

P54 T33. 近似算法求解旅行商问题 (便宜算法)

v_1	\times	42	33	52	29	45
v_2	\times	42	26	38	49	36
v_3	\times	33	26	34	27	43
v_4	\times	52	38	34	35	30
v_5	\times	29	49	27	35	41
v_6	\times	45	36	43	30	41

① v_1

$$d = [42, 33, 52, 29, 45]$$

② $v_1 \curvearrowright v_5$

$$w(1,5) = 29$$

$$d_{15} = 29$$

③ $v_1 \curvearrowright v_5$

$$d_{13} = 33$$

$$d_{35} = 27$$

④

$v_1 - v_5$

$$d_{12} = 42$$

$v_2 - v_3$

$$d_{23} = 26$$

⑤ $v_2 - v_3$

$$d_{34} = 34$$

$$d_{45} = 35$$

⑥ $v_1 / v_2 - v_3$

$v_4 / v_5 - v_6$

插入的元素以及位置

判断依据：

$$\pi(T) = 202 !$$

② \rightarrow ② : Distance($T_{\text{②}}, \bar{s}$) = d_{35} ,

② \rightarrow ④ : Distance($T_{\text{②}}, \bar{s}$) = d_{23} , $d_{12} + d_{23} - d_{13} < d_{23} + d_{25} - d_{35}$,

④ \rightarrow ④

~~④ \rightarrow ④~~ : Distance($T_{\text{④}}, \bar{s}$) = d_{34} , $d_{24} + d_{34} - d_{23} > d_{45} + d_{34} - d_{53}$,

⑤ \rightarrow ⑥

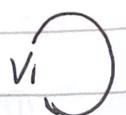
~~⑤ \rightarrow ⑤~~ : Distance($T_{\text{⑤}}, \bar{s}$) = d_{46} , $d_{56} + d_{46} - d_{45} < d_{36} + d_{46} - d_{34}$

P54 T34(b) 近似(便宜算法) 求解旅行商问题.

写下矩阵:

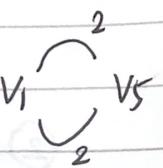
	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	v_5	v_6
v_1	x	5	9	8	2	5
v_2	5	x	7	5	4	5
v_3	9	7	x	2	2	6
v_4	8	5	2	x	8	3
v_5	2	4	2	8	x	1
v_6	5	5	6	3	1	x

①

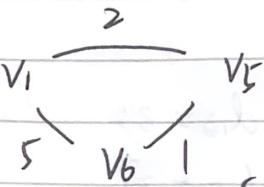


$$d = [5, 9, 8, 2, 5]$$

②

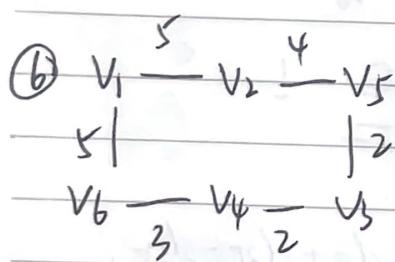
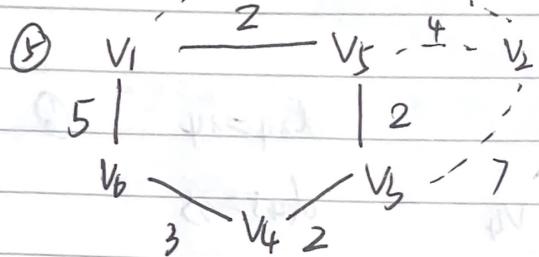
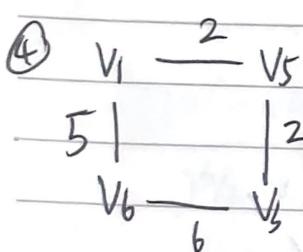


③



$$d = [5, 9, 8, 5]$$

$$d = [4, 2, 8, 1]$$



$$\pi(T) = 21$$

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判断依据= 第 P35 面. 算法

若 $\exists t \in T$ 令 $w(j, t) = \min_{i \in S} w(i, k)$

$k \in T$

for $(t, t_1), (t, t_2)$

若 $w(j, t_1) - w(t, t_1) \leq w(j, t_2) - w(j, t, t_2)$, (t, t_1) 中插入 j .
反之 = j 插在 (t, t_2) 之间.

