

Summer Bootcamp 2021
Introduction to Computer Science
Lecture 3 (Part III)

Introduction to the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)

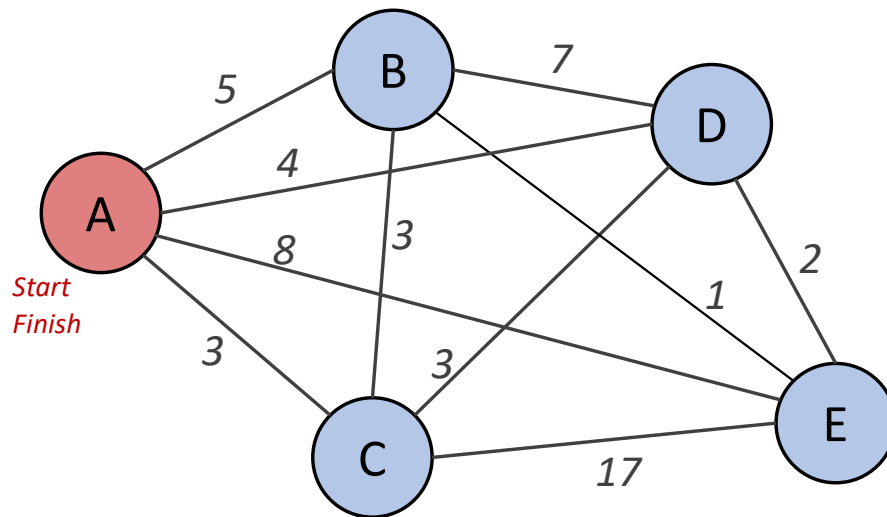
Artem Burmyakov

August 04, 2021



Introduction: the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)

Find the shortest route through all cities, starting and ending at city A, such that no city is visited twice.



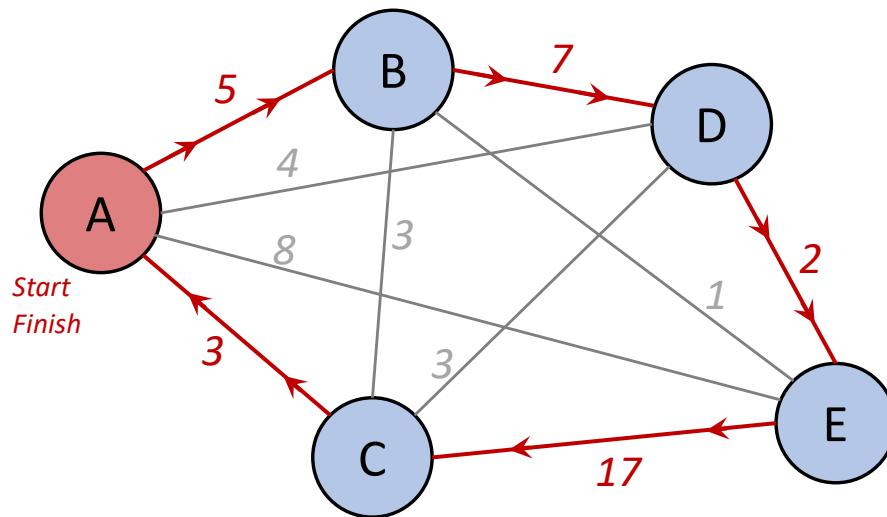
Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Assumptions:

- Any two cities are directly connected;
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One possible route (selected in red)

