

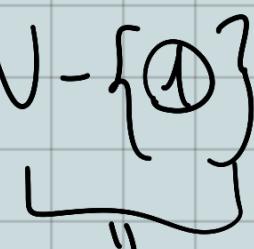
# TSP - Sirenetico (B&B)

$G(V, E)$ :

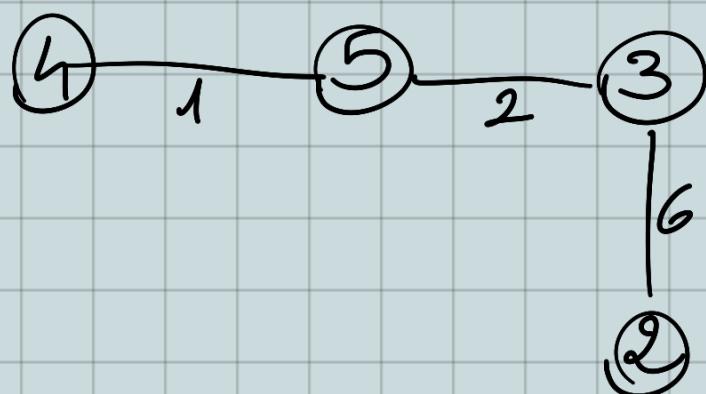
	1	2	3	4	5
$c_{ij}$	1	X	-	-	-
	2	5	X	-	-
	3	2	6	X	-
	4	3	7	8	X
	5	8	10	2	1

$n = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{1\text{-TREE}[:}$

1) RST sui  $V - \{1\}$  vertici:



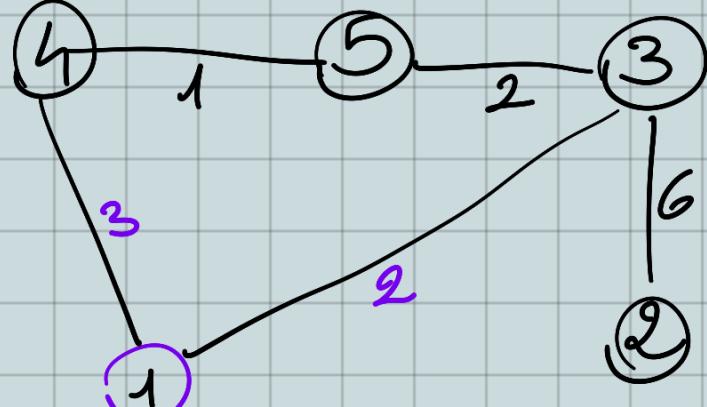
$\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



2) Aggiungo i 2 archi incidenti su  $\overset{\approx}{1}$  a  
costo minima:

UPPER BOUND

- NODO ①:



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &= +\infty \\ LB &= 3+1+ \\ &+ 6+2+2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

CIRCUITO HAMILTONIANO? NO X



non tutti i vertici  
hanno grado 2  
(V<sub>2</sub>)

BRANCH!

(sv ①)



INDIVIDUAZIONE SOTTOCIRCUITO:

(1 - 3 - 5 - 4) con ARCHI:

$\{(1, 3), (3, 5), (5, 4), (4, 1)\}$



GENERO h NODI (SUBPROBLEMI) FIGLI:

- NODO ②:  $\begin{cases} E_0 = (1, 3) \\ E_1 = \emptyset \end{cases}$

$\approx (5, (3, 6))$

- NODO ③:  $E_0 = \{(3, 5)\}$   
 $E_1 = \{1, 3\}$
- NODO ④:  $E_0 = \{5, 4\}$   
 $E_1 = \{(1, 3), (3, 5)\}$
- NODO ⑤:  $E_0 = \{4, 1\}$   
 $E_1 = \{(1, 3), (3, 5), (5, 4)\}$

