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# Abstract

# Introduction

In order to find the optimal solution for \*\*\* a number of solutions have been proposed, which can

be classified into \*\*\* classes as \*\*\*,\*\*\* and \*\*\*.

1. The rest of the paper is organized as follows.
2. This section describes \*\*\*. The description is divided into the following four parts:

(1) \*\*\*

(2) \*\*\*

The first parts show \*\*\*. In second parts \*\*\* are discussed. The third part describes \*\*\*. Finally, it is shown \*\*\*.

# Relate work

# Algorithm

1. All known approximate algorithms for the TSP have rather poor worst-case behavior.
2. One of the mentioned method for speeding up TSP algorithms is the use of parallelism.

# Experiment

1. The performance of an approximate algorithm such as the Lin-Kernighan algorithm can be evaluated in three ways:
2. The algorithm was evaluated on a spectrum of problems, among these a drilling problem with 318 points.