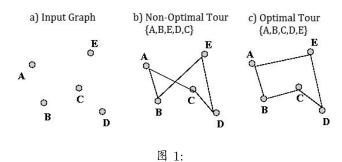
西安交通大學



货郎担问题实验报告

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2016年11月



1 实验内容

探究货郎担问题,从某个城市出发,每个城市只允许访问一次,最后又回 到原来的城市,寻找一条最短距离的路径。[4]

2 实验目的

货郎担问题TSP (Traveling Salesman Problem),又称旅行推销员或旅行商问题。由于问题本身的组合特性,其求解计算量随着城市的个数n增加而呈指数关系增长,穷举搜索法虽然能保证得到全局最优解,但面临着计算量组合爆炸的困难。

本实验探究了对于货郎担问题的不同解决方案。

3 实验原理

正确得说,货郎担问题的距离定义是广义的,可以是图表示,连接表示。 这样比较复杂。在本实验中仅仅考虑几何货郎担问题,根据三角形定义如下:

$$dist(A,C) < dist(A,B) + dist(B,C) \tag{1}$$

这样的好处是,方便直观地显示出来,如图2 是美国城市的一个 货郎担问题最优解。

本实验采用学术界标准的.tsp 格式[3]来表示城市,文件第一行为城市的个数,剩下的行利用(坐标x,坐标y)的二元组来表示城市。下面给出一个例子:

15 -0.000000400893815 0.000000358808126 -28.8732862244731230 -0.0000008724121069 -79.2915791686897506 21.4033307581457670 -14.6577381710829471 43.3895496964974043 -64.7472605264735108 -21.8981713360336698 -29.0584693142401171 43.2167287683090606 -72.0785319657452987 -0.1815834632498404 -36.0366489745023770 21.6135482886620949

 -50.4808382862985496
 -7.3744722432402208

 -50.5859026832315024
 21.5881966132975371

 -0.1358203773809326
 28.7292896751977480

 -65.0865638413727368
 36.0624693073746769

 -21.4983260706612533
 -7.3194159498090388

 -57.5687244704708050
 43.2505562436354225

 -43.0700258454450875
 -14.5548396888330487

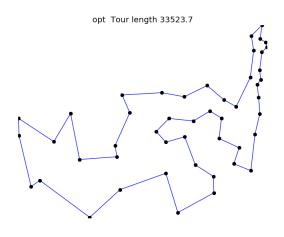


图 2: 最优路径

4 程序代码

在这里概述了主要的算法实现,具体代码请参见对应的程序文件。

4.1 随机路径

随机路径比较简单,仅仅是将顺序序列打乱,随机访问。

np.random.choice(n,n,replace=False)

4.2 贪心算法

类似于弗洛伊德算法,每加入一个城市后,考虑是否需要改变与新城市相连的节点。[2]

```
def greedy_algorithm(nodes):
    free_nodes = nodes[:]
    solution = []
```

```
n = free_nodes[0]
free_nodes.remove(n)
solution.append( n )
while len(free_nodes) > 0:
   min_l = None
   min_n = None
   for c in free_nodes:
       l = length(c, n)
       if min_l is None:
           min_1 = 1
           min_n = c
       elif 1 < min_1:</pre>
           min_1 = 1
           min_n = c
   solution.append(min_n)
   free_nodes.remove(min_n)
   n = min_n
return solution
```

4.3 二优化算法

随机选取路径出现重叠的两条路径,通过消解重叠的路径,降低总路程,克服了贪心算法的缺陷。[?]

```
def optimize2opt(nodes, solution, number_of_nodes):
   best = 0
   best_move = None
   for ci in range(0, number_of_nodes):
       for xi in range(0, number_of_nodes):
          yi = (ci + 1) % number_of_nodes
          zi = (xi + 1) % number_of_nodes
          c = solution[ ci ]
          y = solution[ yi ]
          x = solution[ xi ]
          z = solution[ zi ]
          cy = length( c, y )
          xz = length(x, z)
          cx = length(c, x)
          yz = length(y, z)
          if xi != ci and xi != yi:
              gain = (cy + xz) - (cx + yz)
              if gain > best:
                  best_move = (ci,yi,xi,zi)
                  best = gain
   if best_move is not None:
       (ci,yi,xi,zi) = best_move
```

4.4 退火算法

模拟退火算法来源于固体退火原理,将固体加温至充分高,再让其徐徐冷却,加温时,固体内部粒子随温升变为无序状,内能增大,而徐徐冷却时粒子渐趋有序,在每个温度都达到平衡态,最后在常温时达到基态,内能减为最小。

