

Lösung mittels color.mod

```
ampl: model color.mod;
ampl: data RandGraph40.dat;
ampl: option solver gurobi;
ampl: solve;
Gurobi 6.5.0: optimal solution; objective 8
193723 simplex iterations
31 branch-and-cut nodes
ampl: display _solve_time;
_solve_time = 239.866
```

Lösung mittels color1.mod

```
ampl: model color1.mod;
ampl: data RandGraph40.dat;
ampl: option solver gurobi;
ampl: solve;
Gurobi 6.5.0: optimal solution; objective 8
137955 simplex iterations
310 branch-and-cut nodes
ampl: display _solve_time;
_solve_time = 57.5535
```

Lösung mittels color2.mod

```
ampl: model color2.mod;
ampl: data RandGraph40.dat;
ampl: option solver gurobi;
ampl: solve;
Gurobi 6.5.0: optimal solution; objective 8
663407 simplex iterations
1340 branch-and-cut nodes
ampl: display _solve_time;
_solve_time = 222.694
```

Lösung mittels color3.mod

```
ampl: model color3.mod;
ampl: data RandGraph40.dat;
ampl: option solver gurobi;
ampl: solve;
Gurobi 6.5.0: optimal solution; objective 8
25403 simplex iterations
ampl: display _solve_time;
_solve_time = 11.9236
```

3.3 Asymmetrisches Traveling Salesman Problem (ATSP)

Gegeben:

- Vollständiger gerichteter Graph D
(d.h. $A(D) = \{(v, w) \in V(D) \times V(D) : v \neq w\}$)
- Bogenlängen $c \in \mathbb{Q}^{A(D)}$

Gesucht:

Ein Hamilton-Kreis $H \subseteq A(D)$ in D mit möglichst kleiner Länge $c(H) = \sum_{a \in H} c_a$.