

TSP Simulated Annealing - Guilherme de Abreu Lima Buitrago Miranda - 2018054788

August 1, 2021

1 Introdução à Física Estatística Computacional

1.1 O Problema do Caixeiro Viajante: Solução por Simulated Annealing

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1.1.1 Imports

```
[1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import random

plt.style.use('seaborn-colorblind')
plt.ion()
```

1.1.2 Funções

As funções abaixo foram extraídas do enunciado do exercício ou criadas por mim.

```
[2]: def calc_dist(x, y, N):
    dist = np.eye(N)
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(N):
            dist[i][j] += np.sqrt((x[i] - x[j]) ** 2 + (y[i] - y[j]) ** 2))

    return dist
```

```
[3]: def calc_ener(cam, dist, N):
    ener = 0
    for i in range(N-1):
        ener += dist[cam[i], cam[i+1]]

    ener += dist[cam[0], cam[N-1]]
    return ener
```

```
[4]: def escolhe_caminho(cam, N):
    ncam = np.zeros(N, dtype=np.int16)
    i = np.random.randint(N)
    j = i
    while j == i: # escolhe j de forma que
        j = np.random.randint(N)
    if i > j:
        ini = j
        fim = i
    else:
        ini = i
        fim = j
    for k in range(N):
        if k >= ini and k <= fim:
            ncam[k] = cam[fim - k + ini]
        else:
            ncam[k] = cam[k]

    return ncam, ini, fim
```

```
[5]: def calc_dist_cam(cam, ncam, ini, fim, N, dist):
    esq = ini - 1
    if esq < 0:
        esq = N - 1
    _dir = fim + 1
    if _dir > N - 1:
        _dir = 0
    de = -dist[cam[esq], cam[ini]] - dist[cam[_dir], cam[fim]] +
    ↪ dist[ncam[esq], ncam[ini]] + dist[ncam[_dir], ncam[fim]]
    return de
```

```
[6]: def mcstep(cam, N, dist, ener, T):

    ncam, ini, fim = escolhe_caminho(cam, N)
    de = calc_dist_cam(cam, ncam, ini, fim, N, dist)

    if de < 0 or random.random() < np.exp(-de/T):
        ener = calc_ener(ncam, dist, N)
        cam = ncam

    return ener, cam
```

```
[7]: def execute_all(n):
    x = np.random.rand(n)
    y = np.random.rand(n)

    dist = calc_dist(x, y, n)
```

```

ener_return = []
Ts_return = []
cams_return = []
xys = []

for t in range(len(Ts)):

    ener_ = []
    Ts_ = []
    cams = []

    T = Ts[t]

    cam = np.arange(n, dtype=np.int16)
    ener = calc_ener(cam, dist, n)

    while T > Tf:
        eners = []
        for i in range(Niter):
            ener, cam = mcstep(cam, n, dist, ener, T)
            eners.append(ener)

        ener_.append(np.mean(eners))
        cams.append(cam)
        Ts_.append(T)
        T *= dt

    ener_return.append(ener_)
    Ts_return.append(Ts_)
    cams_return.append(cams[-1])
    xys.append([x, y])

return xys, Ts_return, ener_return, cams_return

```

```

[8]: def plot(Ns, pairs, Ts, Ts_, eners, last_cams):
    for i in range(len(Ns)):
        for j in range(len(Ts)):
            x, y = pairs[i][j]
            T = Ts_[i][j]
            ener = eners[i][j]
            cam = last_cams[i][j]

            plt.plot(T, ener)
            plt.title("Média de Energia por Temperatura. N = " + str(Ns[i]) + "
↪T = " + str(Ts[j]))
            plt.show()

```

```

plt.scatter(x, y)
plt.plot(x[cam], y[cam])
plt.title("Caminho final. N = " + str(Ns[i]) + " T = " + str(Ts[j]))
plt.show()