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$

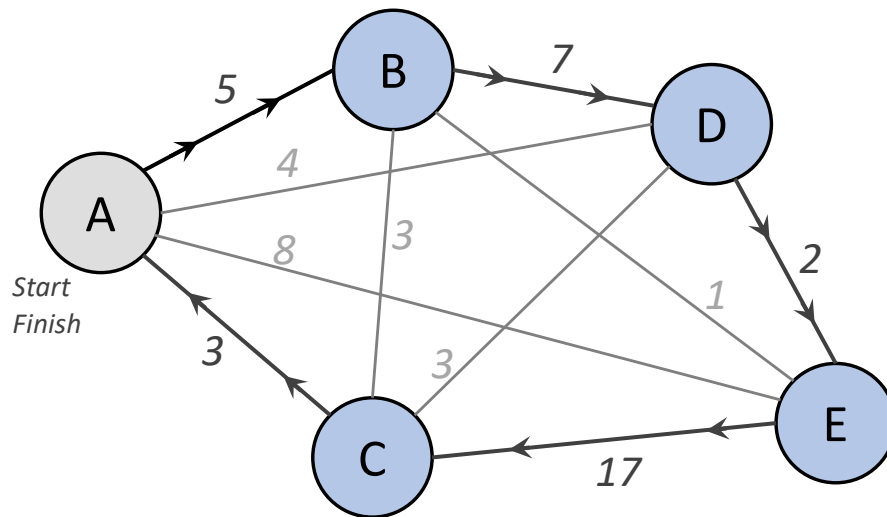
has length $5+7+2+17+3 = 34$

Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Route length: $5+7+2+17+3 = 34$

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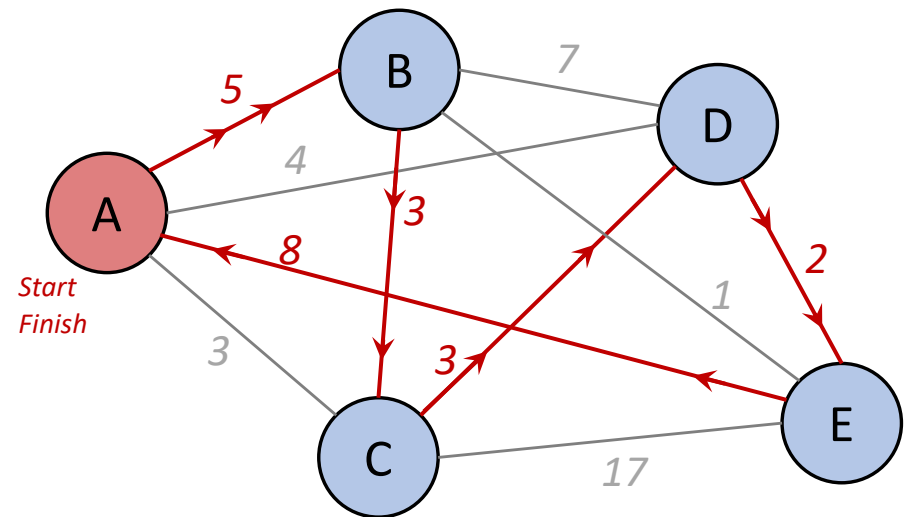
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Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Route length: $5+7+2+17+3 = 34$

A different shorter route:



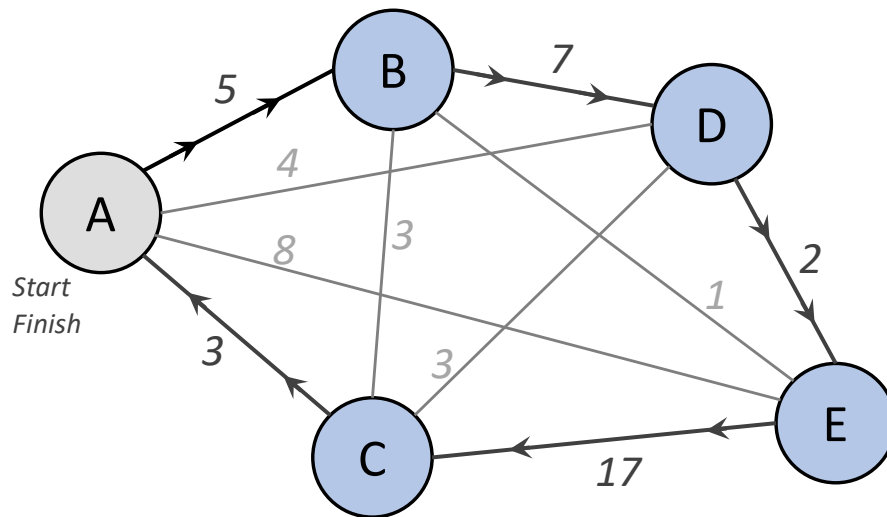
Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Route length: $5+3+3+2+8 = 21$

(But is it the shortest (optimal) among all possible ones?!)

