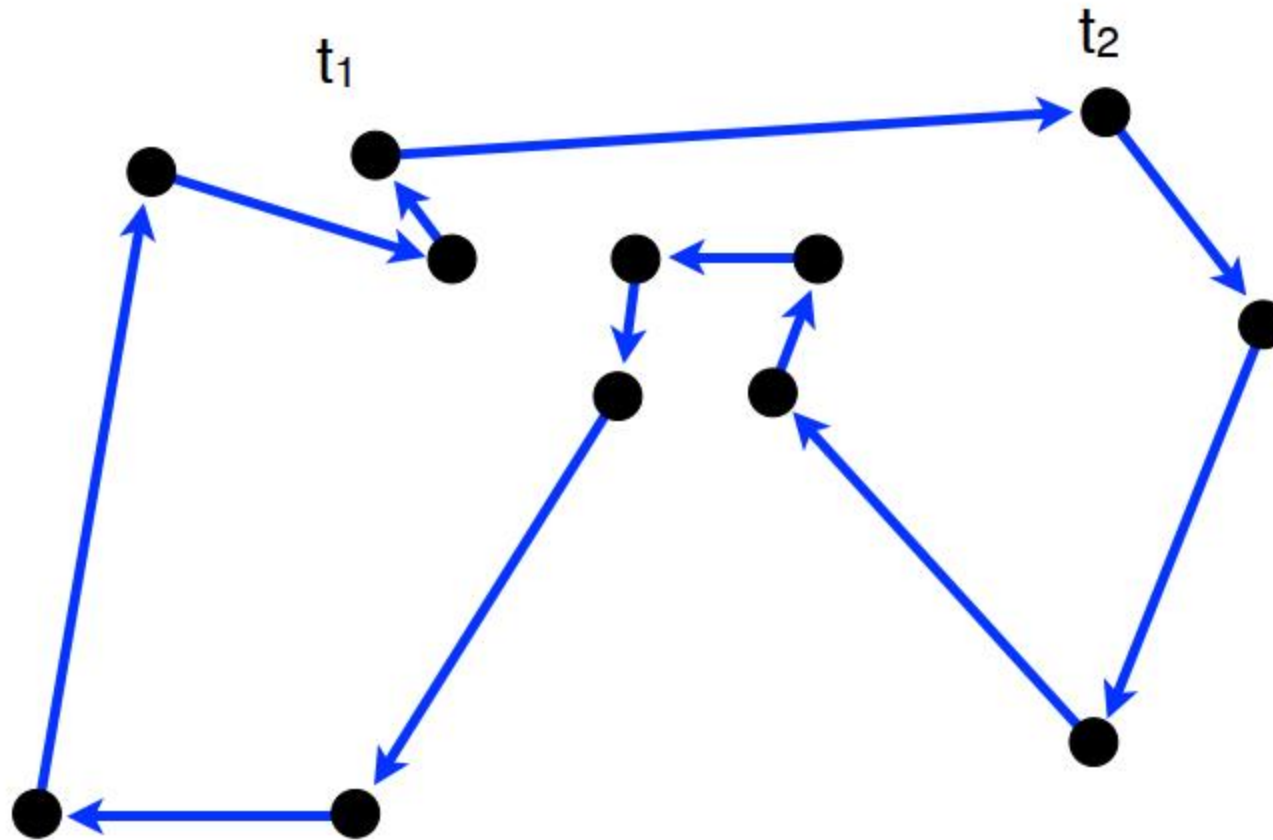


K-OPT (first iteration)

Choose a vertex t_1 .

