STEP 7:

Calculation of effective cost [E.C]

(1,2) = 2+1 =3
(2,1) = 12+3 = 15
(3,5) = 2+0 =2
(4,5) = 3+0 = 3
(5,3) = 0+12 = 12
(5,4) = 0+2 = 2

STEP 8:

L having edge (2,1) is the largest.

STEP 9: Delete (2,1) from C1 and make change in it as (1,2) → α if exists.

Now Cost Matrix =

	2	3	4	5
1	α	15	3	2
3	14	α	2	0
4	44	18	α	0
5	1	0	0	α

STEP 10: The Cost matrix ≠ 2 x 2

Therefore, go to step 1.

PHASE II:

STEP1: C2(R, R)

	2	3	4	5
1	α	13	1	0
3	14	α	2	0
4	44	18	α	0
5	1	0	0	α

STEP 3: C2 (C, R)

2 3 4 5

Pick up an edge (i, j) with least cost index.

Here (1,5) → not possible because already chosen index i (i=j)
(3,5) → not possible as already chosen index.
(4,5) →0

Hence, T← (3,2), (1,4), (4,5)

Use C1 =

	1	2	3	4	5
1	α	0	15	3	2
2	0	α	12	22	20
3	18	14	α	2	0
4	3	44	18	α	0
5	15	1	0	0	α

Pick up an edge (i, j) with least index

(1,2) → Not possible
(2,1) → Choose it
HENCE T← (3,2), (1,4), (4,5), (2,1)

SOLUTION:

From the above list
3—2—1—4—5
This result now, we have to return to the same city where we started (Here 3).

Final result:
3—2—1—4—5—3

Cost is 15+15+31+6+7=64