ISyE6669, Fall 2016 - Team Project 2 Report

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Project 2 Report

Abstract

Project 2 Report for ISyE6669 Deterministic Optimization

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1.6 1.4.6 - Number of Constrains for each formulation

Table (1) tabulates the results of the time taken in seconds, the number of constraints generated and the optimal tour distance for the 24 city tour for each of the formulations with different initial sub-tour constraints

Model	Time Taken	No of Constraints Generated	Optimal Distance	
No City Constraint	542.5	200.18	21.667	30
1 City Sub-tour Constraint	544	205	22	31
2 City Sub-tour Constraint	543	203	22	31
3 City Sub-tour Constraint	543	203	22	31
4 City Sub-tour Constraint	543	203	22	31

Table 1: Compare results from formulations with the Initial Constraints for a 48 state tour

1.7 1.4.7 - TSP Tour plots

Figure (1) is the plot of the TSP of the 48 state tour with No initial Sub-tour constraints.

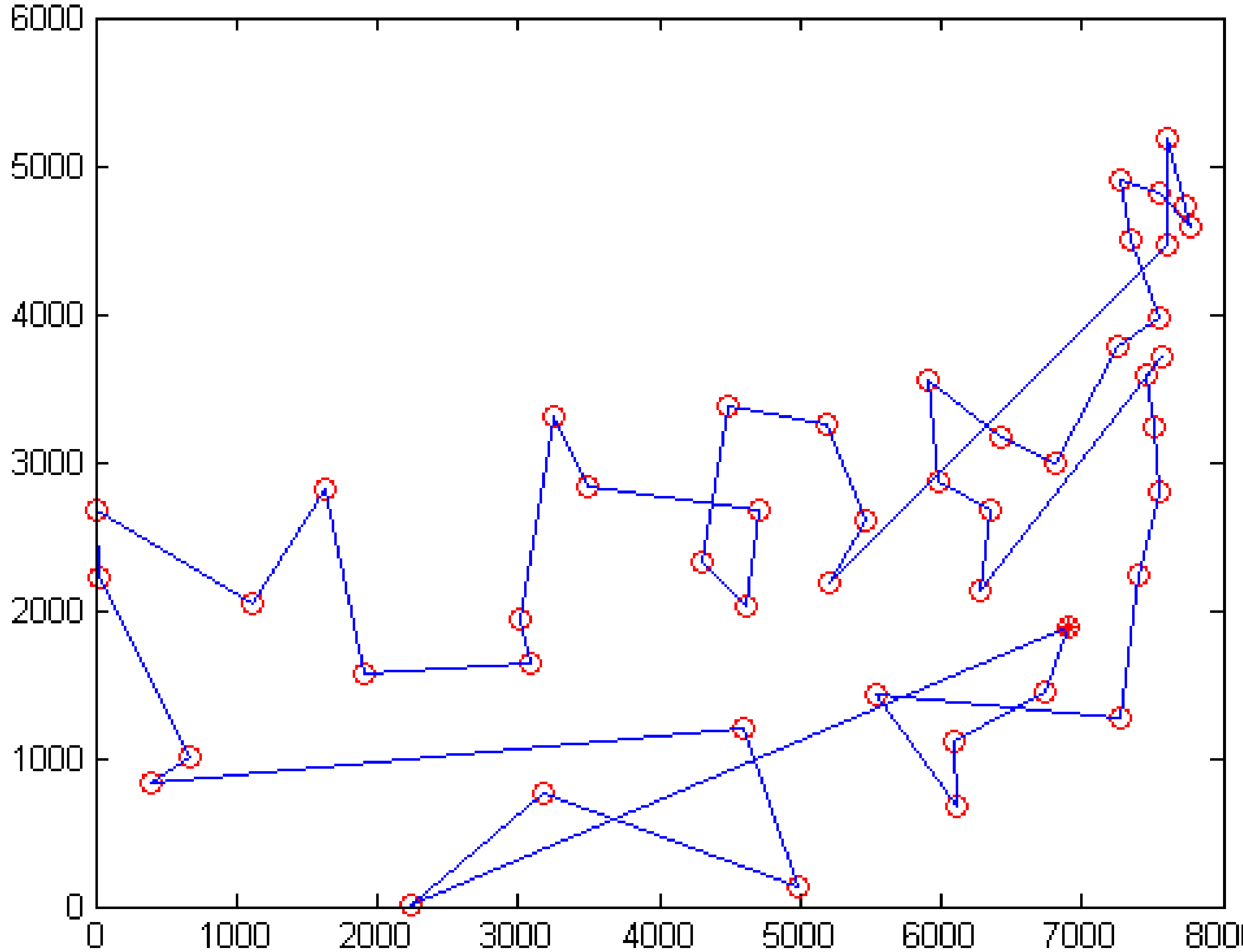

Figure 1: TSP Tour Plot - 48 State Tour with 0 Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (2) is the plot of the TSP of the 48 state tour with 1 City Sub-tour constraint.

