

Property Demonstration on the Simple Nearest Neighbor Greedy Algorithm regarding TSP Problem with Various Examples

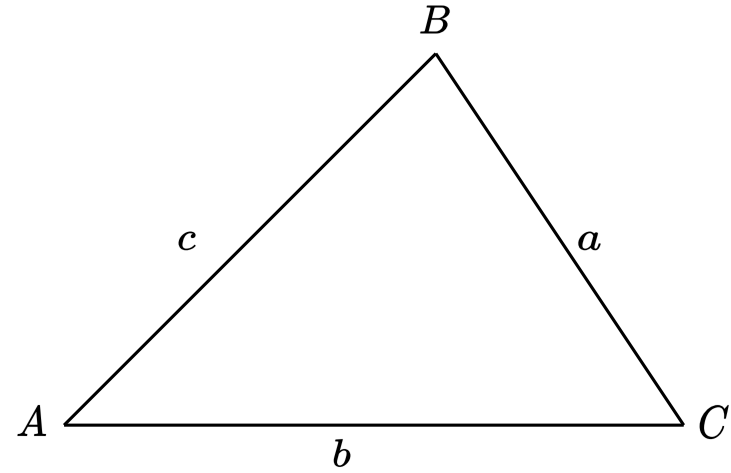
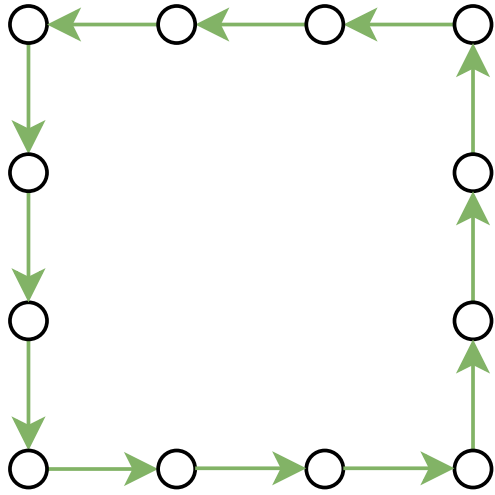
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Recent Research Topic: Generative Model

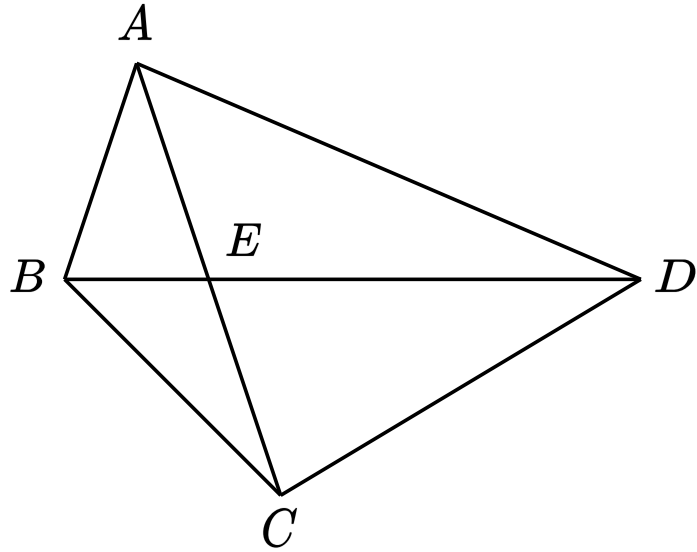
Supervisor: 郑锋

Task 1-1



Optimal solutions would be obtained by simple nearest neighbor greedy algorithm when the graph is quite simple or highly symmetric.

