



# Minimum k-Chinese Postman Problem

**First Tracking**

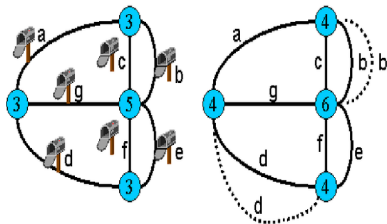
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# Recall Project Definition



- $s$ , initial vertex
- $k$ , given positive number
- $l(e)$ , length for each edge
- $n$ , number of vertices(nodes)

Given a multigraph  $G = (V, E)$  initial vertex  $s \in V$  length  $l(e) \in \mathbb{N}$  for each  $e \in E$  the *minimum  $k$ -Chinese postman problem* is to find  $k$  tours such that each edge of the graph has been traversed at least once and the most expensive tour is minimized.[1]



In order to solve this problem, I will implement heuristic augment-merge algorithm.

The idea of the algorithm is roughly as follows. We start with a closed walk  $C_e$  for each edge  $e = v_i, v_j \in E$ , which consists of the edges on the shortest path between the depot node  $v_1$  and  $v_i$ , the edge  $e$  itself, and the edges on the shortest path between  $v_j$  and  $v_1$ , i.e.  $C_e = (SP(v_1, v_i), e, SP(v_j, v_1))$ . Then we successively merge two closed walks trying to keep the tour weights low and balanced until we arrive at  $k$  tours. [2]



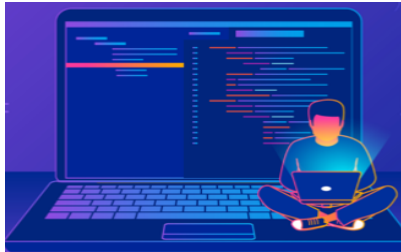
1. Sort the edges  $e$  in decreasing order according to their weight  $w(C_e)$ .
2. In decreasing order according to  $w(C_e)$ , for each  $e = v_i, v_j \in E$ , create the closed walk  $C_e = (SP(v_1, v_i), e, SP(v_j, v_1))$ , if  $e$  is not already covered by an existing tour. Let  $C = (C_1, \dots, C_m)$  be the resulting set of tours. Note that the tours are sorted according to their length, i.e.  $w(C_1) \geq w(C_2) \geq \dots \geq w(C_m)$ . If  $m \geq k$  we are done and have computed an optimal  $k$ -postman tour. If  $m < k$  we add  $k - m$  "dummy" tours to  $C$ , each consisting of twice the cheapest edge incident to the depot node.
3. While  $|C| > k$  we merge tour  $C_{k+1}$  with a tour from  $C_1, \dots, C_k$  such that the weight of the merged tour is minimized.



- I have started to implement project in python. First we need to create an abstract representation of a graph such as edges will be represented as an object like this.

edge(start node, end node, length)

- After finishing coding this step, I will start to implement my algorithm.



1<sup>st</sup> Meeting .....

Making literature research.  
Understanding the problem.

2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting .....

**Continue literature research.**  
**Determine the steps of the algorithm.**  
**Start to implement project.**

3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting .....

Finish algorithm implementation.  
Test with different parameters.  
Show the results on charts.

4<sup>th</sup> Meeting .....

Creating Different Random Graphs.  
Preparing a Graphical User Interface.  
Comparing results with the literature results.



1. Heuristic algorithm complexity will be better than  $\mathcal{O}(|E|^4)$
2. Creating at least 30 different graphs.
3. Getting algorithm results in less than 5 seconds with small parameters which means when  $n < 25$  and  $k < 5$ .



- [1] A. Hölscher, *A cycle-trade heuristic for the weighted  $k$ -chinese postman problem*, 2018.
- [2] D. Ahr and G. Reinelt, *New heuristics and lower bounds for the min-max  $k$ -chinese postman problem*, 2002.
- [3] D. Ahr, *A tabu search algorithm for the min-max  $k$ -chinese postman problem*, 2005.
- [4] S. Liu, *A genetic algorithm for min-max  $k$ -chinese postman problem with applications to bridge inspection*, 2019.





# Thank You

