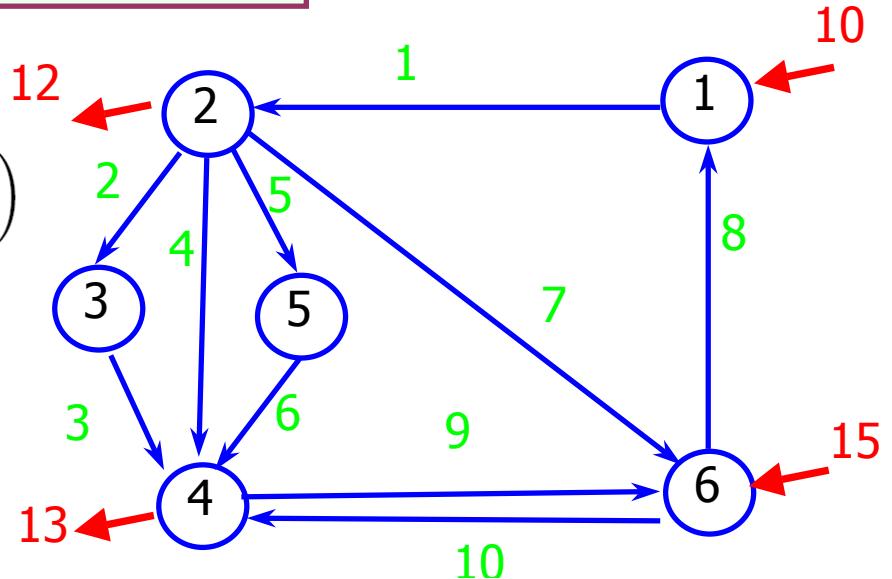
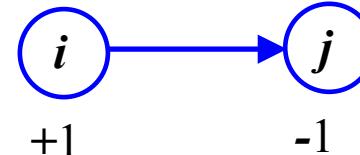


## FLUJOS SOBRE REDES

$$c^\top = (2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 20, 1, 5, 2, 3)$$

...



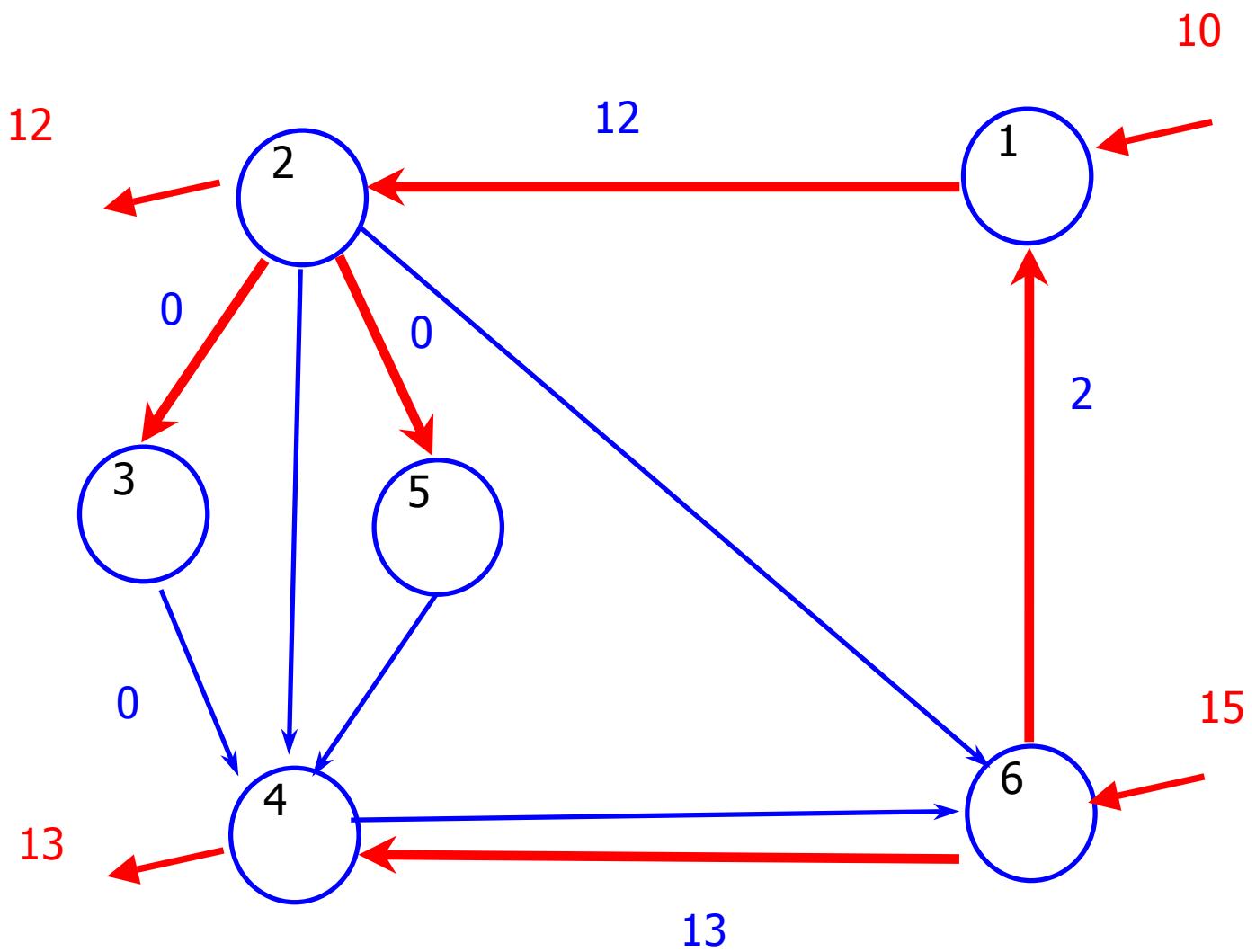
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ -12 \\ 0 \\ -13 \\ 0 \\ 15 \end{array} \right)$$

