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Su mažiau degalų ir laiko į **žaliąją** ekonomiką:
„keliaujančio pardavėjo“ problema ir jos sprendimas



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TSP trumpai

TSP (traveling salesman problem) **esmė:**

- jums reikia aplankyti n taškų...;
- ...pradedant iš bazinio taško n_0 ;
- tą reikia padaryti trumpiausiu maršrutu;
- maršruto gale grįžti į bazę n_0 .

Pavyzdžiui, kaip važiuotumėt iš, tarkim, Alytaus, kad aplankytumėt visus Lietuvos rajonų centrus?

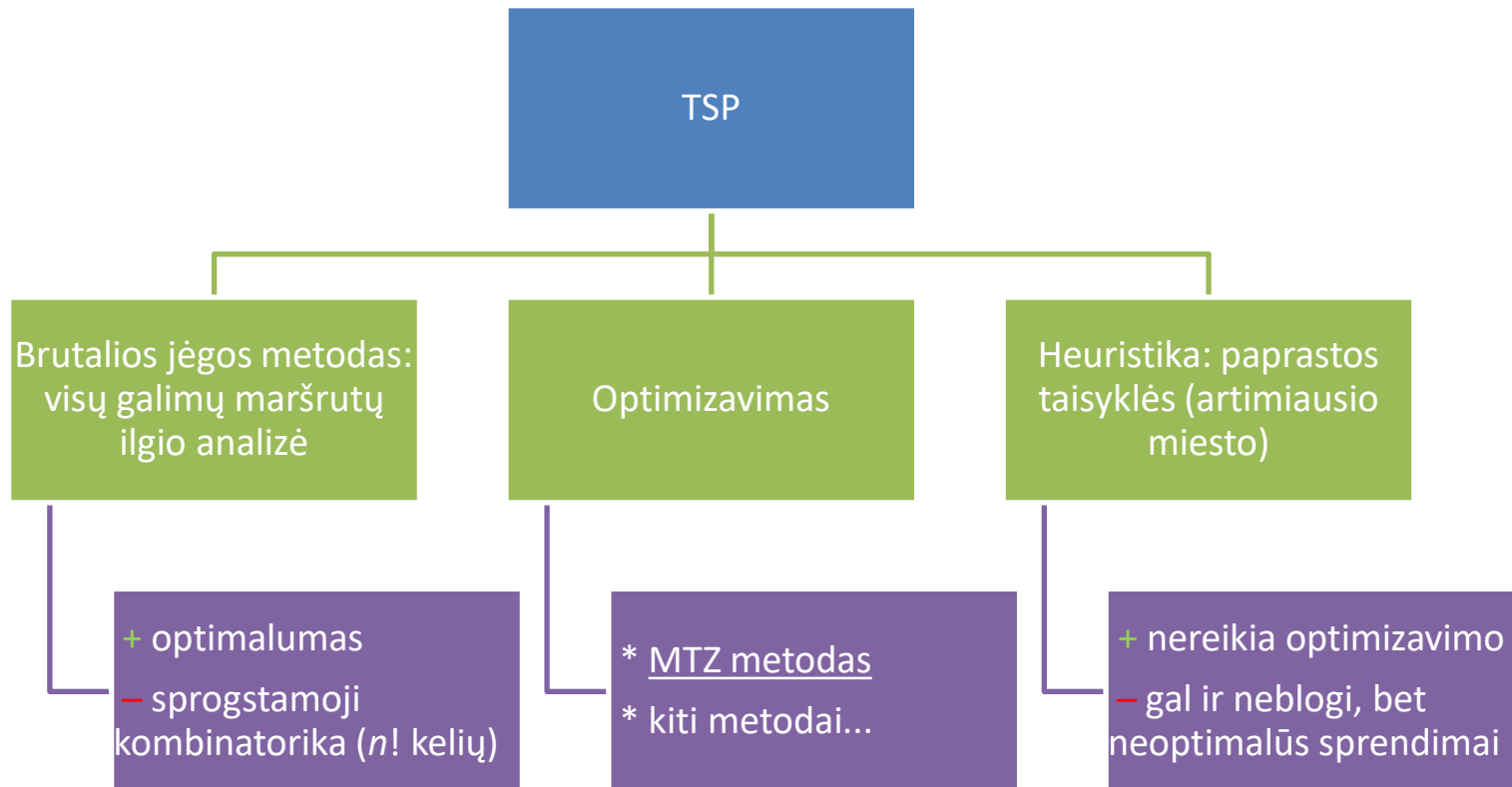
TSP modelis jums sudėlios optimalų maršrutą.

Problemos **mastas:** ši problema iškyla daugeliui verslų (ypač transporte, kaip paštas, išvežiojamoji prekyba etc.) ir žmonių, ir iškyla nuolat. Pasikartojantys procesai tiesiog prašosi būti optimizuoti.

TSP istorija

...

TSP sprendimo būdų taksonomija



1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120
6	720
7	5040
8	40320
9	362880
10	3628800

Lentelē 1. n faktorialas ($n!$), Excel funkcija =fact(n).

Matematinis optimizavimo modelis

Aibės.

Tarkim, turim aibę iv miestų – Lietuvos rajonų centrų.

Aibės iv poaibis i – miestai, kuriuos norime aplankyti (nebūtinai visus iv).

Aibė j yra dubliuojanti aibę i .

Parametrai.

d_{ij} – atstumas tarp miesto i ir j

Kintamieji.

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{jei vyksta iš } i \text{ į } j \\ 0, & \text{priešingu atveju} \end{cases}$$

$dtot$ – bendras viso turo ilgis (km)

Obj – tikslo funkcijos kintamasis

Lygtys.

Tikslo funkcija:

$$\min Obj = dtot$$

kur:

$dtot$ – visas turo ilgis (km)

$$dtot = \sum_{i=0}^{iv} \sum_{j=0}^{iv} d_{ij} x_{ij}$$

Apribojimai:

Iš miesto i vykstama tik į vieną kitą miestą j :

$$\sum_{i=0}^n x_{ij} = 1$$

Iš miesto j atvykstama tik iš vieną kitą miestą i :

$$\sum_{j=0}^n x_{ij} = 1$$

Nevažiuojam iš savęs į save:

$$x_{ii} = 0.$$

Sub-turų eliminavimas: MTZ metodas

Šių lygčių neužtenka – modelis gali duoti optimalų sprendinį, kuris apims vadinamuosius sub-turus:

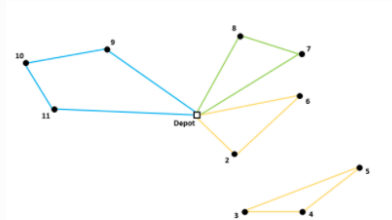
- visi norimi miestai bus „aplankyti“,
- bet trajektorija bus su trūkiais, t.y. atsiras sub-turai (vietoj vieno „rato“ keli mažesni „ratukai“).

Mūsų gi tikslas – turėti trajektoriją, „nupieštą nepakeliant rankos“.

Vienas sprendimų: Miller-Tucker-Zemlin metodas¹.

¹ C.E. Miller, A.W. Tucker, R.A. Zemlin (1960), Integer Programming Formulation of Traveling Salesman Problems, *Journal of the ACM*.

The library in AIMMS that solves a **Capacitated Vehicle Routing Problem (CVRP)** contains four different formulation options. The formulations have different methods of eliminating subtours. In this article the Miller-Tucker-Zemlin formulation is discussed. This is an example of a subtour in a route for a CVRP:

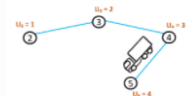


Idea behind the formulation

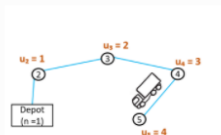
The Miller-Tucker-Zemlin (MTZ) formulation uses an extra variable. The variable is called u_i and gets a value for each node, except for the depot. If a vehicle drives from node i to node j , the value of u_j has to be bigger than the value of u_i .



So each time a new node is being visited, the value for u_i increases.



The node that the vehicle will visit after node 5, should again have a larger value of u_i . It would not be possible to go from node 5 to node 2, because that node already has a lower value of u_i . This ensures that a vehicle will not drive in a circle. Since that would make it impossible for every value of u_i to be larger than the previous one. Since the depot does not get a value of u_i , it is possible to drive in a circle if the vehicle starts and ends at the depot.

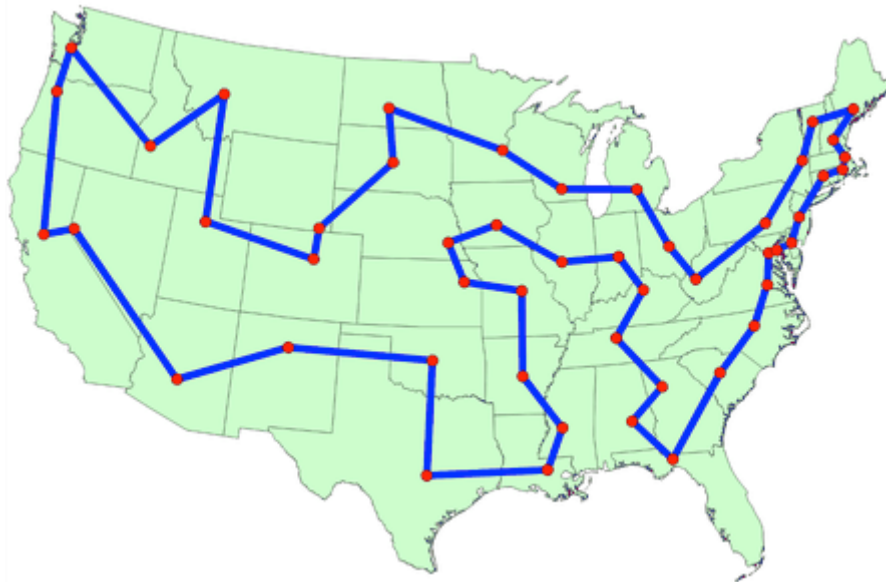


The vehicle can now drive from node 5 back to the depot and u_j is always larger than u_i . So the only circles permitted to be driven are the ones passing the depot. All the other circles would be subtours and are eliminated by this formulation.

<https://how-to.aimms.com/Articles/332/332-Miller-Tucker-Zemlin-formulation.html>

Praktiniai TSP sprendimai

JAV valstijos. Kaip aplankyti visas JAV valstijas (be Havajų ir Aliaskos)? Ar be modelio važiuotumėt taip, kaip parodyta šiame paveiksle?



https://optimization.mccormick.northwestern.edu/index.php/Traveling_salesman_problems

Lietuva.

Pagūglinus „atstumai tarp Lietuvos miestų“, galima rast tokią ar panašią lentelę:

	ALY	BIR	DRU	JON	JUR	KAU	KED	KLA	MAR	MAZ	PAN	ROK	SKU	SIA	SLT	SVN	VAR	VLK	VNO	VIS
ALY	0	243	57	248	144	66	120	281	61	294	171	238	307	211	242	186	49	84	101	254
BIR	243	0	296	94	208	178	125	261	234	183	66	64	236	101	265	174	287	250	202	161
DRU	57	296	0	300	171	119	172	320	88	343	224	288	349	264	269	213	58	111	128	281
JON	248	94	300	0	161	182	134	196	238	98	97	158	151	39	200	243	297	234	231	250
JUR	144	208	171	161	0	86	114	149	83	172	158	246	178	118	98	261	193	72	186	291
KAU	66	178	119	182	86	0	54	215	56	228	106	171	241	146	184	175	115	73	101	205
KED	120	125	172	134	114	54	0	208	110	183	59	147	234	97	193	162	168	127	130	193
KLA	281	261	320	196	149	215	208	0	233	120	239	325	75	159	53	370	329	222	310	401
MAR	61	234	88	238	83	56	110	233	0	255	162	232	262	201	181	222	110	23	137	267
MAZ	294	183	343	98	172	228	183	120	255	0	165	247	55	80	153	327	342	244	299	335
PAN	171	66	224	97	158	106	59	239	162	165	0	88	219	79	224	162	220	178	136	170
ROK	238	64	288	158	246	171	147	325	232	247	88	0	300	165	312	130	243	249	159	97
SKU	307	236	349	151	178	241	234	75	262	55	219	300	0	134	124	381	355	251	336	388
SIA	211	101	264	39	118	146	97	159	201	80	79	165	134	0	157	241	260	190	213	249
SLT	242	265	269	200	98	184	193	53	181	153	224	312	124	157	0	355	291	170	284	385
SVN	186	174	213	243	261	175	162	370	222	327	162	130	381	241	355	0	169	245	85	68
VAR	49	287	58	297	193	115	168	329	110	342	220	243	355	260	291	169	0	133	84	237
VLK	84	250	111	234	72	73	127	222	23	244	178	249	251	190	170	245	133	0	161	284
VNO	101	202	128	231	186	101	130	310	137	299	136	159	336	213	284	85	84	161	0	152
VIS	254	161	281	250	291	205	193	401	267	335	170	97	388	249	385	68	237	284	152	0

Kokiu trumpiausiu atstumu aplankytumėt šiuos 20 miestų?



Ir šiame kelyje įveiksit 1370 km.

The screenshot displays the GAMS Studio interface with a project explorer on the left and a main editor window showing a GAMS model. The model includes a table of distances between 25 cities (ALY, BIR, DRU, JON, JUR, KAU, KED, KLA, MAR, MAZ, PAN, ROK, SKU, SIA, SLT, SVN, VAR, VLK, VNO, VIS) and a set of constraints for a Traveling Salesman Problem.

```

1 $ontext
2 TSP modelis
3 $offtext
4
5 Sets
6 iv 'LT miestai' /ALY, BIR, DRU, JON, JUR, KAU, KED, KLA, MAR, MAZ, PAN, ROK, SKU, SIA, SLT, SVN, VAR, VLK, VNO, VIS/
7 i(iv) 'miestai aplankymui' /ALY, BIR, DRU, JON, JUR, KAU, KED, KLA, MAR, MAZ, PAN, ROK, SKU, SIA, SLT, SVN, VAR, VLK, VNO, VIS/
8 ;
9 Alias (i,j), (iv,jv);
10
11 Table d(i,j)
12 ALY BIR DRU JON JUR KAU KED KLA MAR MAZ PAN ROK SKU SIA SLT SVN VAR VLK VNO VIS
13 ALY 0 243 57 248 144 66 120 281 61 294 171 238 307 211 242 186 49 84 101 254
14 BIR 243 0 296 94 208 178 125 261 234 183 66 64 236 101 265 174 287 250 202 161
15 DRU 57 296 0 300 171 119 172 320 88 343 224 288 349 264 269 213 58 111 128 281
16 JON 248 94 300 0 161 182 134 196 238 98 97 158 151 39 200 243 297 234 231 250
17 JUR 144 208 171 161 0 86 114 149 83 172 158 246 178 118 98 261 193 72 186 291
18 KAU 66 178 119 182 86 0 54 215 56 228 106 171 241 146 184 175 115 73 101 205
19 KED 120 125 172 134 114 54 0 208 110 183 59 147 234 97 193 162 168 127 130 193
20 KLA 281 261 320 196 149 215 208 0 233 120 239 325 75 159 53 370 329 222 310 401
21 MAR 61 234 88 238 83 56 110 233 0 255 162 232 262 201 181 222 110 23 137 267
22 MAZ 294 183 343 98 172 228 183 120 255 0 165 247 55 80 153 327 342 244 299 335
23 PAN 171 66 224 97 158 106 59 239 162 165 0 88 219 79 224 162 220 178 136 170
24 ROK 238 64 288 158 246 171 147 325 232 247 88 0 300 165 312 130 243 249 159 97
25 SKU 307 236 349 151 178 241 234 75 262 55 219 300 0 134 124 381 355 251 336 388
26 SIA 211 101 264 39 118 146 97 159 201 80 79 165 134 0 157 241 260 190 213 249
27 SLT 242 265 269 200 98 184 193 53 181 153 224 312 124 157 0 355 291 170 284 385
28 SVN 186 174 213 243 261 175 162 370 222 327 162 130 381 241 355 0 169 245 85 68
29 VAR 49 287 58 297 193 115 168 329 110 342 220 243 355 260 291 169 0 133 84 237
30 VLK 84 250 111 234 72 73 127 222 23 244 178 249 251 190 170 245 133 0 161 284
31 VNO 101 202 128 231 186 101 130 310 137 299 136 159 336 213 284 85 84 161 0 152
32 VIS 254 161 281 250 291 205 193 401 267 335 170 97 388 249 385 68 237 284 152 0
33 ;
34
35 Binary variable
36 xb(i,j) 'binarinis is kur i kur'
37
38 Variable
39 Dtot 'bendras atstumas';
40
41 Positive Variable
42 p(i) 'position in tour';
43
44 Equations
45 eq_Obj 'tikslu funkcija'
46
47 eq_row(i) 'paliekam miesta tik karta'
48 eq_col(j) 'atvykstam i miesta tik karta'
49 eq_MTO(i,j) 'Miller, Tucker and Zemlin subtour elimination';
50 ;
51
52 eq_Obj.. Dtot =e= sum((i,j), xb(i,j)*d(i,j));
53
54 eq_row(i).. sum(j, xb(i,j)) =e= 1;
    
```

The Process Log on the right shows the solver's output, including the elapsed time (0.05 sec), the MIP status (optimal), and the proven optimal solution with an objective value of 1370.000000.

```

Elapsed time = 0.05 sec. (38.34 ticks, tree = 0.01 MB, soluti
Clique cuts applied: 7
Cover cuts applied: 1
Implied bound cuts applied: 9
Mixed integer rounding cuts applied: 9
Zero-half cuts applied: 3
Multi commodity flow cuts applied: 8
Lift and project cuts applied: 1
Gomory fractional cuts applied: 4

Root node processing (before b&C):
Real time = 0.05 sec. (38.37 ticks)
Sequential b&C:
Real time = 0.00 sec. (0.00 ticks)

Total (root+branch&cut) = 0.05 sec. (38.37 ticks)
MIP status(101): integer optimal solution
Cplex Time: 0.05sec (det. 38.37 ticks)
Fixing integer variables, and solving final LP...
Version identifier: 12.10.0.0 | 2019-11-26 | 843d4de2ae
CPXPARAM_Advance 2
CPXPARAM_Threads 1
CPXPARAM_Parallel 1
CPXPARAM_MIP_Display 4
CPXPARAM_Simplex_Limits_Iterations 2000000000
CPXPARAM_TimeLimit 1000
CPXPARAM_Tune_TimeLimit 200
CPXPARAM_MIP_Tolerances_AbsMIPGap 0
CPXPARAM_MIP_Tolerances_MIPGap 0.1000000000
CPXPARAM_WorDir "C:\GAMS\win

LP Presolve eliminated 441 rows and 421 columns.
All rows and columns eliminated.
Presolve time = 0.00 sec. (0.25 ticks)
Fixed MIP status(1): optimal
Cplex Time: 0.00sec (det. 0.44 ticks)

Proven optimal solution.

MIP Solution: 1370.000000 (202 iterations, 0 nodes)
Final Solve: 1370.000000 (0 iterations)

Best possible: 1370.000000
Absolute gap: 0.000000
Relative gap: 0.000000

--- Restarting execution
--- rk_tsp.gms(66) 2 Mb
--- Reading solution for model rk_tsp
--- Executing after solve: elapsed 0:00:00.122
--- rk_tsp.gms(81) 3 Mb
--- PuFile sol C:\GAMS\win64\31.1\rk_mods\z_out.txt
*** Status: Normal completion
--- Job rk_tsp.gms Stop 11/09/20 18:45:22 elapsed 0:00:00.122
    
```