congruences () const`

*Returns a system of congruences which approximates  $*this$ , in reduced form.*

- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Constraint &c) const`

*Returns the relations holding between  $*this$  and  $c$ .*

- `Poly_Con_Relation relation_with (const Congruence &cg) const`

*Returns the relations holding between  $*this$  and  $cg$ .*

- `Poly_Gen_Relation relation_with (const Generator &g) const`

*Returns the relations holding between  $*this$  and  $g$ .*

- `bool is_empty () const`

*Returns `true` if and only if either of the components of  $*this$  are empty.*

- `bool is_universe () const`

*Returns `true` if and only if both of the components of  $*this$  are the universe.*

- `bool is_topologically_closed () const`

*Returns `true` if and only if both of the components of  $*this$  are topologically closed subsets of the vector space.*



- bool `is_disjoint_from` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this and y are componentwise disjoint.*
- bool `is_discrete` () const  
*Returns true if and only if a component of \*this is discrete.*
- bool `is_bounded` () const  
*Returns true if and only if a component of \*this is bounded.*
- bool `constrains` (Variable var) const  
*Returns true if and only if var is constrained in \*this.*
- bool `bounds_from_above` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr) const  
*Returns true if and only if expr is bounded in \*this.*
- bool `bounds_from_below` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr) const  
*Returns true if and only if expr is bounded in \*this.*
- bool `maximize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &sup\_n, `Coefficient` &sup\_d, bool &maximum) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is not empty and expr is bounded from above in \*this, in which case the supremum value is computed.*
- bool `maximize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &sup\_n, `Coefficient` &sup\_d, bool &maximum, `Generator` &point) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is not empty and expr is bounded from above in \*this, in which case the supremum value and a point where expr reaches it are computed.*
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is not empty and expr is bounded from below in \*this, in which case the infimum value is computed.*
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum, `Generator` &point) const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is not empty and expr is bounded from below in \*this, in which case the infimum value and a point where expr reaches it are computed.*
- bool `contains` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if each component of \*this contains the corresponding component of y.*
- bool `strictly_contains` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y) const  
*Returns true if and only if each component of \*this strictly contains the corresponding component of y.*
- bool `OK` () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

#### Space Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Partially\_Reduced\_Product

- void `add_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
*Adds constraint c to \*this.*

- void `refine_with_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
*Use the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.*
- void `add_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
*Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
*Use the congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.*
- void `add_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Use the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `add_recycled_congruences` (`Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`.*
- void `add_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Adds a copy of the constraint system in `cs` to `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Use the constraints in `cs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `add_recycled_constraints` (`Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Adds the constraint system in `cs` to `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (`Variable` var)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `intersection_assign` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the componentwise intersection of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` an upper bound of `*this` and `y` computed on the corresponding components.*
- bool `upper_bound_assign_if_exact` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` an upper bound of `*this` and `y` computed on the corresponding components. If it is exact on each of the components of `*this`, `true` is returned, otherwise `false` is returned.*
- void `difference_assign` (const `Partially_Reduced_Product` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` an approximation of the set-theoretic difference of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine image* of `this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*
- void `affine_preimage` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one`())

Assigns to *\*this* the *affine preimage* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

- void `generalized_affine_image` (Variable *var*, Relation\_Symbol *relsym*, const Linear\_Expression &*expr*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *denominator*=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym* (see also *generalized affine relation*).
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (Variable *var*, Relation\_Symbol *relsym*, const Linear\_Expression &*expr*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *denominator*=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*. (see also *generalized affine relation*).
- void `generalized_affine_image` (const Linear\_Expression &*lhs*, Relation\_Symbol *relsym*, const Linear\_Expression &*rhs*)  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*. (see also *generalized affine relation*).
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const Linear\_Expression &*lhs*, Relation\_Symbol *relsym*, const Linear\_Expression &*rhs*)  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*. (see also *generalized affine relation*).
- void `bounded_affine_image` (Variable *var*, const Linear\_Expression &*lb\_expr*, const Linear\_Expression &*ub\_expr*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *denominator*=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .
- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable *var*, const Linear\_Expression &*lb\_expr*, const Linear\_Expression &*ub\_expr*, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference *denominator*=Coefficient\_one())  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .
- void `time_elapse_assign` (const Partially\_Reduced\_Product &*y*)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *time-elapse* between *\*this* and *y*. (See also *time-elapse*).
- void `topological_closure_assign` ()  
Assigns to *\*this* its topological closure.
- void `widening_assign` (const Partially\_Reduced\_Product &*y*, unsigned *tp*=NULL)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the "widening" between *\*this* and *y*.
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class *complexity*=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &*vars*, Complexity\_Class *complexity*=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (dimension\_type *m*)

Adds *m* new space dimensions and embeds the components of *\*this* in the new vector space.

- void [add\\_space\\_dimensions\\_and\\_project](#) (dimension\_type m)  
Adds *m* new space dimensions and does not embed the components in the new vector space.
- void [concatenate\\_assign](#) (const Partially\_Reduced\_Product &y)  
Assigns to the first (resp., second) component of *\*this* the "concatenation" of the first (resp., second) components of *\*this* and *y*, taken in this order. See also [Concatenating Polyhedra](#).
- void [remove\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Variables\_Set &vars)  
Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.
- void [remove\\_higher\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (dimension\_type new\_dimension)  
Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void [map\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a *partial function*.
- void [expand\\_space\\_dimension](#) (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
Creates *m* copies of the space dimension corresponding to *var*.
- void [fold\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Variables\_Set &vars, Variable dest)  
Folds the space dimensions in *vars* into *dest*.

### Miscellaneous Member Functions

- [~Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) ()  
Destructor.
- void [swap](#) (Partially\_Reduced\_Product &y)  
Swaps *\*this* with product *y*. (*\*this* and *y* can be dimension-incompatible.).
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
Writes to *std::cerr* an ASCII representation of *\*this*.
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
Writes to *s* an ASCII representation of *\*this*.
- void [print](#) () const  
Prints *\*this* to *std::cerr* using operator<<.
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
Loads from *s* an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets *\*this* accordingly. Returns *true* if successful, *false* otherwise.
- memory\_size\_type [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.
- memory\_size\_type [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.
- int32\_t [hash\\_code](#) () const  
Returns a 32-bit hash code for *\*this*.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [dimension\\_type max\\_space\\_dimension](#) ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension this product can handle.*

### Protected Types

- typedef D1 [Domain1](#)  
*The type of the first component.*
- typedef D2 [Domain2](#)  
*The type of the second component.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [clear\\_reduced\\_flag](#) () const  
*Clears the reduced flag.*
- void [set\\_reduced\\_flag](#) () const  
*Sets the reduced flag.*
- bool [is\\_reduced](#) () const  
*Return `true` if and only if the reduced flag is set.*

### Protected Attributes

- D1 [d1](#)  
*The first component.*
- D2 [d2](#)  
*The second component.*
- bool [reduced](#)  
*Flag to record whether the components are reduced with respect to each other and the reduction class.*

### Friends

- bool [operator==](#) (const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)< D1, D2, R > &x, const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)< D1, D2, R > &y)  
*Returns `true` if and only if the components of `x` and `y` are pairwise equal.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R >  
std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > &dp)`  
*Output operator.*
- `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R >  
bool operator!= (const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > &x, const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > &y)`  
*Returns true if and only if the components of x and y are not pairwise equal.*
- `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R >  
void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > &y)`  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.41.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename D1, typename D2, typename R> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Partially\_Reduced\_Product< D1, D2, R >**

The partially reduced product of two abstractions.

#### Warning

At present, the supported instantiations for the two domain templates D1 and D2 are the simple pointset domains: `C_Polyhedron`, `NNC_Polyhedron`, `Grid`, `Octagonal_Shape<T>`, `BD_Shape<T>`, `Box<T>`.

An object of the class `Partially_Reduced_Product<D1, D2, R>` represents the (partially reduced) product of two pointset domains D1 and D2 where the form of any reduction is defined by the reduction class R.

Suppose  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  are two abstract domains with concretization functions:  $\gamma_1 : D_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\gamma_2 : D_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ , respectively.

The partially reduced product  $D = D_1 \times D_2$ , for any reduction class R, has a concretization  $\gamma : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  where, if  $d = (d_1, d_2) \in D$

$$\gamma(d) = \gamma_1(d_1) \cap \gamma_2(d_2).$$

The operations are defined to be the result of applying the corresponding operations on each of the components provided the product is already reduced by the reduction method defined by R. In particular, if R is the `No_Reduction<D1, D2>` class, then the class `Partially_Reduced_Product<D1, D2, R>` domain is the direct product as defined in [CC79].

How the results on the components are interpreted and combined depend on the specific test. For example, the test for emptiness will first make sure the product is reduced (using the reduction method provided by R if it is not already known to be reduced) and then test if either component is empty; thus, if R defines no reduction between its components and  $d = (G, P) \in (\mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{P})$  is a direct product in one dimension where G denotes the set of numbers that are integral multiples of 3 while P denotes the set of numbers between

1 and 2, then an operation that tests for emptiness should return false. However, the test for the universe returns true if and only if the test `is_universe()` on both components returns true.

In all the examples it is assumed that the template R is the `No_Reduction<D1, D2>` class and that variables x and y are defined (where they are used) as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

### Example 1

The following code builds a direct product of a `Grid` and NNC `Polyhedron`, corresponding to the positive even integer pairs in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , given as a system of congruences:

```
Congruence_System cgs;
cgs.insert((x %= 0) / 2);
cgs.insert((y %= 0) / 2);
Partially_Reduced_Product<Grid, NNC_Polyhedron, No_Reduction<D1, D2> >
    dp(cgs);
dp.add_constraint(x >= 0);
dp.add_constraint(y >= 0);
```

### Example 2

The following code builds the same product in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
Partially_Reduced_Product<Grid, NNC_Polyhedron, No_Reduction<D1, D2> > dp(2);
dp.add_constraint(x >= 0);
dp.add_constraint(y >= 0);
dp.add_congruence((x %= 0) / 2);
dp.add_congruence((y %= 0) / 2);
```

### Example 3

The following code will write "dp is empty":

```
Partially_Reduced_Product<Grid, NNC_Polyhedron, No_Reduction<D1, D2> > dp(1);
dp.add_congruence((x %= 0) / 2);
dp.add_congruence((x %= 1) / 2);
if (dp.is_empty())
    cout << "dp is empty." << endl;
else
    cout << "dp is not empty." << endl;
```

### Example 4

The following code will write "dp is not empty":

```
Partially_Reduced_Product<Grid, NNC_Polyhedron, No_Reduction<D1, D2> > dp(1);
dp.add_congruence((x %= 0) / 2);
dp.add_constraint(x >= 1);
dp.add_constraint(x <= 1);
if (dp.is_empty())
    cout << "dp is empty." << endl;
else
    cout << "dp is not empty." << endl;
```

## 10.41.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.41.2.1 `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( dimension_type num_dimensions = 0, Degenerate_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds an object having the specified properties.

#### Parameters

*num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the pair;  
*kind* Specifies whether a universe or an empty pair has to be built.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *num\_dimensions* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.2** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product (  
const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pair, copying a system of congruences.

The pair inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

#### Parameters

*cgs* The system of congruences to be approximated by the pair.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *num\_dimensions* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.3** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product (  
Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pair, recycling a system of congruences.

The pair inherits the space dimension of the congruence system.

#### Parameters

*cgs* The system of congruences to be approximates by the pair. Its data-structures may be recycled to build the pair.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *num\_dimensions* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.4** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product (  
const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pair, copying a system of constraints.

The pair inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.



### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints to be approximated by the pair.

### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if `num_dimensions` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.5** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( Constraint_System & cs ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pair, recycling a system of constraints.

The pair inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

### Parameters

*cs* The system of constraints to be approximated by the pair.

### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of `cs` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.6** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const C_Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a product, from a C polyhedron.

Builds a product containing `ph` using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by `complexity`. If `complexity` is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`, then the built product is the smallest one containing `ph`. The product inherits the space dimension of the polyhedron.

### Parameters

*ph* The polyhedron to be approximated by the product.

*complexity* The complexity that will not be exceeded.

### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of `ph` exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.7** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const NNC_Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a product, from an NNC polyhedron.

Builds a product containing *ph* using algorithms whose complexity does not exceed the one specified by *complexity*. If *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`, then the built product is the smallest one containing *ph*. The product inherits the space dimension of the polyhedron.

#### Parameters

*ph* The polyhedron to be approximated by the product.  
*complexity* The complexity that will not be exceeded.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *ph* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.8** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const Grid & gr, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a product, from a grid.

Builds a product containing *gr*. The product inherits the space dimension of the grid.

#### Parameters

*gr* The grid to be approximated by the product.  
*complexity* The complexity is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *gr* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.9** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > template<typename Interval > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const Box< Interval > & box, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Builds a product out of a box.

Builds a product containing *box*. The product inherits the space dimension of the box.

#### Parameters

*box* The box representing the pair to be built.  
*complexity* The complexity is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *box* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.10** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > template<typename U > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const BD_Shape< U > & bd, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Builds a product out of a BD shape.

Builds a product containing *bd*. The product inherits the space dimension of the BD shape.

#### Parameters

*bd* The BD shape representing the product to be built.

*complexity* The complexity is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *bd* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.11** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > template<typename U > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const Octagonal_Shape< U > & os, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Builds a product out of an octagonal shape.

Builds a product containing *os*. The product inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape.

#### Parameters

*os* The octagonal shape representing the product to be built.

*complexity* The complexity is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *os* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.41.2.12** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > template<typename E1 , typename E2 , typename S > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::Partially_Reduced_Product ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< E1, E2, S > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a conservative, upward approximation of *y*.

The complexity argument is ignored.

### 10.41.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.41.3.1** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::is_disjoint_from ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are componentwise disjoint.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `x` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.2** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::constrains ( Variable var ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.41.3.3** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::bounds_from_above ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded in `*this`.

This method is the same as `bounds_from_below`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.4** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::bounds_from_below ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded in `*this`.

This method is the same as `bounds_from_above`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.5** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if the supremum value can be reached in `this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded by `*this`, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d` and `maximum` are left untouched.

**10.41.3.6** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & point ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if the supremum value can be reached in `this`.  
*point* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned a generator point where `expr` reaches its supremum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded by `*this`, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d`, `maximum` and `point` are left untouched.

**10.41.3.7** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to `*this`;

*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* `true` if the infimum value can be reached in `this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and `inf_n`, `inf_d` and `minimum` are left untouched.

**10.41.3.8** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & point ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to `*this`;

*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;

*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* `true` if the infimum value can be reached in `this`.

*point* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a generator point where `expr` reaches its infimum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and `inf_n`, `inf_d`, `minimum` and `point` are left untouched.

**10.41.3.9** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::contains ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if each component of `*this` contains the corresponding component of `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.10** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::strictly_contains ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if each component of `*this` strictly contains the corresponding component of `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.11** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Adds constraint `c` to `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.12** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c ) [inline]`

Use the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be used for refinement.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.13** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and congruence `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.14** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::refine_with_congruence ( const Congruence & cg ) [inline]`

Use the congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.

#### Parameters

*cg* The congruence to be used for refinement.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cg` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.15** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Adds a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`.

#### Parameters

*cgs* The congruence system to be added.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.16** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs ) [inline]`

Use the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.



### Parameters

*cgs* The congruences to be used for refinement.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.17** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_recycled_congruences ( Congruence_System & cgs )`

Adds the congruences in *cgs* to *\*this*.

### Parameters

*cgs* The congruence system to be added that may be recycled.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

### Warning

The only assumption that can be made about *cgs* upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

**10.41.3.18** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Adds a copy of the constraint system in *cs* to *\*this*.

### Parameters

*cs* The constraint system to be added.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.19** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::refine_with_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs ) [inline]`

Use the constraints in *cs* to refine *\*this*.

### Parameters

*cs* The constraints to be used for refinement.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.20** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_recycled_constraints ( Constraint_System & cs )`

Adds the constraint system in *cs* to *\*this*.

### Parameters

*cs* The constraint system to be added that may be recycled.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

### Warning

The only assumption that can be made about *cs* upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

**10.41.3.21** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::unconstrain ( Variable var ) [inline]`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to space dimension *var*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

### Parameters

*var* The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.41.3.22** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::unconstrain ( const Variables_Set & vars ) [inline]`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to the set of space dimensions *vars*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

## Parameters

*vars* The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

## Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.41.3.23** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::intersection_assign ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the componentwise intersection of *\*this* and *y*.

## Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.24** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::upper_bound_assign ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* an upper bound of *\*this* and *y* computed on the corresponding components.

## Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.25** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* an upper bound of *\*this* and *y* computed on the corresponding components. If it is exact on each of the components of *\*this*, *true* is returned, otherwise *false* is returned.

## Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.26** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::difference_assign ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* an approximation of the set-theoretic difference of *\*this* and *y*.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.27** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void  
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::affine_image (   
Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference  
denominator = Coefficient_one() ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine image](#) of *this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.41.3.28** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::affine_preimage ( Variable var,  
const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator =  
Coefficient_one() ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the [affine preimage](#) of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.

### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is substituted;

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.41.3.29** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::generalized_affine_image  
( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr,  
Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )  
[inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym` (see also [generalized affine relation](#)).

#### Parameters

- var*** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym*** The relation symbol;
- expr*** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;
- denominator*** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this` or if `*this` is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

```
10.41.3.30 template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::generalized_affine_preimage
( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr,
Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )
[inline]
```

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`. (see also [generalized affine relation](#)).

#### Parameters

- var*** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;
- relsym*** The relation symbol;
- expr*** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;
- denominator*** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this` or if `*this` is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

