$\begin{array}{c} {\rm PROBLEM~9.17~/~9.8} \\ {\rm a~traveling~sales person~problem} \end{array}$

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The cost matrix for a traveling salesperson itinerary is shown. Find an optimal solution and a nearoptimal solution.

	1	2	3	4	5
1		35	80	105	165
2	35		45	20	80
3	80	45		30	75
4	105	20	30		60
5	165	80	75	60	

OPTIMAL SOLUTION

Treat this as an assignment problem and then use a variant of branch-and-bound.

1. In each row, locate the smallest element and subtract it from every element in that row. Then repeat for each column.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
1		0	45	70	130	1		0	35	70	90
2	15		25	0	60	2	0		15	0	20
3	50	15		0	45	3	35	15		0	5
4	85	0	10		40	4	70	0	0		0
5	105	20	15	0		5	90	20	5	0	

2. Since there is no assignment consisting only of zeros, we cover all zeros in the revised cost matrix with as few horizontal and vertical lines as possible. Locate the smallest value in the cost matrix not covered by a line. Subtract this number from every element not covered by a line and add it to every element covered by two lines. Cover columns 1, 2, and 4 and row 4. The smallest number not covered is a 5.

	1	2	3	4	5
1		0	30	70	85
2	0		10	0	15
3	35	15		0	0
4	75	5	0		0
5	90	20	0	0	

- 3. There is now an assignment consisting of only zeros. One such is $\{(1,2),(2,1),(3,5),(4,3),(5,4)\}$. It is not feasible as an itinerary, however, since it involves it is a noncyclic permutation.
- 4. We now branch on c_{12} , one of the assignments from the Hungarian method, considering two possibilities. One places a high cost on c_{12} itself; the other places a high cost on c_{21} and on the other entries that are in row 1 or column 2 but not both.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	∞	35	70	90
2	0	∞	15	0	20
3	35	15	∞	0	5
4	70	0	0	∞	0
5	90	20	5	0	∞

	1	2	3	4	5
1	8	0	8	8	8
2	∞	∞	15	0	20
3	35	∞	∞	0	5
4	70	∞	0	∞	0
5	90	∞	5	0	∞

(a) The first branch gives

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	∞	0	35	55
2	0	∞	15	0	20
3	35	15	∞	0	5
4	70	0	0	∞	0
5	90	20	5	0	∞

Cover columns 1, 3, and 4 and row 4. Subtract 5 from the entries not covered; add 5 to the entries covered twice.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	8	0	35	50
2	0	∞	15	0	15
3	35	10	∞	0	0
4	75	0	5	∞	0
5	90	15	5	0	∞

We have the assignment $\{(1,3),(2,1),(3,5),(4,2),(5,4)\}$. This is feasible.

(b) The second branch gives

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	0	8	8	8
2	∞	∞	15	0	20
3	0	∞	∞	0	5
4	35	∞	0	∞	0
5	55	∞	5	0	∞

Cover rows 1, 3, and 4 and column 4. Subtract 5 from the entries not covered; add 5 to the entries covered twice.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	0	8	∞	8
2	∞	∞	10	0	15
3	0	∞	∞	5	5
4	35	∞	0	∞	0
5	50	∞	0	0	∞

We have the assignment $\{(1,2),(2,4),(3,1),(4,5),(5,3)\}$. This is feasible.

(c) We note that the assignments corresponding to the two branches are they same itinerary in opposite directions. Because of the symmetry of the cost matrix, they have the same cost; namely

$$80 + 75 + 60 + 20 + 35 = 270.$$

NEAR OPTIMAL SOLUTION

	1	2	3	4	5
1		35	80	105	165
2	35		45	20	80
3	80	45		30	75
4	105	20	30		60
5	165	80	75	60	

We use the nearest-neighbor algorithm.

- 1. Locate the smallest element in the cost matrix, circle it, and include the corresponding link in the itinerary. We use (2,4).
- 2. If the newly circled element is c_{pq} , replace all other elements in the p^{th} row and all other elements in the q^{th} column, as well as c_{qp} by a prohibitively large number.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	8	35	80	∞	165
2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞
3	80	45	∞	∞	75
4	105	∞	30	∞	60
5	165	80	75	8	8

3. Locate the smallest uncircled element in the latest cost matrix. Tentatively adjoin its corresponding link to the (incomplete) itinerary. If the resulting itinerary is feasible, circle the designated cost and go to step 5. We use (4,3). We get the feasible partial itinerary $\{(2,4),(4,3)\}$.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	35	80	∞	165
2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞
3	80	45	∞	∞	75
4	105	∞	30	∞	60
5	165	80	75	∞	∞

- 4. If the resulting itinerary is infeasible, remove the latest link from the itinerary and replace its corresponding cost by a prohibitively large number. Go to step 3.
- 5. Determine whether the itinerary is complete. If so, accept it as the near-optimal one. If not, go to step 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	∞	35	∞	∞	165	
2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞	
3	80	45	∞	∞	75	
4	∞	∞	30	∞	∞	
5	165	80	∞	∞	∞	

Now select (1,2). We get the feasible partial itinerary $\{(1,2),(2,4),(4,3)\}$.

	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
1	∞	35	8	8	165		1	8	35	8	8	∞
2	∞	8	∞	20	∞		2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞
3	80	45	∞	∞	75	\longrightarrow	3	80	∞	∞	∞	75
4	∞	∞	30	∞	∞		4	∞	∞	30	8	∞
5	165	80	8	8	8		5	165	∞	8	8	∞

Select (3,5). We get the feasible partial itinerary $\{(1,2),(2,4),(4,3),(3,5)\}$.

	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
1	8	35	∞	8	∞		1	∞	35	∞	∞	∞
2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞		2	∞	∞	∞	20	∞
3	80	∞	∞	∞	75	\longrightarrow	3	∞	∞	∞	∞	75
4	∞	∞	30	∞	∞		4	∞	∞	30	∞	∞
5	165	∞	∞	∞	∞		5	165	∞	∞	∞	∞

Finally, select (5,1). This gives us the itinerary $\{(1,2),(2,4),(4,3),(3,5),(5,1)\}$. The associated cost is

$$35 + 20 + 30 + 75 + 165 = 325.$$