

TSP

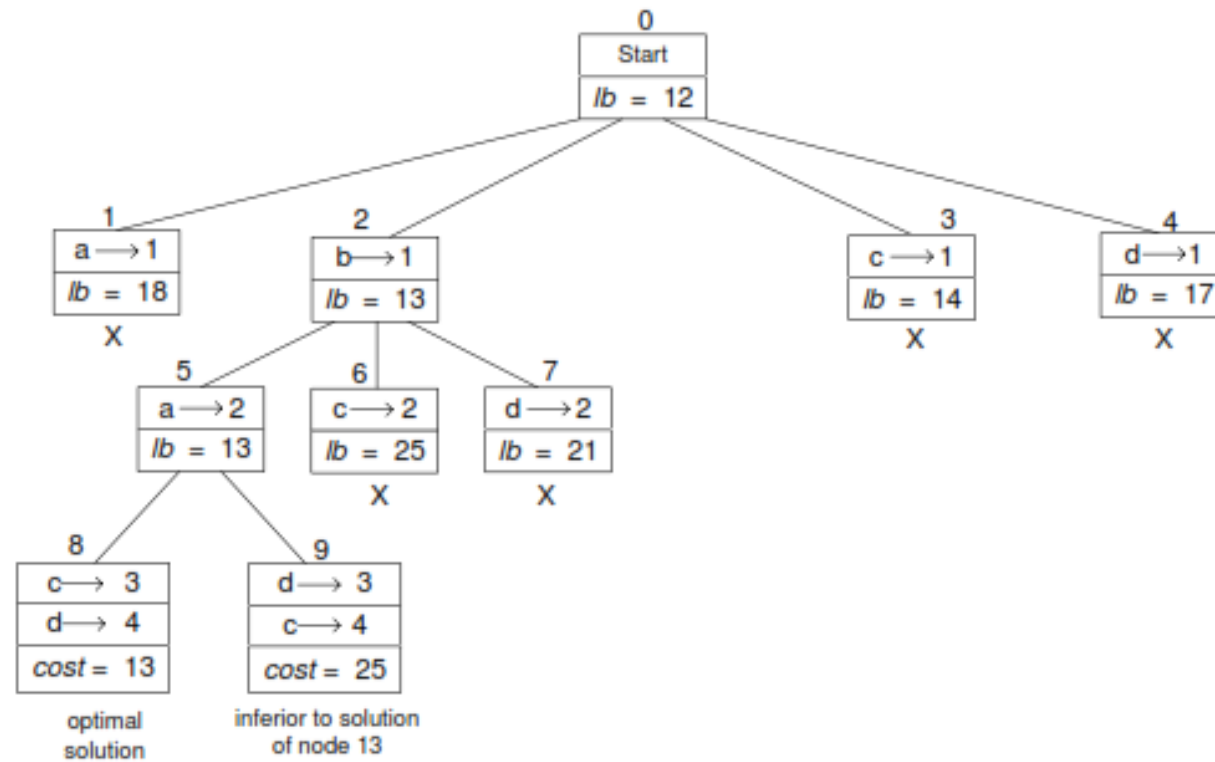
# Assignment Problem

- Solve the same instance of the assignment problem as the one solved in the section by the best-first branch-and-bound algorithm with the bounding function based on matrix columns rather than rows.

