

BHARTI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROJECT-6

Course: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTATIONNAL SCIENCE (CPSC-5506)

Semester: WINTER-2024

Title: Butterfly Optimization Algorithm (BOA) for solving the Travel Salesman Problem.

1. Introduction

In this project, we are interested in implementing a simple version of the Butterfly optimization algorithm to solve the Travel Salesman problem. This project will be carried out as part of the master's course entitled "Introduction to computational science" (CPSC-5506). A literature review and some extensions of the problem will be presented. Some numerical experiments will be performed, commented and analyzed.

2. The Travel Salesman Problem:

The Travel Salesman Problem is a NP-hard problem extensively studied in the literature. It can be defined as follows: Given a list of cities and the distances between each pair of cities, what is the shortest possible route that visits each city exactly once and returns to the origin city?

The TSP has several applications even in its purest formulation, such as planning, logistics, and the manufacture of microchips. The vehicle routing problem is a generalization of TSP.

2.1 Mathematical model of the Travel Salesman Problem:

Given a set of n cities numbered from 1 up to n, and $c_{ij} > 0$ the distance from city i to city j, the TSP can be formulated as follow:

formulated as follow:
$$\begin{cases} \min \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij} \\ \text{Subject to} \end{cases}$$
 Subject to
$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = 1, \ j = 1, \cdots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = 1, i = 1, \cdots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = 1, i = 1, \cdots, n$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I}^n x_{ij} \leq |I| - 1, \quad \text{for all } I \subset \{1, 2, \cdots, n\} \quad |I| \geq 2$$
 = 1 if the path goes from city i to city j and 0 otherwise.

Where $x_{ij} = 1$ if the path goes from city i to city j and 0 otherwise.



2.2 Hypotheses:

- a) The number of cities is given
- b) The distance between each pair of cities is also given.

2.3 Objectives of the study:

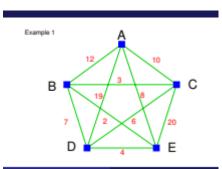
- a) Review of the literature, the extensions the TSP and the main algorithms to solve it.
- b) Implement the GWO algorithm in C++, in Python or in Java to solve the TSP.
- c) Perform numerical experiments on the instances presented below in Section 4.

3. Butterfly Optimization Algorithm

The Butterfly Optimization Algorithm (BOA) is a metaheuristic for solving optimization problems. The algorithm replicates the behavior of the natural butterfly which can be described to perform a cooperative movement while navigating towards its food source and position. The butterflies are well known for having the power to analyze and receive smell in the air thereby tracing and discovering the direction of their partner and food source.

4. Test Problems

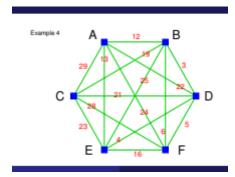
Problem 1: 5 cities



	A	В	С	D	E
A	∞	12	10	19	8
В	12	∞	3	7	2
С	10	3	_∞	6	20
D	19	7	6	∞	4
E	8	3	20	2	∞



Problem 2: 6 cities



	A	В	C	D	E	F
A	∞	12	29	22	13	24
В	12	∞	19	3	25	6
С	29	19	8	21	23	28
D	22	3	21	8	4	5
E	13	25	23	4	∞	16
F	24	6	28	5	16	∞

Problem 3: 6 cities



Problem 4: 15 cities

 $141 \, \infty \, 152 \, 150 \, 153 \, 312 \, 354 \, 313 \, 249 \, 324 \, 300 \, 272 \, 247 \, 201 \, 176$ $134\ 152\ \infty\ 24\ 48\ 168\ 210\ 197\ 153\ 280\ 272\ 257\ 237\ 210\ 181$ 152 150 24 ∞ 24 163 206 182 133 257 248 233 214 187 158 173 153 48 24 ∞ 160 203 167 114 234 225 210 190 165 137 289 312 168 163 160 ∞ 43 90 124 250 264 270 264 267 249 326 354 210 206 203 43 ∞ 108 157 271 290 299 295 303 287 329 313 197 182 167 90 108 ∞ 70 164 183 195 194 210 201 285 249 153 133 114 124 157 70 ∞ 141 147 148 140 147 134 401 324 280 257 234 250 271 164 141 ∞ 36 67 88 134 150 388 300 272 248 225 264 290 183 147 36 ∞ 33 57 366 272 257 233 210 270 299 195 148 67 ∞ 33 26 73 96 ∞ 343 247 237 214 190 264 295 194 140 88 57 26 48 71 305 201 210 187 165 267 303 210 147 134 104 73 48 ∞ 30 276 176 181 158 137 249 287 201 134 150 124 96 71 30 ∞

Problem 5: 29 cities

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74 ∞ 4070 3000 2214 901 4138 3240 4702 2971 3021 3915 5025 6338 5830 8369 6891 6620 6502 7939 7326 7193 7351 9571 9160 8249 9231 8030 7725

4110 4070 ∞ 1173 1973 3496 892 1816 1417 3674 3778 2997 2877 3905 5057 5442 4991 5151 5316 5596 5728 5811 5857 6675 6466 6061 6523 6165 6164

 $3048\ 3000\ 1173\ \infty$ 817 2350 1172 996 1797 2649 2756 2317 2721 3974 4548 5802 4884 4887 4960 5696 5537 5546 5634 7045 6741 6111 6805 6091 5977

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