- NODO ②:  $E_0 = \{(1, 3)\}$   
 $E_1 = \emptyset$



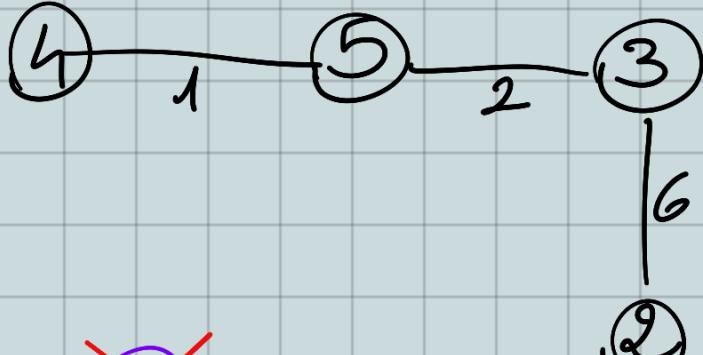
1-TREE

1) MST sui  $V - \{1\}$  vertici:

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{"}} \quad \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$\{(1, 3)\}$

\* (NON PRENDENDO IN considereAZ gli archi in  $E_0$ )



~~+~~

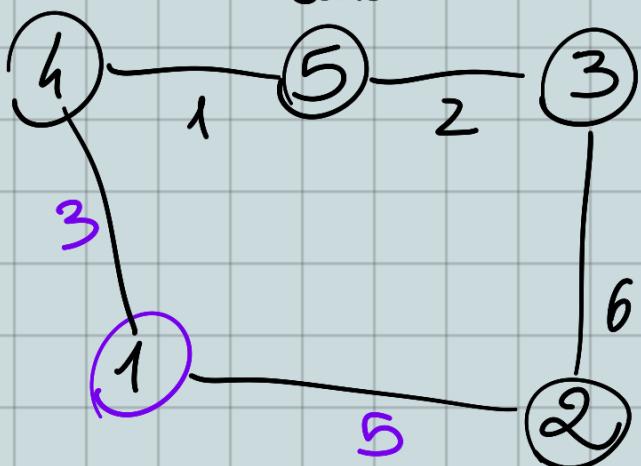
E inizializziamo l'insieme di archi in solv. con gli archi in  $E_1$  non

$E_1$

	1	2	3	4	5	
$C_{ij}$	1	X	-	-	-	
2	5	X				
3	8	X				
4	3	X	6	X		
5	8	10	2	1	X	
6						

incidenti su 1

2) Aggiungo i 2 archi incidenti su 1 di costo minima (\*):



11-TREE

è anche

CIRCUITO HAMILTON.

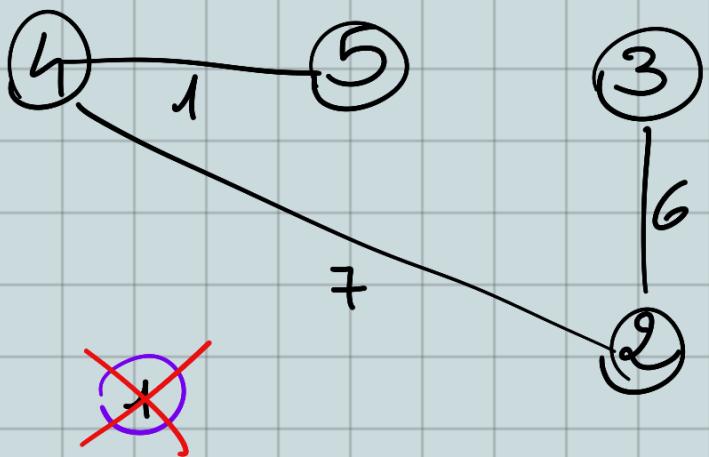
node 2 Chiuso  
per CHIUSURA:

$$| \bar{z} |, LB = 17$$

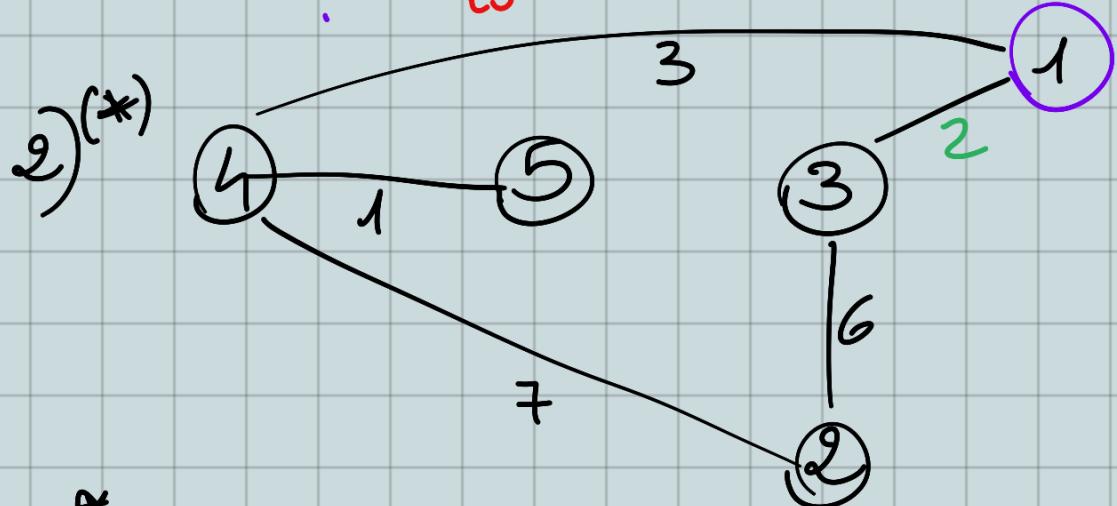
- node 3:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_0 = \{(3, 5)\} \\ E_1 = \{(1, 3)\} \end{array} \right.$

11-TREE

1) Rest svi  $\{V - \overset{\sim}{\textcircled{1}}\}$  verticei:  $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



$c_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	5
1	X	-	-	-	-
2	5	X	-	-	-
3	2	6	X	-	-
4	3	7	8	X	-
5	8	10	2	1	X
:			E0		



$$\tilde{e} = 17$$

$$(B) = \frac{15}{17} \Rightarrow \text{NODO } 5 \quad \underline{\text{CHAVES TEK BOUND}}$$

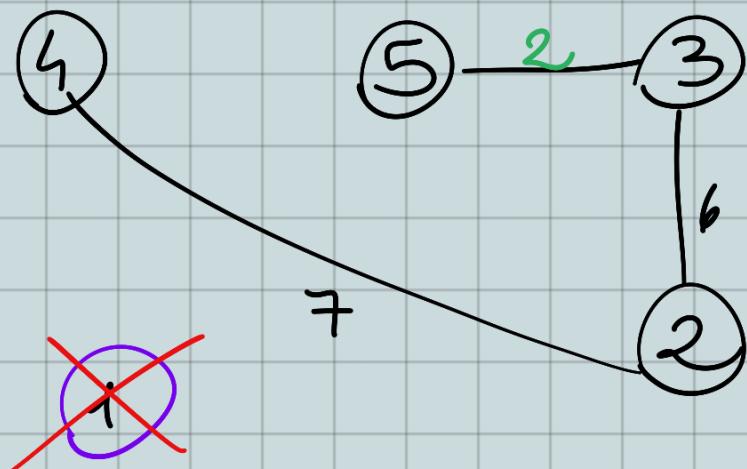
- NODO 5:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_0 = \{5, h\} \\ E_1 = \{(1, 3), (3, 5)\} \end{array} \right.$$

(1 - TREE)

1) RST SVI  $\{V - \overset{m}{\underset{n}{\textcircled{1}}}\}$  verticei (4):