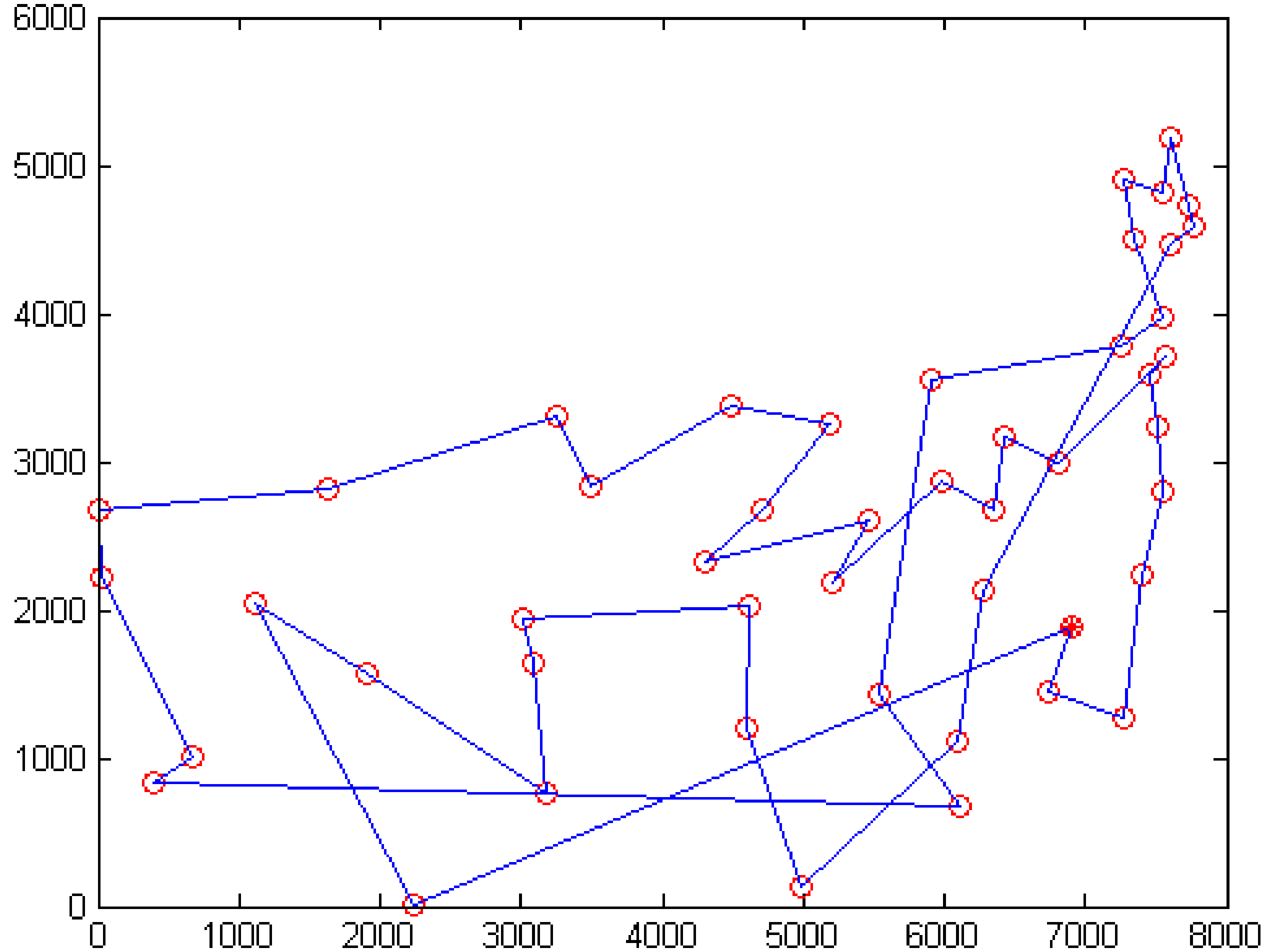

Figure 2: TSP Tour Plot - 48 State Tour with 1-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (3) is the plot of the TSP of the 48 state tour with 2 City Sub-tour constraint.

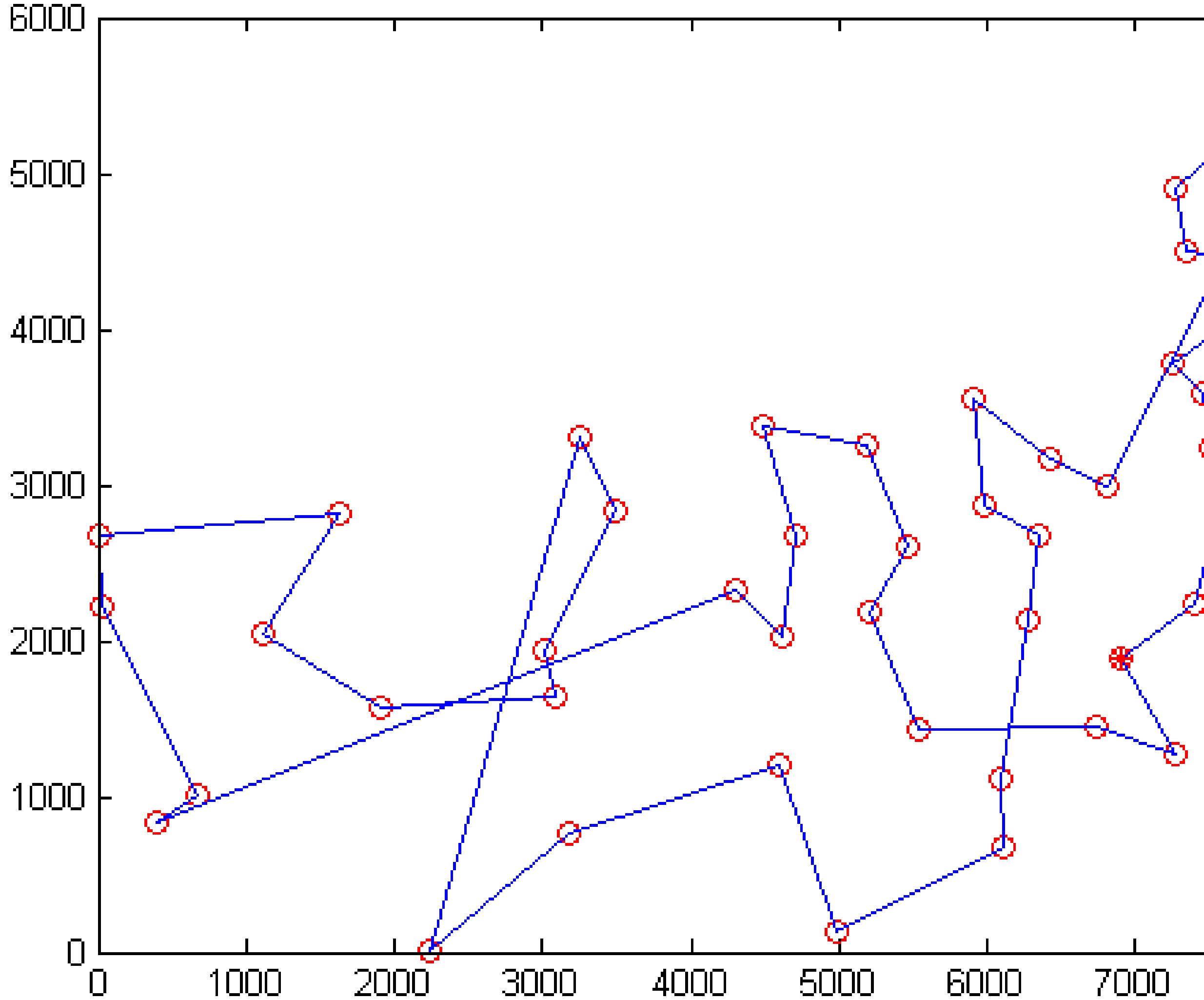

Figure 3: TSP Tour Plot - 48 State Tour with 2-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (4) is the plot of the TSP of the 48 state tour with 3 City Sub-tour constraint.

