

# Técnicas de Inteligencia Artificial

**Chinese Postman Problem**

**2021-2022**

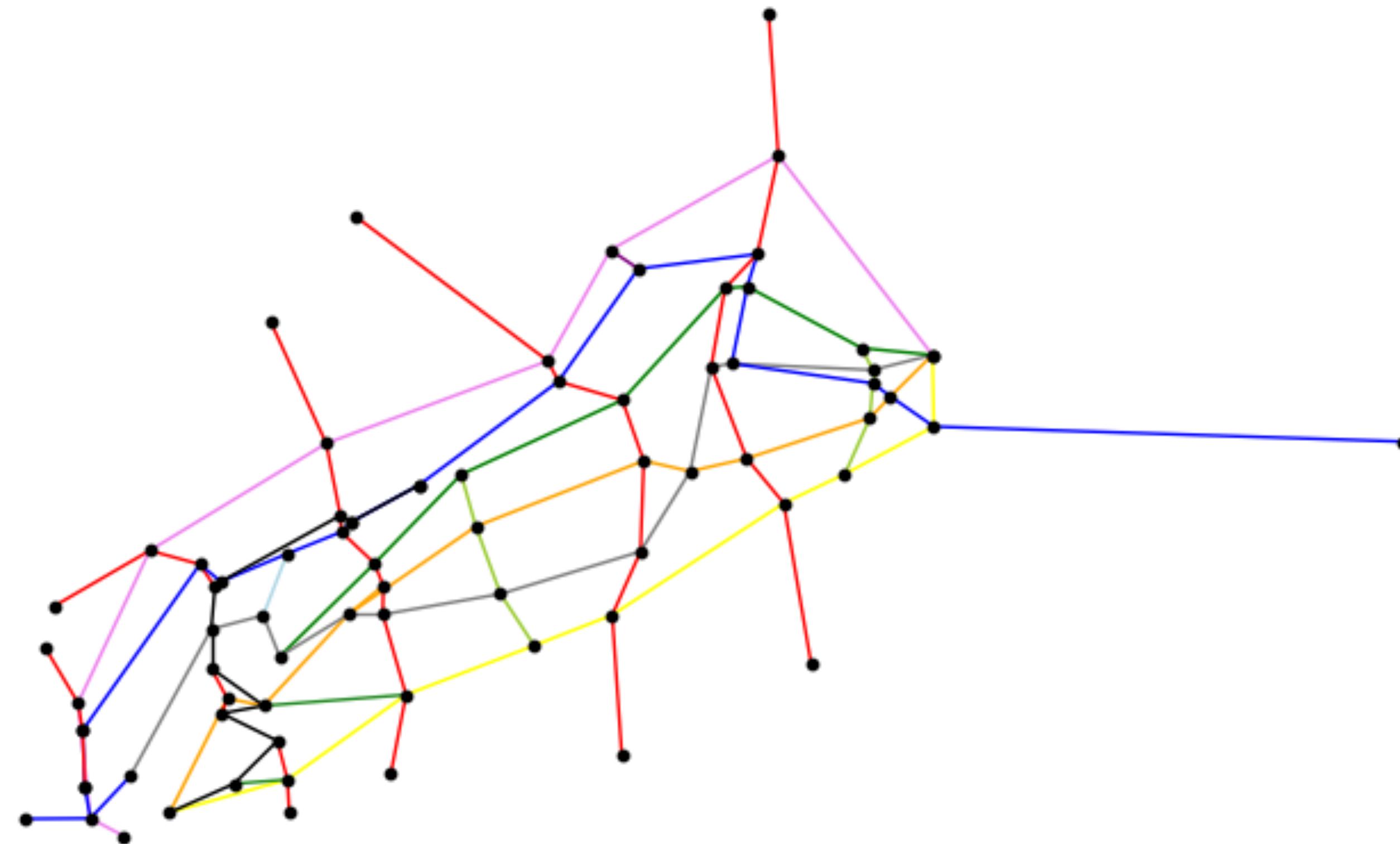
**Adrián Vázquez Barrera**



**UNIVERSITAT  
POLITÈCNICA  
DE VALÈNCIA**