**MATRIZ DE INCIDENCIAS  $A$**

**VECTOR DE FLUJOS  $x$**

**INYECCIONES  $b$**

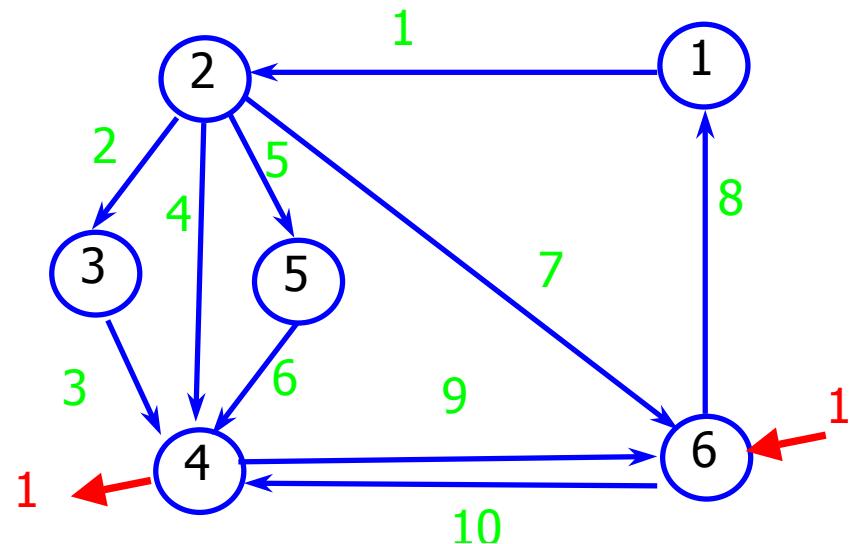
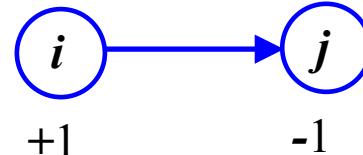
$$x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, 10$$



**SOLUCIÓN BÁSICA ÓPTIMA**

## RELACIÓ ENTRE EL PROBLEMA DE CAMÍ MÍNIM I Min-Cost

$$\text{Min} \quad \sum c_i x_i$$



$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccccccccl} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