有点类似二优化算法,不同之处在于,退火算法有一定随机性,有时候甚至会增加总路径(变异,取决与温度),容易逃离局部极小值。初始的温度应当足够高,才能保证系统找到足够好的解。[1]

```
def step(nodes, solution, number_of_nodes, t):
   global nn
   ci = random.randint(0, number_of_nodes-1)
   yi = (ci + 1) % number_of_nodes
   xi = random.randint(0, number_of_nodes-1)
   zi = (xi + 1) % number_of_nodes
   if xi != ci and xi != yi:
       c = solution[ci]
       y = solution[yi]
       x = solution[xi]
       z = solution[zi]
       cy = length(c, y)
       xz = length(x, z)
       cx = length(c, x)
       yz = length(y, z)
       gain = (cy + xz) - (cx + yz)
       if gain < 0:</pre>
           u = math.exp( gain / t )
       elif gain > 0.05:
           u = 1
       else:
           u = 0
       if (random.random() < u):</pre>
           nn = nn + 1
           new_solution = range(0,number_of_nodes)
           new_solution[0] = solution[ci]
           n = 1
           while xi != yi:
              new_solution[n] = solution[xi]
              n = n + 1
              xi = (xi-1)%number_of_nodes
           new_solution[n] = solution[yi]
           n = n + 1
           while zi != ci:
              new_solution[n] = solution[zi]
              n = n + 1
              zi = (zi+1)%number_of_nodes
               frame(nodes, new_solution, number_of_nodes, t, c, y, x,
```

```
z, gain)
```

```
def sa_algorithm(nodes):
   number_of_nodes = len(nodes)
   solution = [n for n in nodes]
   t = 100
   l_min = total_length( nodes, solution )
   best_solution = []
   i = 0
   while t > 0.1:
       i = i + 1
       solution = step(nodes, solution, number_of_nodes, t)
       if i >= 200:
           1 = total_length( nodes, solution )
           t = t*0.9995
           if l_min is None:
              1_{min} = 1
           elif 1 < 1_min:</pre>
              1_{min} = 1
               best_solution = solution[:]
           else:
               pass
   return best_solution
```

5 实验结果分析

在美国地图货郎担问题中,图2给出了最优解,图3给出了随机产生的路径结果,图4给出了贪婪算法的结果5,图6给出了模拟退火算法的结果。

如7所示,在小型数据集上,所有算法都差不多。然而在较大的数据集上,退火算法展示了较好的效果。

如8所示,二优化算法的时间消耗随着数据集增大,呈指数爆炸形式,而 退火算法和贪心算法表现出了较高的效率。

6 实验总结

通过上面分析可以看出,货郎担问题无法被完美解决,但是在数据集较大的情况下,还是能给出不错的亚最优的结果。通过本次实验,我巩固了人工智能方面的知识,增强了对人工智能的好奇心。

最终还要感谢相明老师的耐心指导。

参考文献

[1] J. Grefenstette, R. Gopal, B. Rosmaita, and D. Van Gucht. Genetic algorithms for the traveling salesman problem. In *Proceedings of the first International Conference*

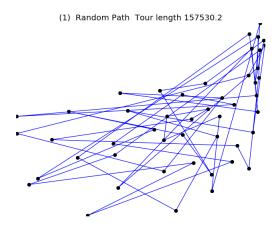


图 3: 随机路径

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- [3] G. Reinelt. Tsplib, 1995. http://comopt.ifi.uni-heidelberg.de/software/TSPLIB95/.
- [4] 鲍军鹏, 张选平. 人工智能导论, 2010.

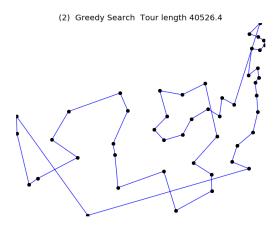


图 4: 贪心算法

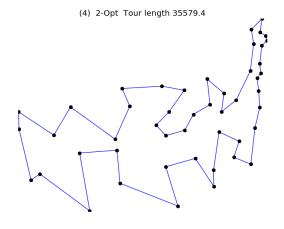


图 5: 二优化算法

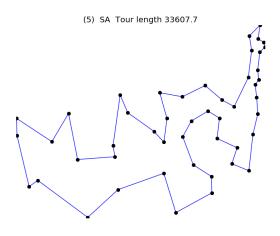


图 6: 退火算法

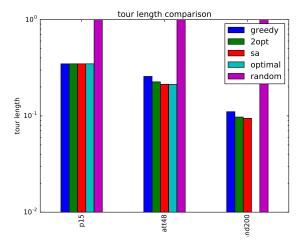


图 7: 路径长度分析

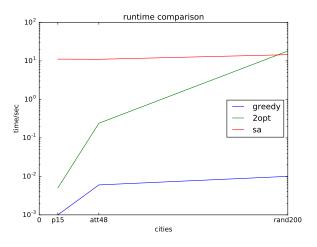


图 8: 时间消耗分析