# Problem description

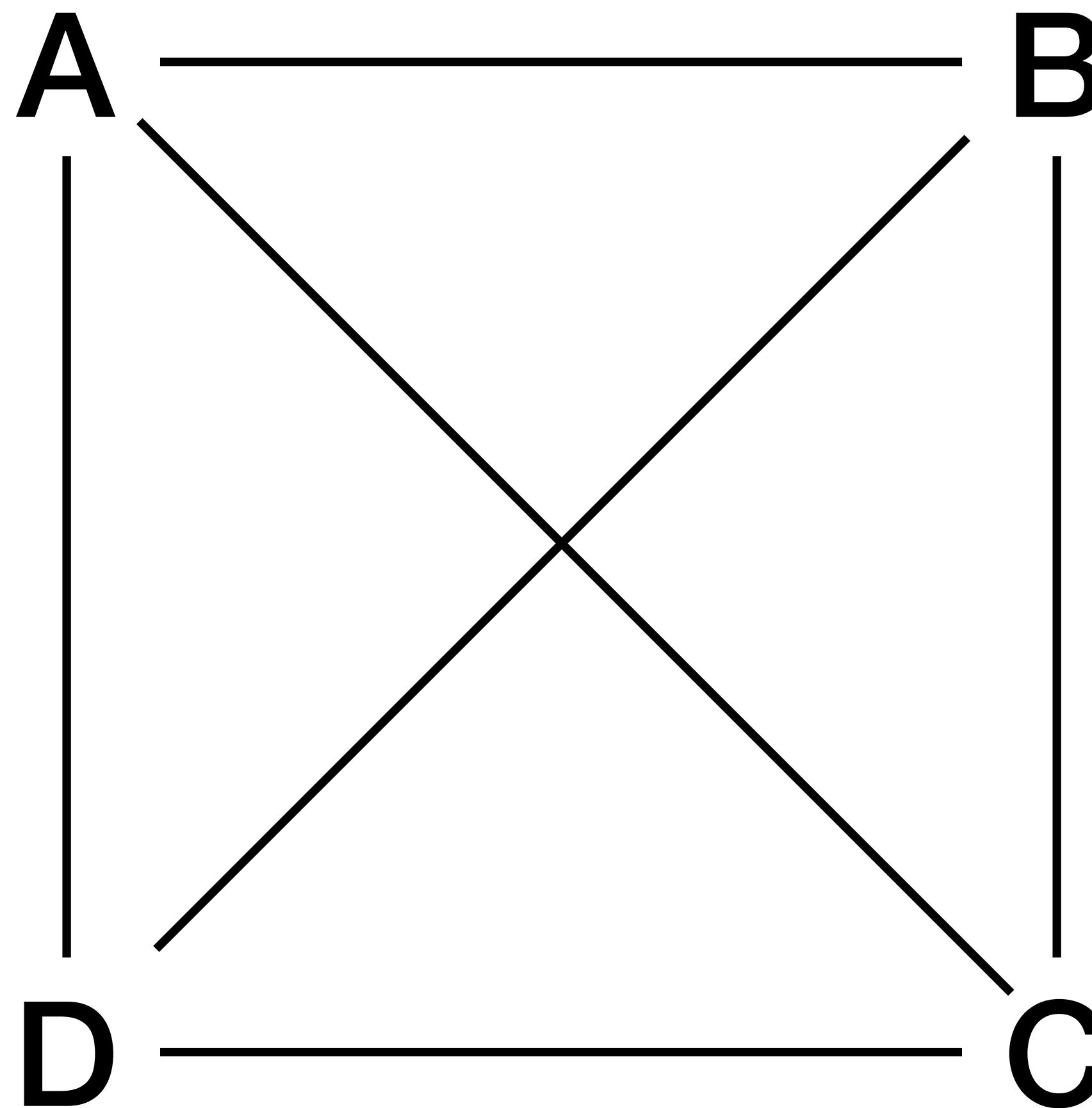
## Chinese Postman Problem



<http://brooksandrew.github.io/simpleblog/articles/intro-to-graph-optimization-solving-cpp/>

