

Evolutionary Computation

Local Search Report

Authors and Source Code

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 - **Source Code Repository:**
https://github.com/MZmuda-Trzebiatowski/Evo_Comp_LS_candidate
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Problem Description

The problem involves a set of nodes, each defined by three columns of integers:

1. **X-coordinate**
2. **Y-coordinate**
3. **Node Cost**

The goal is to select exactly 50% of the nodes (rounding up if the total number of nodes is odd) and form a Hamiltonian cycle (a closed path) through the selected set. The objective is to minimize the total sum of the path length plus the total cost of the selected nodes.

- **Distance Calculation:** Distances are calculated as Euclidean distances, mathematically rounded to integer values.
 - **Optimization Constraint:** A distance matrix must be calculated immediately after reading an instance. The optimization methods should only access this distance matrix, not the original node coordinates.
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Implemented Algorithms (pseudocode)

- Local Search Steepest

- Input:
 - tour: list of node indices representing the current solution
 - d: distance matrix between nodes
 - nodes: list of nodes, each with an associated cost
 - use_swap_intra: boolean flag indicating whether to use swap or 2-opt for intra-route optimization
- Output:
 - tour: improved route after applying local search

```
Let n ← size(d) and k ← size(tour).
Initialize a boolean array is_selected of size n ← false.
For each node v in tour, set is_selected[v] ← true.
Repeat
    a. Initialize best_move.delta ← 0.
    b. Inter-route improvement (V-E exchange):
        For each position i in tour do
            For each unselected node j do
                Compute delta ← delta_V_E_exchange(tour, i, j, d, nodes).
                If delta < best_move.delta then
                    Update best_move ← {type = 0, i, j, delta}.
    c. Intra-route improvement (Swap or 2-opt):
        For each pair of indices (i, j) with i < j do
            If use_swap_intra = true, set delta ← delta_swap(tour, i, j, d) and type
            ← 1.
            Else, set delta ← delta_2opt(tour, i, j, d) and type ← 2.
            If delta < best_move.delta then
                Update best_move ← {type, i, j, delta}.
    d. If best_move.delta ≥ 0, then break.
    e. Apply the best move found:
        - If best_move.type = 0 (V-E exchange):
            Remove node at position i, insert node j using apply_V_E_exchange.
            Update selection flags in is_selected.
        - If best_move.type = 1 (Swap): apply apply_swap(tour, i, j).
        - If best_move.type = 2 (2-opt): apply apply_2opt(tour, i, j).
Until no improving move exists (best_move.delta ≥ 0).
Return the improved tour.
```

- Local Search Steepest, 2-opt, Candidate

- Input:
 - tour: current sequence of selected nodes
 - d: matrix of pairwise distances between nodes
 - nodes: list of nodes with associated costs
 - candidate_list: adjacency-based candidate neighbor list for each node

- Output:
 - tour: improved solution after steepest-descent local search using candidate moves

```

Let n ← size(d) and k ← size(tour).
Initialize a boolean array is_selected of length n ← false.
For each node v in tour, set is_selected[v] ← true.
Repeat
  a. Initialize best_move.delta ← 0.
  b. For each position i in tour do
    Let current_node ← tour[i].
    For each candidate in candidate_list[current_node] do
      - If candidate is adjacent to current_node in tour, continue.
      - If candidate is selected (already in tour):
          Locate its position j in tour.
          Compute delta1 ← delta_2opt(tour, i, j, d) and
          delta2 ← delta_2opt(tour, (i-1) mod k, (j-1) mod k, d).
          If either delta1 or delta2 is smaller than best_move.delta,
          update best_move accordingly (type = 2-opt).
      - Else if candidate is not selected:
          Compute delta ← delta_V_E_exchange(tour, i, candidate, d, nodes).
          If delta < best_move.delta, record this as the new best_move (type = V-E
exchange).
    c. If best_move.delta ≥ 0, terminate (no further improvement found).
    d. Apply the best move:
      - If best_move.type = 0, execute apply_V_E_exchange(tour, best_move.i,
best_move.j) and
        update selection flags accordingly.
      - If best_move.type = 2, execute apply_2opt(tour, best_move.i, best_move.j).
Until no improving move exists.
Return the final tour.