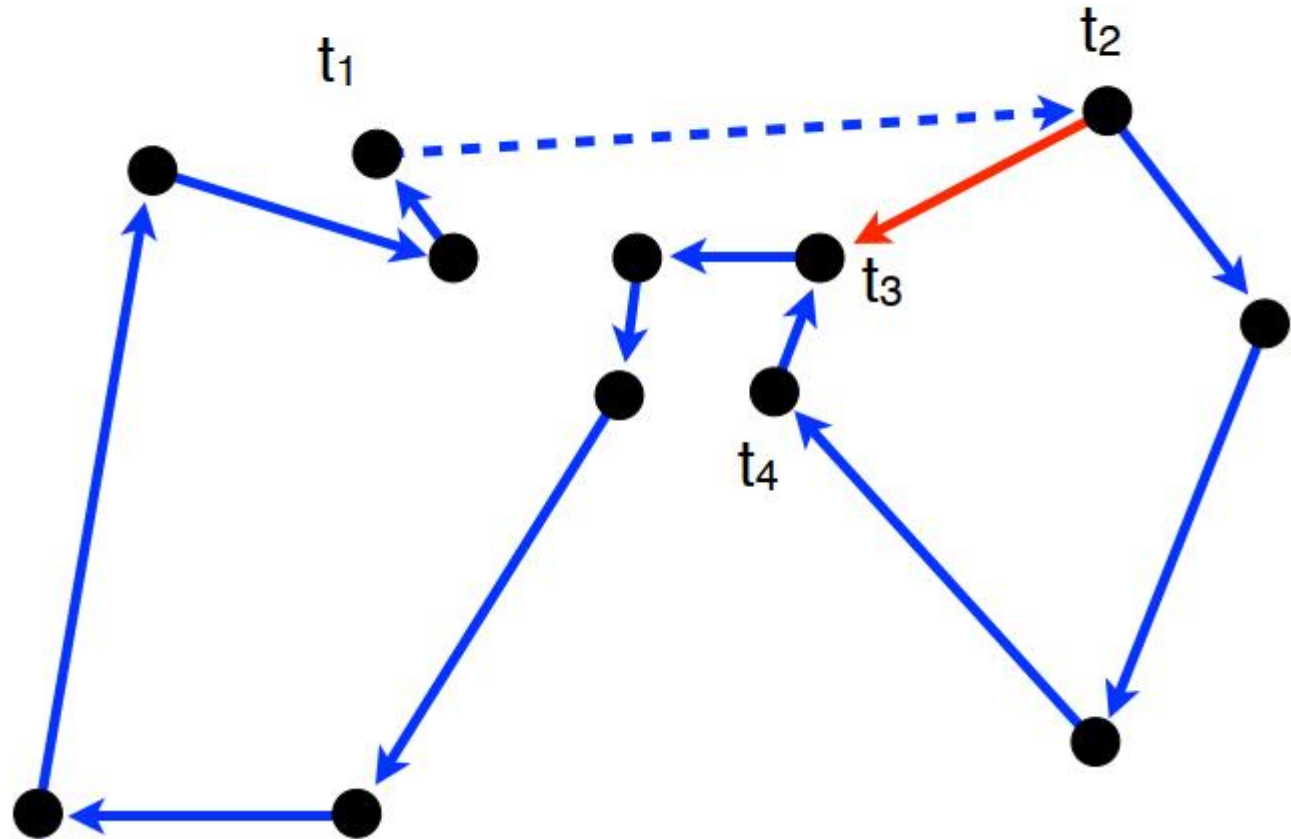
It's currently connected
along edge (t_1, t_2)



K-OPT (first iteration)

