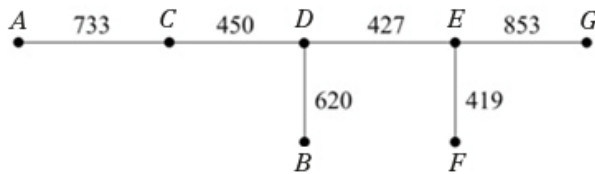


Chapter Review 5

1 a Either Kruskal: EF, DE, CD, BD, AC, EG or Prim (e.g.): AC, CD, DE, EF, BD, EG



b $2 \times 3502 = 7004$

c For example use AB and DG
Route $ACDEFEGDBA$ length 6005

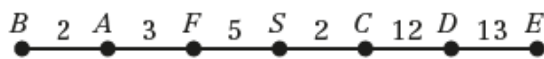
2 a

	A	B	C	D	E
A	–	7	13	4	3
B	7	–	17	7	10
C	13	17	–	10	13
D	4	7	10	–	5
E	3	10	13	5	–

b $A_3E_5D_7B_{17}C_{13}A = 45$

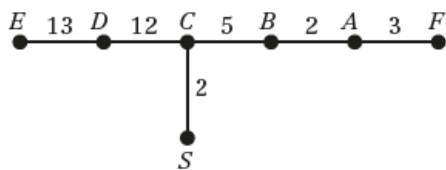
c $AEDBDCA$ (BC is not on the original network.)

3 a $SC SF FA AB CD DE$ – tree 1



and

$SC CB BA AF CD DE$ – tree 2



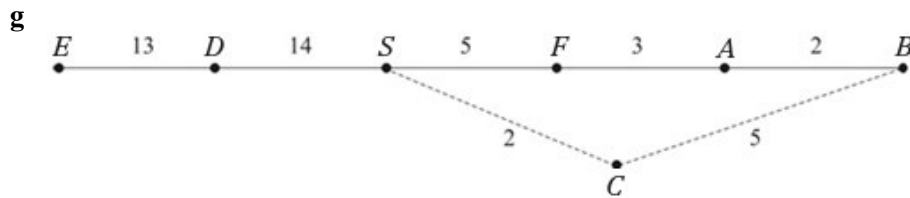
b Weight of each tree is 37
So initial upper bound is $2 \times 37 = 74$

c From tree 1
Use BE as a shortcut
(Route is $SCDEBAFS$) length 56
From tree 2
Use EF as a shortcut
(Route is $SCBAFEDCS$) length 53

4 d $C_2S_5F_3A_2B_{17}D_{13}E_{21}C = 63$
 $D_{12}C_2S_5F_3A_2B_{19}E_{13}D = 56$

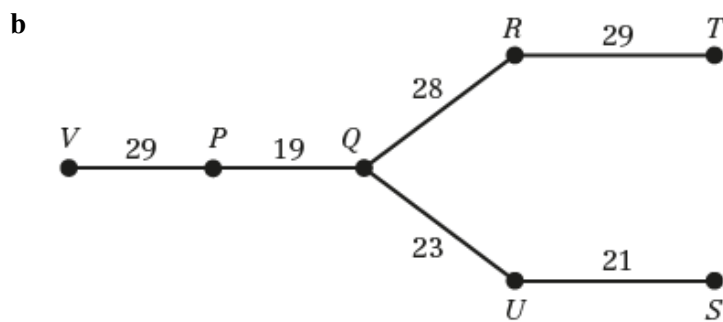
e The better upper bound is 53 since it is smaller.

f The route is *SCBAFEDCS*



Weight of residual minimum spanning tree = 37
 Two least arcs from C are CS and CB
 Lower bound = $37 + 2 + 5 = 44$

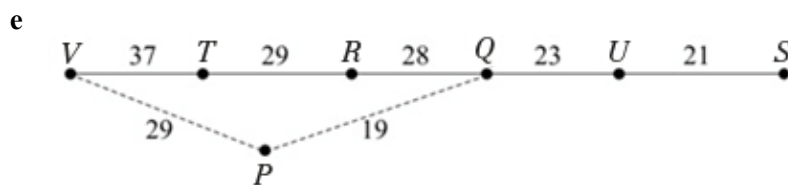
4 a In the classical problem each vertex must be visited exactly once before returning to the start. In the practical problem each vertex must be visited at least once before returning to the start.