P55. T40.

Proof: 由 G 連通 =

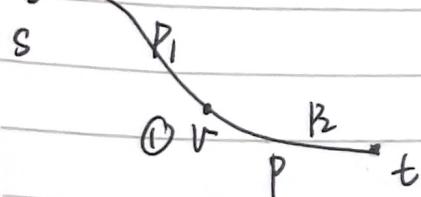
$$\max_{u \in V} d(u, v) \geq d(v, t), \max_{u \in V} d(u, v) \geq d(v, s)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \max_{u \in V} d(u, v) \geq d(v, t) + d(v, s).$$

$$\text{只需证 } d(v, t) + d(v, s) \geq d(s, t).$$

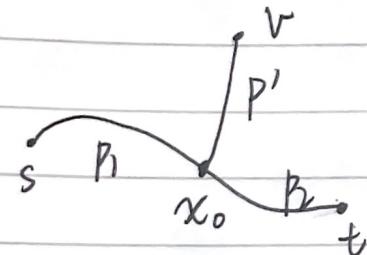
设 P 为 s, t 间称为距离的初级道路. (最短).

① v 在 P 上, 将路分为 P_1, P_2 .



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{则有 } d(s, v) \geq \text{length}(P_1) \quad (\text{由 } d \text{ 的定义}) \\ & d(v, t) \geq \text{length}(P_2) \end{aligned}$$

② v 不在 P 上.



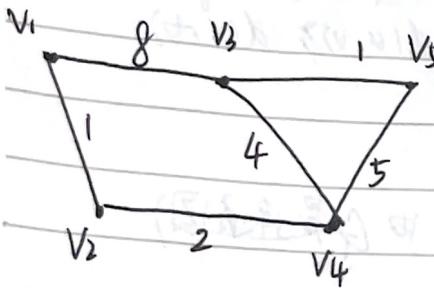
则在 P 上找到一些 x_0 , 使 $\forall x \in P$, $d(v, x) \geq d(v, x_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{则有 } d(v, s) \geq \text{length}(P_1) + \text{length}(P') \\ & d(v, t) \geq \text{length}(P_2) + \text{length}(P') \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d(v, s) + d(v, t) \geq d(s, t)$$

综上, $2 \max_{u \in V} d(u, v) \geq d(v, t) + d(v, s) \geq d(s, t)$.

P56. T43. 用 Ford 算法求 v_1 到所有的最短路径. 写出 ($i=2, 3, \dots, n$) 迭代次数



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| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Step 1. } \pi(1) = 0. \quad \pi(2) = \pi(3) = \pi(4) = \pi(5) = +\infty \\ \text{Step 2. } \pi(1) = 0. \quad \pi(2) = 1, \quad \pi(3) = 8, \quad \pi(4) = 3, \quad \pi(5) = 8 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \pi(5) \\ \text{Step 3. } \pi(1) = 0. \quad \pi(2) = 1, \quad \pi(3) = 7, \quad \pi(4) = 3, \quad \pi(5) = 8 \\ \text{Step 4} \\ \pi(1) = 0, \quad \pi(2) = 1, \quad \pi(3) = 7, \quad \pi(4) = 3, \quad \pi(5) = 8 \end{array} \right.$ |
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这里的 Step 指的都是外层循环，其中 Step 1 是初始化过程。

对应伪代码 =

let $\pi(1) = 0, \pi(i) = \infty (i=2, 3, 4, 5)$

for do = {

for $i=2 \rightarrow n (n=5) =$

$\pi(i) = \min [\pi(i), \min_{j \in P_i} (\pi(j) + w_{ji})]$

while ($\pi(i)' \neq \pi(i)$).

发生在 do 循环体中该句运行了 $4 - 1 = 3$ 次

v_1 到所有的最短路：

迭代次数：3 次

$v_2: v_1 \rightarrow v_2$

(若不计入初始化)

$v_3: v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_3$

$v_4: v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_4$

$v_5: v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_5$