```

Results and Analysis

Table of results

Algorithm	Instance A	Instance B
Random	264152 (239114 - 291474)	212540 (185581 - 238526)
NN end-only	85108.5 (83182 - 89433)	54390.4 (52319 - 59030)
NN all-pos	73302.4 (71695 - 75953)	48498.9 (44242 - 57283)
Greedy Cycle	72617.6 (71488 - 74410)	51339.5 (48765 - 57324)
NN all-pos 2-regret	117138 (108151 - 124921)	74444.5 (69933 - 80278)
Greedy Cycle 2-regret	115579 (105692 - 126951)	72740 (67809 - 78406)
NN all-pos 2-regret weighted (0.5, 0.5)	72401.2 (70010 - 75452)	47664.5 (44891 - 55247)
Greedy Cycle 2-regret weighted (0.5, 0.5)	72129.7 (71108 - 73395)	50897.1 (47144 - 55700)
Steepest LS swap, rand init	88179.1 (80805 - 97462)	62949.8 (54696 - 71421)
Steepest LS swap, greedy init	72010 (69801 - 75440)	47137 (44488 - 54391)
Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init	73975.5 (71248 - 78900)	48421.5 (45882 - 51676)
Steepest LS 2-opt, greedy init	70722.3 (69540 - 72546)	46342 (44320 - 51431)
Greedy LS swap, rand init	86548 (79976 - 94362)	61330.1 (54462 - 70020)
Greedy LS swap, greedy init	72010.4 (69801 - 75440)	47108.3 (44456 - 54372)
Greedy LS 2-opt, rand init	73324.9 (71455 - 76688)	48189.2 (44632 - 51038)
Greedy LS 2-opt, greedy init	70943.8 (69497 - 73149)	46372.4 (44320 - 51462)
Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init, candidate	80320.8 (74563 - 84893)	49569.4 (46338 - 52112)