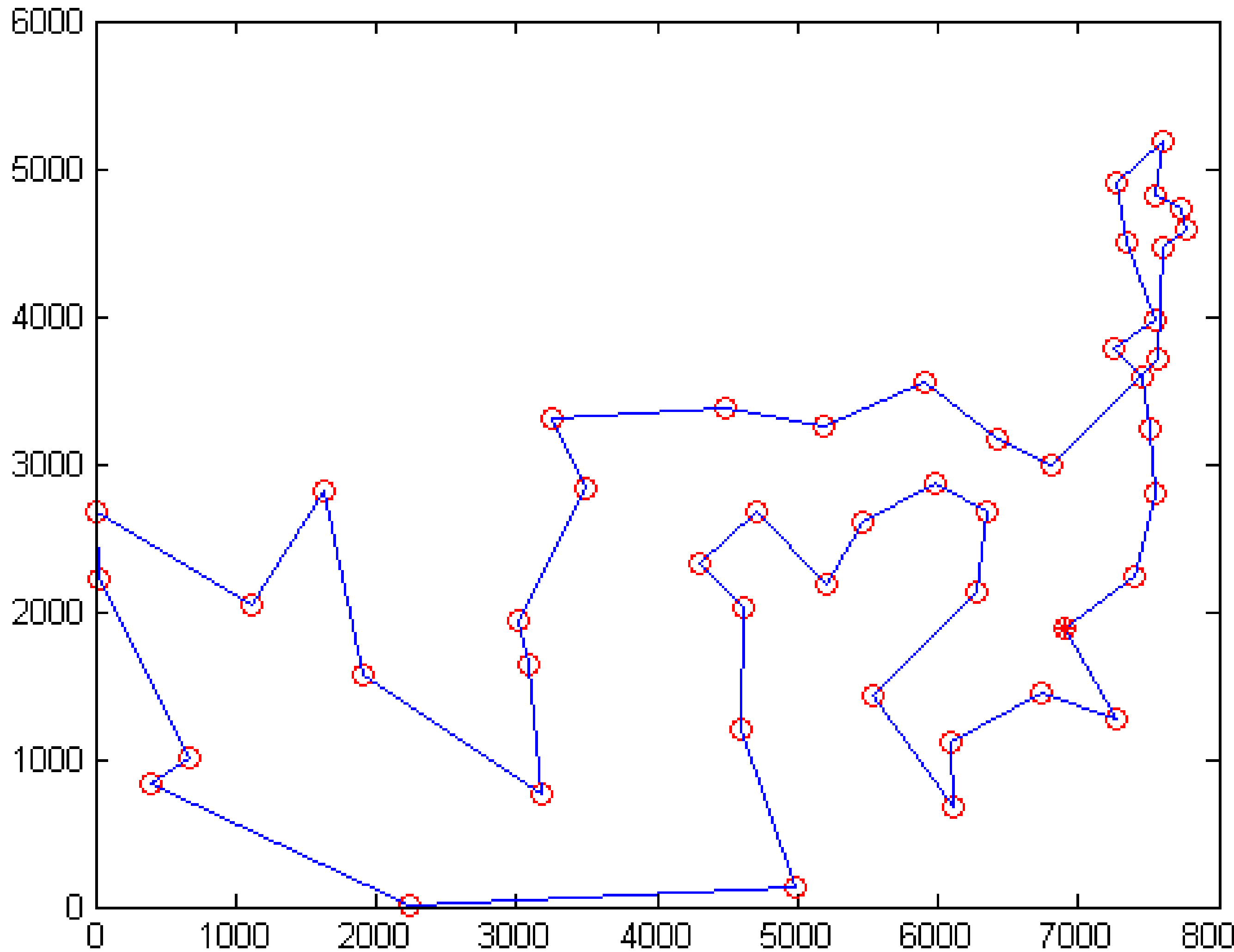

Figure 4: TSP Tour Plot - 48 State Tour with 3-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (5) is the plot of the TSP of the 48 state tour with 4 City Sub-tour constraint.

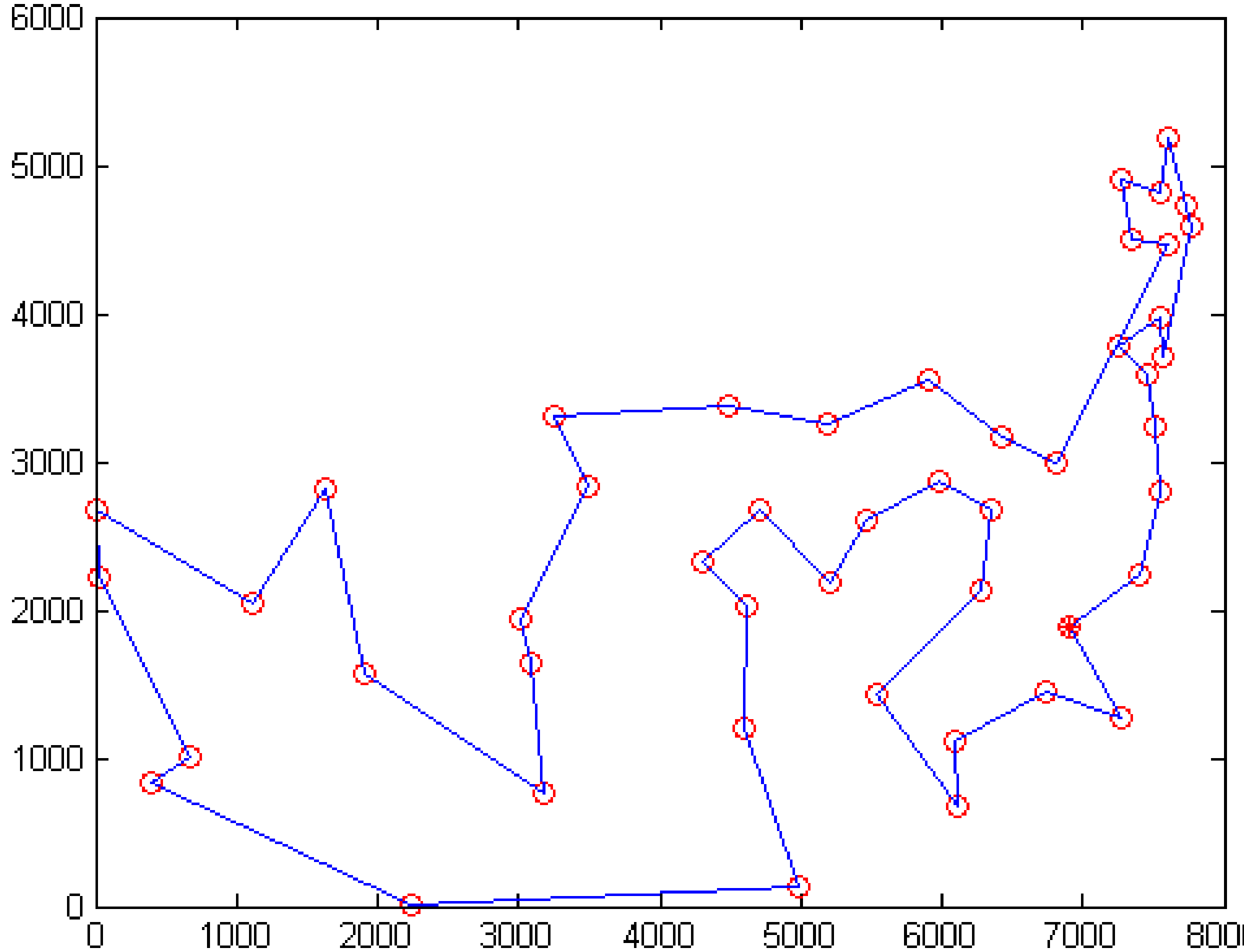

Figure 5: TSP Tour Plot - 48 State Tour with 4-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