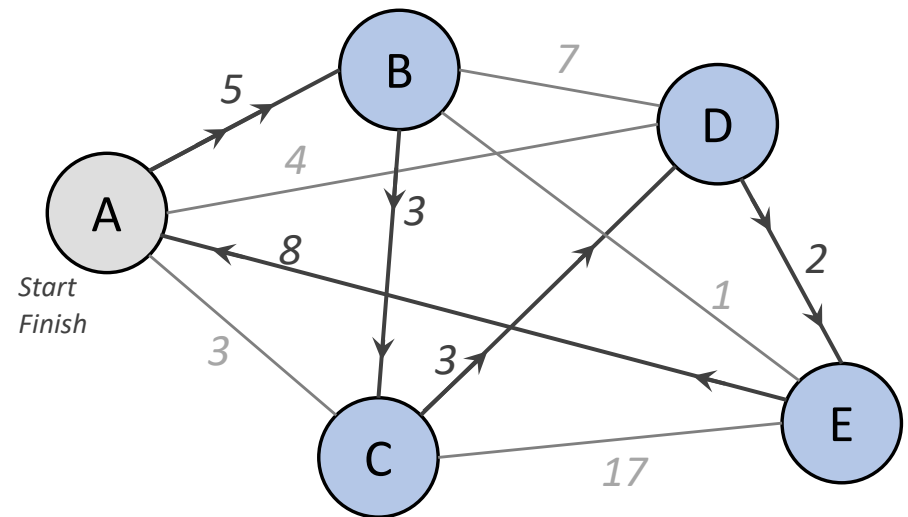
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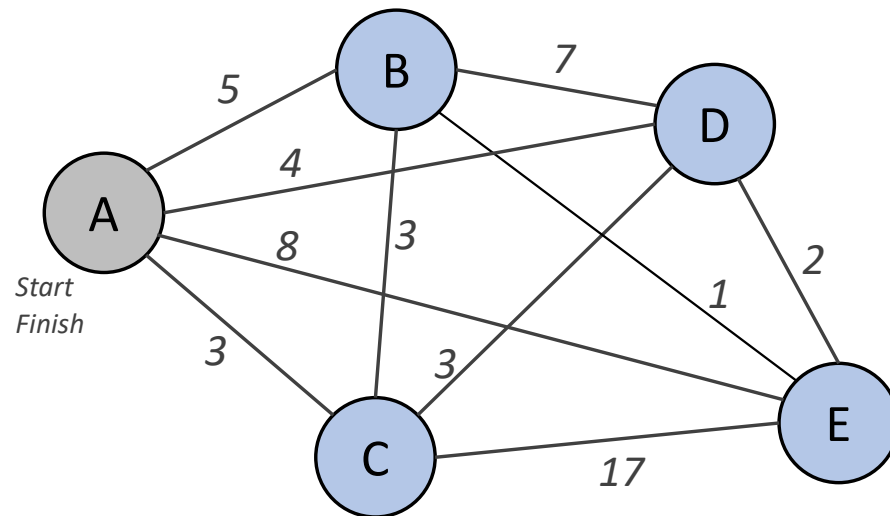


Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Route length: $5+3+3+2+8 = 21$

For the case of 4 cities (plus A), 24 routes must be examined (by the brute-force search algorithm)

How many feasible routes are?