```

```

[9]: Ns = [10, 25, 40, 60]
Ts = [1, 5, 10]

Niter = 100
dt = 0.895
#Tf = 0.00745
Tf = 0.001

pairs = []
Ts_ = []
eners = []
last_cams = []

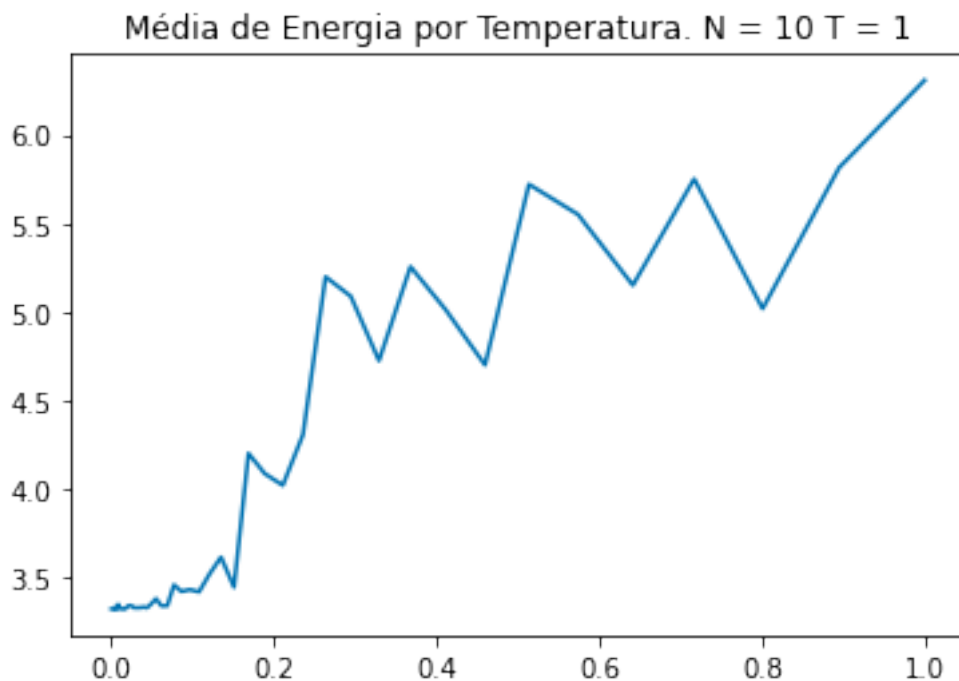
for n in Ns:
    pair, t, ener, last_cam = execute_all(n)
    pairs.append(pair)
    Ts_.append(t)
    eners.append(ener)
    last_cams.append(last_cam)

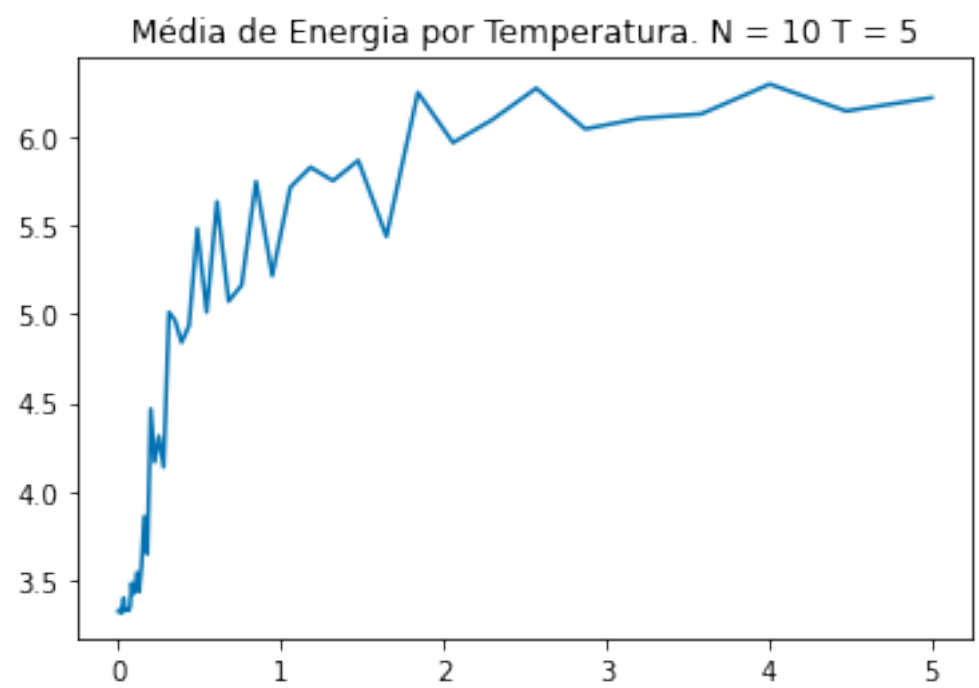
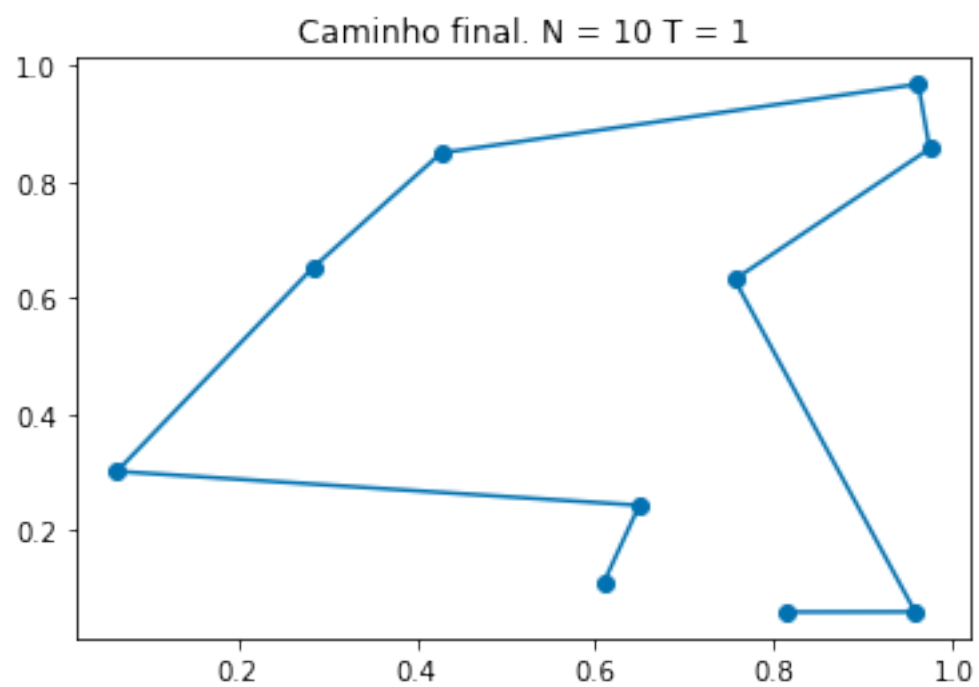
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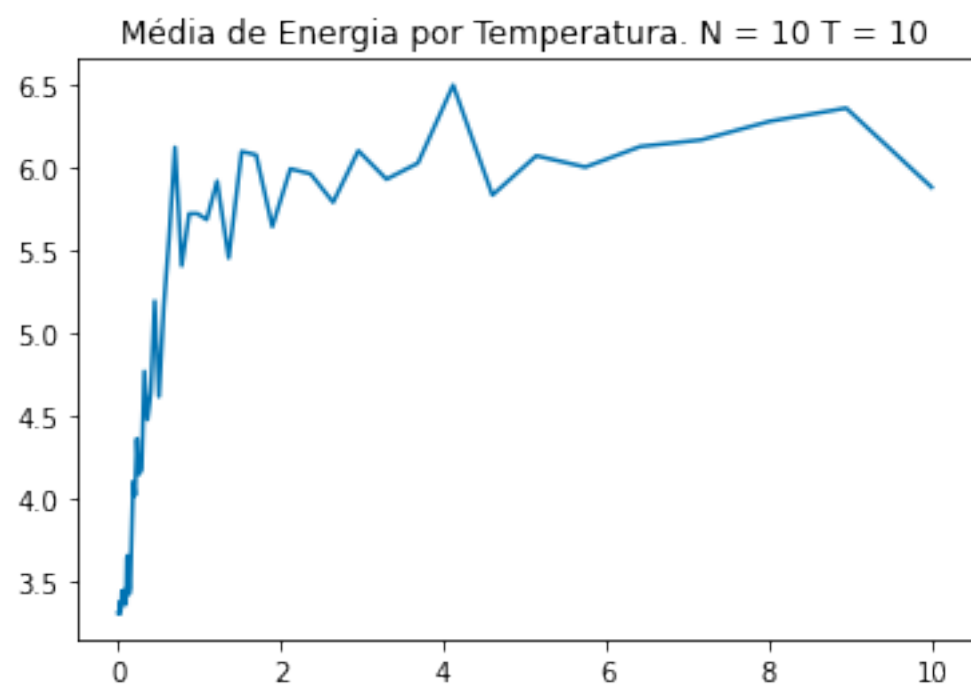
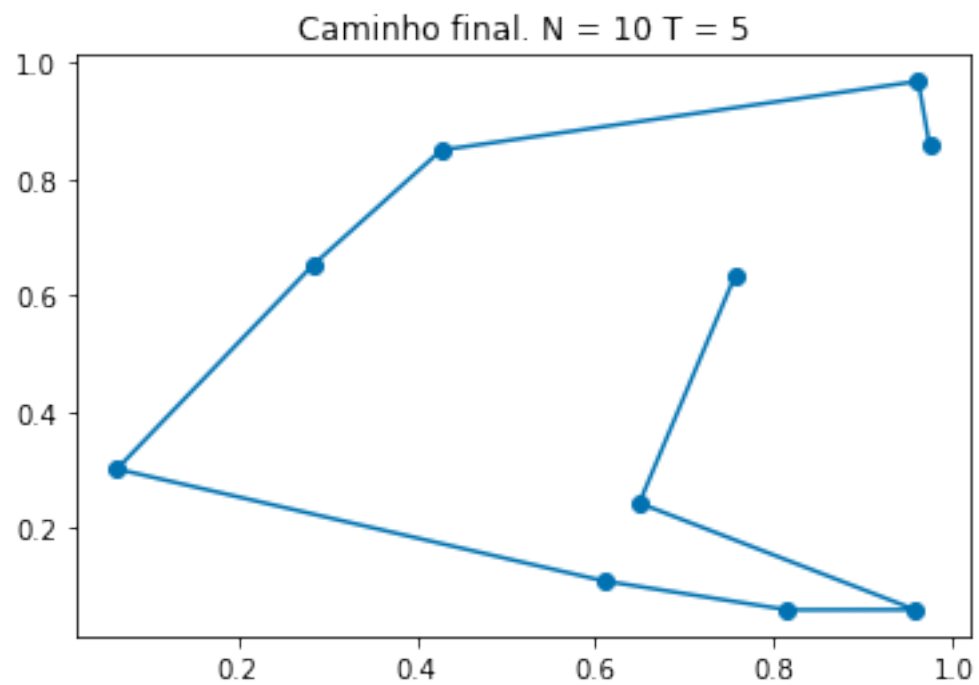
```