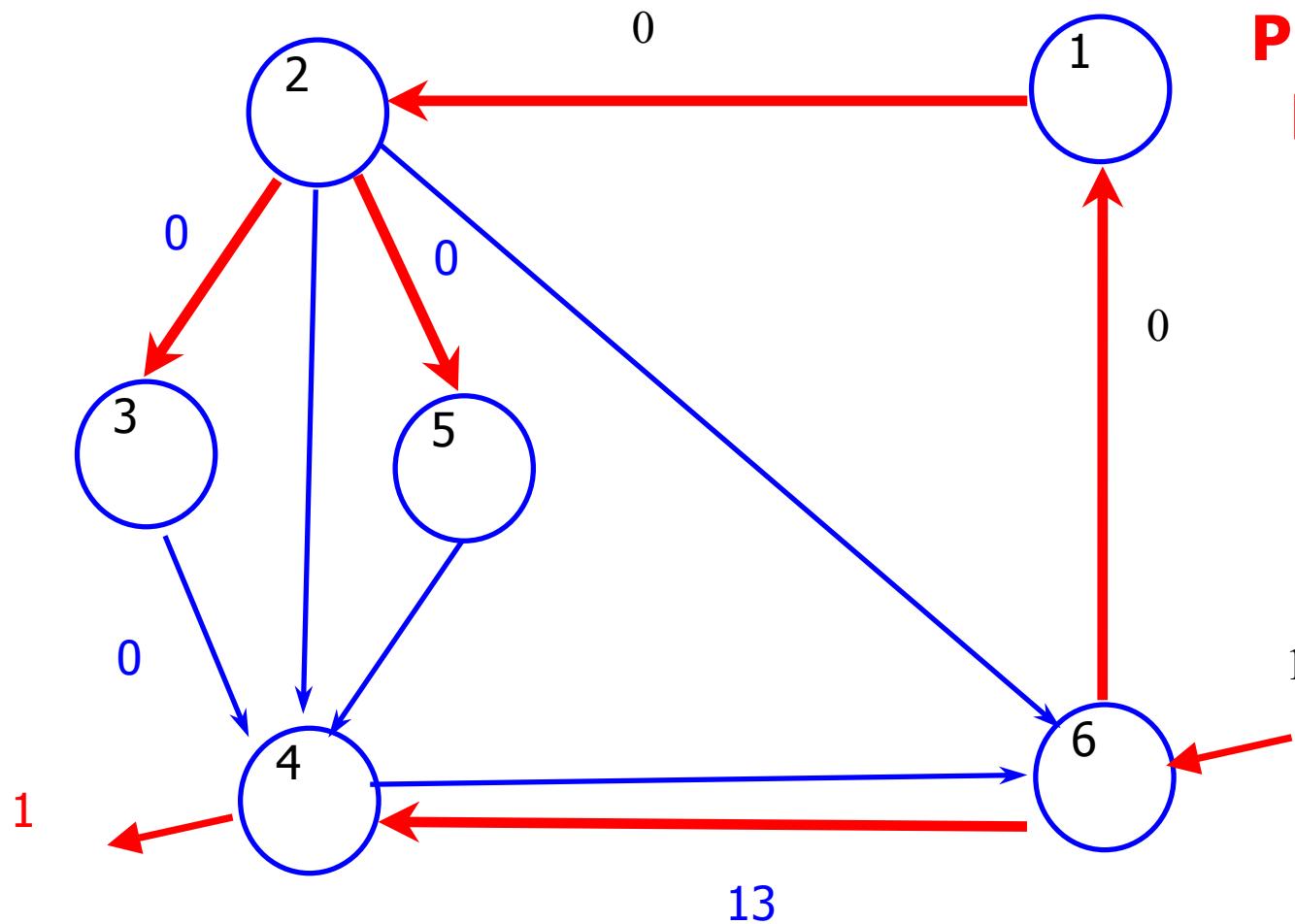
**MATRIZ DE INCIDENCIAS  $A$**

**VECTOR DE  
FLUXES  $x$**

**INJECCIONS  
 $b$**

$$x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, 10$$

**TAMBÉ □  
PROPORCIONARIA  
LA SOLUCIÓ PEL □  
CAMÍ 6->5 etc.**



**SOLUCIÓ BÀSICA ÒPTIMA PEL CAMÍ 6->4**

## ALGORISME GENÈRIC DE CAMINS MÍNIMS

Es cerca una solució de forma que si  $d(i) = -\lambda_i$  (variable dual) es verifiqui la nonegativitat dels costs reduïts pel problema de Min-Cost corresponent:

$$\forall (i, j) \in A, \quad r_{ij} = c_{ij} - (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad d(j) \leq d(i) + c_{ij}$$

### Inicialització

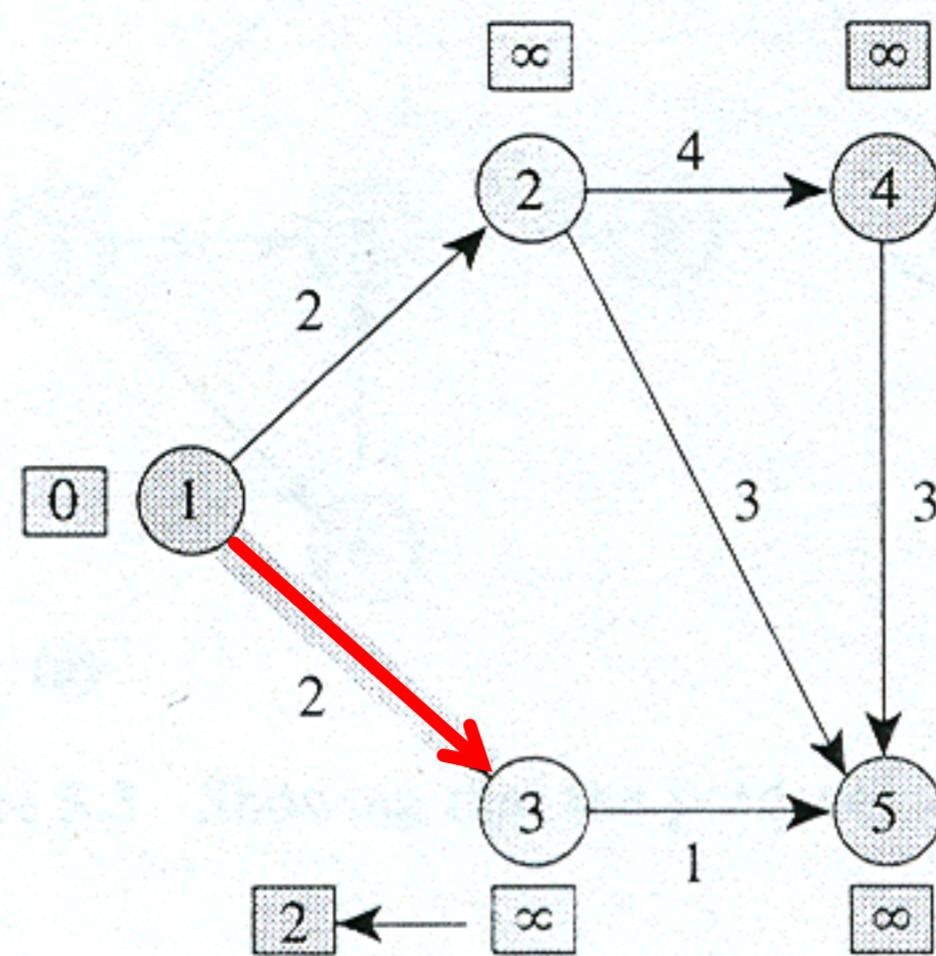
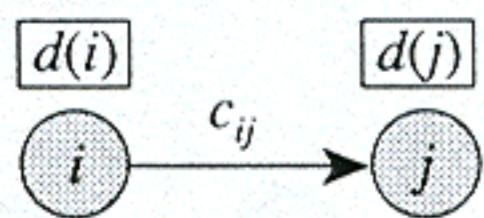
$$\forall i \in N - \{s\}; \quad d(i) = \infty; \quad d(s) = 0; \quad p(i) = s; \quad p(s) = 0;$$

Mentre  $\exists (i, j) \in A$  t.q.  $d(j) > d(i) + c_{ij}$  fer:

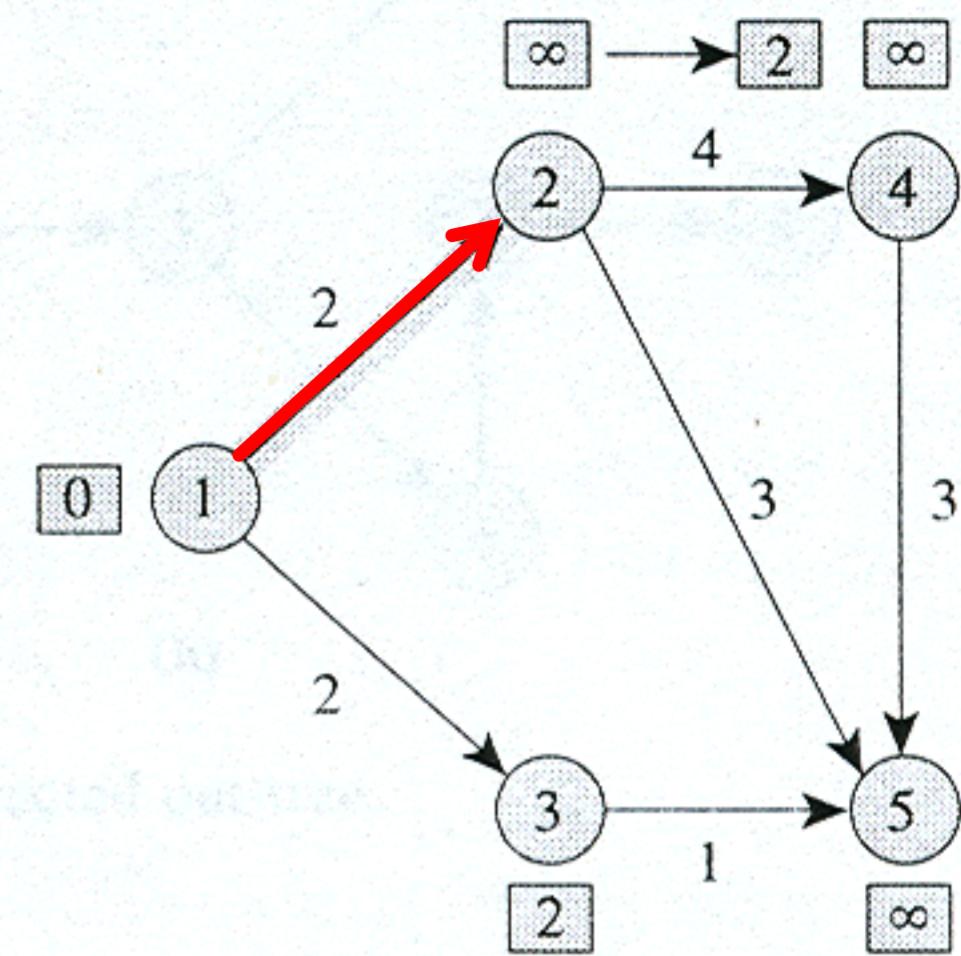
$$p(j) = i; \quad d(j) = d(i) + c_{ij}$$

### Fi Mentre

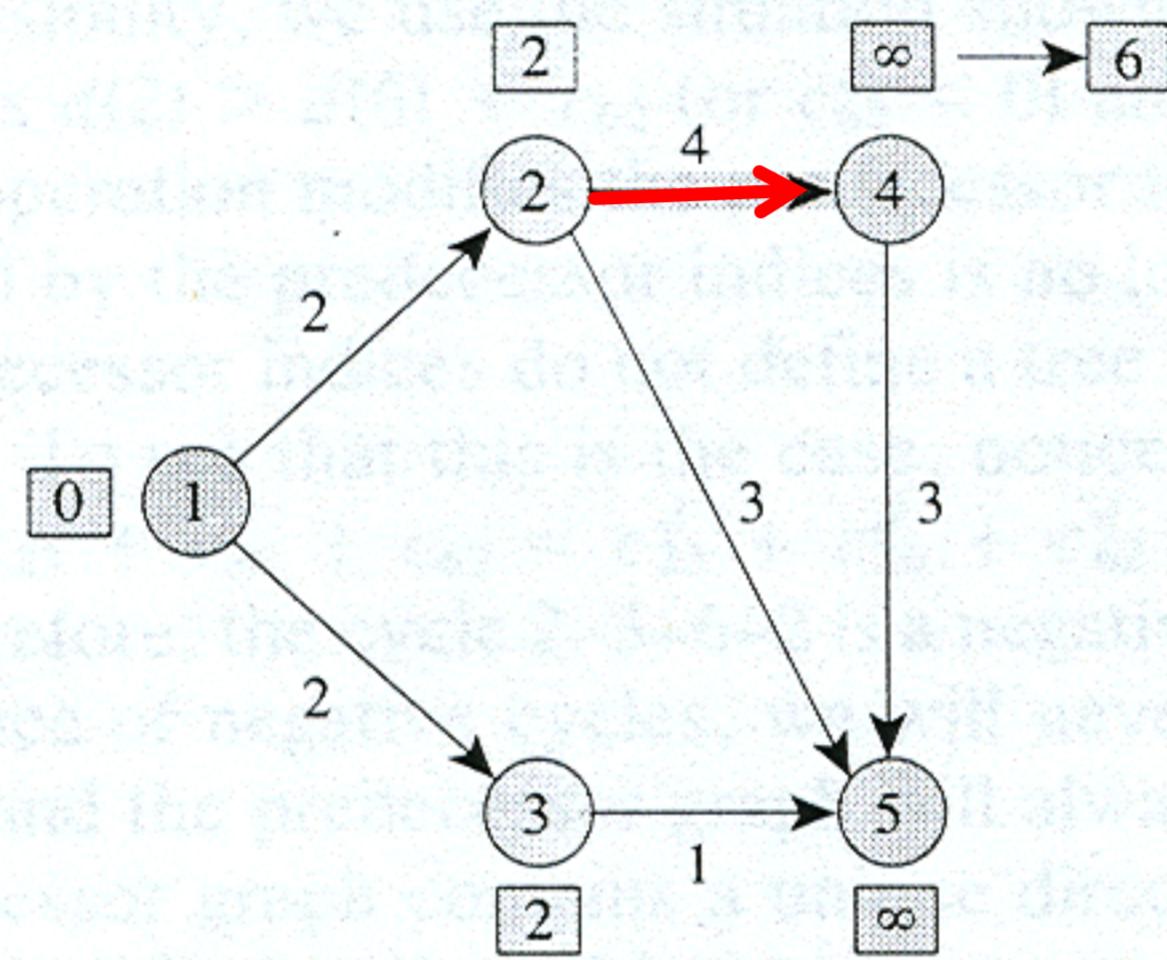
Complexitat: (costs  $c_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ )  $\mathcal{O}(2^n)$



