

(Branch-and-Bound)

#6



2001 -03 -19

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(Branch-and-Bound)

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

(optimization problem)

(traverse)

가

(bound)

가 (branch)

가

가

가

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3

0-1

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

가 (=)

가

가

1

가

가

(optimization problem)

가

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```

• void checknode(node v) {
    node u;
    if(value(v) is better than best)
        best = value(v);
    if(promising(v))
        for(each child u of v)
            checknode(u);
}
✓ best :
✓ value(v) : v

```

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0-1 :

✓ Let:

- *profit* :
- *weight* :
- *bound* : 가 i , k 가 W

$$totweight = weight + \sum_{j=i+1}^{k-1} w_j$$

$$bound = \left(profit + \sum_{j=i+1}^{k-1} p_j \right) + (W - totweight) \times \frac{p_k}{w_k}$$

- *maxprofit* :

✓ w_i p_i i , p_i/w_i . (.)

✓ $maxprofit := \$0$; $profit := \$0$; $weight := 0$

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- ✓
1. $profit$ $weight$.
 2. $bound$.
 3. $weight < W$ and $bound > maxprofit$, ;

✓ :
가

• : $n = 4, W = 16$

i	p_i	w_i	$\frac{p_i}{w_i}$
1	\$40	2	\$20
2	\$30	5	\$6
3	\$50	10	\$5
4	\$10	5	\$2

가

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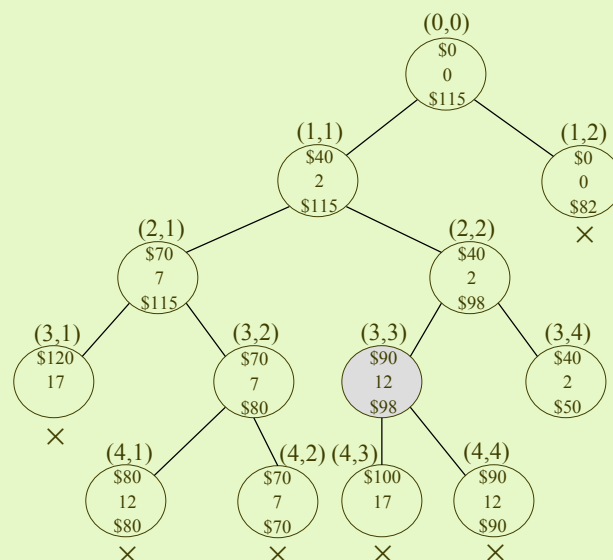
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item 1 $\begin{bmatrix} \$40 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

item 2 $\begin{bmatrix} \$30 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

item 3 $\begin{bmatrix} \$50 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$

item 4 $\begin{bmatrix} \$10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$



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0-1 :

• $\Theta(2^n)$.

• 13 .

가?

✓ 가 .

✓ Horowitz Sahni(1978) Monte Carlo

✓ Horowitz Sahni(1974)가 $O(2^{n/2})$ 가

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가

• (Breadth-first Search) :

(1) .

(2) 1 .

()

(3) 2 .

()

(4) ...

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```

    (recursive)
    (queue)
void breadth_first_search(tree T) {
    queue_of_node Q;
    node u, v;
    initialize(Q);
    v = root of T;
    visit v;
    enqueue(Q,v);
    while(!empty(Q)) {
        dequeue(Q,v);
        for(each child u of v) {
            visit u;
            enqueue(Q,u);
        }
    }
}

```

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```

void breadth_first_branch_and_bound(state_space_tree T,
                                   number& best) {