Task 1-2



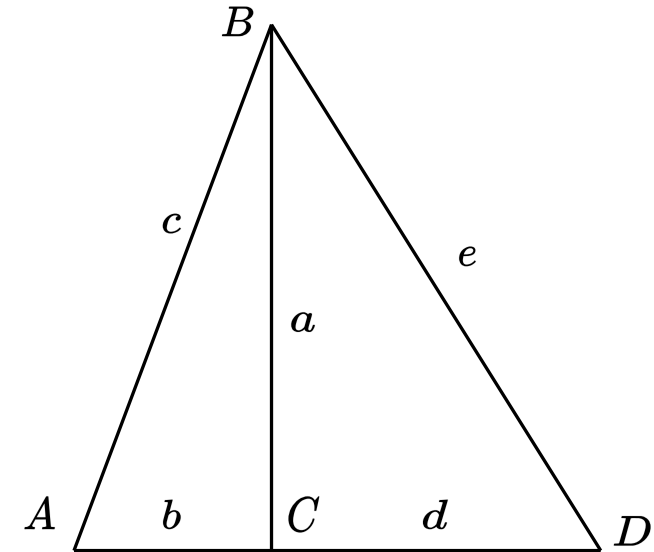
Note that ‘*E*’ is not a real node(city) in this graph, which is for explanation indeed.

$$AB < BC < CD < AC < AD < BD$$

With SNNG algorithm, if *A* is the start point, path *ABCDA* would be obtained and if *B* is the start point, path *BACDB* would be obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{len}(BACDB) - \text{len}(ABCDA) &= AC + DB - BC - AD \\ &= AE + EC + BE + DE - BC - AD \\ &= AE + DE - AD + EC + BE - BC > 0 \end{aligned}$$

, which means *BACDB* is sub-optimal.



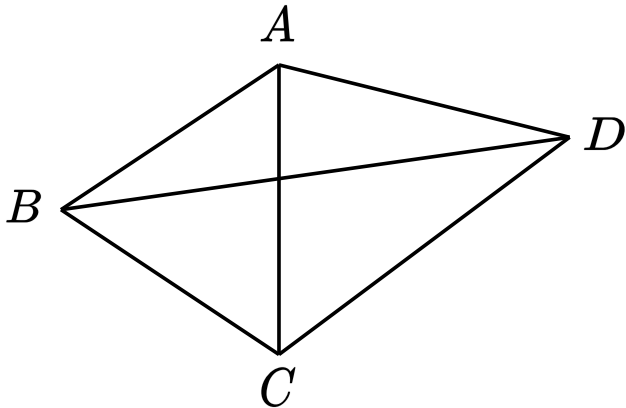
$$b < d < a < b + d < c < a + d < e$$

With SNNG algorithm, if *A* is the start point, path *ACDBA* would be obtained and if *B* is the start point, path *BCADB* would be obtained.

$$\text{len}(BCADB) - \text{len}(ACDBA) = a + b - c > 0$$

, which means *BCADB* is sub-optimal.

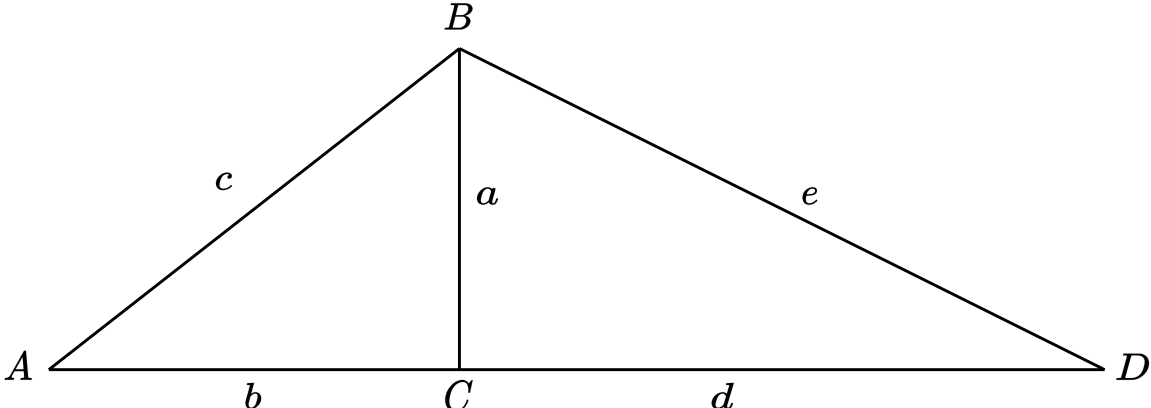
Task 1-3



$AB = 202, BC = 201, CD = 300$
 $AD = 201, AC = 200, BD = 400$

Start Point	Path	Length
<i>A</i>	<i>ACBDA</i>	1002
<i>B</i>	<i>BCADB</i>	1002
<i>C</i>	<i>CADBC</i>	1002
<i>D</i>	<i>DACBD</i>	1002
NA	<i>ABCD A</i>	904

, which means all solutions by SNNG are not optimal.

