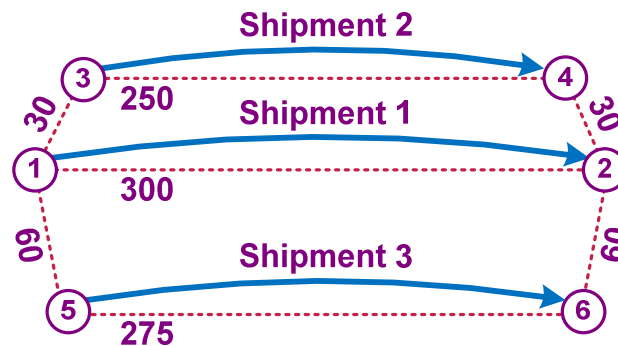


Routing 2: Route-based Construction Procedures

- Two simple construction procedures, `mincostinsert` and `savings`, along with `twoopt` improvement, can be used for most routing applications
 - Can handle interleaved multi-stop routing, where each shipment has a different origin and destination

Multi-Stop Routing

- Each shipment might have a different origin and/or destination \Rightarrow node/location sequence not adequate



$L = (y_1, \dots, y_n) = (1, 2, 3)$ n -element shipment sequence

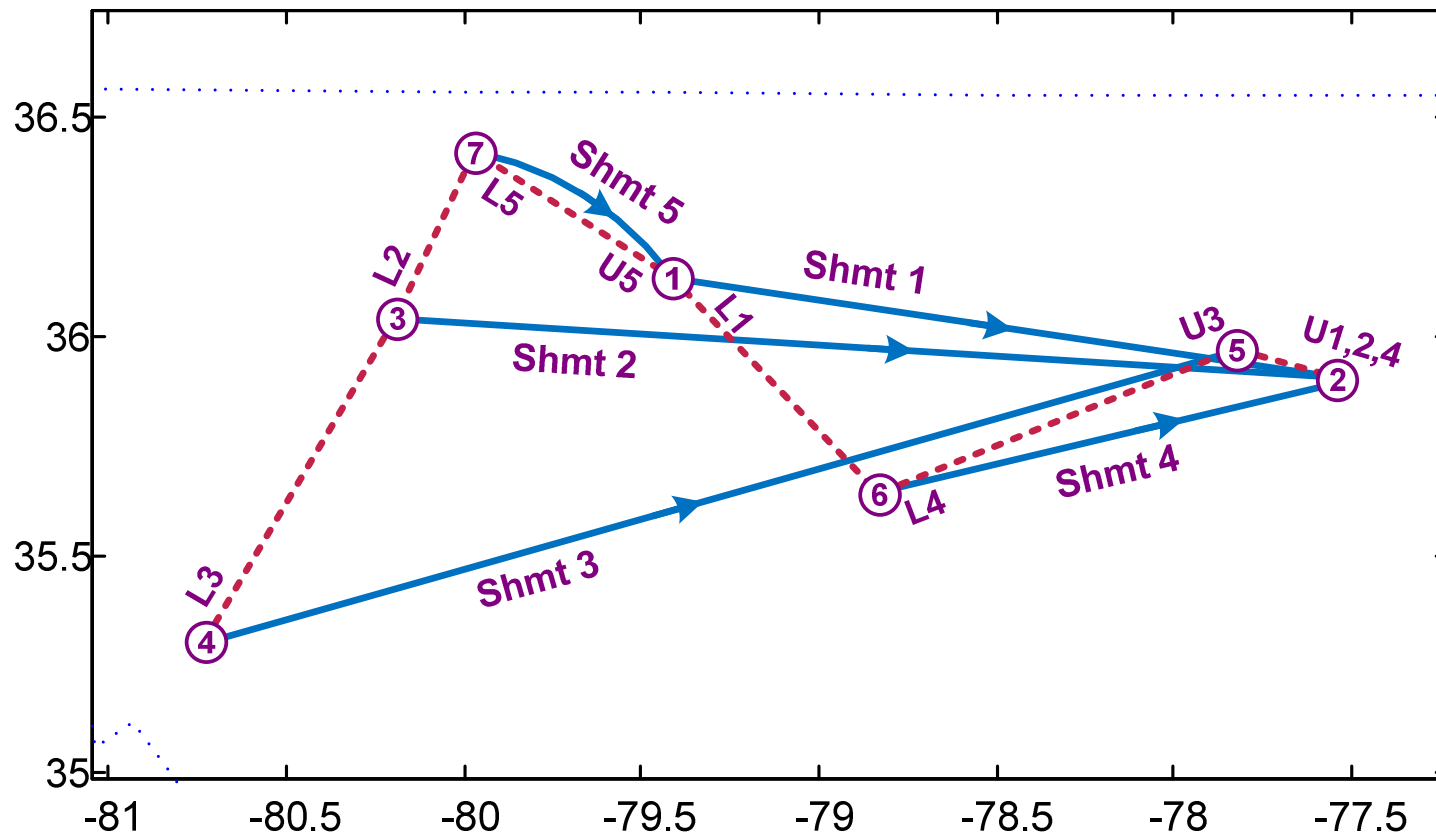
$R = (z_1, \dots, z_{2n}) = (3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3)$ $2n$ -element route sequence