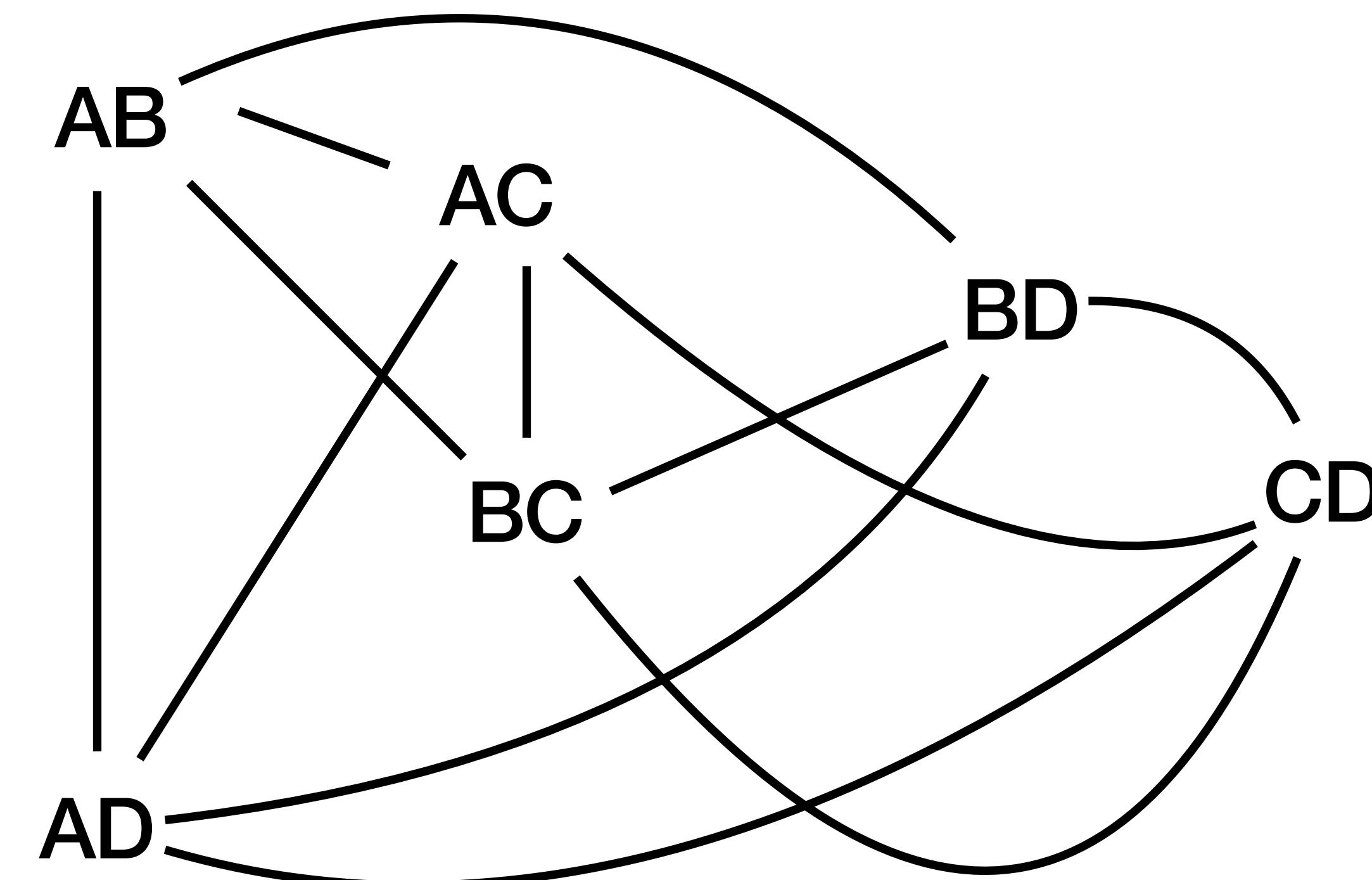
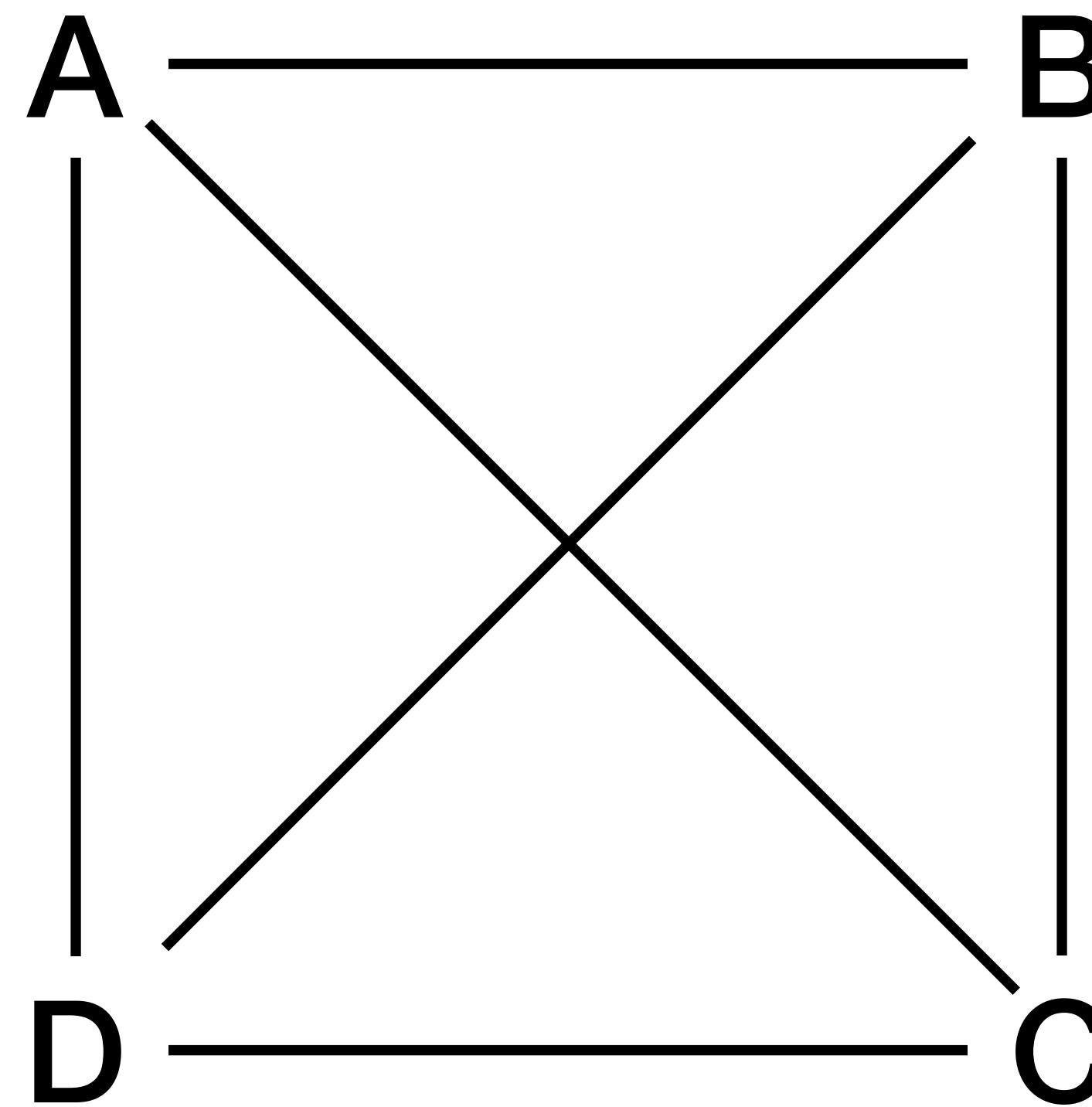
# Problem description