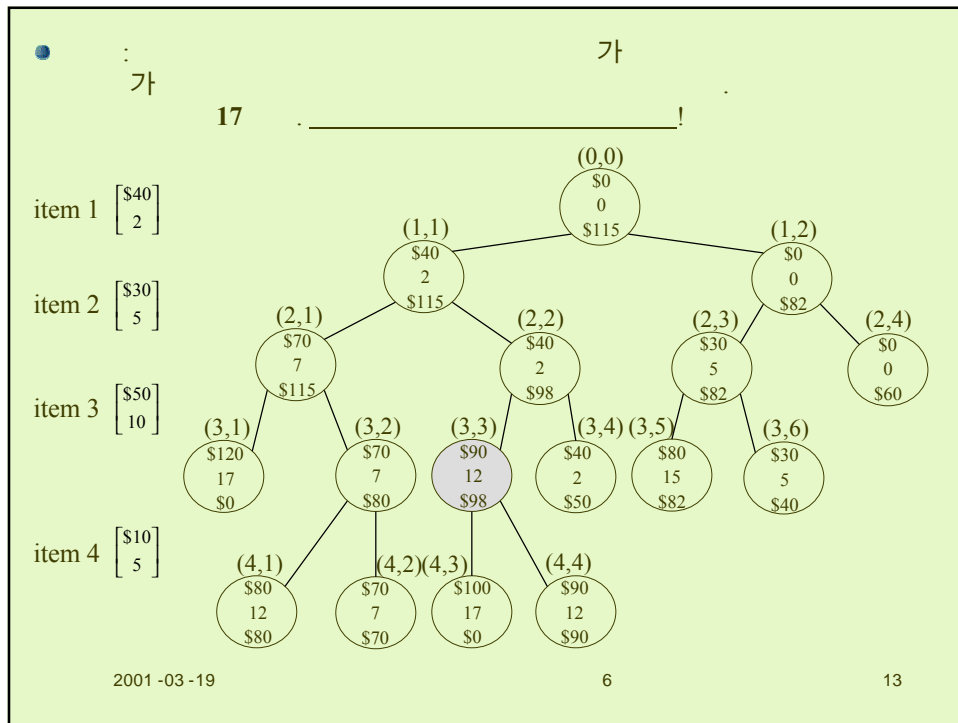
    queue_of_node Q;
    node u, v;
    initialize(Q);           // Q
    v = root of T;          //
    enqueue(Q,v);
    best = value(v);
    while(!empty(Q)) {
        dequeue(Q,v);
        for(each child u of v) {           //
            if(value(u) is better than best)
                best = value(u);
            if(bound(u) is better than best)
                enqueue(Q,u);
        }
    }
}

```

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가 (Best-First Search)

1. ,
2. (unexpanded)
3. 가 () (bound) 가

(Best-First Search)

가
(Priority Queue)

(heap)

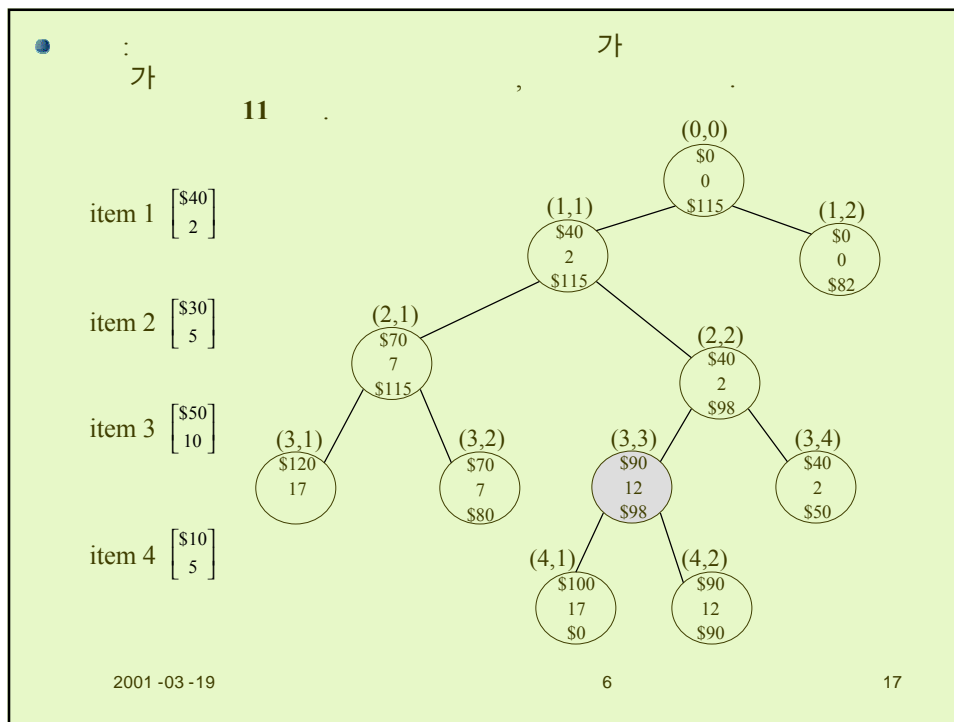
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```

void best_first_branch_and_bound(state_space_tree T,
                                number best) {
    priority_queue_of_node PQ;
    node u,v;
    initialize(PQ);           // PQ
    v = root of T;
    best = value(v);
    insert(PQ,v);
    while(!empty(PQ)) {       // 가
        remove(PQ,v);
        if(bound(v) is better than best) // 가
            for(each child u of v) {
                if(value(u) is better than best)
                    best = value(u);
                if(bound(u) is better than best)
                    insert(PQ,u);
            }
    }
}