2. The instance discussed in the section is specified by the matrix

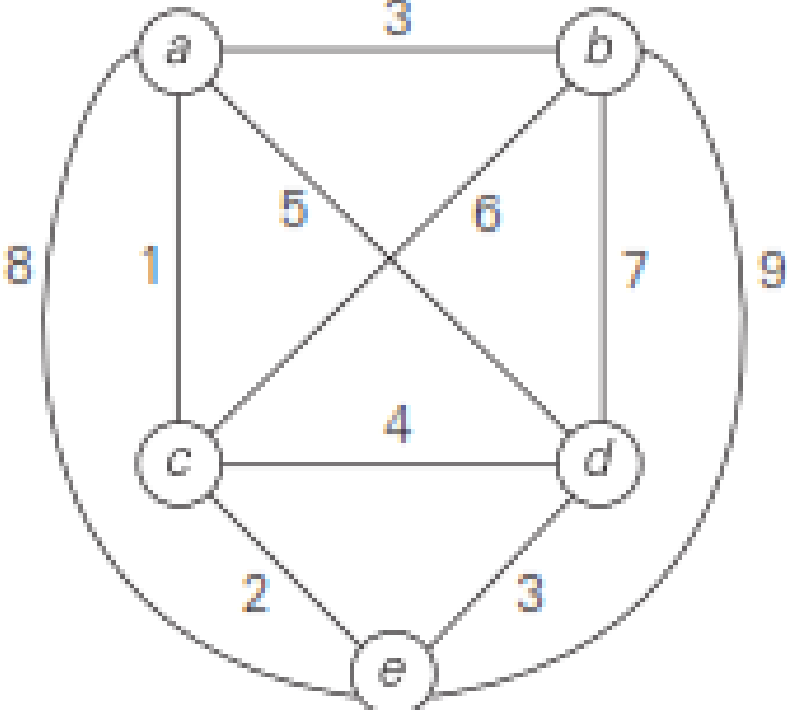
$C =$	job 1	job 2	job 3	job 4	
	9	2	7	8	person <i>a</i>
	6	4	3	7	person <i>b</i>
	5	8	1	8	person <i>c</i>
	7	6	9	4	person <i>d</i>

Here is the state-space tree in question:



The optimal assignment is  $b \rightarrow 1, a \rightarrow 2, c \rightarrow 3, d \rightarrow 4$ .

# TSP

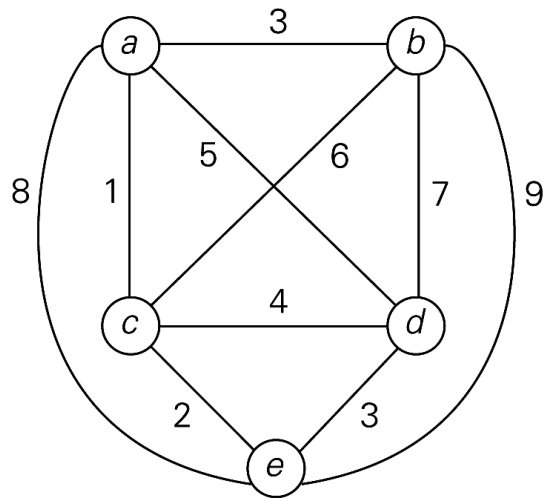


5.

