2006 年度"交通工程总论"试题(A卷)

姓名	学号	分数

Part One --- Answer the questions in simple way (简答题) (每题 3 分)

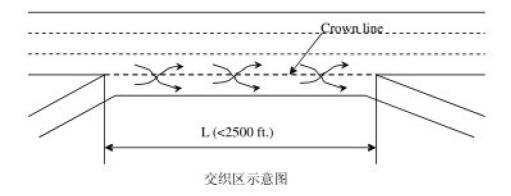
- What is the objective of traffic engineering study? (交通工程研究的目的是什麼?)
 交通工程研究的主要目的是保证交通安全,以及实现快速、舒适、方便、经济及与环境相协调的客货运输。
- What is the difference between rate of flow and hourly volume? (小时流率与小时流量有何区别?)
- 答: 小时流量是指一小时内通过观测断面的实际交通量。 小时流率通常是将某连续时间段(小于一小时)内的交通量扩大为一小时得到的交通量。 小时流率是放大的相对小时流量,小时流率一般大于小时流量。
- 3. What are the definition of 85th percentile speed and its meaning in traffic engineering? (百分之八十五位车速的定义和在交通工程中的含义是什麽?)
 答:在一路段行驶的所有车辆中,有85%的车辆行驶速度在此速度之下,只有15%的车辆行驶速度高于此值,交通管理部门常以此速度作为某些路段的最高限制车速。
- 4. What are the leading and lagging phases? (何谓先行和后滞相位?)
- 答: 先行相位是指当一方向车辆获得绿灯时, 其对向仍禁止通行的相位分配方式。 后滞相位是对正在运行的对象双方一方先禁止通行, 而另一方继续给与绿灯的相位分配 方式。
- 5. What is the effective green time? (何谓有效绿灯时间?)
- 答:实际绿灯时间、黄灯时间中,除掉损失时间后,实际上用于通车的时间即为有效绿灯时间。
- What is follow-up time? (何谓随车时距?)
- 答:次要道路上,前后两车保持的保证两辆或两辆以上车辆安全穿越主干道的最小平均车头 时距。
- 7. What is critical lane? (何谓关键车道?)
- 8. What is saturation flow rate? (何谓饱和流量?)
- 答: 饱和流量是在车辆处于饱和车头时距的条件下; 一小时通过的交通量。

Under what conditions is time mean speed equal to space mean speed? (时间平均车速与空间平均车速在什麽情况下相等?)

答:根据公式
$$\frac{TMS}{SMS} = \frac{\frac{\sum \frac{d}{t_i}}{n}}{\frac{nd}{\sum t_i}} = \frac{1}{n^2} \times \sum t_i \times \sum \frac{1}{t_i} \ge \frac{1}{n^2} \times n \cdot \sqrt[n]{\prod t_i} \times n \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{\prod t_i}} = 1$$

等号成立条件为 $t_i=t_j$ ($i\neq j$)即道路上所有车辆的地点车速均相等的情况下,时间平均车速等于空间平均车速。

10. Using diagram to show weaving areas of freeway. (用图表示高速路交织区)



Part Two --- Elaborate the following questions (详述下列问题) (每题 6 分)

- Describe the relationship between mobility and accessibility. Then, take Jing Jin freeway and Da Wang roadway as candidates to show their difference in terms of mobility and accessibility (描述机动性与可达性之间的关系,并以京,津高速路和大塑路为例加以说 明)
- 答: 机动性和可达性是出行的两个因素。

机动性注重的是出行过程的效率;可达性注重出行过程的方便程度。

随着机动性的增加,可达性程度降低。

如京津高速,由于全封闭、全立交对车辆行驶的干扰小机动性较之其他道路高,但通过它能够直接到达目的地的能力下降了。而大望路道路两侧干扰严重车辆运行效率低,但可达性好。

- Illustrate the difference between the two way stop and full way stop. (试说明二路停车和全路停车之间的区别)
- 答: 二路停车指一种用于主,次路相交的无信号交叉口的控制方式,次干道进口安装停车标

志牌,主干道车流不受到限制通过路口,次干道车流必须让位给主干道车流,利用主干道车流中的可接受间隙通过路口;全路停车则指等级相同道路相交的无信号交叉口的控制方式,交叉口各进口均安装停车标志牌,所有进入交叉口的车辆必须停下来按照**先到先行**原则通过路口

- Illustrate the basic principles used for signalization of intersections in MUTCD. (叙述 MUTCD 中有关在交叉口采用信号灯的基本原则)
- 答: 1. 交通流量原则:
 - 2. 行人与自行车原则:
 - 3. 学校穿行原则;
 - 4. 信号协调原则:
 - 5. 冲突原则:
 - 6. 路网原则。
- Describe the relationship between number of phases and the delay drivers experience at signalized intersection. (描述信号相位数与交叉口延误之间的关系)
- 答:随着信号相位数的增加,交叉口一个进口方向上总延误时间增长。

List all factors affecting free-flow speed of freeways. (列出影响高速路自由流速度的因素) 答: 影响多车道公路自由流速度的因素主要有:车道宽度,路侧净空,车道数及立交密度。

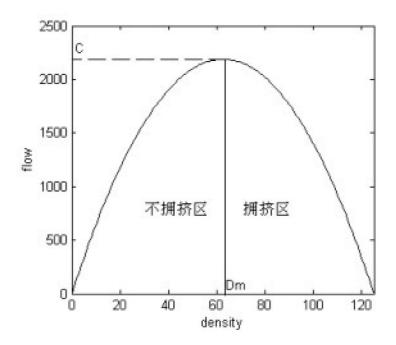
Part Three --- Calculations (计算题)

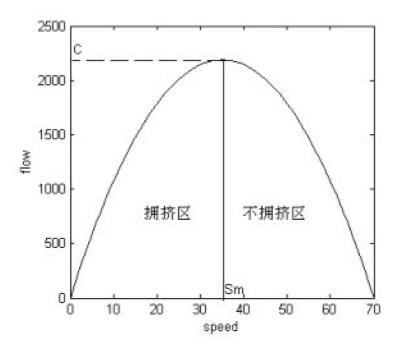
- 1. Given the relationship between speed and density (已知速度与密度的关系) $S = 70(1-0.008 \times D)$, (5分)
- (a) Find the free-flow speed and jam density (求自由流速度和阻塞密度)
- (b) Derive equations describing flow versus speed and flow versus density (给出流量-速度,流量-密度关系式)
- (c) Determine the capacity mathematically (确定此时的通行能力)
- (d) Sketch the speed-density, flow-speed and flow-density curves and indicate the congested and uncongested area. (绘出速度-密度,流量-速度,流量-密度曲线并指出拥挤区和非拥挤区)
- 解: (a) 由速度与密度关系式 $S = 70(1-0.008 \times D)$ 知,自由流速度 $S_f = 70$ km/h,阻塞 密度 $D_f = 1/0.008 = 125$ v/km
 - (b) 将 $v = S \times D$ 代入 上式 得 $v = 70D(1 0.008 \times D)$

$$v = \frac{1}{0.56} S(70 - S)$$
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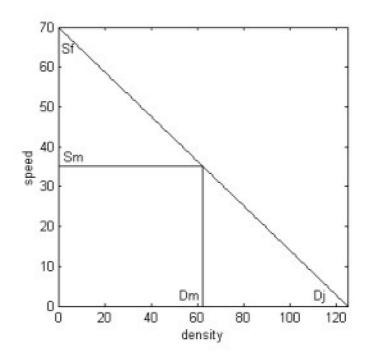
(c)
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dD} = 70 - 0.56 \times 2 \times D = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow D_m = 62.5 \text{ v/km}$

因此,
$$C = v_m = 70D_m (1 - 0.008 \times D_m) = 70 \times 62.5 \times (1 - 0.008 \times 62.5) = 2188 \text{ vph}$$





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2. With what minimum reaction time will the car not hit the stopped truck when this car runs at speed of 120 km/h and driver sees the stopped truck at distance of 200 meters far. The grade of roadway is zero and the coefficient of forward friction is 0.40. What will happen if the distance is 140 meters (when driver sees the stopped truck) assuming the other conditions unchanged and explain? (一辆以每小时 120 公里行驶的汽车在 200 米处发现停靠在路上的卡车,请问,小车司机最小的反应时间为多大时才不会撞到该卡车。 道路纵坡为零且车轮与路面的粘着系数为 0.40 。 如果小车司机发现卡车时,距离卡车为 140 米,在其他条件不变的情况下,会发生什麼并给出解释)(10 分)

解:由题意可知: S = 120 km/h, F = 0.40, G = 0 %, S = 0 km/h

根据方程
$$d = 0.278S_i t + \frac{S_i^2 - S_f^2}{254(F \pm G)}$$
 此时, $d = 200 \text{ m}$

可知反应
$$t = \frac{200 - \frac{120^2}{254 \times 0.4}}{0.278 \times 120} = 1.75 \text{ s}$$

即当反应时间小于等于 1.75s 时不会撞到该卡车

由于刹车距离为
$$d_b = \frac{S_i^2 - S_f^2}{254(F \pm G)} = \frac{120^2 - 0}{254 \times 0.4} = 142 \text{ m}$$

所以当距离卡车为 140m 时开始刹车, 无论反应多快都会撞上卡车。

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 The traffic volume of roadway is 720 vph and its headway is distributed in the form of exponential equation. Estimate: (已知某条路的交通量为 720 辆/小时, 且车队车头时距 符合负指数分布, 求 (10 分)

- Number of headway whose value is no less than 6 second within an hour. (一小时 内, 车头时距不小于 6 秒的车头时距个数)
- (2) The number of the headways between 10 seconds and 15 seconds within two hours. (两小时内, 车头时距介于 10 秒和 15 秒之间的车头时距个数)

$$\text{MF}: (1) \quad \lambda = \frac{V}{3600} = \frac{720}{3600} = 0.2, \quad T = 6 \text{ s}, \quad V = 720 \text{ vph}$$

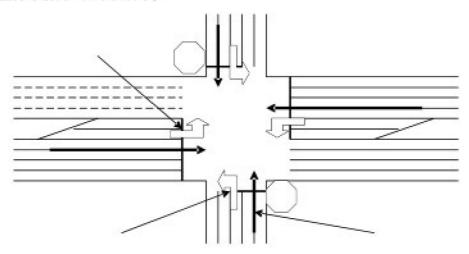
$$M(h \ge 6) = V \times P(h \ge 6) = 720 \times e^{-0.2 \times 6} = 217 \text{ headways}$$

(2) 两小时内交通量
$$V = 720 \times 2 = 1440 \text{ vph}$$
则, $M(10 \le h \le 15) = V \times P(10 \le h \le 15) = V \times [P(h \ge 10) - P(h \ge 15)]$

$$= 1440 \times (e^{-0.2 \times 10} - e^{-0.2 \times 15}) = 1440 \times (0.1353 - 0.0498)$$

$$= 123 \text{ headways}$$

Given the conditions of a two-way stop intersection as shown below. (已知二路停车交叉口的流量分布情况,如下图所示)



Calculate the potential capacity of (计算可能通行能力) (10 分)

- 1) Eastbound left turn movement (No.1), with critical gap 3.5 seconds and follow-up time 2.5 seconds (向东方向左转, 其临界间隙为 3.5 秒, 随车时距为 2.5 秒)
- 2) Northbound left turn movement (No. 2), with critical gap 4.5 seconds and follow-up

time 3 seconds (向北方向左转, 其临界间隙为 4.5 秒, 随车时距为 3 秒)

 Northbound through movement (No. 3) with critical gap 4 seconds and follow-up time 2.5 seconds (向北方向直行, 其临界间隙为 4 秒, 随车时距为 2.5 秒)

解: 根据公式
$$c_{px} = v_{cx} \left[\frac{e^{-(v_{cx} \times t_{cx}/3600)}}{1 - e^{-(v_{cx} \times t_{fx}/3600)}} \right]$$

a) No.1 为主要道路左转 $v_{c1} = v_5 + v_6^* + v_{16} = 500$ 又 $t_{cl} = 3.5s$, $t_{fl} = 2.5s$

可得:
$$c_{p1} = 500 \times \left[\frac{e^{-(500 \times 3.5/3600)}}{1 - e^{-(500 \times 2.5/3600)}} \right] = 500 \times 2.097 = 1048 \text{ vph}$$

2) No.2 为次要道路左转 $v_{c21} = 2v_1 + v_2 + 0.5v_3^* + v_{15} = 2 \times 40 + 600 = 680 \text{ vph}$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{c211} &= 2v_4 + \frac{v_5}{N} + 0.5v_6^{**} + 0.5v_{12}^{***} + 0.5v_{11} + v_{13} \\ &= 2 \times 50 + \frac{500}{4} + 0.5 \times 50 = 250 \text{ vph} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{e2} = v_{e2I} + v_{e2II} = 680 + 250 = 930 \text{ vph}$$

已知 tc2=4.5s, tg2=3s

$$c_{p2} = 930 \times \left[\frac{e^{-(930 \times 4.5/3600)}}{1 - e^{-(930 \times 3/3600)}} \right] = 930 \times 0.580 = 539 \text{ vph}$$

3)No.3 为次要道路直行 $v_{c31} = 2v_1 + v_2 + 0.5v_3^* + v_{15} = 2 \times 40 + 600 = 680 \text{ vph}$

$$v_{63H} = 2v_4 + v_5 + v_6^{**} + v_{16} = 2 \times 50 + 500 = 600 \text{ vph}$$

$$v_{c3} = v_{c31} + v_{c311} = 680 + 600 = 1280 \text{ vph}$$

此时 t_{c3} =4s, t_{B} =2.5s

$$c_{p3} = 1280 \times \left[\frac{e^{-(1280 \times 4/3600)}}{1 - e^{-(1280 \times 2.5/3600)}} \right] = 1280 \times 0.410 = 524 \text{ vph}$$

5. Based on the survey conducted at a busy bus stop, it is found that the probability of each bus having a crash from 6:00am to 6:00pm is 0.0004. The average volume of buses arriving at this stop from 6:00am to 6:00pm is 2500. Estimate the probability of having no less than 3 crashes from 6:00am to 6:00pm at this stop. (根据公交车站调查,发现公共汽车在早6:00至晚6:00发生事故的概率为0.0004。早6:00至晚6:00公交车流量为2500。计

算从早 6:00 至晚 6:00 公交车发生 3 起及以上事故的概率)(5 分)解:已知:p=0.0004,x=3,N=2500

利用
$$\frac{N!}{(N-x)!x!}p^x(1-p)^{N-x} \approx \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

由于
$$\lambda = N \times p = 2500 \times 0.0004 = 1$$

因此
$$P(X \ge 3) = 1 - P(X < 3) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) - P(X = 2) = 0.08$$
 即从早 6: 00 至晚 6: 00 公交车发生 3 起及以上事故的概率为 0.08。