```

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(Traveling Saleswoman Problem)

- 가
- (tour) 가 가 ,
- (tour, Hamiltonian circuits)
- 가 가 가
- (optimal tour)가
- 가 : 가
- 가 (n - 1)! . 가

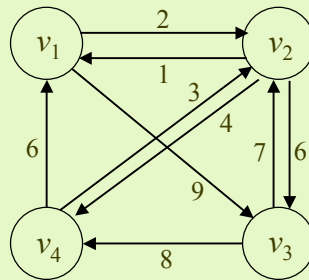
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:가

?



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- V , $A \subseteq V$.
 $D[v_i][A]$: v_i 가 A 를 방문하는 최단 경로.
 $D[v_2][\{v_3, v_4\}]$? (=20)
- $D[v_1][V - \{v_1\}] = \min_{2 \leq j \leq n} (W[1][j] + D[v_j][V - \{v_1, v_j\}])$
 $i \neq 1$, $v_i \notin A$,
- $D[v_i][A] = \min_{v_j \in A} (W[i][j] + D[v_j][A - \{v_j\}])$ if $A \neq \emptyset$
 $D[v_i][0] = W[i][1]$
- $D[v_1][\{v_2, v_3, v_4\}]$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} = n 2^{n-1}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n}{k} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-1-(k-1))!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$k \binom{n}{k} = k \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} = n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} 1^k 1^{n-1-k} = n(1+1)^{n-1} = n 2^{n-1}$$

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: 가
 .(,) v_j
 : n
 : for- 가
 for(k=1; k<=n-2; k++)
 (1) for(V-{ v_1 }) k 가 A)
 (2) for(i=1 v_i 가 A i)
 (3) D[i][A] = minimum $_{v_j \in A}$ (W[i][j] + D[v_j][A-{ v_j }]);
 P[i][A] = value of j that gave the minimum;

⋮

- (1) $\begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$, (2) $\begin{pmatrix} n-1 \\ n-k-1 \end{pmatrix}$, (3) $\begin{pmatrix} k \\ v_1 \\ A \end{pmatrix}$.

가 k A k $(A$ $)$.

$$T(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} (n-k-1)k \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$
- ⋮ $D[v_i, A]$ $P[v_i, A]$ 가

2^{n-1} $V - \{v_1\}$ $n-1$ A 가 $(n-1)$ 2^n $)$.

$$M(n) = 2 \times n \times 2^{n-1} = n2^n \in \Theta(n2^n)$$

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- $n = 20$,

✓ $1\mu sec$, $(20-1)! = 19!\mu sec = 3857$
- ✓ $1\mu sec$, $T(20) = (20-1)(20-2)2^{20-3}\mu sec = 45$ 가 , $M(20) = 20 \times 2^{20} = 20,971,520$

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P

$$P[1, \{v_2, v_3, v_4\}] = 3 \Rightarrow P[3, \{v_2, v_4\}] = 4 \Rightarrow P[4, \{v_2\}] = 2$$

$$[v_1, v_3, v_4, v_2, v_1].$$

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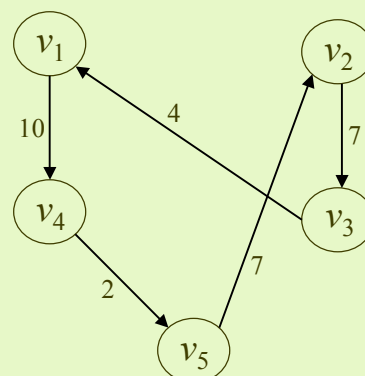
:

• $n = 40$,

6

• :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 14 & 4 & 10 & 20 \\ 14 & 0 & 7 & 8 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 & 7 & 16 \\ 11 & 7 & 9 & 0 & 2 \\ 18 & 7 & 17 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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[1,3], ..., [1,5]가 ,