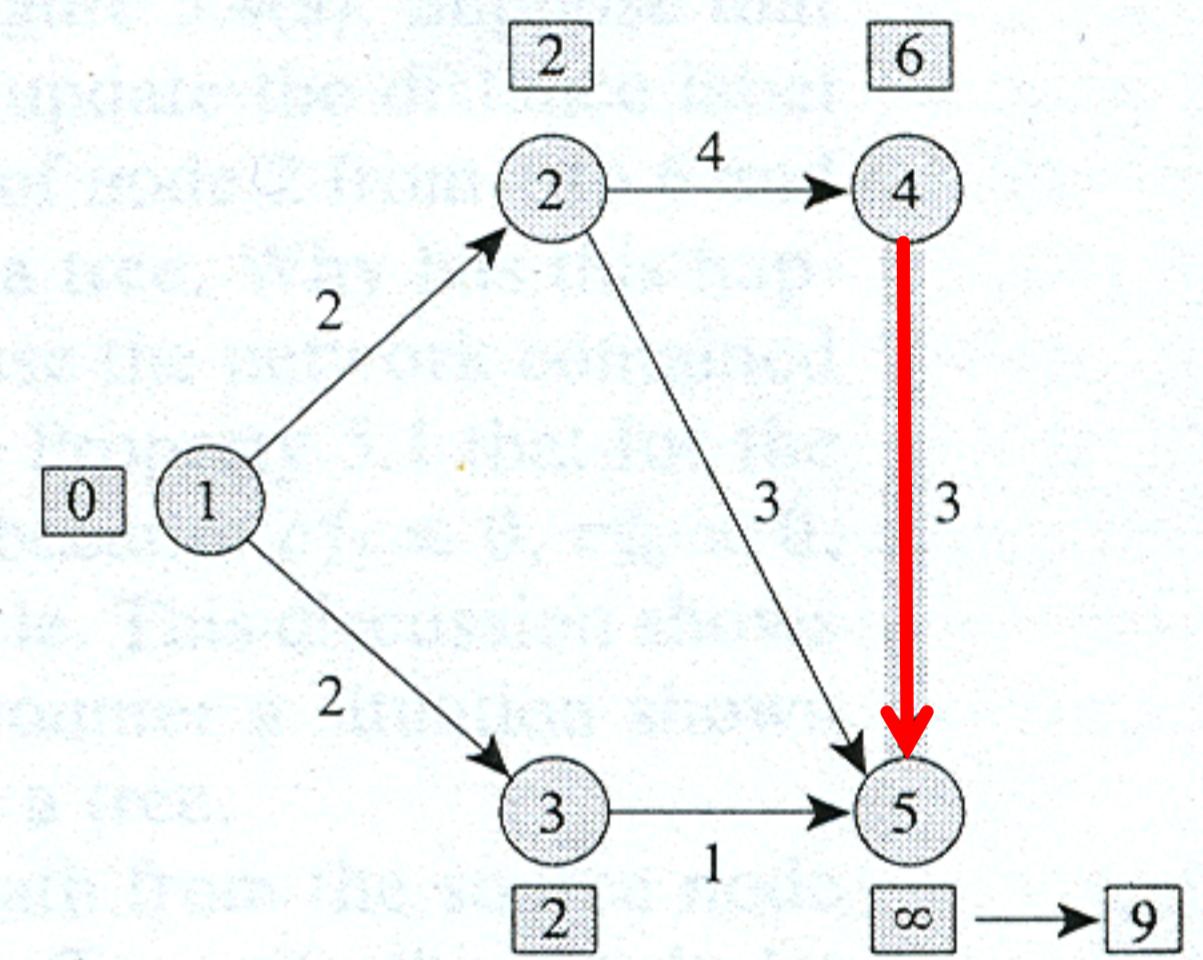
(a)



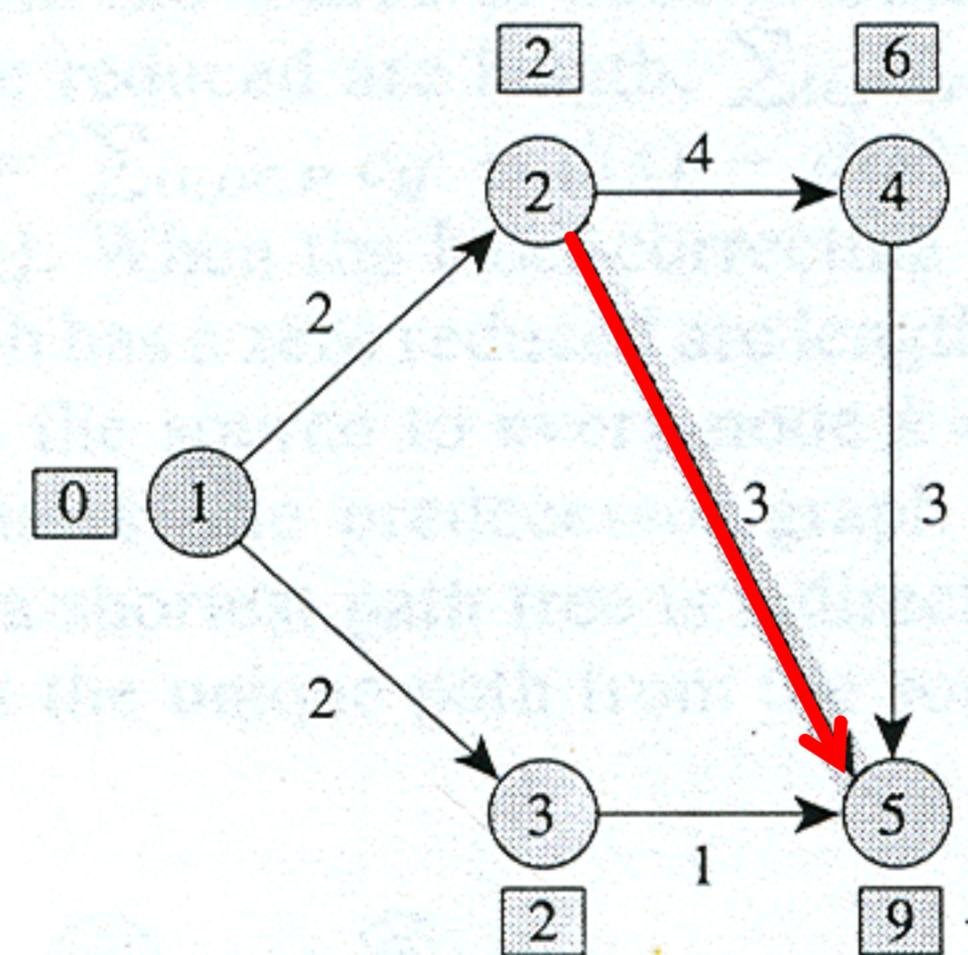
(b)



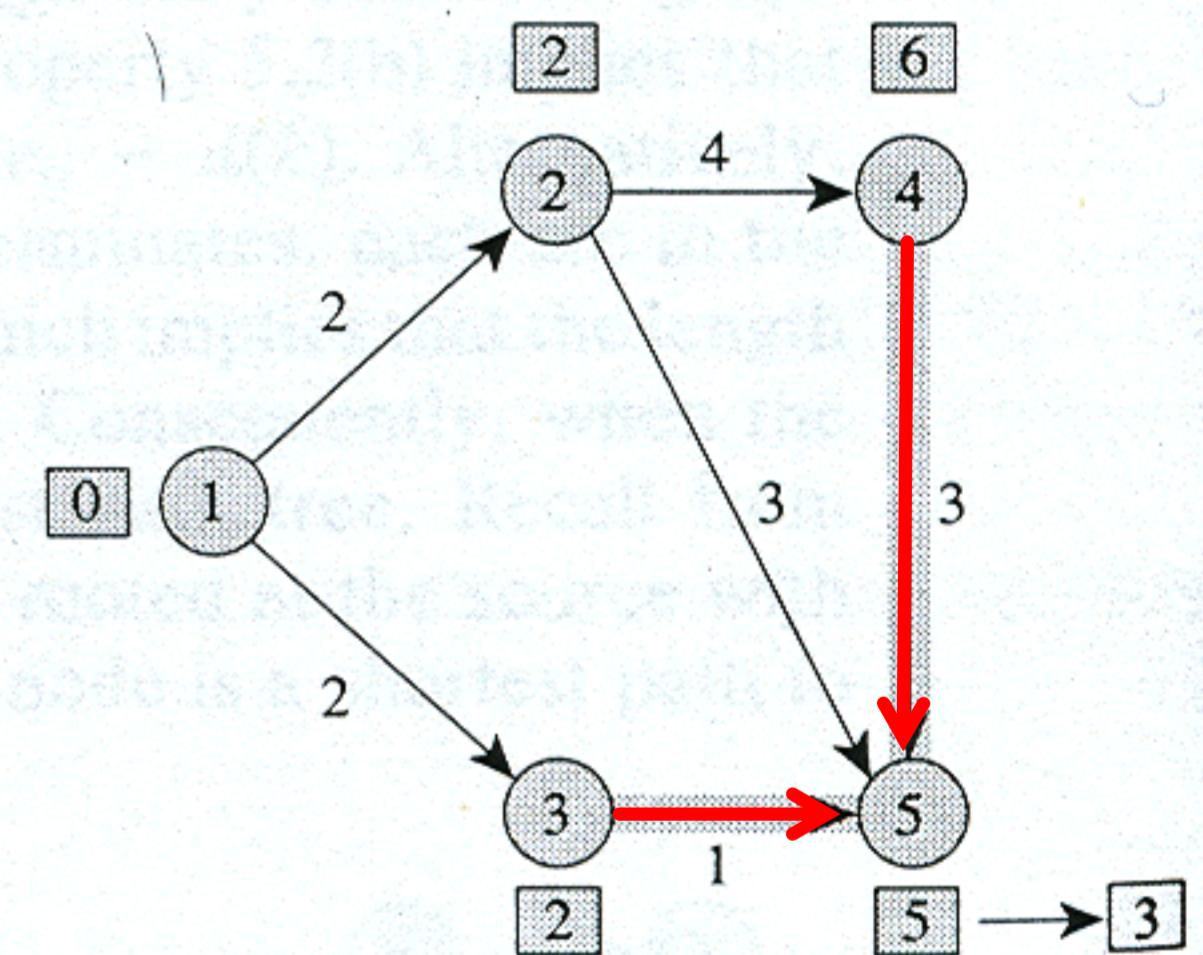
(c)



