

The **Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP)** is a classic **combinatorial optimization problem** in computer science and operations research. It's defined as:

Given: A list of cities and the distances between each pair of cities.

Goal: Find the shortest possible route that visits each city exactly once and returns to the starting city.

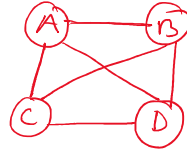
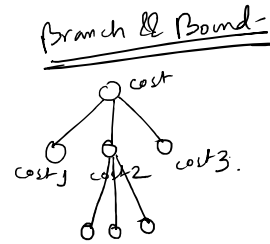
TSP appears in various real-world scenarios like Route planning (delivery trucks, sales routes)

Core Concepts

- Branching:** You build a **tree of subproblems**, where each **node** represents a **partial tour** (sequence of cities visited).
- Bounding:** At each node, you compute a **lower bound** (minimum possible cost to complete the tour from here).
- Pruning:** If a node's lower bound is worse than the best complete solution found so far, you discard (prune) that branch.

Steps to Solve TSP with Branch and Bound:

- Start with a cost matrix of distances between all cities.
- Reduce the matrix:
 - Subtract the smallest value in each row and each column (this gives a lower bound).
- Create a priority queue (min-heap) to explore promising nodes first (ones with smaller bounds).
- At each node:
 - Choose a city to visit next.
 - Update the matrix to reflect the path chosen (remove rows/columns).
 - Recalculate the reduced cost and total bound.
- Prune paths with bounds higher than the best known solution.
- Repeat until all promising paths are explored.



A B C D A A B C B D A.
A C B D A.
A D C B A.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	10	5	3
B	8	∞	3	7
C	1	6	∞	9
D	2	3	8	∞

Row Redⁿ, Col redⁿ

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	10	5	3
B	8	∞	3	7
C	1	6	∞	9
D	2	3	8	∞

Row reduction: Row A has min 3, so subtract 3 from all elements in Row A. Row B has min 3, so subtract 3 from all elements in Row B. Row C has min 1, so subtract 1 from all elements in Row C. Row D has min 2, so subtract 2 from all elements in Row D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	7	2	0
B	5	∞	0	4
C	0	5	∞	8
D	0	1	6	∞

Column reduction: Column A has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Column A. Column B has min 1, so subtract 1 from all elements in Column B. Column C has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Column C. Column D has min 4, so subtract 4 from all elements in Column D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	6	0	0
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	0	0	4	∞

Cost = Row Redⁿ + Col Redⁿ = 3 + 13 = 16.

$M_A =$

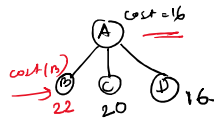
	A	B	C	D
A	∞	6	0	0
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	0	0	4	∞

$M_{AB} =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	∞	∞	0	0
C	0	∞	∞	8
D	0	∞	4	∞

Row reduction: Row A has min ∞, so subtract ∞ from all elements in Row A. Row B has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row B. Row C has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row C. Row D has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	∞	∞	0	0
C	0	∞	∞	8
D	0	∞	4	∞



$$\text{cost}(B) = \text{cost}(A) + \text{Reduction} + AB$$

$$= 16 + 0 + 6 = 22$$

$M_A =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	6	0	0
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	0	0	4	∞

$M_{AC} =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	4	∞	∞	0
C	∞	0	∞	4
D	0	0	∞	∞

Row reduction: Row A has min ∞, so subtract ∞ from all elements in Row A. Row B has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row B. Row C has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row C. Row D has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	4	∞	∞	0
C	∞	0	∞	4
D	0	0	∞	∞

$$\text{cost}(C) = \text{cost}(A) + \text{Reduction} + AC$$

$$= 16 + 4 + 0 = 20$$

$M_A =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	6	0	0
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	0	0	4	∞

$M_{AD} =$

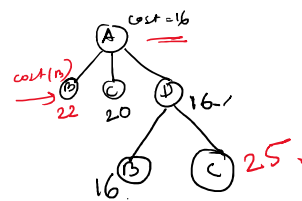
	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	∞	0	4	∞

Row reduction: Row A has min ∞, so subtract ∞ from all elements in Row A. Row B has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row B. Row C has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row C. Row D has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	∞	0	4	∞

$$\text{cost}(D) = \text{cost}(A) + \text{Red}^n + AD$$

$$= 16 + 0 + 0 = 16$$



$M_{AD} =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	4	∞	0	0
C	0	4	∞	8
D	∞	0	4	∞

$M_{ADB} =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	∞	∞	0	∞
C	0	∞	∞	∞
D	∞	∞	∞	∞

Row reduction: Row A has min ∞, so subtract ∞ from all elements in Row A. Row B has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row B. Row C has min 0, so subtract 0 from all elements in Row C. Row D has min ∞, so subtract ∞ from all elements in Row D.

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	∞	∞	0	∞
C	0	∞	∞	∞
D	∞	∞	∞	∞

$$\text{cost}(B) = \text{cost}(D) + \text{Reduction} + DB$$

$$= 16 + 0 + 0 = 16$$

$M_{ADC} =$

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	∞	∞	∞
B	0	∞	∞	∞

$$\text{cost}(C) = \text{cost}(D) + \text{Red}^n + DC$$

$$M_{AD C} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \infty \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ \infty \end{matrix}$$

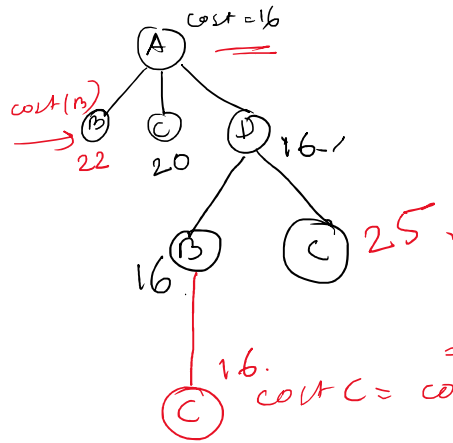
$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad \infty$

5

$$\text{cost}(C) = \text{cost}(D) + \text{Red}^n + DC.$$

$$= 16 + 5 + 4 = 25.$$

$$M_{AD BC} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



Shortest Path = $\begin{matrix} & 3 & 1 \\ & \swarrow & \searrow \\ A & D & B & C & A \\ & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow \\ & 3 & 9 & & \end{matrix}$ \rightarrow 16

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \infty & 10 & 5 & 3 \\ 8 & \infty & 9 & 7 \\ \infty & 6 & \infty & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 & \infty \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$