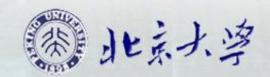
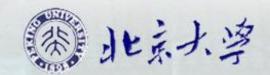
单元13.1 中国邮递员问题、货邮问题

第二编 图论 第十四章 带权图及其应用 14.3 中国邮递员问题 14.6 货郎问题



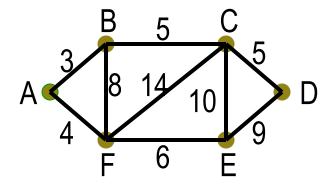


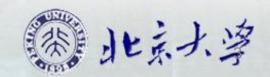
- 带权图
- 中国邮递员问题及其有效算法
- 货郎问题及其近似算法



带权图

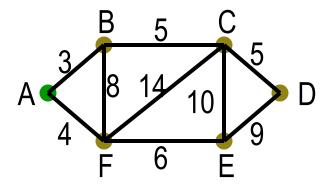
• G=<V,E,W>, W: E→R, W(e)称为e的权



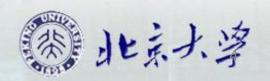


中国邮递员问题

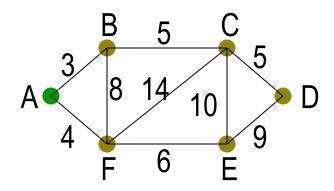
• 求邮递员走遍管区所有街道的最短回路

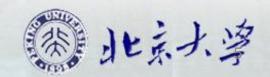


• 管梅谷, 1962, 中国

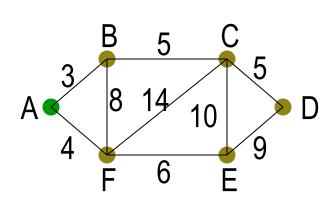


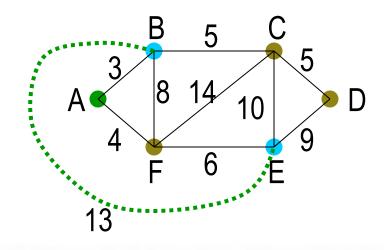
是欧拉图吗?

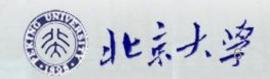




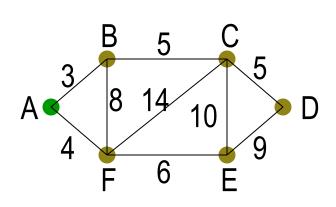
能变成欧拉图吗?

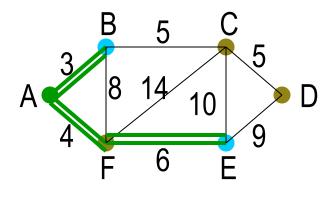


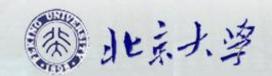




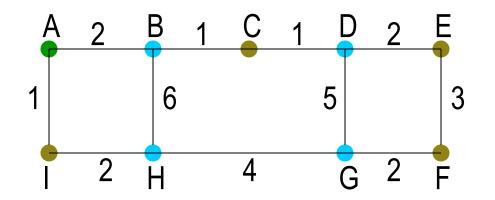
重复的边要最短

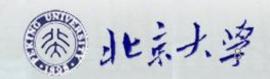




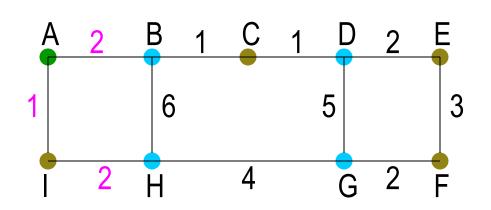


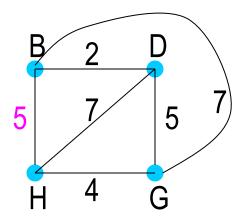
有多对奇数度顶点怎么办?

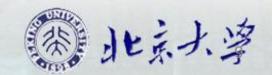




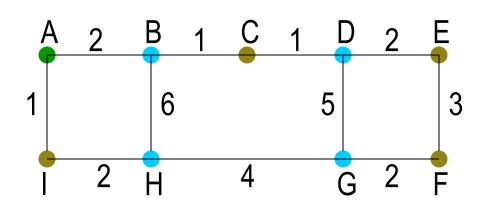
求奇数度顶点之间短程线

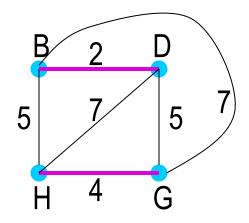


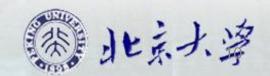




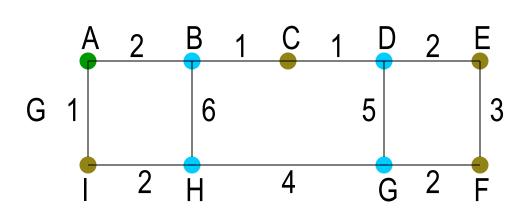
求奇数度顶点之间最小完美匹配

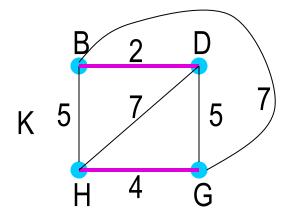


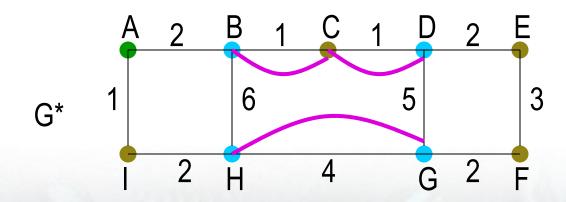


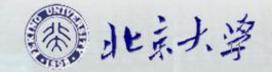


重复边总长最短

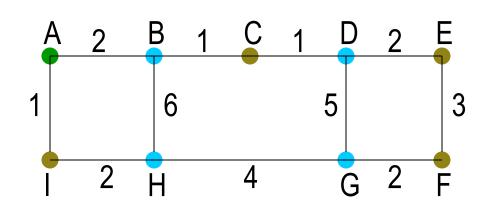


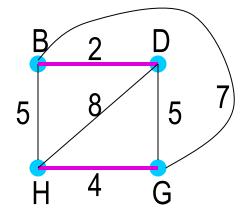


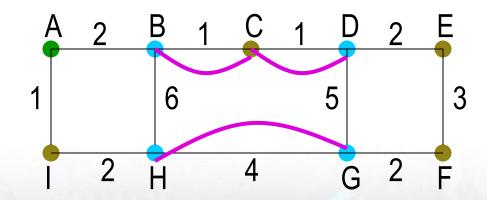




最优路线及其长度







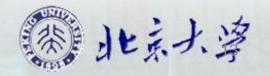
最优路线□=ABCDEFGHBCDGHIA,



中国邮递员问题解法

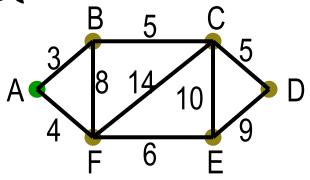
- (1) 求带权图G所有奇数度顶点之间的短程线
- (2) 用所有奇数顶点和短程线做带权完全图K
- (3) 求K的最小完美匹配M
- (4) 用M给G沿短程线加重复边得G*
- (5) 求G*的欧拉回路 Γ

• 多项式时间算法! (易解问题)

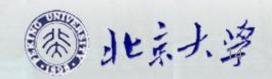


货郎问题

· 给定n个城市之间的所有距离,求走遍所有城市的最短路线

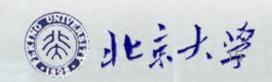


- 货郎问题,旅行商问题
 - 给定带权完全图G=<V,E,W>,求最短哈密顿回路



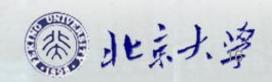
计算复杂度

- 算法工作时需要的计算资源(如时间,空间等)量T, 随输入规模n扩大而增加的函数关系, 如 $T(n)=n^2$, $T(n)=2^n$ 等
- 输入规模(input size): 反映输入大小的量, 如 图的顶点数n, 边数m等
- 最坏情形(worst-case): 在所有规模为n的输入上, 算法工作所需要的最大资源量



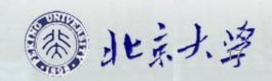
有效算法

- 复杂度是多项式函数的算法
- · 易解(tractable)问题:有多项式复杂度算法的问题,如欧拉回路,匹配,中国邮递员问题等
 - P类(polynomial time)
- 难解(intractable)问题: 没有多项式复杂度算法的问题,如哈密顿回路,着色,货郎问题等 (目前还是猜想)



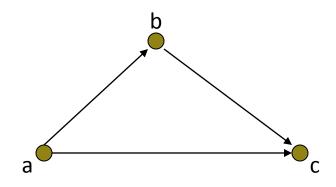
货郎问题的复杂度

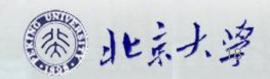
- 目前还不知道TSP是否有多项式时间算法,大 多数学者认为没有.
 - P=?NP问题: 计算机科学的核心问题, 奖金\$1,000,000 (Clay研究所)
 - 穷举法: 穷举所有的可能进行验证或比较, (n-1)!/2条哈密顿回路
 - 近似算法: 在多项式时间内找能证明近似比的次 优解



满足三角不等式的TSP

• $\forall a,b,c, W((a,c)) \leq W((a,b)) + W((b,c))$

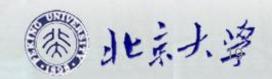




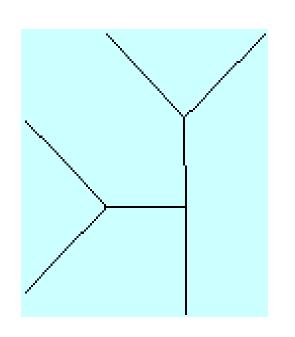
最邻近法

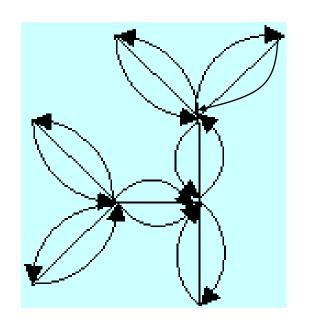
- 在尚未到达过的城市中选取与当前城市最邻近的城市作为下一个要访问的城市
- 设问题规模为n时最短哈密顿回路长度为T_n*, 用最近邻法所得近似解长度为N_n
- 定理:

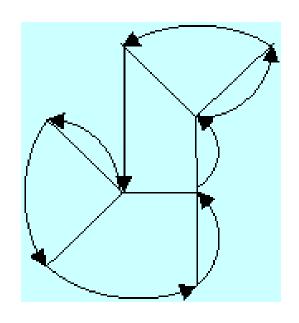
$$1/3 \log(n+1) T_n^* \le N_n \le 1/2 (\lceil \log n \rceil + 1) T_n^*$$



最小生成树法

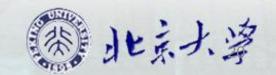




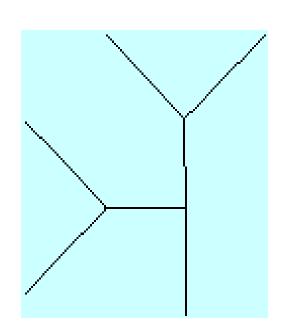


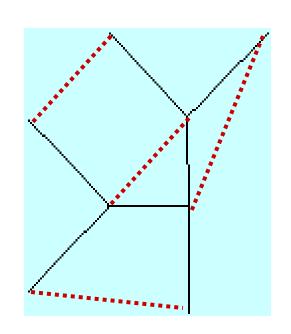
· 定理: 设最小生成树法所得近似解长度为H_n

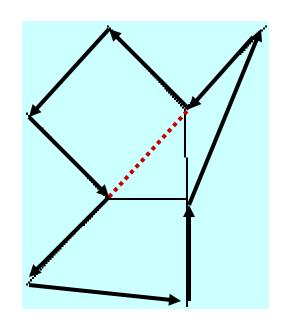
$${T_n}^*\!\leq H_n \leq 2{T_n}^*$$



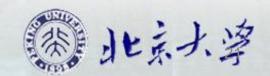
最小权匹配法







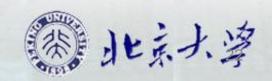
• 定理: 设最小权匹配法所得近似解长度为 K_n $T_n^* \le K_n \le 1.5 T_n^*$



欧氏TSP

- · 欧氏空间中n个点, 求最短哈密顿回路
- PTAS(Polynomial Time Approximation Scheme) 多项式时间近似方案

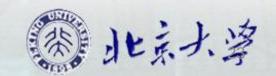
 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $T_n^* \le A_n \le (1+\epsilon)T_n^*$ 所费时间对固定 $\epsilon \ge 3$ 项式, 比如n(log n) $^{1/\epsilon}$, A_n 是近似解



货郎问题的动态规划法

- $S\subseteq\{2,\ldots,n\}$, $i\in S$, Opt[S;i]=从1开始,经过S-{i} 中所有城市,最后到达i的最短路径长度
- Opt[$\{i\};i$]=W((1,i)) Opt[S;i]=min_{$j \in S - \{i\}$} Opt[$S - \{i\};j$]+W((j,i)) $T_n^* = min_{2 \le i \le n}$ Opt[$\{2, \ldots, n\}; j$]+W((j,1))

• 总时间: O(n²2ⁿ), 比穷举法的O(n!)好



小结

- 带权图
- 中国邮递员问题(易解)及其有效算法
 - 最短路径、匹配、欧拉图
- 货郎问题(难解)及其近似算法
 - 最邻近法
 - 最小生成树法
 - 最小权匹配法