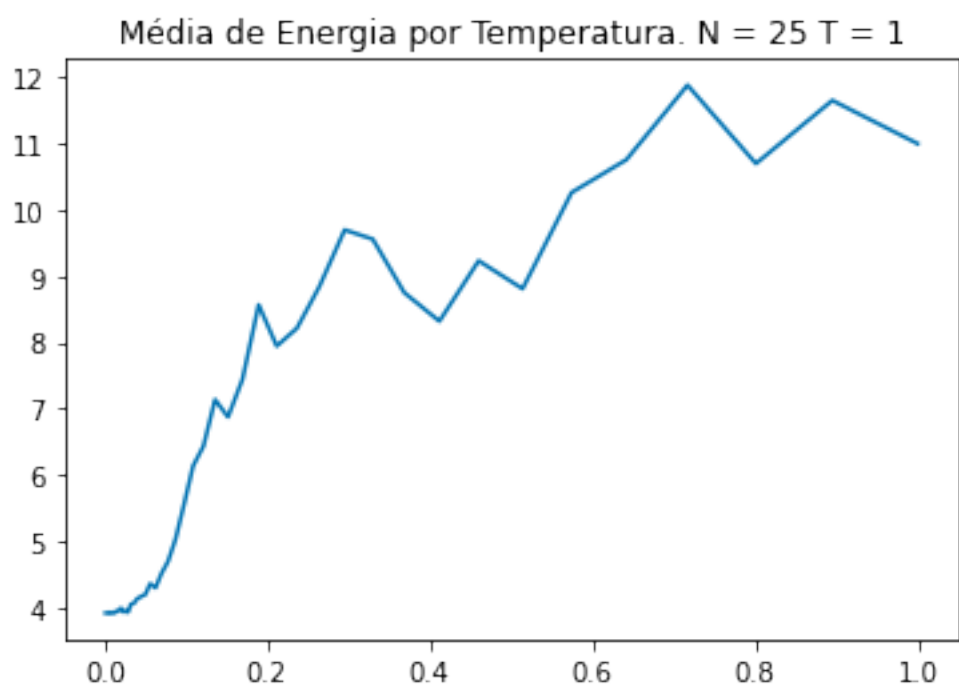
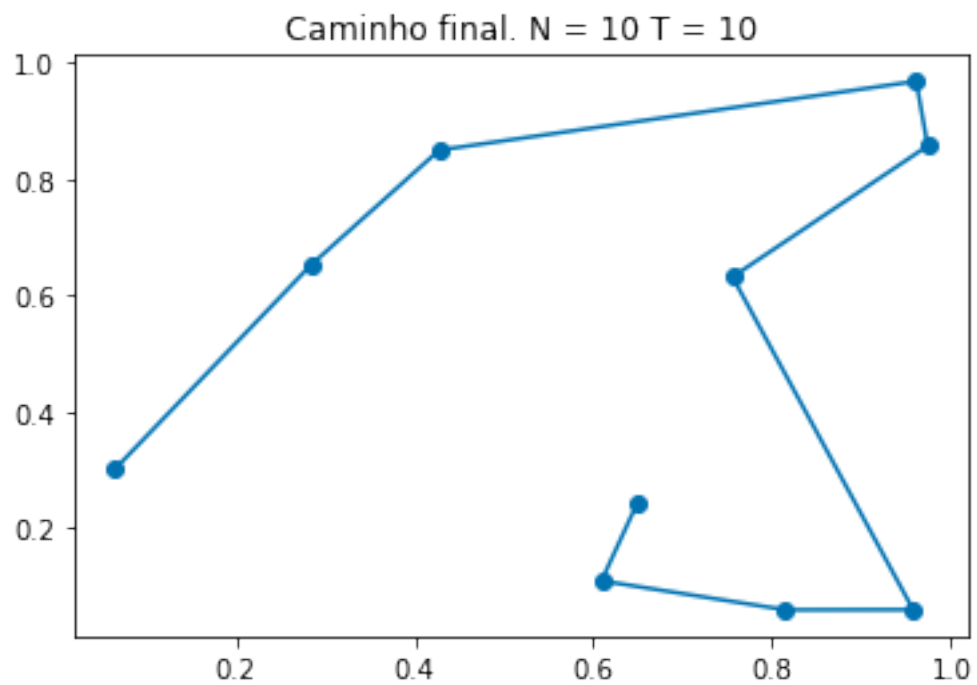
[10]: plot(Ns, pairs, Ts, Ts_, eners, last_cams)

