The background of the slide is a light blue color with a faint, repeating pattern of a network graph. The graph consists of small, light blue circular nodes connected by thin, light blue lines, forming a complex, interconnected web of paths.

Steiner Problem

&

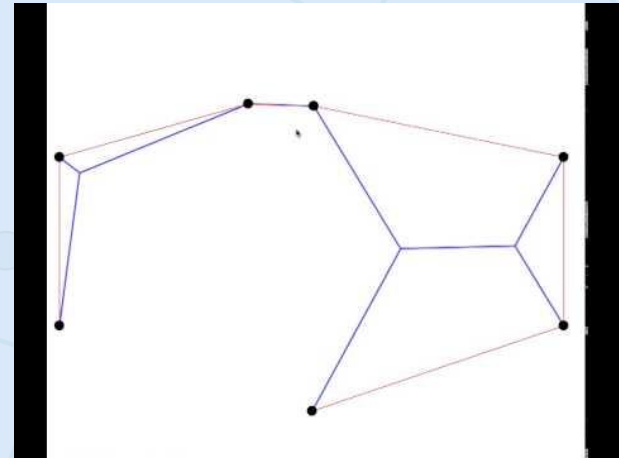
Networks

Toni Navarro



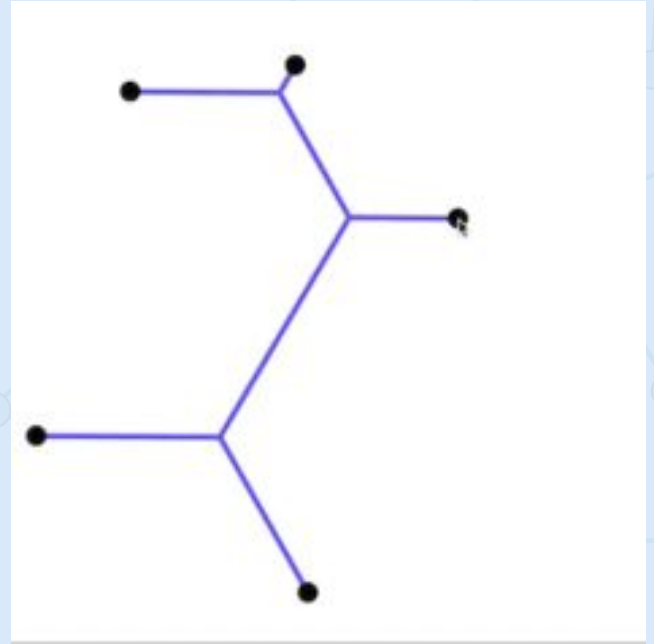
What is the Steiner Tree Problem?

- If N is a set of points in the plane, the Euclidean Steiner Tree Problem is: Find a set of line segments so that all the points are connected with each other and so that the total Euclidean length of the line segments is minimized.
 - Extra points a.k.a. Steiner Points
 - Solution: a minimum steiner tree
- Steiner Trees are considered more efficient than minimum spanning trees.



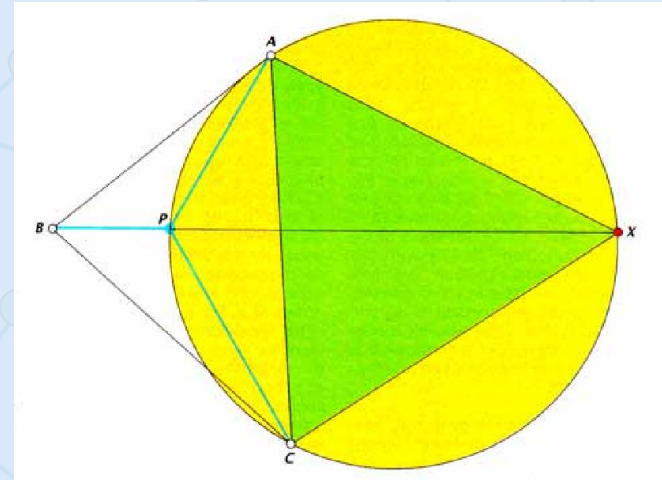
Properties of Steiner Points

- Always have degree 3
- Edges that meet at 120° at the point
- No more than $n - 2$ steiner points in any n -point graph
- Trees that use all $n-2$ points are called full steiner trees
- When n is greater than 3, the problem will be reduced to cases within the original graph.



