



Optimization in Transport and Logistics

VU – ECTS: 3.0

Ulrike Ritzinger, Matthias Prandtstetter



PART IV

Programming Exercise



Background

- game “developed” in 1973
- paper and pencil game
- simple, yet physical reality

Given

- track
- grass
- obstacles
- start position
- finish line

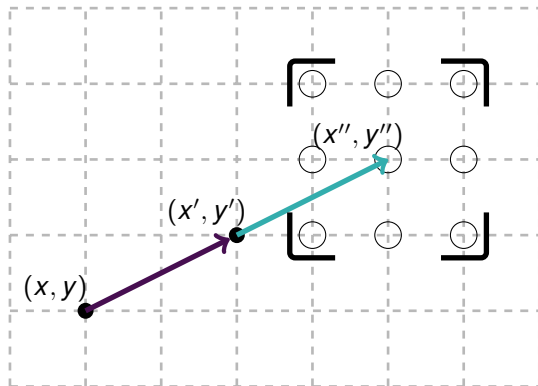
Goal

- Cross finish line as fast as possible (i.e., with the least number of moves)



Movements

- the next move is always dependent on the previous one
- mimicing physical reality
- only integer steps
- if on-track → acceleration, deceleration, and steering possible
- if off-track (grass) → slowing down
- if hitting an obstacle (or off-track (out of bounds)) → lost



always:

$$x' + (x' - x) - 1 \leq x'' \leq x' + (x' - x) + 1$$

$$y' + (y' - y) - 1 \leq y'' \leq y' + (y' - y) + 1$$

start speed: $\vec{x} = 0, \vec{y} = 0$

when on grass, in addition:

$$(x' - x) \geq 2 \implies (x'' - x') - (x' - x) < 0$$

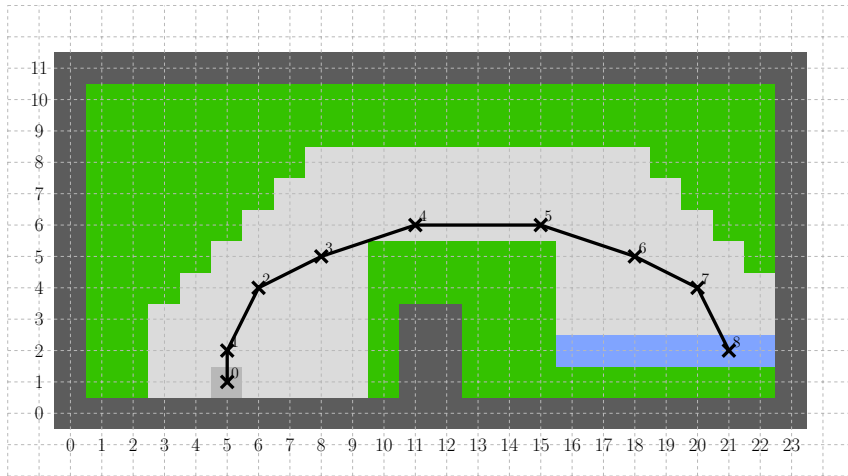
$$(y' - y) \geq 2 \implies (y'' - y') - (y' - y) < 0$$

