The schedule function maps time to temperature. As an example:

Linear decay:

$$T = 10^{12} - t$$

Exponential decay:

$$T = 10^{12} - e^t$$

The probability to move at any next state k is given by the following equation:

$$P_k = e^{\frac{\Delta E_k}{T}}$$

Where T is the temperature and E is the change from current state to next state.

$$P_4 = e^{\frac{\Delta E_4}{T}} \text{ , Let T=100 at any given time, then}$$

$$P_4 = (2.71)^{\frac{-20}{100}}$$

$$P_4 = 0.8192$$