数学与系统科学研究院

计算数学所学术报告

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(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) <u>报告题目:</u>

Reformulations and Solution Algorithms for the Maximum Leaf Spanning Tree Problem

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Abstract:

Given a graph G = (V;E), the Maximum Leaf Spanning Tree Problem is to find a spanning tree of G with as many leaves as possible. The problem is easy to solve when G is complete. However, for the general case, when the graph is sparse, it is proven to be NP-hard. In this presentation, two reformulations are proposed for the problem. The first is a reinforced directed graph version of a formulation found in the literature. The second recasts the problem as a Steiner Arborescence Problem over a an associated directed graph. Branch-andcut algorithms have been implemented for these two reformulations. Additionally, an improved version of a MLSTP Branchand-Cut algorithm suggested in the literature has also been implemented. All of these algorithms benefit from preprocessing tests and a heuristic, to be

discussed in the presentation.

Computational comparisons between these three algorithms indicate that the one associated with the first reformulation is the overall best. It is capable of solving to proven optimality MLSTP instances that are much larger than those previously attempted in the literature.

