

# ANM Term Project

Finding the shortest path connecting all the nodes in a graph such that every node is visited only once



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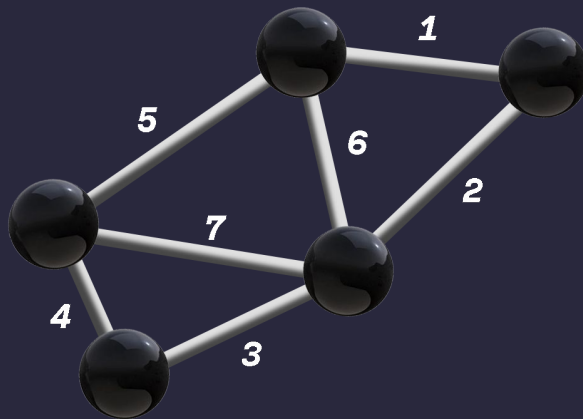
- > A better way to solve the same problem, demonstrated on a case study of Raipur tourist spots



# /01

# Problem Statement

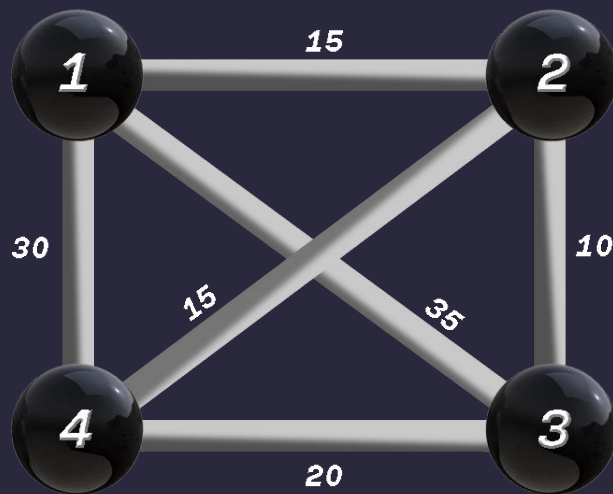
Finding the shortest possible path which connects all the nodes in a graph

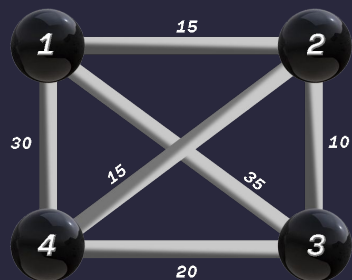


# /02

# Mathematical Model

We will use this demo graph network for our analysis →





$$x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j$$

$$Z = \min(15x_{12} + 15x_{21} + 10x_{23} + 10x_{32} + 15x_{24} + 15x_{42} + 35x_{13} + 35x_{31} + 20x_{34} + 20x_{43} + 30x_{41} + 30x_{14})$$

Constraints :

Entry Exit Constraints

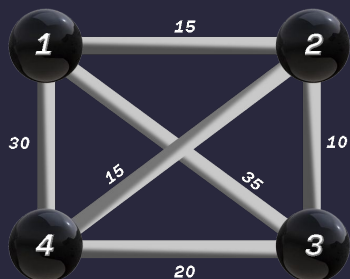
- 1)  $x_{12} + x_{13} + x_{14} = 1$
- 2)  $x_{21} + x_{31} + x_{41} = 1$
- 3)  $x_{21} + x_{24} + x_{23} = 1$
- 4)  $x_{12} + x_{42} + x_{32} = 1$
- 5)  $x_{34} + x_{31} + x_{32} = 1$
- 6)  $x_{23} + x_{13} + x_{43} = 1$
- 7)  $x_{14} + x_{24} + x_{34} = 1$
- 8)  $x_{41} + x_{42} + x_{43} = 1$

Avoiding 2 Node Subroutes Constraints

- 9)  $x_{12} + x_{21} \leq 1$
- 10)  $x_{23} + x_{32} \leq 1$
- 11)  $x_{34} + x_{43} \leq 1$
- 12)  $x_{14} + x_{41} \leq 1$
- 13)  $x_{13} + x_{31} \leq 1$
- 14)  $x_{24} + x_{42} \leq 1$

Avoiding 3 Node Subroutes Constraints

- 15)  $x_{12} + x_{21} + x_{23} + x_{32} + x_{13} + x_{31} \leq 2$
- 16)  $x_{12} + x_{21} + x_{14} + x_{41} + x_{24} + x_{42} \leq 2$
- 17)  $x_{23} + x_{32} + x_{34} + x_{43} + x_{24} + x_{42} \leq 2$
- 18)  $x_{13} + x_{31} + x_{34} + x_{43} + x_{14} + x_{41} \leq 2$



$$Z = \min \sum_{ij} d_{ij} x_{ij} \quad \forall (i,j) \in E$$

Constraints :

