

DM865 – Spring 2018
Heuristics and Approximation Algorithms

Local Search for Traveling Salesman Problem

Marco Chiarandini

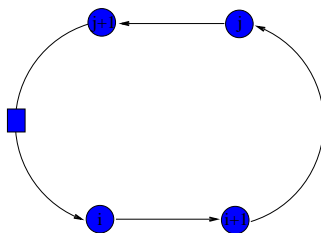
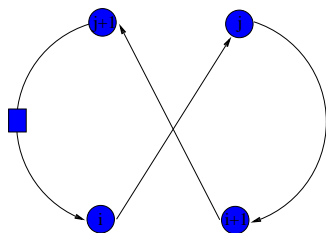
Department of Mathematics & Computer Science
University of Southern Denmark

Outline

Intra-route Neighborhoods

2-opt

$$\{i, i+1\}\{j, j+1\} \longrightarrow \{i, j\}\{i+1, j+1\}$$

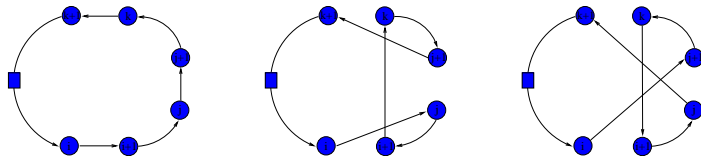


$O(n^2)$ possible exchanges
One path is reversed

Intra-route Neighborhoods

3-opt

$$\{i, i+1\}\{j, j+1\}\{k, k+1\} \longrightarrow \dots$$



$O(n^3)$ possible exchanges
Paths can be reversed

Possible 3-Exchanges

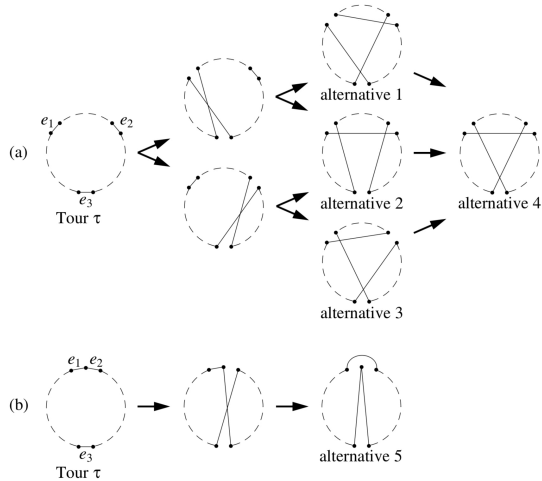
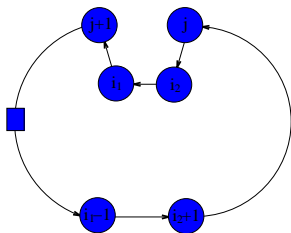
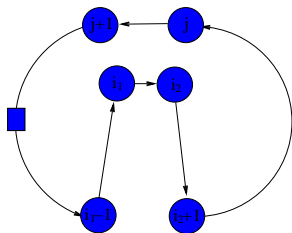


Figure from [MAK]

Intra-route Neighborhoods

Or-opt [Or (1976)]

$$\{i_1 - 1, i_1\} \{i_2, i_2 + 1\} \{j, j + 1\} \longrightarrow \{i_1 - 1, i_2 + 1\} \{j, i_1\} \{i_2, j + 1\}$$



sequences of one, two, three consecutive vertices relocated

$O(n^2)$ possible exchanges — No paths reversed

Table 17.1 Cases for k -opt moves.

k	No. of Cases
2	1
3	4
4	20
5	148
6	1,358
7	15,104
8	198,144
9	2,998,656
10	51,290,496

[Appelgate Bixby, Chvátal, Cook, 2006]

Local Search Example

Random-order first improvement for the TSP

- ▶ **Given:** TSP instance G with vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n .
- ▶ **Search space:** Hamiltonian cycles in G ;
- ▶ **Neighborhood relation N :** standard 2-exchange neighborhood
- ▶ **Initialization:**
 - search position := fixed canonical tour $\langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, v_1 \rangle$
 - “mask” P := random permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ **Search steps:** examine neighbors in order of P (does not change throughout search)
 - evaluate neighbors w.r.t. cost of tour $f(s)$
 - accept the first improvement
- ▶ **Termination:** when no improving search step possible
(local minimum)

Local Search Example

Iterative Improvement for TSP

TSP-2opt-first(s)

input: an initial candidate tour $s \in S(\epsilon)$

output: a local optimum $s \in S_\pi$

for $i = 1$ to $n - 1$ **do**

for $j = i + 1$ to n **do**

if $P[i] + 1 \geq n$ or $P[j] + 1 \geq n$ **then** *continue* ;

if $P[i] + 1 = P[j]$ or $P[j] + 1 = P[i]$ **then** *continue* ;

$$\Delta_{ij} = d(\pi_{P[i]}, \pi_{P[j]}) + d(\pi_{P[i]+1}, \pi_{P[j]+1}) + \\ - d(\pi_{P[i]}, \pi_{P[i]+1}) - d(\pi_{P[j]}, \pi_{P[j]+1})$$

if $\Delta_{ij} < 0$ **then**

 UpdateTour($s, P[i], P[j]$)

is it really?