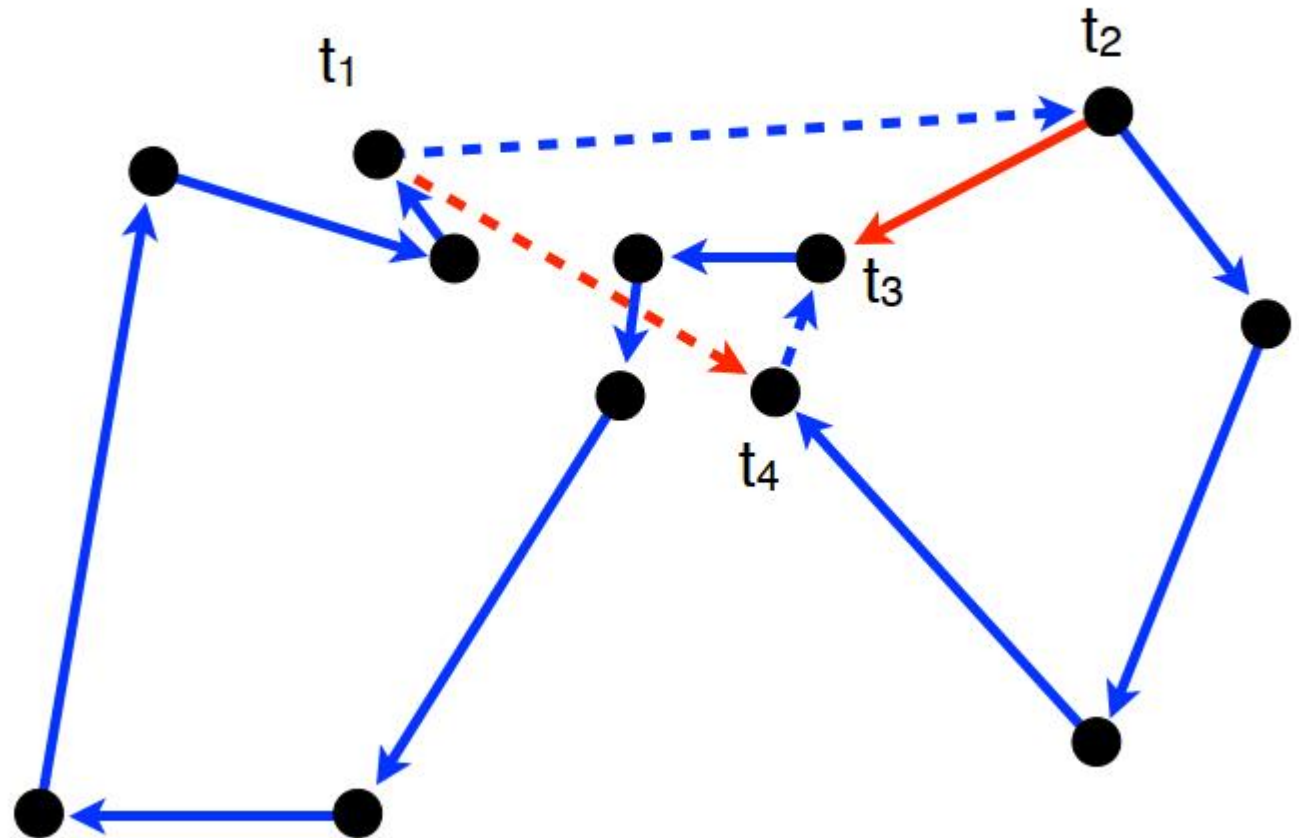
Find a vertex t_3 , so that the edge (t_2, t_3)
..which is not in the tour yet...