1.8 1.4.8 - TSP Tour with City Names

1.9 1.4.9 - TSP for 24 City Tour

The following are the 24 cities randomly chosen for the 24 city tour

```
coord  : [
1 6898 1885
3 5530 1424
4 401 841
5 3082 1644
6 7608 4458
8 7265 1268
11 5468 2606
15 6347 2683
16 6107 669
19 7732 4723
20 5900 3561
21 4483 3369
23 5199 2182
26 675 1006
30 7352 4506
31 7545 2801
34 4608 1198
35 23 2216
38 7392 2244
40 6271 2135
43 7280 4899
44 7509 3239
47 5185 3258
48 3023 1942]
```

Table (2) tabulates the results of the time taken in seconds, the number of constraints generated and the optimal tour distance for the 24 city tour for each of the formulations with different initial sub-tour constraints

Model	Time Taken	No of Constraints Generated	Optimal Distance	
No City Constraint	542.5	200.18	21.667	30
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4 City Sub-tour Constraint	543	203	22	31

Table 2: Compare results from formulations with the Initial Constraints for a 24 state tour

Figure (6) is the plot of the TSP of the 24 state tour with No initial Sub-tour constraints.

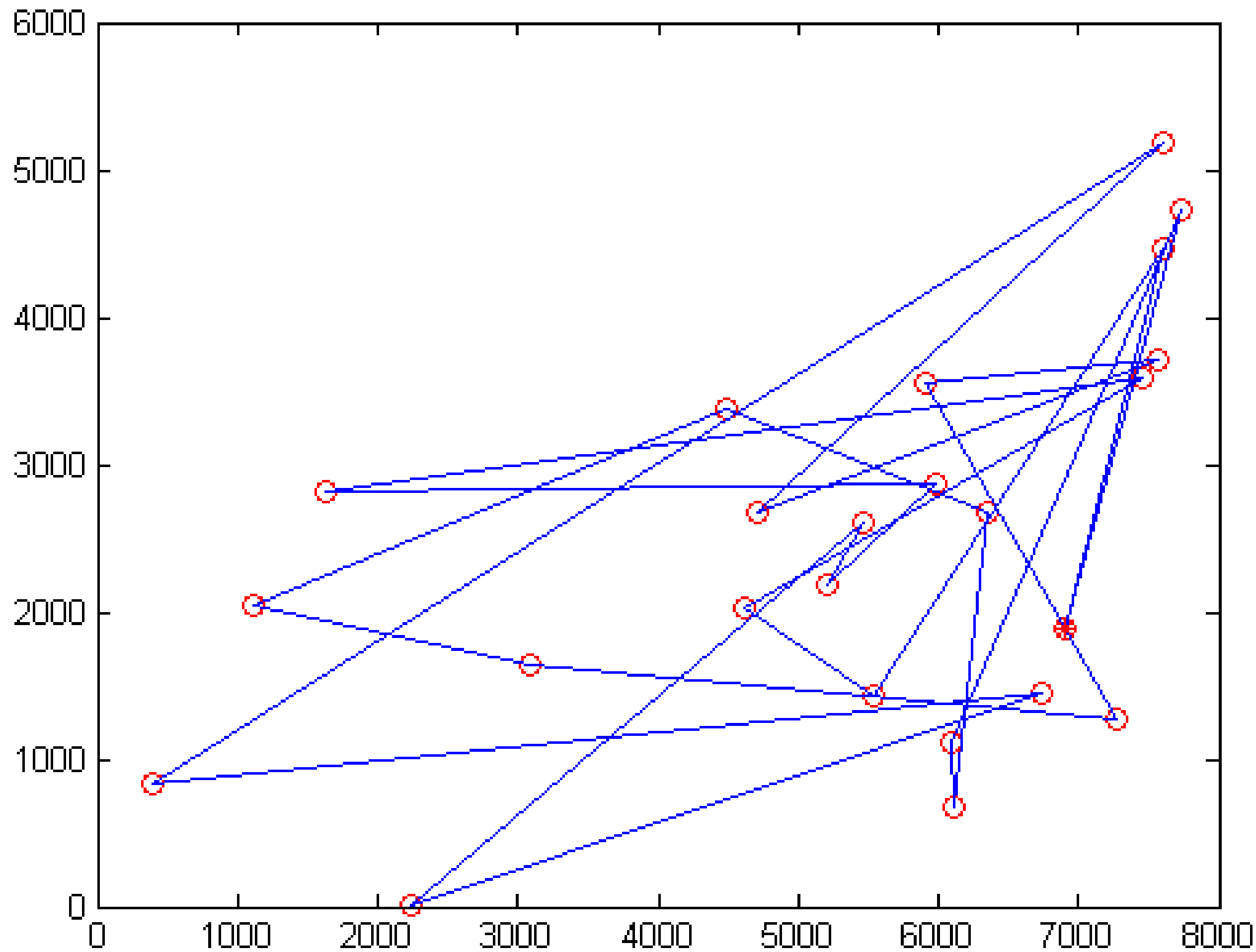

Figure 6: TSP Tour Plot - 24 State Tour with 0 Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (7) is the plot of the TSP of the 24 state tour with 1 City Sub-tour constraint.