Order of arcs: $PQ, QU, US, QR, \begin{Bmatrix} TR \\ VP \end{Bmatrix}$

c Use *VT* and *QS* as shortcuts giving a length of 213
 (Route *PQUSQRTVP*)

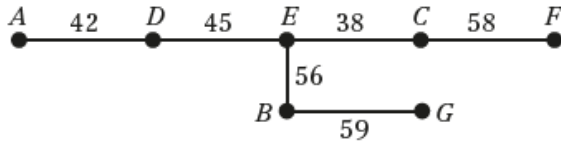
d $P_{19}Q_{23}U_{21}S_{51}R_{29}T_{37}V_{29}P = 209$



Weight of residual minimum spanning tree = 138
 Two least arcs *PQ* and *PV*
 Lower bound = $138 + 19 + 29 = 186$

f $186 < \text{optimal value} \leq 209$

5 a



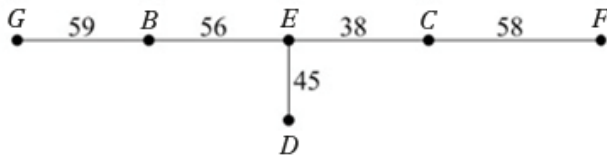
Order of arcs: AD, DE, EC, EB, CF, BG

b Initial upper bound = 2×298
= 596

c The minimum connector has been doubled and each arc in it repeated.

d Use AE and GF as shortcuts – length 427
(route is $ADEBGFCEA$)

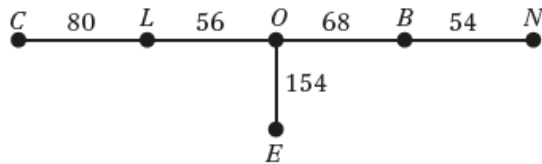
e



Weight of residual minimum spanning tree = 256
Two least arcs from A are AD (42) and AE (54)
Lower bound = $256 + 42 + 54 = 352$ km

f The lower bound will give the optimal solution if it is a tour.
If the minimum spanning tree has no ‘branches’ – so the two end vertices have valency 1, and all other vertices have valency 2, then if the two least arcs are incident on the 2 vertices of valency 1 an optimal solution cannot be found.

6 a

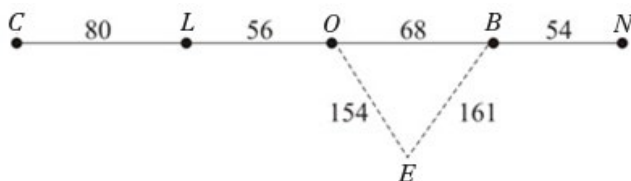


order of selection: LO, OB, BN, LC, OE

b i Initial upper bound = 2×412
= 824 miles

ii Use NC as a shortcut – length is 653
(Route is $LOE OBNCL$)

c



Weight of residual minimum spanning tree = 258
Two least arcs are EO and EB
Lower bound = $258 + 154 + 161 = 573$

- 7 a The nearest neighbour route is $AECGBDFA$ of length $12 + 22 + 23 + 20 + 18 + x + 15 = 110 + x$
Hence, $140 = 110 + x \Rightarrow x = 30$.
- b The nearest neighbour route from B is $BAECGFDB$ of length $16 + 12 + 22 + 23 + 30 + x + 18 = 151$ miles.
- c By using Prim's algorithm (table below) or otherwise we find the RMST of length $16 + 21 + 17 + 12 + 15 = 81$

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	–	16	21	17	12	15
B	16	–	24	18	30	26
C	21	24	–	31	22	35
D	17	18	31	–	28	x
E	12	30	22	28	–	27
F	15	26	35	x	27	–

Two shortest edges from G to the reduced graph are GA and GB of lengths 19 and 20, respectively. Hence, we have a lower bound of $81 + 19 + 20 = 120$ miles.

- d Using the upper bound of 140 given in the question we have $120 < \text{optimal value} \leq 140$.

Challenge

- a Using the nearest neighbour algorithm

Starting at A

	1	2	7	6	5	4	3
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	–	4	8	16	17	14	11
B	4	–	11	15	14	17	8
C	8	11	–	9	16	20	15
D	16	15	9	–	9	16	16
E	17	14	16	9	–	10	18
F	14	17	20	16	10	–	10
G	11	8	15	16	18	10	–

The first arc is AB (4).