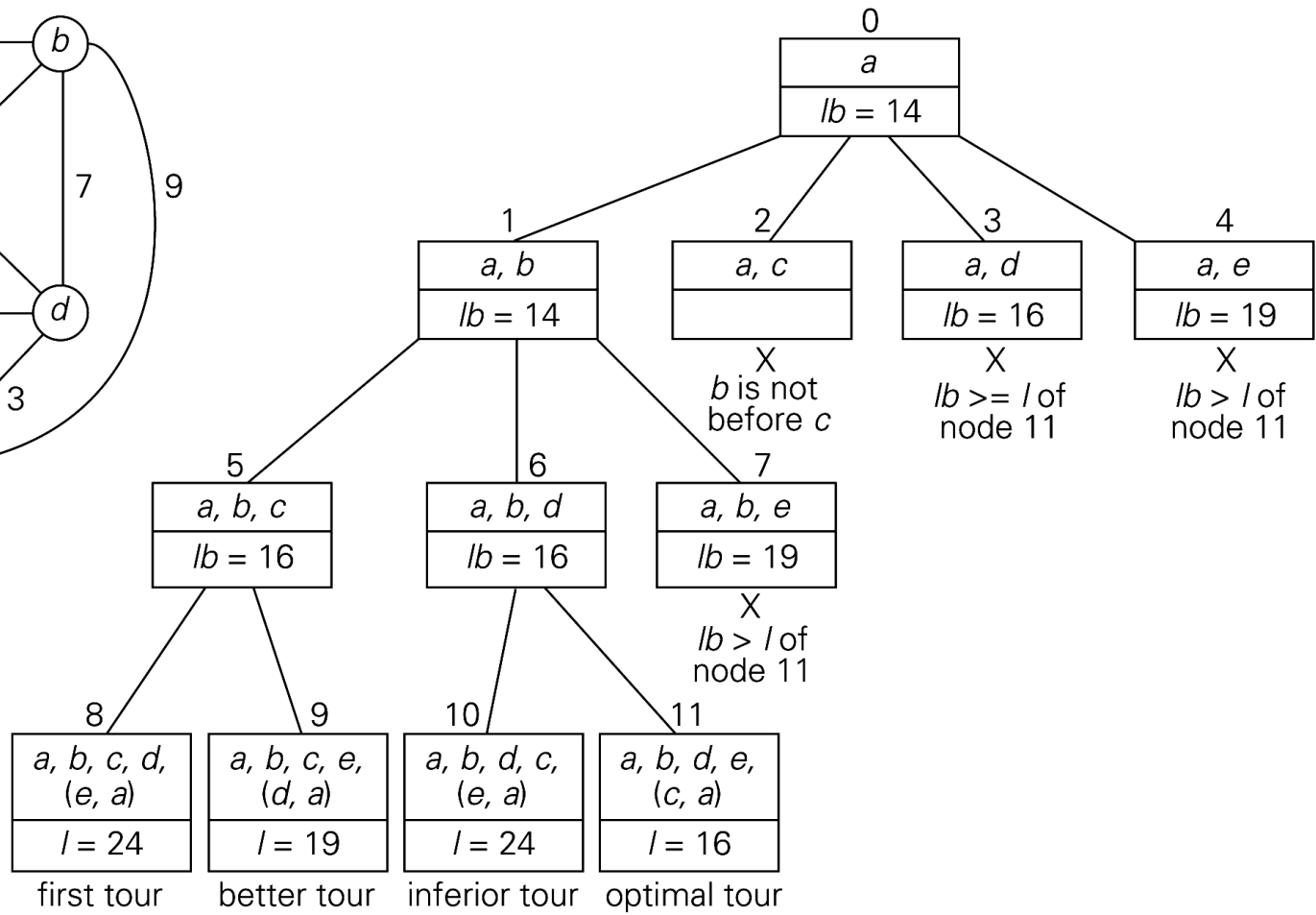
$$lb = \lceil s/2 \rceil. \quad \mathbf{(12.2)}$$