[1,2] 가 2

[1,2,3],..., [1,2,5]가 ,

가

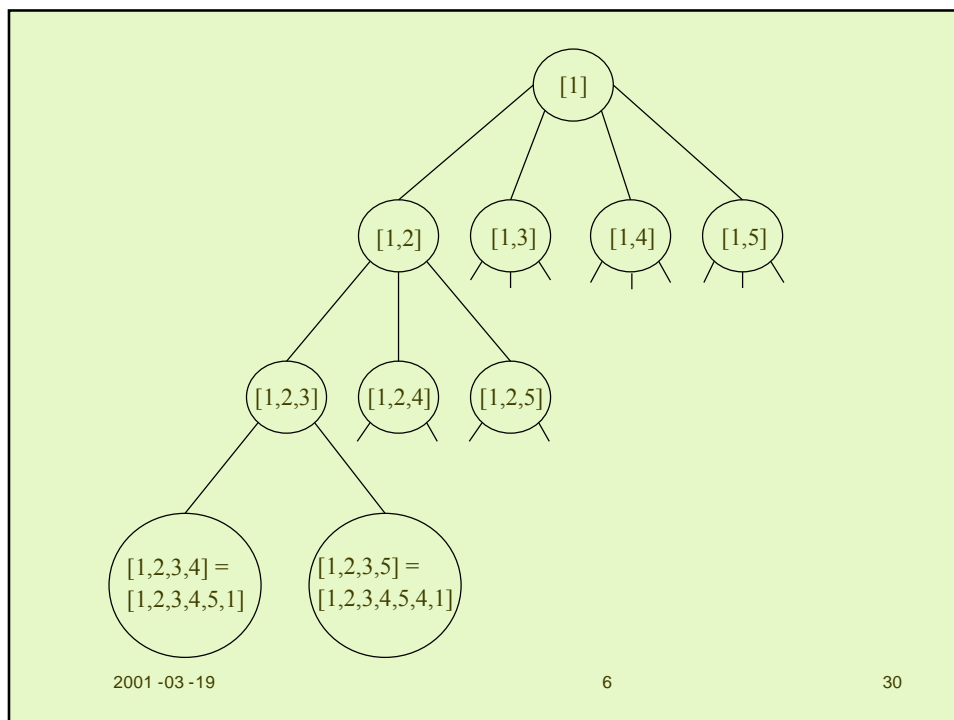
가

:

가 4 가

가 .

.



가

()

가

∞

가

?

[1,...,k] 가 . Let:

$A = V - ([1,...,k])$

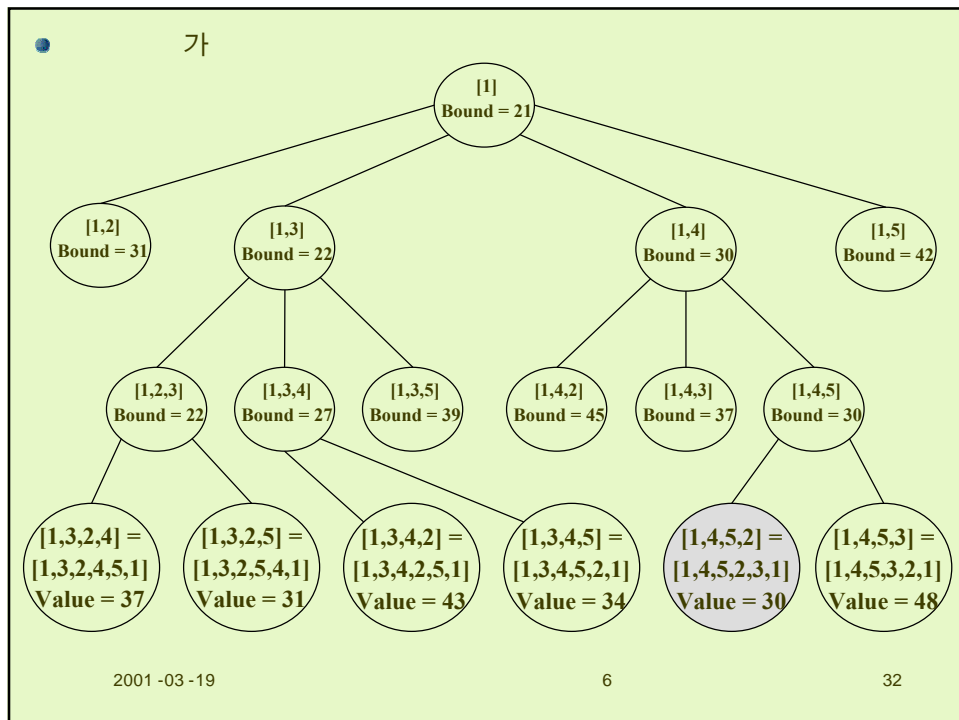
bound = [1,...,k]

+ v_k A 가

+ $\sum_{i \in A} (v_i - A \cup \{v_1\} - \{v_i\})$ 가

)

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가 .

!

$n = 40$

.

?

✓ (approximation)

,

:

가 .

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