

Branch-&-Bound Algorithm for the Asymmetric TSP



This Hypercard stack was prepared by:
Dennis L. Bricker,
Dept. of Industrial Engineering,
University of Iowa,
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
e-mail: dbricker@icaen.uiowa.edu

$$\text{Minimize } \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} X_{ij}$$

subject to

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, n \\ \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n \end{array} \right\} \text{Assignment constraints}$$

$$X_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j$$

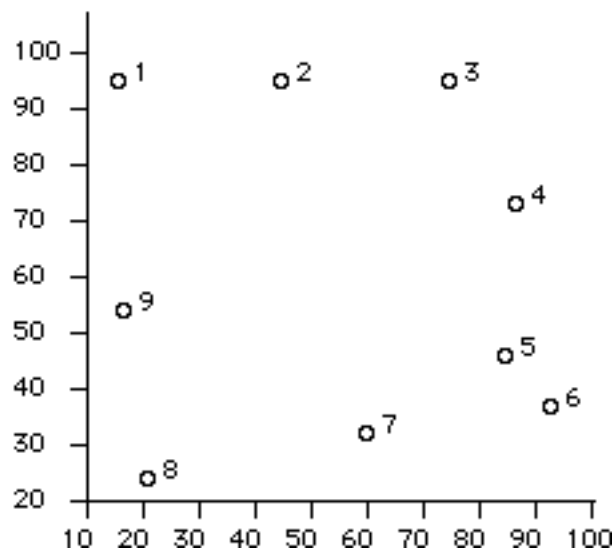
plus subtour elimination constraints

Relaxing the subtour elimination constraints, we are left with an assignment problem, whose solution provides us with a *lower bound* on the length of the optimal tour!

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Minimize } \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} X_{ij} \\ & \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, n \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n \\ & X_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j \end{aligned}$$

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Example



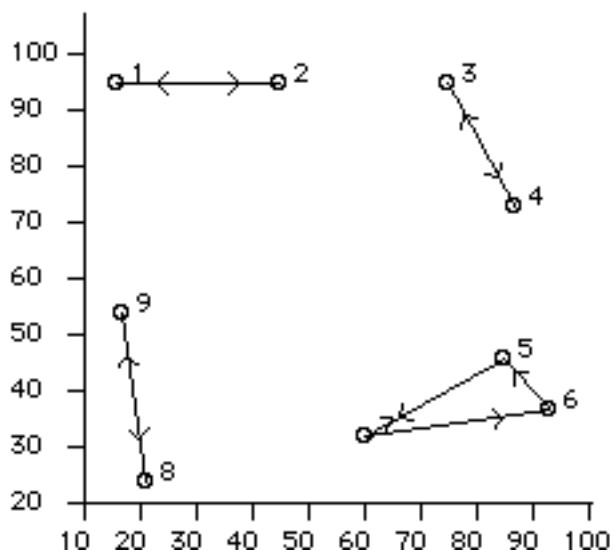
©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Distances

	to		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
from		1	0	36	64	68	93	104	68	68	39
		2	24	0	35	41	71	83	56	72	48
		3	57	28	0	29	48	52	73	95	81
		4	69	54	30	0	35	44	40	79	71
		5	80	70	55	21	0	20	20	65	66
		6	91	82	66	30	20	0	24	70	76
		7	75	63	74	53	27	24	0	46	58
		8	69	73	98	86	66	64	48	0	40
		9	39	48	80	77	66	69	56	36	0

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Solution of Assignment Problem



Minimum Assignment Cost = 259

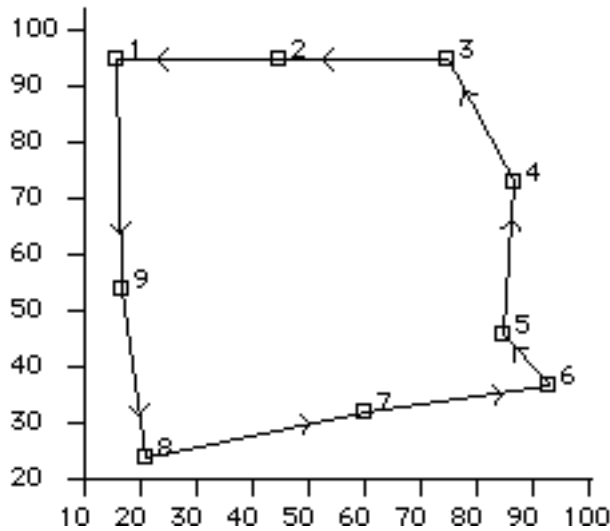
Optimal assignments (i→j)

i=	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
j=	2	1	4	3	7	5	6	9	8

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Applying Heuristic Algorithm