## Chinese Postman Problem



# Problem description

## Chinese Postman Problem



# Genetic Algorithm

## Chinese Postman Problem

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_{12}^2 & d_{13}^2 & \dots & d_{1n}^2 \\ d_{21}^2 & 0 & d_{23}^2 & \dots & d_{2n}^2 \\ d_{31}^2 & d_{32}^2 & 0 & \dots & d_{3n}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{n1}^2 & d_{n2}^2 & d_{n3}^2 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A\*

$$G = [x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$

# Genetic Algorithm

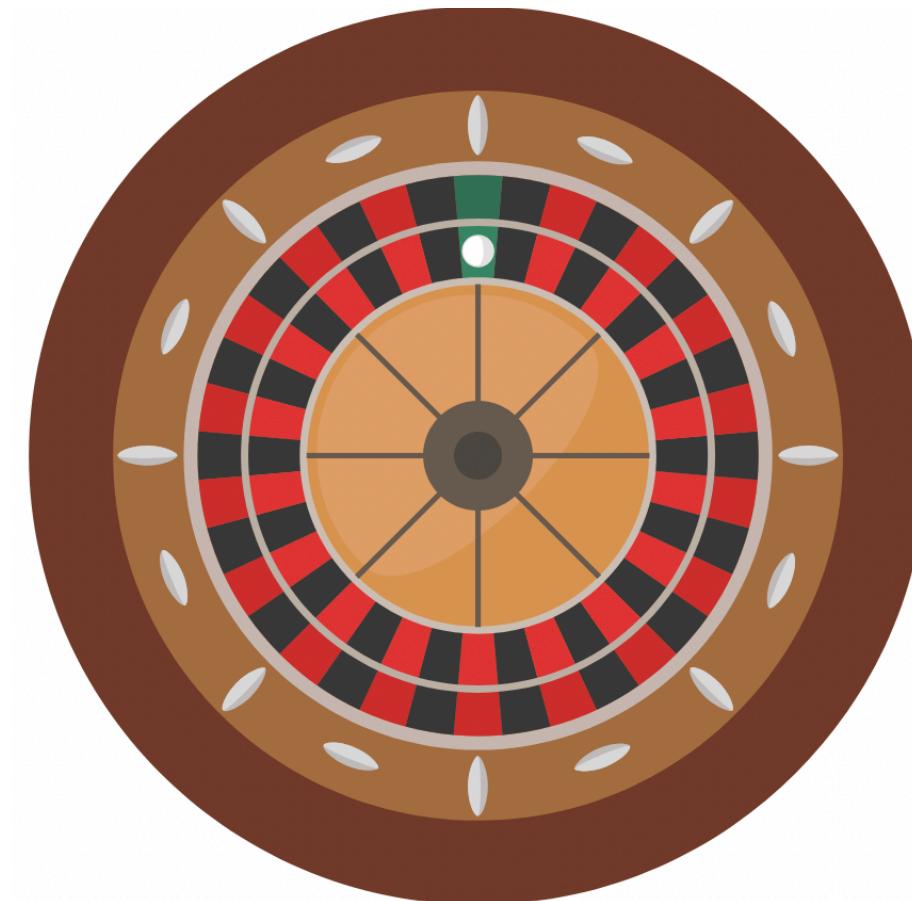
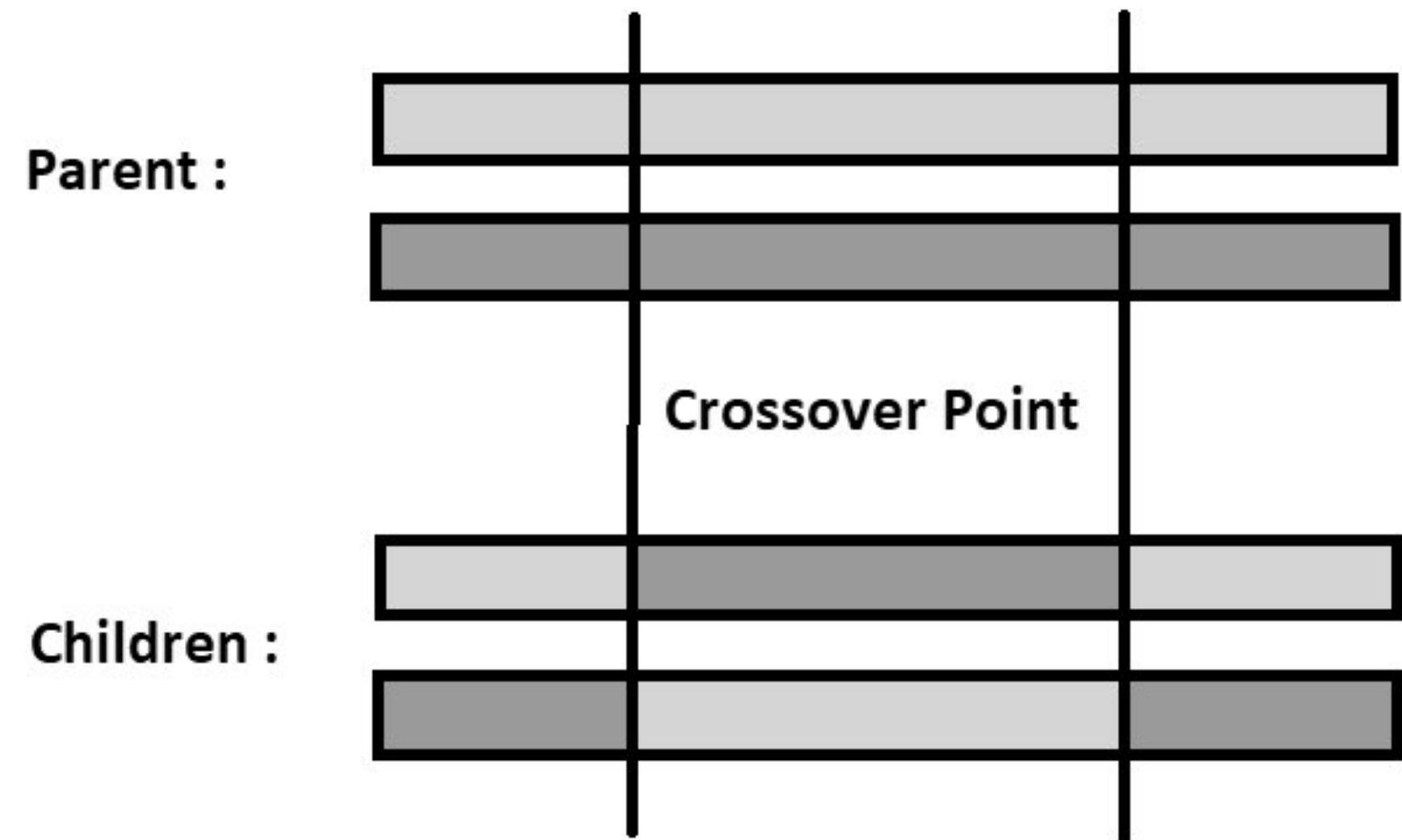
## Chinese Postman Problem

$$f(x) = \text{dist}(y_{n-1}, y_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{dist}(x_i, x_{i-1})$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_{12}^2 & d_{13}^2 & \dots & d_{1n}^2 \\ d_{21}^2 & 0 & d_{23}^2 & \dots & d_{2n}^2 \\ d_{31}^2 & d_{32}^2 & 0 & \dots & d_{3n}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{n1}^2 & d_{n2}^2 & d_{n3}^2 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G = [x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$

# Genetic Algorithm

## Chinese Postman Problem



Keep best 30%

# Simulated Annealing

## Chinese Postman Problem

$$G = [x_0, x_{n-1}, x_2, \dots, x_1]$$



Neighbourhood generated by swapping!

# Memetic Algorithm

## Chinese Postman Problem

```
public static final int MAX_ITER = 2000;
public static final int POP_SIZE = 10;
public static final int MAIN_CITY = 1;
public static final int MEME_POP_RATE = 50;
public static final double TEMPERATURE = 100;
public static final double COOLING_RATE = 0.9;
public static final double MUTATE_RATE = 0.30;
public static final double REPLACE_RATE = 0.30;
public static final int COMPACT_RATE = 5;
```

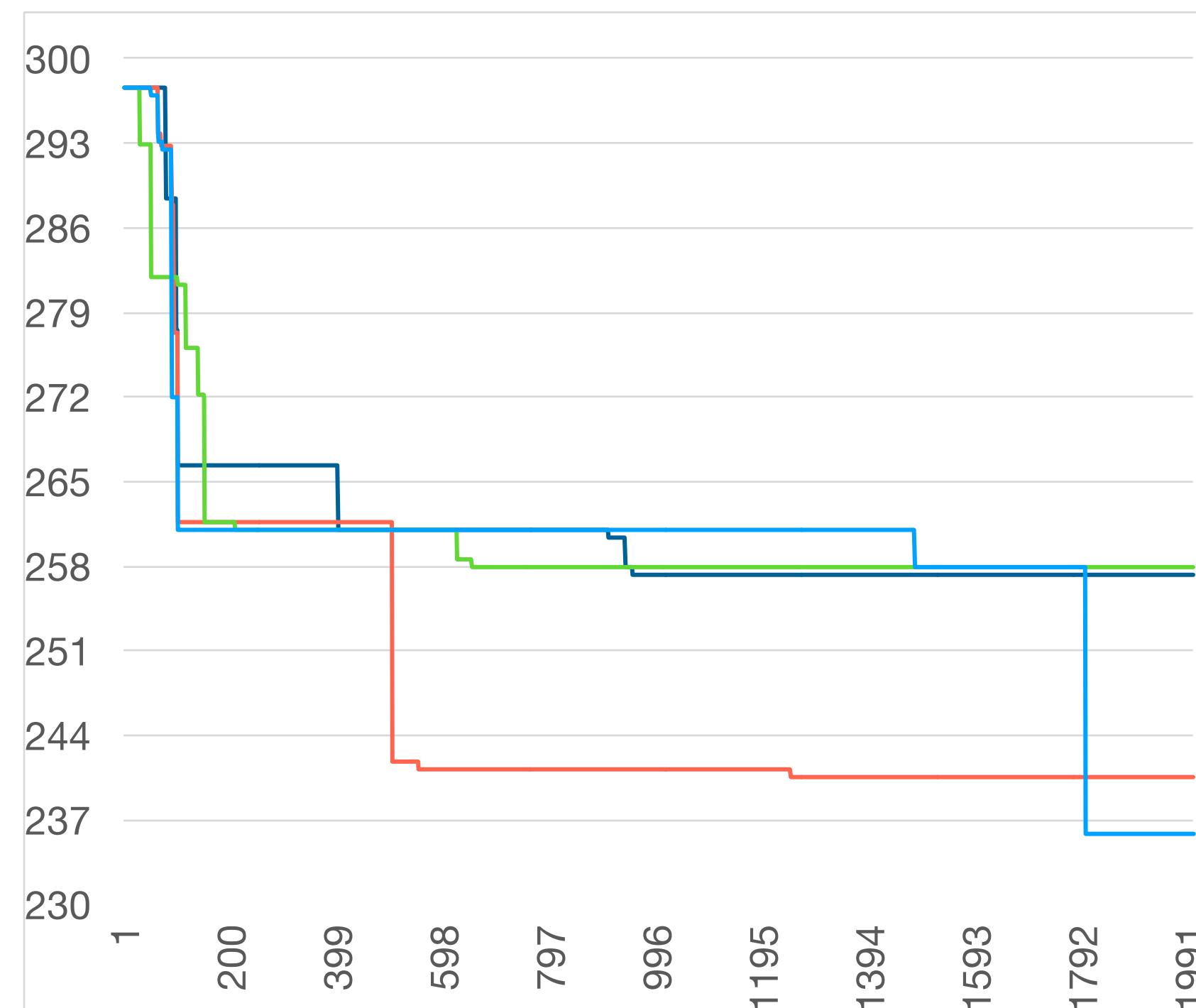
# Comparison

## Chinese Postman Problem

<i>2,000 iter. 77 edges</i>	<b>Greedy</b>	<b>Simulated Annealing</b>	<b>Genetic Algorithm</b>	<b>Memetic Algorithm</b>
<b>Best fitness</b>	350.47	287.60	236.48	235.20
<b>Fitness Calls</b>	1	250,800	9,127,701	29,224,069
<b>Computation time</b>	10 ms	2.3 s	4 min.	6 min.