```
10.41.3.31 template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::generalized_affine_image ( const
Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )
[inline]
```

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`. (see also [generalized affine relation](#)).

### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.41.3.32** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*. (see also [generalized affine relation](#)).

### Parameters

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.41.3.33** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

### Parameters

*var* The variable updated by the affine relation;  
*lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;  
*ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;  
*denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

## Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if denominator is zero or if lb\_expr (resp., ub\_expr) and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.41.3.34** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() ) [inline]`

Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

## Parameters

**var** The variable updated by the affine relation;

**lb\_expr** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;

**ub\_expr** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;

**denominator** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

## Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if denominator is zero or if lb\_expr (resp., ub\_expr) and \*this are dimension-incompatible or if var is not a space dimension of \*this.

**10.41.3.35** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::time_elapse_assign ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to \*this the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between \*this and y. (See also [time-elapse](#)).

## Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if \*this and y are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.36** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::widening_assign ( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y, unsigned * tp = NULL ) [inline]`

Assigns to \*this the result of computing the "widening" between \*this and y.

This widening uses either the congruence or generator systems depending on which of the systems describing x and y are up to date and minimized.

### Parameters

- y* A product that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.41.3.37** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

### Parameters

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is ANY\_COMPLEXITY.

**10.41.3.38** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

### Parameters

- vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.
- complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is ANY\_COMPLEXITY.

**10.41.3.39** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::add_space_dimensions_and_embed ( dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Adds *m* new space dimensions and embeds the components of *\*this* in the new vector space.



## Parameters

*m* The number of dimensions to add.

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

**10.41.3.40** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void  
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R  
>::add_space_dimensions_and_project( dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Adds *m* new space dimensions and does not embed the components in the new vector space.

## Parameters

*m* The number of space dimensions to add.

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

**10.41.3.41** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::concatenate_assign( const  
Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to the first (resp., second) component of `*this` the "concatenation" of the first (resp., second) components of `*this` and *y*, taken in this order. See also [Concatenating Polyhedra](#).

## Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the concatenation would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

**10.41.3.42** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_-  
Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::remove_space_dimensions (   
const Variables_Set & vars ) [inline]`

Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.

## Parameters

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be removed.

## Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.41.3.43** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::remove_higher_space_dimensions ( dimension_type new_dimension ) [inline]`

Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `new_dimensions` is greater than the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.41.3.44** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > template<typename Partial_Function > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::map_space_dimensions ( const Partial_Function & pfunc ) [inline]`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

If `pfunc` maps only some of the dimensions of `*this` then the rest will be projected away.

If the highest dimension mapped to by `pfunc` is higher than the highest dimension in `*this` then the number of dimensions in `this` will be increased to the highest dimension mapped to by `pfunc`.

#### Parameters

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each space dimension.

The template class `Partial_Function` must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns `true` if and only if the represented partial function has an empty codomain (i.e., it is always undefined). The `has_empty_codomain()` method will always be called before the methods below. However, if `has_empty_codomain()` returns `true`, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the codomain of the partial function. The `max_in_codomain()` method is called at most once.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let  $f$  be the represented function and  $k$  be the value of  $i$ . If  $f$  is defined in  $k$ , then  $f(k)$  is assigned to  $j$  and `true` is returned. If  $f$  is undefined in  $k$ , then `false` is returned. This method is called at most  $n$  times, where  $n$  is the dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.

The result is undefined if `pfunc` does not encode a partial function with the properties described in [specification of the mapping operator](#).

**10.41.3.45** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m ) [inline]`

Creates  $m$  copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.

## Parameters

- var* The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;
- m* The number of replicas to be created.

## Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.
- std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If *\*this* has space dimension *n*, with  $n > 0$ , and *var* has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the *k*-th space dimension is **expanded** to *m* new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

**10.41.3.46** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::fold_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars, Variable dest ) [inline]`

Folds the space dimensions in *vars* into *dest*.

## Parameters

- vars* The set of **Variable** objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;
- dest* The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

## Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *dest* or with one of the **Variable** objects contained in *vars*. Also thrown if *dest* is contained in *vars*.

If *\*this* has space dimension *n*, with  $n > 0$ , *dest* has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , *vars* is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to *n*, and *dest* is not a member of *vars*, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in *vars* are **folded** into the *k*-th space dimension.

**10.41.3.47** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > int32_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R >::hash_code ( ) const [inline]`

Returns a 32-bit hash code for *\*this*.

If *x* and *y* are such that  $x == y$ , then  $x.hash\_code() == y.hash\_code()$ .

## 10.41.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.41.4.1** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool operator==( const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & x, const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y ) [friend]`

Returns `true` if and only if the components of *x* and *y* are pairwise equal.

Note that *x* and *y* may be dimension-incompatible: in those cases, the value `false` is returned.

**10.41.4.2** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > std::ostream & operator<<  
 ( std::ostream & s, const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & pd )  
 [related]`

Output operator.

Writes a textual representation of *dp* on *s*.

**10.41.4.3** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > bool operator!= ( const  
 Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & x, const Partially_Reduced_Product< D1,  
 D2, R > & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if the components of *x* and *y* are not pairwise equal.

Note that *x* and *y* may be dimension-incompatible: in those cases, the value `true` is returned.

**10.41.4.4** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 , typename R > void swap (  
 Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & x,  
 Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Partially_Reduced_Product< D1, D2, R > & y )  
 [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.42 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Decision\_Node Class Reference

A tree node representing a decision in the space of solutions.

`#include <ppl.hh>`

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#).

### Public Member Functions

- virtual [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* `clone` () const  
*Returns a pointer to a dynamically-allocated copy of \*this.*
- virtual `~PIP_Decision_Node` ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual bool `OK` () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is well formed.*
- virtual const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) \* `as_decision` () const  
*Returns this.*

- const [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [child\\_node](#) (bool b) const  
*Returns a const pointer to the b (true or false) branch of \*this.*
- [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [child\\_node](#) (bool b)  
*Returns a pointer to the b (true or false) branch of \*this.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Dumps to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets \*this accordingly. Returns true if successful, false otherwise.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*

### Protected Member Functions

- [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- virtual void [update\\_tableau](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) &pip, [dimension\\_type](#) external\_space\_dim, [dimension\\_type](#) first\_pending\_constraint, const [Constraint\\_Sequence](#) &input\_cs, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &parameters)  
*Implements pure virtual method [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::update\\_tableau](#).*
- virtual [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [solve](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) &pip, bool check\_feasible\_context, const [Matrix](#) &context, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &params, [dimension\\_type](#) space\_dim)  
*Implements pure virtual method [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::solve](#).*
- virtual void [print\\_tree](#) (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent, const std::vector< bool > &pip\_dim\_is\_param, [dimension\\_type](#) first\_art\_dim) const  
*Prints on s the tree rooted in \*this.*

#### 10.42.1 Detailed Description

A tree node representing a decision in the space of solutions.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.43 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem Class Reference

A Parametric Integer (linear) Programming problem.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- enum `Control_Parameter_Name` { `CUTTING_STRATEGY`, `PIVOT_ROW_STRATEGY` }  
*Possible names for `PIP_Problem` control parameters.*
- enum `Control_Parameter_Value` {  
    `CUTTING_STRATEGY_FIRST`, `CUTTING_STRATEGY_DEEPEST`, `CUTTING_STRATEGY_ALL`,  
    `PIVOT_ROW_STRATEGY_FIRST`,  
    `PIVOT_ROW_STRATEGY_MAX_COLUMN` }  
*Possible values for `PIP_Problem` control parameters.*
- typedef `Constraint_Sequence::const_iterator` `const_iterator`  
*A type alias for the read-only iterator on the constraints defining the feasible region.*

### Public Member Functions

- `PIP_Problem` (`dimension_type` dim=0)  
*Builds a trivial PIP problem.*
- template<typename In >  
    `PIP_Problem` (`dimension_type` dim, In first, In last, const `Variables_Set` &p\_vars)  
*Builds a PIP problem having space dimension `dim` from the sequence of constraints in the range [first, last); those dimensions whose indices occur in `p_vars` are interpreted as parameters.*
- `PIP_Problem` (const `PIP_Problem` &y)  
*Ordinary copy-constructor.*
- `~PIP_Problem` ()  
*Destructor.*
- `PIP_Problem` & operator= (const `PIP_Problem` &y)  
*Assignment operator.*
- `dimension_type` `space_dimension` () const  
*Returns the space dimension of the PIP problem.*
- const `Variables_Set` & `parameter_space_dimensions` () const  
*Returns a set containing all the variables' indexes representing the parameters of the PIP problem.*
- const\_iterator `constraints_begin` () const  
*Returns a read-only iterator to the first constraint defining the feasible region.*
- const\_iterator `constraints_end` () const

*Returns a past-the-end read-only iterator to the sequence of constraints defining the feasible region.*

- void `clear ()`  
*Resets `*this` to be equal to the trivial PIP problem.*
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed (dimension_type m_vars, dimension_type m_params)`  
*Adds `m_vars + m_params` new space dimensions and embeds the old PIP problem in the new vector space.*
- void `add_to_parameter_space_dimensions (const Variables_Set &p_vars)`  
*Sets the space dimensions whose indexes which are in set `p_vars` to be parameter space dimensions.*
- void `add_constraint (const Constraint &c)`  
*Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the PIP problem.*
- void `add_constraints (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
*Adds a copy of the constraints in `cs` to the PIP problem.*
- bool `is_satisfiable () const`  
*Checks satisfiability of `*this`.*
- `PIP_Problem_Status solve () const`  
*Optimizes the PIP problem.*
- `PIP_Tree solution () const`  
*Returns a feasible solution for `*this`, if it exists.*
- `PIP_Tree optimizing_solution () const`  
*Returns an optimizing solution for `*this`, if it exists.*
- bool `OK () const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*
- void `print_solution (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent=0) const`  
*Prints on `s` the solution computed for `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print () const`  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- bool `ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`

*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*

- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `void swap (PIP_Problem &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- `Control_Parameter_Value get_control_parameter (Control_Parameter_Name name) const`  
*Returns the value of control parameter `name`.*
- `void set_control_parameter (Control_Parameter_Value value)`  
*Sets control parameter `value`.*
- `void set_big_parameter_dimension (dimension_type big_dim)`  
*Sets the dimension for the big parameter to `big_dim`.*
- `dimension_type get_big_parameter_dimension () const`  
*Returns the space dimension for the big parameter.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- `static dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `PIP_Problem` can handle.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const PIP_Problem &p)`  
*Output operator.*
- `void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem &y)`  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*

#### 10.43.1 Detailed Description

A Parametric Integer (linear) Programming problem. An object of this class encodes a parametric integer (linear) programming problem. The PIP problem is specified by providing:

- the dimension of the vector space;
- the subset of those dimensions of the vector space that are interpreted as integer parameters (the other space dimensions are interpreted as non-parameter integer variables);
- a finite set of linear equality and (strict or non-strict) inequality constraints involving variables and/or parameters; these constraints are used to define:



- the *feasible region*, if they involve one or more problem variable (and maybe some parameters);
- the *initial context*, if they only involve the parameters;
- optionally, the so-called *big parameter*, i.e., a problem parameter to be considered arbitrarily big.

Note that all problem variables and problem parameters are assumed to take non-negative integer values, so that there is no need to specify non-negativity constraints.

The class provides support for the (incremental) solution of the PIP problem based on variations of the revised simplex method and on Gomory cut generation techniques.

The solution for a PIP problem is the lexicographic minimum of the integer points of the feasible region, expressed in terms of the parameters. As the problem to be solved only involves non-negative variables and parameters, the problem will always be either unfeasible or optimizable.

As the feasibility and the solution value of a PIP problem depend on the values of the parameters, the solution is a binary decision tree, dividing the context parameter set into subsets. The tree nodes are of two kinds:

- *Decision nodes*. These are internal tree nodes encoding one or more linear tests on the parameters; if all the tests are satisfied, then the solution is the node's *true* child; otherwise, the solution is the node's *false* child;
- *Solution nodes*. These are leaf nodes in the tree, encoding the solution of the problem in the current context subset, where each variable is defined in terms of a linear expression of the parameters. Solution nodes also optionally embed a set of parameter constraints: if all these constraints are satisfied, the solution is described by the node, otherwise the problem has no solution.

It may happen that a decision node has no *false* child. This means that there is no solution if at least one of the corresponding constraints is not satisfied. Decision nodes having two or more linear tests on the parameters cannot have a *false* child. Decision nodes always have a *true* child.

Both kinds of tree nodes may also contain the definition of extra parameters which are artificially introduced by the solver to enforce an integral solution. Such artificial parameters are defined by the integer division of a linear expression on the parameters by an integer coefficient.

By exploiting the incremental nature of the solver, it is possible to reuse part of the computational work already done when solving variants of a given [PIP\\_Problem](#): currently, incremental resolution supports the addition of space dimensions, the addition of parameters and the addition of constraints.

### Example problem

An example PIP problem can be defined the following:

```
3*j >= -2*i+8
j <= 4*i - 4
i <= n
j <= m
```

where *i* and *j* are the problem variables and *n* and *m* are the problem parameters. This problem can be optimized; the resulting solution tree may be represented as follows:

```
if 7*n >= 10 then
  if 7*m >= 12 then
    {i = 2 ; j = 2}
  else
    Parameter P = (m) div 2
    if 2*n + 3*m >= 8 then
      {i = -m - P + 4 ; j = m}
    else
      _|_
```

```

else
  _|_

```

The solution tree starts with a decision node depending on the context constraint  $7*n \geq 10$ . If this constraint is satisfied by the values assigned to the problem parameters, then the (textually first) `then` branch is taken, reaching the *true* child of the root node (which in this case is another decision node); otherwise, the (textually last) `else` branch is taken, for which there is no corresponding *false* child.

The  $\perp$  notation, also called *bottom*, denotes the lexicographic minimum of an empty set of solutions, here meaning the corresponding subproblem is unfeasible.

Notice that a tree node may introduce new (non-problem) parameters, as is the case for parameter `P` in the (textually first) `else` branch above. These *artificial* parameters are only meaningful inside the subtree where they are defined and are used to define the parametric values of the problem variables in solution nodes (e.g., the  $\{i, j\}$  vector in the textually third `then` branch).

### Context restriction

The above solution is correct in an unrestricted initial context, meaning all possible values are allowed for the parameters. If we restrict the context with the following parameter inequalities:

```

m >= n
n >= 5

```

then the resulting optimizing tree will be a simple solution node:

```

{i = 2 ; j = 2}

```

### Creating the PIP\_Problem object

The [PIP\\_Problem](#) object corresponding to the above example can be created as follows:

```

Variable i(0);
Variable j(1);
Variable n(2);
Variable m(3);
Variables_Set params(n, m);
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(3*j >= -2*i+8);
cs.insert(j <= 4*i - 4);
cs.insert(j <= m);
cs.insert(i <= n);
PIP_Problem pip(cs.space_dimension(), cs.begin(), cs.end(), params);

```

If you want to restrict the initial context, simply add the parameter constraints the same way as for normal constraints.

```

cs.insert(m >= n);
cs.insert(n >= 5);

```

### Solving the problem

Once the [PIP\\_Problem](#) object has been created, you can start the resolution of the problem by calling the [solve\(\)](#) method:

```

PIP_Problem_Status status = pip.solve();

```

where the returned `status` indicates if the problem has been optimized or if it is unfeasible for any possible configuration of the parameter values. The resolution process is also started if an attempt is made to get its solution, as follows:



### Artificial parameters

A [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::Artificial\\_Parameter](#) object represents the result of the integer division of a [Linear\\_Expression](#) (on the other parameters, including the previously-defined artificials) by an integer denominator (a Coefficient object). The dimensions of the artificial parameters (if any) in a tree node have consecutive indices starting from  $\text{dim}+1$ , where the value of  $\text{dim}$  is computed as follows:

- for the tree root node,  $\text{dim}$  is the space dimension of the [PIP\\_Problem](#);
- for any other node of the tree, it is recursively obtained by adding the value of  $\text{dim}$  computed for the parent node to the number of artificial parameters defined in the parent node.

Since the numbering of dimensions for artificial parameters follows the rule above, the addition of new problem variables and/or new problem parameters to an already solved [PIP\\_Problem](#) object (as done when incrementally solving a problem) will result in the systematic renumbering of all the existing artificial parameters.

### Node constraints

All kind of tree nodes can contain context constraints. Decision nodes always contain at least one of them. The node's local constraint system can be obtained using method [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::constraints](#). These constraints only involve parameters, including both the problem parameters and the artificial parameters that have been defined in nodes occurring on the path from the root node to the current node. The meaning of these constraints is as follows:

- On a decision node, if all tests in the constraints are true, then the solution is the *true* child; otherwise it is the *false* child.
- On a solution node, if the (possibly empty) system of constraints evaluates to true for a given parameter assignment, then the solution is described by the node; otherwise the solution is  $\perp$  (i.e., the problem is unfeasible for that parameter assignment).

### Getting the optimal values for the variables

After spanning the solution tree using the given parameter assignment, if a solution node has been reached, then it is possible to retrieve the parametric expression for each of the problem variables using method [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node::parametric\\_values](#). The retrieved expression will be defined in terms of all the parameters (problem parameters and artificial parameters defined along the path).

### Solving maximization problems

You can solve a lexicographic maximization problem by reformulating its constraints using variable substitution. Proceed the following steps:

- Create a big parameter (see [PIP\\_Problem::set\\_big\\_parameter\\_dimension](#)), which we will call  $M$ .
- Reformulate each of the maximization problem constraints by substituting each  $x_i$  variable with an expression of the form  $M - x'_i$ , where the  $x'_i$  variables are positive variables to be minimized.
- Solve the lexicographic minimum for the  $x'$  variable vector.
- In the solution expressions, the values of the  $x'$  variables will be expressed in the form:  $x'_i = M - x_i$ . To get back the value of the expression of each  $x_i$  variable, just apply the formula:  $x_i = M - x'_i$ .

Note that if the resulting expression of one of the  $x'_i$  variables is not in the  $x'_i = M - x_i$  form, this means that the sign-unrestricted problem is unbounded.

You can choose to maximize only a subset of the variables while minimizing the other variables. In that case, just apply the variable substitution method on the variables you want to be maximized. The variable optimization priority will still be in lexicographic order.

**Example:** consider you want to find the lexicographic maximum of the  $(x, y)$  vector, under the constraints:

$$\begin{cases} y \geq 2x - 4 \\ y \leq -x + p \end{cases}$$

where  $p$  is a parameter.

After variable substitution, the constraints become:

$$\begin{cases} M - y \geq 2M - 2x - 4 \\ M - y \leq -M + x + p \end{cases}$$

The code for creating the corresponding problem object is the following:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable p(2);
Variable M(3);
Variables_Set params(p, M);
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(M - y >= 2*M - 2*x - 4);
cs.insert(M - y <= -M + x + p);
PIP_Problem pip(cs.space_dimension(), cs.begin(), cs.end(), params);
pip.set_big_parameter_dimension(3); // M is the big parameter
```

Solving the problem provides the following solution:

```
Parameter E = (C + 1) div 3
{D - E - 1 ; -C + D + E + 1}
```

Under the notations above, the solution is:

$$\begin{cases} x' = M - \lfloor \frac{p+1}{3} \rfloor - 1 \\ y' = M - p + \lfloor \frac{p+1}{3} \rfloor + 1 \end{cases}$$

Performing substitution again provides us with the values of the original variables:

$$\begin{cases} x = \lfloor \frac{p+1}{3} \rfloor + 1 \\ y = p - \lfloor \frac{p+1}{3} \rfloor - 1 \end{cases}$$

### Allowing variables to be arbitrarily signed

You can deal with arbitrarily signed variables by reformulating the constraints using variable substitution. Proceed the following steps:

- Create a big parameter (see [PIP\\_Problem::set\\_big\\_parameter\\_dimension](#)), which we will call  $M$ .
- Reformulate each of the maximization problem constraints by substituting each  $x_i$  variable with an expression of the form  $x'_i - M$ , where the  $x'_i$  variables are positive.

- Solve the lexicographic minimum for the  $x'$  variable vector.
- The solution expression can be read in the form:
- In the solution expressions, the values of the  $x'$  variables will be expressed in the form:  $x'_i = x_i + M$ . To get back the value of the expression of each signed  $x_i$  variable, just apply the formula:  $x_i = x'_i - M$ .

Note that if the resulting expression of one of the  $x'_i$  variables is not in the  $x'_i = x_i + M$  form, this means that the sign-unrestricted problem is unbounded.

You can choose to define only a subset of the variables to be sign-unrestricted. In that case, just apply the variable substitution method on the variables you want to be sign-unrestricted.

**Example:** consider you want to find the lexicographic minimum of the  $(x, y)$  vector, where the  $x$  and  $y$  variables are sign-unrestricted, under the constraints:

$$\begin{cases} y \geq -2x - 4 \\ 2y \leq x + 2p \end{cases}$$

where  $p$  is a parameter.