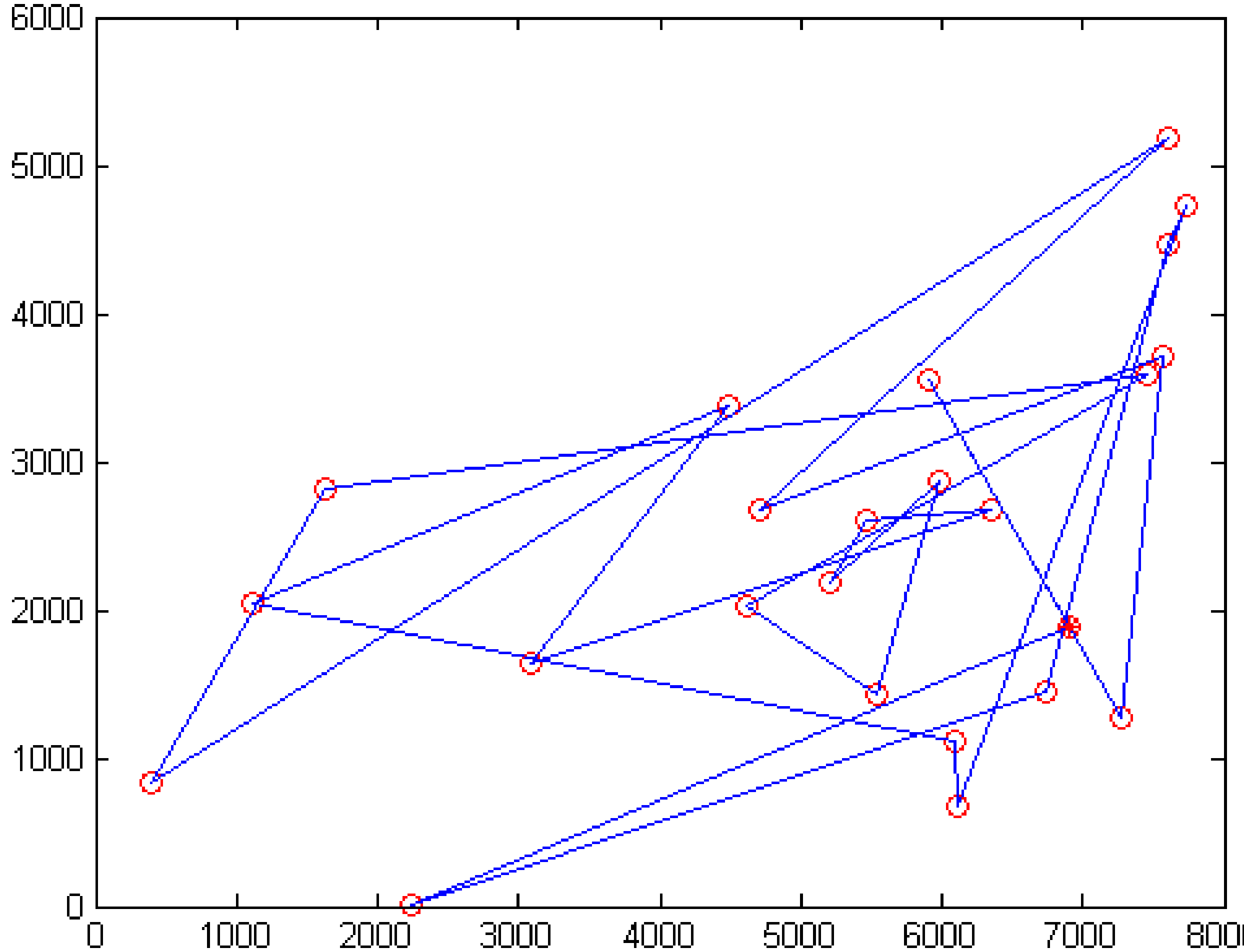

Figure 7: TSP Tour Plot - 24 State Tour with 1-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (8) is the plot of the TSP of the 24 state tour with 2 City Sub-tour constraint.

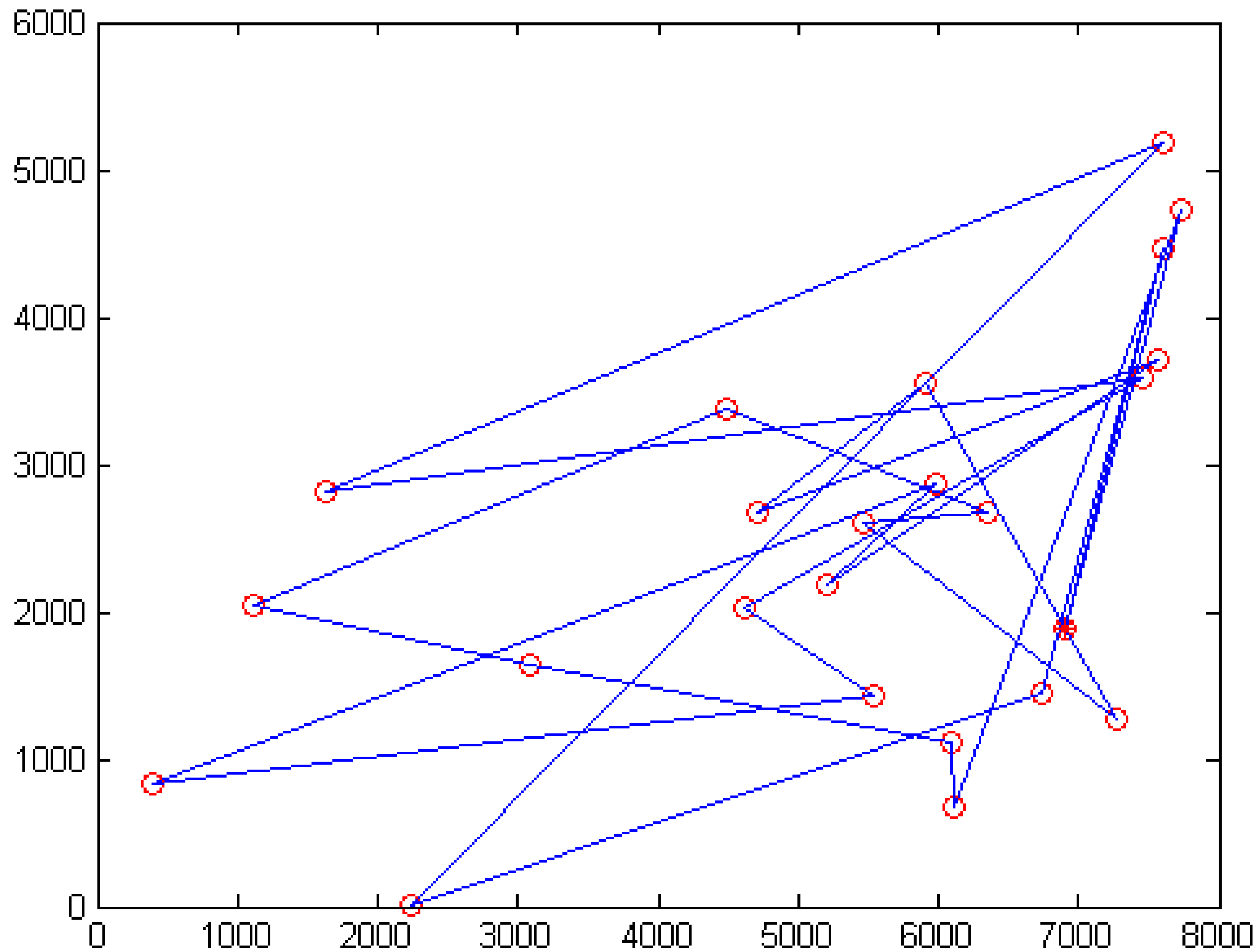

Figure 8: TSP Tour Plot - 24 State Tour with 2-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (9) is the plot of the TSP of the 24 state tour with 3 City Sub-tour constraint.