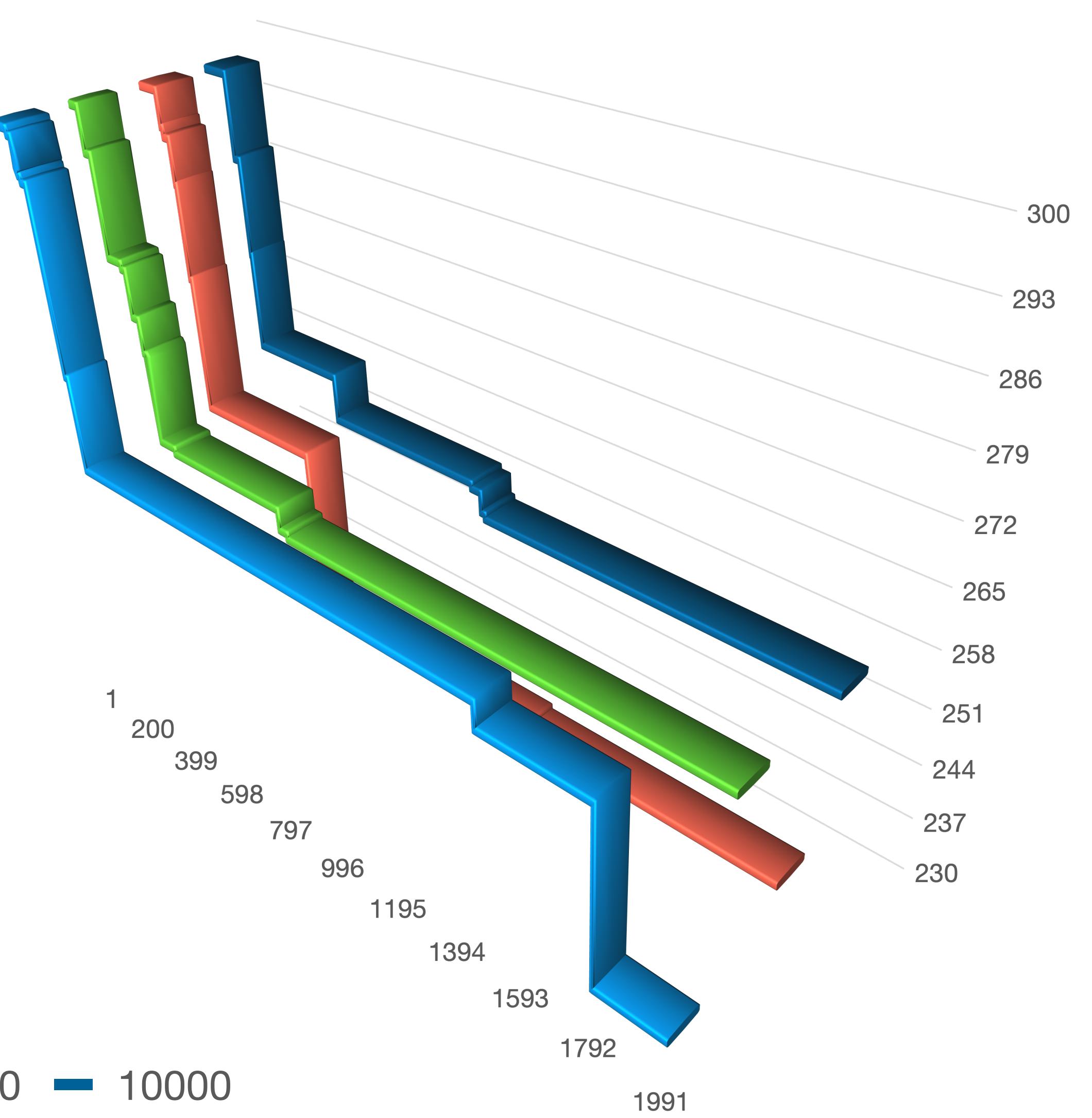
# Metrics

## Chinese Postman Problem



— 10 — 100 — 1000 — 10000

10



# Implementation

## Chinese Postman Problem



# Implementation

## Chinese Postman Problem

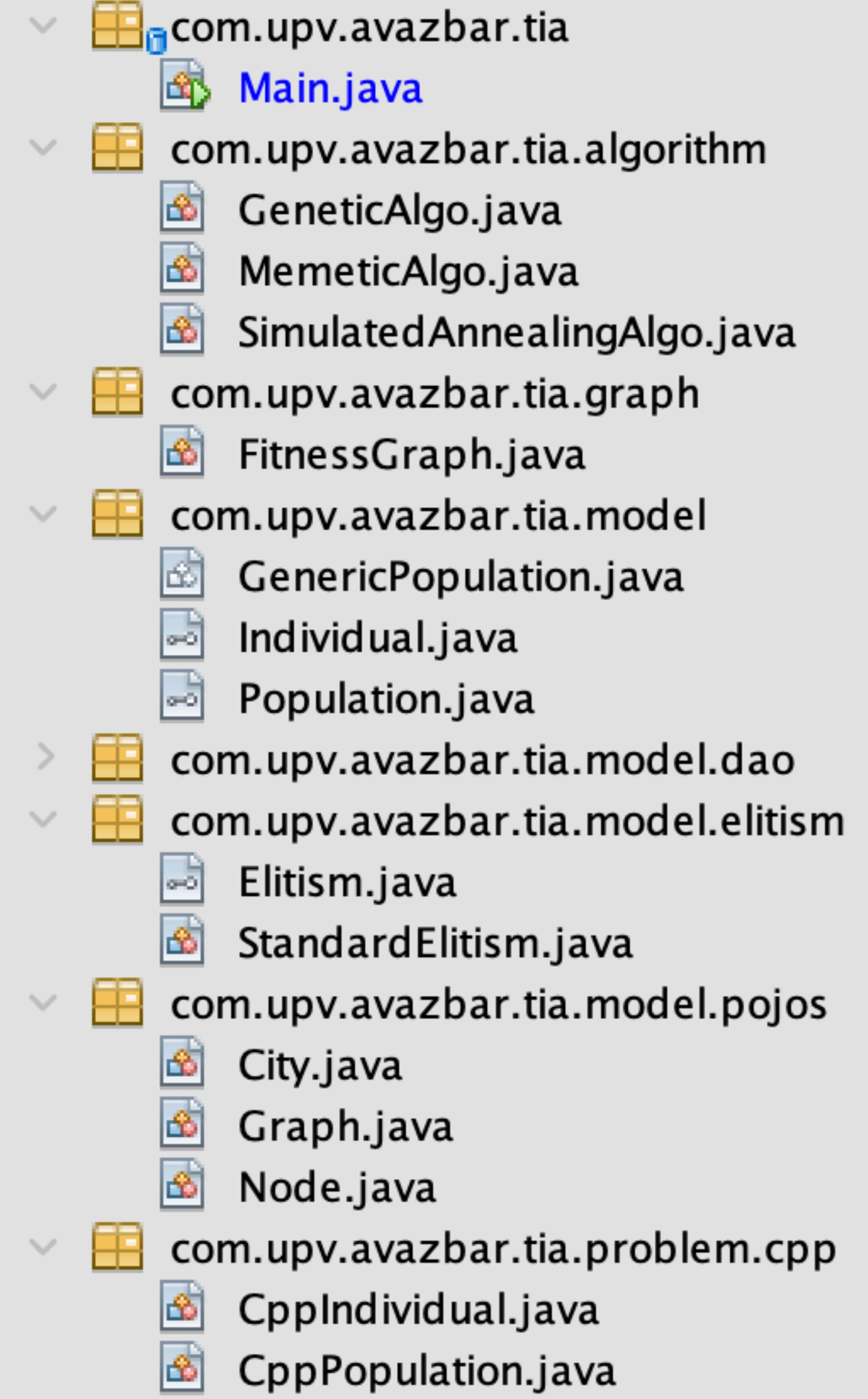
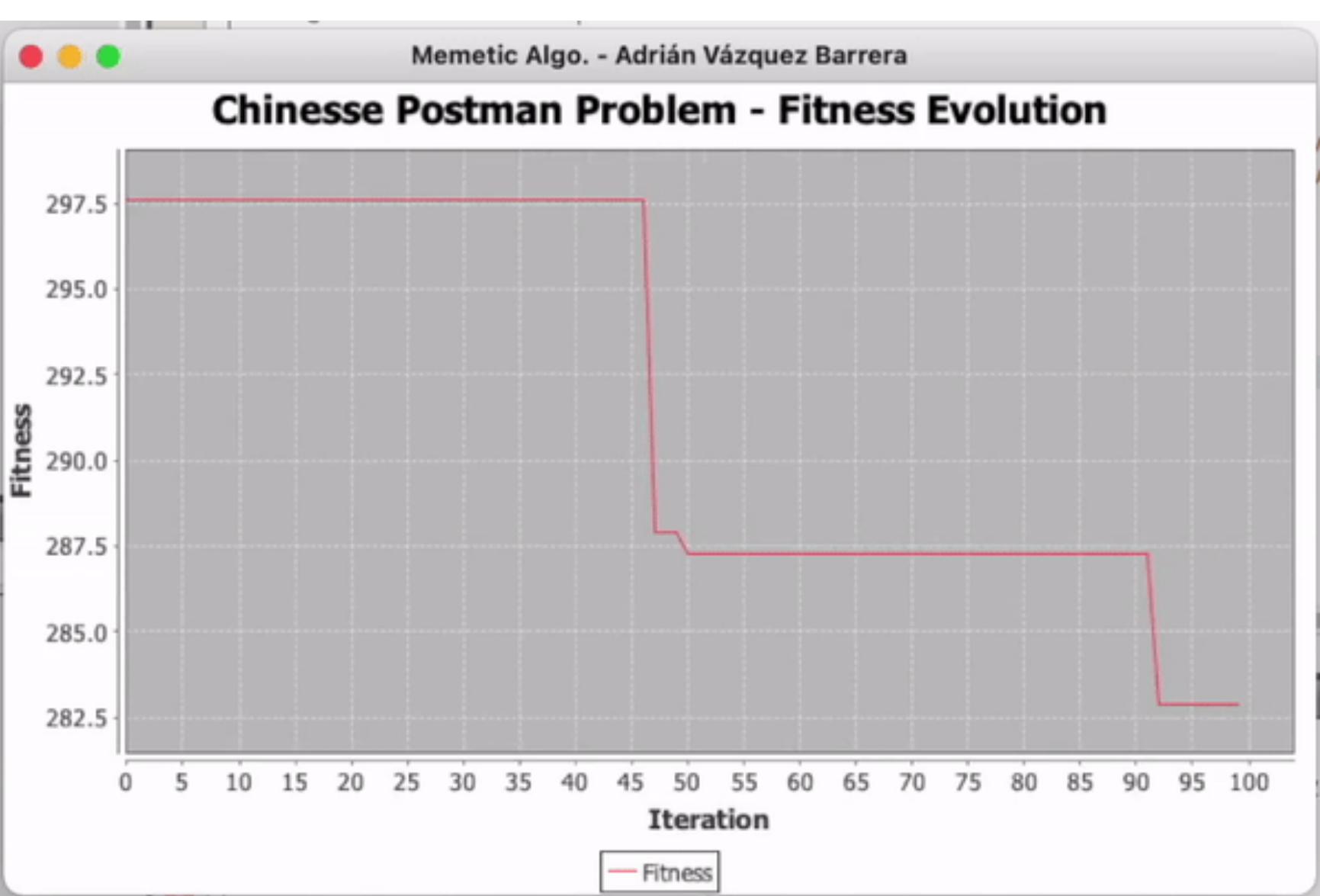


```
com.upv.avazbar.tia
  Main.java
com.upv.avazbar.tia.algorithm
  GeneticAlgo.java
  MemeticAlgo.java
  SimulatedAnnealingAlgo.java
com.upv.avazbar.tia.graph
  FitnessGraph.java
com.upv.avazbar.tia.model
  GenericPopulation.java
  Individual.java
  Population.java
> com.upv.avazbar.tia.model.dao
com.upv.avazbar.tia.model.elitism
  Elitism.java
  StandardElitism.java
com.upv.avazbar.tia.model.pojos
  City.java
  Graph.java
  Node.java
com.upv.avazbar.tia.problem.cpp
  CppIndividual.java
  CppPopulation.java
```