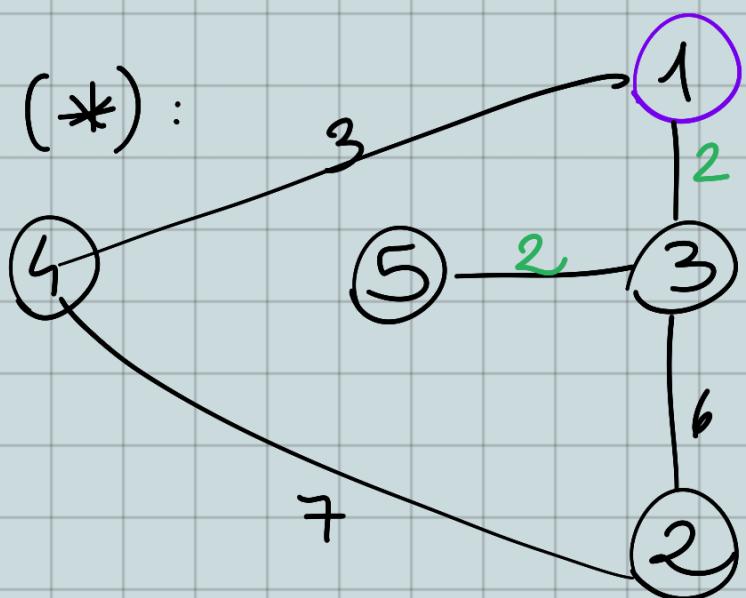
"  
 $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



$c_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	5
1	X	.	.	.	.
2	5	X			
3	7	6	X		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 X  
 4 3 7 8 X  
 5 8 10 2 X X  
 . .

2) (\*):



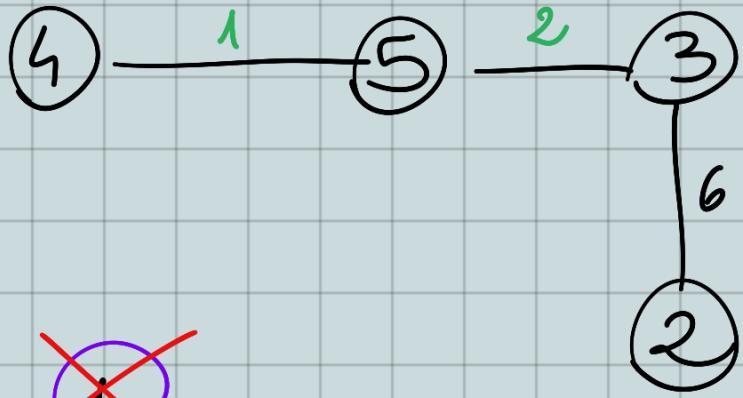
$$z = 17$$

$LB = 20 \geq \frac{z}{n} \Rightarrow$  nodo 1 chiuso per bound

- nodo 5:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_0 = \{(4, 1)\} \\ E_1 = \{(1, 3), (3, 5), (5, 4)\} \end{array} \right.$   
 ↓  
T1-TREE

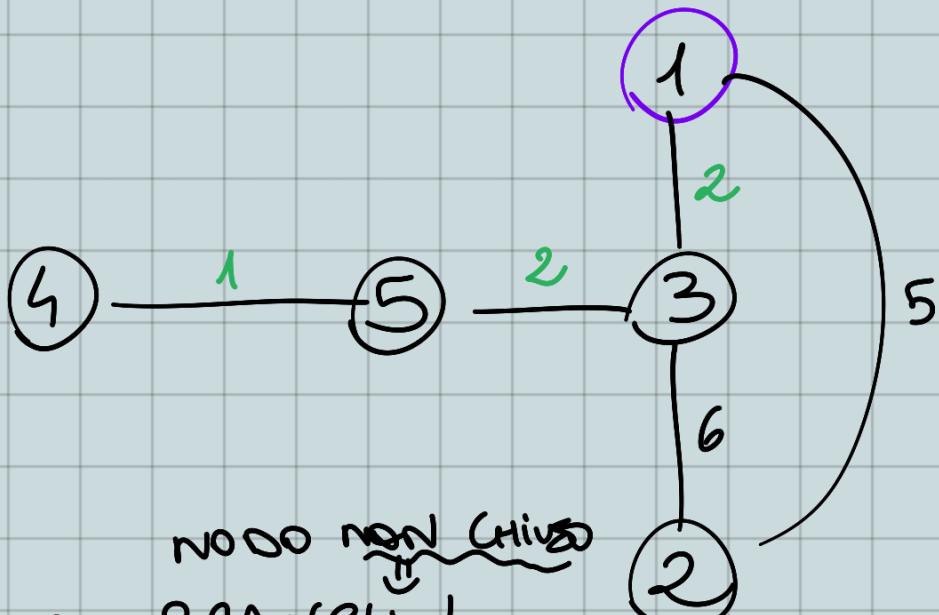
1) Resti sui  $\{V - \overset{\text{m}}{\underset{\text{n}}{\textcircled{1}}}\}$  vertici (4):