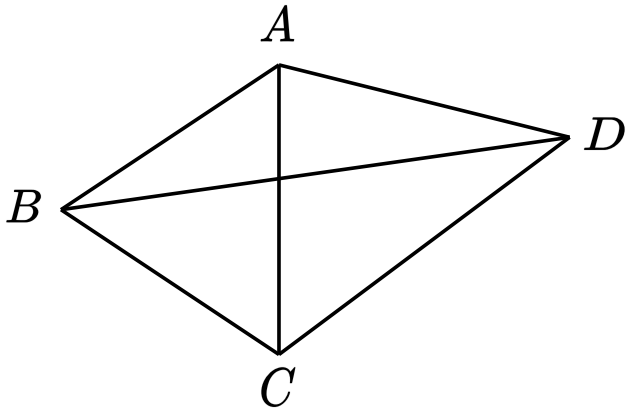


$a < b < d < e < b + d$

Start Point	Path	Length
<i>A</i>	<i>ACBDA</i>	$a + b + b + d + e$ ($a + b > c$)
<i>B</i>	<i>BCADB</i>	$a + b + b + d + e$ ($a + b > c$)
<i>C</i>	<i>CBADC</i>	$a + b + c + d + d$ ($a + d > e$)
<i>D</i>	<i>DCBAD</i>	$a + b + c + d + d$ ($a + d > e$)
NA	<i>ACDBA</i>	$c + b + d + e$

, which means all solutions by SNNG are not optimal.

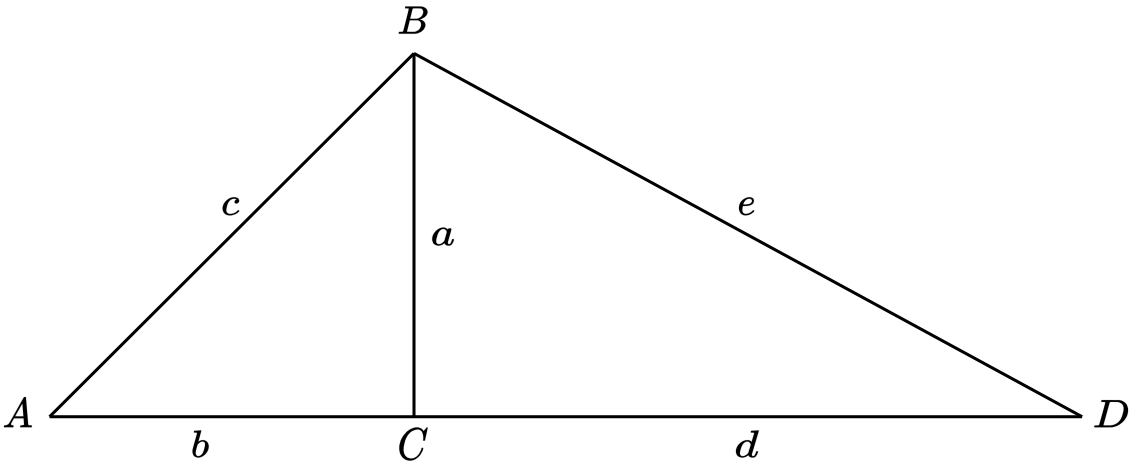
Task 1-4



$AB = 202, BC = 201, CD = 300$
 $AD = 201, AC = 201, BD = 400$

Start Point	Path	Length
C	$CADBC$	1003
C	$CBADC$	904

, which means $CADBC$ is sub-optimal.



$a = b < c < d < e < b + d$

Start Point	Path	Length
C	$CBADC$	$a + b + c + d + d \ (a + d > e)$
C	$CABDC$	$b + c + d + e$

, which means $CBADC$ is sub-optimal.