

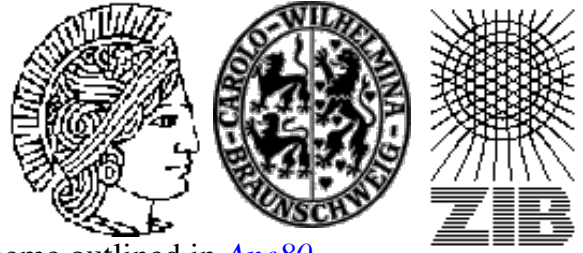
# Testset B

These instances are random generated sparse graphs with edge weights between 1 and 10.

The were introduced in [Bea84](#) and were generated following a scheme outlined in [Ane80](#) .  
More information is among others in [Bea89](#) , [Luc93](#) , [KM98](#) , [PD00](#) .

The original data sets are from the [OR-Library](#).

The files can be found in the [download](#) section.



Name	IVI	IEI	ITI	DC	Opt
b01	50	63	9	Ls	<b>82</b>
b02	50	63	13	Ls	<b>83</b>
b03	50	63	25	Ls	<b>138</b>
b04	50	100	9	Ls	<b>59</b>
b05	50	100	13	Ls	<b>61</b>
b06	50	100	25	Ps	<b>122</b>
b07	75	94	13	Ls	<b>111</b>
b08	75	94	19	Ls	<b>104</b>
b09	75	94	38	Ls	<b>220</b>
b10	75	150	13	Ps	<b>86</b>
b11	75	150	19	Ls	<b>88</b>
b12	75	150	38	Ls	<b>174</b>
b13	100	125	17	Ps	<b>165</b>
b14	100	125	25	Ps	<b>235</b>
b15	100	125	50	Ps	<b>318</b>
b16	100	200	17	Ps	<b>127</b>
b17	100	200	25	Ps	<b>131</b>
b18	100	200	50	Ps	<b>218</b>

The column **DC** classifies the difficulty of the instance.

L

Solvable by usage of local preprocessing. Typical examples are the SD-Test, BD-n Tests and FST computations. Neither a global upper nor lower bound needs to be computed.

P

Solvable by polynomial time algorithms, like dual ascent in combination with primal heuristic, a integral LP formulation or advanced preprocessing like reduced cost criteria or the RCR-Test.

NP

No polynomial time algorithm is known. Use of an exponential time enumeration scheme like Branch-and-Bound is necessary.

The letter after class gives an impression how long it takes to solve the problem using state-of-the-art soft- and hardware. **seconds** means less than a minute (this includes instances which can be solved in fractions of a second). **minutes** means less than an hour. **hours** is less than a day and **days** is less than a week. **weeks** mean it takes really a long time to solve this instance. **?** means the instance is not solved or the time is not known.

If the number in the **Opt** column is written in *italics* the optimum is not known. The number given is the best know upper bound.

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