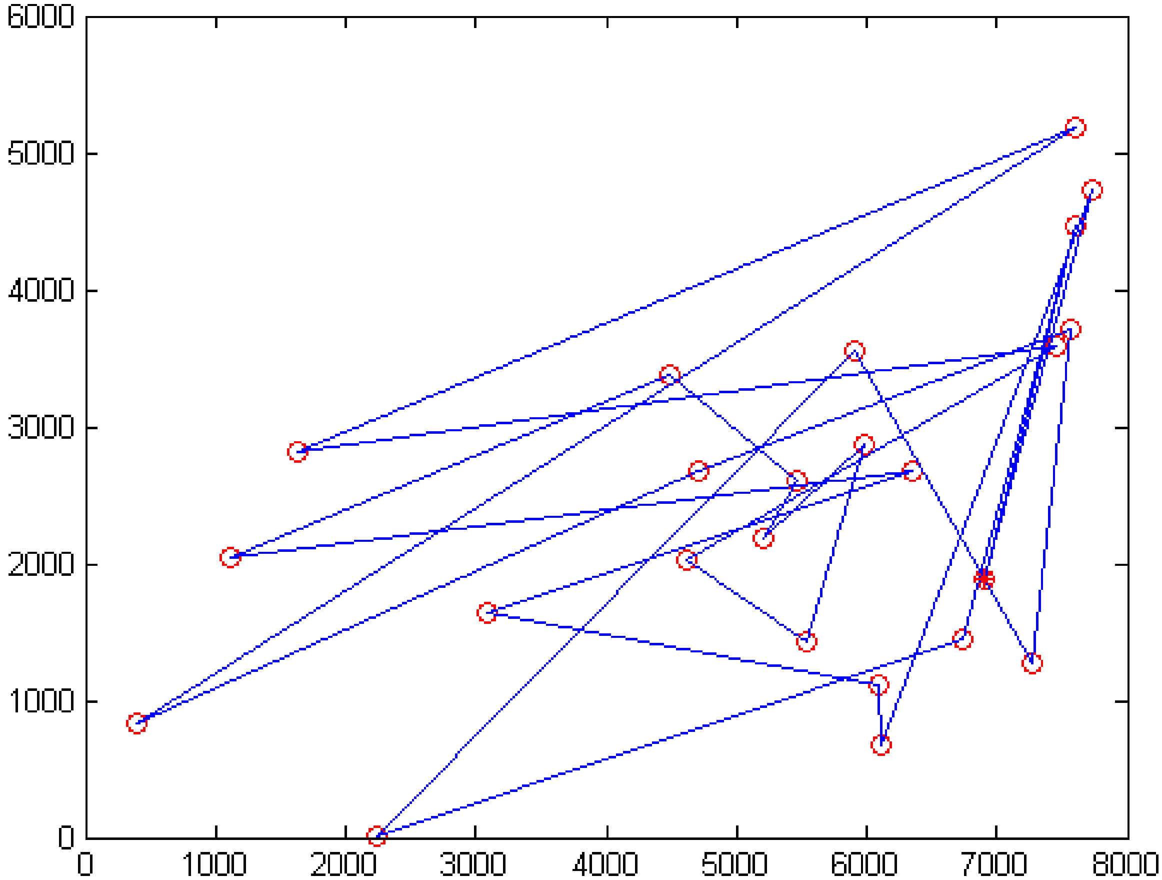

Figure 9: TSP Tour Plot - 24 State Tour with 3-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

Figure (10) is the plot of the TSP of the 24 state tour with 4 City Sub-tour constraint.

