

On Some Successful Implementations of an Asymptotically Optimal Approach for Some Hard Discrete Optimization Problems ^{*}

Edward Kh. Gimadi^{1,2}

¹ Sobolev Institute of Mathematics SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia

² Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia

`gimadi@math.nsc.ru`

Keywords: asymptotically optimal approach, TSP, metric, Euclidean, cycle cover problem, matching, algorithm, approximation, k-factor, diameter-bounded MST.

In this report we say about some successful implementations of an asymptotically optimal (exact) approach for some discrete optimization problems which are NP-hard in general case. One of the most popular problems of this kind is the Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP). It is for the TSP at random instances, this approach was first implemented by the author jointly with V. Perepelitsa (1969).

By A. Sedyukov in 1987, the first successful example of constructing asymptotically exact algorithm for solving the Euclidean TSP on maximum was presented.

In the report, we touch on examples of asymptotically optimal approach related in time to the present age.

1. A new modification of a polynomial-time asymptotically optimal algorithm for the Maximum Traveling Salesman Problem using a decision of the Cycle Cover Problem as a starting construction.

2. Construction of polynomial-time asymptotically optimal algorithms for the m-Peripatetic Salesman Problem (m-PSP) on deterministic and random instances.

2.1. The m-PSP on maximum in the multi-dimensional Euclidean space.

2.2. The m-PSP on maximum in the multi-dimensional normed space.

2.3. The m-PSP on maximum and minimum on random instances with the finite and infinite carrier of distribution, with different and identical weight functions of traveling salesman's routes.

3. Covering a graph by given number of nonadjacent cycles on some deterministic and random instances.

4. Finding a connected k-regular spanning subgraphs of maximum weight in the Euclidean space.

5. Finding a minimum spanning tree problem with a diameter bounded from below or above.

^{*} This research was supported by Russian Science Foundation (project number 16-11-10041).