Local Search Example

Iterative Improvement for TSP

TSP-2opt-first(s)

input: an initial candidate tour $s \in S(\epsilon)$

output: a local optimum $s \in S_\pi$

FoundImprovement := *TRUE*;

while *FoundImprovement* **do**

FoundImprovement := *FALSE*;

for $i = 1$ to $n - 1$ **do**

for $j = i + 1$ to n **do**

if $P[i] + 1 \geq n$ or $P[j] + 1 \geq n$ **then** *continue* ;

if $P[i] + 1 = P[j]$ or $P[j] + 1 = P[i]$ **then** *continue* ;

$$\Delta_{ij} = d(\pi_{P[i]}, \pi_{P[j]}) + d(\pi_{P[i]+1}, \pi_{P[j]+1}) + \\ - d(\pi_{P[i]}, \pi_{P[i]+1}) - d(\pi_{P[j]}, \pi_{P[j]+1})$$

if $\Delta_{ij} < 0$ **then**

 UpdateTour($s, P[i], P[j]$)

FoundImprovement := *TRUE*

Local Search Example

Efficient implementations of 2-opt, 2H-opt and 3-opt local search.

- A. Neighborhood pruning (exact or heuristic)
Fixed radius search + Candidate lists + DLB
- B. Delta evaluation (already in $O(1)$)
- C. Data structures

Details at black board and references [Bentley 92, Johnson McGeoch 2002, Appelgate Bixby, Chvátal, Cook, 2006]

Local Search for TSP

- ▶ k -exchange heuristics
 - ▶ 2-opt
 - ▶ 2.5-opt
 - ▶ Or-opt
 - ▶ 3-opt
- ▶ complex neighborhoods
 - ▶ Lin-Kernighan
 - ▶ Helsgaun's Lin-Kernighan
 - ▶ Dynasearch
 - ▶ ejection chains approach

Implementations exploit speed-up techniques

A. neighborhood pruning:

- fixed radius nearest neighborhood search
- neighborhood lists: restrict exchanges to most interesting candidates
- don't look bits: focus local search to “interesting” part

B. delta evaluation

C. sophisticated data structures

Implementation examples by Stützle: <http://www.sls-book.net/implementations.html>

TSP data structures

Tour representation:

- ▶ determine pos of v in π
- ▶ determine succ and prec
- ▶ check whether u_k is visited between u_i and u_j
- ▶ execute a k-exchange (reversal)

Possible choices:

- ▶ $|V| < 1.000$ array for π and π^{-1}
- ▶ $|V| < 1.000.000$ two level tree
- ▶ $|V| > 1.000.000$ splay tree

Moreover static data structure:

- ▶ priority lists
- ▶ k-d trees

Look at implementation of local search for TSP by T. Stützle:

File: <http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~marco/DM811/Resources/ls.c>

```
two_opt_b(tour); % best improvement, no speedup
two_opt_f(tour); % first improvement, no speedup
two_opt_best(tour); % first improvement including speed-ups (dlbs, fixed radius near neighbour
    searches, neighbourhood lists)
two_opt_first(tour); % best improvement including speed-ups (dlbs, fixed radius near neighbour
    searches, neighbourhood lists)
three_opt_first(tour); % first improvement
```

Table 17.2 Computer-generated source code for k -opt moves.

k	No. of Lines
6	120,228
7	1,259,863
8	17,919,296

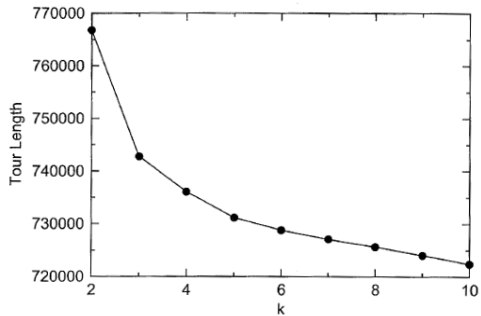


Figure 17.1 k -opt on a 10,000-city Euclidean TSP.