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Fig. St	33213
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	all vertices in 5 & terminating at vertex1
	a(1, V-Si3) is the length of an optimal
	g(1, V-{i}) is the length of an optimal sales person tour from the principle of
	optimality
	Algorithm for TSP using DP.
	de la constante de la constant
step 1	9(1, \( \) \( \) = 0
Steps	for S=2 to n do
Энр3	for all subsels 5 of size 5 &
	Containing !
Step 4	For g(1,5) = 00
SKPS	for all jes; j=1 do
Step 6	for all jes; j#1 do g(i,s) = min jes {(ij+g(j:s-\)j\}
SKp7 1	return min (g (i,s))
· A had	<u> </u>
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	Value of the control

By dynamic programming

There are at most of \* is subproblems & each one takes linear time to solve The total running time is therefore  $O(n^2 2^n)$ example 20 0 9 8 g(2, p)= (21=5; g(3, p)= (31=6) &g (4, p)= (41=8 g(2, \{3\}) = (23+g(3, \$\phi) = 15; g(2, \{4\}) = 18 g(3, \{2\}) = 18; g(3, 4) = 20 g(4, \{2\}) = 13; g(4, \{3\}) = 15 g (2, {3,4}) = min {(23+9(3, {4}), (24+9(4, {3}))}=25 g(3, {2,4})= min {(32+9(2, {4}), (34+9(4, {2}))}=5 finally g(1, {2,3,4})= min{(12+g(2, {3,4}), (13+g(3, {2,4})) (14+g(4, {2,3}))} = min { 35,40,43? T(1, \$2,3,4})=2 J(2, 83, 48) = 4 I (4,83}) = 3

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	Final optimal four: 1-2-4-3-1 6 Coast of four: 35
	Conclusion 1-
	The Dynamic programming Stategy For TSP is studied & implemented
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