After variable substitution, the constraints become:

$$\begin{cases} y' - M \geq -2x' + 2M - 4 \\ 2y' - 2M \leq x' - M + 2p \end{cases}$$

The code for creating the corresponding problem object is the following:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable p(2);
Variable M(3);
Variables_Set params(p, M);
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(y - M >= -2*x + 2*M - 4);
cs.insert(2*y - 2*M <= x - M + 2*p);
PIP_Problem pip(cs.space_dimension(), cs.begin(), cs.end(), params);
pip.set_big_parameter_dimension(3); // M is the big parameter
```

Solving the problem provides the following solution:

```
Parameter E = (2*C + 3) div 5
{D - E - 1 ; D + 2*E - 2}
```

Under the notations above, the solution is:

$$\begin{cases} x' = M - \left\lfloor \frac{2p+3}{5} \right\rfloor - 1 \\ y' = M + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{2p+3}{5} \right\rfloor - 2 \end{cases}$$

Performing substitution again provides us with the values of the original variables:

$$\begin{cases} x = -\left\lfloor \frac{2p+3}{5} \right\rfloor - 1 \\ y = 2\left\lfloor \frac{2p+3}{5} \right\rfloor - 2 \end{cases}$$

#### Allowing parameters to be arbitrarily signed

You can consider a parameter  $p$  arbitrarily signed by replacing  $p$  with  $p^+ - p^-$ , where both  $p^+$  and  $p^-$  are positive parameters. To represent a set of arbitrarily signed parameters, replace each parameter  $p_i$  with  $p_i^+ - p^-$ , where  $-p^-$  is the minimum negative value of all parameters.

#### Minimizing a linear cost function

Lexicographic solving can be used to find the parametric minimum of a linear cost function.

Suppose the variables are named  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ , and the parameters  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m$ . You can minimize a linear cost function  $f(x_2, \dots, x_n, p_1, \dots, p_m)$  by simply adding the constraint  $x_1 \geq f(x_2, \dots, x_n, p_1, \dots, p_m)$  to the constraint system. As lexicographic minimization ensures  $x_1$  is minimized in priority, and because  $x_1$  is forced by a constraint to be superior or equal to the cost function, optimal solutions of the problem necessarily ensure that the solution value of  $x_1$  is the optimal value of the cost function.

### 10.43.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 10.43.2.1 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::Control\_Parameter\_Name

Possible names for [PIP\\_Problem](#) control parameters.

##### Enumerator:

**CUTTING\_STRATEGY** Cutting strategy.

**PIVOT\_ROW\_STRATEGY** Pivot row strategy.

#### 10.43.2.2 enum Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::Control\_Parameter\_Value

Possible values for [PIP\\_Problem](#) control parameters.

##### Enumerator:

**CUTTING\_STRATEGY\_FIRST** Choose the first non-integer row.

**CUTTING\_STRATEGY\_DEEPEST** Choose row which generates the deepest cut.

**CUTTING\_STRATEGY\_ALL** Always generate all possible cuts.

**PIVOT\_ROW\_STRATEGY\_FIRST** Choose the first row with negative parameter sign.

**PIVOT\_ROW\_STRATEGY\_MAX\_COLUMN** Choose the row which generates the lexico-maximal pivot column.

### 10.43.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.43.3.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::PIP\_Problem ( dimension\_type *dim* = 0 ) [explicit]

Builds a trivial PIP problem.

A trivial PIP problem requires to compute the lexicographic minimum on a vector space under no constraints and with no parameters: due to the implicit non-negativity constraints, the origin of the vector space is an optimal solution.

##### Parameters

*dim* The dimension of the vector space enclosing *\*this* (optional argument with default value 0).

##### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *dim* exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.

#### 10.43.3.2 template<typename In > Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::PIP\_Problem ( dimension\_type *dim*, In *first*, In *last*, const Variables\_Set & *p\_vars* )

Builds a PIP problem having space dimension *dim* from the sequence of constraints in the range [*first*, *last*); those dimensions whose indices occur in *p\_vars* are interpreted as parameters.

##### Parameters

*dim* The dimension of the vector space (variables and parameters) enclosing *\*this*.

*first* An input iterator to the start of the sequence of constraints.

*last* A past-the-end input iterator to the sequence of constraints.

*p\_vars* The set of variables' indexes that are interpreted as parameters.

##### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if *dim* exceeds `max_space_dimension()`.

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the space dimension of a constraint in the sequence (resp., the parameter variables) is strictly greater than *dim*.

### 10.43.4 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.43.4.1 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::clear ( )

Resets *\*this* to be equal to the trivial PIP problem.

The space dimension is reset to 0.



#### 10.43.4.2 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed ( dimension\_type *m\_vars*, dimension\_type *m\_params* )

Adds *m\_vars* + *m\_params* new space dimensions and embeds the old PIP problem in the new vector space.

##### Parameters

***m\_vars*** The number of space dimensions to add that are interpreted as PIP problem variables (i.e., non parameters). These are added *before* adding the *m\_params* parameters.

***m\_params*** The number of space dimensions to add that are interpreted as PIP problem parameters. These are added *after* having added the *m\_vars* problem variables.

##### Exceptions

***std::length\_error*** Thrown if adding *m\_vars* + *m\_params* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new PIP problem; they are initially unconstrained.

#### 10.43.4.3 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::add\_to\_parameter\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & *p\_vars* )

Sets the space dimensions whose indexes which are in set *p\_vars* to be parameter space dimensions.

##### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if some index in *p\_vars* does not correspond to a space dimension in *\*this*.

#### 10.43.4.4 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::add\_constraint ( const Constraint & *c* )

Adds a copy of constraint *c* to the PIP problem.

##### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if the space dimension of *c* is strictly greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

#### 10.43.4.5 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::add\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & *cs* )

Adds a copy of the constraints in *cs* to the PIP problem.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the space dimension of constraint system `cs` is strictly greater than the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.43.4.6 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::is\_satisfiable ( ) const**

Checks satisfiability of `*this`.

**Returns**

`true` if and only if the PIP problem is satisfiable.

**10.43.4.7 PIP\_Problem\_Status Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::solve ( ) const**

Optimizes the PIP problem.

**Returns**

A `PIP_Problem_Status` flag indicating the outcome of the optimization attempt (unfeasible or optimized problem).

**10.43.4.8 PIP\_Tree Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::solution ( ) const**

Returns a feasible solution for `*this`, if it exists.

A null pointer is returned for an unfeasible PIP problem.

**10.43.4.9 PIP\_Tree Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::optimizing\_solution ( ) const**

Returns an optimizing solution for `*this`, if it exists.

A null pointer is returned for an unfeasible PIP problem.

**10.43.4.10 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::print\_solution ( std::ostream & s, unsigned indent = 0 ) const**

Prints on `s` the solution computed for `*this`.

**Parameters**

`s` The output stream.

`indent` An indentation parameter (default value 0).

## Exceptions

**`std::logic_error`** Thrown if trying to print the solution when the PIP problem still has to be solved.

### 10.43.4.11 `dimension_type` Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Problem::get\_big\_parameter\_dimension ( ) const **[inline]**

Returns the space dimension for the big parameter.

If a big parameter was not set, returns `not_a_dimension()`.

## 10.43.5 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.43.5.1 `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const PIP_Problem & p )` **[related]**

Output operator.

### 10.43.5.2 `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Problem & y )` **[related]**

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.44 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Solution\_Node Class Reference

A tree node representing part of the space of solutions.

`#include <ppl.hh>`

Inherits [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#).

## Classes

- struct [No\\_Constraints](#)

*A tag type to select the alternative copy constructor.*

## Public Member Functions

- [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner)

*Constructor: builds a solution node owned by \*owner.*

- virtual [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [clone](#) () const  
*Returns a pointer to a dynamically-allocated copy of \*this.*
- virtual [~PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual bool [OK](#) () const  
*Returns true if and only if \*this is well formed.*
- virtual const [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) \* [as\\_solution](#) () const  
*Returns this.*
- const [Linear\\_Expression](#) & [parametric\\_values](#) ([Variable](#) var) const  
*Returns a parametric expression for the values of problem variable var.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Dumps to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from s an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets \*this accordingly. Returns true if successful, false otherwise.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by \*this.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by \*this.*

### Protected Member Functions

- [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) &y, [No\\_Constraints](#))  
*Alternative copy constructor.*
- virtual void [set\\_owner](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner)  
*Sets the pointer to the [PIP\\_Problem](#) owning object.*
- virtual bool [check\\_ownership](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner) const  
*Returns true if and only if all the nodes in the subtree rooted in \*this is owned by \*pip.*
- virtual void [update\\_tableau](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) &pip, [dimension\\_type](#) external\_space\_dim, [dimension\\_type](#) first\_pending\_constraint, const [Constraint\\_Sequence](#) &input\_cs, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &parameters)  
*Implements pure virtual method [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node::update\\_tableau](#).*
- void [update\\_solution](#) (const std::vector< bool > &pip\_dim\_is\_param) const  
*Update the solution values.*

- void `update_solution ()` const  
*Helper method.*
- virtual `PIP_Tree_Node * solve` (const `PIP_Problem` &pip, bool check\_feasible\_context, const Matrix &context, const `Variables_Set` &params, `dimension_type` space\_dim)  
*Implements pure virtual method `PIP_Tree_Node::solve`.*
- void `generate_cut` (`dimension_type` i, `Variables_Set` &parameters, Matrix &context, `dimension_type` &space\_dimension)  
*Generate a Gomory cut using non-integer tableau row `i`.*
- virtual void `print_tree` (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent, const std::vector< bool > &pip\_dim\_is\_param, `dimension_type` first\_art\_dim) const  
*Prints on `s` the tree rooted in `*this`.*

#### 10.44.1 Detailed Description

A tree node representing part of the space of solutions.

#### 10.44.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

##### 10.44.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Solution\_Node::PIP\_Solution\_Node ( const PIP\_Solution\_Node & y, No\_Constraints ) `[protected]`

Alternative copy constructor.

This constructor differs from the default copy constructor in that it will not copy the constraint system, nor the artificial parameters.

#### 10.44.3 Member Function Documentation

##### 10.44.3.1 const Linear\_Expression& Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Solution\_Node::parametric\_values ( Variable var ) const

Returns a parametric expression for the values of problem variable `var`.

The returned linear expression may involve problem parameters as well as artificial parameters.

#### Parameters

**var** The problem variable which is queried about.

#### Exceptions

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `var` is dimension-incompatible with the `PIP_Problem` owning this solution node, or if `var` is a problem parameter.

**10.44.3.2** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Solution_Node::update_solution ( const  
std::vector< bool > & pip_dim_is_param ) const [protected]`

Update the solution values.

#### Parameters

*pip\_dim\_is\_param* A vector of Boolean flags telling which PIP problem dimensions are problem parameters. The size of the vector is equal to the PIP problem internal space dimension (i.e., no artificial parameters).

**10.44.3.3** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Solution_Node::generate_cut ( dimension_type i,  
Variables_Set & parameters, Matrix & context, dimension_type & space_dimension )  
[protected]`

Generate a Gomory cut using non-integer tableau row *i*.

#### Parameters

*i* row index in simplex tableau from which the cut is generated

*parameters* a std::set of the current parameter dimensions (including artificials); to be updated if a new artificial parameter is to be created

*context* a set of linear inequalities on the parameters, in Matrix form; to be updated if a new artificial parameter is to be created

*space\_dimension* the current space dimension, including variables and all parameters; to be updated if an extra parameter is to be created

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.45 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Tree\_Node Class Reference

A node of the PIP solution tree.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherited by [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#), and [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#).

#### Classes

- class [Artificial\\_Parameter](#)

*Artificial parameters in PIP solution trees.*

## Public Types

- typedef std::vector< [Artificial\\_Parameter](#) > [Artificial\\_Parameter\\_Sequence](#)

*A type alias for a sequence of [Artificial\\_Parameter](#)'s.*

## Public Member Functions

- virtual [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [clone](#) () const =0  
*Returns a pointer to a dynamically-allocated copy of `*this`.*
- virtual ~[PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual bool [OK](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is well formed.*
- virtual const [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#) \* [as\\_solution](#) () const  
*Returns `this` if `*this` is a solution node, 0 otherwise.*
- virtual const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) \* [as\\_decision](#) () const  
*Returns `this` if `*this` is a decision node, 0 otherwise.*
- const [Constraint\\_System](#) & [constraints](#) () const  
*Returns the system of parameter constraints controlling `*this`.*
- [Artificial\\_Parameter\\_Sequence](#)::const\_iterator [art\\_parameter\\_begin](#) () const  
*Returns a `const_iterator` to the beginning of local artificial parameters.*
- [Artificial\\_Parameter\\_Sequence](#)::const\_iterator [art\\_parameter\\_end](#) () const  
*Returns a `const_iterator` to the end of local artificial parameters.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [art\\_parameter\\_count](#) () const  
*Returns the number of local artificial parameters.*
- void [print](#) (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent=0) const  
*Prints on `s` the tree rooted in `*this`.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Dumps to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const =0  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- virtual [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const =0  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*

## Protected Types

- typedef std::vector< [Constraint](#) > [Constraint\\_Sequence](#)

*A type alias for a sequence of constraints.*

## Protected Member Functions

- [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner)  
*Constructor: builds a node owned by \*owner.*
- [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) (const [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) &y)  
*Copy constructor.*
- const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \* [get\\_owner](#) () const  
*Returns a pointer to the [PIP\\_Problem](#) owning object.*
- virtual void [set\\_owner](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner)=0  
*Sets the pointer to the [PIP\\_Problem](#) owning object.*
- virtual bool [check\\_ownership](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \*owner) const =0  
*Returns true if and only if all the nodes in the subtree rooted in \*this is owned by \*pip.*
- const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) \* [parent](#) () const  
*Returns a pointer to this node's parent.*
- void [set\\_parent](#) (const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) \*p)  
*Set this node's parent to \*p.*
- virtual void [update\\_tableau](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) &pip, [dimension\\_type](#) external\_space\_dim, [dimension\\_type](#) first\_pending\_constraint, const [Constraint\\_Sequence](#) &input\_cs, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &parameters)=0  
*Populates the parametric simplex tableau using external data.*
- virtual [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) \* [solve](#) (const [PIP\\_Problem](#) &pip, bool check\_feasible\_context, const Matrix &context, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &params, [dimension\\_type](#) space\_dim)=0  
*Executes a parametric simplex on the tableau, under specified context.*
- void [add\\_constraint](#) (const Row &x, const [Variables\\_Set](#) &parameters)  
*Inserts a new parametric constraint in internal Row format.*
- void [parent\\_merge](#) ()  
*Merges parent's artificial parameters into \*this.*
- virtual void [print\\_tree](#) (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent, const std::vector< bool > &pip\_dim\_is\_param, [dimension\\_type](#) first\_art\_dim) const  
*Prints on s the tree rooted in \*this.*



### Static Protected Member Functions

- static void [indent\\_and\\_print](#) (std::ostream &s, unsigned indent, const char \*str)  
*A helper function used when printing PIP trees.*
- static bool [compatibility\\_check](#) (Matrix &s)  
*Checks whether a context matrix is satisfiable.*
- static bool [compatibility\\_check](#) (const Matrix &context, const Row &row)  
*Helper method: checks for satisfiability of the restricted context obtained by adding row to context.*

### Protected Attributes

- const [PIP\\_Problem](#) \* [owner\\_](#)  
*A pointer to the [PIP\\_Problem](#) object owning this node.*
- const [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#) \* [parent\\_](#)  
*A pointer to the parent of \*this, null if \*this is the root.*
- [Constraint\\_System](#) [constraints\\_](#)  
*The local system of parameter constraints.*
- [Artificial\\_Parameter\\_Sequence](#) [artificial\\_parameters](#)  
*The local sequence of expressions for local artificial parameters.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [PIP\\_Tree\\_Node](#) &x)  
*Output operator: prints the solution tree rooted in x.*

#### 10.45.1 Detailed Description

A node of the PIP solution tree. This is the base class for the nodes of the binary trees representing the solutions of PIP problems. From this one, two classes are derived:

- [PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#), for the internal nodes of the tree;
- [PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#), for the leaves of the tree.

#### 10.45.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 10.45.2.1 const Constraint\_System & Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::PIP\_Tree\_Node::constraints ( ) const [inline]

Returns the system of parameter constraints controlling *\*this*.

The indices in the constraints are the same as the original variables and parameters. Coefficients in indices corresponding to variables always are zero.

**10.45.2.2** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Tree_Node::print ( std::ostream & s, unsigned indent = 0 ) const`

Prints on *s* the tree rooted in *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*s* The output stream.

*indent* The amount of indentation.

**10.45.2.3** `virtual void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Tree_Node::update_tableau ( const PIP_Problem & pip, dimension_type external_space_dim, dimension_type first_pending_constraint, const Constraint_Sequence & input_cs, const Variables_Set & parameters ) [protected, pure virtual]`

Populates the parametric simplex tableau using external data.

#### Parameters

*pip* The [PIP\\_Problem](#) object containing this node.

*external\_space\_dim* The number of all problem variables and problem parameters (excluding artificial parameters).

*first\_pending\_constraint* The first element in *input\_cs* to be added to the tableau, which already contains the previous elements.

*input\_cs* All the constraints of the PIP problem.

*parameters* The set of indices of the problem parameters.

Implemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#), and [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#).

**10.45.2.4** `virtual PIP_Tree_Node* Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Tree_Node::solve ( const PIP_Problem & pip, bool check_feasible_context, const Matrix & context, const Variables_Set & params, dimension_type space_dim ) [protected, pure virtual]`

Executes a parametric simplex on the tableau, under specified context.

#### Returns

The root of the PIP tree solution, or 0 if unfeasible.

**Parameters**

- pip* The [PIP\\_Problem](#) object containing this node.
- check\_feasible\_context* Whether the resolution process should (re-)check feasibility of context (since the initial context may have been modified).
- context* The context, being a set of constraints on the parameters.
- params* The local parameter set, including parent's artificial parameters.
- space\_dim* The space dimension of parent, including artificial parameters.

Implemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#), and [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#).

**10.45.2.5** `virtual void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Tree_Node::print_tree ( std::ostream & s, unsigned indent, const std::vector< bool > & pip_dim_is_param, dimension_type first_art_dim ) const [protected, virtual]`

Prints on *s* the tree rooted in *\*this*.

**Parameters**

- s* The output stream.
- indent* The amount of indentation.
- pip\_dim\_is\_param* A vector of Boolean flags telling which PIP problem dimensions are problem parameters. The size of the vector is equal to the PIP problem internal space dimension (i.e., no artificial parameters).
- first\_art\_dim* The first space dimension corresponding to an artificial parameter that was created in this node (if any).

Reimplemented in [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Solution\\_Node](#), and [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::PIP\\_Decision\\_Node](#).

**10.45.2.6** `static bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::PIP_Tree_Node::compatibility_check ( Matrix & s ) [static, protected]`

Checks whether a context matrix is satisfiable.

The satisfiability check is implemented by the revised dual simplex algorithm on the context matrix. The algorithm ensures the feasible solution is integer by applying a cut generation method when intermediate non-integer solutions are found.

**10.45.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation**

**10.45.3.1** `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const PIP_Tree_Node & x ) [related]`

Output operator: prints the solution tree rooted in *x*.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.46 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Pointset\_Powerset< PSET > Class Template Reference

The powerset construction instantiated on PPL pointset domains.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherits [Powerset< Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::Determinate< PSET > >](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by [ascii\\_dump\(std::ostream&\) const](#)) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*

### Constructors

- [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (dimension\_type num\_dimensions=0, [Degenerate\\_Element](#) kind=UNIVERSE)  
*Builds a universe (top) or empty (bottom) [Pointset\\_Powerset](#).*
- [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (const [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- template<typename QH >  
[Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (const [Pointset\\_Powerset](#)< QH > &y, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Conversion constructor: the type `QH` of the disjuncts in the source powerset is different from `PSET`.*
- template<typename QH1 , typename QH2 , typename R >  
[Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (const [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#)< QH1, QH2, R > &prp, [Complexity\\_Class](#) complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Creates a [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) from a product This will be created as a single disjunct of type `PSET` that approximates the product.*
- [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (const [Constraint\\_System](#) &cs)  
*Creates a [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) with a single disjunct approximating the system of constraints `cs`.*
- [Pointset\\_Powerset](#) (const [Congruence\\_System](#) &cgs)

Creates a *Pointset\_Powerset* with a single disjunct approximating the system of congruences *cgs*.

- *Pointset\_Powerset* (const *C\_Polyhedron* &ph, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of a closed polyhedron.
- *Pointset\_Powerset* (const *NNC\_Polyhedron* &ph, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of an *nnc* polyhedron.
- *Pointset\_Powerset* (const *Grid* &gr, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of a grid.
- template<typename T >  
*Pointset\_Powerset* (const *Octagonal\_Shape*< T > &os, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of an octagonal shape.
- template<typename T >  
*Pointset\_Powerset* (const *BD\_Shape*< T > &bds, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of a *bd* shape.
- template<typename Interval >  
*Pointset\_Powerset* (const *Box*< Interval > &box, *Complexity\_Class* complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
Builds a *pointset\_powerset* out of a box.

#### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Pointset\_Powerset

- *dimension\_type* *space\_dimension* () const  
Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing *\*this*.
- *dimension\_type* *affine\_dimension* () const  
Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing *\*this*.
- bool *is\_empty* () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is an empty powerset.
- bool *is\_universe* () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is the top element of the powerset lattice.
- bool *is\_topologically\_closed* () const  
Returns *true* if and only if all the disjuncts in *\*this* are topologically closed.
- bool *is\_bounded* () const  
Returns *true* if and only if all elements in *\*this* are bounded.
- bool *is\_disjoint\_from* (const *Pointset\_Powerset* &y) const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* and *y* are disjoint.
- bool *is\_discrete* () const  
Returns *true* if and only if *\*this* is discrete.

- `bool` `constrains` (`Variable` `var`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.
- `bool` `bounds_from_above` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`.
- `bool` `bounds_from_below` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`.
- `bool` `maximize` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`, `Coefficient` `&sup_n`, `Coefficient` `&sup_d`, `bool` `&maximum`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.
- `bool` `maximize` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`, `Coefficient` `&sup_n`, `Coefficient` `&sup_d`, `bool` `&maximum`, `Generator` `&g`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- `bool` `minimize` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`, `Coefficient` `&inf_n`, `Coefficient` `&inf_d`, `bool` `&minimum`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- `bool` `minimize` (`const` `Linear_Expression` `&expr`, `Coefficient` `&inf_n`, `Coefficient` `&inf_d`, `bool` `&minimum`, `Generator` `&g`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- `bool` `geometrically_covers` (`const` `Pointset_Powerset` `&y`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` geometrically covers `y`, i.e., if any point (in some element) of `y` is also a point (of some element) of `*this`.
- `bool` `geometrically_equals` (`const` `Pointset_Powerset` `&y`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is geometrically equal to `y`, i.e., if (the elements of) `*this` and `y` contain the same set of points.
- `bool` `contains` (`const` `Pointset_Powerset` `&y`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if each disjunct of `y` is contained in a disjunct of `*this`.
- `bool` `strictly_contains` (`const` `Pointset_Powerset` `&y`) `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if each disjunct of `y` is strictly contained in a disjunct of `*this`.
- `bool` `contains_integer_point` () `const`  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains at least one integer point.
- `Poly_Con_Relation` `relation_with` (`const` `Constraint` `&c`) `const`  
Returns the relations holding between the powerset `*this` and the constraint `c`.
- `Poly_Gen_Relation` `relation_with` (`const` `Generator` `&g`) `const`  
Returns the relations holding between the powerset `*this` and the generator `g`.
- `Poly_Con_Relation` `relation_with` (`const` `Congruence` `&c``g`) `const`  
Returns the relations holding between the powerset `*this` and the congruence `c`.

- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns a lower bound to the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `int32_t hash_code () const`  
*Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.*
- `bool OK () const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

#### Space Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Pointset\_Powerset

- `void add_disjunct (const PSET &ph)`  
