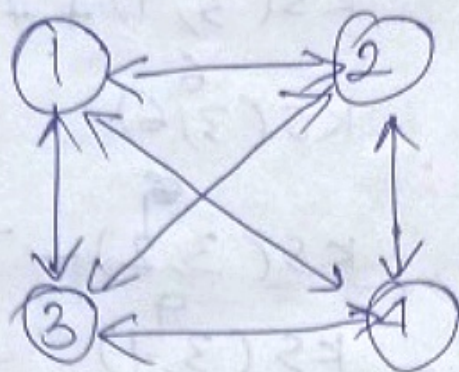


Travelling Salesman Problem



	1	2	3	4
1	0	6	1	3
2	4	0	2	1
3	1	2	0	8
4	3	1	7	0

1 2 3 4 1

1 3 2 4 1

Hamiltonian cycle.

(Start & ending are same
with other vertices visit at most
one in the given graph)

Bruteforce method

1	2	3	4	1
1	3	2	4	1

$$n=4$$

$$(4-1)!$$

$$3!$$

$$3!$$

$$n=5$$

$$(5-1)$$

$$4!$$

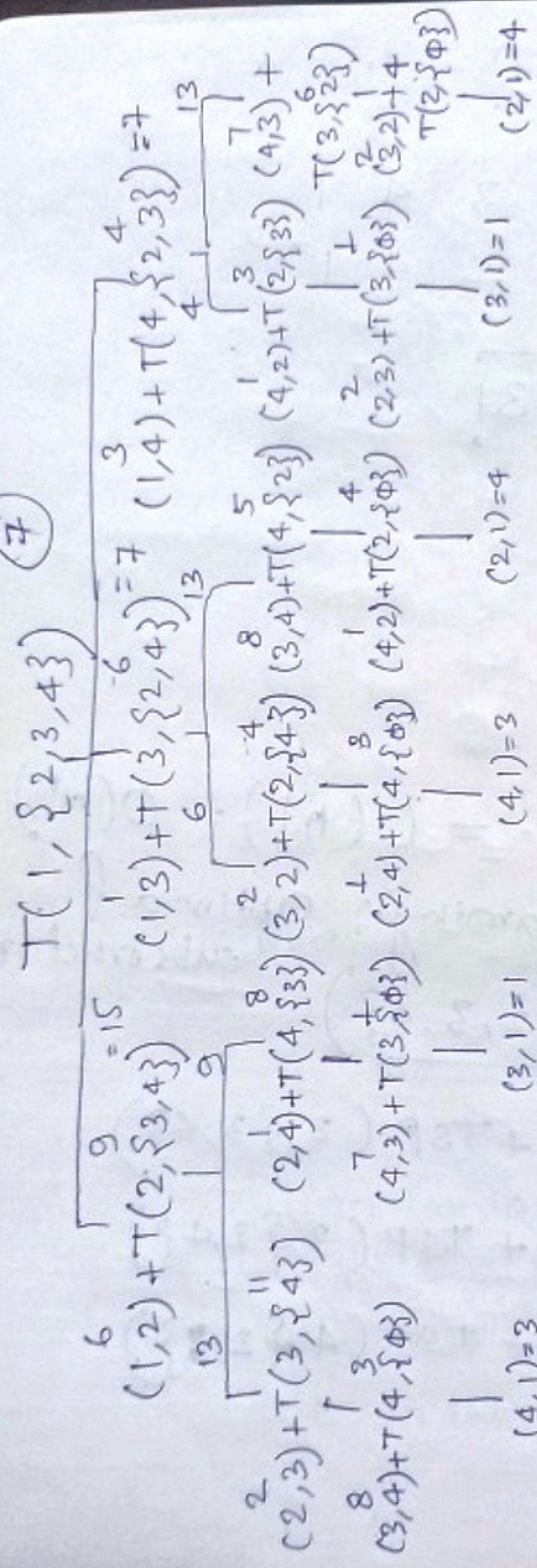
$$(n-1)! = O(n!) = O(n^n)$$

Dynamic programming: Optimal substructure

$$\underline{TSP(1, \{2, 3, 4\})}$$

$$\min \begin{cases} = C(1, 2) + TSP(2, \{3, 4\}) \\ = C(1, 3) + TSP(3, \{2, 4\}) \\ = C(1, 4) + TSP(4, \{2, 3\}) \end{cases}$$

7



$TSP(i, s) = \min_{k \in S} (C(i, k) + TSP(k, S - \{k\}))$
 $C(i, i) = 0$

$$1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 = 7$$

$$1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 = 7$$

$$(n-1) \times 2^{n-2}$$

\Rightarrow recursive relation

$$C(i, i) = 0$$

$$n = 4$$

$$= O(n \cdot 2^n) < O(n^n)$$

DPA BFS total distinct calls

$$n \times 2^{n-2} = 12$$