

# Problem Set 10

due: January 6, 2020

## Exercise 1

10 points

Consider the following two sets of points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$\overset{\text{A}}{\overset{\text{A}}{A}} := \{(4, 6), (6, 18), (12, 6), (12, 28), (15, 40), (16, 0), (16, 43), (17, 38), (19, 38), (20, 0), (20, 43), (21, 40), (24, 6), (24, 28), (30, 18), (32, 6)\},$$

$$\overset{\text{B}}{\overset{\text{B}}{B}} := \{(0, 8), (2, 16), (8, 8), (8, 26), (11, 36), (11, 44), (16, 8), (18, 0), (18, 48), (20, 8), (25, 36), (25, 44), (28, 8), (28, 26), (34, 16), (36, 8)\}.$$

Find an optimal TSP tour such that

- all points in  $\overset{\text{A}}{\overset{\text{A}}{A}} \cup \overset{\text{B}}{\overset{\text{B}}{B}}$  are visited exactly once,
- the tour alternates between points in  $\overset{\text{A}}{\overset{\text{A}}{A}}$  and  $\overset{\text{B}}{\overset{\text{B}}{B}}$ , i.e., the two tour neighbors of any point in  $\overset{\text{A}}{\overset{\text{A}}{A}}$  belong to  $\overset{\text{B}}{\overset{\text{B}}{B}}$  and vice versa,
- the total Euclidean distance is minimum.

Please document your solution strategy. You may use any tool to solve the TSP instance to optimality, including `concorde` on the NEOS server (<https://neos-server.org>).

Finally, draw your optimal TSP tour in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Have a nice Christmas!