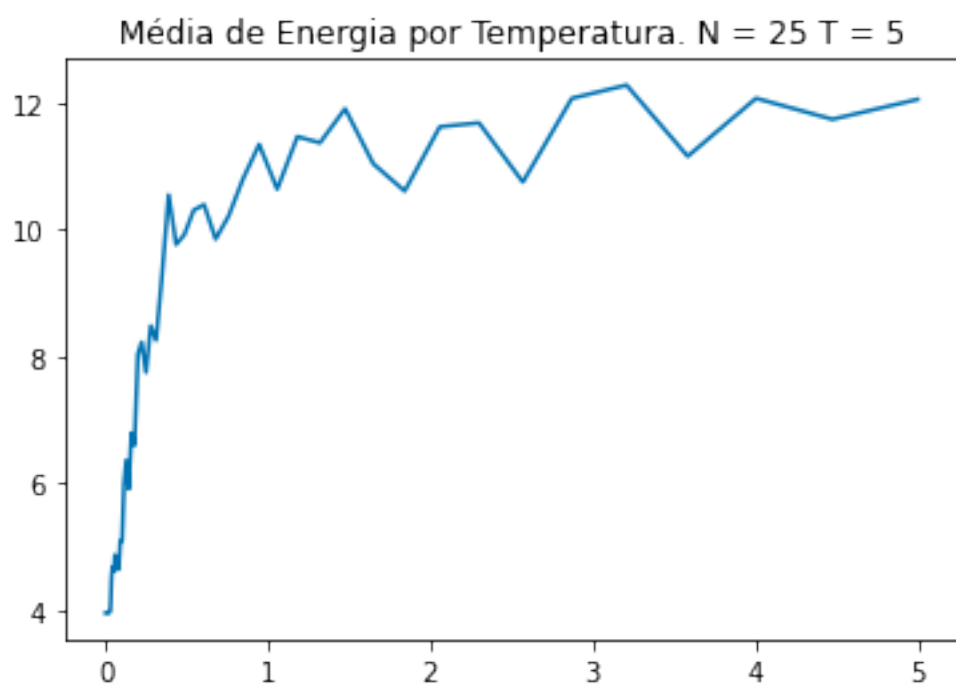
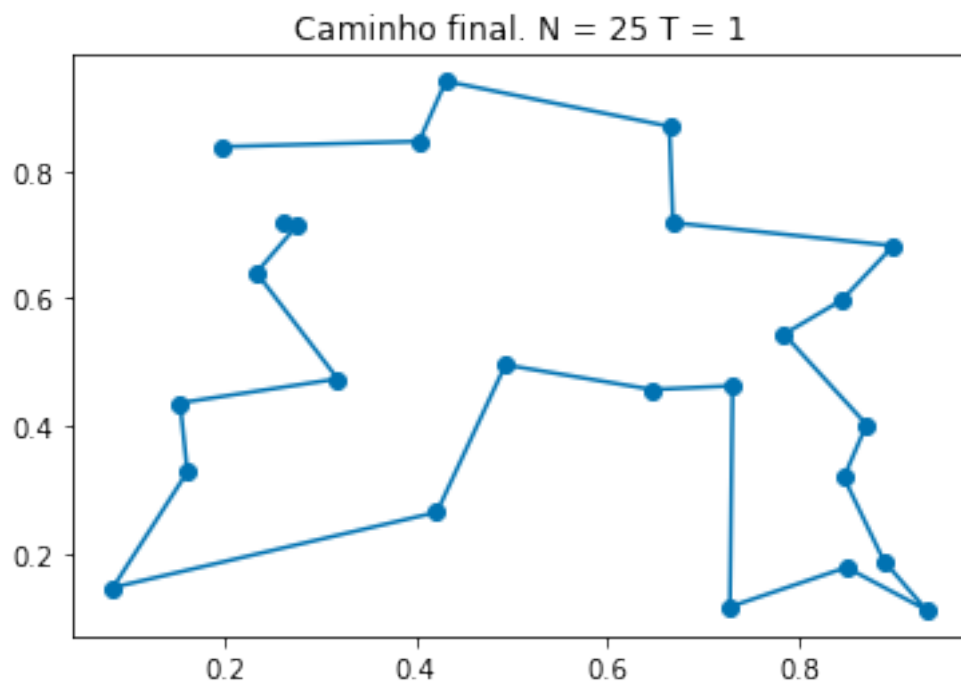
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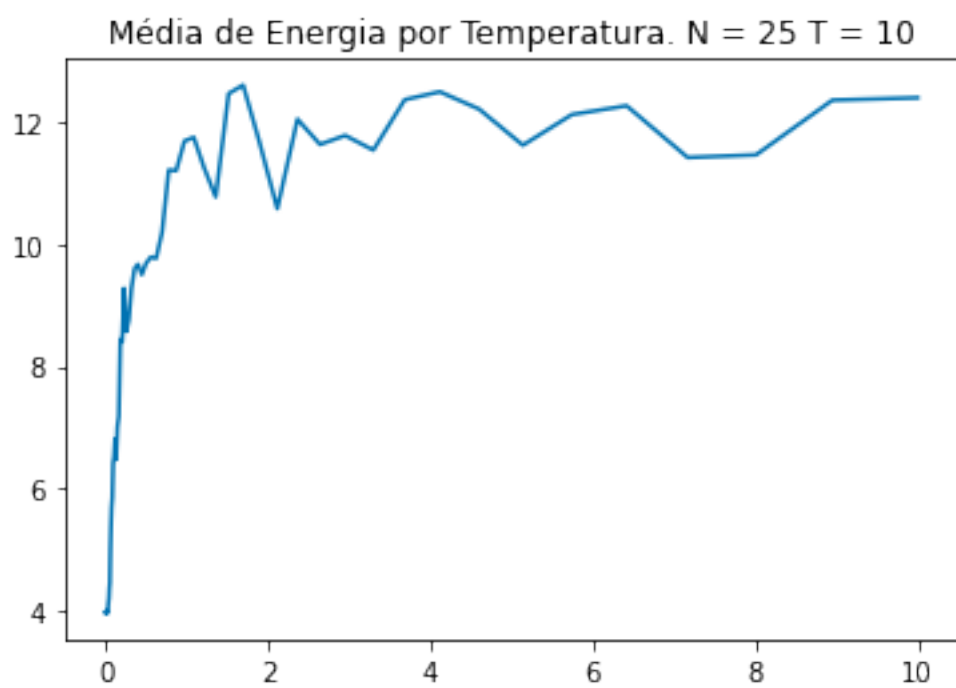
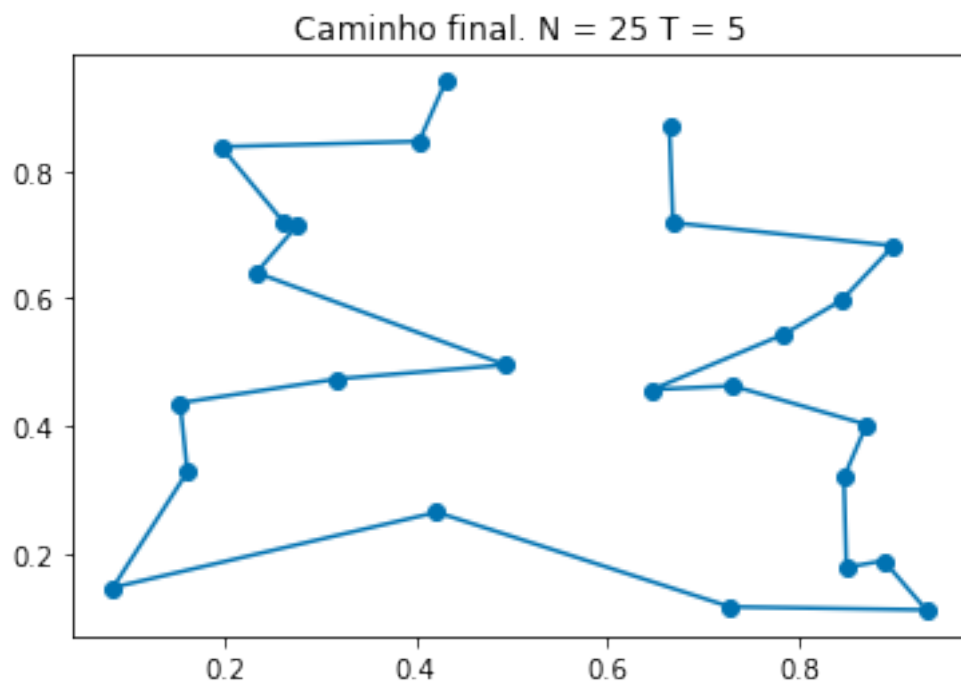