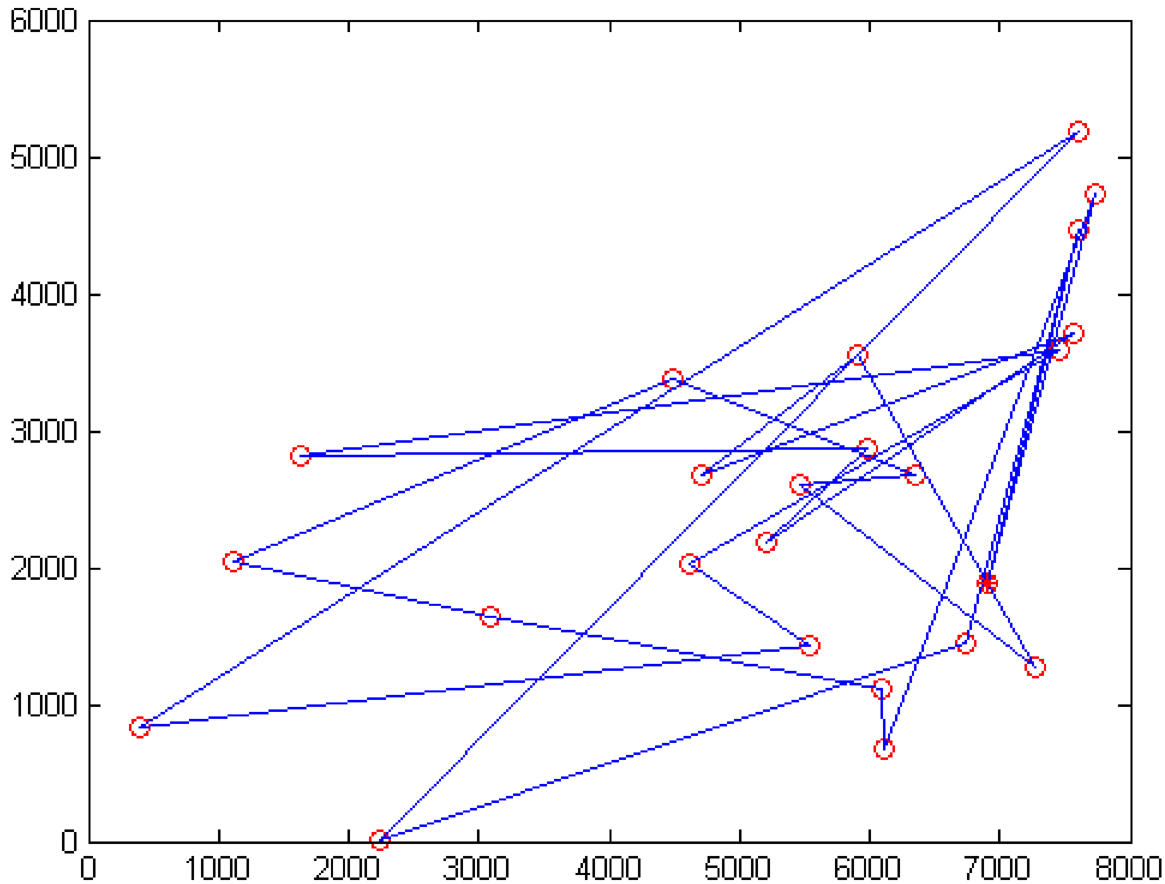

Figure 10: TSP Tour Plot - 24 State Tour with 4-City Initial Sub-Tour constraints

2 Source Code

2.1 TSP-DFJ-partial.mos

```
model ModelName
uses "mmxprs"; !gain access to the Xpress-Optimizer solver
uses "mmsystem" ! include package to operating systems

N := 48  ! number of cities

declarations
Cities = 1 .. N                          ! set of cities
coord: array(Cities,1..3) of real ! array of coordinates of cities, to be read from US48
dist: array(Cities,Cities) of real   ! distance between each pair of cities
x : array(Cities,Cities) of mpvar        ! decision variables
flag : integer                           ! flag=0: not optimal yet; flag=1: optimal
ind : range                              ! dynamic range
numSubtour : integer                     ! number of generated subtours
numSubtourCities : integer ! number of cities on a generated subtour
SubtourCities : array(Cities) of integer ! SubtourCities(i)=1 means city i is on the sub
subtourCtr : dynamic array(ind) of linctr   ! dynamic array of subtour elimination const
TotalDist : linctr     ! objective constraint

! constraint for only one path out of each city
leavingConstraint: array(Cities)  of linctr
! constraint for only one path into of each city
enteringConstraint: array(Cities)  of linctr
! constraints for preventing one city subtour
oneCitySubTourConstraint: array(Cities)  of linctr
! constraints for preventing two city subtour
twoCitySubTourConstraint: dynamic array(range)  of linctr
! constraints for preventing three city subtour
threeCitySubTourConstraint: dynamic array(range)  of linctr
! constraints for preventing four city subtour
fourCitySubTourConstraint: dynamic array(range)  of linctr
```

```
! constraint for a TSP tour to have N edges
!tspConstr: linctr

! counter for dynamic arrays
cons: integer

! time variables
starttime: real

! keep track of next city for each city
nextCity: array(Cities) of integer

! keep the set of cities in the subtour, used to get the smallest subtour
! in a aolution
smallestSubTourSet, allSubTourCitiesSet, new_tour: set of integer

end-declarations

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!  save the tour to output file for plotting !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

! record initial time
starttime:=gettime

fopen("l_US"+N+".output",F_OUTPUT)
writeln("Starting at time :",starttime)
fclose(F_OUTPUT)

! initialization part is given
initializations from "US"+N+".dat"
     coord
end-initializations

! compute dist(i,j) the distance between each pair of cities using (x,y)
! coordinates of the cities, which are in the array coord
! you may need square root function sqrt()
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
forall ( i in Cities ) do
forall ( j in Cities ) do
if ( i = j) then
```

```
dist(i,j) := 0.0
else
dist(i,j) := sqrt( (coord(i,2)-coord(j,2))^2 + (coord(i,3)-coord(j,3))^2 )
dist(j,i) := dist(i,j)
end-if
end-do
end-do

!!!!!!!!!!!!! objective: total distance of a tour
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
TotalDist := sum(i in Cities, j in Cities ) x(i,j)*dist(i,j)

!!!!!!!!!! write constraint: x(i,j) is binary !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
forall(i in Cities, j in Cities ) do
x(i,j) is_binary
end-do

!!!!!!!!!!! write assignment constraints: in and out constraints for each city !!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
forall(i in Cities) do
 leavingConstraint(i) := sum ( j in Cities ) x(i,j) = 1
end-do

forall(j in Cities) do
 enteringConstraint(j) := sum ( i in Cities ) x(i,j) = 1
end-do

! 1.
!!!!!!!!!! write 1-city subtour elimination constraints here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! generate the 48c2 combinations and add the constraint for each
! combination

forall(i in Cities) do
 ! add the no closed loop constraint for each 1 city combination
 oneCitySubTourConstraint(i) := x(i,i) = 0
end-do


!2.
```

```
!!!!!!!!!!! write 2-city subtour elimination constraints here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
cons := 1
! generate the 48c2 combinations and add the constraint for each
! combination
forall(i in Cities, j in Cities) do

 if (i>=j) then
   next
 end-if

 create(twoCitySubTourConstraint(cons))

 ! add the no closed loop constraint for each 2 city combination
 twoCitySubTourConstraint(cons) := x(i,j) + x(j,i ) <= 1

 cons += 1
end-do


! 3.
!!!!!!!!!! write 3-city subtour elimination constraints here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
(!
cons := 1
! generate the 48c3 combinations and add the constraint for each
! combination
forall(i in Cities, j in Cities, k in Cities ) do

 if (( i>=j) or ( i>=k) or (j>=k) ) then
  next
 end-if

 create(threeCitySubTourConstraint(cons))

 ! add the no closed loop constraint for each 3 city combination
 threeCitySubTourConstraint(cons) :=  x(i,j) + x(i,k ) + x(j,k) +
  x(j,i) + x(k,i ) + x(k,j) <= 2

 cons += 1
end-do
```

```
!4.
!!!!!!!!!! write 4-city subtour elimination constraints here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
cons := 1

! generate the 48c4 combinations and add the constraint for each
! combination
forall(i in Cities, j in Cities, k in Cities, l in Cities ) do

 if (( i>=j) or ( i>=k) or (i>=l) or (j>=k) or ( j>=l) or ( k>=l) ) then
  next
 end-if

 create(fourCitySubTourConstraint(cons))

 ! add the no closed loop constraint for each 4 city combination
 fourCitySubTourConstraint(cons) :=  x(i,j) + x(i,k ) + x(i,l) +
   x(j,i) + x(k,i ) + x(l,i) +
   x(j,k) + x(j,l) +
   x(k,j) + x(l,j) +
   x(k,l) +
   x(l,k) <= 3

  cons += 1
end-do
!)

!!!!!!!!!!!! constraint generation algorithm !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
numSubtour := 0   ! number of added subtour elimination constraints is zero
flag := 0 ! initalize flag to be 0, so no optimal solution has been found yet

repeat

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Solve the restricted master problem  !!!!!!!!!!!
minimize(TotalDist)

! Output the solution of the restricted master problem
writeln("The restricted master problem is solved:")
forall (i in Cities, j in Cities) do
if abs(getsol(x(i,j))-1)<0.1 then
```

```
