Transportation network with multiple lines

notes GG

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1 Formalism

1.1 The transportation network with multiple lines

Let $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ be a simple, oriented, and connected graph representing a transportation network between $|\mathcal{V}| = n$ nodes, having $|\mathcal{E}| = m$ edges, and possessing p different transportation lines. Each node belongs to only one line, i.e. $\mathcal{V} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{p} \mathcal{V}_k$ and $\bigcap_{k=1}^{p} \mathcal{V}_k = \emptyset$, where $\mathcal{V}_k$ represents the set of nodes in line k. The edge set $\mathcal{E}$, can also be decomposed with

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{W}} \cup \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{B}}, \qquad \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{W}} := \bigcup_{k=1}^{p} \mathcal{E}_k, \qquad \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{W}} \cap \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{B}} = \emptyset, \quad \mathcal{E}_k \cap \mathcal{E}_l = \emptyset, \quad \forall k, l. \tag{1}$$

where $\mathcal{E}_k$ is the set of edges composing line k, $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{W}}$ the set containing all edges inside lines, and $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{B}}$ the set of transfer edges, connecting the different lines.
The graph $\mathcal{G}$ can be represented by its adjacency matrix $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$, which can also be decomposed with

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{W}} + \mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{B}}, \qquad \mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{W}} = \sum_{k=1}^{p} \mathbf{A}_k, \tag{2}$$

with $\mathbf{A}_k = (a_{ij}^k)$ are edges of line k, $\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{W}} = (a_{ij}^{\mathrm{W}})$ edges of inside all lines, and $\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{B}} = (a_{ij}^{\mathrm{B}})$ transfer edges. We suppose that there is an uniquely define route inside lines, i.e.

$$a_{i\bullet}^k \leq 1 \text{ and } a_{\bullet i}^k \leq 1, \qquad \forall i, k. \tag{3}$$

where $\bullet$ designates a summation over the replaced index.

1.2 The origin-destination matrix

The $(n \times n)$ *origin-destination matrix*, denoted by $\mathbf{N} = (n_{st})$, $n_{st} \geq 0$, $\forall s, t$, contains the flow (e.g. the number of passengers) entering the network in source node s and leaving it in target node t. We can denote its margins with

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathrm{in}} := \mathbf{N}\mathbf{e}_n \tag{4}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathrm{out}} := \mathbf{N}^\top \mathbf{e}_n \tag{5}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_n$ is the vector of ones of size n. The vector $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}} = (\sigma_i^{\text{in}})$ is the *vector of flow entering the network* and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}} = (\sigma_i^{\text{in}})$ is the *vector of flow leaving the network*. We have

$$\sigma_{\bullet}^{\text{in}} = \sigma_{\bullet}^{\text{out}}. \tag{6}$$

1.3 The flow matrix

A flow on edges is represented by the $(n \times n)$ *flow matrix* $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})$, verifying

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \qquad \forall i, j, \tag{7}$$

$$a_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{ij} = 0, \qquad \forall i, j, \tag{8}$$

$$x_{i\bullet} + \sigma_i^{\text{in}} = x_{\bullet i} + \sigma_i^{\text{out}}, \qquad \forall i. \tag{9}$$

Again, we can decompose the flow matrix with

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_{\text{W}} + \mathbf{X}_{\text{B}} \qquad \mathbf{X}_{\text{W}} := \sum_{k=1}^{l} \mathbf{X}_k \tag{10}$$

where $\mathbf{X}_k$ represent the flow inside line k, $\mathbf{X}_{\text{W}}$ is the flow inside all lines, and $\mathbf{X}_{\text{B}}$ the flow between lines. This decomposition allows us to define the *vector of flow entering lines* $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{in}} = (\rho_i^{\text{in}})$ and the *vector of flow leaving lines* $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{out}} = (\rho_i^{\text{out}})$, with

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{in}} := \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}} + \mathbf{X}_{\text{B}}^{\top} \mathbf{e}_n, \tag{11}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{out}} := \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{out}} + \mathbf{X}_{\text{B}} \mathbf{e}_n, \tag{12}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_n$ is the vector of ones of size n. It is easy to see that we still have $\rho_{\bullet}^{\text{in}} = \rho_{\bullet}^{\text{out}}$.

1.4 Shortest-paths flow

Let $\mathcal{P}_{st}$ be the set of *admissible* shortest-paths between s and t on $\mathcal{G}$. We can denote by $\mathrm{P}_{st}(i,j)$ the probability of having edge $(i,j) \in \wp$ when drawing a path $\wp$ from $\mathcal{P}_{st}$. We have

$$\mathrm{P}_{st}(i,j) := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{P}_{st}|} \sum_{\wp \in \mathcal{P}_{st}} \delta((i,j) \in \wp), \tag{13}$$

where $\delta(.)$ designate the indicator function. If we are given an origin-destination matrix $\mathbf{N} = (n_{st})$, we can compute the *shortest-path flow matrix*, noted $\mathbf{X}_{\text{sp}} = (x_{ij}^{\text{sp}})$, with:

$$x_{ij}^{\text{sp}} = \sum_{st} \mathrm{P}_{st}(i,j) n_{st} \tag{14}$$

This matrix contains the flow on each edge if we suppose that the flow follows shortest-paths.

1.5 Problem definition

We suppose that we know the flow entering and leaving each line, i.e. $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{in}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{out}}$ and we are interested in finding trajectories n_{st} of the flow in the network knowing the set $\mathcal{A}$ of admissible pair (s,t), i.e. pairs of nodes where there is a possible use of the network for traveling. This set can be given by the matrix $\mathbf{T} = (t_{st})$ defined by

$$t_{st} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (s,t) \in \mathcal{A}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

1.6 Algorithm

Set $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}}^{(0)} = \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{in}} + \epsilon$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{out}}^{(0)} = \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{out}} + \epsilon$, with ϵ a small positive scalar. Until convergence, do:

1. Compute $\mathbf{N}^{(i)} = \mathbf{Diag}(\mathbf{a}^{(i)})(\mathbf{T} + \epsilon)\mathbf{Diag}(\mathbf{b}^{(i)})$ with iterative fitting, such that $\mathbf{N}^{(i)}\mathbf{e}_n = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}}^{(i)}$ and $\left(\mathbf{N}^{(i)}\right)^\top \mathbf{e}_n = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{out}}^{(i)}$.

2. Compute the associated shortest-path flow matrix $\mathbf{X}^{(i)}$ with (14).

3. Compute $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{in}}^{(i+1)} = \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{in}} - (\mathbf{X}_{\text{B}}^{(i)})^\top \mathbf{e}_n$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{out}}^{(i+1)} = \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\text{out}} - \mathbf{X}_{\text{B}}^{(i)} \mathbf{e}_n$.