The second arc is BG (8).

The third arc is GF (10).

The fourth arc is FE (10).

The fifth arc is ED (9).

The sixth arc is DC (9).

The shortest route is $ABGFEDC$ which has weight:

$$4 + 8 + 10 + 10 + 9 + 9 = 50$$

CA has weight 8 so $ABGFEDCA$ has weight 58

Starting at *B*

	2	1	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	--	4	8	16	17	14	11
<i>B</i>	4	--	11	15	14	17	8
<i>C</i>	8	11	--	9	16	20	15
<i>D</i>	16	15	9	--	9	16	16
<i>E</i>	17	14	16	9	--	10	18
<i>F</i>	14	17	20	16	10	--	10
<i>G</i>	11	8	15	16	18	10	--

The first arc is *BA* (4).The second arc is *AC* (8).The third arc is *CD* (9).The fourth arc is *DE* (9).The fifth arc is *EF* (10).The sixth arc is *FG* (10).The shortest route is *BACDEFG* which has weight:

$$4 + 8 + 9 + 9 + 10 + 10 = 50$$

GB has weight 8 so *BACDEFGB* has weight 58Starting at *C*

	2	3	1	7	6	5	4
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	--	4	8	16	17	14	11
<i>B</i>	4	--	11	15	14	17	8
<i>C</i>	8	11	--	9	16	20	15
<i>D</i>	16	15	9	--	9	16	16
<i>E</i>	17	14	16	9	--	10	18
<i>F</i>	14	17	20	16	10	--	10
<i>G</i>	11	8	15	16	18	10	--

The first arc is CA (8).

The second arc is AB (4).

The third arc is BG (8).

The fourth arc is GF (10).

The fifth arc is FE (10).

The sixth arc is ED (9).

The shortest route is $CABGFED$ which has weight:

$$8 + 4 + 8 + 10 + 10 + 9 = 49$$

CD has weight 9 so $CABGFED$ has weight 58

Starting at D

	3	4	2	1	7	6	5
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	—	4	8	16	17	14	11
B	4	—	11	15	14	17	8
C	8	11	—	9	16	20	15
D	16	15	9	—	9	16	16
E	17	14	16	9	—	10	18
F	14	17	20	16	10	—	10
G	11	8	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is DC (9).

The second arc is CA (8).

The third arc is AB (4).

The fourth arc is BG (8).

The fifth arc is GF (10).

The sixth arc is FE (10).

The shortest route is $DCABGFE$ which has weight:

$$9 + 8 + 4 + 8 + 10 + 10 = 49$$

ED has weight 9 so $DCABGFED$ has weight 58

Starting at *E*

	4	5	3	2	1	7	6
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	—	4	8	16	17	14	11
<i>B</i>	4	—	11	15	14	17	8
<i>C</i>	8	11	—	9	16	20	15
<i>D</i>	16	15	9	—	9	16	16
<i>E</i>	17	14	16	9	—	10	18
<i>F</i>	14	17	20	16	10	—	10
<i>G</i>	11	8	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is *ED* (9).The second arc is *DC* (9).The third arc is *CA* (8).The fourth arc is *AB* (4).The fifth arc is *BG* (8).The sixth arc is *GF* (10).The shortest route *EDCABGF* is which has weight:

$$9 + 9 + 8 + 4 + 8 + 10 = 48$$

FE has weight 10 so *EDCABGF* has weight 58

Starting at *F*

	5	6	4	3	2	1	7
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	—	4	8	16	17	14	11
<i>B</i>	4	—	11	15	14	17	8
<i>C</i>	8	11	—	9	16	20	15
<i>D</i>	16	15	9	—	9	16	16
<i>E</i>	17	14	16	9	—	10	18
<i>F</i>	14	17	20	16	10	—	10
<i>G</i>	11	8	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is FE (10).

The second arc is ED (9).

The third arc is DC (9).

The fourth arc is CA (8).

The fifth arc is CB (4).

The sixth arc is BG (8).