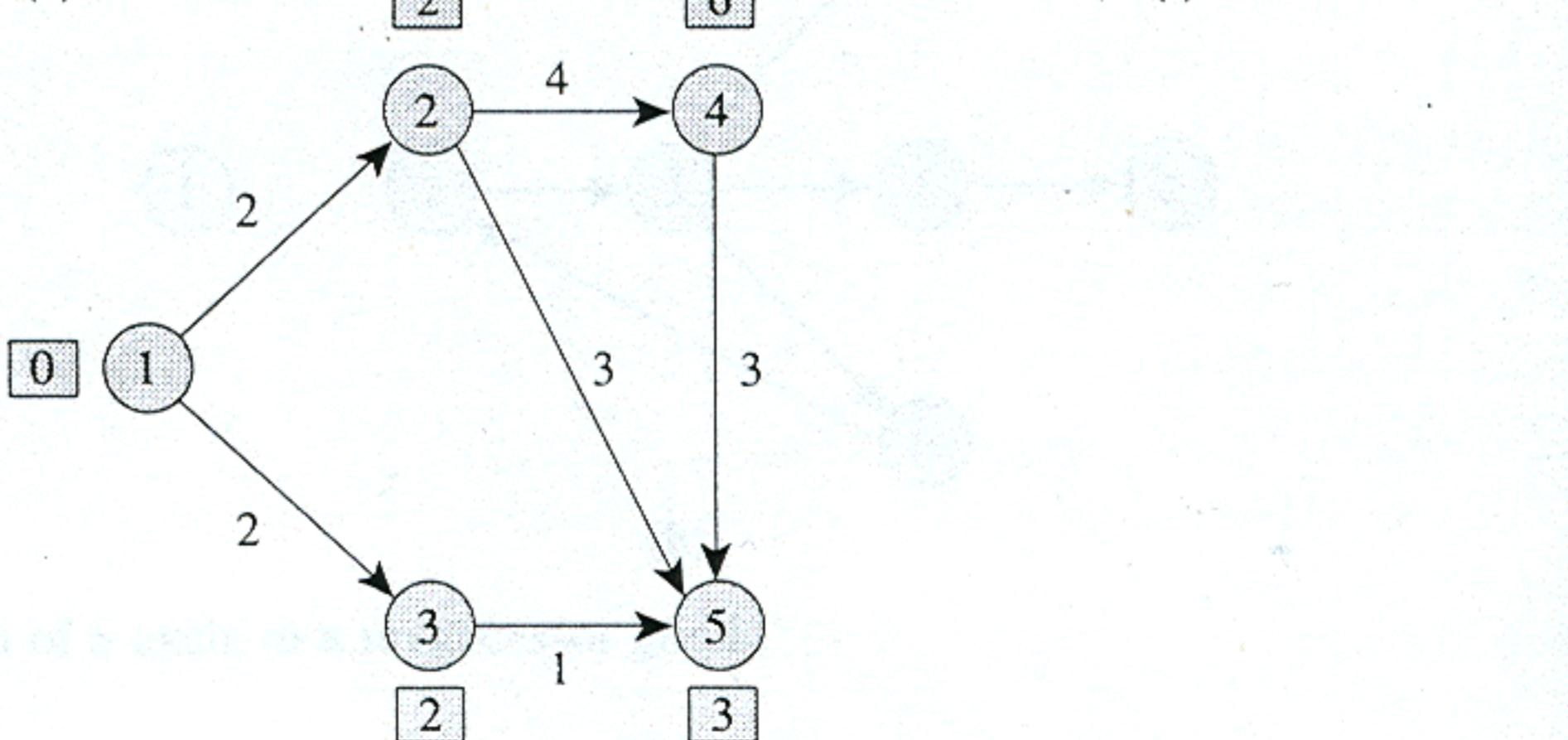
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

Figure 3.6 Iterations of Dijkstra's algorithm

## ALGORISME GENÈRIC DE CAMINS MÍNIMS

$S$  = conjunt de nusos candidats

### Inicialització

$\forall i \in N - \{s\}; d(i) = \infty; d(s) = 0; p(i) = s; p(s) = 0; S = \{s\}$

Mentre  $S \neq \emptyset$

Seleccionar  $i \in S; S = S - \{i\}$

$\forall j \in E[i]$ :

Si  $d(i) + c_{ij} < d(j)$  llavors

$p(j) = i; d(j) = d(i) + c_{ij}; S = S \cup \{j\}$

Fi Si

Fi Mentre

## ALGORISME CAMINS MÍNIMS Label-setting (Dijkstra)

### Inicialització

$\forall i \in N - \{s\}; d(i) = \infty; d(s) = 0; p(s) = 0$

$\bar{S} = \emptyset; S = N$

### Mentre $S \neq \emptyset$

Seleccionar  $i \in S$ ; t.q.  $d(i) = \text{Min}\{d(j) \mid j \in S\}$

$\bar{S} = \bar{S} \cup \{i\}; S = S - \{i\}$

$\forall j \in E[i]$ :

