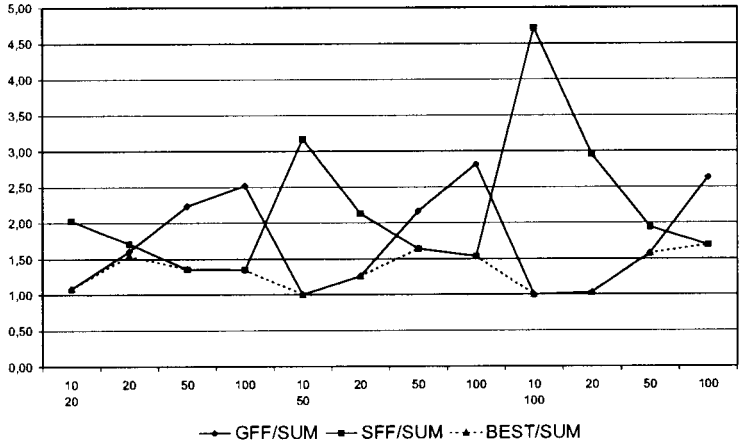

Figure 3: Test results for $d = 0.25$.

a big suprise since in this case the possibilities for the construction of economical SFN's will be rather limited).

These results are essentially confirmed by the second test series with diameter $d = 0.4$, in which the average density of the test graphs increased to about 34.4% (Figure 4). However, if we compare this to Figure 3, we also see the tendency that for dense graphs the advantage of SFF assignments in the case of low service circulation dwindles.

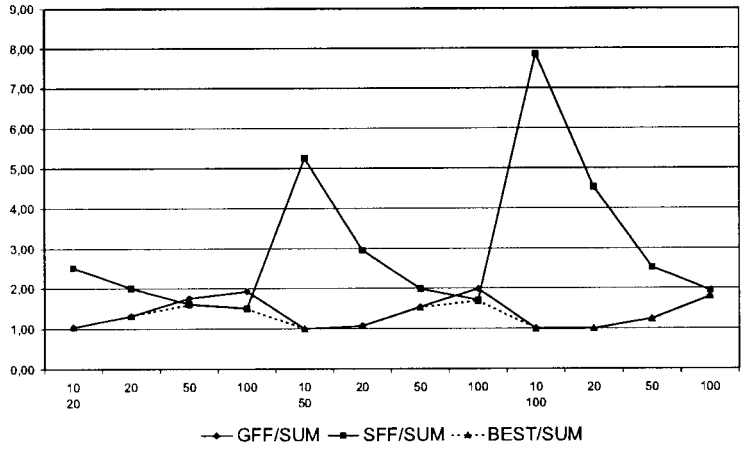

Figure 4: Test results for $d = 0.4$.

In both test series the BEST algorithm (simply run both algorithms and take the best solution) performed quite well, giving a fairly stable approximation ratio of at most about 1.8.