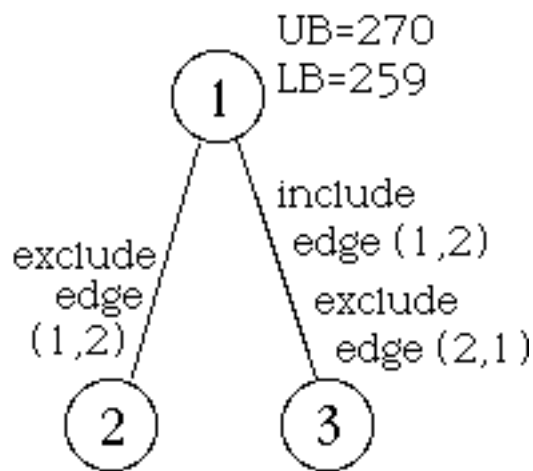
>>>New incumbent has been found, with length 270
 Tour= 1 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Solution of
 Asymmetric TSP
 by Branch-&-Bound

Choose a subtour in the
 AP solution: 1 → 2 → 1



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Subproblem number 2 (level 1)

Edges excluded

1
2

Minimum Assignment Cost = 270 (\geq incumbent = 270)

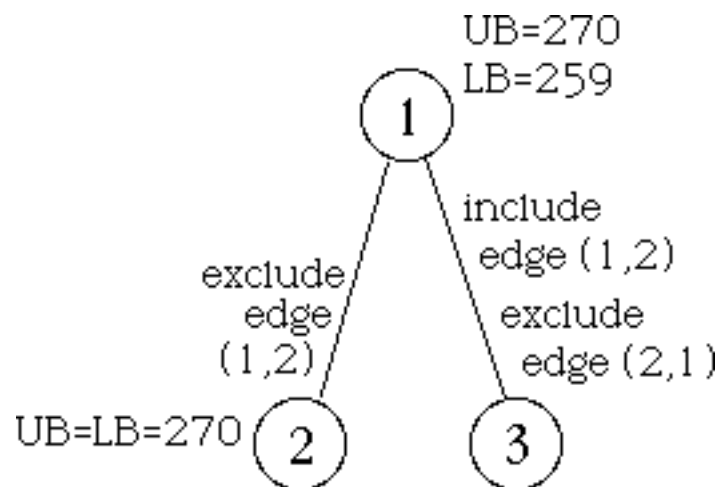
Optimal assignments (i→j)

i=	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
j=	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Tour!

(same as incumbent found by
the heuristic algorithm)

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Subproblem number 3 (level 2)

<u>Edges included</u>	<u>Edges excluded</u>
1	2
2	1

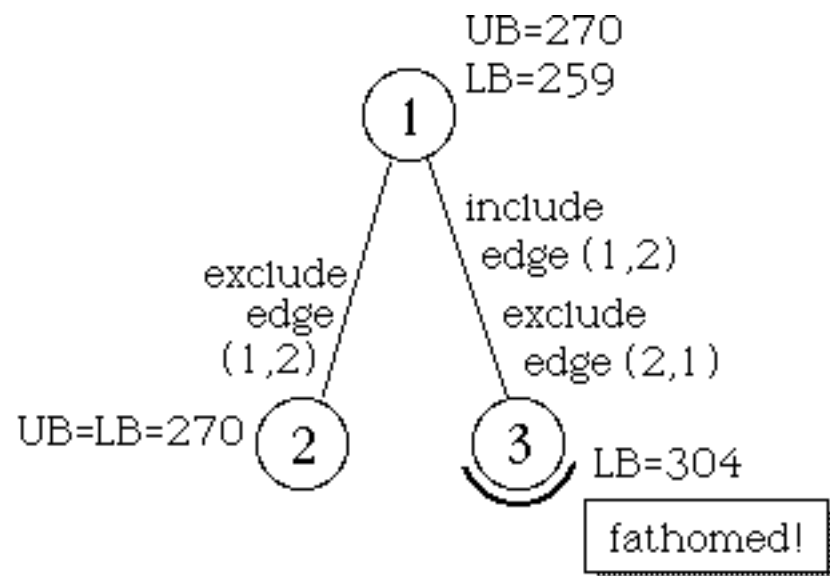
Minimum Assignment Cost = 304 (\geq incumbent = 270)

Optimal assignments (i→j)

i=	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
j=	2	4	1	3	7	5	6	9	8

Not a tour, but Lower Bound (304) exceeds incumbent!

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997



The incumbent must be optimal!