The shortest route is $FEDCABG$ which has weight:

$$10 + 9 + 9 + 8 + 4 + 8 = 48$$

GF has weight 10 so $FEDCABGF$ has weight 58

Starting at G

	3	2	4	5	6	7	1
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	—	4	8	16	17	14	11
B	4	—	11	15	14	17	8
C	8	11	—	9	16	20	15
D	16	15	9	—	9	16	16
E	17	14	16	9	—	10	18
F	14	17	20	16	10	—	10
G	11	8	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is GB (8).

The second arc is BA (4).

The third arc is AC (8).

The fourth arc is CD (9).

The fifth arc is DE (9).

The sixth arc is EF (10).

The shortest route is $GBACDEF$ which has weight:

$$8 + 4 + 8 + 9 + 9 + 10 = 48$$

FG has weight 10 so $GBACDEFG$ has weight 58

All routes have weight 58.

So the best upper bound is 58.

Removing A

	1	6	5	4	3	2
	B	C	D	E	F	G
B	—	11	15	14	17	8
C	11	—	9	16	20	15
D	15	9	—	9	16	16
E	14	16	9	—	10	18
F	17	20	16	10	—	10
G	8	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is BG (8).The second arc is GF (10).The third arc is FE (10).The fourth arc is ED (9).The fifth arc is DC (9).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from A

$$= 46 + 4 + 8$$

$$= 58$$

Removing B

	1	2	3	4	5	
	A	C	D	E	F	G
A	—	8	16	17	14	11
C	8	—	9	16	20	15
D	16	9	—	9	16	16
E	17	16	9	—	10	18
F	14	20	16	10	—	10
G	11	15	16	18	10	—

The first arc is AC (8).The second arc is CD (9).The third arc is DE (9).The fourth arc is EF (10).The fifth arc is FG (10).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from B

$$= 46 + 4 + 8$$

$$= 58$$

Removing C

	1	2	6	5	4	3
	A	B	D	E	F	G
A	—	4	16	17	14	11
B	4	—	15	14	17	8
D	16	15	—	9	16	16
E	17	14	9	—	10	18
F	14	17	16	10	—	10
G	11	8	16	18	10	—

The first arc is AB (4).The second arc is BG (8).The third arc is GF (10).The fourth arc is FE (10).The fifth arc is ED (9).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from C

$$= 41 + 8 + 9$$

$$= 58$$

Removing D

	1	2	3	6	5	4
	A	B	C	E	F	G
A	—	4	8	17	14	11
B	4	—	11	14	17	8
C	8	11	—	16	20	15
E	17	14	16	—	10	18
F	14	17	20	10	—	10
G	11	8	15	18	10	—

The first arc is AB (4).The second arc is BC (8).The third arc is BG (8).The fourth arc is GF (10).The fifth arc is FE (10).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from D

$$= 40 + 9 + 9$$

$$= 58$$

Removing E

	1	2	4	5	6	3
	A	B	C	D	F	G
A	—	4	8	16	14	11
B	4	—	11	15	17	8
C	8	11	—	9	20	15
D	16	15	9	—	16	16
F	14	17	20	16	—	10
G	11	8	15	16	10	—

The first arc is AB (4).The second arc is BG (8).The third arc is AC (8).The fourth arc is CD (9).The fifth arc is GF (10).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from E

$$= 39 + 9 + 10$$

$$= 58$$

Removing F

	1	2	4	5	6	3
	A	B	C	D	E	G
A	—	4	8	16	17	11
B	4	—	11	15	14	8
C	8	11	—	9	16	15
D	16	15	9	—	9	16
E	17	14	16	9	—	18
G	11	8	15	16	18	—

The first arc is AB (4).The second arc is BG (8).The third arc is AC (8).The fourth arc is CD (9).The fifth arc is DE (9).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from F

$$= 38 + 10 + 14$$

$$= 62$$

Removing G

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	—	4	8	16	17	14
B	4	—	11	15	14	17
C	8	11	—	9	16	20
D	16	15	9	—	9	16
E	17	14	16	9	—	10
F	14	17	20	16	10	—

The first arc is AB (4).The second arc is AC (8).The third arc is CD (9).The fourth arc is DE (9).The fifth arc is EF (10).Lower bound = weight of RMST + weights of two least arcs from G

$$= 40 + 8 + 11$$

$$= 59$$

There is a lower bound of 58 and an upper bound of 58, therefore there is an optimal solution of weight 58.

The upper bound can be used:

