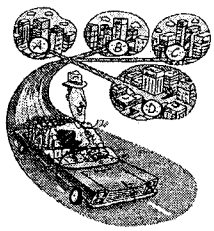
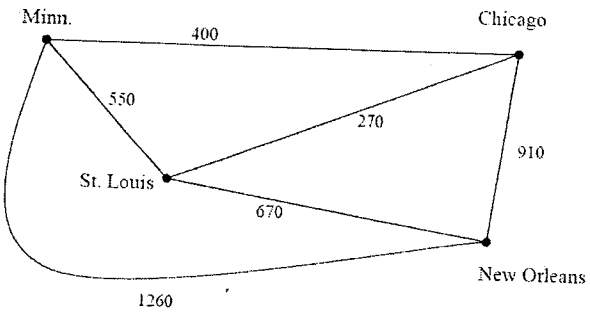
Notes Graph Theory Applications--Traveling Salesperson Problems



Traveling Salesperson Problems involve finding a Hamilton Circuit of minimum value. This value could be time, distance, or cost.

In a weighted graph each edge is assigned a number which represents distance, cost, time, etc.

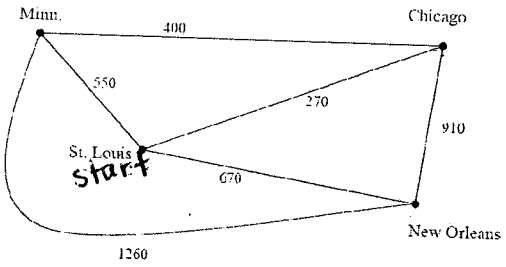


We will study two methods of solving TSP problems:

The Brute Force method produces the optimal solution. You list all of the possibilities and choose the one with the lowest value.

The Nearest Neighbor method produces a close to optimal solution. You proceed through the lowest values along the way to produce a circuit. It is a quick way of finding a solution.

Example 1 A TSP lives in St. Louis and once a week travels to Minneapolis, Chicago, and New Orleans and then returns home. The graph represents the trips available to him, and the cost of the flights are shown on the graph. Find the least expensive route using the Brute Force method. Then apply the Nearest Neighbor method.



Brute Force

SMCNS = 550 + 400 + 910 + 670 = 2530

SMNCS = 2990

SCMNS = 2600

SCNMS = 2990

SNCMS = 2530

SNMCS = 2600

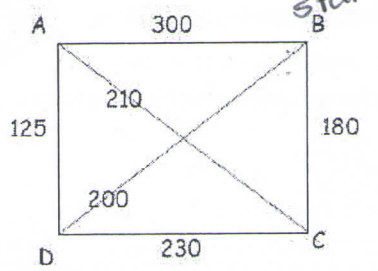
Nearest Neighbor

SCMNS

270 + 400 + 1260 + 670

2600

Example 2 The graph below represents distances between cities. If the salesman must begin and end in city B, find the shortest route using the Brute Force method. Then apply the Nearest Neighbor method.



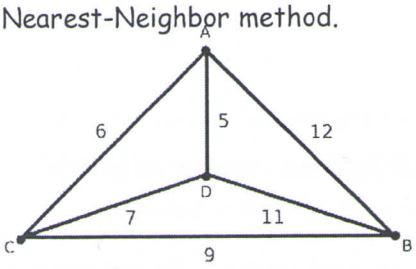
Brute Force

BACDB = 940
BADCB = 835
BCADB = 715
BCDAB = 835
BDACB = 715
BDCAB = 940

Nearest Neighbor

BCADB
180 + 210 + 125 + 200
715

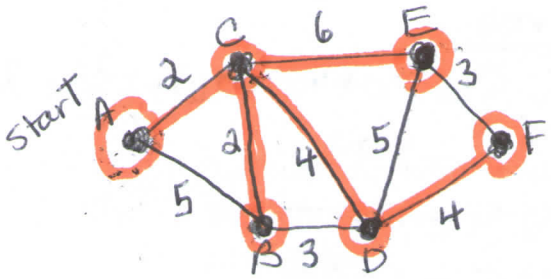
Example 3 Find the minimum Hamilton circuit (assume the starting point is A) using the Nearest-Neighbor method.



ADCBA = 33
5 + 7 + 9 + 12

The Shortest path algorithm finds the shortest paths between a starting vertex and all of the other vertices of a graph. One algorithm process was developed by Edsger Wybe Dijkstra, a computer science dude who died in 2002.

Example 4 Find the shortest path from A to F. ACDF = 10



AC 2
AB 5

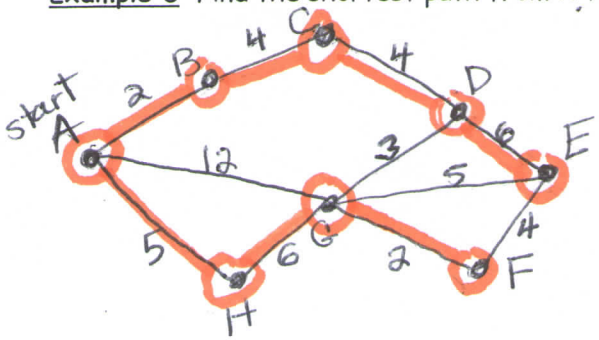
AB 5
ACE 8
ACB 4
ACD 6

ACE 8
ACD 6
ACB D 7

ACE 8
ACDE 11
ACDF 10

ACEF 11
ACDF 10

Example 5 Find the shortest path from A to E. ABCDE = 16



AB 2
AG 12
AH 5

ABC 6
AG 12
AH 5

ABC 6
AG 12
AHG 11

ABCD 10
AG 12
AHG 11

ABCDE 16
ABCDG 13
AG 12
AHG 11

ABCDE 16
AHGE 16
AHGF 13

ABCDE 16 ← pick
AHGFE 17
AHGE 16