

Scientific Computing

Announcements

Wed, Feb 25

- * HW 3 is due Friday!
covers brute force, search spaces,
divide + conquer
- * Midterm exam
Monday, March 2
in class portion + takehome portion
due Friday, March 6
- * I posted a "HW 4 preview" in the
DDL Dropbox for you to practice
BT + BB.

Office Hours:

Mon, 9:30-10:30

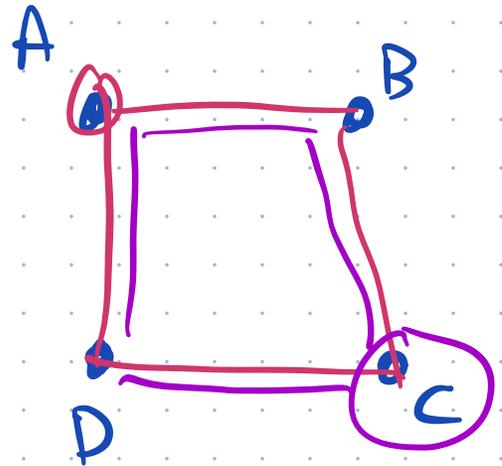
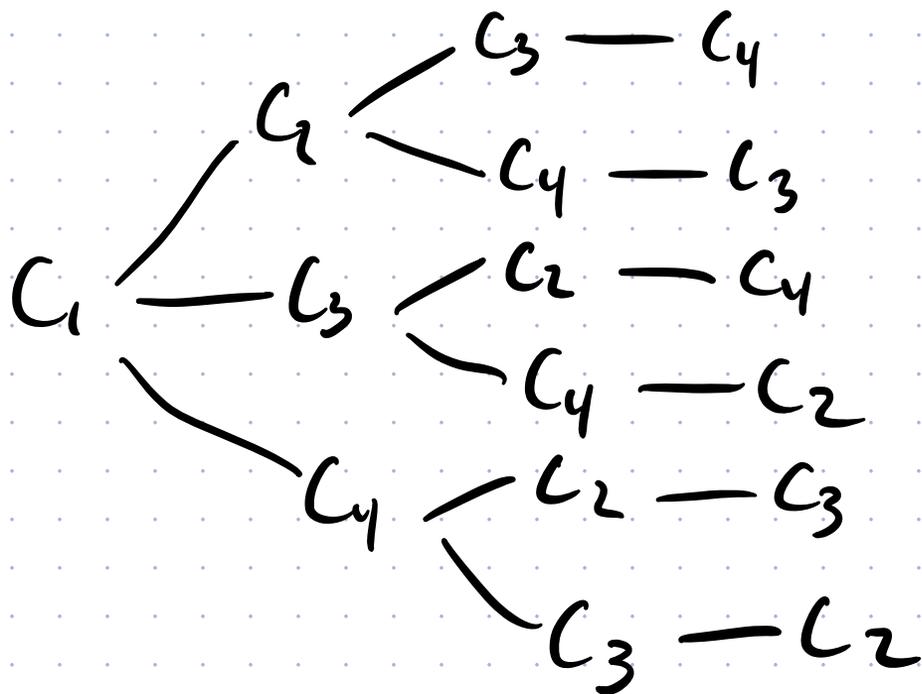
Fri, 2:00-3:00