*Adds to `*this` the disjunct `ph`.*
- `void add_constraint (const Constraint &c)`  
*Intersects `*this` with constraint `c`.*
- `void refine_with_constraint (const Constraint &c)`  
*Use the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.*
- `void add_constraints (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
*Intersects `*this` with the constraints in `cs`.*
- `void refine_with_constraints (const Constraint_System &cs)`  
*Use the constraints in `cs` to refine `*this`.*
- `void add_congruence (const Congruence &c)`  
*Intersects `*this` with congruence `c`.*
- `void refine_with_congruence (const Congruence &cg)`  
*Use the congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.*
- `void add_congruences (const Congruence_System &cgs)`  
*Intersects `*this` with the congruences in `cgs`.*
- `void refine_with_congruences (const Congruence_System &cgs)`  
*Use the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.*
- `void unconstrain (Variable var)`  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- `void unconstrain (const Variables_Set &vars)`  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- `void drop_some_non_integer_points (Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`  
*Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.*
- `void drop_some_non_integer_points (const Variables_Set &vars, Complexity_Class complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY)`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

- void `topological_closure_assign()`  
Assigns to *\*this* its topological closure.
- void `intersection_assign(const Pointset_Powerset &y)`  
Assigns to *\*this* the intersection of *\*this* and *y*.
- void `difference_assign(const Pointset_Powerset &y)`  
Assigns to *\*this* an (a smallest) over-approximation as a powerset of the disjunct domain of the set-theoretical difference of *\*this* and *y*.
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign(const Pointset_Powerset &y)`  
Assigns to *\*this* a *meet-preserving simplification* of *\*this* with respect to *y*. If *false* is returned, then the intersection is empty.
- void `affine_image(Variable var, const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine image* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `affine_preimage(Variable var, const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the *affine preimage* of *\*this* under the function mapping variable *var* to the affine expression specified by *expr* and *denominator*.
- void `generalized_affine_image(Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_preimage(Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression &expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_image(const Linear_Expression &lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression &rhs)`  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `generalized_affine_preimage(const Linear_Expression &lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression &rhs)`  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *generalized affine relation*  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.
- void `bounded_affine_image(Variable var, const Linear_Expression &lb_expr, const Linear_Expression &ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .
- void `bounded_affine_preimage(Variable var, const Linear_Expression &lb_expr, const Linear_Expression &ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator=Coefficient_one())`  
Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the *bounded affine relation*  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .



- void `time_elapse_assign` (const `Pointset_Powerset` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the `time-elapse` between `*this` and `y`.*
- void `wrap_assign` (const `Variables_Set` &vars, `Bounded_Integer_Type_Width` w, `Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation` r, `Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow` o, const `Constraint_System` \*pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)  
*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*
- void `pairwise_reduce` ()  
*Assign to `*this` the result of (recursively) merging together the pairs of disjuncts whose upper-bound is the same as their set-theoretical union.*
- template<typename Widening >  
void `BGP99_extrapolation_assign` (const `Pointset_Powerset` &y, Widening wf, unsigned max\_disjuncts)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of applying the `BGP99 extrapolation operator` to `*this` and `y`, using the widening function `wf` and the cardinality threshold `max_disjuncts`.*
- template<typename Cert, typename Widening >  
void `BHZ03_widening_assign` (const `Pointset_Powerset` &y, Widening wf)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the `BHZ03-widening` between `*this` and `y`, using the widening function `wf` certified by the convergence certificate `Cert`.*

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- `Pointset_Powerset` & `operator=` (const `Pointset_Powerset` &y)  
*The assignment operator (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible).*
- template<typename QH >  
`Pointset_Powerset` & `operator=` (const `Pointset_Powerset`< QH > &y)  
*Conversion assignment: the type `QH` of the disjuncts in the source powerset is different from `PSET` (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible).*
- void `swap` (`Pointset_Powerset` &y)  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (`dimension_type` m)  
*Adds `m` new dimensions to the vector space containing `*this` and embeds each disjunct in `*this` in the new space.*
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_project` (`dimension_type` m)  
*Adds `m` new dimensions to the vector space containing `*this` without embedding the disjuncts in `*this` in the new space.*
- void `concatenate_assign` (const `Pointset_Powerset` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the concatenation of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `remove_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Removes all the specified space dimensions.*
- void `remove_higher_space_dimensions` (`dimension_type` new\_dimension)  
*Removes the higher space dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.*

- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void [map\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
*Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a partial function.*
- void [expand\\_space\\_dimension](#) (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
*Creates m copies of the space dimension corresponding to var.*
- void [fold\\_space\\_dimensions](#) (const Variables\_Set &vars, Variable dest)  
*Folds the space dimensions in vars into dest.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [dimension\\_type max\\_space\\_dimension](#) ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a Pointset\_Powerset<PSET> can handle.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- template<typename PSET >  
Widening\_Function< PSET > [widen\\_fun\\_ref](#) (void(PSET::\*wm)(const PSET &, unsigned \*))  
*Wraps a widening method into a function object.*
- template<typename PSET , typename CSYS >  
Limited\_Widening\_Function< PSET, CSYS > [widen\\_fun\\_ref](#) (void(PSET::\*lwm)(const PSET &, const CSYS &, unsigned \*), const CSYS &cs)  
*Wraps a limited widening method into a function object.*
- template<typename PSET >  
std::pair< PSET, [Pointset\\_Powerset< NNC\\_Polyhedron >](#) > [linear\\_partition](#) (const PSET &p, const PSET &q)  
*Partitions q with respect to p.*
- bool [check\\_containment](#) (const [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) &ph, const [Pointset\\_Powerset< NNC\\_Polyhedron >](#) &ps)  
*Returns true if and only if the union of the NNC polyhedra in ps contains the NNC polyhedron ph.*
- std::pair< [Grid](#), [Pointset\\_Powerset< Grid >](#) > [approximate\\_partition](#) (const [Grid](#) &p, const [Grid](#) &q, bool &finite\_partition)  
*Partitions the grid q with respect to grid p if and only if such a partition is finite.*
- bool [check\\_containment](#) (const [Grid](#) &ph, const [Pointset\\_Powerset< Grid >](#) &ps)  
*Returns true if and only if the union of the grids ps contains the grid g.*
- template<typename PSET >  
bool [check\\_containment](#) (const PSET &ph, const [Pointset\\_Powerset< PSET >](#) &ps)  
*Returns true if and only if the union of the objects in ps contains ph.*

- `template<typename PSET >`  
`void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET > &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET > &y)`  
*Specializes `std::swap`.*
- `template<>`  
`bool check_containment (const C_Polyhedron &ph, const Pointset_Powerset< C_Polyhedron > &ps)`

### 10.46.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename PSET> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >`

The powerset construction instantiated on PPL pointset domains.

#### Warning

At present, the supported instantiations for the disjunct domain template `PSET` are the simple pointset domains: `C_Polyhedron`, `NNC_Polyhedron`, `Grid`, `Octagonal_Shape<T>`, `BD_Shape<T>`, `Box<T>`.

### 10.46.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

**10.46.2.1** `template<typename PSET > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( dimension_type num_dimensions = 0, Degenerate_Element kind = UNIVERSE ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a universe (top) or empty (bottom) `Pointset_Powerset`.

#### Parameters

*num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the powerset;  
*kind* Specifies whether the universe or the empty powerset has to be built.

**10.46.2.2** `template<typename PSET > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

**10.46.2.3** `template<typename PSET > template<typename QH > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const Pointset_Powerset< QH > & y, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Conversion constructor: the type `QH` of the disjuncts in the source powerset is different from `PSET`.

**Parameters**

- y* The powerset to be used to build the new powerset.  
*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**10.46.2.4** `template<typename PSET > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const C_Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of a closed polyhedron.

Builds a powerset that is either empty (if the polyhedron is found to be empty) or contains a single disjunct approximating the polyhedron; this must only use algorithms that do not exceed the specified complexity. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the polyhedron.

**Parameters**

- ph* The closed polyhedron to be used to build the powerset.  
*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Exceptions**

- std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *ph* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.46.2.5** `template<typename PSET > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const NNC_Polyhedron & ph, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of an nnc polyhedron.

Builds a powerset that is either empty (if the polyhedron is found to be empty) or contains a single disjunct approximating the polyhedron; this must only use algorithms that do not exceed the specified complexity. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the polyhedron.

**Parameters**

- ph* The closed polyhedron to be used to build the powerset.  
*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Exceptions**

- std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *ph* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.46.2.6** `template<typename PSET > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const Grid & gr, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline, explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of a grid.

If the grid is nonempty, builds a powerset containing a single disjunct approximating the grid. Builds the empty powerset otherwise. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the grid.

#### Parameters

*gr* The grid to be used to build the powerset.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *gr* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.46.2.7** `template<typename PSET > template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const Octagonal_Shape< T > & os, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of an octagonal shape.

If the octagonal shape is nonempty, builds a powerset containing a single disjunct approximating the octagonal shape. Builds the empty powerset otherwise. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the octagonal shape.

#### Parameters

*os* The octagonal shape to be used to build the powerset.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *os* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.46.2.8** `template<typename PSET > template<typename T > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const BD_Shape< T > & bds, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of a bd shape.

If the bd shape is nonempty, builds a powerset containing a single disjunct approximating the bd shape. Builds the empty powerset otherwise. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the bd shape.

#### Parameters

*bds* The bd shape to be used to build the powerset.  
*complexity* This argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *bds* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

**10.46.2.9** `template<typename PSET > template<typename Interval > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::Pointset_Powerset ( const Box< Interval > & box, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [explicit]`

Builds a pointset\_powerset out of a box.

If the box is nonempty, builds a powerset containing a single disjunct approximating the box. Builds the empty powerset otherwise. The powerset inherits the space dimension of the box.

#### Parameters

*box* The box to be used to build the powerset.

*complexity* This argument is ignored.

#### Exceptions

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the space dimension of *box* exceeds the maximum allowed space dimension.

### 10.46.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.46.3.1** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::is_disjoint_from ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* and *y* are disjoint.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *x* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.2** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::constrains ( Variable var ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if *var* is constrained in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

#### Note

A variable is constrained if there exists a non-redundant disjunct that is constraining the variable: this definition relies on the powerset lattice structure and may be somewhat different from the geometric intuition. For instance, variable *x* is constrained in the powerset

$$ps = \{\{x \geq 0\}, \{x \leq 0\}\},$$

even though *ps* is geometrically equal to the whole vector space.

### 10.46.3.3 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::bounds_from_above ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.46.3.4 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::bounds_from_below ( const Linear_Expression & expr ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.46.3.5 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;

*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;

*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;

*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d` and `maximum` are left untouched.

### 10.46.3.6 `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & g ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to *\*this*;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value;  
*g* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned the point or closure point where *expr* reaches its supremum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and *sup\_n*, *sup\_d*, *maximum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.46.3.7** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;  
*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* `true` if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d* and *minimum* are left untouched.

**10.46.3.8** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & g ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;



*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;

*minimum* true if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value;

*g* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point or closure point where *expr* reaches its infimum value.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, false is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d*, *minimum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.46.3.9** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::geometrically_covers ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns true if and only if *\*this* geometrically covers *y*, i.e., if any point (in some element) of *y* is also a point (of some element) of *\*this*.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### Warning

This may be *really* expensive!

**10.46.3.10** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::geometrically_equals ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) const [inline]`

Returns true if and only if *\*this* is geometrically equal to *y*, i.e., if (the elements of) *\*this* and *y* contain the same set of points.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

### Warning

This may be *really* expensive!

**10.46.3.11** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::contains ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) const`

Returns true if and only if each disjunct of *y* is contained in a disjunct of *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.12** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::strictly_contains ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if each disjunct of *y* is strictly contained in a disjunct of *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.13** `template<typename PSET > Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::relation_with ( const Constraint & c ) const`

Returns the relations holding between the powerset *\*this* and the constraint *c*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and constraint *c* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.14** `template<typename PSET > Poly_Gen_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::relation_with ( const Generator & g ) const`

Returns the relations holding between the powerset *\*this* and the generator *g*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and generator *g* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.15** `template<typename PSET > Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::relation_with ( const Congruence & cg ) const`

Returns the relations holding between the powerset *\*this* and the congruence *c*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *c* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.16** `template<typename PSET > int32_t Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::hash_code ( ) const [inline]`

Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.

If `x` and `y` are such that `x == y`, then `x.hash_code() == y.hash_code()`.

**10.46.3.17** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::add_disjunct ( const PSET & ph )`

Adds to `*this` the disjunct `ph`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `ph` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.18** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::add_constraint ( const Constraint & c )`

Intersects `*this` with constraint `c`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.19** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::refine_with_constraint ( const Constraint & c )`

Use the constraint `c` to refine `*this`.

#### Parameters

`c` The constraint to be used for refinement.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `c` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.20** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::add_constraints ( const Constraint_System & cs )`

Intersects `*this` with the constraints in `cs`.

**Parameters**

*cs* The constraints to intersect with.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.21 template<typename PSET > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Pointset\_Powerset< PSET >::refine\_with\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & cs )**

Use the constraints in *cs* to refine *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*cs* The constraints to be used for refinement.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.22 template<typename PSET > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Pointset\_Powerset< PSET >::add\_congruence ( const Congruence & c )**

Intersects *\*this* with congruence *c*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *c* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.23 template<typename PSET > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Pointset\_Powerset< PSET >::refine\_with\_congruence ( const Congruence & cg )**

Use the congruence *cg* to refine *\*this*.

**Parameters**

*cg* The congruence to be used for refinement.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cg* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.46.3.24 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::add_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs )`

Intersects `*this` with the congruences in `cgs`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` The congruences to intersect with.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.46.3.25 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::refine_with_congruences ( const Congruence_System & cgs )`

Use the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.

#### Parameters

`cgs` The congruences to be used for refinement.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.46.3.26 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::unconstrain ( Variable var )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.

#### Parameters

`var` The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

#### Exceptions

*`std::invalid_argument`* Thrown if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

### 10.46.3.27 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::unconstrain ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.

**Parameters**

*vars* The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

**10.46.3.28** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

**Parameters**

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Note**

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is *ANY\_COMPLEXITY*.

**10.46.3.29** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY )`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

**Parameters**

*vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

**Note**

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is *ANY\_COMPLEXITY*.

**10.46.3.30** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::intersection_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the intersection of *\*this* and *y*.

The result is obtained by intersecting each disjunct in *\*this* with each disjunct in *y* and collecting all these intersections.

**10.46.3.31** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::difference_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` an (a smallest) over-approximation as a powerset of the disjunct domain of the set-theoretical difference of `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.32** `template<typename PSET > bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::simplify_using_context_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y )`

Assigns to `*this` a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.46.3.33** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine image](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;

*expr* The numerator of the affine expression;

*denominator* The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.46.3.34** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine preimage](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

**Parameters**

- var** The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;  
**expr** The numerator of the affine expression;  
**denominator** The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if **denominator** is zero or if **expr** and **\*this** are dimension-incompatible or if **var** is not a space dimension of **\*this**.

**10.46.3.35** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::generalized_affine_image ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to **\*this** the image of **\*this** with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by **relsym**.

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;  
**relsym** The relation symbol;  
**expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;  
**denominator** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if **denominator** is zero or if **expr** and **\*this** are dimension-incompatible or if **var** is not a space dimension of **\*this** or if **\*this** is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and **relsym** is a strict relation symbol.

**10.46.3.36** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::generalized_affine_preimage ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to **\*this** the preimage of **\*this** with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by **relsym**.

**Parameters**

- var** The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;  
**relsym** The relation symbol;  
**expr** The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;  
**denominator** The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).



**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if denominator is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this` or if `*this` is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

**10.46.3.37** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the image of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `lhs` or `rhs` or if `*this` is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

**10.46.3.38** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::generalized_affine_preimage ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to `*this` the preimage of `*this` with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by `relsym`.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `lhs` or `rhs` or if `*this` is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and `relsym` is a strict relation symbol.

**10.46.3.39** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::bounded_affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

- var*** The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr*** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr*** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator*** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.46.3.40** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one () )`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

- var*** The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr*** The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr*** The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator*** The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.46.3.41** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::time_elapse_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

The result is obtained by computing the pairwise [time elapse](#) of each disjunct in *\*this* with each disjunct in *y*.

**10.46.3.42** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars, Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r, Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

[Wraps](#) the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

- vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.
- w* The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- r* The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- o* The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system whose variables are contained in *vars*. If *pcs* depends on variables not in *vars*, the behavior is undefined. When non-null, the pointed-to constraint system is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation with the constraints in *pcs*.
- complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter of the [wrapping operator](#): higher values result in possibly improved precision.
- wrap\_individually* `true` if the dimensions should be wrapped individually (something that results in much greater efficiency to the detriment of precision).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *pcs* is dimension-incompatible with *vars*, or if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible *vars* or with *pcs*.

**10.46.3.43** `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::pairwise_reduce ( )`

Assign to *\*this* the result of (recursively) merging together the pairs of disjuncts whose upper-bound is the same as their set-theoretical union.

On exit, for all the pairs  $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}$  of different disjuncts in *\*this*, we have  $\mathcal{P} \uplus \mathcal{Q} \neq \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{Q}$ .

**10.46.3.44** `template<typename PSET > template<typename Widening > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::BGP99_extrapolation_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y, Widening wf, unsigned max_disjuncts )`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of applying the [BGP99 extrapolation operator](#) to *\*this* and *y*, using the widening function *wf* and the cardinality threshold *max\_disjuncts*.

**Parameters**

- y** A powerset that *must* definitely entail *\*this*;
- wf** The widening function to be used on polyhedra objects. It is obtained from the corresponding widening method by using the helper function `Parma_Polyhedra_Library::widen_fun_ref`. Legal values are, e.g., `widen_fun_ref(&Polyhedron::H79_widening_assign)` and `widen_fun_ref(&Polyhedron::limited_H79_extrapolation_assign, cs)`;
- max\_disjuncts** The maximum number of disjuncts occurring in the powerset *\*this* *before* starting the computation. If this number is exceeded, some of the disjuncts in *\*this* are collapsed (i.e., joined together).

**Exceptions**

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

For a description of the extrapolation operator, see [BGP99] and [BHZ03b].

**10.46.3.45** `template<typename PSET> template<typename Cert, typename Widening> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::BHZ03_widening_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y, Widening wf )`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [BHZ03-widening](#) between *\*this* and *y*, using the widening function *wf* certified by the convergence certificate *Cert*.

**Parameters**

- y** The finite powerset computed in the previous iteration step. It *must* definitely entail *\*this*;