For example, for the instance in Figure 12.9a, formula (12.2) yields

$$lb = \lceil [(1 + 3) + (3 + 6) + (1 + 2) + (3 + 4) + (2 + 3)]/2 \rceil = 14.$$

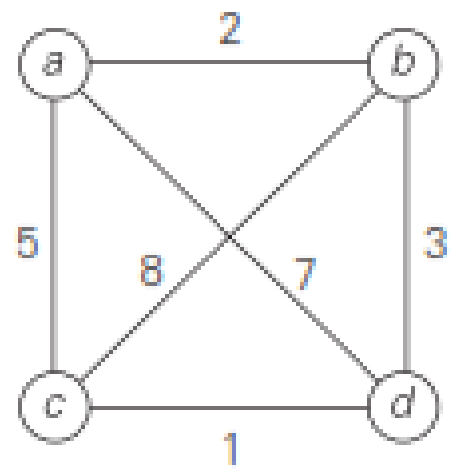


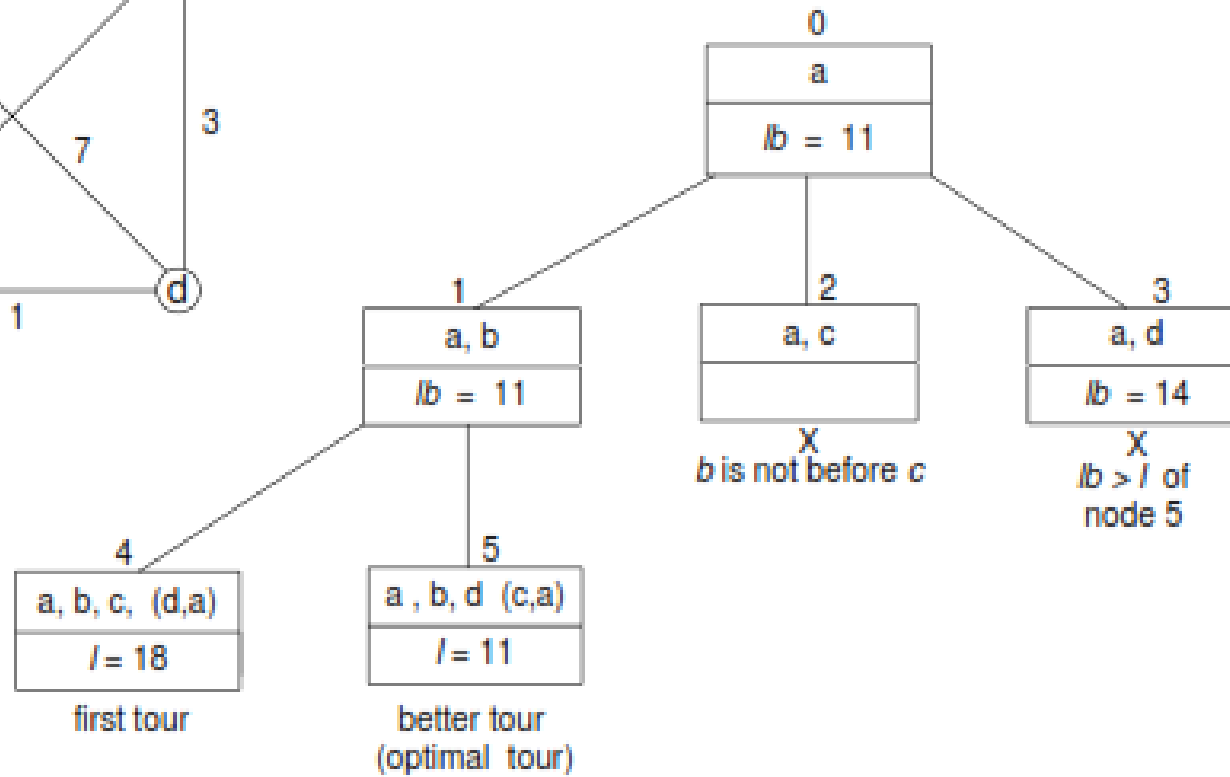
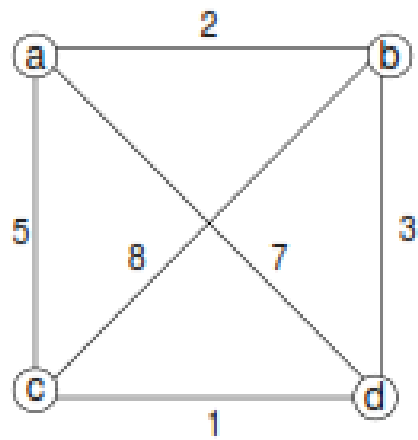
(a)



(b)

**FIGURE 12.9** (a) Weighted graph. (b) State-space tree of the the branch-and-bound algorithm to find the shortest Hamiltonian circuit in this graph. The list of vertices in a node specifies a beginning part of the Hamiltonian circuits represented by the node.