$$U = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$



	1	2	3	4	5
1	X				
2		X			
3			X		
4				X	
5					X
<hr/>					
c <sub>ij</sub>	1	2	3	4	5
1	X				
2		X			
3			X		
4				X	
5					X

2) (\*) :



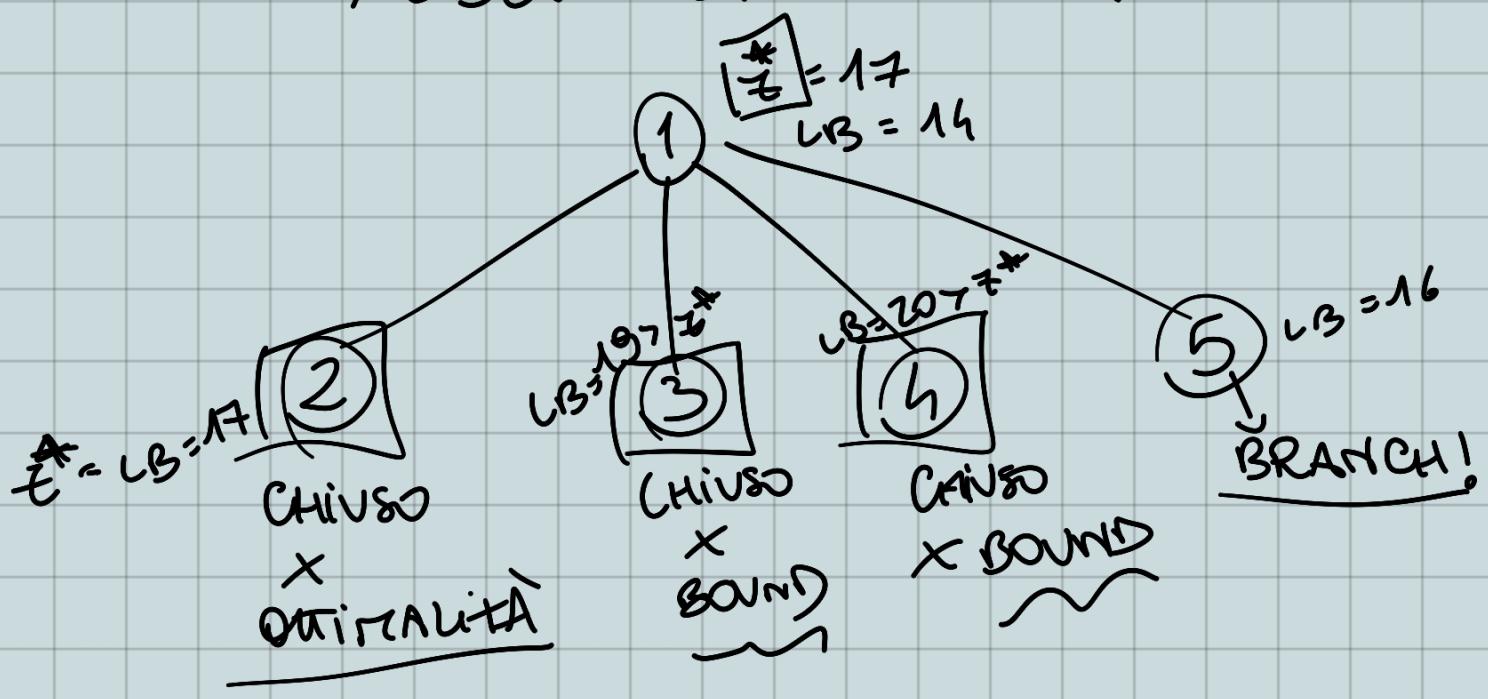
$$\hat{z} = 17$$

$$L_B = 16 \rightarrow \frac{\text{BRANCH!}}{(\text{su } 5)}$$

node non chiuso

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	X					
2	5	X				
3	2	6	X			
4	X	7	8	X		
5	8	10	2	1	X	

## ALBERO di BRANCH



-BRANCA (su nodo 5):

$E_0 = \{(4,1)\}$

$E_1 = \{(1,3), (3,5), (5,4)\}$

INDIVIDUAZIONE

SOTTOCIRCUITO:

( 1 - 2 - 3 ) con ARCHI:

$$\{(1,2), (2,3), (3,1)\}$$

||

## Genero & Nodi (SubProblemi) FIGLI:

- nodo ⑥: 
$$\begin{cases} E_0 = \{(4,1), (1,2)\} \\ E_1 = \{(1,3), (3,5), (5,4)\} \end{cases}$$

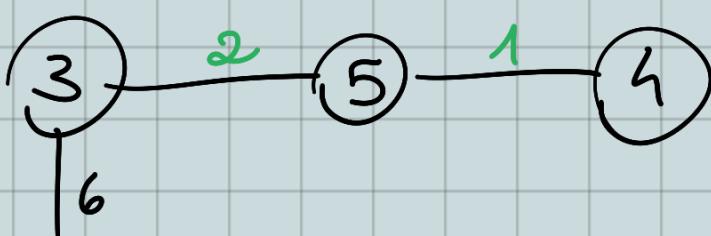
- nodo ⑦: 
$$\begin{cases} E_0 = \{(4,1), (2,3)\} \\ E_1 = \{(1,3), (3,5), (5,4), (1,2)\} \end{cases}$$

- nodo ⑥: 
$$\begin{cases} E_0 = \{(4,1), (1,2)\} \\ E_1 = \{(1,3), (3,5), (5,4)\} \end{cases}$$

[1-TREE]:

1) Resti sui  $\{V - \overset{\text{m}}{\underset{\text{n}}{\textcircled{1}}}\}$  vertici (4):

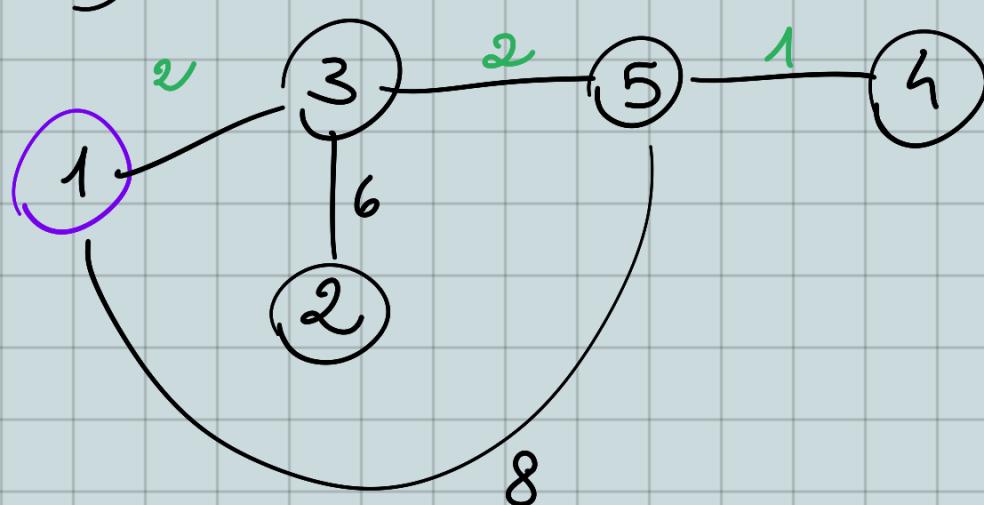
$$\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$