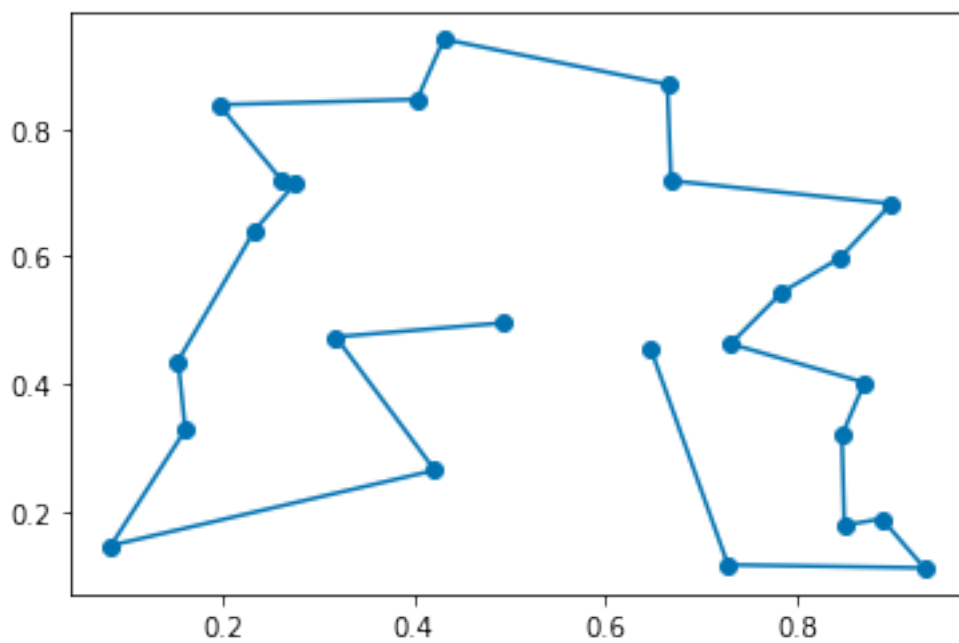




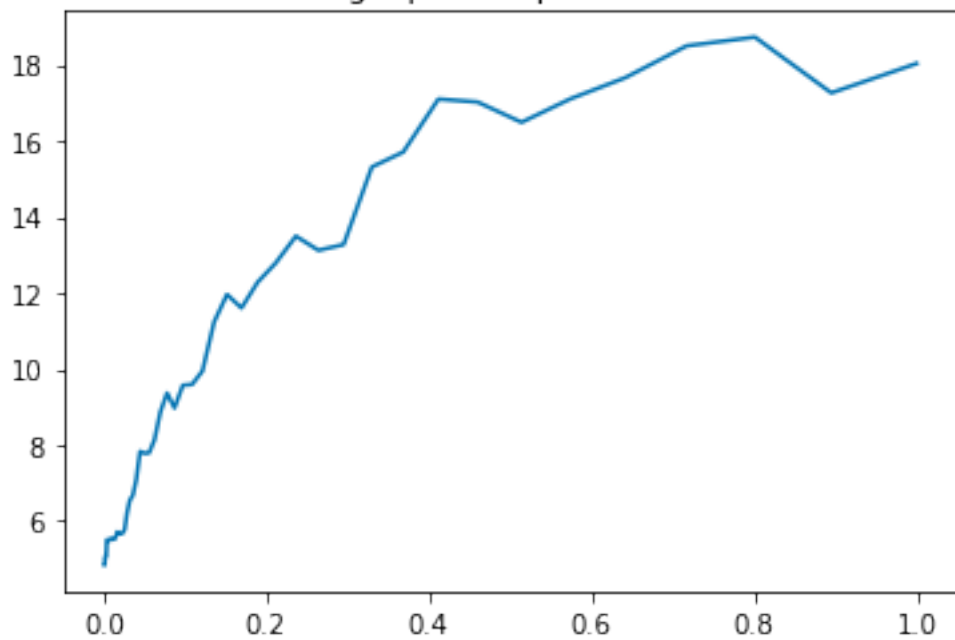


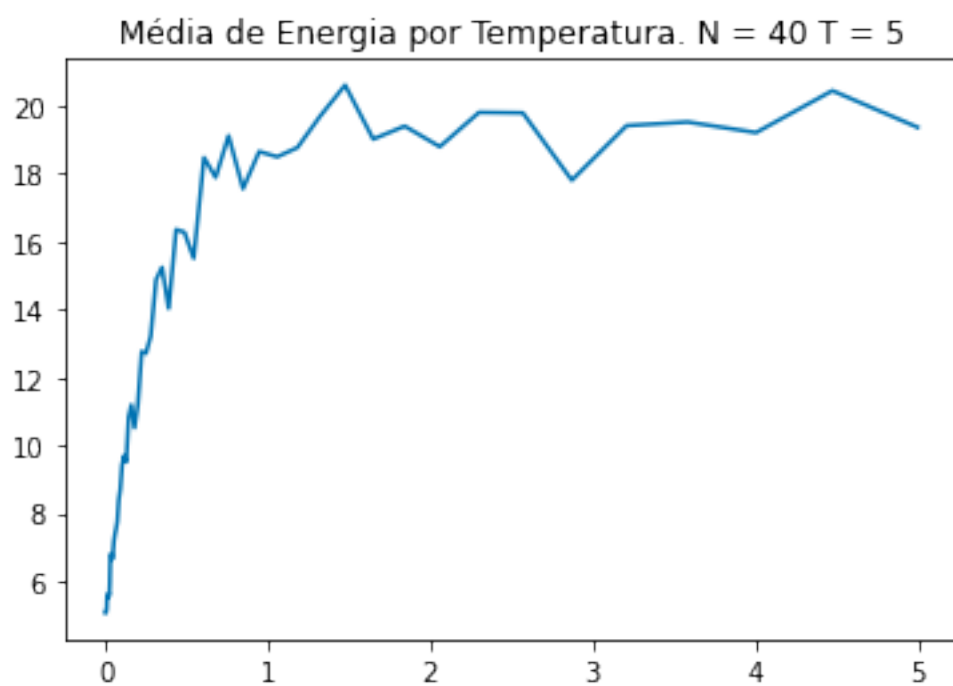
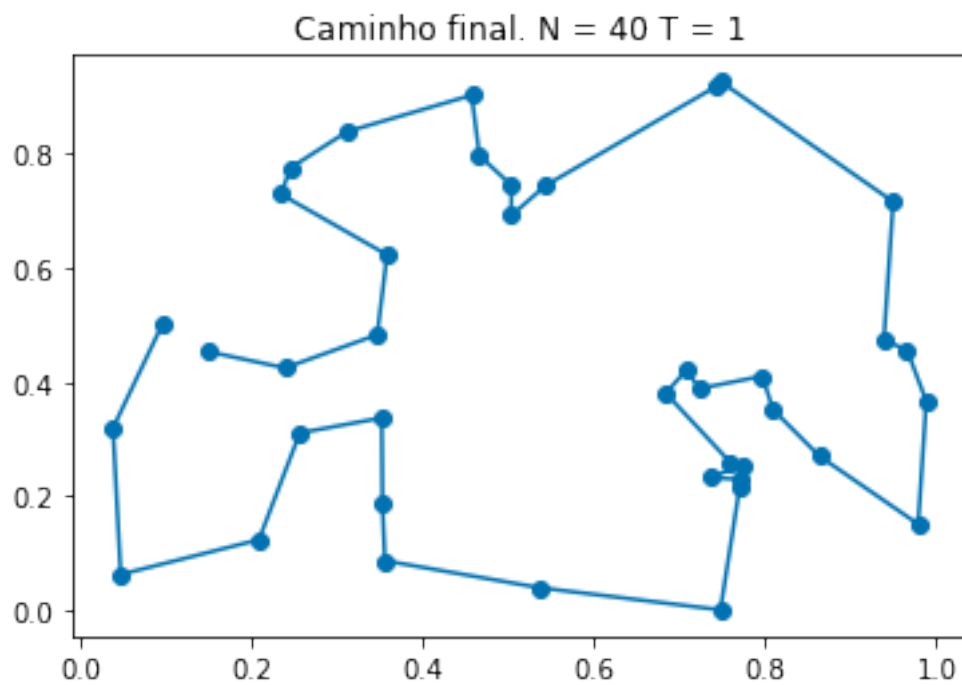