Cudahy 307

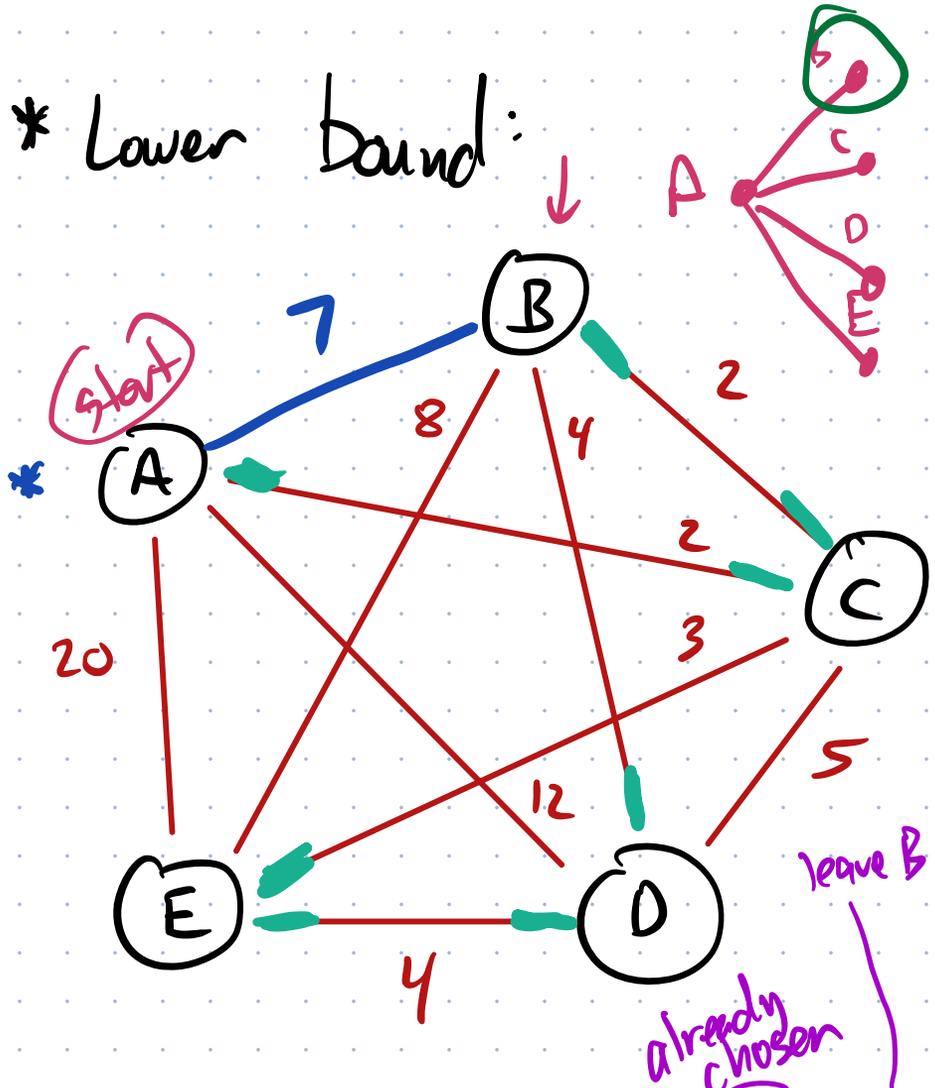
One more example - traveling salesman

* Pick a start city C_1 . (assume 4 cities)

Branch: Next city to visit that hasn't been visited yet.



* Lower bound:



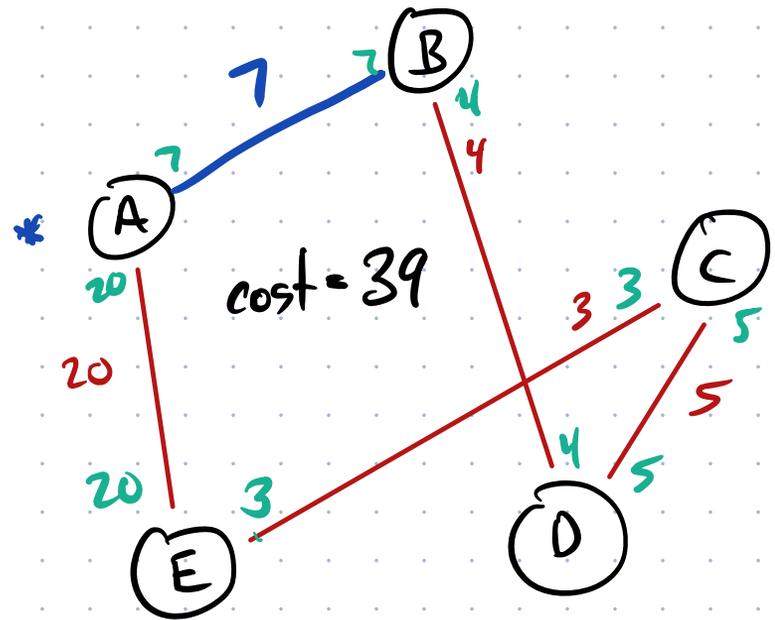
We're going to have to exit B. Cheapest way: 2.
 We're going to have to enter and exit C. Cheapest: 4
 D: 8
 E: 7
 Back into A: 2

Wrong: lower bound = $7 + 2 + \underbrace{4}_{A \rightarrow B} + \underbrace{8}_C + \underbrace{7}_D + \underbrace{2}_{\text{return A}} = 30$

Double counts! When you exit B, you enter some other node. When you exit C, you enter some other node, etc.

Let T be a given tour (a solution).

If you add up the cost going into and out of each city, you get double the cost, because you're counting each edge twice.



$$\text{cost}(T) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{v \in V} (\text{cost to enter } v + \text{cost to exit } v)$$

sum over each vertex v

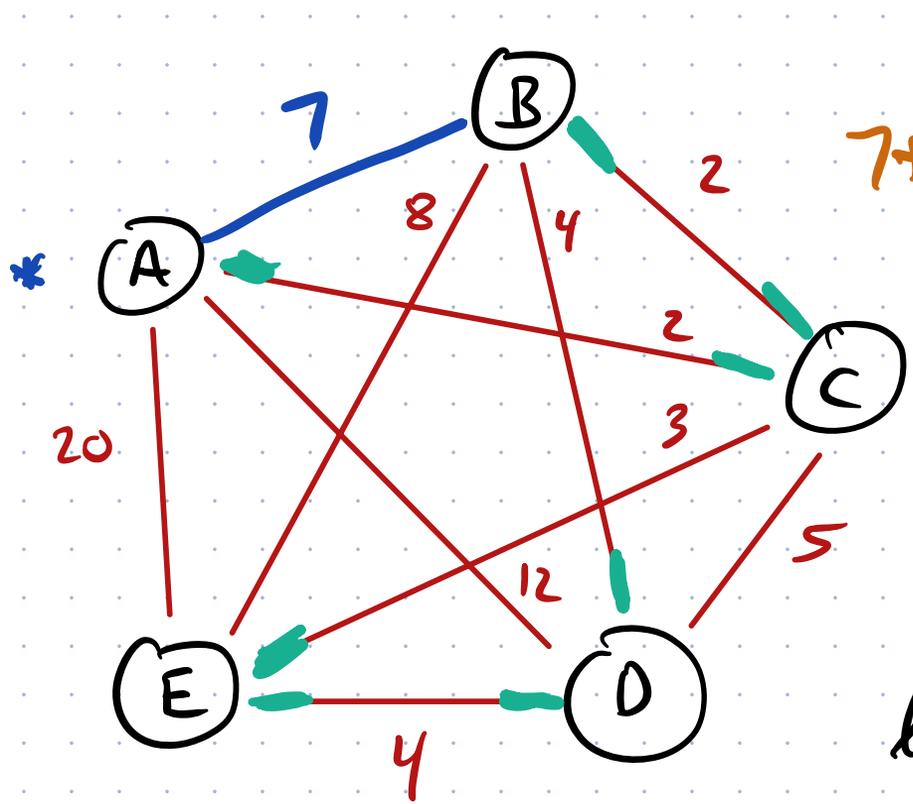
Now suppose we're in some subspace S and we want a lower bound on the cost of any tour in S . Let $T \in S$ be arbitrary.

↳ a tour that starts $A \rightarrow B$

$$\text{cost}(T) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{[\text{enter } v_1] + [\text{exit } v_1]} + \dots + \underbrace{[\text{enter } v_n] + [\text{exit } v_n]} \right)$$

\geq sum of two cheapest edges attached to v_1 + \dots + \geq sum of two cheapest edges attached to v_n

$\geq \frac{1}{2}$ (sum of: for each vertex, use any edges already decided on, plus cheapest remaining, to get two total)

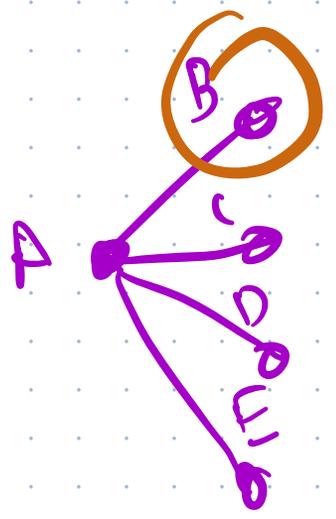


chosen

$$7 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cancel{7+2}^* + \cancel{7+2}^* + \underbrace{2+2}_C + \underbrace{4+4}_D + \underbrace{4+3}_E \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (37) = 18.5$$

lower bound: 19



B+B tree time!

Greedy: $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow A$
 $= 2 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 20 = 32$

Another: $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$
 $= 2 + 2 + 12 + 4 + 8 = 28$

$C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$
 $= 2 + 7 + 4 + 4 + 3 = 20!$