2

$c_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	5
1	x	-	-	-	-
2	<del>5</del> x				
3	2	6	x		
4	<del>3</del>	7	8	x	
5	8	10	<span style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px;">2</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px;">1</span>	x

2) (\*) :



$$LB = 19 \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{4}^*$$

11 17

modo 6

CALCIO PER  
BOUND!

$c_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	5
1	x	-	-	-	-
2	<del>5</del> x				
3	<span style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px;">2</span>	6	x		
4	<del>3</del>	7	8	x	
5	8	10	<span style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px;">2</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px;">1</span>	x

- node 7 :  $E_0 = \{ (4,1), (2,3) \}$   
~~(4,1)~~ ~~(2,3)~~  
 $E_1 = \{ (1,3), (3,5), (5,4), (1,2) \}$   
 $\boxed{(1,3), (3,5), (5,4)}$   $\boxed{(1,2)}$

T1-TREE:

1) first we have  $\{ V - \overset{\sim}{1} \}$  vertices (4) :

$\overset{\sim}{1}$   
" "  $\{ 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$

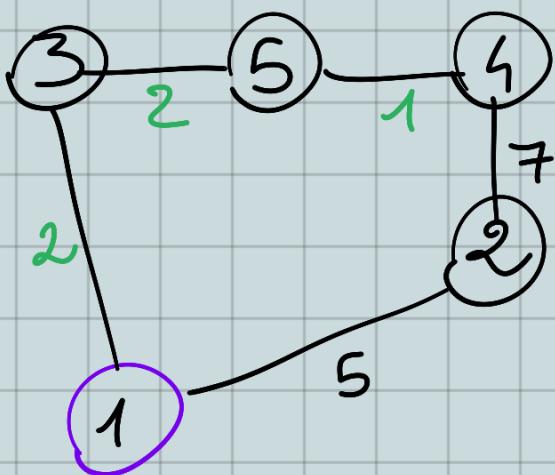


~~1~~

		1	2	3	4	5
		1	x	-	-	-
c <sub>ij</sub>		1	x	-	-	-
2		5	x			
3		2	x	x		
4		3	x	x	o	x
5		1	x	x	o	x

1 2 3 4 5  
5 8 10 2 1 X

2) (\*):



(Uguale allo z\*  
attuale  
z non aggiornato)

$$z^* = LB = \underline{17}$$

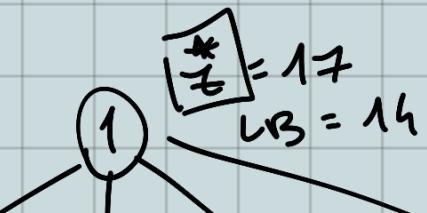
IL [1 - TREE] RISULTA  
TE È ANCHE UN  
CIRCUITO HAMILTON.