! note here we could have simply written "if getsol(x(i,j))=1 then",
! but I found cases where Xpress doesn't output all such x(i,j)'s.
! So this is a quick and ugly fix.
! You can use this trick in the later part when you need to check if x(i,j) is 1 or not
! Also, feel free to develop your own solution
writeln("x(",i,",",j,")=",getsol(x(i,j)))
 ! save the next city information for each city in array
next_city(i) := j
end-if
end-do

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  find a subtour !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! We want to find a subtour starting at city 1 (Atlanta) and ending at City 1 (such a subtour
! First, initialize a few things:
numSubtourCities := 0    ! the number of cities on the subtour
forall (i in Cities) do  ! SubtourCities(i)=1 if city i is on the subtour, initialize all entr
SubtourCities(i):=0  ! need to change entries when city i is found on the tour
end-do
SubtourCities(1) := 1  ! City 1 (Atlanta) is always on the subtour

! Start the procedure to look for a subtour starting and ending at City 1.
! The basic algorithm is discussed in the hand-out
! Note you need to update SubtourCities for cities that are on the subtour
! You also need to keep track of the number of cities numSubtourCities on the subtour
!!!!!!!!! fill in your code here !!!!!!!!!!!!!!

! loop from atlanta till we reach atlanta back again
currentCity := 1
repeat
! set of cities in this subtour
smallestSubTourSet += {currentCity}

! find the next city j for TSP from this city i
currentCity := next_city(currentCity)
numSubtourCities += 1
SubtourCities(currentCity) := 1

until ( currentCity = 1 )

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
! output the subtour you found
writeln("Found a subtour of distance ", getobjval, " and ", numSubtourCities, " cities")
writeln("Cities on the subtour are:")
forall (i in Cities | SubtourCities(i) = 1) do
! Note: forall ( ... | express ) is very useful, you may need to use it in the following
! part to add subtour elimination constraints
write(i, " ")
end-do
writeln("")

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!  save the tour to output file for plotting !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
fopen("l_US"+N+".output",F_OUTPUT+F_APPEND)
writeln("Constraints Added : ",numSubtour)
writeln("Time in Secs : ", gettime-starttime)
writeln("Objective Distaince : ", getobjval)
writeln("Subtour from Atlanta : ", numSubtourCities)
writeln("Full Tour:")
forall (i in Cities) do
writeln(i,"\t",next_city(i))
end-do
writeln("-------------------------")
fclose(F_OUTPUT)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! add the subtour elimination constraint !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! If the subtour found above is indeed a subtour (i.e. has fewer than 48 cities),
! then add the corresponding subtour elimination
!  constraint to the problem
! otherwise, if the subtour has 48 cities, then it's a TSP tour and optimal,
! terminate the constraint generation by setting the flag to 1
!!!!!! fill in you code !!!!!!!!!

if ( numSubtourCities = N ) then
   flag := 1
else

! find the smallest subtour in the solution and a constraint to break it

! only if the subtout with city 1 is > 1, else it has to be the smallest size
if getsize(smallestSubTourSet) > 1 then
```

```
! set to keep track of cities in subtours xconsidered so far,
! initialized to the set of cities in subtour with city 1
allSubTourCitiesSet := smallestSubTourSet

! go over the cities not in subtours considered so far and find a subtour for each
forall (i in Cities) do

 ! if the city is not in the subtour considered so far, then find the subtour
 ! having this city
 if ( i not in allSubTourCitiesSet) then

! the city is not in any subtour so far, find the subtour with this city
new_tour := {}
currentCity := i
repeat
new_tour += {currentCity}
until ( currentCity = i )

! add the cities in this subtour to the cities in subtour so far
allSubTourCitiesSet += new_tour

! if this tour is smaller than the earlier one  then save this as the smallest
! subtour in this solution
if ( getsize(new_tour) < getsize(smallestSubTourSet) ) then
smallestSubTourSet := new_tour
end-if

! if this smallest subtour is 1 then any subtour cannot be smaller than this
! subtour in this solution
if ( getsize(new_tour) = 1 ) then
smallestSubTourSet := new_tour
break
end-if

 end-if

end-do

end-if
```

```
! add a constraint to break the smallest Sub Tour found
numSubtour += 1
create(subtourCtr(numSubtour))
subtourCtr(numSubtour):= sum (i in smallestSubTourSet ) x(i, next_city(i)) <= getsize(sm

end-if

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


until flag = 1

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! end of the constraint generation algorithm !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

writeln("\nOptimal TSP distance = ", getobjval)
forall (i in Cities, j in Cities) do
if abs(getsol(x(i,j))-1)<0.1 then
writeln("x(",i,",",j,")=",getsol(x(i,j)))
end-if
end-do

! write the solution to an output file
! then run matlab code US48TourPlot.m to plot the tour
fopen("US"+N+".output",F_OUTPUT)
forall (i in Cities, j in Cities) do
if abs(getsol(x(i,j))-1)<0.1 then
writeln(i,"\t",j)
end-if
end-do
fclose(F_OUTPUT)

writeln("End running model")

end-model
```

2.2 US24TourPlot.m

```
clear all;

outputfile = 'US24.output';
```

```
f = fopen(outputfile,'r');
x = fscanf(f, '%d\t %d', [2, inf]);
fclose(f);
x = x';

coordfile = 'US48.input';
f = fopen(coordfile,'r');
coord = fscanf(f, '%d %f %f', [3, inf]);
fclose(f);
coord = coord';

tour = zeros(24,1);
tour(1) = 1;
fromCity = 1;
for k = 1 : 24
    tour(k+1) = x(fromCity,2);
    fromCity = x(fromCity,2);
end
figure(1);
plot(coord(tour(:,1),2),coord(tour(:,1),3),'rO');
hold on;
plot([coord(tour(:,1),2);coord(1,2)],[coord(tour(:,1),3);coord(1,3)]);
plot(coord(1,2),coord(1,3),'r*'); % the star marks Atlanta.
```

3 Distribution of Team Effort

Equal effort by all team members. Each team member implemented the solutions independently and verified the results among the team.

4 References

[1] Bertsimas Dimitris, Tsitsiklis N. John, *Introduction to Linear Optimization*, Athena Scientific Edition 6, 1997.