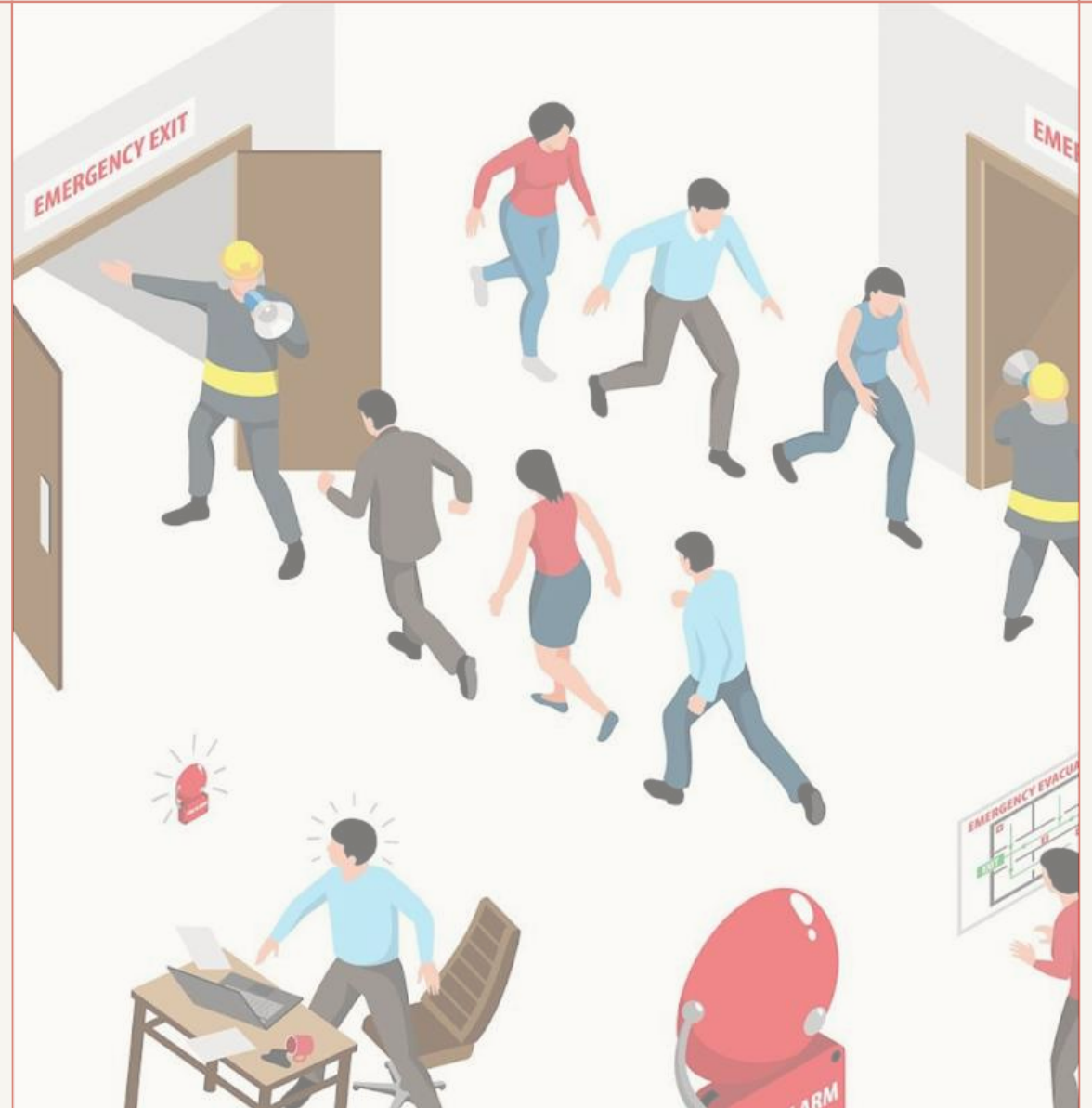
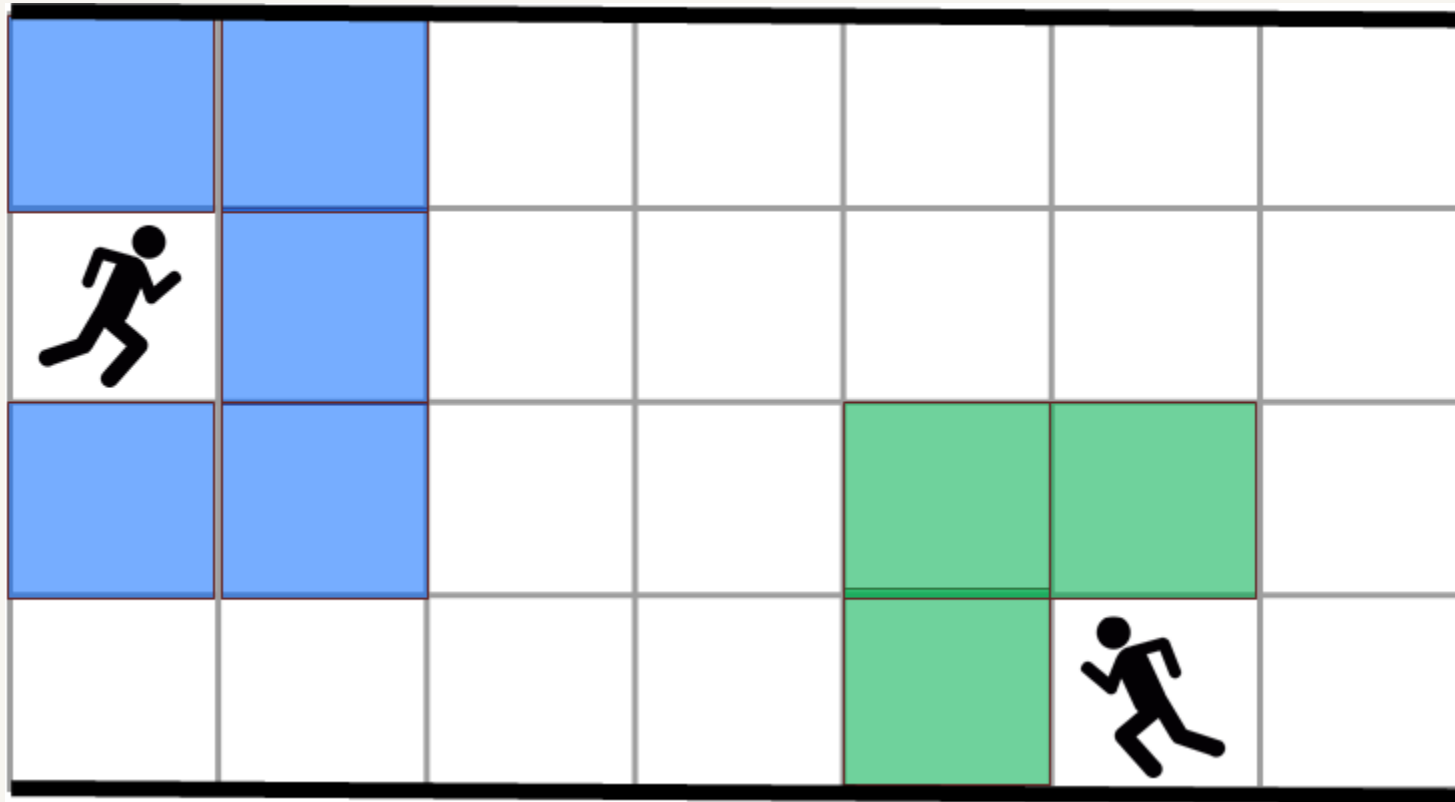


# Modelowanie ruchu pieszych podczas ewakuacji

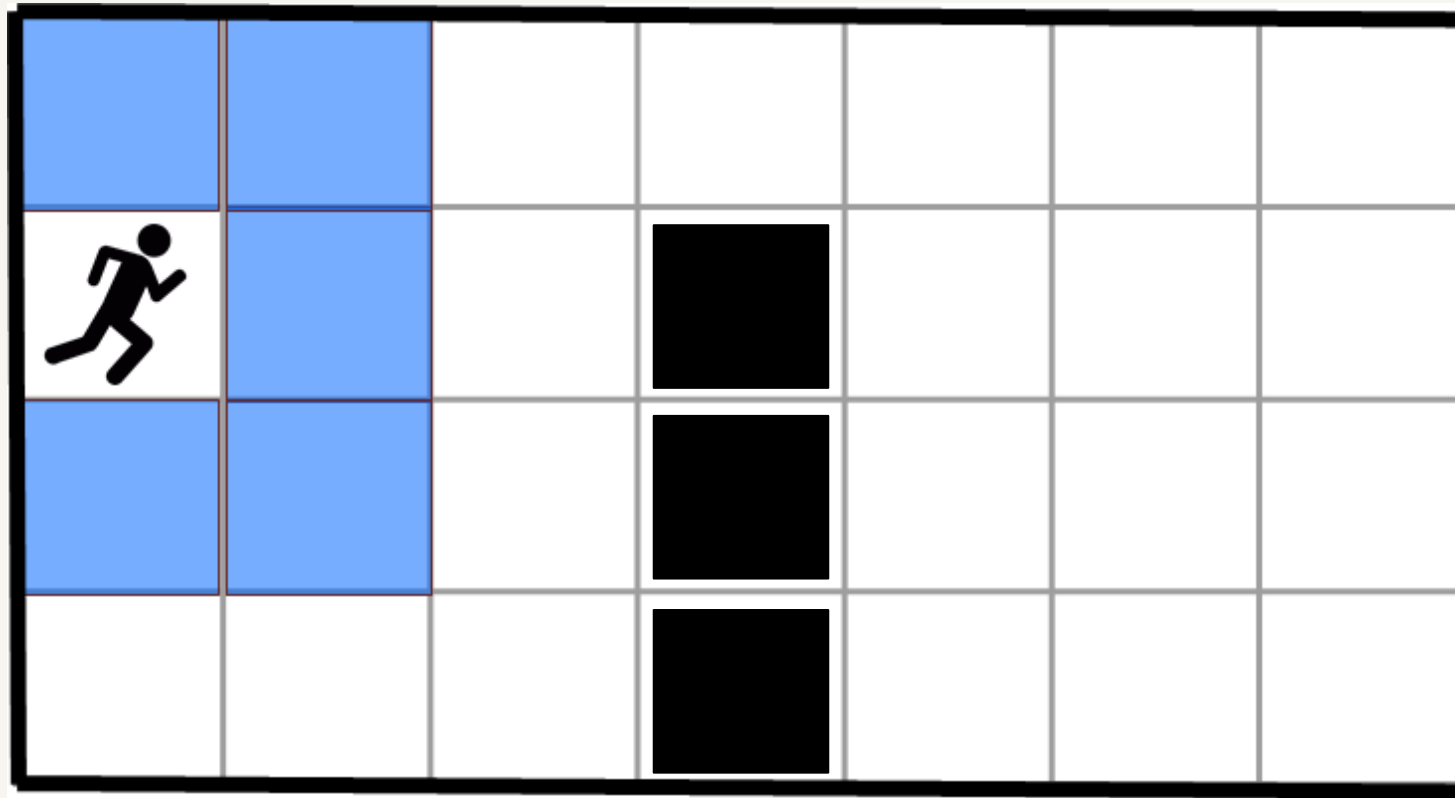
Rozszerzenie modelu



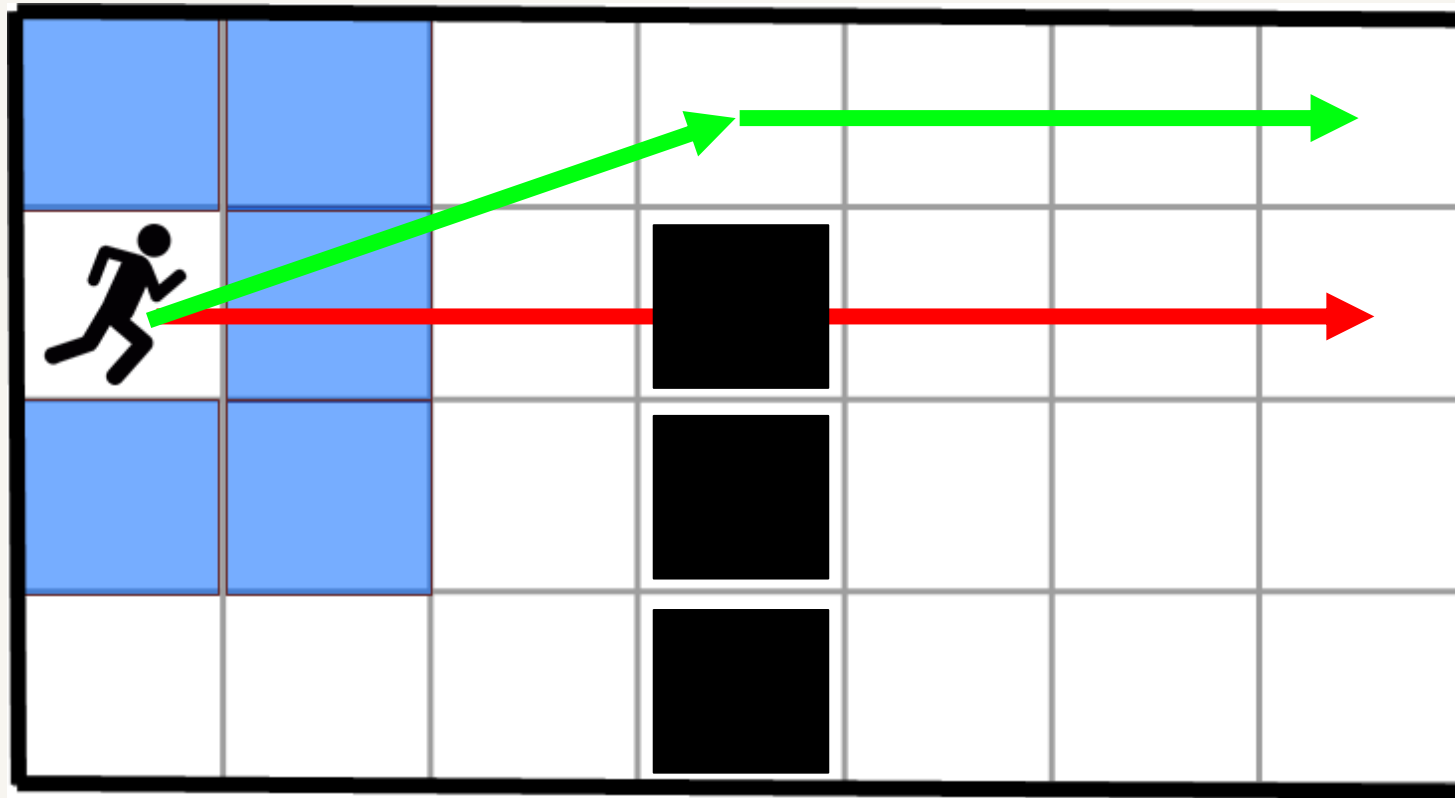
# Przypomnienie i rozszerzenie modelu



# Przypomnienie i rozszerzenie modelu



# Jak przyznawać punkty użyteczności za ruch?



# Algorytm Dijkstry

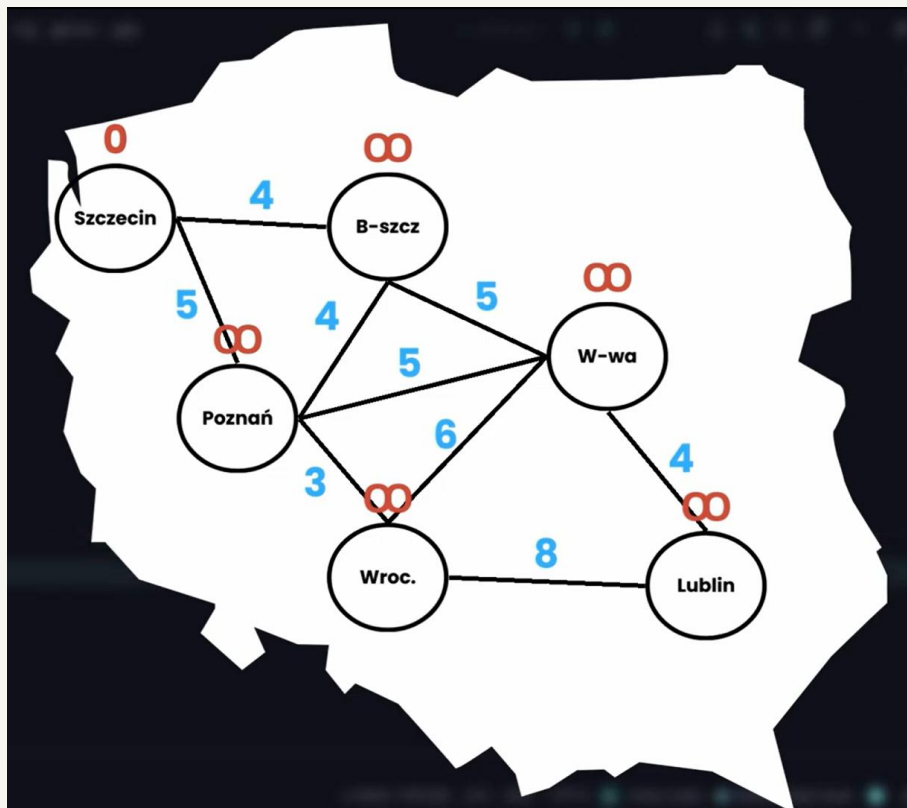
Służy do znajdowania najkrótszych ścieżek z wybranego wierzchołka do pozostałych wierzchołków w grafie o nieujemnych wagach krawędzi.

Algorytm:

- Ustalamy  $d[s]=0$ ,  $d[v]=\infty$  dla wszystkich pozostałych wierzchołków
- Tworzymy kolejkę priorytetową dla wszystkich wierzchołków grafu (aktualna odległość od wierzchołka źródłowego)
- Dla każdego sąsiada wierzchołka  $v$  dokonujemy relaksacji poprzez  $u$ :  $d[u] + w(u,v) < d[v]$ . Jeśli jest krótsza niż dotychczasowa ścieżka to  $d[v] := d[u] + w(u,v)$

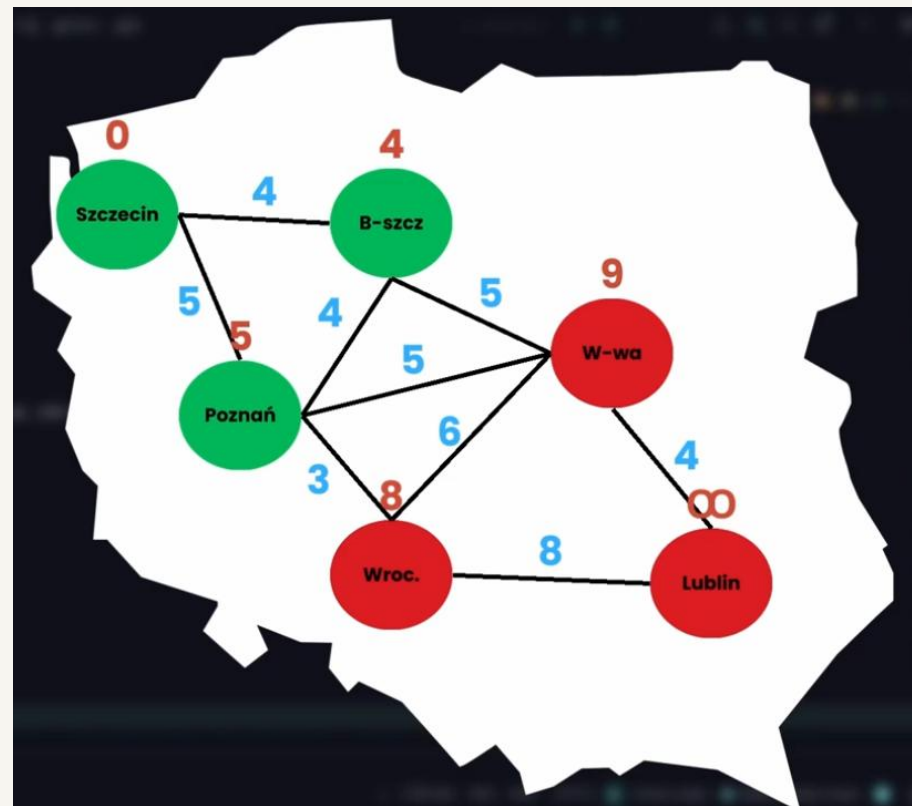
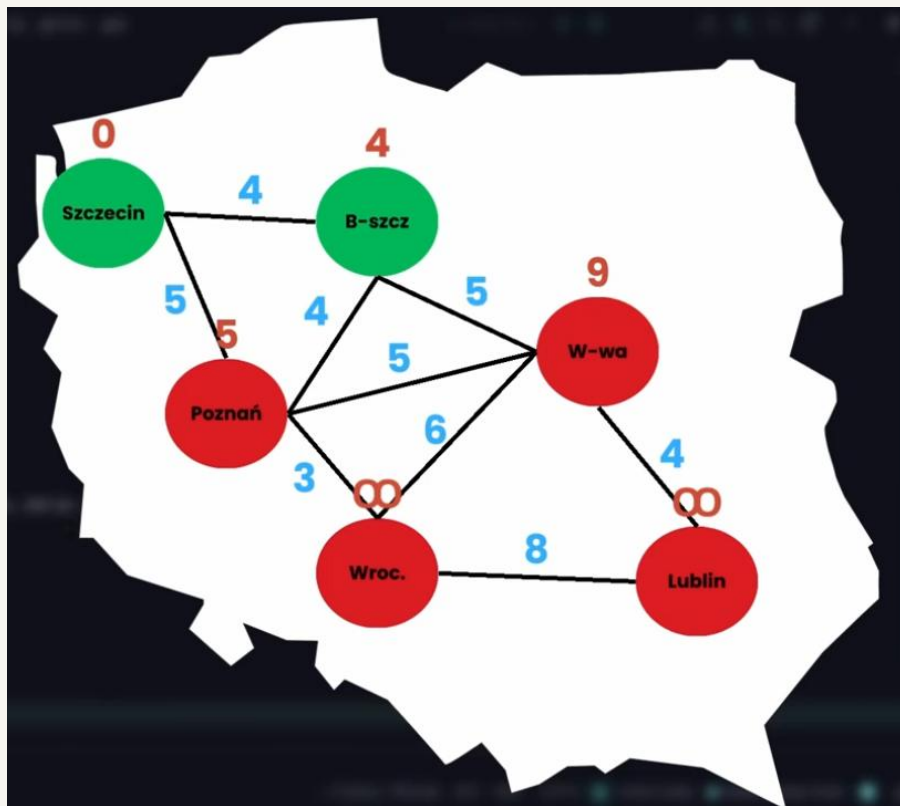
# Algorytm Dijkstry

Wybieramy nieodwiedzone miasto  
z najmniejszą liczbą godzin

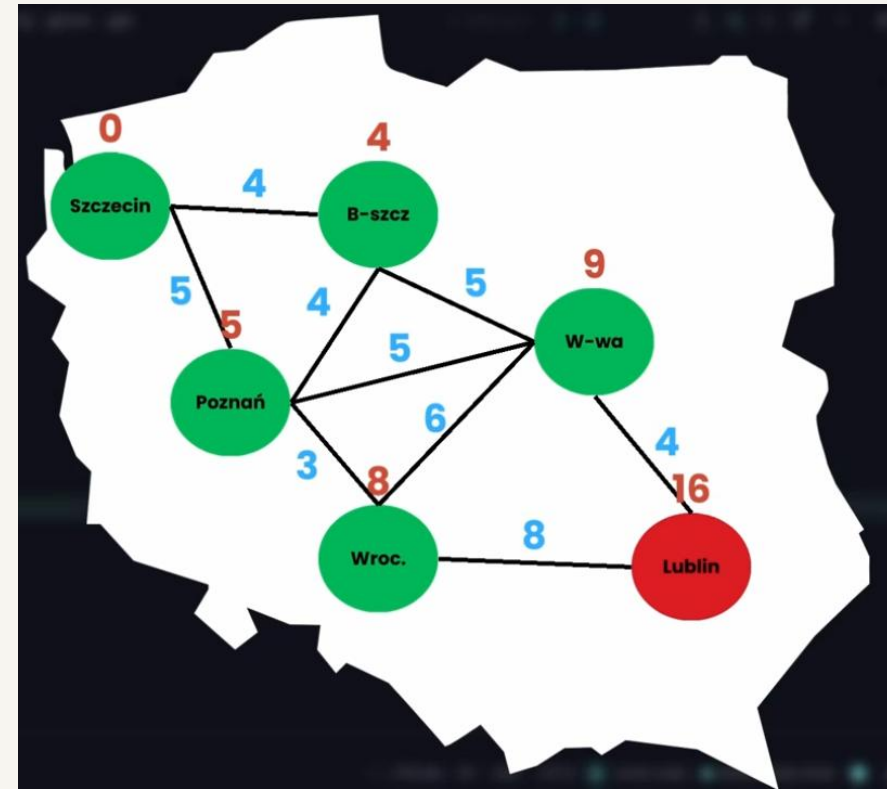
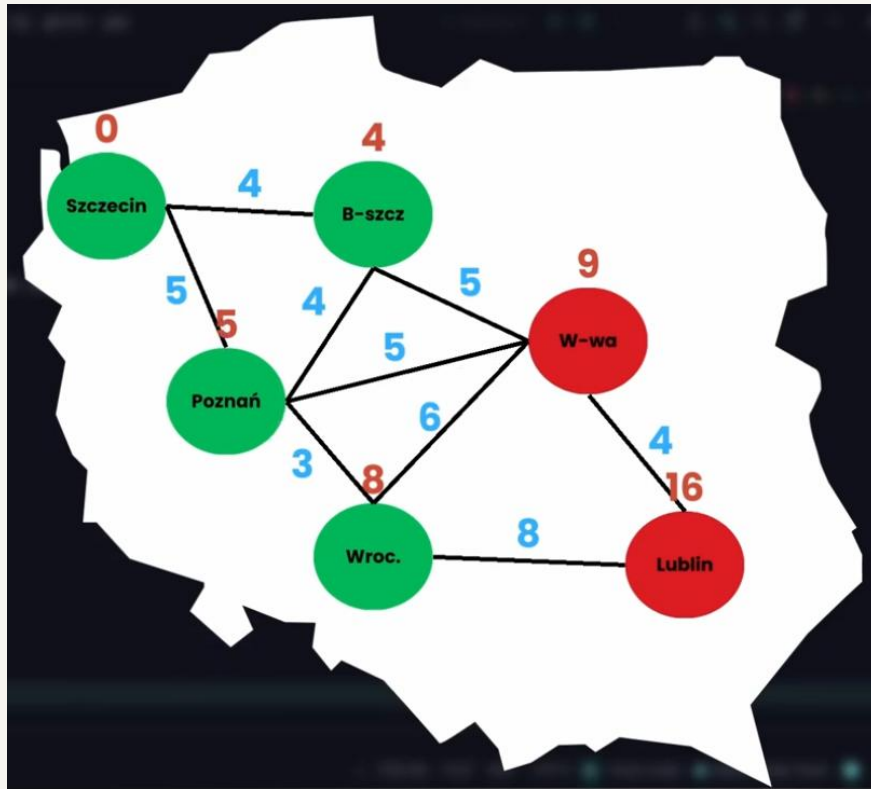


# Algorytm Dijkstry

Celem jest by każde miasto miało najmniejszą możliwą liczbę godzin potrzebną by do niego dotrzeć



# Algorytm Dijkstry





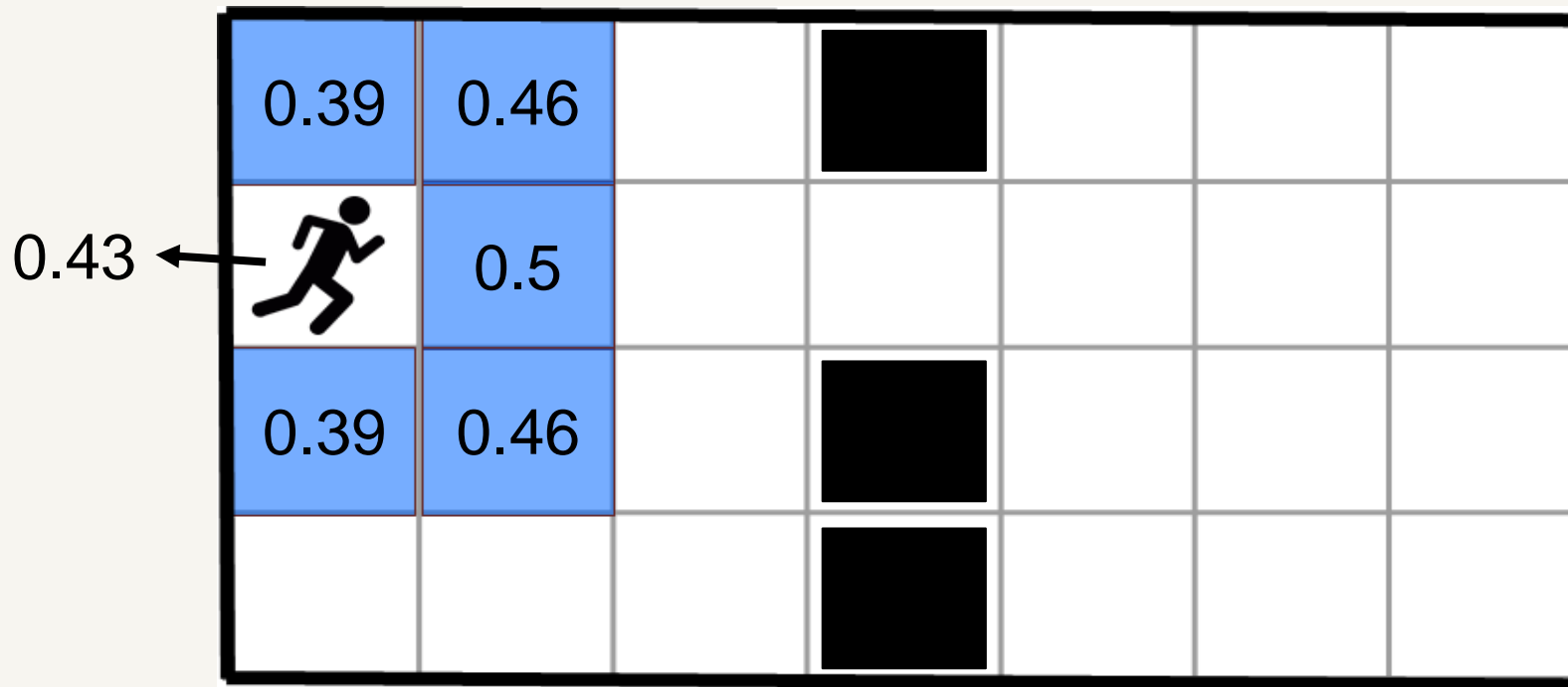
# Algorytm Dijkstry



# Jak wykorzystać algorytm Dijkstry?

-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0.37	0.35
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0.42	0.37
0.68	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.48	0.43	0.39
0.72	0.74	0.72	0.68	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.5	0.45	0.41
0.77	0.78	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0.81	0.83	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0.83	0.87	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0.85	0.89	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.89	0.85
0.87	0.91	0.96	1	1	1	1	0.96	0.91	0.87

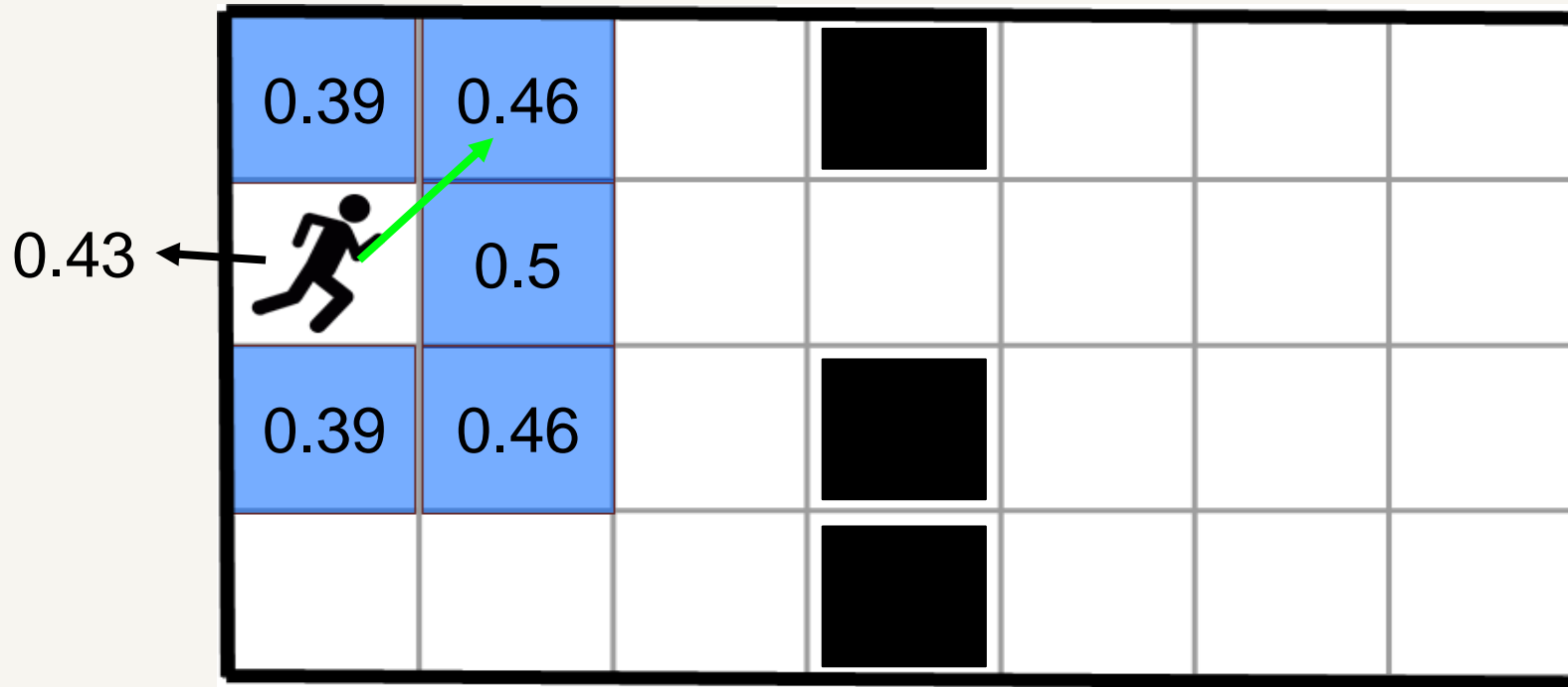
# Jak wykorzystać algorytm Dijkstry?



$$U_{\text{move}} = \frac{P_{\text{cell}} - P_{\text{agent}}}{D_{\text{max}}}$$

$U_{\text{move}}$  - punkty użyteczności za ruch,  
 $P_{\text{cell}}$  - liczba w komórce do której ruch rozpatrujemy,  
 $P_{\text{agent}}$  - punkty w komórce w której znajduje się agent,  
 $D_{\text{max}}$  - największa możliwa wartość  $P_{\text{cell}} - P_{\text{agent}}$  w danym ruchu.

# Jak wykorzystać algorytm Dijkstry?



$$U_{move} = \frac{P_{cell} - P_{agent}}{D_{max}}$$

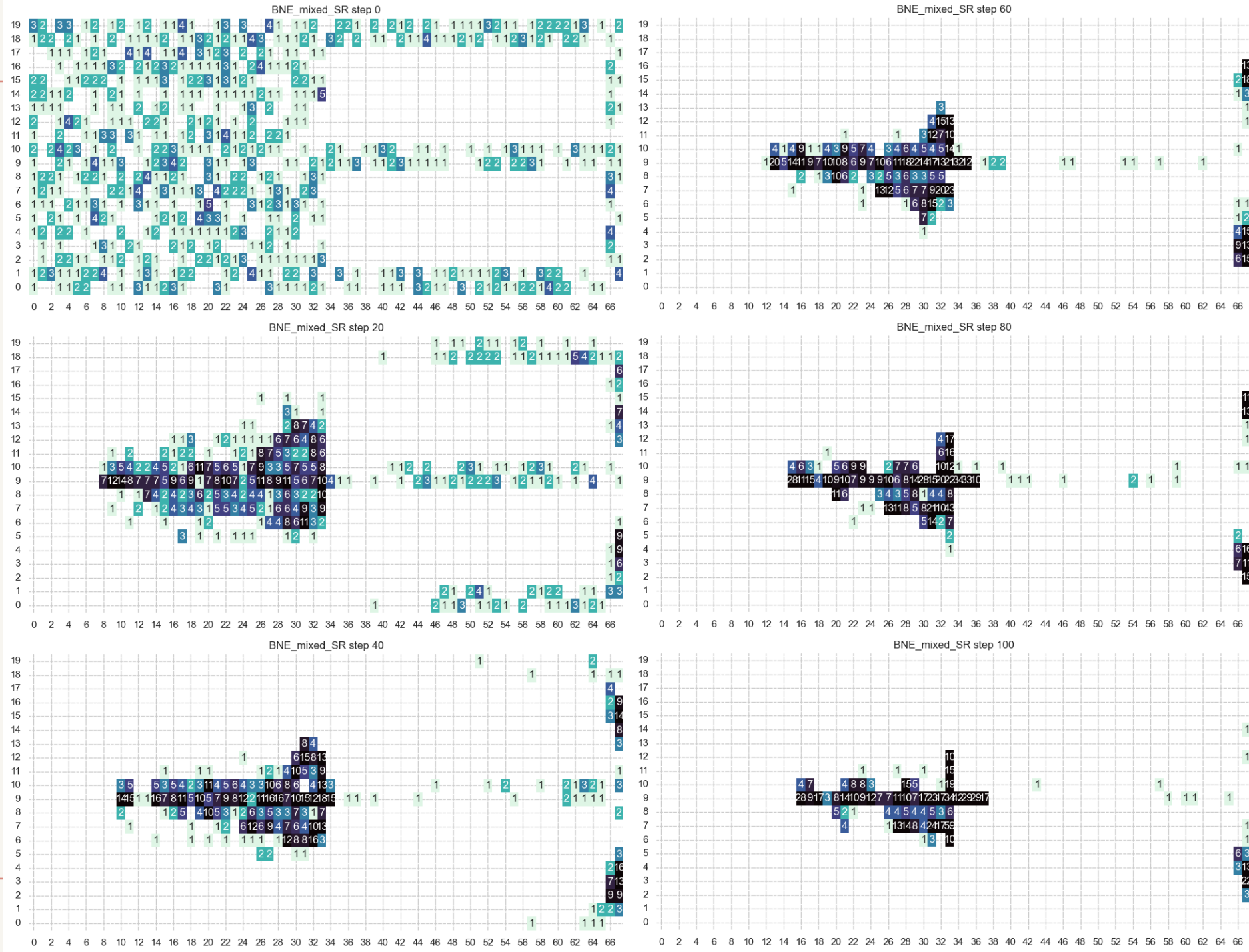
Dla ruchu oznaczonego zieloną strzałką

$$\begin{aligned} U_{move} &= \\ &= (0.46 - 0.43) / (0.5 - 0.43) = \\ &= 0.03 / 0.07 \approx 0.43 \end{aligned}$$

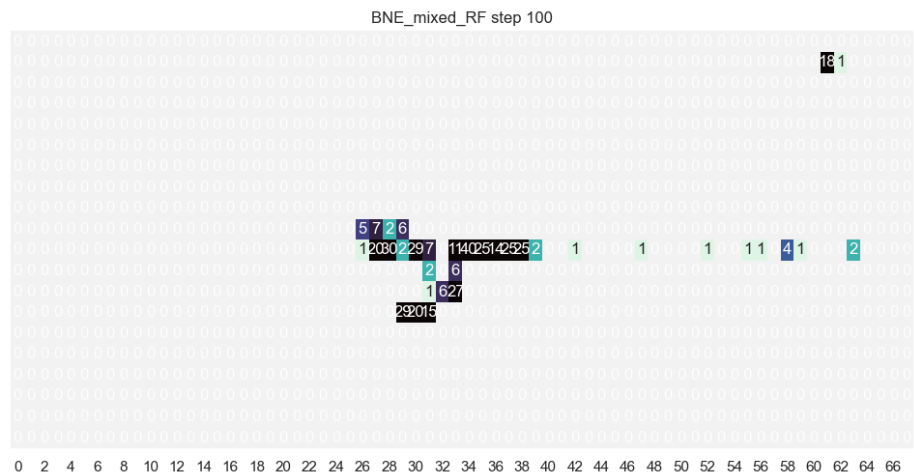
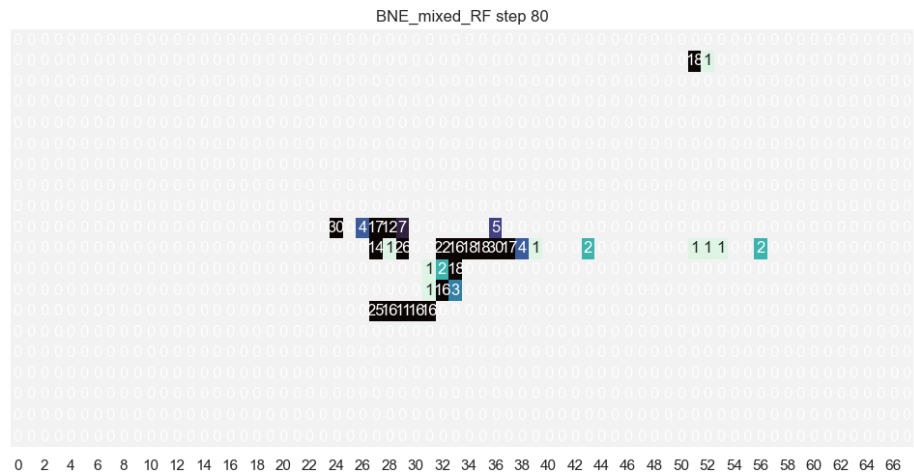
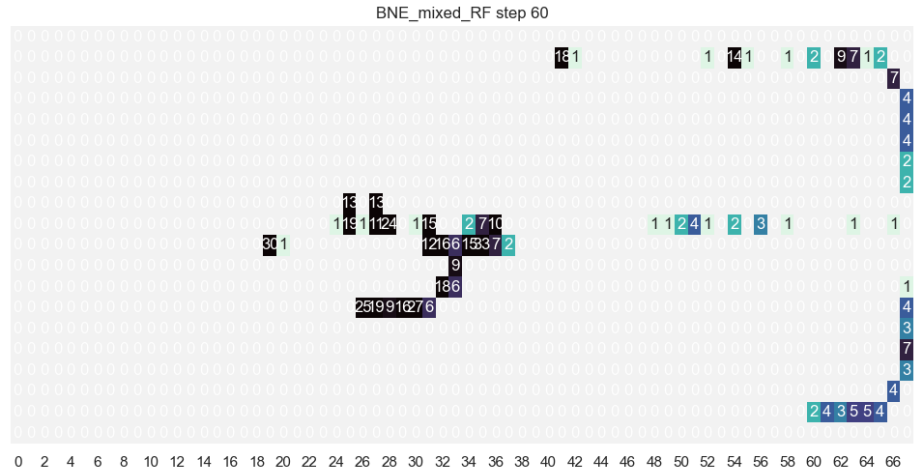
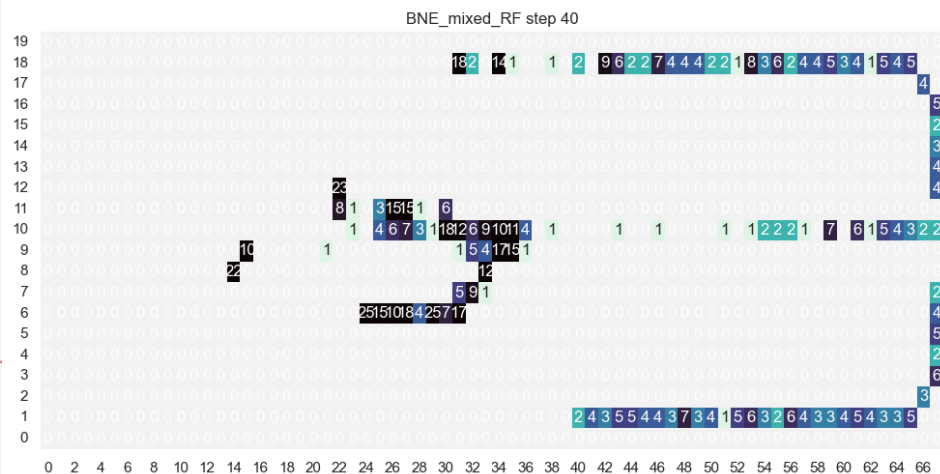
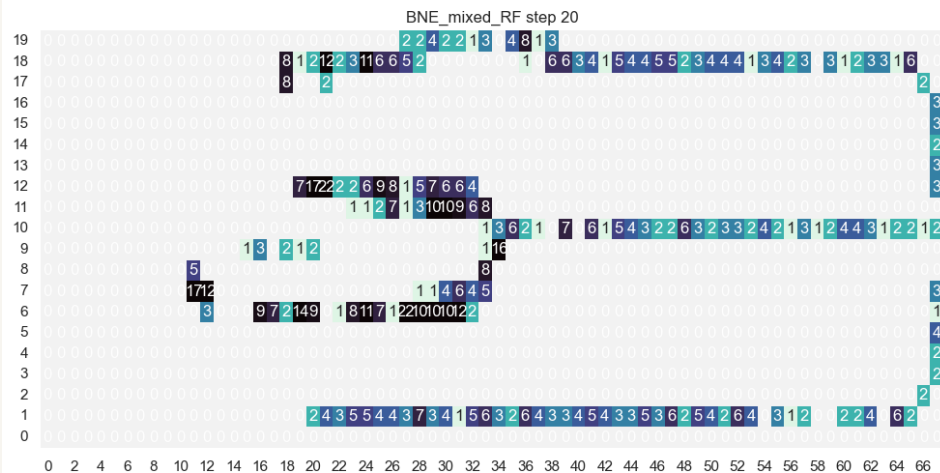
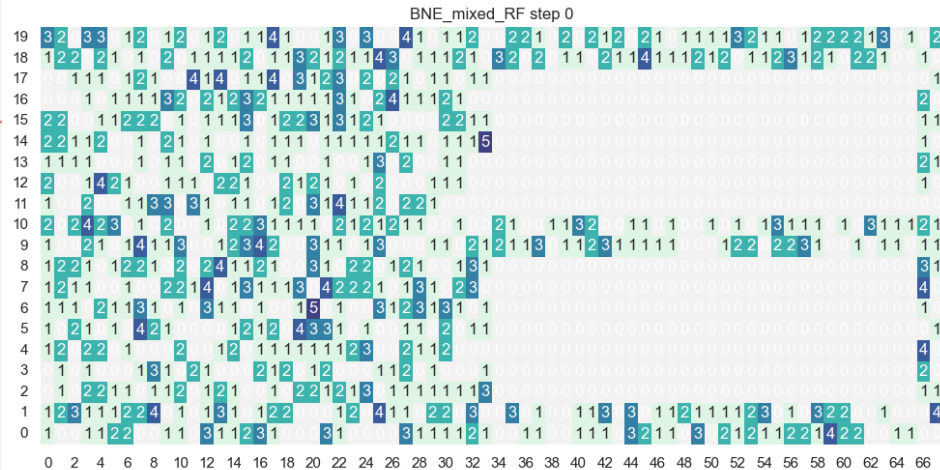
**Czas na symulacje!**

Klatki z symulacji:  
Map\_type: two blocks

# BNE, two\_blocks

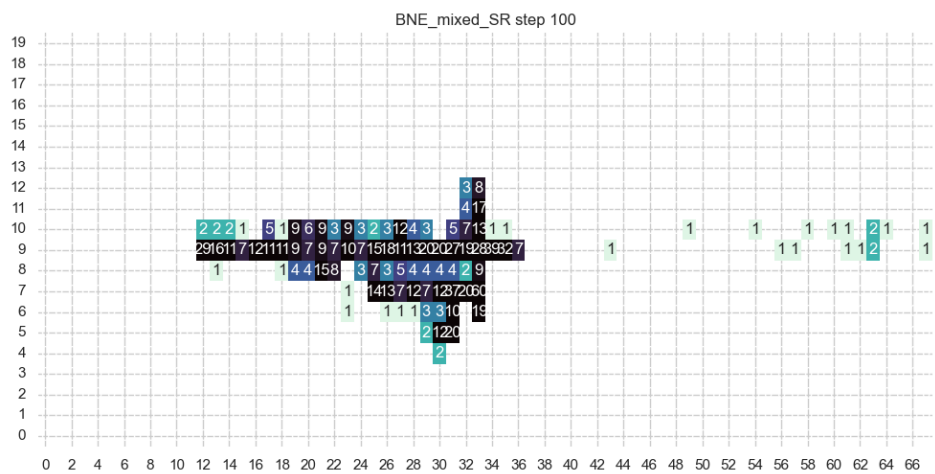
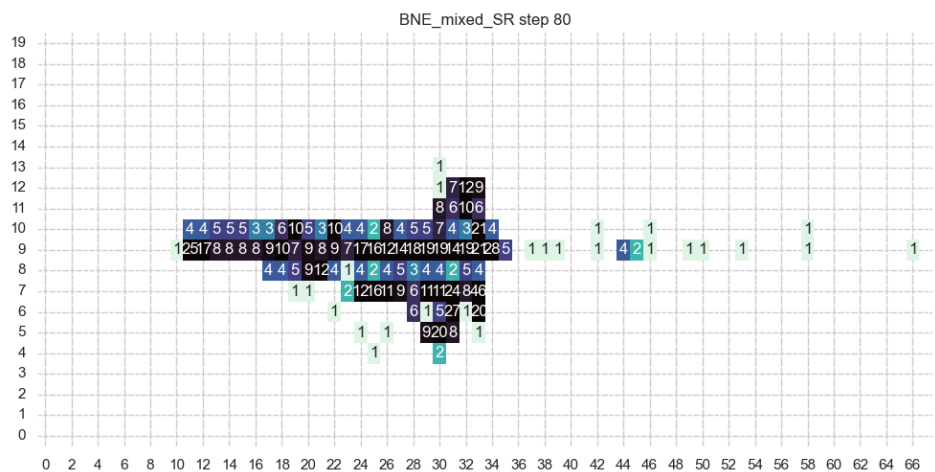
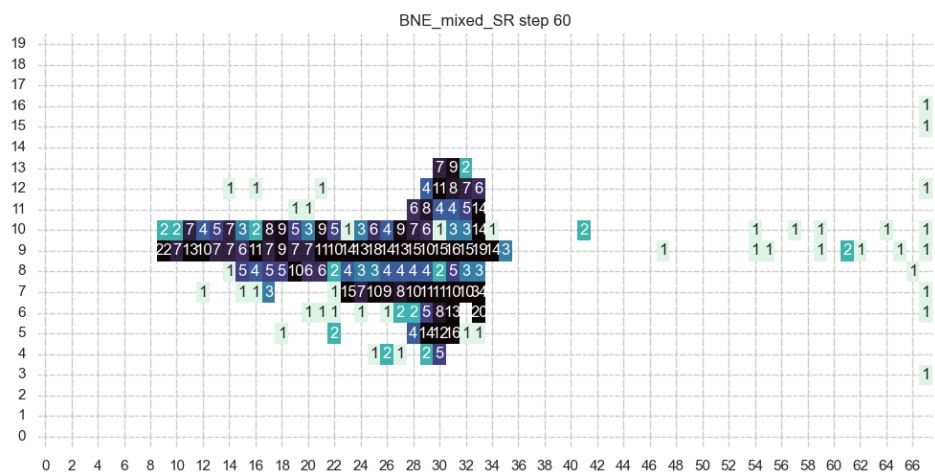
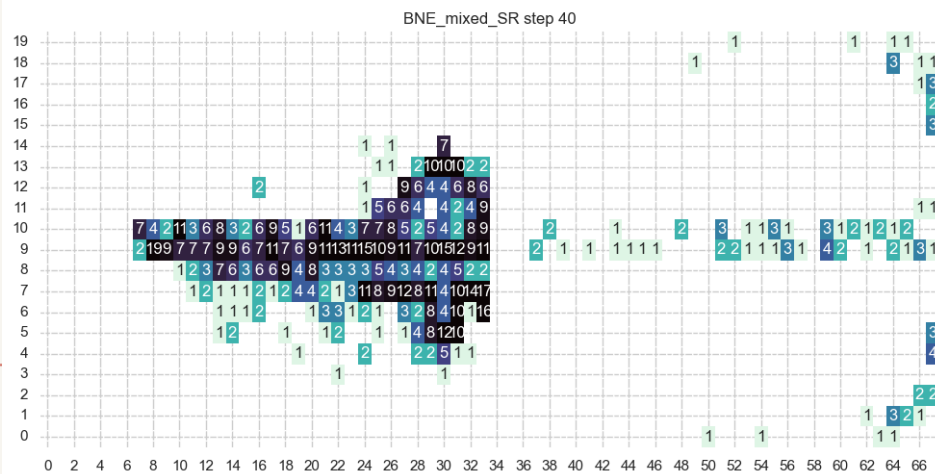
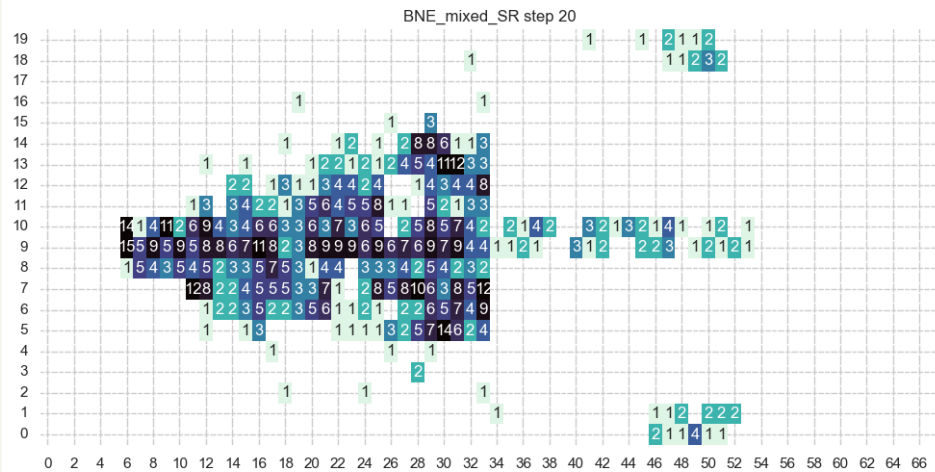
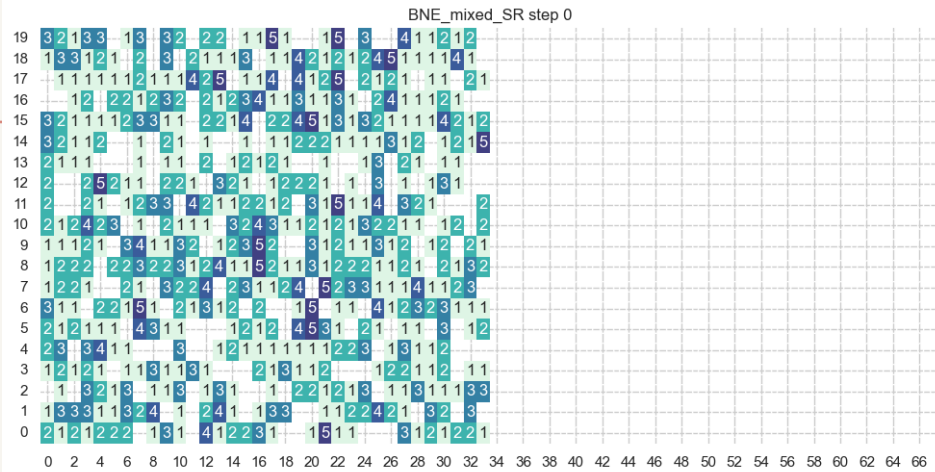


# RF, two\_blocks



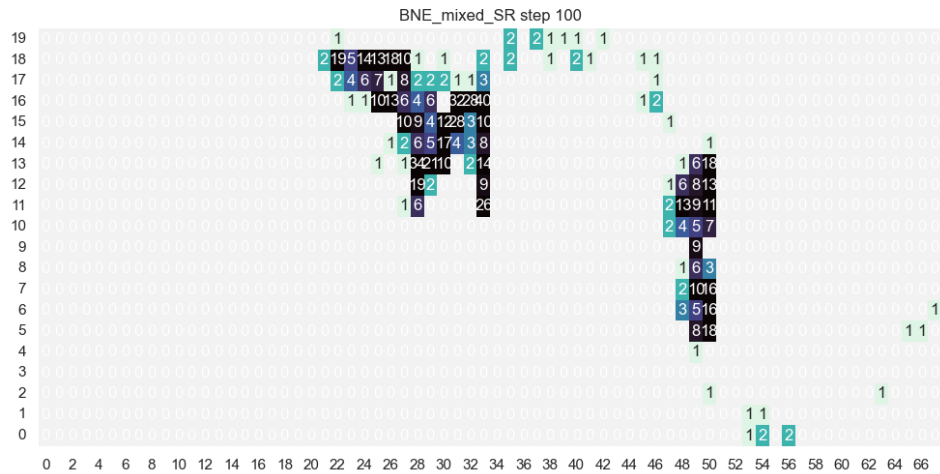
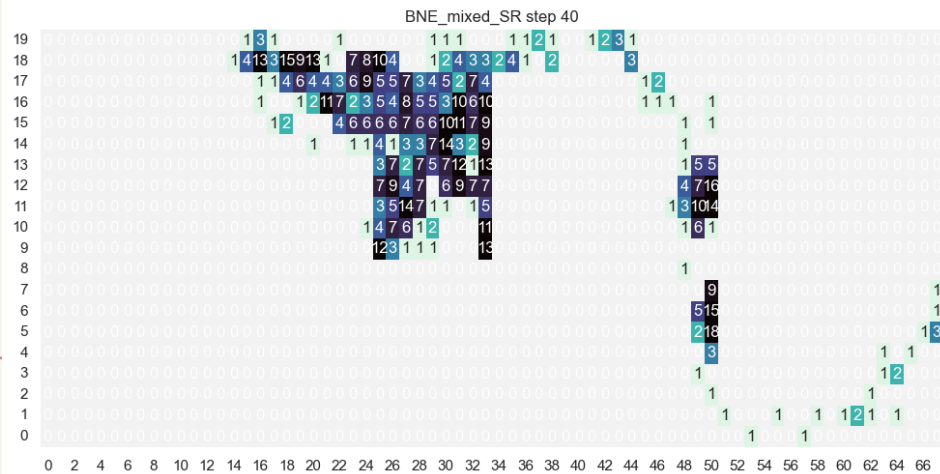
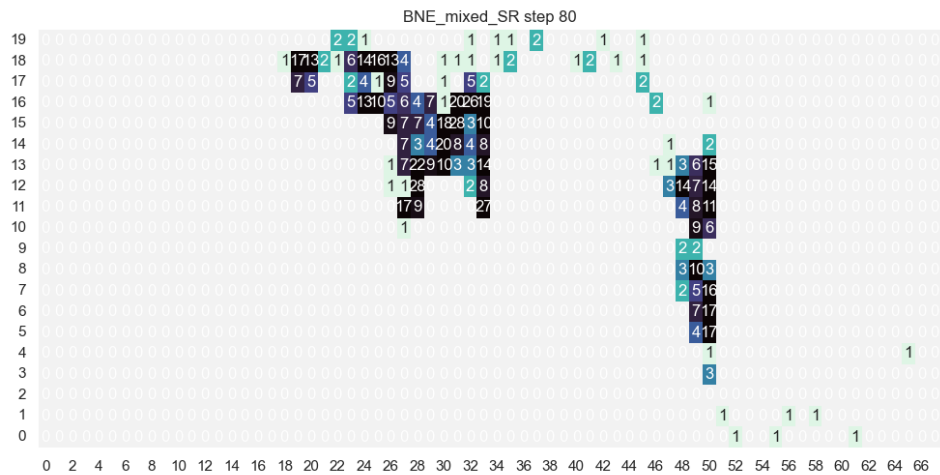
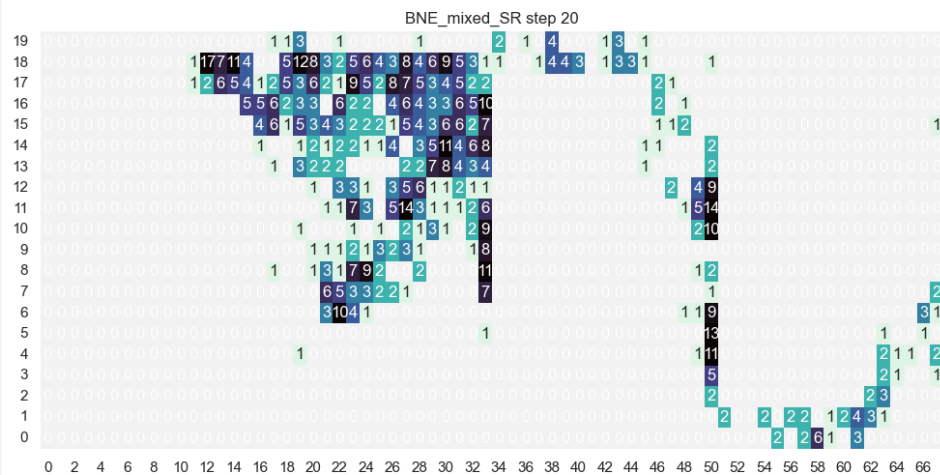
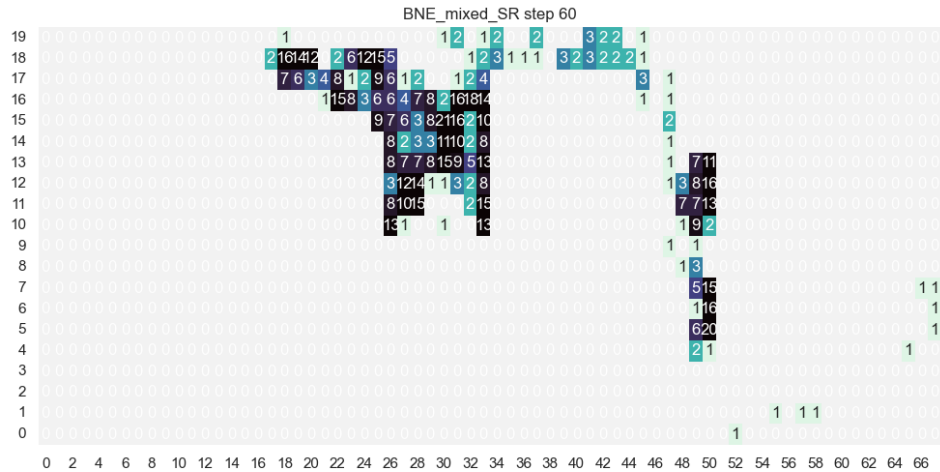
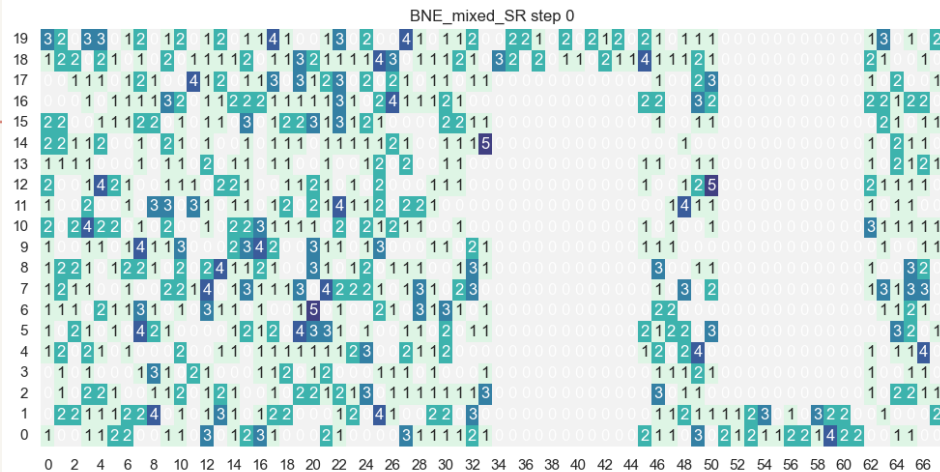


# BNE, two\_blocks, left\_half

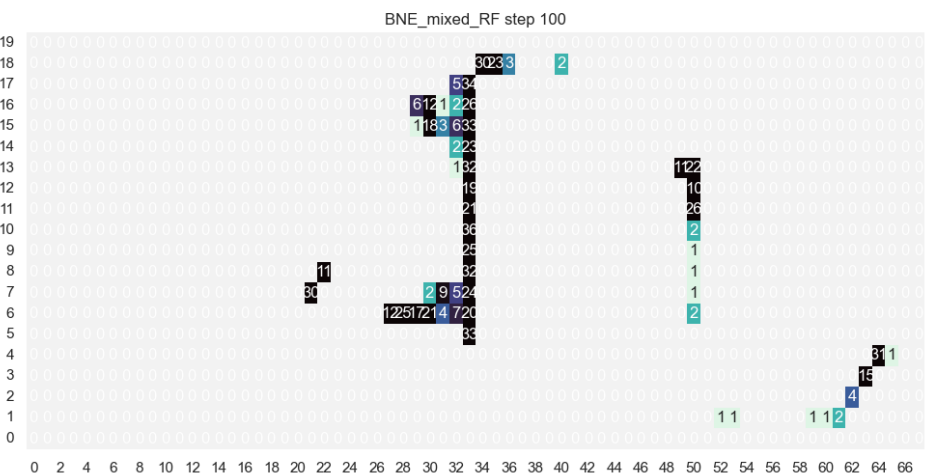
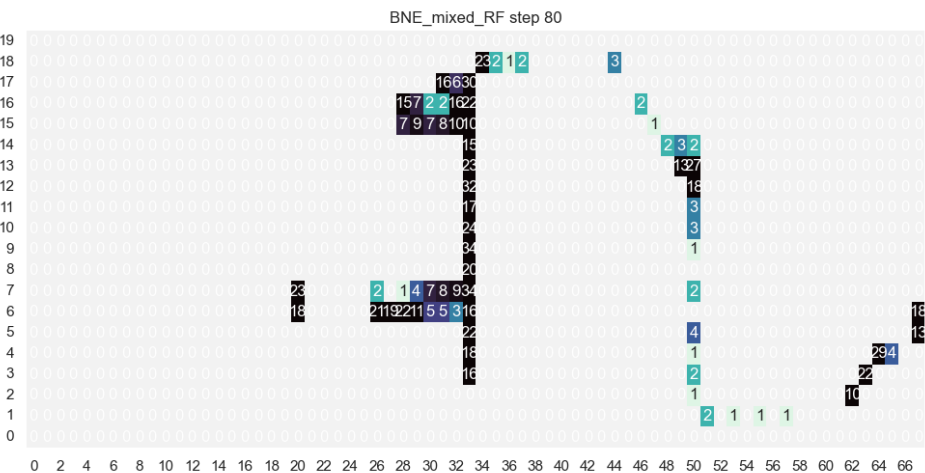
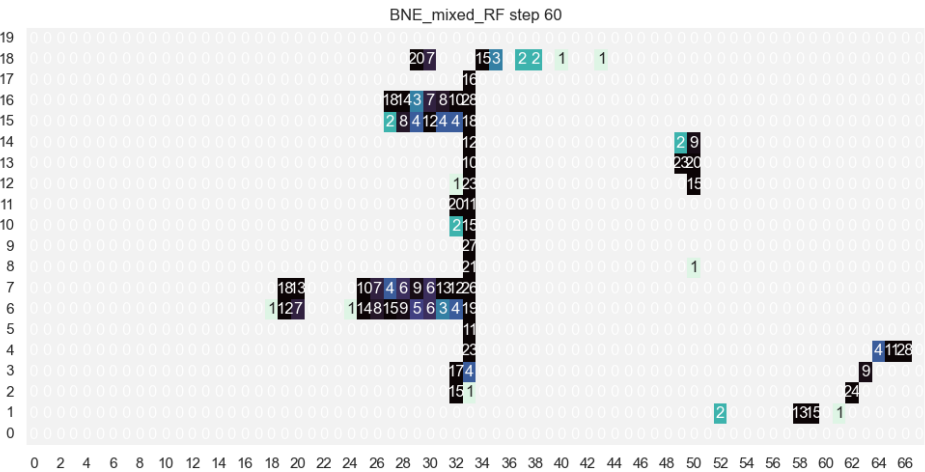
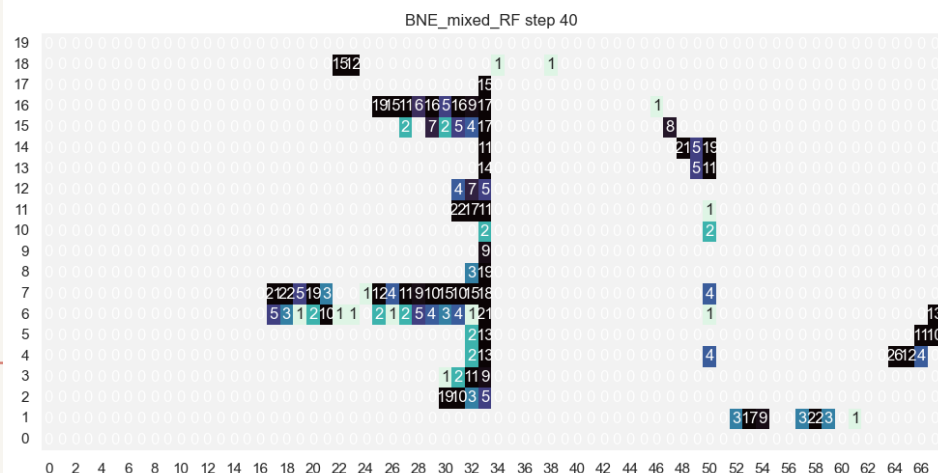
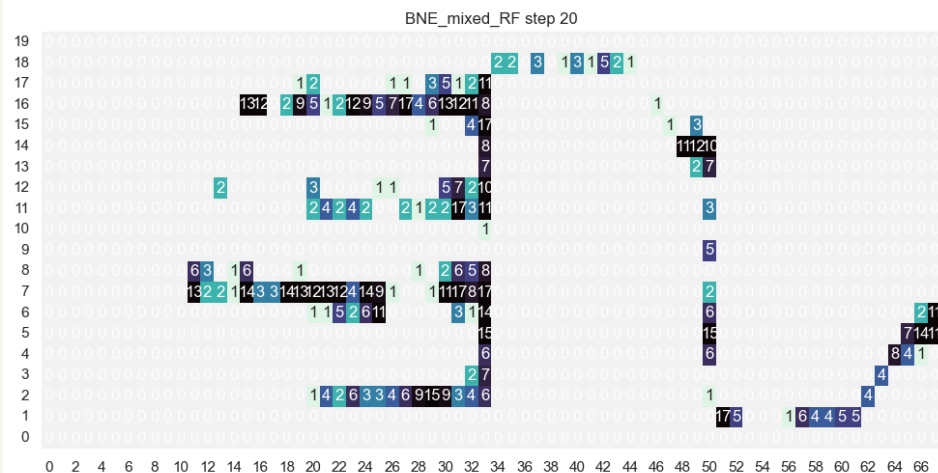
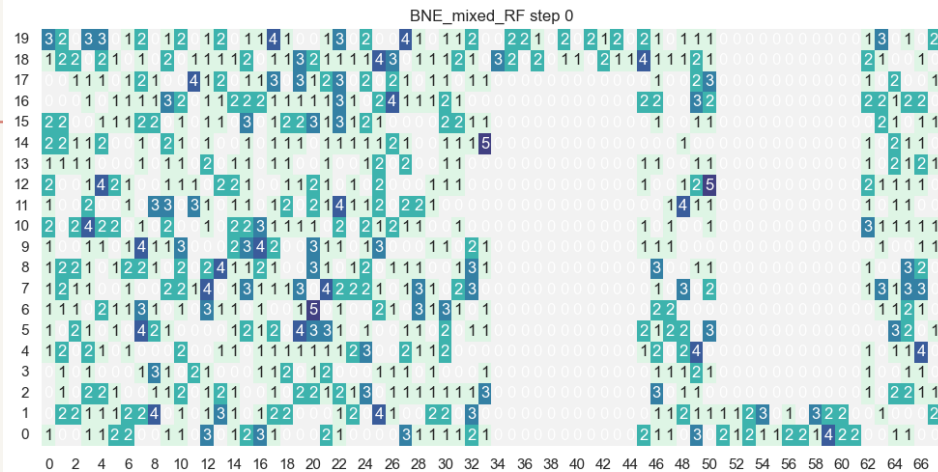


Klatki z symulacji:  
Map\_type: snake

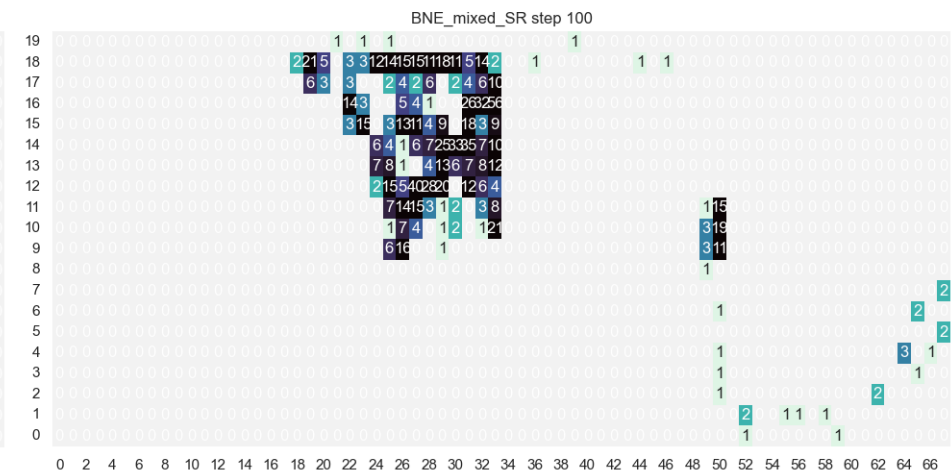
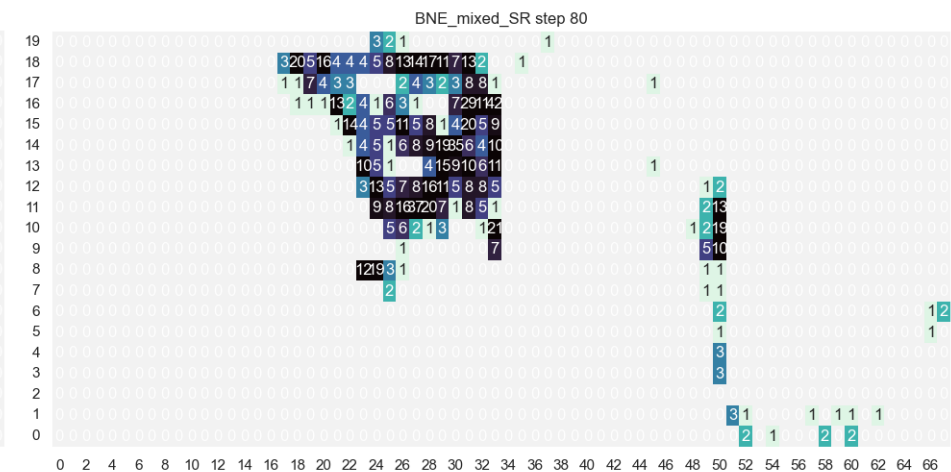
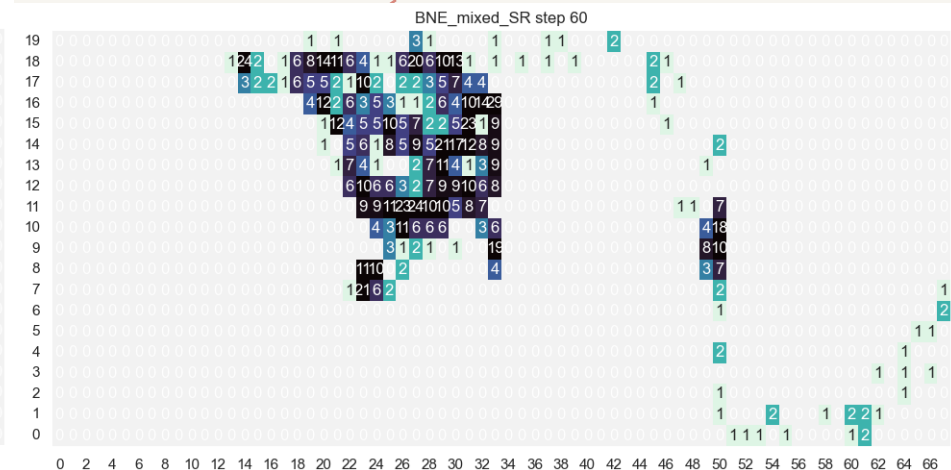
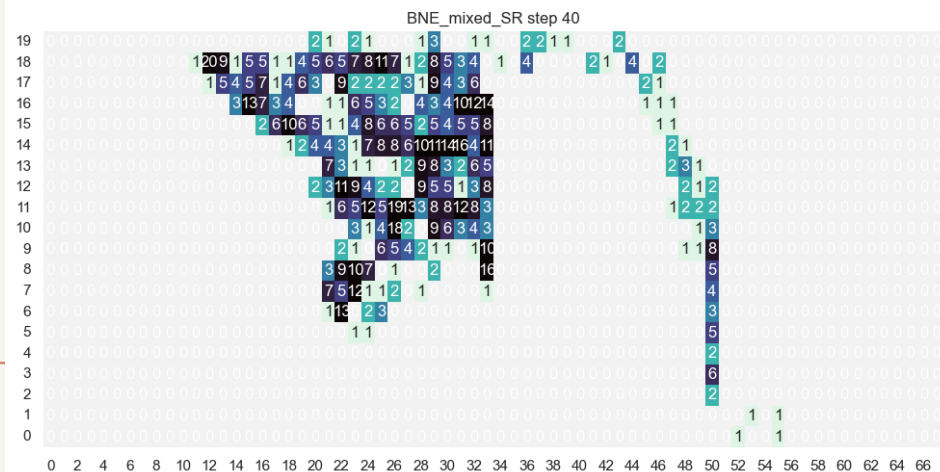
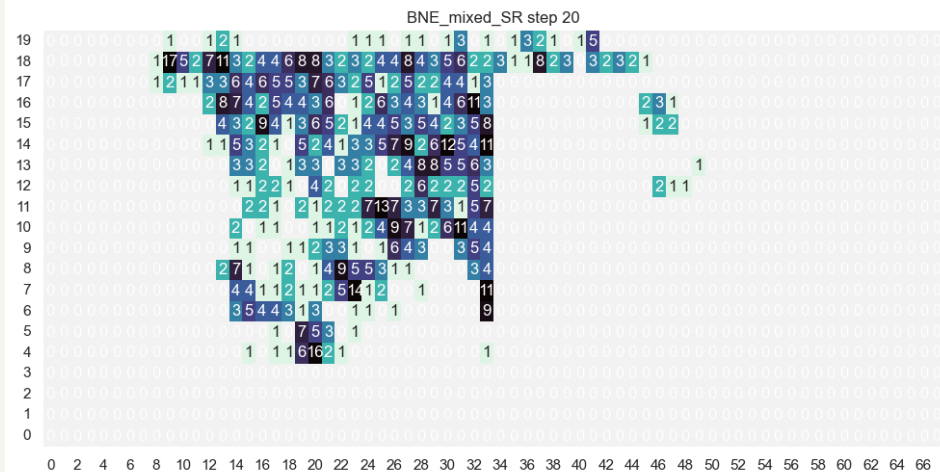
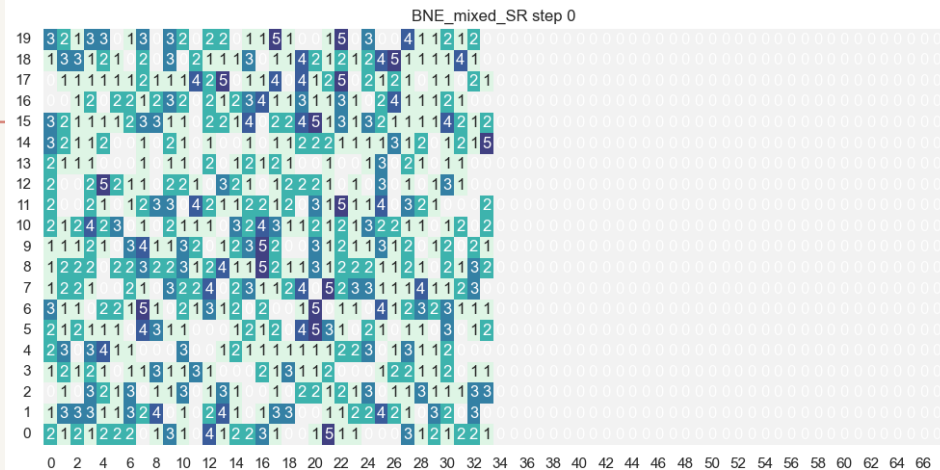
# BNE, snake



# RF, snake



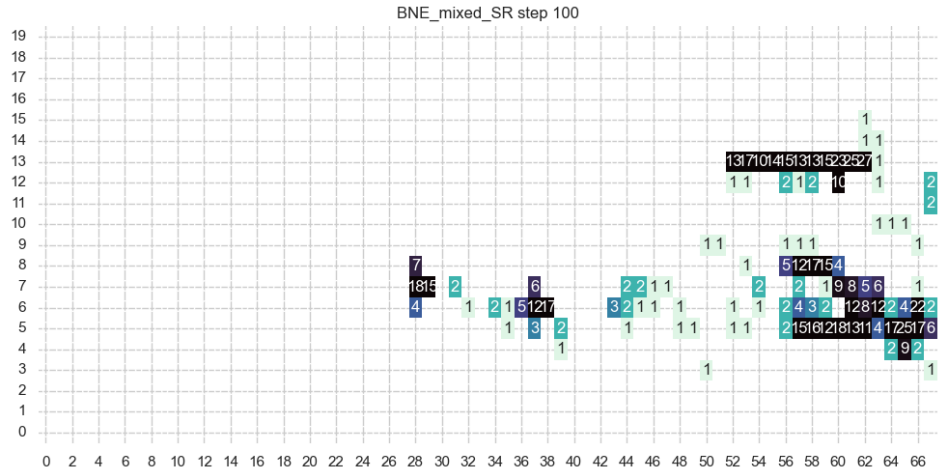
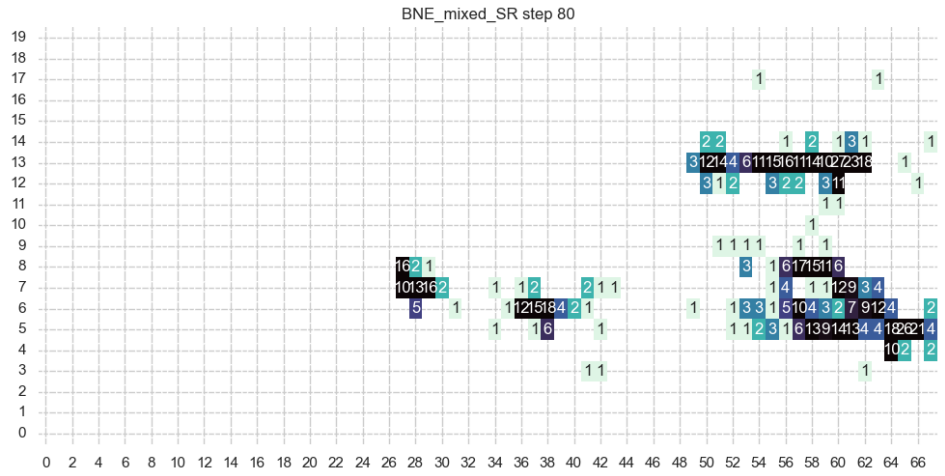
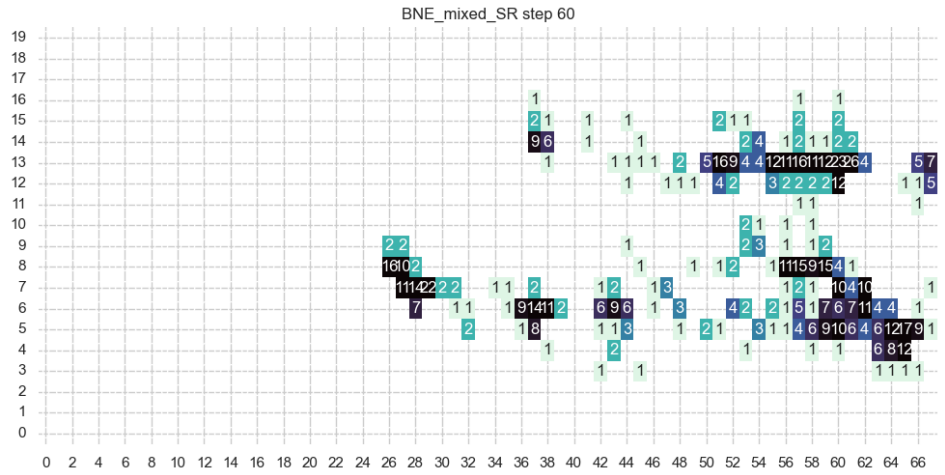
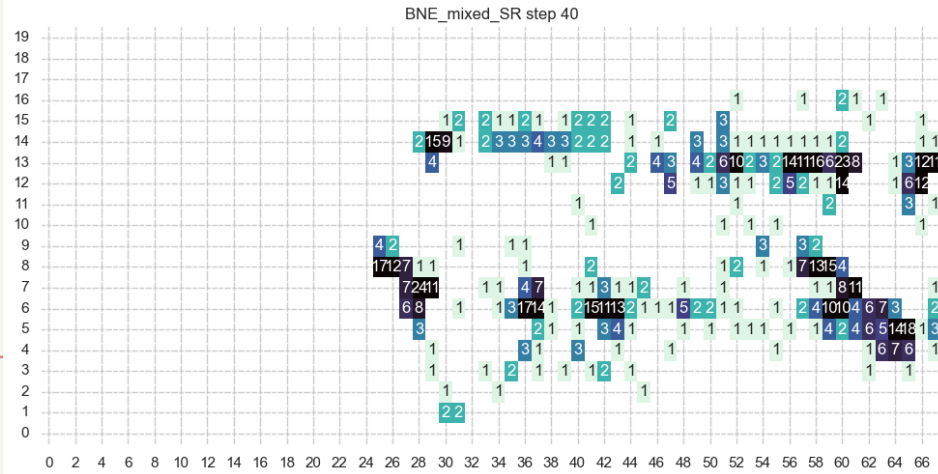
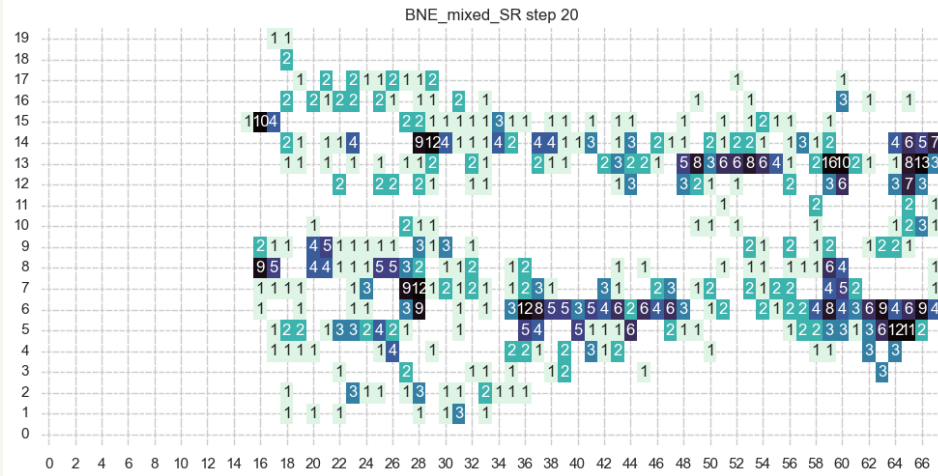
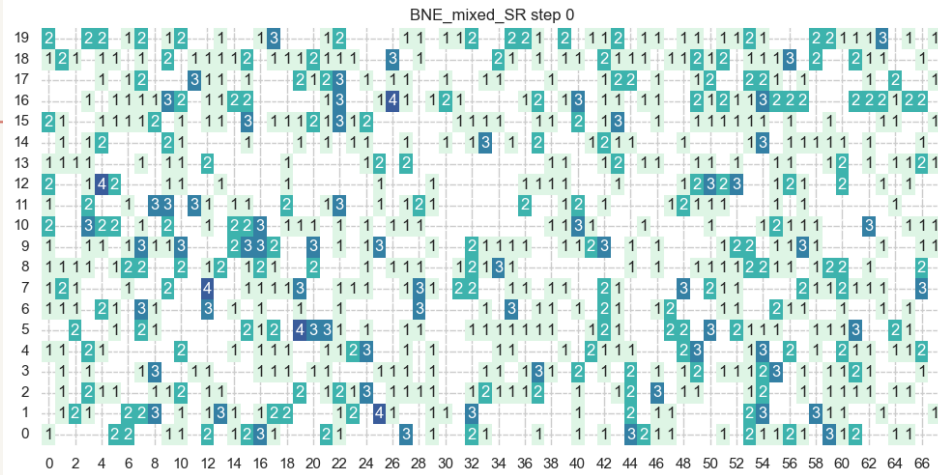
# BNE, snake, left\_half



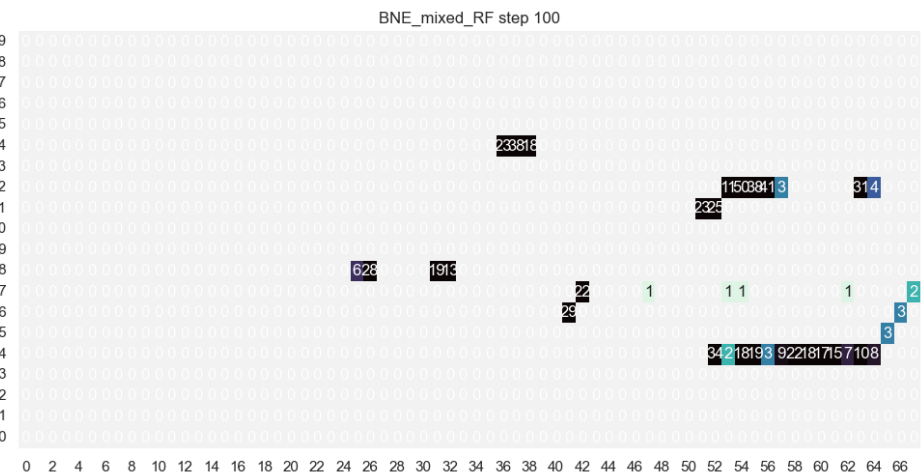
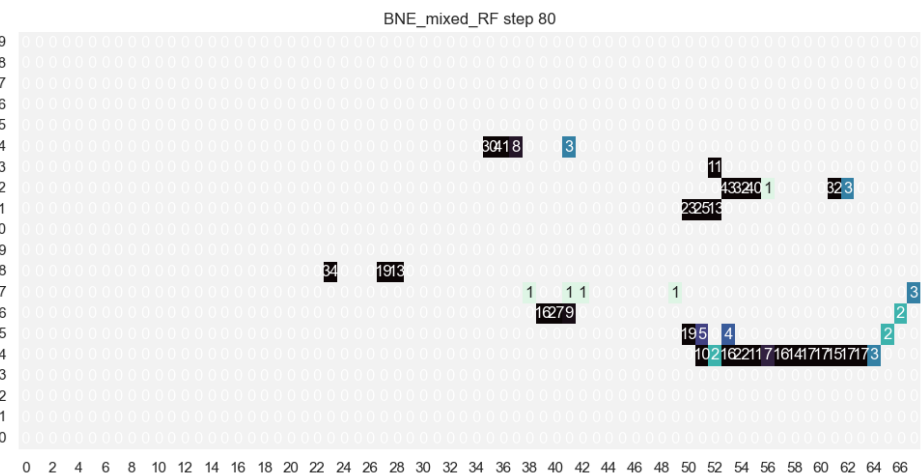
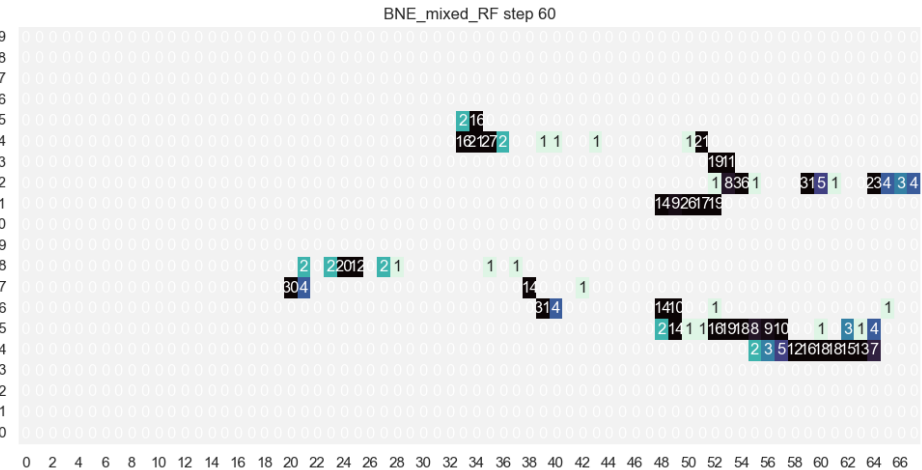
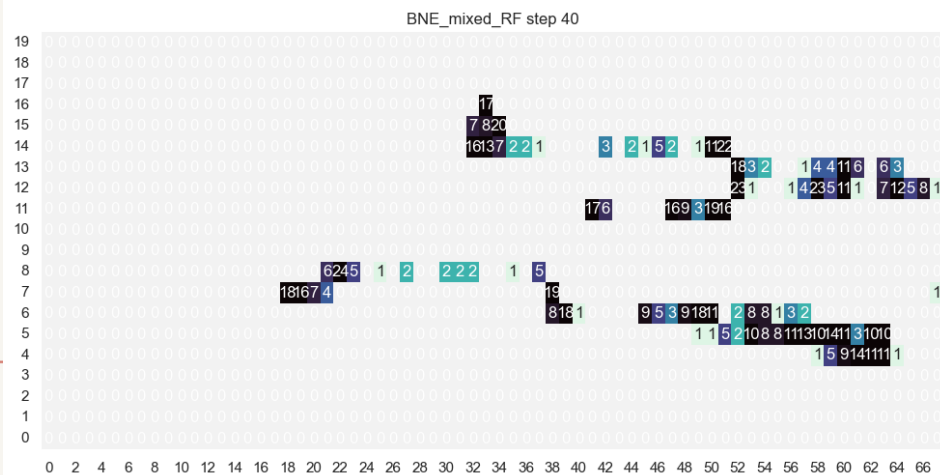
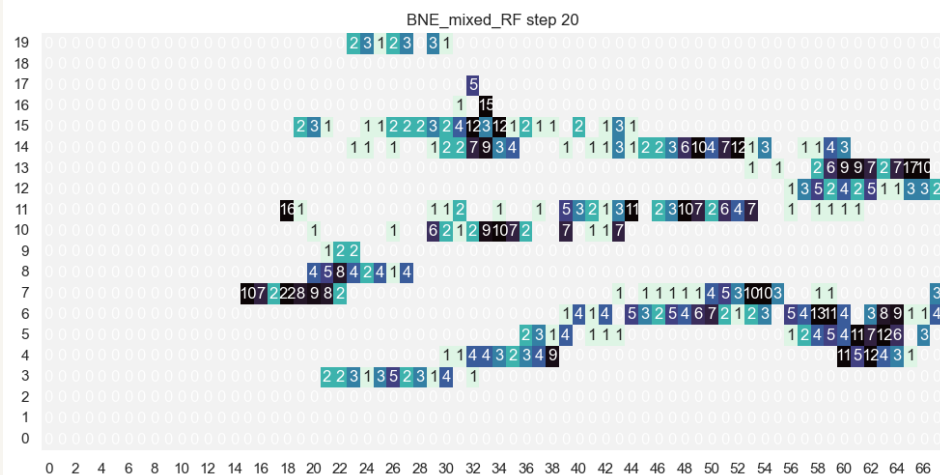
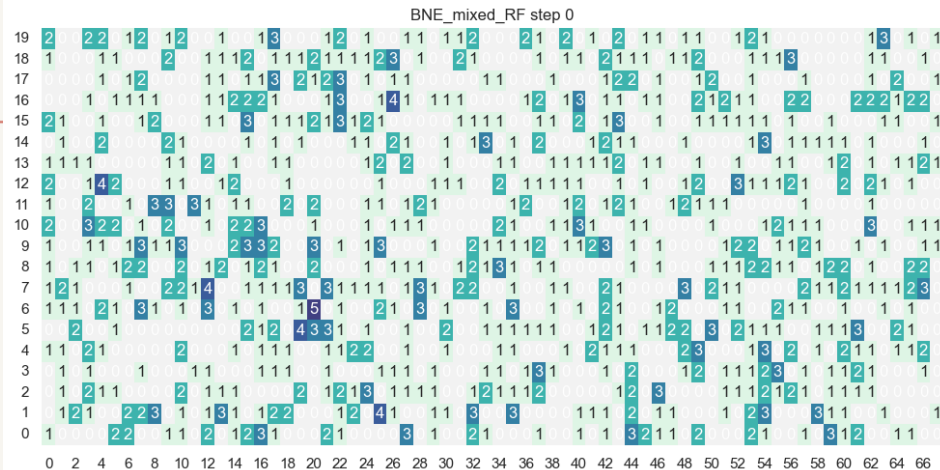
Klatki z symulacji:  
Map\_type: random\_squares



# BNE, random\_squares



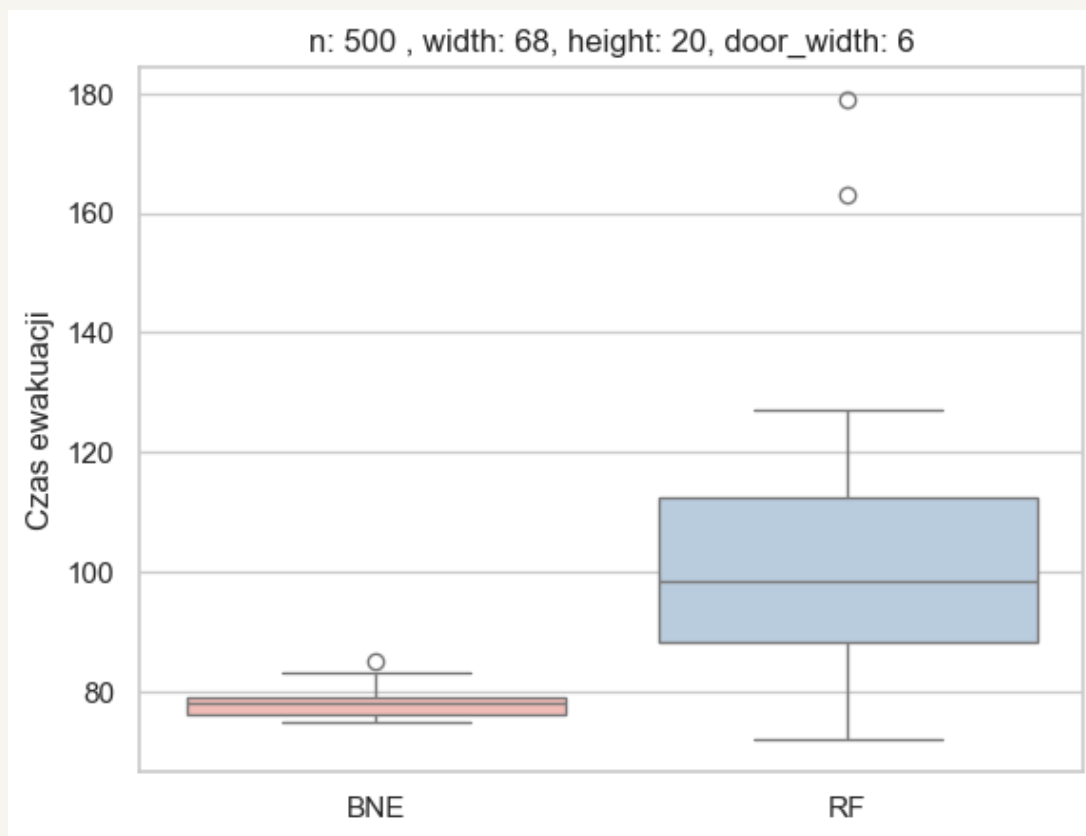
# RF, random\_squares



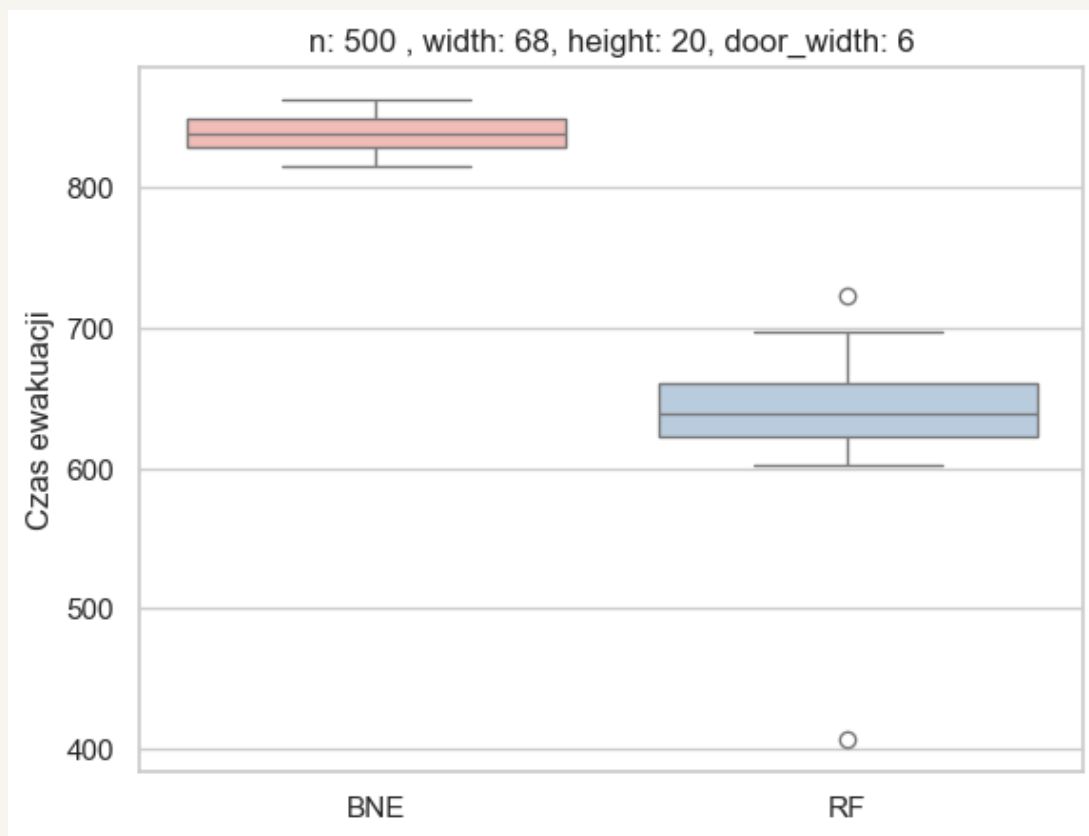


# Wyniki oraz wnioski

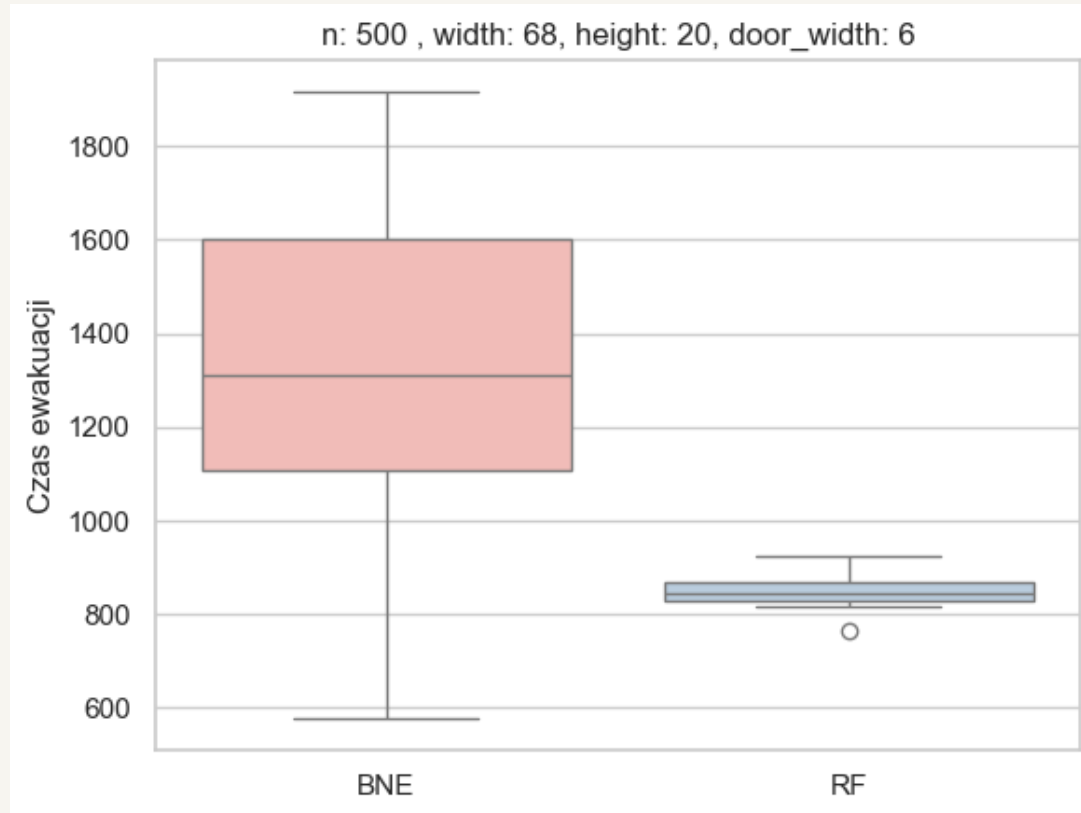
## Map\_type: empty



## Map\_type: two\_blocks



## Map\_type: snake

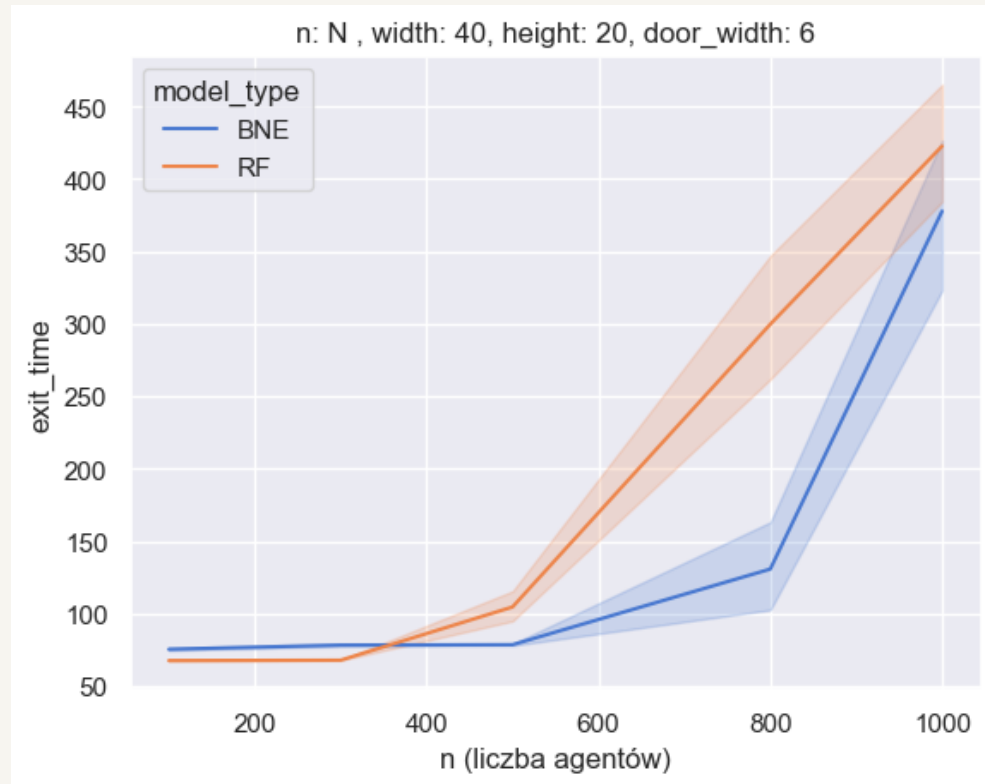


### Wnioski:

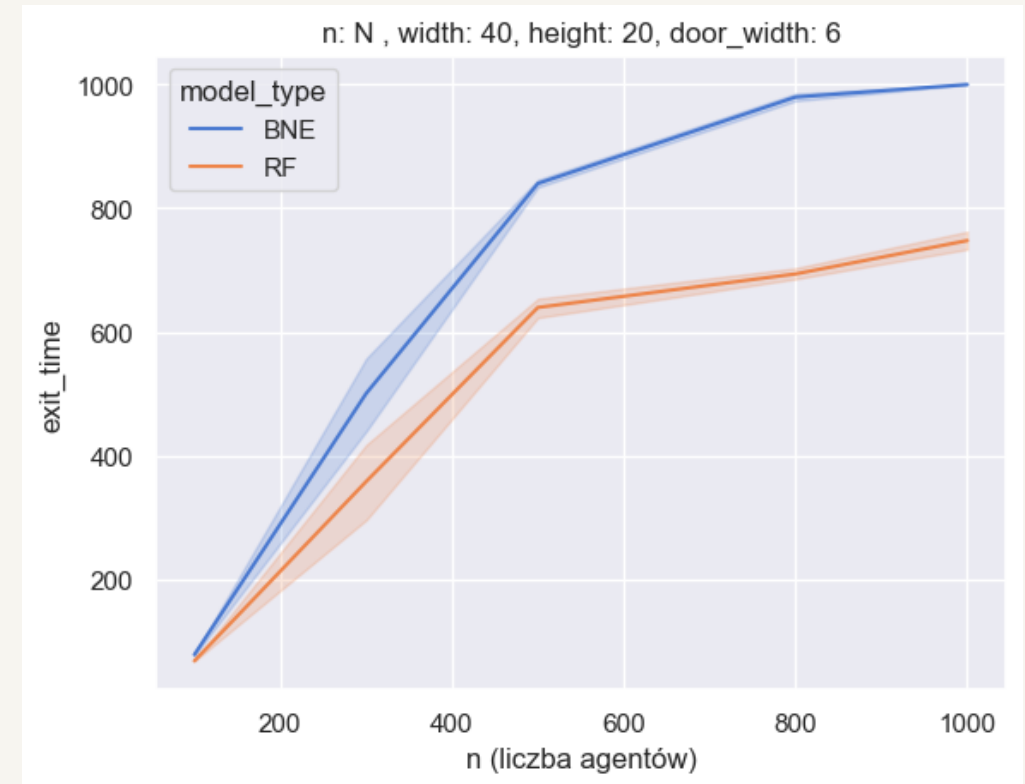
- Na trasie z przeszkodami lepszy jest RF
- RF jest bardziej stabilny

# Porównanie czasów ewakuacji

Map\_type: empty



Map\_type: two\_blocks



# Dziękujemy za uwagę!

## Źródła

- Liao, Guo, Zhu, Shang - *Enhancing emergency pedestrian safety through flow rate design: Bayesian-Nash Equilibrium in multi-agent system*, Computers & Industrial Engineering, Volume 137, 2019
- Wang, Y., Ge, J., & Comber, A. (2023). An Agent-Based Simulation Model of Pedestrian Evacuation based on Bayesian Nash Equilibrium. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 26(3), 6.
- Wang, Y., Ge, J. and Comber, A. (Accepted: 2025) Modelling emergent pedestrian evacuation behaviors from intelligent, game-playing agents. *Journal of Computational Social Science*. ISSN 2432-2717