$l_5 < \text{the edge } (t_1, t_2)$



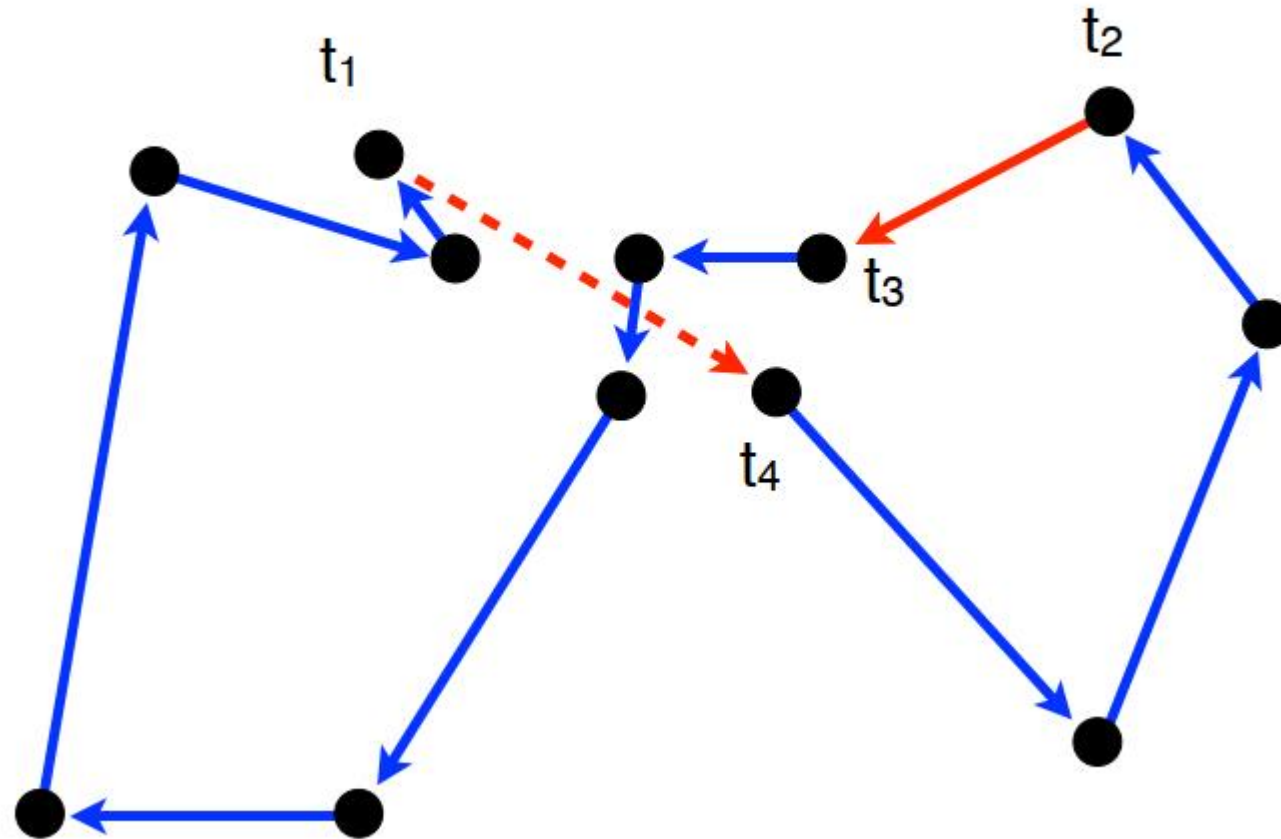
K-OPT (first iteration)

The t_3 vertex was reached from t_4 in the tour, so now it connects to t_1



K-OPT (first iteration)

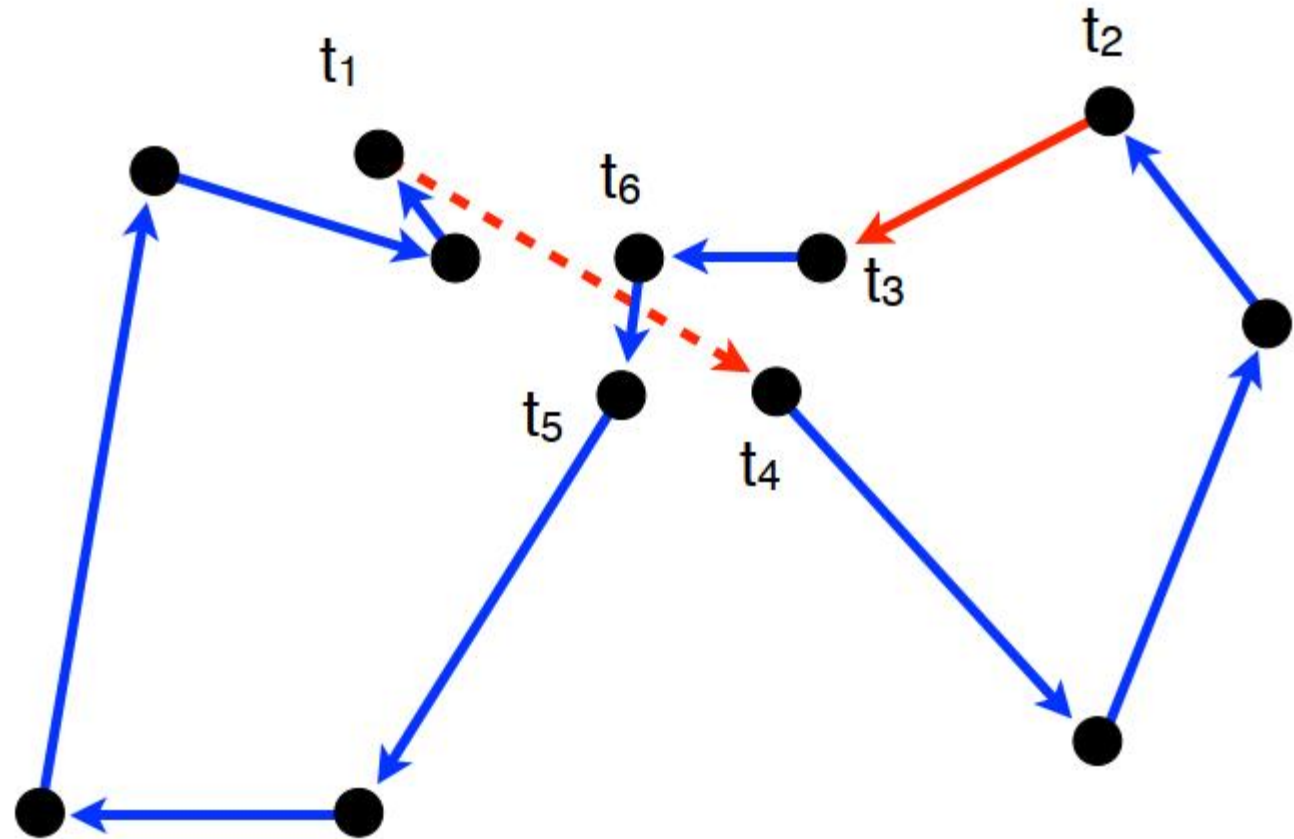
The tour after the first edge swap
swap (this is like a 2-opt move)