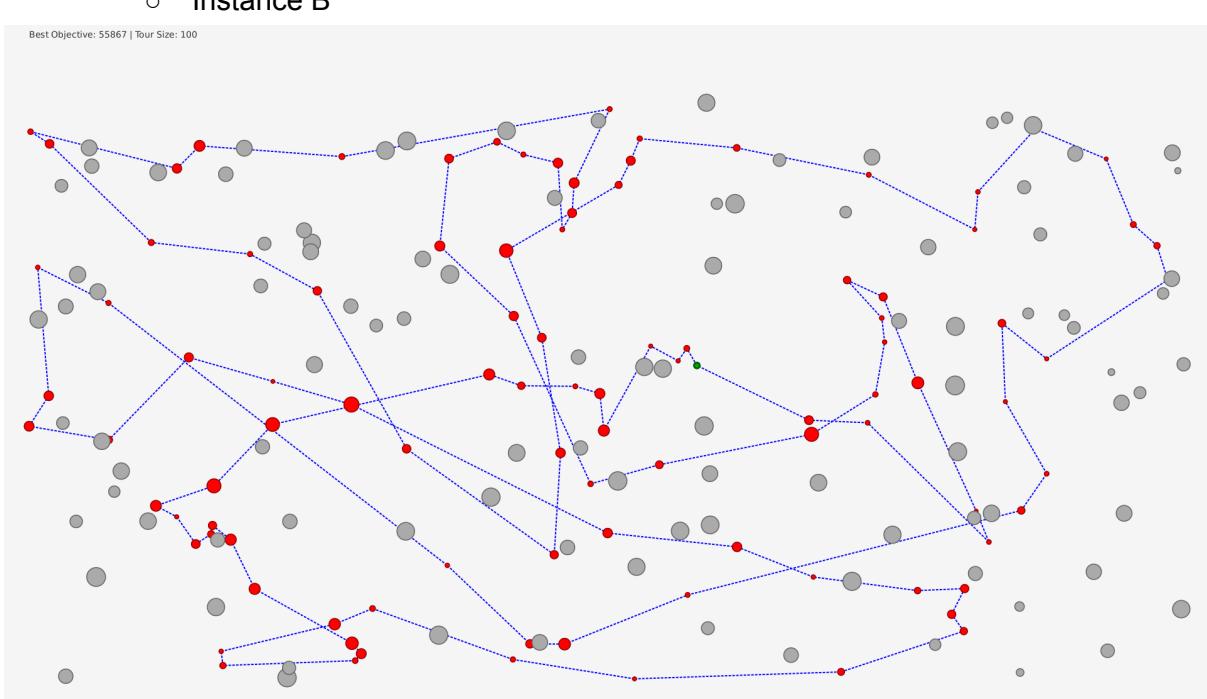
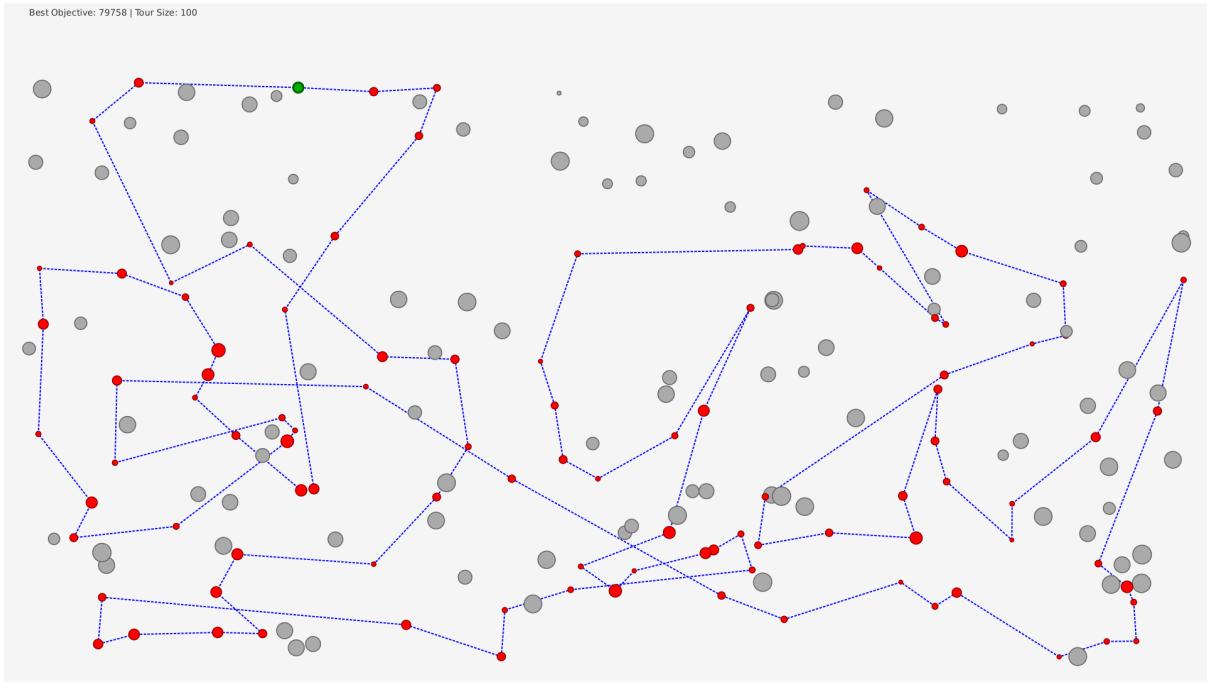
Table of Runtimes

Algorithm	Instance A (runtime in sec)	Instance B (runtime in sec)
Steepest LS swap, rand init	1.964	1.932
Steepest LS swap, greedy init	1.245	0.297
Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init	1.348	1.344
Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init cand	0.496	0.444
Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init cand + list	0.711	0.663
Steepest LS 2-opt, greedy init	0.28	0.318
Greedy LS swap, rand init	0.44	0.33
Greedy LS swap, greedy init	0.236	0.245
Greedy LS 2-opt, rand init	0.362	0.27
Greedy LS 2-opt, greedy init	0.259	0.254

Visual Comparisons (Visual Comparision) - Instance A

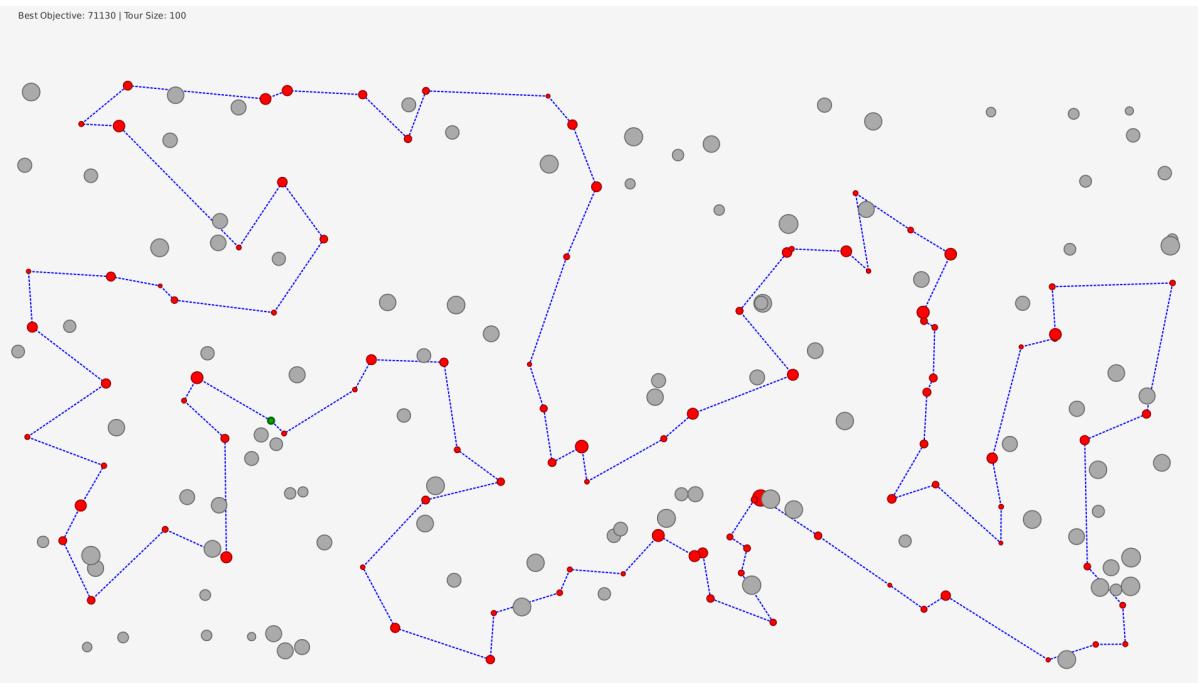
The size of the dot corresponds to its cost (the bigger it is the bigger the cost), and the green dot is the starting node.

- Steepest LS swap, rand init
 - Instance A

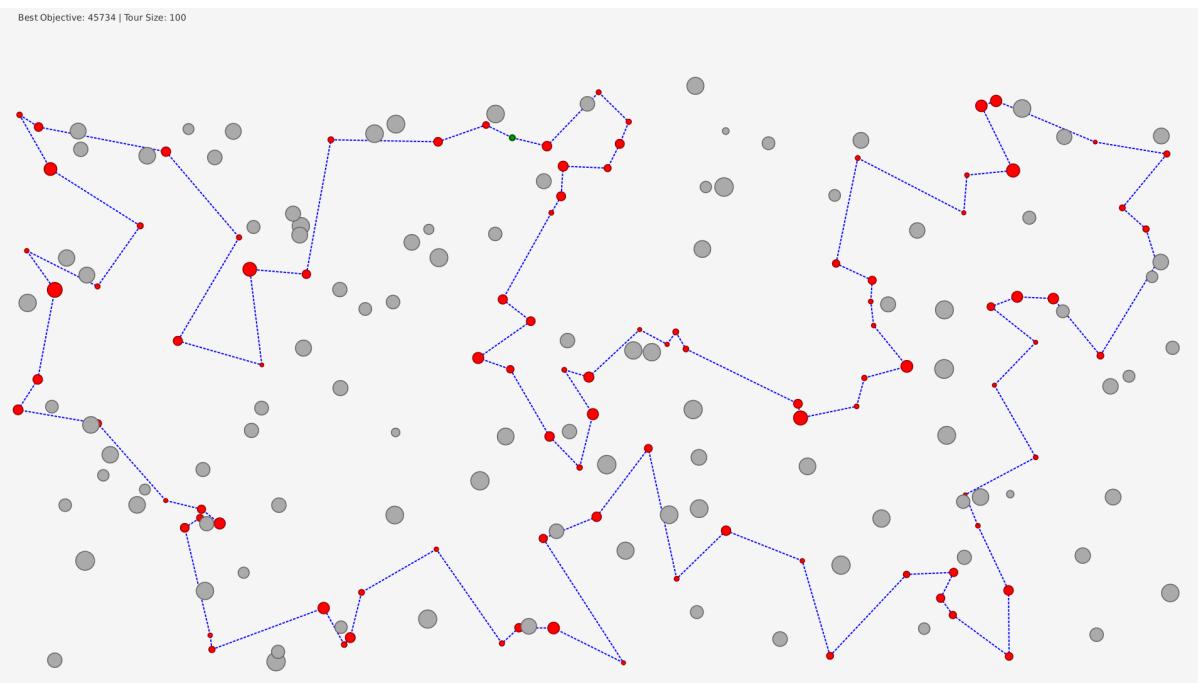


- Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init

- Instance A

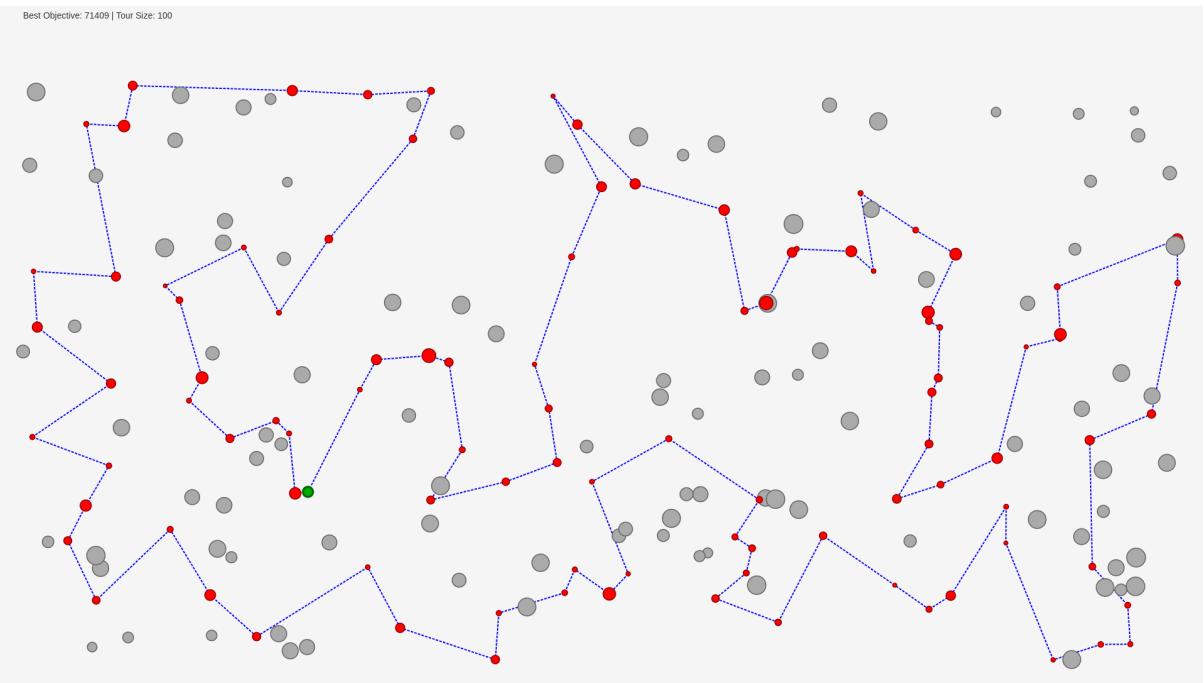


- Instance B

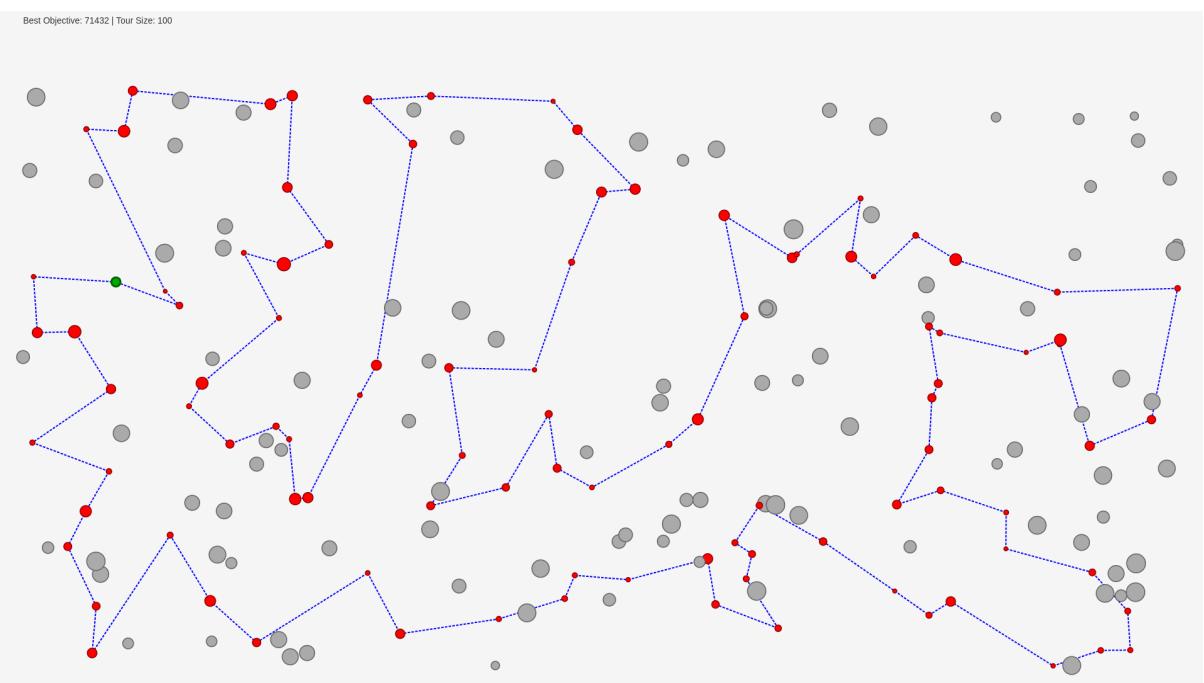


- Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init, candidate

- Instance A



- Instance B



Best Solutions

The best solutions were checked with the solution checker.

- **Steepest LS swap, rand init**

- Instance A

93, 108, 18, 193, 139, 118, 51, 151, 162, 123, 35, 84, 112, 4, 190, 10, 177, 127, 70, 135, 154, 101, 97, 26, 100, 53, 158, 180, 121, 124, 148, 94, 63, 79, 80, 176, 137, 9, 62, 102, 49, 178, 106, 144, 14, 138, 165, 40, 185, 52, 152, 1, 2, 82, 129, 55, 57, 92, 78, 145, 196, 90, 81, 31, 56, 113, 175, 171, 16, 25, 44, 120, 75, 86, 133, 59, 181, 160, 116, 65, 47, 184, 54, 48, 34, 146, 22, 159, 41, 96, 5, 42, 43, 131, 149, 115, 46, 0, 143, 117

- Instance B

35, 109, 0, 29, 144, 160, 33, 138, 182, 112, 151, 198, 117, 193, 31, 54, 73, 136, 142, 78, 175, 80, 190, 45, 5, 36, 141, 187, 127, 89, 103, 163, 153, 81, 82, 158, 121, 131, 1, 27, 38, 63, 135, 177, 61, 91, 77, 194, 166, 86, 95, 185, 94, 47, 148, 20, 28, 140, 183, 152, 155, 3, 15, 145, 43, 11, 104, 21, 25, 51, 90, 122, 107, 40, 133, 10, 147, 70, 13, 195, 168, 132, 169, 188, 6, 134, 139, 8, 111, 159, 124, 62, 18, 34, 55, 128, 176, 113, 106, 143

- **Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init**

- Instance A

116, 5, 42, 43, 35, 184, 177, 54, 48, 160, 34, 181, 146, 22, 159, 193, 41, 115, 46, 68, 139, 69, 18, 108, 140, 93, 117, 0, 143, 183, 89, 23, 137, 176, 80, 79, 122, 63, 94, 124, 167, 148, 9, 62, 102, 49, 144, 14, 138, 3, 178, 106, 52, 55, 57, 129, 92, 78, 145, 179, 185, 40, 119, 165, 90, 81, 196, 31, 113, 175, 171, 16, 25, 44, 120, 2, 74, 152, 97, 1, 101, 75, 86, 26, 100, 121, 53, 180, 154, 135, 70, 127, 123, 162, 133, 151, 51, 118, 59, 65

- Instance B

169, 132, 70, 3, 15, 145, 13, 195, 168, 139, 11, 182, 138, 104, 8, 144, 33, 160, 29, 0, 109, 35, 143, 159, 106, 124, 128, 62, 18, 55, 34, 152, 183, 140, 199, 4, 149, 28, 20, 60, 148, 47, 94, 179, 99, 130, 95, 185, 86, 166, 176, 113, 114, 137, 127, 89, 103, 163, 187, 153, 81, 77, 111, 82, 21, 141, 91, 61, 36, 177, 5, 78, 175, 45, 80, 190, 193, 31, 73, 54, 117, 1, 27, 38, 102, 63, 135, 122, 100, 40, 107, 133, 90, 131, 121, 125, 51, 147, 6, 188

- **Steepest LS 2-opt, rand init, candidate**

- Instance A

159, 22, 146, 195, 181, 34, 160, 48, 54, 177, 10, 184, 84, 112, 123, 127, 135, 154, 180, 53, 26, 86, 75, 101, 1, 97, 152, 2, 120, 44, 25, 16, 171, 175, 113, 31, 78, 145, 92, 129, 57, 55, 52, 178, 106, 185, 119, 40, 196, 81, 90, 165, 138, 14, 49, 102, 144, 62, 9, 15, 148, 124, 94, 63, 79, 80, 133, 162, 151, 51, 176, 137, 23, 186, 89, 183, 143, 117, 0, 118, 59, 149, 131, 65, 116, 43, 42, 5, 115, 139, 198, 46, 68, 93, 140, 108, 69, 18, 193, 41

- Instance B

159, 22, 146, 195, 181, 34, 160, 48, 54, 177, 10, 184, 84, 112, 123, 127, 135, 154, 180, 53, 26, 86, 75, 101, 1, 97, 152, 2, 120, 44, 25, 16, 171, 175, 113, 31, 78, 145, 92, 129, 57, 55,

52, 178, 106, 185, 119, 40, 196, 81, 90, 165, 138, 14, 49, 102, 144, 62, 9, 15, 148, 124, 94, 63, 79, 80, 133, 162, 151, 51, 176, 137, 23, 186, 89, 183, 143, 117, 0, 118, 59, 149, 131, 65, 116, 43, 42, 5, 115, 139, 198, 46, 68, 93, 140, 108, 69, 18, 193, 41

Conclusions

- The candidate system did reduce the runtime significantly.
- The average value did increase (bad) quite a bit however the best found objective value is not that far apart from the full steepest LS.