# Conclusions

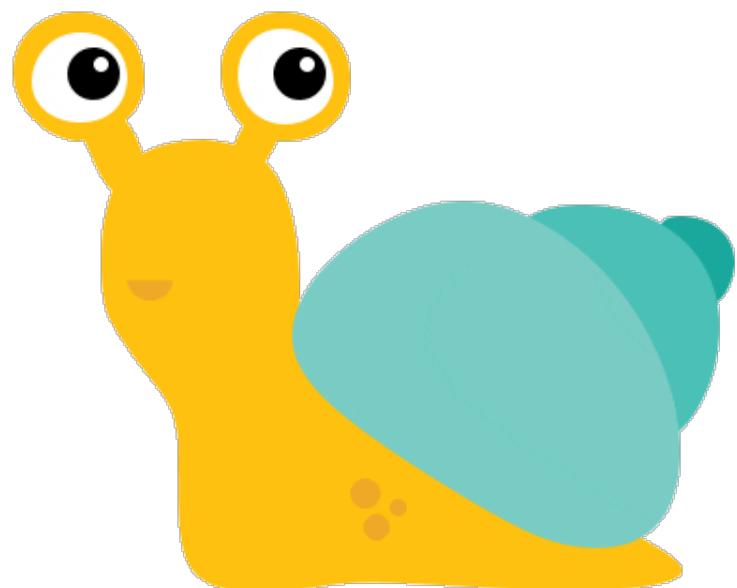
## Chinese Postman Problem

```
public static final int MAX_ITER = 2000;
public static final int POP_SIZE = 10;
public static final int MAIN_CITY = 1;
public static final int MEME_POP_RATE = 50;
public static final double TEMPERATURE = 100;
public static final double COOLING_RATE = 0.9;
public static final double MUTATE_RATE = 0.30;
public static final double REPLACE_RATE = 0.30;
public static final int COMPACT_RATE = 5;
```



# Conclusions

## Chinese Postman Problem



# Técnicas de Inteligencia Artificial

## Chinese Postman Problem

2021-2022

Adrián Vázquez Barrera



UNIVERSITAT  
POLITÈCNICA  
DE VALÈNCIA