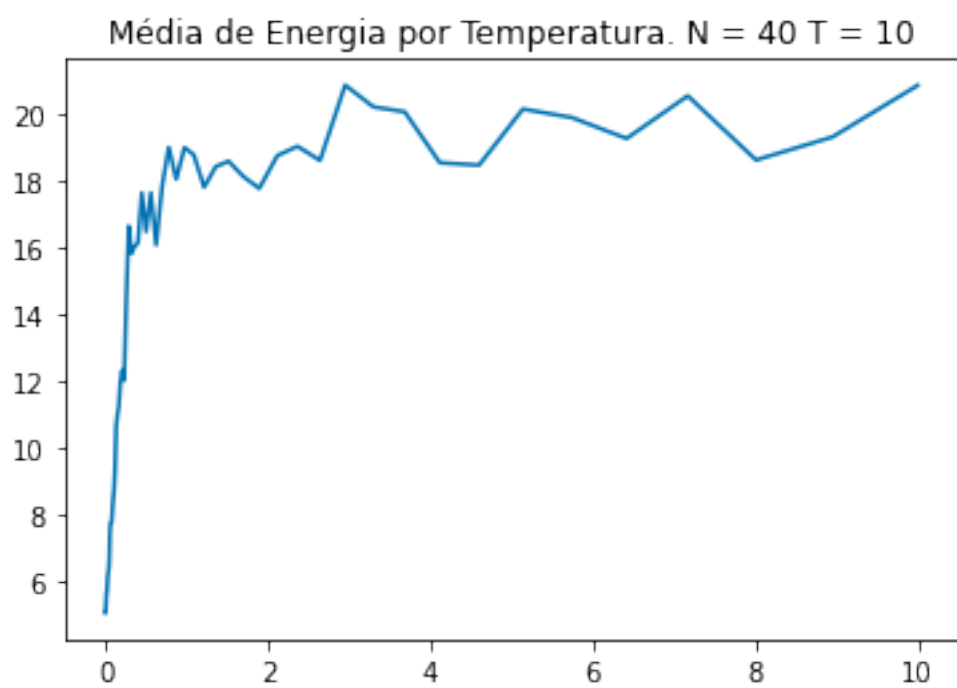
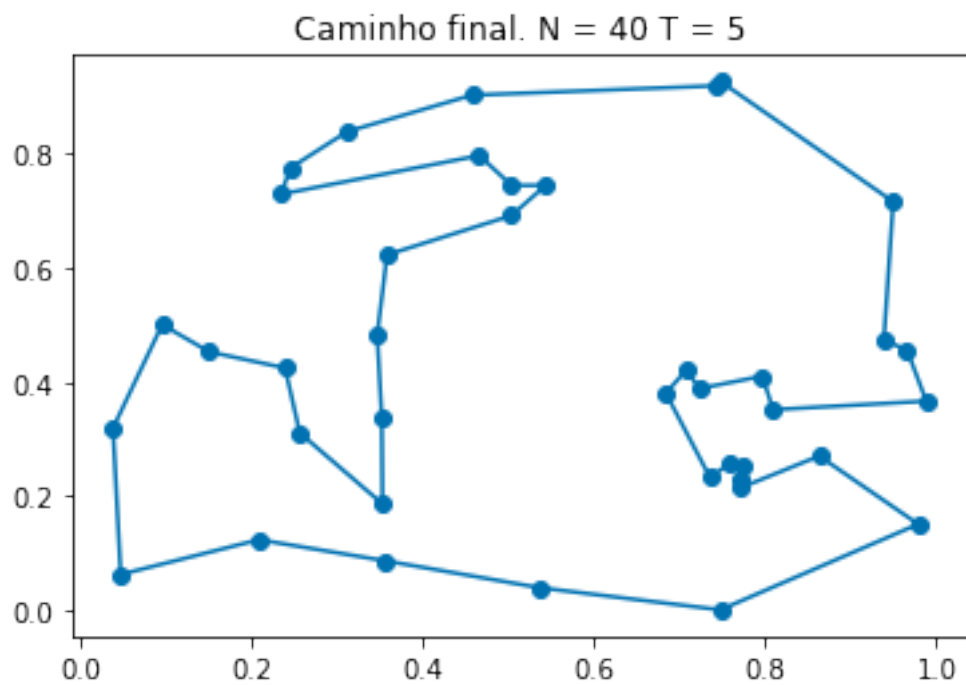
Caminho final. $N = 25$ $T = 10$