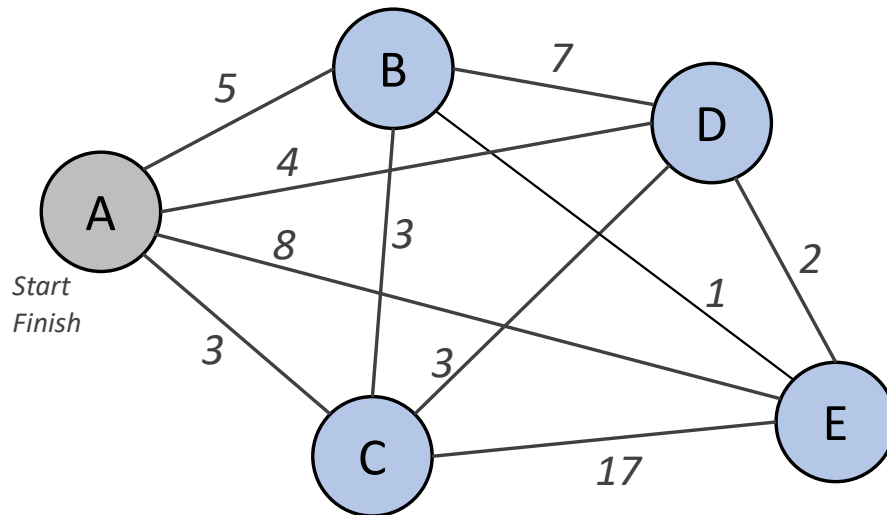


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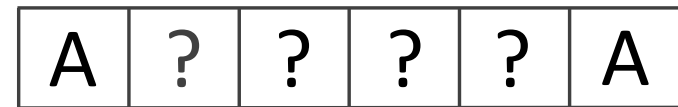


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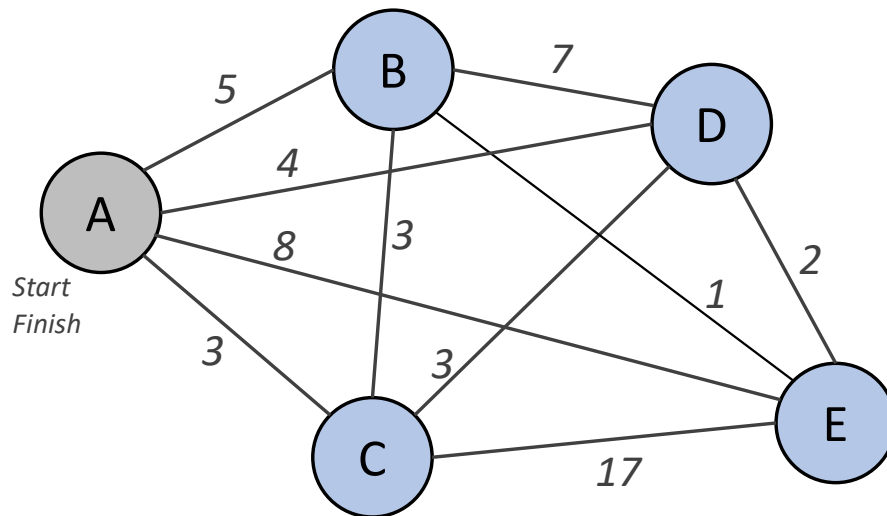
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Route passes through all cities, starting and ending at A:



How many feasible routes are?

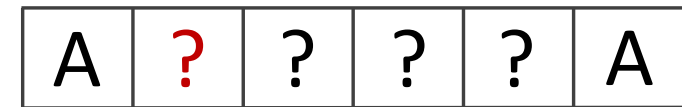


Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

Assumptions:

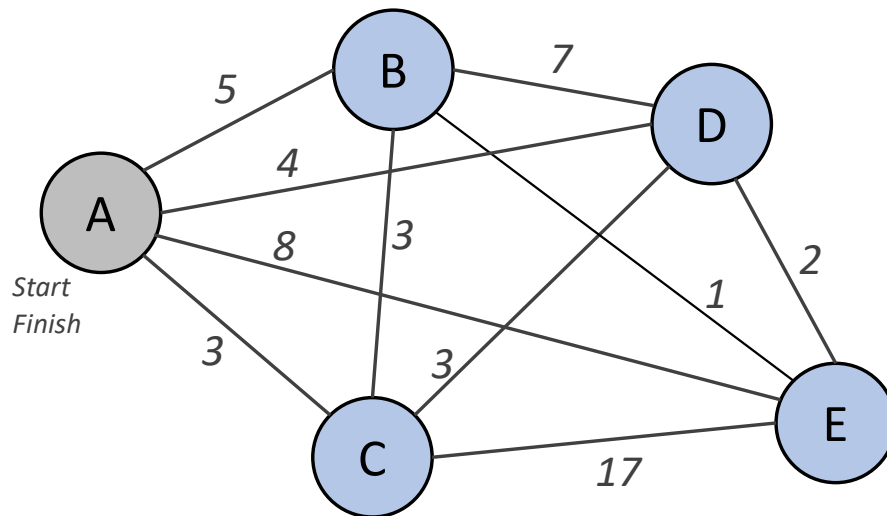
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Route passes through all cities, starting and ending at A:



4 possible cases:
B, C, D, or E

How many feasible routes are?

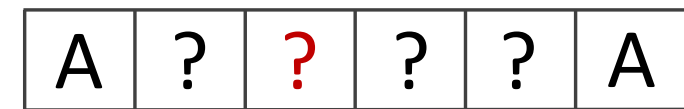


Graph representing the distances (or travel times) between cities

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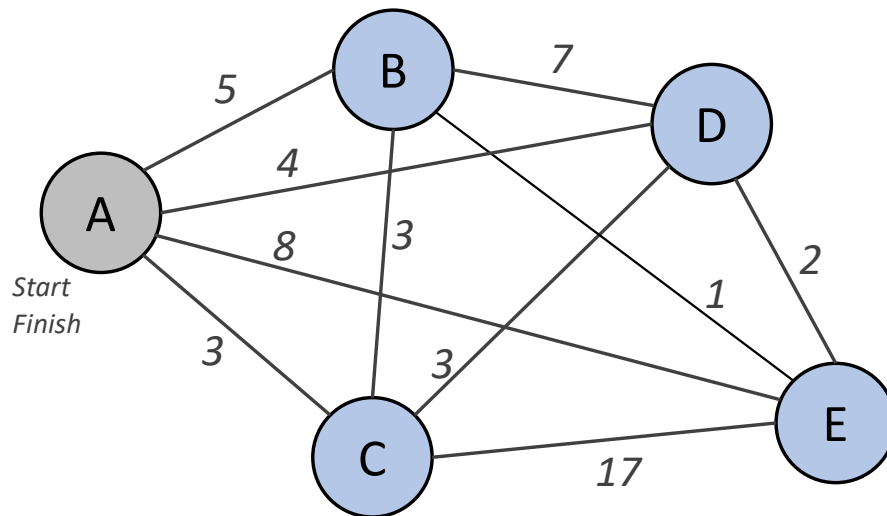
Route passes through all cities, starting and ending at A:



4 cases
(B, C, D, or E)

3 cases:
all cities (B, C, D, or E),
except the one visited before

How many feasible routes are?

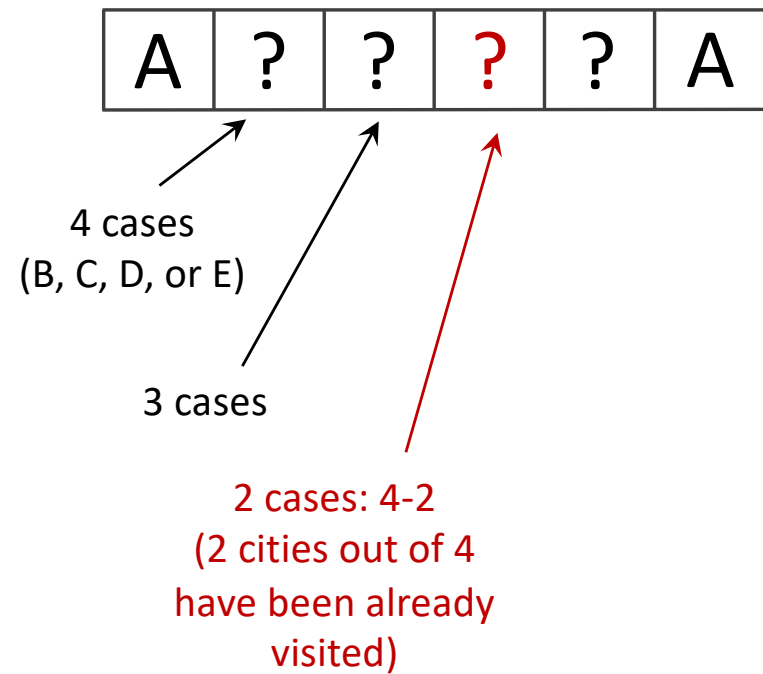


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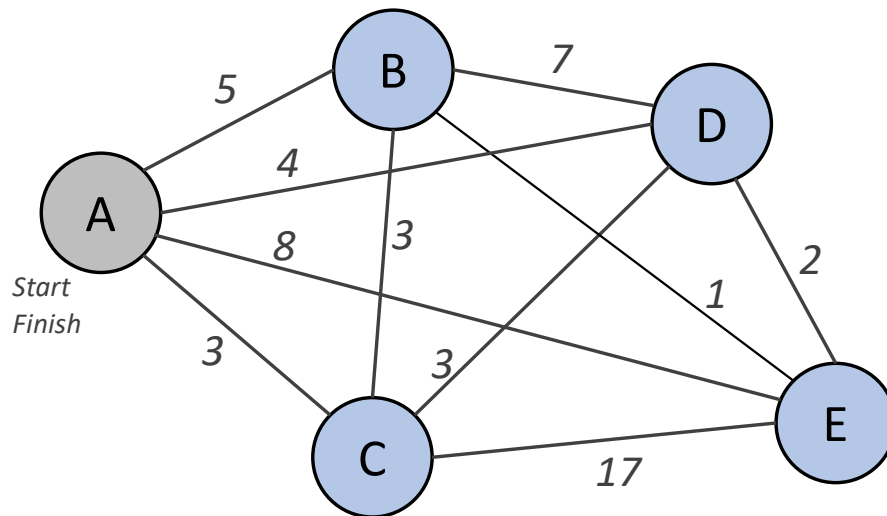
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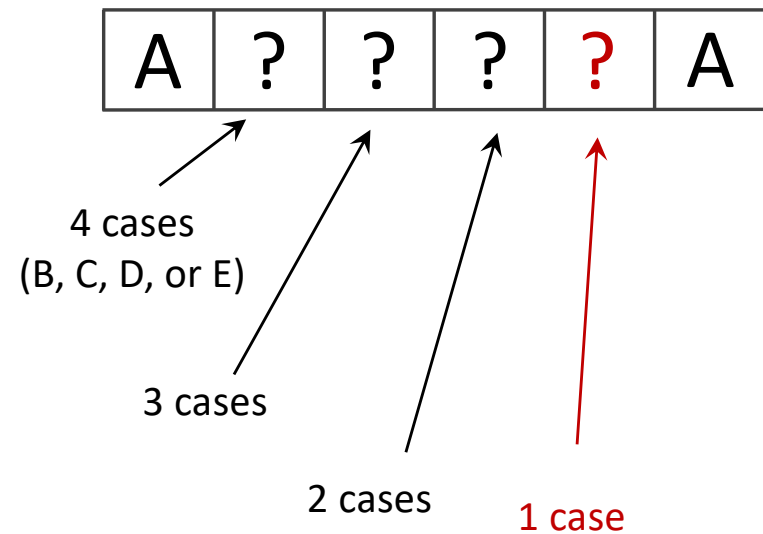


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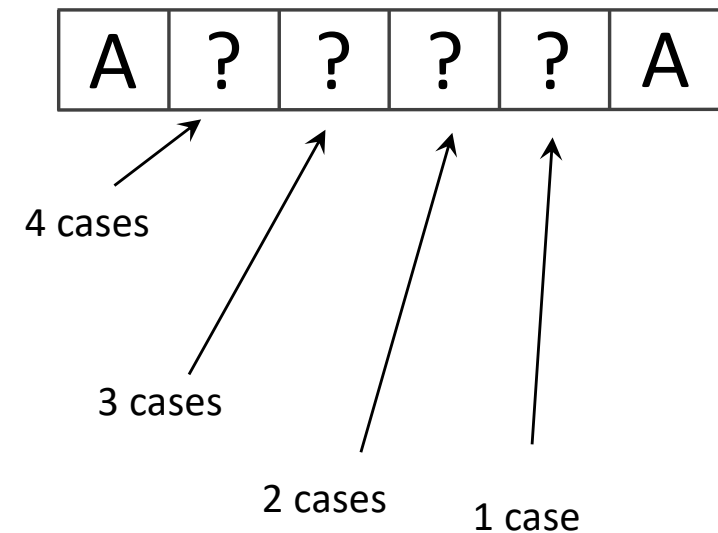


How many feasible routes are there in the graph?