K-OPT (first iteration)

t_1 is connected to t_4 now.

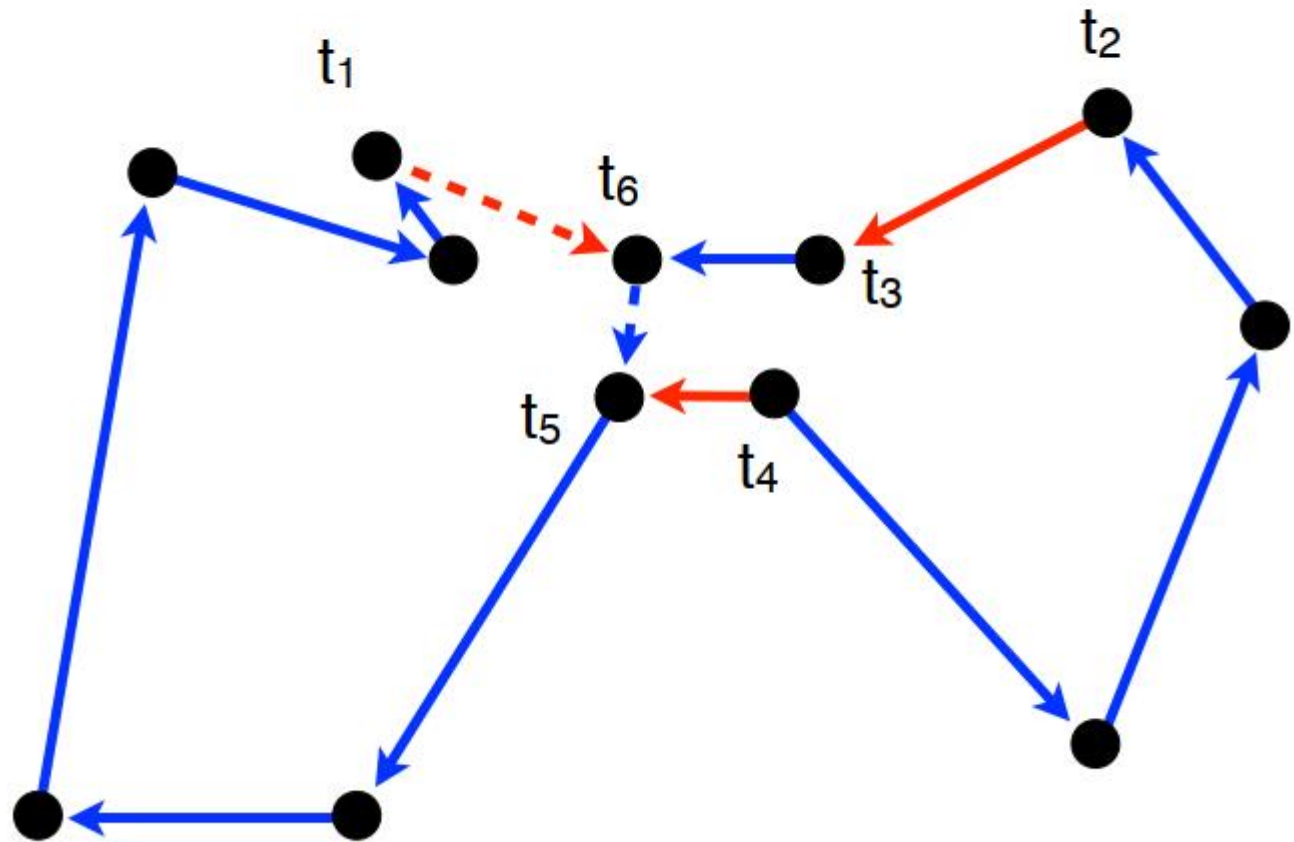
Find a vertex t_5 where (t_4, t_5) is $< (t_1, t_4)$



K-OPT (first iteration)

Replace the (t_1, t_4) edge with (t_4, t_5)

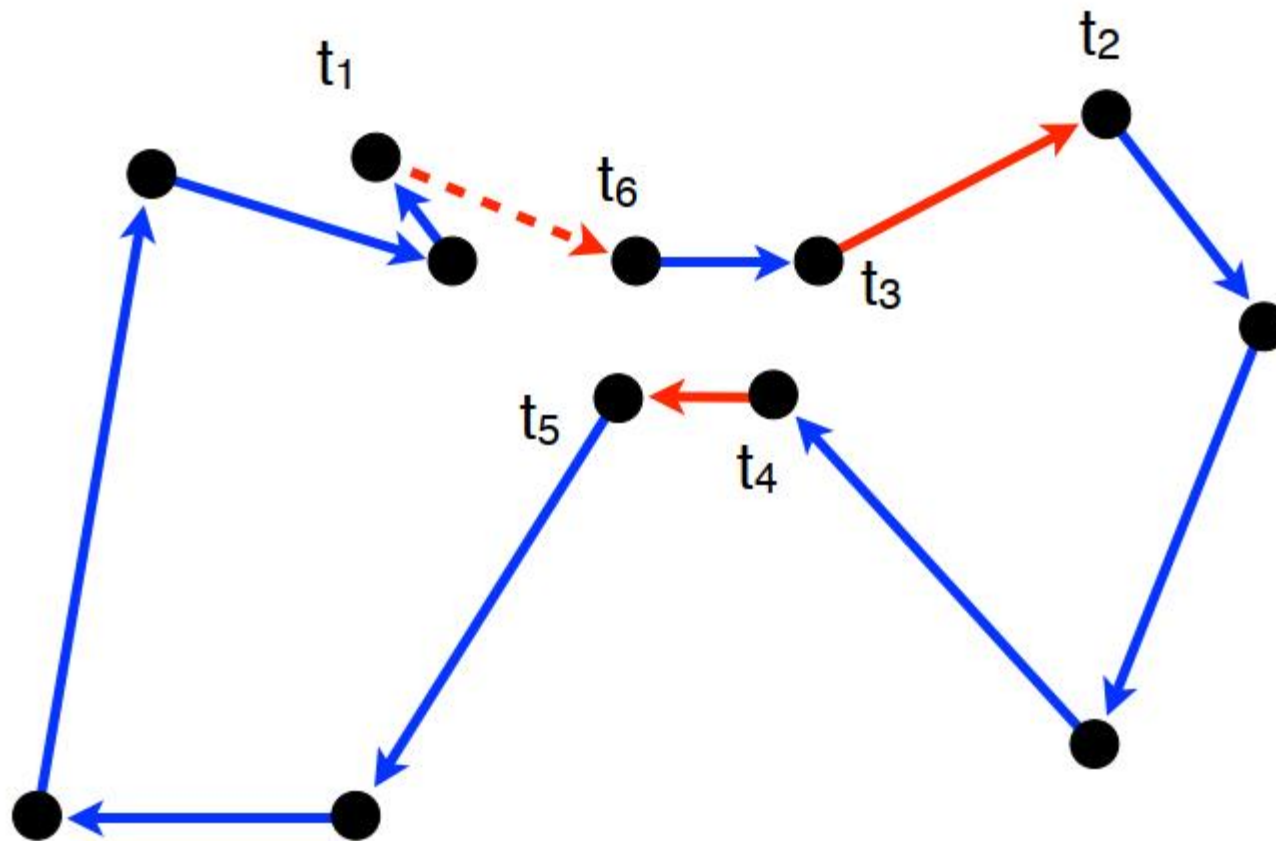
The t_5 vertex was connected to t_6 , so now make t_6 connect to t_1



