

# TRAVELLING SALESMAN PROBLEM

- The problem asks to find the shortest tour through a given set of  $n$  cities that visits each city exactly once before returning to the city where it is

- TSP is a weighted graph with vertices as cities & edges representing the distance.

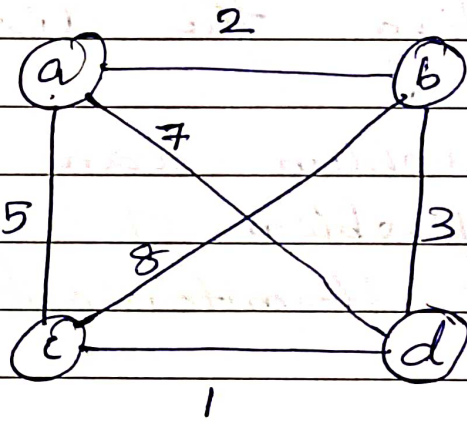
- The problem can be stated as the problem of finding the shortest Hamiltonian circuit of the graph.

- Hamiltonian circuit can be defined as a sequence of  $n+1$  adjacent vertices  $v_{i_0}, v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_{n-1}}, v_{i_n}$  where the first vertex of the sequence is the same as the last one while all the other  $n-1$  vertices are distinct.

## Brute force Procedure

- Get all the tours by generating all the permutations of  $n-1$  intermediate cities
- Compute the tour lengths
- Find the shortest among them

### Example



$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow a = 2 + 8 + 1 + 7 = 18$$

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow a = 2 + 3 + 1 + 5 = 11$$

optional

$$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow a = 5 + 8 + 3 + 7 = 23$$

$$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow a = 5 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 11$$

optional

$$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a = 7 + 3 + 8 + 5 = 23$$

$$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a = 7 + 1 + 8 + 2 = 18$$

The total no. of permutations needed will be  $(n-1)!$

It makes the exhaustive search approach impractical for all but very small values of  $n$ .