There are $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ feasible routes to be examined for our graph, e.g.:

A → B → C → D → E → A	A → D → B → C → E → A
A → B → C → E → D → A	A → D → B → E → C → A
A → B → D → C → E → A	A → D → C → B → E → A
A → B → D → E → C → A	A → D → C → E → B → A
A → B → E → C → D → A	A → D → E → B → C → A
A → B → E → D → C → A	A → D → E → C → B → A
A → C → B → D → E → A	A → E → B → C → D → A
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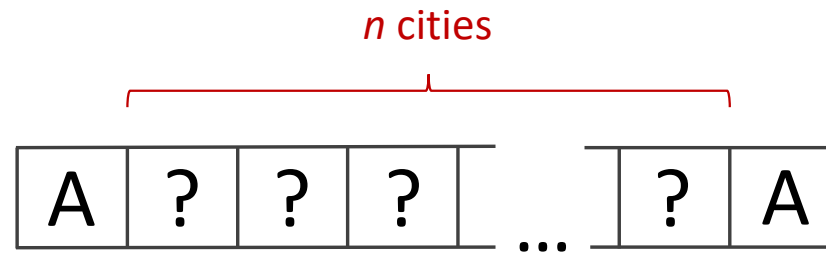
Route passes through all cities, starting and ending at A:



$4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ cases in total

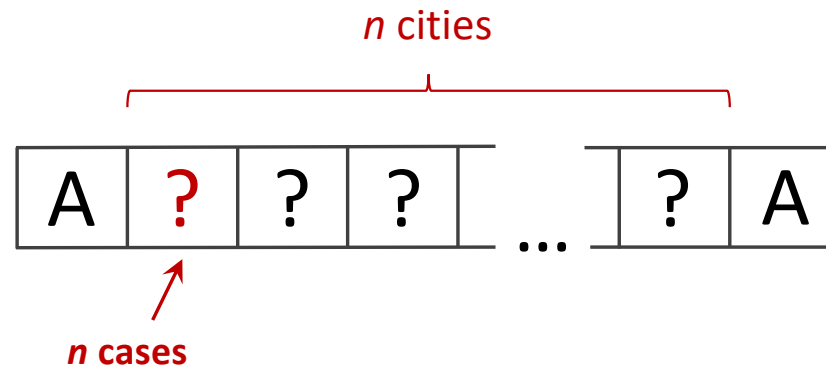
How many feasible routes are there in the graph?

General case for n cities:



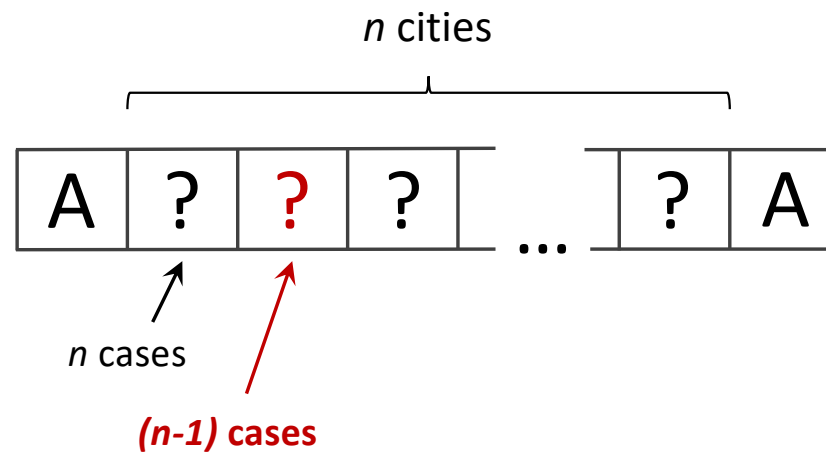
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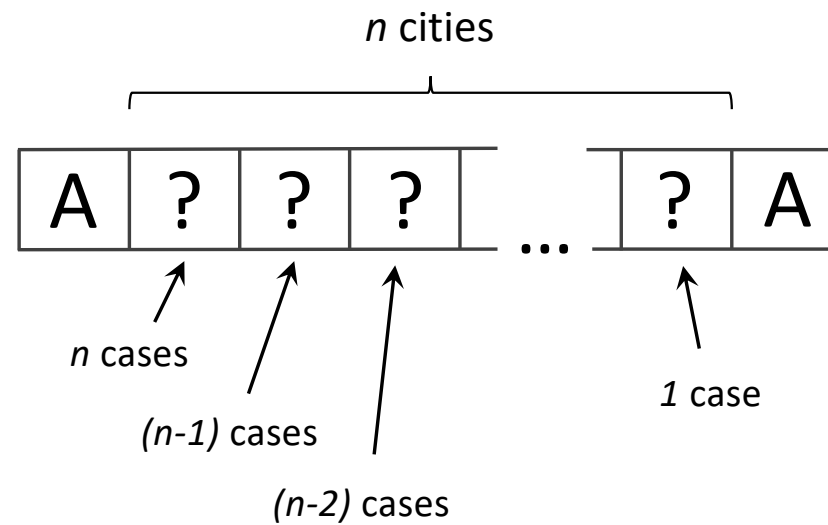
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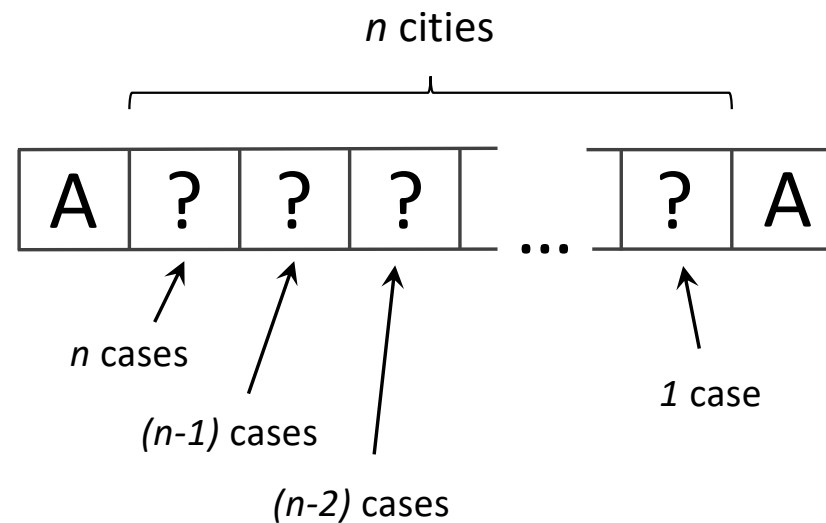
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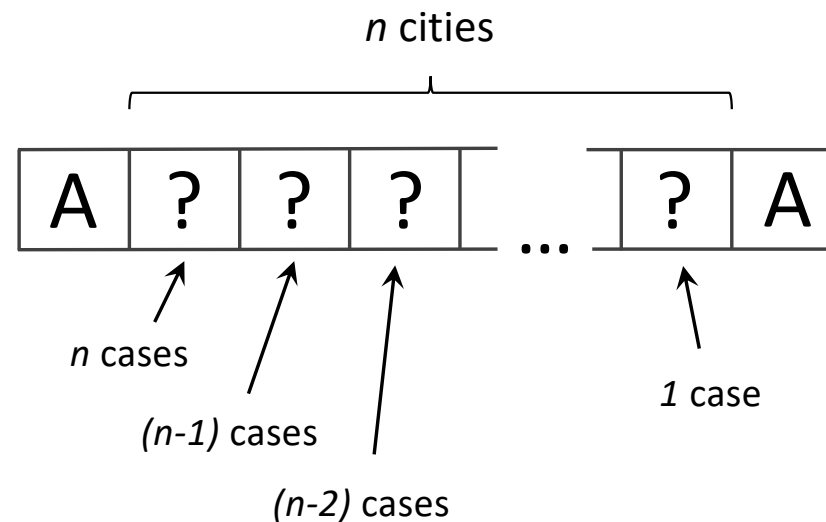
The number of feasible routes to be examined equals to:

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

("n factorial")

How many feasible routes are there in the graph?

General case for n cities:



The number of feasible routes to be examined equals to:

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

Brute-force search or an exhaustive search

- an algorithm, that enumerates all feasible scenarios, in order to determine an optimal solution.