Entry Exit Constraints :-

$$\forall k \in V$$

Only one incoming arc :

$$\sum_{i \in V, i \neq k} x_{ik} = 1$$

(n constraints)

Only one outgoing arc :

$$\sum_{j \in V, j \neq k} x_{kj} = 1$$

(n constraint)

$x_{ij} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall i,j$   
 $V$  : set of all  
 nodes of the graph  
 $n = |V|$   
 $E$  : set of all  
 edges of the graph

Avoiding Subroutes Constraints

$$\sum_{i \in S, j \in S, i \neq j} x_{ij} \leq |S| - 1 \quad \forall S \subsetneq V, |S| \geq 2.$$

( $2^n - n - 2$  constraints)

# /03

## Brute Force Approach

One way to solve the optimization problem:

Trying all possible combinations of  $x_{ij}$ 's

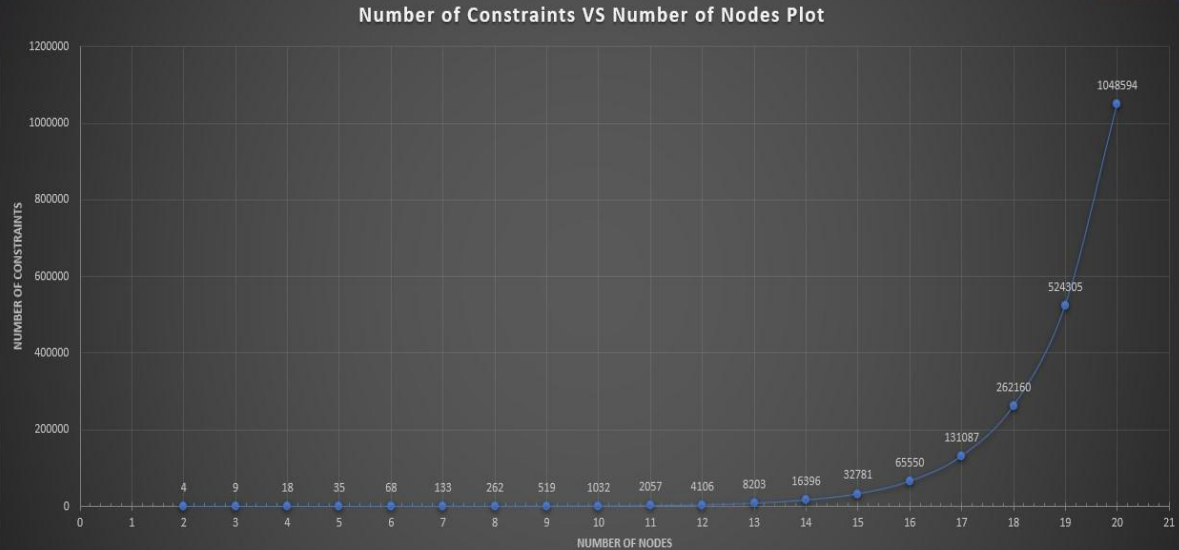




# Total Number of Constraints:

$$2^n + n - 2$$

Number of Nodes	Number of Constraints
2	4
3	9
4	18
5	35
6	68
7	133
8	262
9	519
10	1032
11	2057
12	4106
13	8203
14	16396
15	32781
16	65550
17	131087
18	262160
19	524305
20	1048594



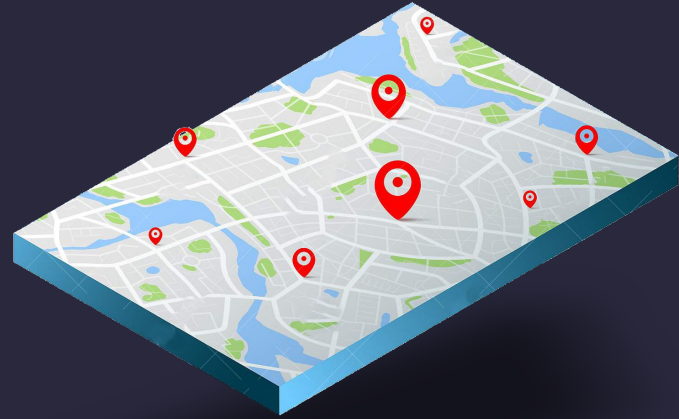


$$2^{n(n-1)}$$


# /04

# Christofides Algorithm

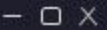
Case study of optimum  
way to visit some of the  
tourist locations in  
Raipur