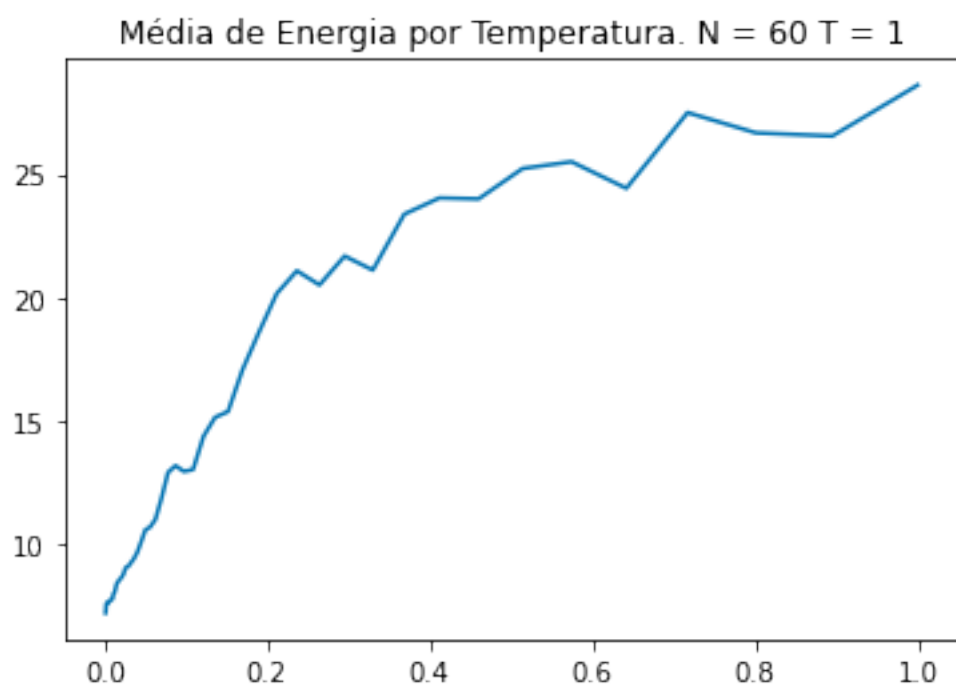
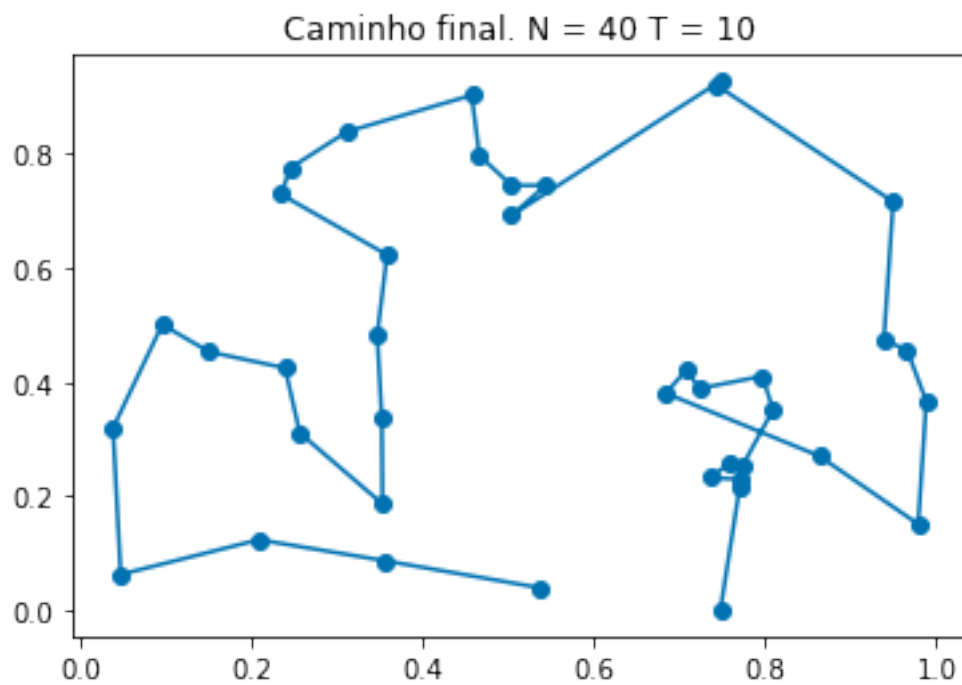


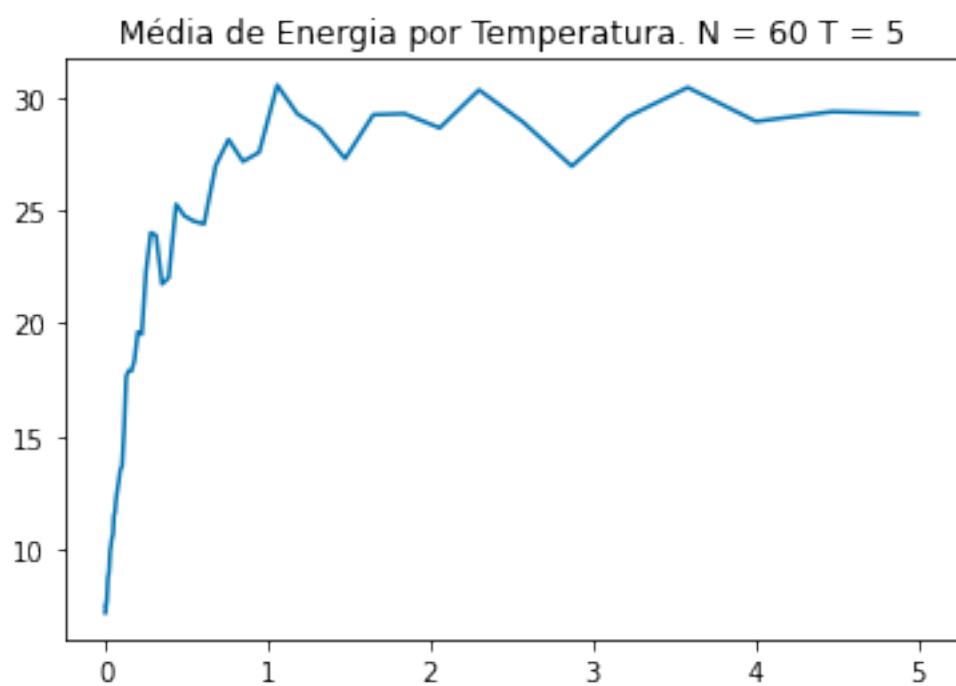
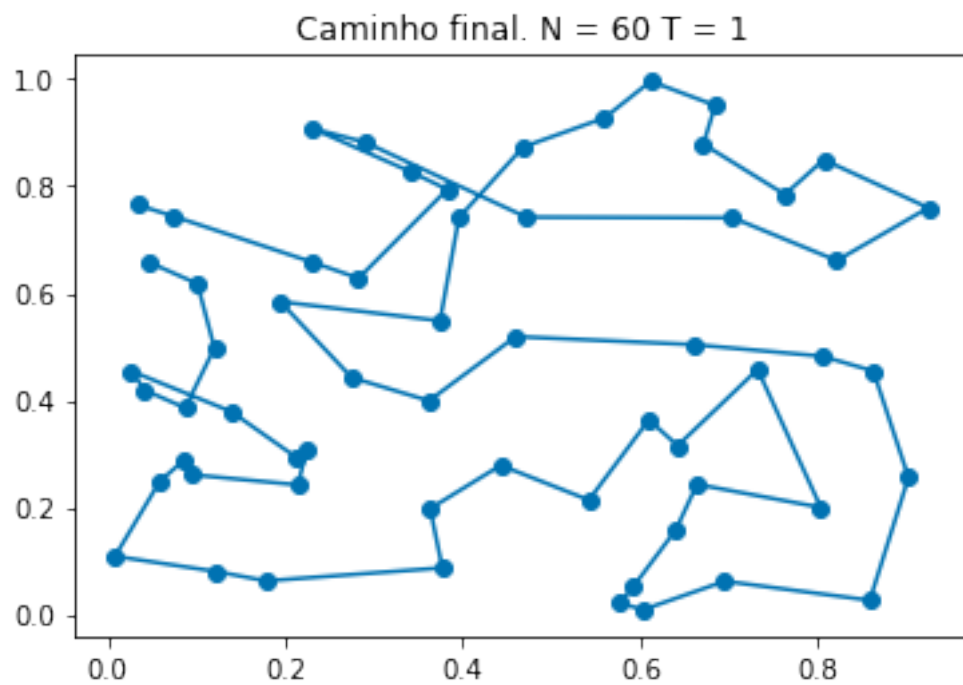
Média de Energia por Temperatura. $N = 40$ $T = 1$