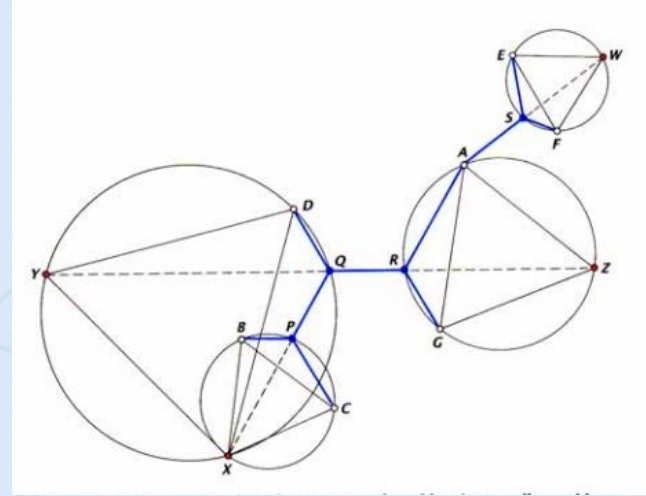
Algorithm for three point problem

- Geometric way- Fermat-Torricelli point
 - Determine largest angle. Is it less than 120? Then we are going to use this algorithm
 - Take the largest length and create an equilateral triangle
 - Circumscribe the triangle and connect the third vertex to the third point of the original graph.
 - The intersection of the circle and the line creates a Steiner point
- Computers simplify our life and can do this for us.



More than three points

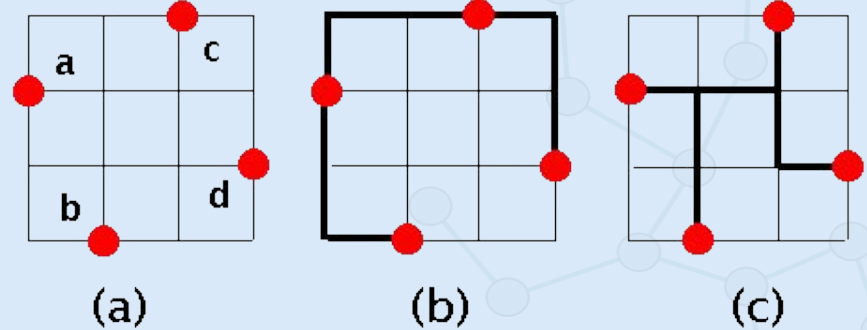
- Break up into smaller parts using Melzak's algorithm
- Determining which points to use first gets a little tricky
 - Computers can come into play but even they take time
- The Steiner Problem is a NP-hard problem
 - It's considered a complex problem
 - Optimal solution may not be found in polynomial time algorithm ("fast" algorithm)



Application in Networks

- Rectilinear Steiner Trees

- Graph is on a computer chip grid to increase operating speeds
- On a grid were not all properties of the Euclidean Steiner Tree problem apply



<http://cs.engr.uky.edu/~lewis/research/Papers/Steiner-Local/Image14.gif>

- Networks

- Telephone companies
- Pipelines
- Roadways
- Computer chips



<http://www.ecritel.fr/IMG/jpg/network2.jpg>

Endnotes

- Can be solved through:
 - Meticulous human calculated solutions
 - Computers
 - Soap bubbles
- Steiner Problem in the 3rd dimension
 - Applications in space



http://www.pandasthumb.org/archives/2006/07/target_target_w_1.html

Resources

http://www.math.ucsd.edu/~ronspubs/89_01_shortest_network.pdf

<http://www.science.ku.dk/english/press/news/2014/the-steiner-tree-research-at-diku-experiences-a-revival/>

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/net.3230170203/pdf>

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/SteinerNetworksForFourPoints/>

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/ConstructingASteinerTreeForFivePoints/>

https://www.encyclopediaofmath.org/index.php/Steiner_tree_problem

<https://archive.org/details/RonaldLG1988>