# > Christofides Algorithm

## > Case Introduction



Sr No.	Place
0	Marine Drive
1	IIT Bhilai
2	Airport
3	NIT Raipur
4	IIIT Naya Raipur
5	AIIMS Raipur
6	Magneto Mall
7	Ambuja Mall
8	Shankaracharya College
9	Jaistamvh Chowk
10	Phool Chowk
11	Energy Park
12	Budha Talab
13	Wonderland Park
14	Anna Punjabi
15	Mahadev Ghat
16	Rebounce
17	Chingra Waterfall
18	Mayfair Resort
19	Chhattisgarh Club







<b>Airport</b>	↔	<b>IIT Bhilai</b>	<b>: ₹192</b>
<b>Airport</b>	↔	<b>Chingra Pagar Waterfall</b>	<b>: ₹1725</b>
<b>Airport</b>	↔	<b>Mayfair Resort</b>	<b>: ₹528</b>
<b>Airport</b>	↔	<b>Magneto Mall</b>	<b>: ₹185</b>
<b>Marine Drive</b>	↔	<b>IIT Bhilai</b>	<b>: ₹211</b>
<b>Marine Drive</b>	↔	<b>Ambuja Mall</b>	<b>: ₹113</b>
<b>Marine Drive</b>	↔	<b>Energy Park</b>	<b>: ₹140</b>
<b>Marine Drive</b>	↔	<b>Mahadev Ghat</b>	<b>: ₹207</b>
<b>Rebounce</b>	↔	<b>AIIMS Raipur</b>	<b>: ₹308</b>
<b>Rebounce</b>	↔	<b>Airport</b>	<b>: ₹177</b>
<b>Rebounce</b>	↔	<b>Magneto Mall</b>	<b>: ₹46</b>
<b>Rebounce</b>	↔	<b>Budha Talab</b>	<b>: ₹144</b>





**Minimum Spanning Tree**



**Odd Degree Nodes**



**Minimum Cost Perfect  
Matching**



**Make Eulerian Graph**



**Find Eulerian Cycle**



**Remove Repeated Nodes**



- 1) Brute force on the demo graph while following the constraints justified gets us a minimum Z of **75** for the network.
- 2) While using Christofides Algorithm on Demo Graph gets us a minimum of **85**!
- 3) On our case study, the most optimum way to travel the required locations is -

Airport -> Rebounce -> Magneto Mall -> Ambuja Mall -> Marine Drive -> IIIT Naya Raipur -> Mayfair Resort -> Chingra Waterfall -> Shankaracharya College -> IIT Bhilai -> Anna Punjabi -> Chhattisgarh Club -> Budha Talab -> Jaistambh Chowk -> Phool Chowk -> NIT Raipur -> Mahadev Ghat -> Wonderland Park -> AIIMS Raipur -> Energy Park -> Airport

And the cost for the complete tour is **₹6587.0**

This was obtained using Christofides Algorithm with a computational time of a few seconds. Using Brute Force analysis here would get us in a computational loop of  $10^8$  Years!

### 1) **Brute Force Approach:**

As we increase the number of nodes in a network, the constraints and the number of possible solutions increase exponentially - Although this gives us a solution with unparalleled accuracy, the time taken for the same makes the method practically impractical.

### 2) **Christofides Algorithm:**

Although we have a high rate of error here (50%), compared to the time taken in computation makes this the best possible method to calculate the solution! As a future scope of improvement on the method, there can be efforts on error minimization, which would be the mathematical side of this.

## Research Papers & Published articles :

- 1) [Supply chain optimization under risk and uncertainty: A case study for high-end server manufacturing](#)
- 2) [Sustainable supply chain optimisation: An industrial case study](#)
- 3) [Nexus TSP approach](#)

## YouTube Video References :

- 1) [Traveling Salesman Problem | Dynamic Programming](#)
- 2) [TSP Christofides algorithm](#)
- 3) [Integer Programming Problems](#)
- 4) [Integer Programming: Traveling salesperson problem](#)
- 5) [Eulerian Graph Theory](#)

## Coding References :

- 1) [NetworkX documentation](#)
- 2) [Pandas documentation](#)
- 3) [Numpy documentation](#)

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