K-OPT (first iteration)

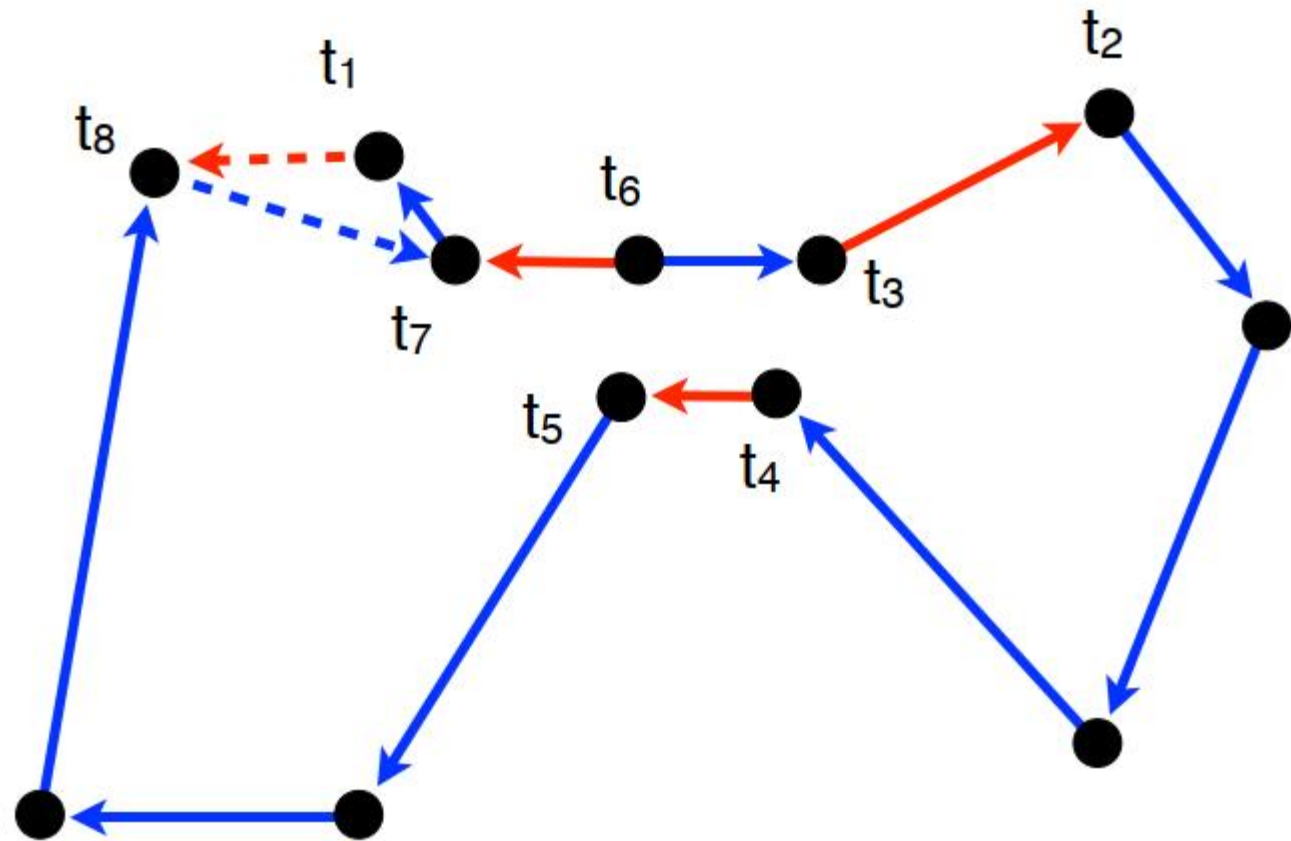
We've swapped 3 edges around
(Sort of like a 3-OPT move)

Now choose an edge (t_6, t_7)
Whose cost is $< (t_1, t_6)$



K-OPT (first iteration)

Replace (t_1, t_6) and (t_7, t_8) with (t_6, t_7) and (t_1, t_8)

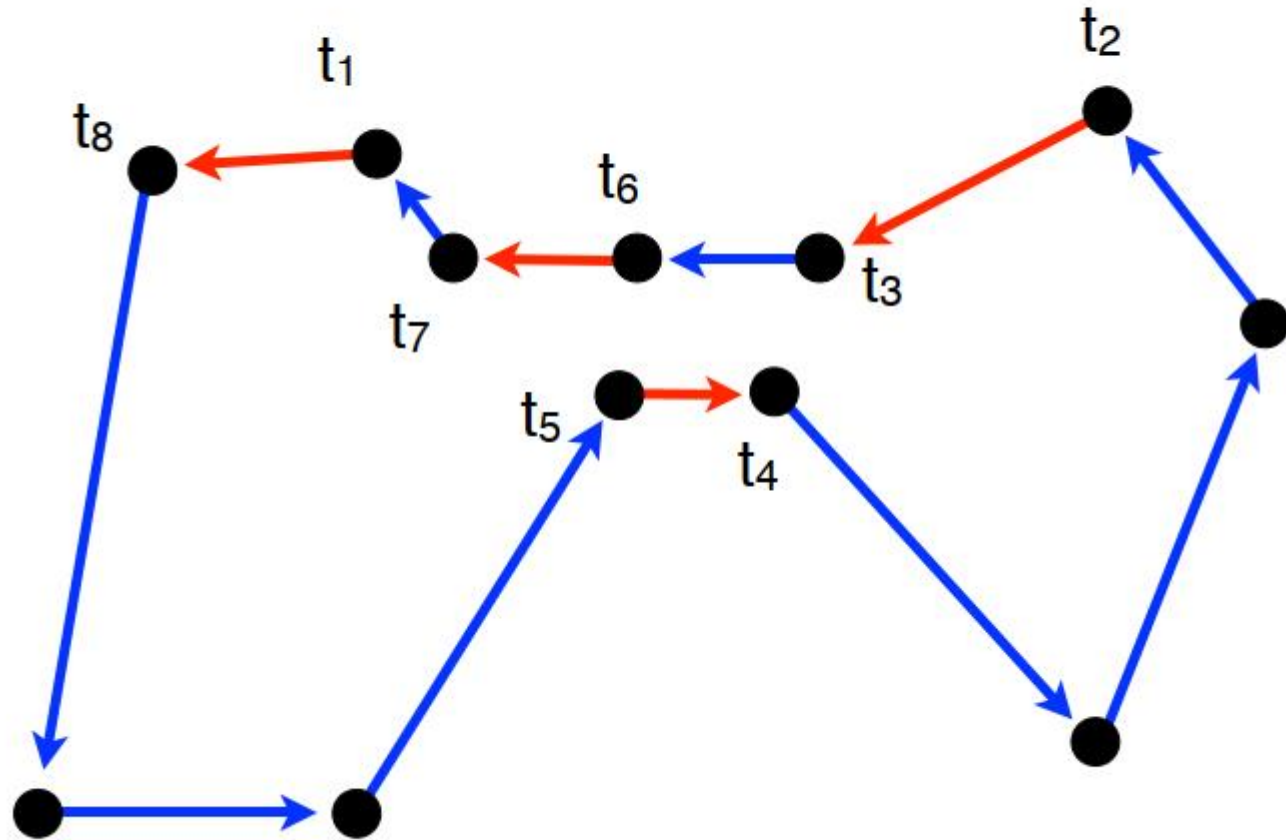


K-OPT (first iteration)

Keep on going until you can't find a new edge that is shorter.

Out of all of the swaps you did,
Remember the tour with the best cost
and keep it.

That's one change.



K-OPT (second iteration)

The second iteration starts this Process all over again, with a new starting t_1 vertex.