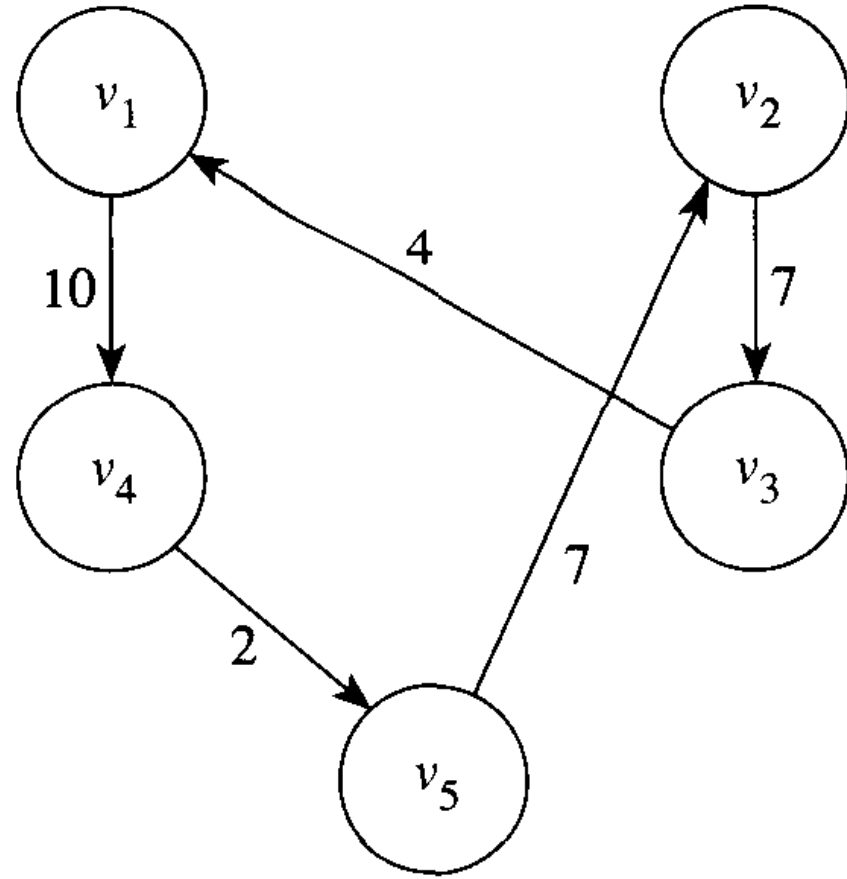




The found optimal tour is  $a, b, d, c, a$  of length 11.