$$(x' - x) = 1 \implies (x'' - x') - (x' - x) \leq 0$$

$$(y' - y) = 1 \implies (y'' - y') - (y' - y) \leq 0$$

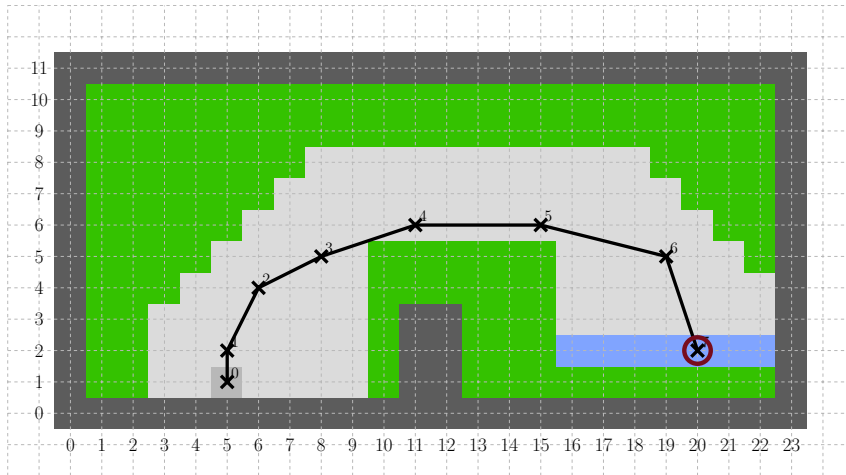
RaceTrack – Example I

all fine



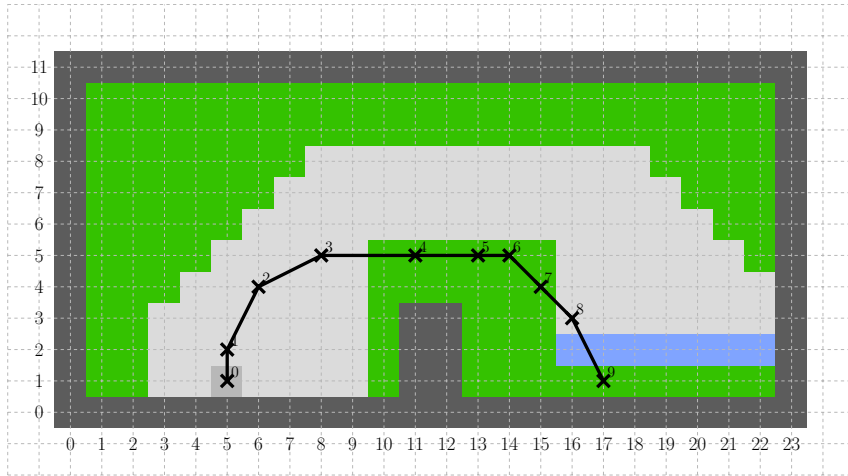
RaceTrack – Example II

wrong speed (move 7)



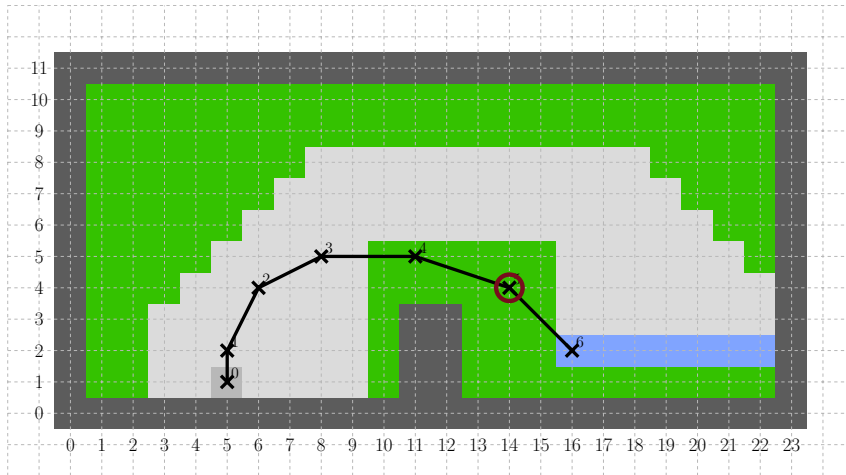
RaceTrack – Example III

all fine (slowing down in grass)



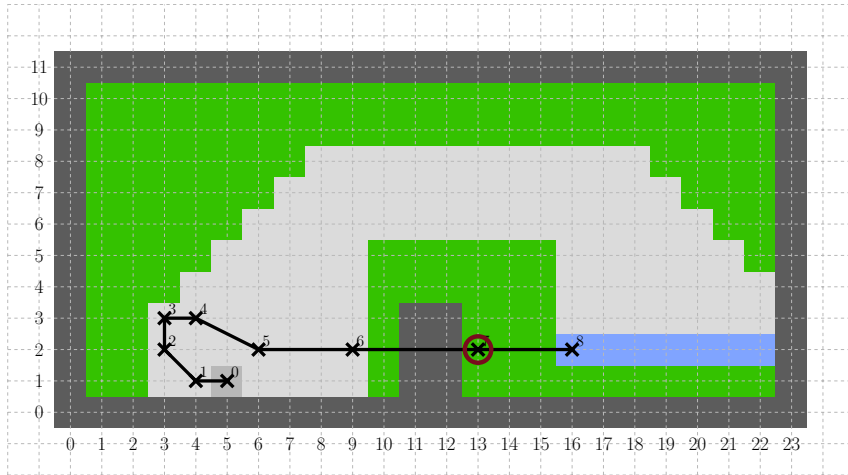
RaceTrack – Example IV

wrong speed in grass



RaceTrack – Example V

hitting an obstacle (move 7)