$X = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n}) = (5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 6)$ $2n$ -element location (node) sequence

c_{ij} = cost between locations i and j

$$c(R) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} c_{x_i, x_{i+1}} = 60 + 30 + 250 + 30 + 60 = 430, \quad \text{total cost of route } R$$

5-Shipment Example



Route sequence: $R = (3, 2, 5, 5, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 4)$

Location sequence: $X = (4, 3, 7, 1, 1, 6, 5, 2, 2, 2)$

Route Sequencing Procedures

- **Online** procedure: add a shipment to an existing route as it becomes available
 - Insert and Improve: for each shipment, insert where it has the least increase in cost for route and then improve (`mincostinsert` \rightarrow `twoopt`)
- **Offline** procedure: consider all shipments to decide order in which each added to route
 - Savings and Improve: using all shipments, determine insert ordering based on “savings,” then improve final route (`savings` \rightarrow `twoopt`)

Min Cost Insert

		1		1		
1		•		•	2	2
2	2	•		•	2	
3		•	2	2	•	
4		•		2	•	2
5	2	•	2		•	

✗ $\frac{n(n+3)}{2} - 1$ evaluations

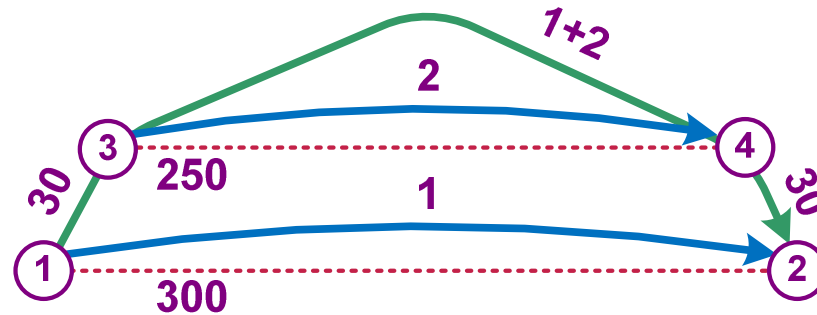
c_3^*

c_4

c_5

		1		2		2		1
1	3	•	3	•		•		•
2	3	•		•	3	•		•
3	3	•		•		•	3	•
4	3	•		•		•		•
5		•	3	3	•	•		•
6		•		3	•	3	•	
7		•		3	•		3	
⋮		⋮		⋮		⋮		⋮

Pairwise Savings



s_{ij} = pairwise savings between shipments i and j

$$= c_i + c_j - c_{ij} > 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = 300 + 250 - 310$$

$$= 240$$