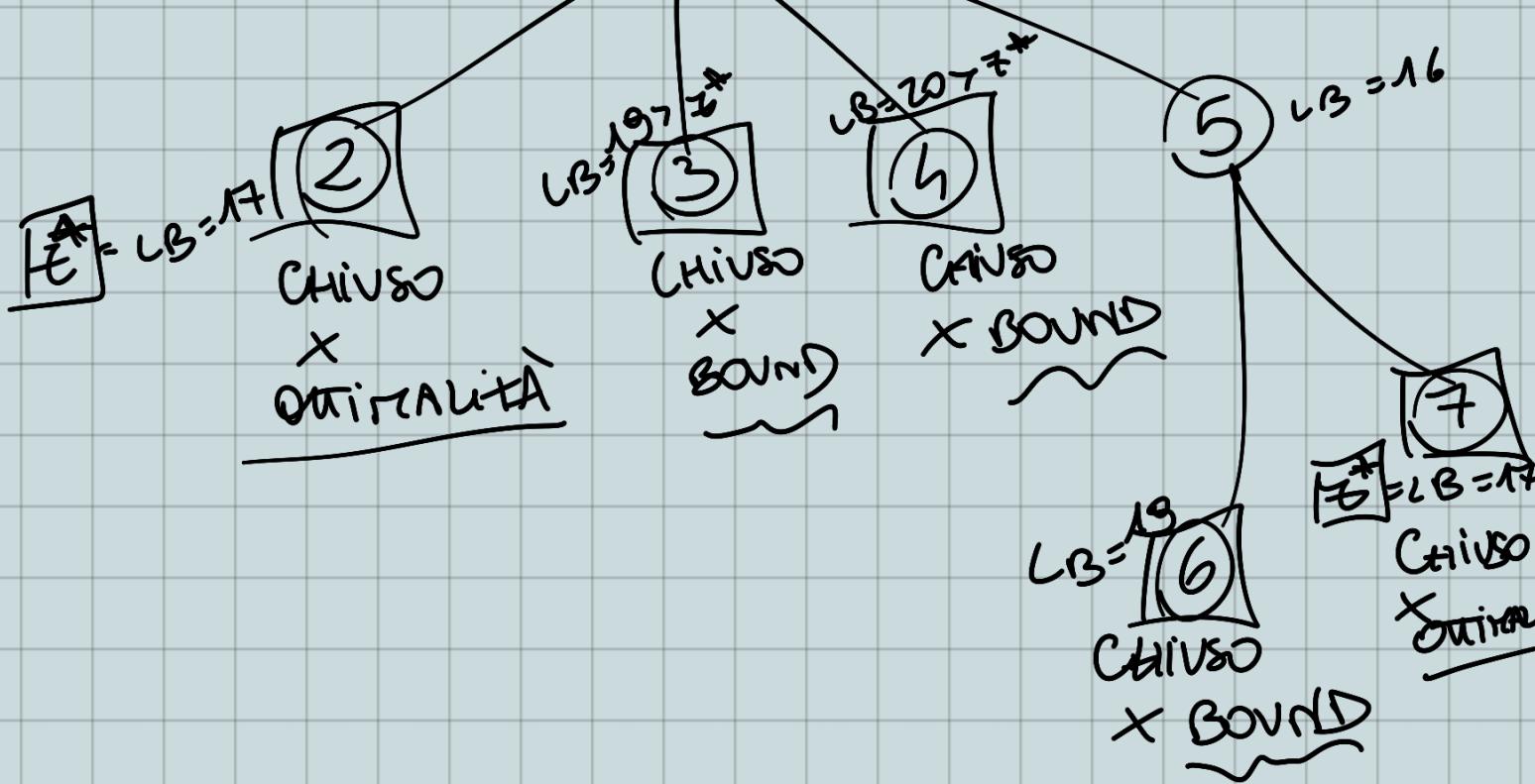
NODO 7 CHIUSO PER  
OTTIMALITÀ

	1	2	3	4	5
1	x	-	-	-	-
2	x	5	x		
3	2	x	x		
4	x	7	8	x	
5	8	10	2	1	x

⇒ ALBERO DI BRANCH (FINALE):

ALBERO DI BRANCH





$\Rightarrow$  sol. del TSP: 2 possibili circuiti HAMILTONIANI  
(di costo uguale):

$$1) \left\{ (1,2), (2,3), (3,5), (5,4), (4,1) \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Nodo} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) \left\{ (1,2), (2,4), (4,5), (5,3), (3,1) \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Nodo} \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$





