

Introduction to Intelligent Systems: The Travelling Salesperson Problem

For this assignment you can start from the TSP code provided through Nestor. Modify the code in such a way that your program:

- runs the Metropolis version of the optimization for a number of N cities, but at constant temperature parameter T .
- performs (at least) $100 \times N$ single steps, i.e. set the parameter `maxsteps=100` in the code.
- calculates the mean value $\langle l \rangle$ and the variance $\text{var}(l) = \langle l^2 \rangle - \langle l \rangle^2$ where averages are computed over the last 50 measured values
- outputs the results $\langle l \rangle$ and $\text{var}(l)$

A reasonable value for the number of cities should be $N=50$. It is probably useful to switch off the graphics (animation).

Obtain $\langle l \rangle$ and $\text{var}(l)$ for (at least) the following values of T : 0.5, 0.2, 0.1, 0.05, 0.02, and 0.01. Generate a plot showing $\langle l \rangle$ vs. T

Use symbols to display the mean values, potentially connected by lines, as in `plot(x,y,'ko-')`, for instance. Display the standard deviation $\sqrt{\text{var}(l)}$ in the same graph as 'errorbars' around the mean. To this end, use the Matlab command `errorbar(x,y,e)`.

You should hand in a brief report including

- a headline and opening paragraph briefly explaining the problem, a couple of sentences is sufficient
- a plot as described above, it should have axes labels and a brief caption
- a brief discussion of the T -dependence in your own words and potential conclusions you draw

The grading will be based on the following aspects (ordered acc. to importance):

- a) completeness of the report and correctness/plausibility of the results
- b) readability, layout, formatting of the text
- c) appearance of the plot, e.g. axes labels, brief caption
- d) language/English issues

In principle, a grade "10" could be achieved by submitting a report which satisfies the above criteria 100% perfectly. Potential deficits relating to (b,c,d) could be compensated for by considering one of the following suggestions:

- use larger values of N or more values of T
- perform several simulation runs per temperature
- obtain the (additional) average over these runs
- implement / consider ideas of your own.