Hitting an obstacle

an obstacle is hit whenever

- either the end or the starting point (or both) are inside of the obstacle
- the line segment between two positions cross an obstacle

Definition of obstacles

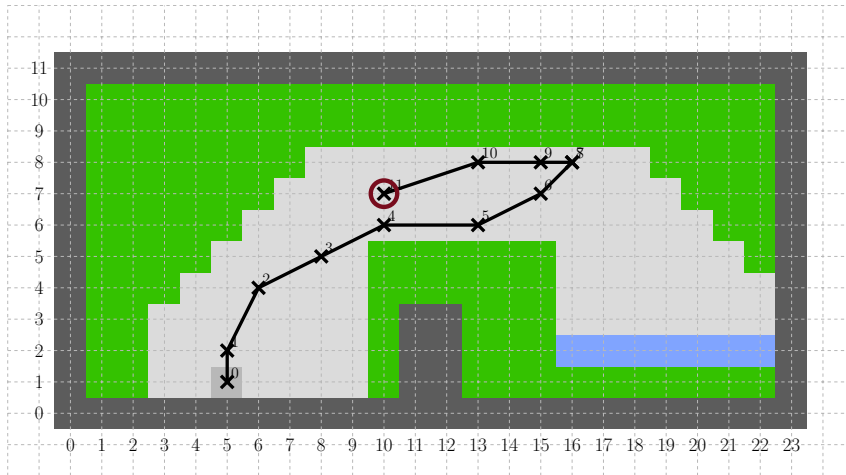
an obstacle is defined as

- the rectangle $[-0.5; +0.5]$ around
- the center position specified in the input file
- on both axis



RaceTrack – Example VI

did not finish



Now, let's have a game.

Input Format

- text file
- character based matrix / raster
 - T .. track
 - S .. start
 - F .. finish
 - O .. obstacle
 - G .. grass

Output Format

- text file (csv)
- each line one coordinate (i.e., x, y; e.g., 3, 4)

Requirements

- Perl
- assumes correct file formats
- checks on correctness of moves
- highlight errors
- (do not judge me on the programming style ;)
- `call ./visualise.pl <trackFile> <tripFile> <outputFile>`
- `call pdflatex <outputFile>`
- (tested on Ubuntu)



- Solve RaceTrack
 - only minimize number of moves
- Implement a **construction heuristic**
 - present **May 13, 2025.**
- Implement a **metaheuristic-based approach**
 - present **June 6, 2025**
- Alone or in groups of up to three
 - you have to be able to explain your approach in detail



- Presentation
 - briefly describe the method you used
 - explain any required adaption from the literature
 - solve provided benchmark instances
 - prepare result tables (best, avg, dev, runtime) and system specs for comparison
- Programming Language
 - up to you
- Provided Material
 - problem description (see slides above)
 - benchmark instances (more to come; you are also invited to submit your own race tracks)
 - solution visualiser/validator (Perl and PDFLaTeX required)



Literature

- Gardner, M.: Mathematical games—Sim, Chomp and Race Track: new games for the intellect (and not for Lady Luck). Scientific American 228(1), 108–115 (1973)
- Holzer, M., McKenzie, P. (2010). The Computational Complexity of RACETRACK . In: Boldi, P., Gargano, L. (eds) Fun with Algorithms. FUN 2010. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 6099. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-13122-6_26
- Tarandi, A., Olsson, R. (2011). A genetic algorithm in the game racetrack. Degree Project in Computer Science, First Level. KTH, Sweden.
- Michael A. Bekos, Till Bruckdorfer, Henry Förster, Michael Kaufmann, Simon Poschenrieder, Thomas Stüber, Algorithms and insights for RaceTrack, Theoretical Computer Science, Volume 748, 2018, Pages 2-16,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tcs.2018.04.028>.
- Wikipedia: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racetrack>