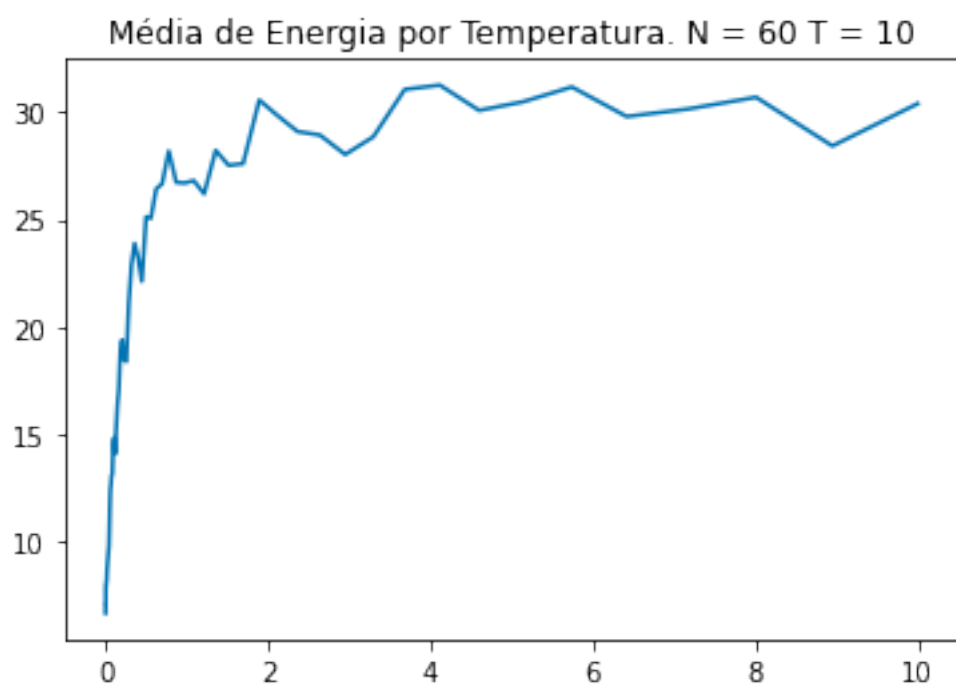
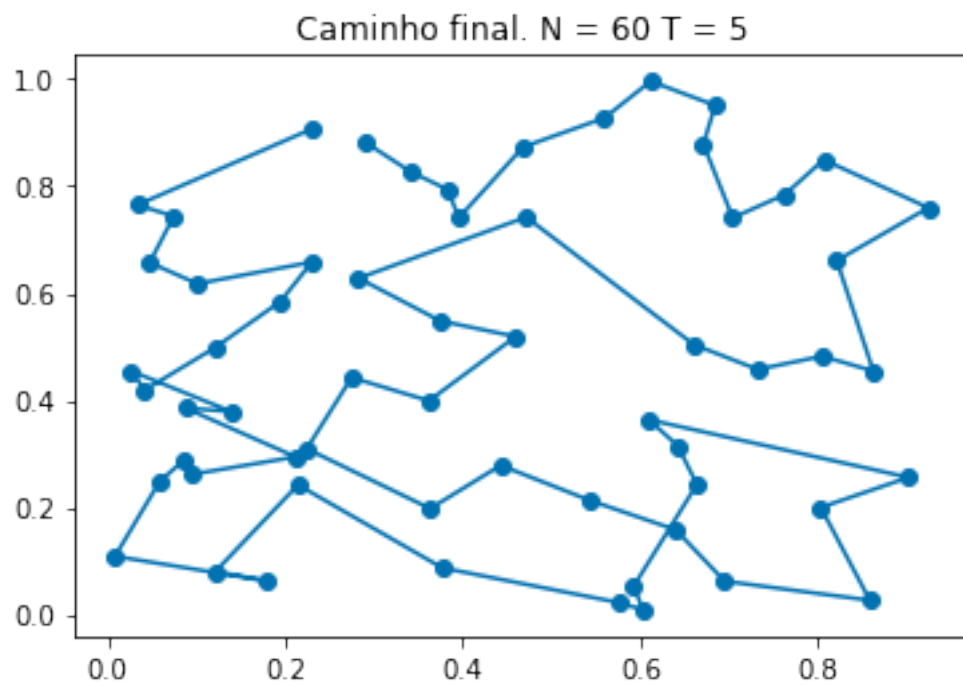


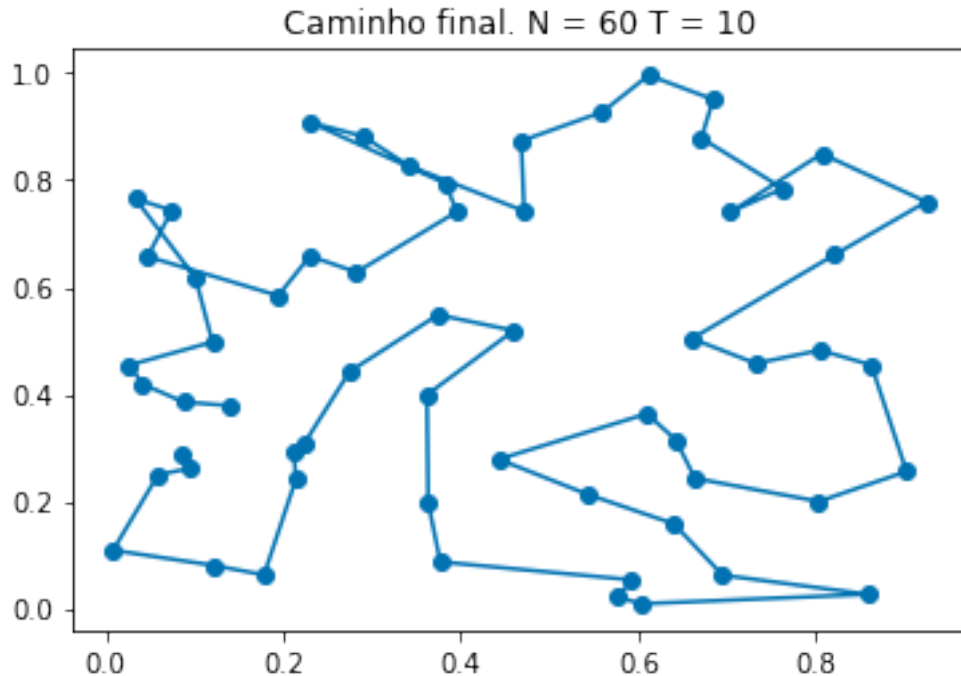












1.1.3 Análise dos Resultados Obtidos

Analisando a série de gráficos apresentados acima, nota-se alguns padrões, como o fato de que, quanto maior a temperatura, mais tempo o sistema leva para convergir. Além disso, quando a temperatura chega a valores abaixo de 1, rapidamente acontece essa convergência.

Outro ponto interessante a ser observado é que o sistema obteve menores energias para as temperaturas iniciais 5 e 10 quando comparadas à primeira temperatura.

Ao observar os caminhos finais gerados em diferentes execuções, vê-se que não são sempre iguais, ou seja, o modelo nem sempre atinge o resultado ótimo. Contudo, pois se tratar de uma execução bastante veloz, pode-se afirmar que é um modelo bastante adequado para análises do problema do Caixeiro Viajante.

[]: