

# Dijkstra's Algorithm

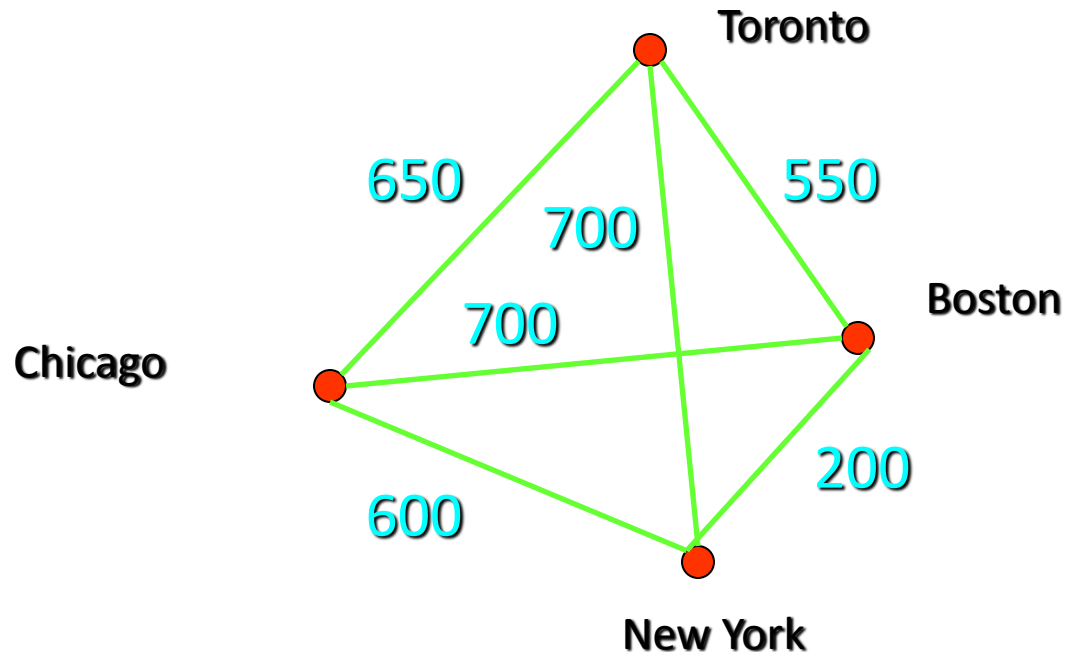
- Dijkstra's algorithm is an iterative procedure that finds the shortest path between two vertices  $a$  and  $z$  in a weighted graph.
- It proceeds by finding the length of the shortest path from  $a$  to successive vertices and adding these vertices to a distinguished set of vertices  $S$ .
- The algorithm terminates once it reaches the vertex  $z$ .

# The Traveling Salesman Problem

- The **traveling salesman problem** is one of the classical problems in computer science.
- A traveling salesman wants to visit a number of cities and then return to his starting point. Of course he wants to save time and energy, so he wants to determine the **shortest path** for his trip.
- We can represent the cities and the distances between them by a weighted, complete, undirected graph.
- The problem then is to find the **circuit of minimum total weight that visits each vertex exactly one.**

# The Traveling Salesman Problem

•**Example:** What path would the traveling salesman take to visit the following cities?



**Solution:** The shortest path is Boston, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Boston (2,000 miles).

# The Traveling Salesman Problem

•**Question:** Given  $n$  vertices, how many different cycles  $C_n$  can we form by connecting these vertices with edges?

•**Solution:** We first choose a starting point. Then we have  $(n - 1)$  choices for the second vertex in the cycle,  $(n - 2)$  for the third one, and so on, so there are  $(n - 1)!$  choices for the whole cycle.

•However, this number includes identical cycles that were constructed in **opposite directions**. Therefore, the actual number of different cycles  $C_n$  is  **$(n - 1)!/2$** .

# The Traveling Salesman Problem

- Unfortunately, no algorithm solving the traveling salesman problem with polynomial worst-case time complexity has been devised yet.
- This means that for large numbers of vertices, solving the traveling salesman problem is impractical.
- In these cases, we can use efficient **approximation algorithms** that determine a path whose length may be slightly larger than the traveling salesman's path, but

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