- wf** The widening function to be used on disjuncts. It is obtained from the corresponding widening method by using the helper function `widen_fun_ref`. Legal values are, e.g., `widen_fun_ref(&Polyhedron::H79_widening_assign)` and `widen_fun_ref(&Polyhedron::limited_H79_extrapolation_assign, cs)`.

**Exceptions**

**std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are dimension-incompatible.

**Warning**

In order to obtain a proper widening operator, the template parameter *Cert* should be a finite convergence certificate for the base-level widening function *wf*; otherwise, an extrapolation operator is obtained. For a description of the methods that should be provided by *Cert*, see [BHRZ03\\_Certificate](#) or [H79\\_Certificate](#).

**10.46.3.46** `template<typename PSET> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::concatenate_assign ( const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the concatenation of *\*this* and *y*.

The result is obtained by computing the pairwise [concatenation](#) of each disjunct in *\*this* with each disjunct in *y*.

#### 10.46.3.47 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::remove_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars )`

Removes all the specified space dimensions.

##### Parameters

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be removed.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in *vars*.

#### 10.46.3.48 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::remove_higher_space_dimensions ( dimension_type new_dimension )`

Removes the higher space dimensions so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *new\_dimensions* is greater than the space dimension of *\*this*.

#### 10.46.3.49 `template<typename PSET > template<typename Partial_Function > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::map_space_dimensions ( const Partial_Function & pfunc )`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a partial function.

See also [Polyhedron::map\\_space\\_dimensions](#).

#### 10.46.3.50 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m )`

Creates *m* copies of the space dimension corresponding to *var*.

##### Parameters

*var* The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;

*m* The number of replicas to be created.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , and `var` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the  $k$ -th space dimension is **expanded** to  $m$  new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

#### 10.46.3.51 `template<typename PSET > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET >::fold_space_dimensions ( const Variables_Set & vars, Variable dest )`

Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.

##### Parameters

- vars** The set of **Variable** objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;
- dest** The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

##### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `dest` or with one of the **Variable** objects contained in `vars`. Also thrown if `dest` is contained in `vars`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , `dest` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , `vars` is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to  $n$ , and `dest` is not a member of `vars`, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in `vars` are **folded** into the  $k$ -th space dimension.

### 10.46.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.46.4.1 `template<typename PSET > Widening_Function< PSET > widen_fun_ref ( void(PSET::*)(const PSET &, unsigned *) wm ) [related]`

Wraps a widening method into a function object.

##### Parameters

- wm** The widening method.

#### 10.46.4.2 `template<typename PSET, typename CSYS > Limited_Widening_Function< PSET, CSYS > widen_fun_ref ( void(PSET::*)(const PSET &, const CSYS &, unsigned *) lwm, const CSYS & cs ) [related]`

Wraps a limited widening method into a function object.

##### Parameters

- lwm** The limited widening method.
- cs** The constraint system limiting the widening.

#### 10.46.4.3 `template<typename PSET > std::pair< PSET, Pointset_Powerset< NNC_Polyhedron > > linear_partition ( const PSET & p, const PSET & q ) [related]`

Partitions  $q$  with respect to  $p$ .

Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two polyhedra. The function returns an object  $r$  of type `std::pair<PSET, Pointset_Powerset<NNC_Polyhedron> >` such that

- `r.first` is the intersection of  $p$  and  $q$ ;
- `r.second` has the property that all its elements are pairwise disjoint and disjoint from  $p$ ;
- the set-theoretical union of `r.first` with all the elements of `r.second` gives  $q$  (i.e.,  $r$  is the representation of a partition of  $q$ ).

#### 10.46.4.4 `template<typename PSET > std::pair< Grid, Pointset_Powerset< Grid > > approximate_partition ( const Grid & p, const Grid & q, bool & finite_partition ) [related]`

Partitions the grid  $q$  with respect to grid  $p$  if and only if such a partition is finite.

Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two grids. The function returns an object  $r$  of type `std::pair<PSET, Pointset_Powerset<Grid> >` such that

- `r.first` is the intersection of  $p$  and  $q$ ;
- If there is a finite partition of  $q$  wrt  $p$  the Boolean `finite_partition` is set to true and `r.second` has the property that all its elements are pairwise disjoint and disjoint from  $p$  and the set-theoretical union of `r.first` with all the elements of `r.second` gives  $q$  (i.e.,  $r$  is the representation of a partition of  $q$ ).
- Otherwise the Boolean `finite_partition` is set to false and the singleton set that contains  $q$  is stored in `r.second`.

#### 10.46.4.5 `template<typename PSET > bool check_containment ( const PSET & ph, const Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & ps ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if the union of the objects in `ps` contains `ph`.

##### Note

It is assumed that the template parameter `PSET` can be converted without precision loss into an `NNC_Polyhedron`; otherwise, an incorrect result might be obtained.

#### 10.46.4.6 `template<typename PSET > void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_ Powerset< PSET > & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Pointset_Powerset< PSET > & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

#### 10.46.4.7 bool check\_containment ( const C\_Polyhedron & *ph*, const Pointset\_Powerset< C\_Polyhedron > & *ps* ) [related]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.47 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Poly\_Con\_Relation Class Reference

The relation between a polyhedron and a constraint.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &s) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- bool [implies](#) (const [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation](#) &y) const  
*True if and only if \*this implies y.*
- bool [OK](#) () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation nothing](#) ()  
*The assertion that says nothing.*
- static [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation is\\_disjoint](#) ()  
*The polyhedron and the set of points satisfying the constraint are disjoint.*
- static [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation strictly\\_intersects](#) ()  
*The polyhedron intersects the set of points satisfying the constraint, but it is not included in it.*
- static [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation is\\_included](#) ()  
*The polyhedron is included in the set of points satisfying the constraint.*
- static [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation saturates](#) ()  
*The polyhedron is included in the set of points saturating the constraint.*



## Friends

- `bool operator==(const Poly_Con_Relation &x, const Poly_Con_Relation &y)`  
*True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are logically equivalent.*
- `bool operator!=(const Poly_Con_Relation &x, const Poly_Con_Relation &y)`  
*True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are not logically equivalent.*
- `Poly_Con_Relation operator&&(const Poly_Con_Relation &x, const Poly_Con_Relation &y)`  
*Yields the logical conjunction of  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `Poly_Con_Relation operator-(const Poly_Con_Relation &x, const Poly_Con_Relation &y)`  
*Yields the assertion with all the conjuncts of  $x$  that are not in  $y$ .*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<<(std::ostream &s, const Poly_Con_Relation &r)`  
*Output operator.*

### 10.47.1 Detailed Description

The relation between a polyhedron and a constraint. This class implements conjunctions of assertions on the relation between a polyhedron and a constraint.

### 10.47.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.47.2.1 `bool operator==(const Poly_Con_Relation & x, const Poly_Con_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are logically equivalent.

#### 10.47.2.2 `bool operator!=(const Poly_Con_Relation & x, const Poly_Con_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are not logically equivalent.

#### 10.47.2.3 `Poly_Con_Relation operator&&(const Poly_Con_Relation & x, const Poly_Con_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

Yields the logical conjunction of  $x$  and  $y$ .

#### 10.47.2.4 Poly\_Con\_Relation operator- ( const Poly\_Con\_Relation & *x*, const Poly\_Con\_Relation & *y* ) [friend]

Yields the assertion with all the conjuncts of *x* that are not in *y*.

#### 10.47.2.5 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & *s*, const Poly\_Con\_Relation & *r* ) [related]

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.48 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Poly\_Gen\_Relation Class Reference

The relation between a polyhedron and a generator.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- void [ascii\\_dump](#) () const  
*Writes to std::cerr an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [ascii\\_dump](#) (std::ostream &*s*) const  
*Writes to s an ASCII representation of \*this.*
- void [print](#) () const  
*Prints \*this to std::cerr using operator<<.*
- bool [implies](#) (const [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation](#) &*y*) const  
*True if and only if \*this implies y.*
- bool [OK](#) () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation nothing](#) ()  
*The assertion that says nothing.*
- static [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation subsumes](#) ()  
*Adding the generator would not change the polyhedron.*

## Friends

- `bool operator==(const Poly_Gen_Relation &x, const Poly_Gen_Relation &y)`  
*True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are logically equivalent.*
- `bool operator!=(const Poly_Gen_Relation &x, const Poly_Gen_Relation &y)`  
*True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are not logically equivalent.*
- `Poly_Gen_Relation operator&&(const Poly_Gen_Relation &x, const Poly_Gen_Relation &y)`  
*Yields the logical conjunction of  $x$  and  $y$ .*
- `Poly_Gen_Relation operator-(const Poly_Gen_Relation &x, const Poly_Gen_Relation &y)`  
*Yields the assertion with all the conjuncts of  $x$  that are not in  $y$ .*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<<(std::ostream &s, const Poly_Gen_Relation &r)`  
*Output operator.*

### 10.48.1 Detailed Description

The relation between a polyhedron and a generator. This class implements conjunctions of assertions on the relation between a polyhedron and a generator.

### 10.48.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.48.2.1 `bool operator==(const Poly_Gen_Relation & x, const Poly_Gen_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are logically equivalent.

#### 10.48.2.2 `bool operator!=(const Poly_Gen_Relation & x, const Poly_Gen_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

True if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are not logically equivalent.

#### 10.48.2.3 `Poly_Gen_Relation operator&&(const Poly_Gen_Relation & x, const Poly_Gen_Relation & y)` `[friend]`

Yields the logical conjunction of  $x$  and  $y$ .

#### 10.48.2.4 Poly\_Gen\_Relation operator- ( const Poly\_Gen\_Relation & *x*, const Poly\_Gen\_Relation & *y* ) [friend]

Yields the assertion with all the conjuncts of *x* that are not in *y*.

#### 10.48.2.5 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & *s*, const Poly\_Gen\_Relation & *r* ) [related]

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.49 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron Class Reference

The base class for convex polyhedra.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

Inherited by [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::C\\_Polyhedron](#), and [Parma\\_Polyhedra\\_Library::NNC\\_Polyhedron](#).

### Public Types

- typedef [Coefficient](#) [coefficient\\_type](#)  
*The numeric type of coefficients.*

### Public Member Functions

#### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Polyhedron

- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing \*this.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [affine\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns 0, if \*this is empty; otherwise, returns the [affine dimension](#) of \*this.*
- const [Constraint\\_System](#) & [constraints](#) () const  
*Returns the system of constraints.*
- const [Constraint\\_System](#) & [minimized\\_constraints](#) () const  
*Returns the system of constraints, with no redundant constraint.*
- const [Generator\\_System](#) & [generators](#) () const  
*Returns the system of generators.*
- const [Generator\\_System](#) & [minimized\\_generators](#) () const

*Returns the system of generators, with no redundant generator.*

- [Congruence\\_System congruences \(\)](#) const  
*Returns a system of (equality) congruences satisfied by `*this`.*
- [Congruence\\_System minimized\\_congruences \(\)](#) const  
*Returns a system of (equality) congruences satisfied by `*this`, with no redundant congruences and having the same affine dimension as `*this`.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System grid\\_generators \(\)](#) const  
*Returns a universe system of grid generators.*
- [Grid\\_Generator\\_System minimized\\_grid\\_generators \(\)](#) const  
*Returns a universe system of grid generators.*
- [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation relation\\_with \(const Constraint &c\)](#) const  
*Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron `*this` and the constraint `c`.*
- [Poly\\_Gen\\_Relation relation\\_with \(const Generator &g\)](#) const  
*Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron `*this` and the generator `g`.*
- [Poly\\_Con\\_Relation relation\\_with \(const Congruence &c\)](#) const  
*Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron `*this` and the congruence `c`.*
- [bool is\\_empty \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is an empty polyhedron.*
- [bool is\\_universe \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a universe polyhedron.*
- [bool is\\_topologically\\_closed \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a topologically closed subset of the vector space.*
- [bool is\\_disjoint\\_from \(const Polyhedron &y\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` and `y` are disjoint.*
- [bool is\\_discrete \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is discrete.*
- [bool is\\_bounded \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is a bounded polyhedron.*
- [bool contains\\_integer\\_point \(\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains at least one integer point.*
- [bool constrains \(Variable var\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `var` is constrained in `*this`.*
- [bool bounds\\_from\\_above \(const Linear\\_Expression &expr\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`.*
- [bool bounds\\_from\\_below \(const Linear\\_Expression &expr\)](#) const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`.*

- bool `maximize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &sup\_n, `Coefficient` &sup\_d, bool &maximum) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.
- bool `maximize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &sup\_n, `Coefficient` &sup\_d, bool &maximum, `Generator` &g) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.
- bool `minimize` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &inf\_n, `Coefficient` &inf\_d, bool &minimum, `Generator` &g) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.
- bool `frequency` (const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient` &freq\_n, `Coefficient` &freq\_d, `Coefficient` &val\_n, `Coefficient` &val\_d) const  
Returns `true` if and only if there exist a unique value `val` such that `*this` saturates the equality `expr = val`.
- bool `contains` (const `Polyhedron` &y) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.
- bool `strictly_contains` (const `Polyhedron` &y) const  
Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.
- bool `OK` (bool check\_not\_empty=false) const  
Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

#### Space Dimension Preserving Member Functions that May Modify the Polyhedron

- void `add_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
Adds a copy of constraint `c` to the system of constraints of `*this` (without minimizing the result).
- void `add_generator` (const `Generator` &g)  
Adds a copy of generator `g` to the system of generators of `*this` (without minimizing the result).
- void `add_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
Adds a copy of congruence `cg` to `*this`, if `cg` can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.
- void `add_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
Adds a copy of the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this` (without minimizing the result).
- void `add_recycled_constraints` (`Constraint_System` &cs)  
Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this` (without minimizing the result).
- void `add_generators` (const `Generator_System` &gs)  
Adds a copy of the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this` (without minimizing the result).

- void `add_recycled_generators` (`Generator_System` &gs)  
*Adds the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this` (without minimizing the result).*
- void `add_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`, if all the congruences can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.*
- void `add_recycled_congruences` (`Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Adds the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`, if all the congruences can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.*
- void `refine_with_constraint` (const `Constraint` &c)  
*Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruence` (const `Congruence` &cg)  
*Uses a copy of congruence `cg` to refine `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_constraints` (const `Constraint_System` &cs)  
*Uses a copy of the constraints in `cs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `refine_with_congruences` (const `Congruence_System` &cgs)  
*Uses a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to refine `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (`Variable` var)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to space dimension `var`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `unconstrain` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
*Computes the *cylindrification* of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.*
- void `intersection_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `poly_hull_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the poly-hull of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `upper_bound_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Same as `poly_hull_assign(y)`.*
- void `poly_difference_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *poly-difference* of `*this` and `y`.*
- void `difference_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Same as `poly_difference_assign(y)`.*
- bool `simplify_using_context_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` a *meet-preserving simplification* of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.*
- void `affine_image` (`Variable` var, const `Linear_Expression` &expr, `Coefficient_traits::const_reference` denominator=`Coefficient_one()`)  
*Assigns to `*this` the *affine image* of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.*

- void `affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the affine preimage of \*this under the function mapping variable var to the affine expression specified by expr and denominator.*
- void `generalized_affine_image` (Variable var, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the image of \*this with respect to the generalized affine relation  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.*
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (Variable var, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the generalized affine relation  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.*
- void `generalized_affine_image` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs)  
*Assigns to \*this the image of \*this with respect to the generalized affine relation  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.*
- void `generalized_affine_preimage` (const Linear\_Expression &lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression &rhs)  
*Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the generalized affine relation  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by relsym.*
- void `bounded_affine_image` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the image of \*this with respect to the bounded affine relation  $\frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .*
- void `bounded_affine_preimage` (Variable var, const Linear\_Expression &lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression &ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator=Coefficient\_one())  
*Assigns to \*this the preimage of \*this with respect to the bounded affine relation  $\text{var}' \leq \frac{\text{lb\_expr}}{\text{denominator}} \leq \frac{\text{ub\_expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ .*
- void `time_elapse_assign` (const Polyhedron &y)  
*Assigns to \*this the result of computing the time-elapse between \*this and y.*
- void `wrap_assign` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Width w, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Representation r, Bounded\_Integer\_Type\_Overflow o, const Constraint\_System \*pcs=0, unsigned complexity\_threshold=16, bool wrap\_individually=true)  
*Wraps the specified dimensions of the vector space.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.*
- void `drop_some_non_integer_points` (const Variables\_Set &vars, Complexity\_Class complexity=ANY\_COMPLEXITY)  
*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to vars.*
- void `topological_closure_assign` ()  
*Assigns to \*this its topological closure.*
- void `BHRZ03_widening_assign` (const Polyhedron &y, unsigned \*tp=0)



Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *BHRZ03-widening* between *\*this* and *y*.

- void `limited_BHRZ03_extrapolation_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, const `Constraint_System` &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *limited extrapolation* between *\*this* and *y* using the *BHRZ03-widening* operator.
- void `bounded_BHRZ03_extrapolation_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, const `Constraint_System` &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *bounded extrapolation* between *\*this* and *y* using the *BHRZ03-widening* operator.
- void `H79_widening_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *H79-widening* between *\*this* and *y*.
- void `widening_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Same as *H79\_widening\_assign*(y, tp).
- void `limited_H79_extrapolation_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, const `Constraint_System` &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *limited extrapolation* between *\*this* and *y* using the *H79-widening* operator.
- void `bounded_H79_extrapolation_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y, const `Constraint_System` &cs, unsigned \*tp=0)  
Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the *bounded extrapolation* between *\*this* and *y* using the *H79-widening* operator.

### Member Functions that May Modify the Dimension of the Vector Space

- void `add_space_dimensions_and_embed` (dimension\_type m)  
Adds *m* new space dimensions and embeds the old polyhedron in the new vector space.
- void `add_space_dimensions_and_project` (dimension\_type m)  
Adds *m* new space dimensions to the polyhedron and does not embed it in the new vector space.
- void `concatenate_assign` (const `Polyhedron` &y)  
Assigns to *\*this* the *concatenation* of *\*this* and *y*, taken in this order.
- void `remove_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars)  
Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.
- void `remove_higher_space_dimensions` (dimension\_type new\_dimension)  
Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have dimension *new\_dimension*.
- template<typename Partial\_Function >  
void `map_space_dimensions` (const Partial\_Function &pfunc)  
Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a *partial function*.
- void `expand_space_dimension` (Variable var, dimension\_type m)  
Creates *m* copies of the space dimension corresponding to *var*.
- void `fold_space_dimensions` (const `Variables_Set` &vars, Variable dest)

*Folds the space dimensions in vars into dest.*

### Miscellaneous Member Functions

- `~Polyhedron ()`  
*Destructor.*
- `void swap (Polyhedron &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with polyhedron `y`. (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible.).*
- `void ascii_dump () const`  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void ascii_dump (std::ostream &s) const`  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- `void print () const`  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using operator<<.*
- `bool ascii_load (std::istream &s)`  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- `int32_t hash_code () const`  
*Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- `static dimension_type max_space_dimension ()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension all kinds of `Polyhedron` can handle.*
- `static bool can_recycle_constraint_systems ()`  
*Returns `true` indicating that this domain has methods that can recycle constraints.*
- `static void initialize ()`  
*Initializes the class.*
- `static void finalize ()`  
*Finalizes the class.*
- `static bool can_recycle_congruence_systems ()`  
*Returns `false` indicating that this domain cannot recycle congruences.*

### Protected Member Functions

- **Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, `dimension_type` `num_dimensions`, `Degenerate_Element` `kind`)  
*Builds a polyhedron having the specified properties.*
- **Polyhedron** (const **Polyhedron** &`y`, `Complexity_Class` `complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY`)  
*Ordinary copy constructor.*
- **Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, const `Constraint_System` &`cs`)  
*Builds a polyhedron from a system of constraints.*
- **Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, `Constraint_System` &`cs`, `Recycle_Input` `dummy`)  
*Builds a polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.*
- **Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, const `Generator_System` &`gs`)  
*Builds a polyhedron from a system of generators.*
- **Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, `Generator_System` &`gs`, `Recycle_Input` `dummy`)  
*Builds a polyhedron recycling a system of generators.*
- `template<typename Interval >`  
**Polyhedron** (Topology `topol`, const `Box< Interval >` &`box`, `Complexity_Class` `complexity=ANY_COMPLEXITY`)  
*Builds a polyhedron from a box.*
- **Polyhedron** & `operator=` (const **Polyhedron** &`y`)  
*The assignment operator. (\*this and y can be dimension-incompatible.).*
- `void drop_some_non_integer_points` (const `Variables_Set` \*`pvars`, `Complexity_Class` `complexity`)  
*Possibly tightens \*this by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to \*pvars.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream` & `operator<<` (`std::ostream` &`s`, const **Polyhedron** &`ph`)  
*Output operator.*
- `bool operator!=` (const **Polyhedron** &`x`, const **Polyhedron** &`y`)  
*Returns true if and only if x and y are different polyhedra.*
- `void swap` (**Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron** &`x`, **Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron** &`y`)  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.49.1 Detailed Description

The base class for convex polyhedra. An object of the class [Polyhedron](#) represents a convex polyhedron in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

A polyhedron can be specified as either a finite system of constraints or a finite system of generators (see Section [Representations of Convex Polyhedra](#)) and it is always possible to obtain either representation. That is, if we know the system of constraints, we can obtain from this the system of generators that define the same polyhedron and vice versa. These systems can contain redundant members: in this case we say that they are not in the minimal form.

Two key attributes of any polyhedron are its topological kind (recording whether it is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) or an [NNC\\_Polyhedron](#) object) and its space dimension (the dimension  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  of the enclosing vector space):

- all polyhedra, the empty ones included, are endowed with a specific topology and space dimension;
- most operations working on a polyhedron and another object (i.e., another polyhedron, a constraint or generator, a set of variables, etc.) will throw an exception if the polyhedron and the object are not both topology-compatible and dimension-compatible (see Section [Representations of Convex Polyhedra](#));
- the topology of a polyhedron cannot be changed; rather, there are constructors for each of the two derived classes that will build a new polyhedron with the topology of that class from another polyhedron from either class and any topology;
- the only ways in which the space dimension of a polyhedron can be changed are:
  - *explicit* calls to operators provided for that purpose;
  - standard copy, assignment and swap operators.

Note that four different polyhedra can be defined on the zero-dimension space: the empty polyhedron, either closed or NNC, and the universe polyhedron  $R^0$ , again either closed or NNC.

In all the examples it is assumed that variables  $x$  and  $y$  are defined (where they are used) as follows:

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
```

#### Example 1

The following code builds a polyhedron corresponding to a square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , given as a system of constraints:

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x <= 3);
cs.insert(y >= 0);
cs.insert(y <= 3);
C_Polyhedron ph(cs);
```

The following code builds the same polyhedron as above, but starting from a system of generators specifying the four vertices of the square:

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(0*x + 3*y));
gs.insert(point(3*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(3*x + 3*y));
C_Polyhedron ph(gs);
```

**Example 2**

The following code builds an unbounded polyhedron corresponding to a half-strip in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , given as a system of constraints:

```
Constraint_System cs;
cs.insert(x >= 0);
cs.insert(x - y <= 0);
cs.insert(x - y + 1 >= 0);
C_Polyhedron ph(cs);
```

The following code builds the same polyhedron as above, but starting from the system of generators specifying the two vertices of the polyhedron and one ray:

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(0*x + 0*y));
gs.insert(point(0*x + y));
gs.insert(ray(x - y));
C_Polyhedron ph(gs);
```

**Example 3**

The following code builds the polyhedron corresponding to a half-plane by adding a single constraint to the universe polyhedron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

```
C_Polyhedron ph(2);
ph.add_constraint(y >= 0);
```

The following code builds the same polyhedron as above, but starting from the empty polyhedron in the space  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and inserting the appropriate generators (a point, a ray and a line).

```
C_Polyhedron ph(2, EMPTY);
ph.add_generator(point(0*x + 0*y));
ph.add_generator(ray(y));
ph.add_generator(line(x));
```

Note that, although the above polyhedron has no vertices, we must add one point, because otherwise the result of the Minkowski's sum would be an empty polyhedron. To avoid subtle errors related to the minimization process, it is required that the first generator inserted in an empty polyhedron is a point (otherwise, an exception is thrown).

**Example 4**

The following code shows the use of the function `add_space_dimensions_and_embed`:

```
C_Polyhedron ph(1);
ph.add_constraint(x == 2);
ph.add_space_dimensions_and_embed(1);
```

We build the universe polyhedron in the 1-dimension space  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then we add a single equality constraint, thus obtaining the polyhedron corresponding to the singleton set  $\{2\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . After the last line of code, the resulting polyhedron is

$$\{(2, y)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

**Example 5**

The following code shows the use of the function `add_space_dimensions_and_project`:

```
C_Polyhedron ph(1);
ph.add_constraint(x == 2);
ph.add_space_dimensions_and_project(1);
```

The first two lines of code are the same as in Example 4 for `add_space_dimensions_and_embed`. After the last line of code, the resulting polyhedron is the singleton set  $\{(2, 0)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ .

**Example 6**

The following code shows the use of the function `affine_image`:

```
C_Polyhedron ph(2, EMPTY);
ph.add_generator(point(0*x + 0*y));
ph.add_generator(point(0*x + 3*y));
ph.add_generator(point(3*x + 0*y));
ph.add_generator(point(3*x + 3*y));
Linear_Expression expr = x + 4;
ph.affine_image(x, expr);
```

In this example the starting polyhedron is a square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , the considered variable is  $x$  and the affine expression is  $x + 4$ . The resulting polyhedron is the same square translated to the right. Moreover, if the affine transformation for the same variable  $x$  is  $x + y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = x + y;
```

the resulting polyhedron is a parallelogram with the height equal to the side of the square and the oblique sides parallel to the line  $x - y$ . Instead, if we do not use an invertible transformation for the same variable; for example, the affine expression  $y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = y;
```

the resulting polyhedron is a diagonal of the square.

**Example 7**

The following code shows the use of the function `affine_preimage`:

```
C_Polyhedron ph(2);
ph.add_constraint(x >= 0);
ph.add_constraint(x <= 3);
ph.add_constraint(y >= 0);
ph.add_constraint(y <= 3);
Linear_Expression expr = x + 4;
ph.affine_preimage(x, expr);
```

In this example the starting polyhedron, `var` and the affine expression and the denominator are the same as in Example 6, while the resulting polyhedron is again the same square, but translated to the left. Moreover, if the affine transformation for  $x$  is  $x + y$

```
Linear_Expression expr = x + y;
```

the resulting polyhedron is a parallelogram with the height equal to the side of the square and the oblique sides parallel to the line  $x + y$ . Instead, if we do not use an invertible transformation for the same variable  $x$ , for example, the affine expression  $y$ :

```
Linear_Expression expr = y;
```

the resulting polyhedron is a line that corresponds to the  $y$  axis.

**Example 8**

For this example we use also the variables:

```
Variable z(2);
Variable w(3);
```

The following code shows the use of the function `remove_space_dimensions`:

```
Generator_System gs;
gs.insert(point(3*x + y + 0*z + 2*w));
C_Polyhedron ph(gs);
Variables_Set vars;
vars.insert(y);
vars.insert(z);
ph.remove_space_dimensions(vars);
```

The starting polyhedron is the singleton set  $\{(3, 1, 0, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$ , while the resulting polyhedron is  $\{(3, 2)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ . Be careful when removing space dimensions *incrementally*: since dimensions are automatically renamed after each application of the `remove_space_dimensions` operator, unexpected results can be obtained. For instance, by using the following code we would obtain a different result:

```
set<Variable> vars1;
vars1.insert(y);
ph.remove_space_dimensions(vars1);
set<Variable> vars2;
vars2.insert(z);
ph.remove_space_dimensions(vars2);
```

In this case, the result is the polyhedron  $\{(3, 0)^T\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ : when removing the set of dimensions `vars2` we are actually removing variable *w* of the original polyhedron. For the same reason, the operator `remove_space_dimensions` is not idempotent: removing twice the same non-empty set of dimensions is never the same as removing them just once.

## 10.49.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.49.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology *topol*, dimension\_type *num\_dimensions*, Degenerate\_Element *kind* ) [protected]

Builds a polyhedron having the specified properties.

#### Parameters

- topol* The topology of the polyhedron;
- num\_dimensions* The number of dimensions of the vector space enclosing the polyhedron;
- kind* Specifies whether the universe or the empty polyhedron has to be built.

### 10.49.2.2 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( const Polyhedron & *y*, Complexity\_Class *complexity* = ANY\_COMPLEXITY ) [protected]

Ordinary copy constructor.

The complexity argument is ignored.

### 10.49.2.3 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology *topol*, const Constraint\_System & *cs* ) [protected]

Builds a polyhedron from a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

#### Parameters

- topol* The topology of the polyhedron;
- cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the topology of `cs` is incompatible with `topol`.

#### 10.49.2.4 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology *topol*, Constraint\_System & *cs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [protected]

Builds a polyhedron recycling a system of constraints.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the constraint system.

**Parameters**

*topol* The topology of the polyhedron;

*cs* The system of constraints defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the topology of `cs` is incompatible with `topol`.

#### 10.49.2.5 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology *topol*, const Generator\_System & *gs* ) [protected]

Builds a polyhedron from a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

**Parameters**

*topol* The topology of the polyhedron;

*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the topology of `gs` is incompatible with `topol`, or if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

#### 10.49.2.6 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology *topol*, Generator\_System & *gs*, Recycle\_Input *dummy* ) [protected]

Builds a polyhedron recycling a system of generators.

The polyhedron inherits the space dimension of the generator system.

**Parameters**

*topol* The topology of the polyhedron;



*gs* The system of generators defining the polyhedron. It is not declared `const` because its data-structures may be recycled to build the polyhedron.

*dummy* A dummy tag to syntactically differentiate this one from the other constructors.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if the topology of *gs* is incompatible with *topol*, or if the system of generators is not empty but has no points.

**10.49.2.7** `template<typename Interval > Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::Polyhedron ( Topology topol, const Box< Interval > & box, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [protected]`

Builds a polyhedron from a box.

This will use an algorithm whose complexity is polynomial and build the smallest polyhedron with topology *topol* containing *box*.

### Parameters

*topol* The topology of the polyhedron;

*box* The box representing the polyhedron to be built;

*complexity* This argument is ignored.

## 10.49.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.49.3.1** `Poly_Con_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::relation_with ( const Constraint & c ) const`

Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron *\*this* and the constraint *c*.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and constraint *c* are dimension-incompatible.

**10.49.3.2** `Poly_Gen_Relation Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::relation_with ( const Generator & g ) const`

Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron *\*this* and the generator *g*.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and generator *g* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.3 Poly\_Con\_Relation Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::relation\_with ( const Congruence & *cg* ) const

Returns the relations holding between the polyhedron *\*this* and the congruence *c*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *c* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.4 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::is\_disjoint\_from ( const Polyhedron & *y* ) const

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* and *y* are disjoint.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *x* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.5 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::constrains ( Variable *var* ) const

Returns `true` if and only if *var* is constrained in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

### 10.49.3.6 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::bounds\_from\_above ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr* ) const [inline]

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from above in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.7 bool Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::bounds\_from\_below ( const Linear\_Expression & *expr* ) const [inline]

Returns `true` if and only if *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.8 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value is computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d` and `maximum` are left untouched.

### 10.49.3.9 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::maximize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & sup_n, Coefficient & sup_d, bool & maximum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from above in `*this`, in which case the supremum value and a point where `expr` reaches it are computed.

#### Parameters

*expr* The linear expression to be maximized subject to `*this`;  
*sup\_n* The numerator of the supremum value;  
*sup\_d* The denominator of the supremum value;  
*maximum* `true` if and only if the supremum is also the maximum value;  
*g* When maximization succeeds, will be assigned the point or closure point where `expr` reaches its supremum value.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `*this` is empty or `expr` is not bounded from above, `false` is returned and `sup_n`, `sup_d`, `maximum` and `g` are left untouched.

### 10.49.3.10 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` is not empty and `expr` is bounded from below in `*this`, in which case the infimum value is computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;  
*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* `true` if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d* and *minimum* are left untouched.

**10.49.3.11** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::minimize ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & inf_n, Coefficient & inf_d, bool & minimum, Generator & g ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if *\*this* is not empty and *expr* is bounded from below in *\*this*, in which case the infimum value and a point where *expr* reaches it are computed.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression to be minimized subject to *\*this*;  
*inf\_n* The numerator of the infimum value;  
*inf\_d* The denominator of the infimum value;  
*minimum* `true` if and only if the infimum is also the minimum value;  
*g* When minimization succeeds, will be assigned a point or closure point where *expr* reaches its infimum value.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible.

If *\*this* is empty or *expr* is not bounded from below, `false` is returned and *inf\_n*, *inf\_d*, *minimum* and *g* are left untouched.

**10.49.3.12** `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::frequency ( const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient & freq_n, Coefficient & freq_d, Coefficient & val_n, Coefficient & val_d ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if there exist a unique value *val* such that *\*this* saturates the equality *expr* = *val*.

**Parameters**

*expr* The linear expression for which the frequency is needed;  
*freq\_n* If `true` is returned, the value is set to 0; Present for interface compatibility with class [Grid](#), where the [frequency](#) can have a non-zero value;

*freq\_d* If `true` is returned, the value is set to 1;

*val\_n* The numerator of `val`;

*val\_d* The denominator of `val`;

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible.

If `false` is returned, then `freq_n`, `freq_d`, `val_n` and `val_d` are left untouched.

#### 10.49.3.13 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::contains ( const Polyhedron & y ) const`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` contains `y`.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.49.3.14 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::strictly_contains ( const Polyhedron & y ) const [inline]`

Returns `true` if and only if `*this` strictly contains `y`.

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.49.3.15 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::OK ( bool check_not_empty = false ) const`

Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.

### Returns

`true` if and only if `*this` satisfies all the invariants and either `check_not_empty` is `false` or `*this` is not empty.

### Parameters

*check\_not\_empty* `true` if and only if, in addition to checking the invariants, `*this` must be checked to be not empty.

The check is performed so as to intrude as little as possible. If the library has been compiled with run-time assertions enabled, error messages are written on `std::cerr` in case invariants are violated. This is useful for the purpose of debugging the library.

**10.49.3.16 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_constraint ( const Constraint & c )**

Adds a copy of constraint *c* to the system of constraints of *\*this* (without minimizing the result).

**Parameters**

*c* The constraint that will be added to the system of constraints of *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and constraint *c* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.49.3.17 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_generator ( const Generator & g )**

Adds a copy of generator *g* to the system of generators of *\*this* (without minimizing the result).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and generator *g* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible, or if *\*this* is an empty polyhedron and *g* is not a point.

**10.49.3.18 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_congruence ( const Congruence & cg )**

Adds a copy of congruence *cg* to *\*this*, if *cg* can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *cg* are dimension-incompatible, or if *cg* is a proper congruence which is neither a tautology, nor a contradiction.

**10.49.3.19 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & cs )**

Adds a copy of the constraints in *cs* to the system of constraints of *\*this* (without minimizing the result).

**Parameters**

*cs* Contains the constraints that will be added to the system of constraints of *\*this*.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.20 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_recycled\_constraints ( Constraint\_System & cs )

Adds the constraints in `cs` to the system of constraints of `*this` (without minimizing the result).

#### Parameters

`cs` The constraint system to be added to `*this`. The constraints in `cs` may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cs` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

#### Warning

The only assumption that can be made on `cs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.49.3.21 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_generators ( const Generator\_System & gs )

Adds a copy of the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this` (without minimizing the result).

#### Parameters

`gs` Contains the generators that will be added to the system of generators of `*this`.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `gs` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible, or if `*this` is empty and the system of generators `gs` is not empty, but has no points.

### 10.49.3.22 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_recycled\_generators ( Generator\_System & gs )

Adds the generators in `gs` to the system of generators of `*this` (without minimizing the result).

#### Parameters

`gs` The generator system to be added to `*this`. The generators in `gs` may be recycled.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `gs` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible, or if `*this` is empty and the system of generators `gs` is not empty, but has no points.

**Warning**

The only assumption that can be made on `gs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.49.3.23 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_congruences ( const Congruence\_System & *cgs* )

Adds a copy of the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`, if all the congruences can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The congruences to be added.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, of if there exists in `cgs` a proper congruence which is neither a tautology, nor a contradiction.

### 10.49.3.24 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_recycled\_congruences ( Congruence\_System & *cgs* ) [inline]

Adds the congruences in `cgs` to `*this`, if all the congruences can be exactly represented by a polyhedron.

**Parameters**

*cgs* The congruences to be added. Its elements may be recycled.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `cgs` are dimension-incompatible, of if there exists in `cgs` a proper congruence which is neither a tautology, nor a contradiction

**Warning**

The only assumption that can be made on `cgs` upon successful or exceptional return is that it can be safely destroyed.

### 10.49.3.25 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::refine\_with\_constraint ( const Constraint & *c* )

Uses a copy of constraint `c` to refine `*this`.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and constraint `c` are dimension-incompatible.



### 10.49.3.26 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::refine\_with\_congruence ( const Congruence & *cg* )

Uses a copy of congruence *cg* to refine *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and congruence *cg* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.27 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::refine\_with\_constraints ( const Constraint\_System & *cs* )

Uses a copy of the constraints in *cs* to refine *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*cs* Contains the constraints used to refine the system of constraints of *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cs* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.28 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::refine\_with\_congruences ( const Congruence\_System & *cgs* )

Uses a copy of the congruences in *cgs* to refine *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*cgs* Contains the congruences used to refine the system of constraints of *\*this*.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *cgs* are dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.29 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::unconstrain ( Variable *var* )

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of *\*this* with respect to space dimension *var*, assigning the result to *\*this*.

#### Parameters

*var* The space dimension that will be unconstrained.

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

### 10.49.3.30 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::unconstrain ( const Variables\_Set & vars )

Computes the [cylindrification](#) of `*this` with respect to the set of space dimensions `vars`, assigning the result to `*this`.

#### Parameters

**vars** The set of space dimension that will be unconstrained.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

### 10.49.3.31 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::intersection\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )

Assigns to `*this` the intersection of `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.32 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::poly\_hull\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )

Assigns to `*this` the poly-hull of `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.33 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::poly\_difference\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )

Assigns to `*this` the [poly-difference](#) of `*this` and `y`.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.34 `bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::simplify_using_context_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )`

Assigns to `*this` a [meet-preserving simplification](#) of `*this` with respect to `y`. If `false` is returned, then the intersection is empty.

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.35 `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::affine_image ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine image](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

**`var`** The variable to which the affine expression is assigned;  
**`expr`** The numerator of the affine expression;  
**`denominator`** The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

### 10.49.3.36 `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to `*this` the [affine preimage](#) of `*this` under the function mapping variable `var` to the affine expression specified by `expr` and `denominator`.

#### Parameters

**`var`** The variable to which the affine expression is substituted;  
**`expr`** The numerator of the affine expression;  
**`denominator`** The denominator of the affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `denominator` is zero or if `expr` and `*this` are dimension-incompatible or if `var` is not a space dimension of `*this`.

**10.49.3.37** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::generalized_affine_image ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

#### Parameters

*var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;  
*denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.49.3.38** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::generalized_affine_preimage ( Variable var, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{var}' \bowtie \frac{\text{expr}}{\text{denominator}}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

#### Parameters

*var* The left hand side variable of the generalized affine relation;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*expr* The numerator of the right hand side affine expression;  
*denominator* The denominator of the right hand side affine expression (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *expr* and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

**10.49.3.39** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::generalized_affine_image ( const Linear_Expression & lhs, Relation_Symbol relsym, const Linear_Expression & rhs )`

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $\text{lhs}' \bowtie \text{rhs}$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

#### 10.49.3.40 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::generalized\_affine\_preimage ( const Linear\_Expression & lhs, Relation\_Symbol relsym, const Linear\_Expression & rhs )

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [generalized affine relation](#)  $lhs' \bowtie rhs$ , where  $\bowtie$  is the relation symbol encoded by *relsym*.

**Parameters**

*lhs* The left hand side affine expression;  
*relsym* The relation symbol;  
*rhs* The right hand side affine expression.

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible with *lhs* or *rhs* or if *\*this* is a [C\\_Polyhedron](#) and *relsym* is a strict relation symbol.

#### 10.49.3.41 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::bounded\_affine\_image ( Variable var, const Linear\_Expression & lb\_expr, const Linear\_Expression & ub\_expr, Coefficient\_traits::const\_reference denominator = Coefficient\_one() )

Assigns to *\*this* the image of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

**Parameters**

*var* The variable updated by the affine relation;  
*lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;  
*ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;  
*denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.49.3.42** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::bounded_affine_preimage ( Variable var, const Linear_Expression & lb_expr, const Linear_Expression & ub_expr, Coefficient_traits::const_reference denominator = Coefficient_one() )`

Assigns to *\*this* the preimage of *\*this* with respect to the [bounded affine relation](#)  $\frac{lb\_expr}{denominator} \leq var' \leq \frac{ub\_expr}{denominator}$ .

#### Parameters

- var* The variable updated by the affine relation;
- lb\_expr* The numerator of the lower bounding affine expression;
- ub\_expr* The numerator of the upper bounding affine expression;
- denominator* The (common) denominator for the lower and upper bounding affine expressions (optional argument with default value 1).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *denominator* is zero or if *lb\_expr* (resp., *ub\_expr*) and *\*this* are dimension-incompatible or if *var* is not a space dimension of *\*this*.

**10.49.3.43** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::time_elapse_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )`

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [time-elapse](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

**10.49.3.44** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::wrap_assign ( const Variables_Set & vars, Bounded_Integer_Type_Width w, Bounded_Integer_Type_Representation r, Bounded_Integer_Type_Overflow o, const Constraint_System * pcs = 0, unsigned complexity_threshold = 16, bool wrap_individually = true )`

[Wraps](#) the specified dimensions of the vector space.

#### Parameters

- vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be wrapped.
- w* The width of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- r* The representation of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.
- o* The overflow behavior of the bounded integer type corresponding to all the dimensions to be wrapped.

*pcs* Possibly null pointer to a constraint system whose variables are contained in *vars*. If *\*pcs* depends on variables not in *vars*, the behavior is undefined. When non-null, the pointed-to constraint system is assumed to represent the conditional or looping construct guard with respect to which wrapping is performed. Since wrapping requires the computation of upper bounds and due to non-distributivity of constraint refinement over upper bounds, passing a constraint system in this way can be more precise than refining the result of the wrapping operation with the constraints in *\*pcs*.

*complexity\_threshold* A precision parameter of the [wrapping operator](#): higher values result in possibly improved precision.

*wrap\_individually* `true` if the dimensions should be wrapped individually (something that results in much greater efficiency to the detriment of precision).

### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*pcs* is dimension-incompatible with *vars*, or if *\*this* is dimension-incompatible *vars* or with *\*pcs*.

**10.49.3.45** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::drop_some_non_integer_points ( Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates.

### Parameters

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

**10.49.3.46** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::drop_some_non_integer_points ( const Variables_Set & vars, Complexity_Class complexity = ANY_COMPLEXITY ) [inline]`

Possibly tightens *\*this* by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to *vars*.

### Parameters

*vars* Points with non-integer coordinates for these variables/space-dimensions can be discarded.

*complexity* The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if *complexity* is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

#### 10.49.3.47 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::BHRZ03\_widening\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [BHRZ03-widening](#) between `*this` and `y`.

##### Parameters

- `y` A polyhedron that *must* be contained in `*this`;
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

##### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.49.3.48 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::limited\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, const Constraint\_System & cs, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [limited extrapolation](#) between `*this` and `y` using the [BHRZ03-widening](#) operator.

##### Parameters

- `y` A polyhedron that *must* be contained in `*this`;
- `cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened polyhedron;
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

##### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this`, `y` and `cs` are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.49.3.49 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::bounded\_BHRZ03\_extrapolation\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, const Constraint\_System & cs, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to `*this` the result of computing the [bounded extrapolation](#) between `*this` and `y` using the [BHRZ03-widening](#) operator.

##### Parameters

- `y` A polyhedron that *must* be contained in `*this`;
- `cs` The system of constraints used to improve the widened polyhedron;
- `tp` An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).



**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cs* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.50 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::H79\_widening\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [H79\\_widening](#) between *\*this* and *y*.

**Parameters**

- y* A polyhedron that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this* and *y* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.51 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::limited\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, const Constraint\_System & cs, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [limited extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y* using the [H79-widening](#) operator.

**Parameters**

- y* A polyhedron that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- cs* The system of constraints used to improve the widened polyhedron;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cs* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.52 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::bounded\_H79\_extrapolation\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y, const Constraint\_System & cs, unsigned \* tp = 0 )

Assigns to *\*this* the result of computing the [bounded extrapolation](#) between *\*this* and *y* using the [H79-widening](#) operator.

**Parameters**

- y* A polyhedron that *must* be contained in *\*this*;
- cs* The system of constraints used to improve the widened polyhedron;
- tp* An optional pointer to an unsigned variable storing the number of available tokens (to be used when applying the [widening with tokens](#) delay technique).

**Exceptions**

- std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if *\*this*, *y* and *cs* are topology-incompatible or dimension-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.53 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_embed ( dimension\_type *m* )

Adds *m* new space dimensions and embeds the old polyhedron in the new vector space.

**Parameters**

- m* The number of dimensions to add.

**Exceptions**

- std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension [max\\_space\\_dimension\(\)](#).

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new polyhedron, which is characterized by a system of constraints in which the variables running through the new dimensions are not constrained. For instance, when starting from the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the polyhedron

$$\{ (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{P} \}.$$

### 10.49.3.54 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::add\_space\_dimensions\_and\_project ( dimension\_type *m* )

Adds *m* new space dimensions to the polyhedron and does not embed it in the new vector space.

**Parameters**

- m* The number of space dimensions to add.

**Exceptions**

- std::length\_error* Thrown if adding *m* new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension [max\\_space\\_dimension\(\)](#).

The new space dimensions will be those having the highest indexes in the new polyhedron, which is characterized by a system of constraints in which the variables running through the new dimensions are all constrained to be equal to 0. For instance, when starting from the polyhedron  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  and adding a third space dimension, the result will be the polyhedron

$$\{ (x, y, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y)^T \in \mathcal{P} \}.$$

#### 10.49.3.55 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::concatenate\_assign ( const Polyhedron & y )

Assigns to `*this` the [concatenation](#) of `*this` and `y`, taken in this order.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` and `y` are topology-incompatible.

*std::length\_error* Thrown if the concatenation would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

#### 10.49.3.56 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::remove\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & vars )

Removes all the specified dimensions from the vector space.

##### Parameters

*vars* The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be removed.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`.

#### 10.49.3.57 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::remove\_higher\_space\_dimensions ( dimension\_type new\_dimension )

Removes the higher dimensions of the vector space so that the resulting space will have dimension `new_dimension`.

##### Exceptions

*std::invalid\_argument* Thrown if `new_dimensions` is greater than the space dimension of `*this`.

**10.49.3.58** `template<typename Partial_Function > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::map_space_dimensions ( const Partial_Function & pfunc )`

Remaps the dimensions of the vector space according to a [partial function](#).

#### Parameters

*pfunc* The partial function specifying the destiny of each space dimension.

The template type parameter `Partial_Function` must provide the following methods.

```
bool has_empty_codomain() const
```

returns `true` if and only if the represented partial function has an empty codomain (i.e., it is always undefined). The `has_empty_codomain()` method will always be called before the methods below. However, if `has_empty_codomain()` returns `true`, none of the functions below will be called.

```
dimension_type max_in_codomain() const
```

returns the maximum value that belongs to the codomain of the partial function. The `max_in_codomain()` method is called at most once.

```
bool maps(dimension_type i, dimension_type& j) const
```

Let  $f$  be the represented function and  $k$  be the value of `i`. If  $f$  is defined in  $k$ , then  $f(k)$  is assigned to `j` and `true` is returned. If  $f$  is undefined in  $k$ , then `false` is returned. This method is called at most  $n$  times, where  $n$  is the dimension of the vector space enclosing the polyhedron.

The result is undefined if `pfunc` does not encode a partial function with the properties described in the [specification of the mapping operator](#).

**10.49.3.59** `void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron::expand_space_dimension ( Variable var, dimension_type m )`

Creates `m` copies of the space dimension corresponding to `var`.

#### Parameters

*var* The variable corresponding to the space dimension to be replicated;

*m* The number of replicas to be created.

#### Exceptions

***std::invalid\_argument*** Thrown if `var` does not correspond to a dimension of the vector space.

***std::length\_error*** Thrown if adding `m` new space dimensions would cause the vector space to exceed dimension `max_space_dimension()`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , and `var` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , then the  $k$ -th space dimension is [expanded](#) to `m` new space dimensions  $n, n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$ .

### 10.49.3.60 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::fold\_space\_dimensions ( const Variables\_Set & vars, Variable dest )

Folds the space dimensions in `vars` into `dest`.

#### Parameters

- vars** The set of [Variable](#) objects corresponding to the space dimensions to be folded;
- dest** The variable corresponding to the space dimension that is the destination of the folding operation.

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `*this` is dimension-incompatible with `dest` or with one of the [Variable](#) objects contained in `vars`. Also thrown if `dest` is contained in `vars`.

If `*this` has space dimension  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , `dest` has space dimension  $k \leq n$ , `vars` is a set of variables whose maximum space dimension is also less than or equal to  $n$ , and `dest` is not a member of `vars`, then the space dimensions corresponding to variables in `vars` are [folded](#) into the  $k$ -th space dimension.

### 10.49.3.61 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::swap ( Polyhedron & y ) [inline]

Swaps `*this` with polyhedron `y`. (`*this` and `y` can be dimension-incompatible.).

#### Exceptions

- std::invalid\_argument** Thrown if `x` and `y` are topology-incompatible.

### 10.49.3.62 int32\_t Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::hash\_code ( ) const [inline]

Returns a 32-bit hash code for `*this`.

If `x` and `y` are such that `x == y`, then `x.hash_code() == y.hash_code()`.

### 10.49.3.63 void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Polyhedron::drop\_some\_non\_integer\_points ( const Variables\_Set \* pvars, Complexity\_Class complexity ) [protected]

Possibly tightens `*this` by dropping some points with non-integer coordinates for the space dimensions corresponding to `*pvars`.

#### Parameters

- pvars** When nonzero, points with non-integer coordinates for the variables/space-dimensions contained in `*pvars` can be discarded.
- complexity** The maximal complexity of any algorithms used.

#### Note

Currently there is no optimality guarantee, not even if `complexity` is `ANY_COMPLEXITY`.

### 10.49.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.49.4.1 `std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Polyhedron & ph )` [related]

Output operator.

Writes a textual representation of `ph` on `s`: `false` is written if `ph` is an empty polyhedron; `true` is written if `ph` is a universe polyhedron; a minimized system of constraints defining `ph` is written otherwise, all constraints in one row separated by ", ".

#### 10.49.4.2 `bool operator!=( const Polyhedron & x, const Polyhedron & y )` [related]

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different polyhedra.

Note that `x` and `y` may be topology- and/or dimension-incompatible polyhedra: in those cases, the value `true` is returned.

#### 10.49.4.3 `void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron & x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Polyhedron & y )` [related]

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.50 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Powerset< D > Class Template Reference

The powerset construction on a base-level domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef iterator_to_const< Sequence > iterator`  
*Alias for a read-only bidirectional iterator on the disjuncts of a [Powerset](#) element.*
- `typedef const_iterator_to_const< Sequence > const_iterator`  
*A bidirectional const\_iterator on the disjuncts of a [Powerset](#) element.*
- `typedef std::reverse_iterator< iterator > reverse_iterator`  
*The reverse iterator type built from [Powerset::iterator](#).*
- `typedef std::reverse_iterator< const_iterator > const_reverse_iterator`  
*The reverse iterator type built from [Powerset::const\\_iterator](#).*

## Public Member Functions

### Constructors and Destructor

- `Powerset ()`  
*Default constructor: builds the bottom of the powerset constraint system (i.e., the empty powerset).*
- `Powerset (const Powerset &y)`  
*Copy constructor.*
- `Powerset (const D &d)`  
*If  $d$  is not bottom, builds a powerset containing only  $d$ . Builds the empty powerset otherwise.*
- `~Powerset ()`  
*Destructor.*

### Member Functions that Do Not Modify the Powerset Object

- `bool definitely_entails (const Powerset &y) const`  
*Returns `true` if  $*this$  definitely entails  $y$ . Returns `false` if  $*this$  may not entail  $y$  (i.e., if  $*this$  does not entail  $y$  or if entailment could not be decided).*
- `bool is_top () const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  is the top element of the powerset constraint system (i.e., it represents the universe).*
- `bool is_bottom () const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if  $*this$  is the bottom element of the powerset constraint system (i.e., it represents the empty set).*
- `memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns a lower bound to the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by  $*this$ .*
- `memory_size_type external_memory_in_bytes () const`  
*Returns a lower bound to the size in bytes of the memory managed by  $*this$ .*
- `bool OK (bool disallow_bottom=false) const`  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

### Member Functions for the Direct Manipulation of Disjuncts

- `void omega_reduce () const`  
*Drops from the sequence of disjuncts in  $*this$  all the non-maximal elements so that  $*this$  is non-redundant.*
- `size_type size () const`  
*Returns the number of disjuncts.*
- `bool empty () const`  
*Returns `true` if and only if there are no disjuncts in  $*this$ .*
- `iterator begin ()`

*Returns an iterator pointing to the first disjunct, if `*this` is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end iterator.*

- `iterator end ()`  
*Returns the past-the-end iterator.*
- `const_iterator begin () const`  
*Returns a `const_iterator` pointing to the first disjunct, if `*this` is not empty; otherwise, returns the past-the-end `const_iterator`.*
- `const_iterator end () const`  
*Returns the past-the-end `const_iterator`.*
- `reverse_iterator rbegin ()`  
*Returns a `reverse_iterator` pointing to the last disjunct, if `*this` is not empty; otherwise, returns the before-the-start `reverse_iterator`.*
- `reverse_iterator rend ()`  
*Returns the before-the-start `reverse_iterator`.*
- `const_reverse_iterator rbegin () const`  
*Returns a `const_reverse_iterator` pointing to the last disjunct, if `*this` is not empty; otherwise, returns the before-the-start `const_reverse_iterator`.*
- `const_reverse_iterator rend () const`  
*Returns the before-the-start `const_reverse_iterator`.*
- `void add_disjunct (const D &d)`  
*Adds to `*this` the disjunct `d`.*
- `iterator drop_disjunct (iterator position)`  
*Drops the disjunct in `*this` pointed to by `position`, returning an iterator to the disjunct following `position`.*
- `void drop_disjuncts (iterator first, iterator last)`  
*Drops all the disjuncts from `first` to `last` (excluded).*
- `void clear ()`  
*Drops all the disjuncts, making `*this` an empty powerset.*

### Member Functions that May Modify the Powerset Object

- `Powerset & operator= (const Powerset &y)`  
*The assignment operator.*
- `void swap (Powerset &y)`  
*Swaps `*this` with `y`.*
- `void least_upper_bound_assign (const Powerset &y)`  
*Assigns to `*this` the least upper bound of `*this` and `y`.*
- `void upper_bound_assign (const Powerset &y)`  
*Assigns to `*this` an upper bound of `*this` and `y`.*



- bool [upper\\_bound\\_assign\\_if\\_exact](#) (const [Powerset](#) &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the least upper bound of `*this` and `y` and returns `true`.*
- void [meet\\_assign](#) (const [Powerset](#) &y)  
*Assigns to `*this` the meet of `*this` and `y`.*
- void [collapse](#) ()  
*If `*this` is not empty (i.e., it is not the bottom element), it is reduced to a singleton obtained by computing an upper-bound of all the disjuncts.*

### Protected Types

- typedef std::list< D > [Sequence](#)  
*A powerset is implemented as a sequence of elements.*
- typedef Sequence::iterator [Sequence\\_iterator](#)  
*Alias for the low-level iterator on the disjuncts.*
- typedef Sequence::const\_iterator [Sequence\\_const\\_iterator](#)  
*Alias for the low-level const\_iterator on the disjuncts.*

### Protected Member Functions

- bool [is\\_omega\\_reduced](#) () const  
*Returns `true` if and only if `*this` does not contain non-maximal elements.*
- void [collapse](#) (unsigned max\_disjuncts)  
*Upon return, `*this` will contain at most `max_disjuncts` elements; the set of disjuncts in positions greater than or equal to `max_disjuncts`, will be replaced at that position by their upper-bound.*
- iterator [add\\_non\\_bottom\\_disjunct\\_preserve\\_reduction](#) (const D &d, iterator first, iterator last)  
*Adds to `*this` the disjunct `d`, assuming `d` is not the bottom element and ensuring partial Omega-reduction.*
- void [add\\_non\\_bottom\\_disjunct\\_preserve\\_reduction](#) (const D &d)  
*Adds to `*this` the disjunct `d`, assuming `d` is not the bottom element and preserving Omega-reduction.*
- template<typename Binary\_Operator\_Assign >  
void [pairwise\\_apply\\_assign](#) (const [Powerset](#) &y, Binary\_Operator\_Assign op\_assign)  
*Assigns to `*this` the result of applying `op_assign` pairwise to the elements in `*this` and `y`.*

### Protected Attributes

- [Sequence](#) [sequence](#)  
*The sequence container holding powerset's elements.*
- bool [reduced](#)  
*If `true`, `*this` is Omega-reduced.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `template<typename D >`  
`bool operator== (const Powerset< D > &x, const Powerset< D > &y)`  
*Returns true if and only if x and y are equivalent.*
- `template<typename D >`  
`bool operator!= (const Powerset< D > &x, const Powerset< D > &y)`  
*Returns true if and only if x and y are not equivalent.*
- `template<typename D >`  
`std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Powerset< D > &x)`  
*Output operator.*
- `template<typename D >`  
`void swap (Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D > &x, Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D > &y)`  
*Specializes std::swap.*

### 10.50.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename D> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Powerset< D >**

The powerset construction on a base-level domain. This class offers a generic implementation of a *powerset* domain as defined in Section [The Powerset Construction](#).

Besides invoking the available methods on the disjuncts of a [Powerset](#), this class also provides bidirectional iterators that allow for a direct inspection of these disjuncts. For a consistent handling of Omega-reduction, all the iterators are *read-only*, meaning that the disjuncts cannot be overwritten. Rather, by using the class `iterator`, it is possible to drop one or more disjuncts (possibly so as to later add back modified versions). As an example of iterator usage, the following template function drops from powerset `ps` all the disjuncts that would have become redundant by the addition of an external element `d`.

```
template <typename D>
void
drop_subsumed(Powerset<D>& ps, const D& d) {
    for (typename Powerset<D>::iterator i = ps.begin(),
         ps_end = ps.end(), i != ps_end; )
        if (i->definitely_entails(d))
            i = ps.drop_disjunct(i);
        else
            ++i;
}
```

The template class `D` must provide the following methods.

```
memory_size_type total_memory_in_bytes() const
```

Returns a lower bound on the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by the instance of `D`.

```
bool is_top() const
```

Returns `true` if and only if the instance of `D` is the top element of the domain.

```
bool is_bottom() const
```

Returns `true` if and only if the instance of `D` is the bottom element of the domain.

```
bool definitely_entails(const D& y) const
```

Returns `true` if the instance of `D` definitely entails `y`. Returns `false` if the instance may not entail `y` (i.e., if the instance does not entail `y` or if entailment could not be decided).

```
void upper_bound_assign(const D& y)
```

Assigns to the instance of `D` an upper bound of the instance and `y`.

```
void meet_assign(const D& y)
```

Assigns to the instance of `D` the meet of the instance and `y`.

```
bool OK() const
```

Returns `true` if the instance of `D` is in a consistent state, else returns `false`.

The following operators on the template class `D` must be defined.

```
operator<<(std::ostream& s, const D& x)
```

Writes a textual representation of the instance of `D` on `s`.

```
operator==(const D& x, const D& y)
```

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are equivalent `D`'s.

```
operator!=(const D& x, const D& y)
```

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are different `D`'s.

## 10.50.2 Member Typedef Documentation

### 10.50.2.1 `template<typename D> typedef std::list<D> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::Sequence [protected]`

A powerset is implemented as a sequence of elements.

The particular sequence employed must support efficient deletion in any position and efficient back insertion.

### 10.50.2.2 `template<typename D> typedef iterator_to_const<Sequence> Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::iterator`

Alias for a *read-only* bidirectional iterator on the disjuncts of a [Powerset](#) element.

By using this iterator type, the disjuncts cannot be overwritten, but they can be removed using methods `drop_disjunct(iterator position)` and `drop_disjuncts(iterator first, iterator last)`, while still ensuring a correct handling of Omega-reduction.

### 10.50.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.50.3.1 `template<typename D> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::omega_reduce ( ) const`

Drops from the sequence of disjuncts in `*this` all the non-maximal elements so that `*this` is non-redundant.

This method is declared `const` because, even though Omega-reduction may change the syntactic representation of `*this`, its semantics will be unchanged.

#### 10.50.3.2 `template<typename D> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::upper_bound_assign ( const Powerset< D > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` an upper bound of `*this` and `y`.

The result will be the least upper bound of `*this` and `y`.

#### 10.50.3.3 `template<typename D> bool Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::upper_bound_assign_if_exact ( const Powerset< D > & y ) [inline]`

Assigns to `*this` the least upper bound of `*this` and `y` and returns `true`.

### Exceptions

**`std::invalid_argument`** Thrown if `*this` and `y` are dimension-incompatible.

#### 10.50.3.4 `template<typename D> Powerset< D >::iterator Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::add_non_bottom_disjunct_preserve_reduction ( const D & d, iterator first, iterator last ) [protected]`

Adds to `*this` the disjunct `d`, assuming `d` is not the bottom element and ensuring partial Omega-reduction.

If `d` is not the bottom element and is not Omega-redundant with respect to elements in positions between `first` and `last`, all elements in these positions that would be made Omega-redundant by the addition of `d` are dropped and `d` is added to the reduced sequence. If `*this` is reduced before an invocation of this method, it will be reduced upon successful return from the method.

#### 10.50.3.5 `template<typename D> void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::add_non_bottom_disjunct_preserve_reduction ( const D & d ) [inline, protected]`

Adds to `*this` the disjunct `d`, assuming `d` is not the bottom element and preserving Omega-reduction.

If `*this` is reduced before an invocation of this method, it will be reduced upon successful return from the method.

**10.50.3.6** `template<typename D > template<typename Binary_Operator_Assign > void  
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D >::pairwise_apply_assign ( const Powerset<  
D > & y, Binary_Operator_Assign op_assign ) [protected]`

Assigns to `*this` the result of applying `op_assign` pairwise to the elements in `*this` and `y`.

The elements of the powerset result are obtained by applying `op_assign` to each pair of elements whose components are drawn from `*this` and `y`, respectively.

## 10.50.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

**10.50.4.1** `template<typename D > bool operator==( const Powerset< D > & x, const  
Powerset< D > & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are equivalent.

**10.50.4.2** `template<typename D > bool operator!=( const Powerset< D > & x, const Powerset<  
D > & y ) [related]`

Returns `true` if and only if `x` and `y` are not equivalent.

**10.50.4.3** `template<typename D > std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const  
Powerset< D > & x ) [related]`

Output operator.

**10.50.4.4** `template<typename D > void swap ( Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D > & x,  
Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Powerset< D > & y ) [related]`

Specializes `std::swap`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

## 10.51 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Recycle\_Input Struct Reference

A tag class.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### 10.51.1 Detailed Description

A tag class. Tag class to distinguish those constructors that recycle the data structures of their arguments, instead of taking a copy.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.52 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Shape\_Preserving\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class provides the reduction method for the Shape\_Preserving\_Product domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Shape\\_Preserving\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Default constructor.*
- void [product\\_reduce](#) (D1 &d1, D2 &d2)  
*The congruences reduction operator for detect emptiness or any equalities implied by each of the congruences defining one of the components and the bounds of the other component. It is assumed that the components are already constraints reduced.*
- [~Shape\\_Preserving\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Destructor.*

### 10.52.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Shape\_Preserving\_Reduction< D1, D2 >**

This class provides the reduction method for the Shape\_Preserving\_Product domain. The reduction classes are used to instantiate the [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) domain.

This reduction method includes the congruences reduction. This class uses the minimized constraints defining each of the components. For each of the constraints, it checks the frequency and value for the same linear expression in the other component. If the constraint does not satisfy the implied congruence, the inhomogeneous term is adjusted so that it does. Note that unless the congruences reduction adds equalities the shapes of the domains are unaltered.

### 10.52.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.52.2.1 template<typename D1 , typename D2 > void Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Shape\_Preserving\_Reduction< D1, D2 >::product\_reduce ( D1 & d1, D2 & d2 )**

The congruences reduction operator for detect emptiness or any equalities implied by each of the congruences defining one of the components and the bounds of the other component. It is assumed that the components are already constraints reduced.

The minimized congruence system defining the domain element `d1` is used to check if `d2` intersects none, one or more than one of the hyperplanes defined by the congruences: if it intersects none, then product is set empty; if it intersects one, then the equality defining this hyperplane is added to both components; otherwise, the product is unchanged. In each case, the donor domain must provide a congruence system in minimal form.

#### Parameters

- d1* A pointset domain element;
- d2* A pointset domain element;

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `ppl.hh`

### 10.53 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Smash\_Reduction< D1, D2 > Class Template Reference

This class provides the reduction method for the Smash\_Product domain.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- [Smash\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Default constructor.*
- `void` [product\\_reduce](#) (D1 &d1, D2 &d2)  
*The smash reduction operator for propagating emptiness between the domain elements `d1` and `d2`.*
- [~Smash\\_Reduction \(\)](#)  
*Destructor.*

#### 10.53.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename D1, typename D2> class Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Smash_Reduction< D1, D2 >
```

This class provides the reduction method for the Smash\_Product domain. The reduction classes are used to instantiate the [Partially\\_Reduced\\_Product](#) domain. This class propagates emptiness between its components.

### 10.53.2 Member Function Documentation

**10.53.2.1** `template<typename D1 , typename D2 > void Parma_Polyhedra_Library::Smash_Reduction< D1, D2 >::product_reduce ( D1 & d1, D2 & d2 )`

The smash reduction operator for propagating emptiness between the domain elements *d1* and *d2*.  
If either of the the domain elements *d1* or *d2* is empty then the other is also set empty.

#### Parameters

- d1* A pointset domain element;
- d2* A pointset domain element;

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.54 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Throwable Class Reference

User objects the PPL can throw.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- virtual void [throw\\_me](#) () const =0  
*Throws the user defined exception object.*
- virtual [~Throwable](#) ()  
*Virtual destructor.*

### 10.54.1 Detailed Description

User objects the PPL can throw. This abstract base class should be instantiated by those users willing to provide a polynomial upper bound to the time spent by any invocation of a library operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.55 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variable Class Reference

A dimension of the vector space.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```



## Classes

- struct [Compare](#)  
*Binary predicate defining the total ordering on variables.*

## Public Types

- typedef void [output\\_function\\_type](#) (std::ostream &s, const [Variable](#) &v)  
*Type of output functions.*

## Public Member Functions

- [Variable](#) ([dimension\\_type](#) i)  
*Builds the variable corresponding to the Cartesian axis of index *i*.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) id () const  
*Returns the index of the Cartesian axis associated to the variable.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) space\_dimension () const  
*Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing *\*this*.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) total\_memory\_in\_bytes () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by *\*this*.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) external\_memory\_in\_bytes () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by *\*this*.*
- bool [OK](#) () const  
*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static [dimension\\_type](#) max\_space\_dimension ()  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a [Variable](#) can handle.*
- static void [set\\_output\\_function](#) ([output\\_function\\_type](#) \*p)  
*Sets the output function to be used for printing [Variable](#) objects.*
- static [output\\_function\\_type](#) \* [get\\_output\\_function](#) ()  
*Returns the pointer to the current output function.*

## Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &s, const Variable &v)`  
*Output operator.*
- `bool less (Variable v, Variable w)`  
*Defines a total ordering on variables.*

### 10.55.1 Detailed Description

A dimension of the vector space. An object of the class `Variable` represents a dimension of the space, that is one of the Cartesian axes. Variables are used as basic blocks in order to build more complex linear expressions. Each variable is identified by a non-negative integer, representing the index of the corresponding Cartesian axis (the first axis has index 0). The space dimension of a variable is the dimension of the vector space made by all the Cartesian axes having an index less than or equal to that of the considered variable; thus, if a variable has index  $i$ , its space dimension is  $i + 1$ .

Note that the “meaning” of an object of the class `Variable` is completely specified by the integer index provided to its constructor: be careful not to be misled by C++ language variable names. For instance, in the following example the linear expressions `e1` and `e2` are equivalent, since the two variables `x` and `z` denote the same Cartesian axis.

```
Variable x(0);
Variable y(1);
Variable z(0);
Linear_Expression e1 = x + y;
Linear_Expression e2 = y + z;
```

### 10.55.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.55.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variable::Variable ( dimension\_type i ) [inline, explicit]

Builds the variable corresponding to the Cartesian axis of index `i`.

#### Exceptions

*`std::length_error`* Thrown if `i+1` exceeds `Variable::max_space_dimension()`.

### 10.55.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.55.3.1 dimension\_type Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variable::space\_dimension ( ) const [inline]

Returns the dimension of the vector space enclosing `*this`.

The returned value is `id() + 1`.

### 10.55.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

#### 10.55.4.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Variable & v ) [related]

Output operator.

#### 10.55.4.2 bool less ( Variable v, Variable w ) [related]

Defines a total ordering on variables.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

## 10.56 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variables\_Set Class Reference

An std::set of variables' indexes.

```
#include <ppl.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Variables\\_Set](#) ()  
*Builds the empty set of variable indexes.*
- [Variables\\_Set](#) (const [Variable](#) &v)  
*Builds the singleton set of indexes containing `v.id()`.*
- [Variables\\_Set](#) (const [Variable](#) &v, const [Variable](#) &w)  
*Builds the set of variables's indexes in the range from `v.id()` to `w.id()`.*
- [dimension\\_type](#) [space\\_dimension](#) () const  
*Returns the dimension of the smallest vector space enclosing all the variables whose indexes are in the set.*
- void [insert](#) ([Variable](#) v)  
*Inserts the index of variable `v` into the set.*
- bool [ascii\\_load](#) (std::istream &s)  
*Loads from `s` an ASCII representation (as produced by `ascii_dump(std::ostream&) const`) and sets `*this` accordingly. Returns `true` if successful, `false` otherwise.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [total\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the total size in bytes of the memory occupied by `*this`.*
- [memory\\_size\\_type](#) [external\\_memory\\_in\\_bytes](#) () const  
*Returns the size in bytes of the memory managed by `*this`.*
- bool [OK](#) () const

*Checks if all the invariants are satisfied.*

- void `ascii_dump()` const  
*Writes to `std::cerr` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `ascii_dump(std::ostream &s)` const  
*Writes to `s` an ASCII representation of `*this`.*
- void `print()` const  
*Prints `*this` to `std::cerr` using `operator<<`.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static `dimension_type max_space_dimension()`  
*Returns the maximum space dimension a `Variables_Set` can handle.*

### Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &s`, const `Variables_Set &v`)  
*Output operator.*

## 10.56.1 Detailed Description

An `std::set` of variables' indexes.

## 10.56.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.56.2.1 Parma\_Polyhedra\_Library::Variables\_Set::Variables\_Set ( const Variable & v, const Variable & w )

Builds the set of variables' indexes in the range from `v.id()` to `w.id()`.

If `v.id() <= w.id()`, this constructor builds the set of variables' indexes `v.id()`, `v.id()+1`, ..., `w.id()`. The empty set is built otherwise.

## 10.56.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.56.3.1 std::ostream & operator<< ( std::ostream & s, const Variables\_Set & v ) [related]

Output operator.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- ppl.hh

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