0	14	4	10	20
14	0	7	8	7
4	5	0	7	16
11	7	9	0	2
18	7	17	4	0



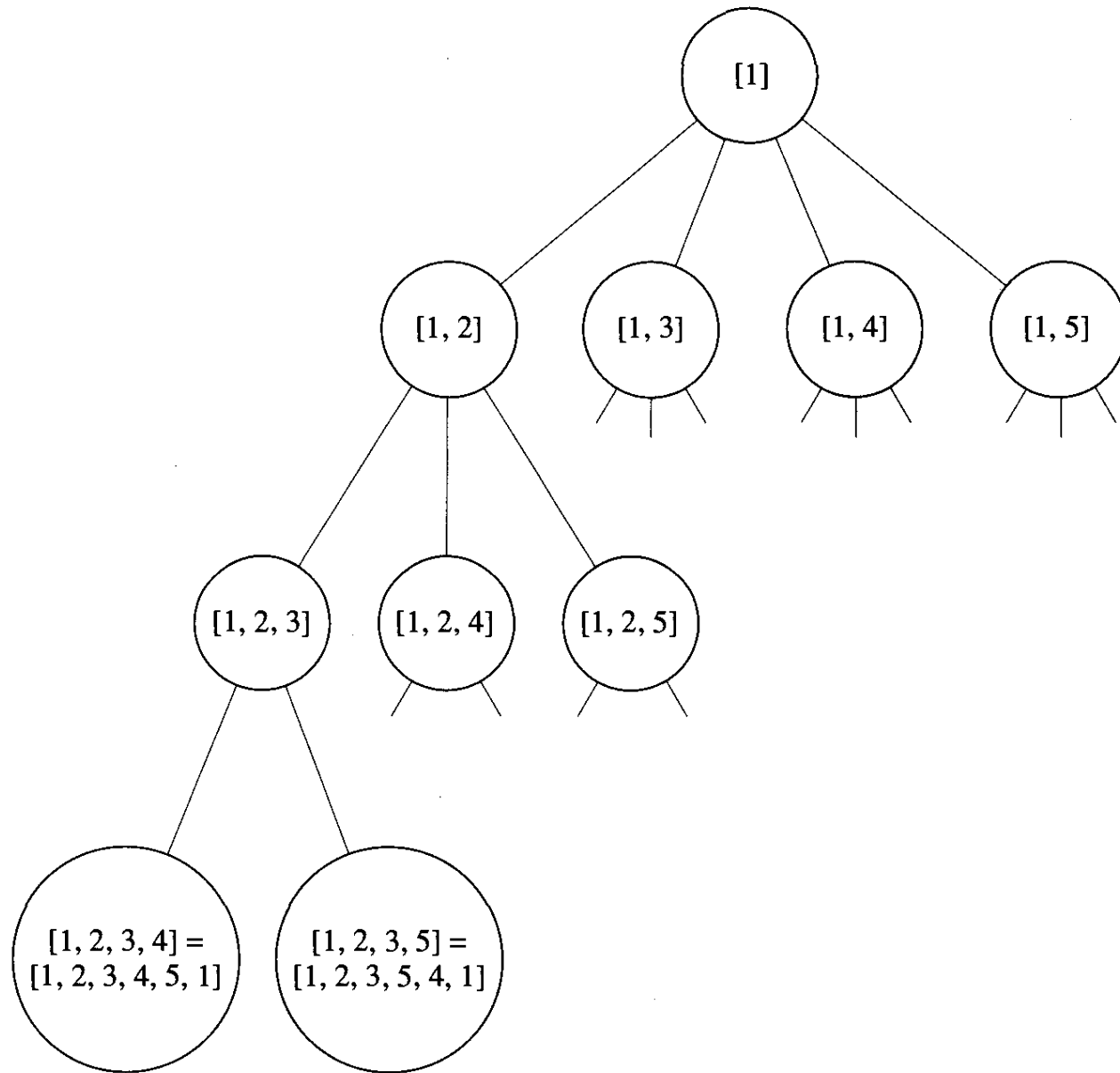
$$v_1 \quad \textit{minimum}(14, 4, 10, 20) = 4$$

$$v_2 \quad \textit{minimum}(14, 7, 8, 7) = 7$$

$$v_3 \quad \textit{minimum}(4, 5, 7, 16) = 4$$

$$v_4 \quad \textit{minimum}(11, 7, 9, 2) = 2$$

$$v_5 \quad \textit{minimum}(18, 7, 17, 4) = 4$$



Lower bound

$$4 + 7 + 4 + 2 + 4 = 21.$$

Node(1,2)

$$\begin{array}{llll} v_1 & & & 14 \\ v_2 & \textit{minimum}(7, 8, 7) & = & 7 \\ v_3 & \textit{minimum}(4, 7, 16) & = & 4 \\ v_4 & \textit{minimum}(11, 9, 2) & = & 2 \\ v_5 & \textit{minimum}(18, 17, 4) & = & 4 \end{array}$$

Node(1,2,3)

$v_1$		14
$v_2$		7
$v_3$	$\text{minimum}(7, 16) =$	7
$v_4$	$\text{minimum}(11, 2) =$	2
$v_5$	$\text{minimum}(18, 4) =$	4