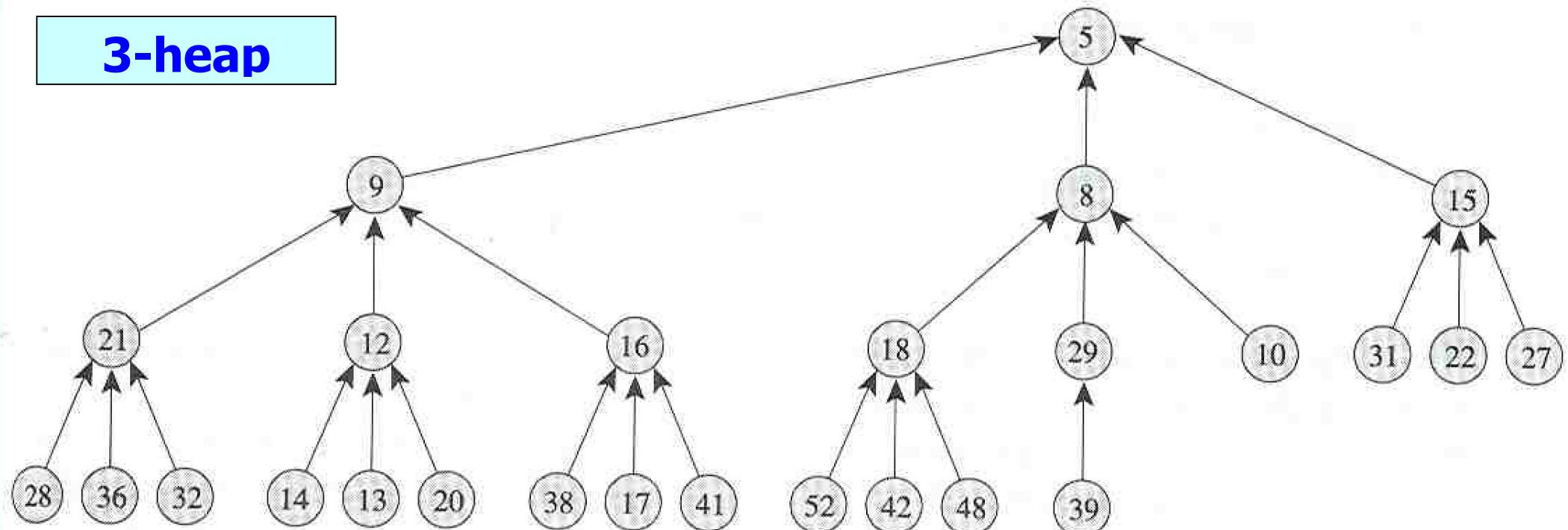
Si  $d(i) + c_{ij} < d(j)$  llavors

$p(j) = i; d(j) = d(i) + c_{ij}$

Fi Si

Fi Mentre

## 3-heap



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	...
$h$	5	9	8	15	21	12	16	18	29	10	31	22	27	28	36	32	14	13	20	38	17	41	52	42	48	X	X	39	X	...

$$pred(i) = h\left(\left\lceil \frac{pos(i) - 1}{d} \right\rceil\right)$$

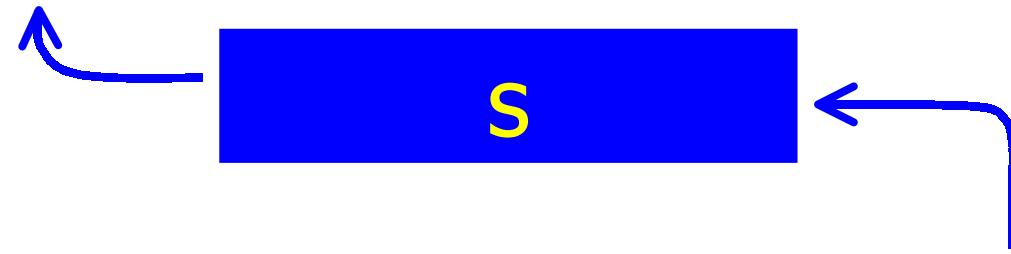
$$pred(12) = 9 = h\left(\left\lceil \frac{pos(12) - 1}{3} \right\rceil\right) = h\left(\left\lceil \frac{6 - 1}{3} \right\rceil\right) = h(2)$$

$$succ(i) = h\{(pos(i) - 1)d + 2, \dots, d \cdot pos(i) + 1\}$$

$$succ(21) = h\{(5 - 1)3 + 2, \dots, 3 \cdot 5 + 1\} = h\{14, 15, 16\} = \{28, 36, 32\}$$

## BELLMAN-FORD (QUEUE) $O(mn)$

EXTRACCIÓ

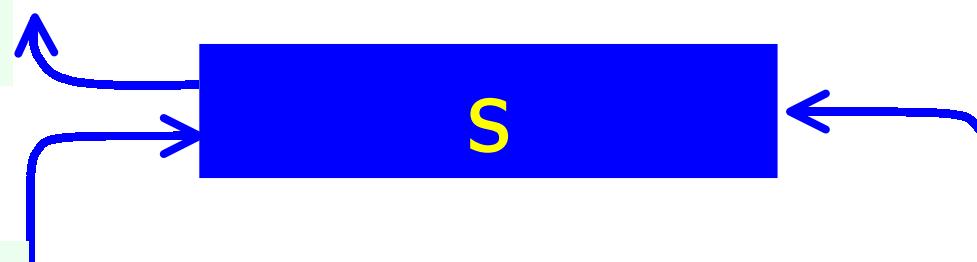


INSERCIÓ

## D'ESOPO-PAPE (DEQUE) $O(n2^n)$

EXTRACCIÓ D'UN  
NUS

INSERCIÓ D'UN  
NUS QUE JA HA  
ENTRAT A S

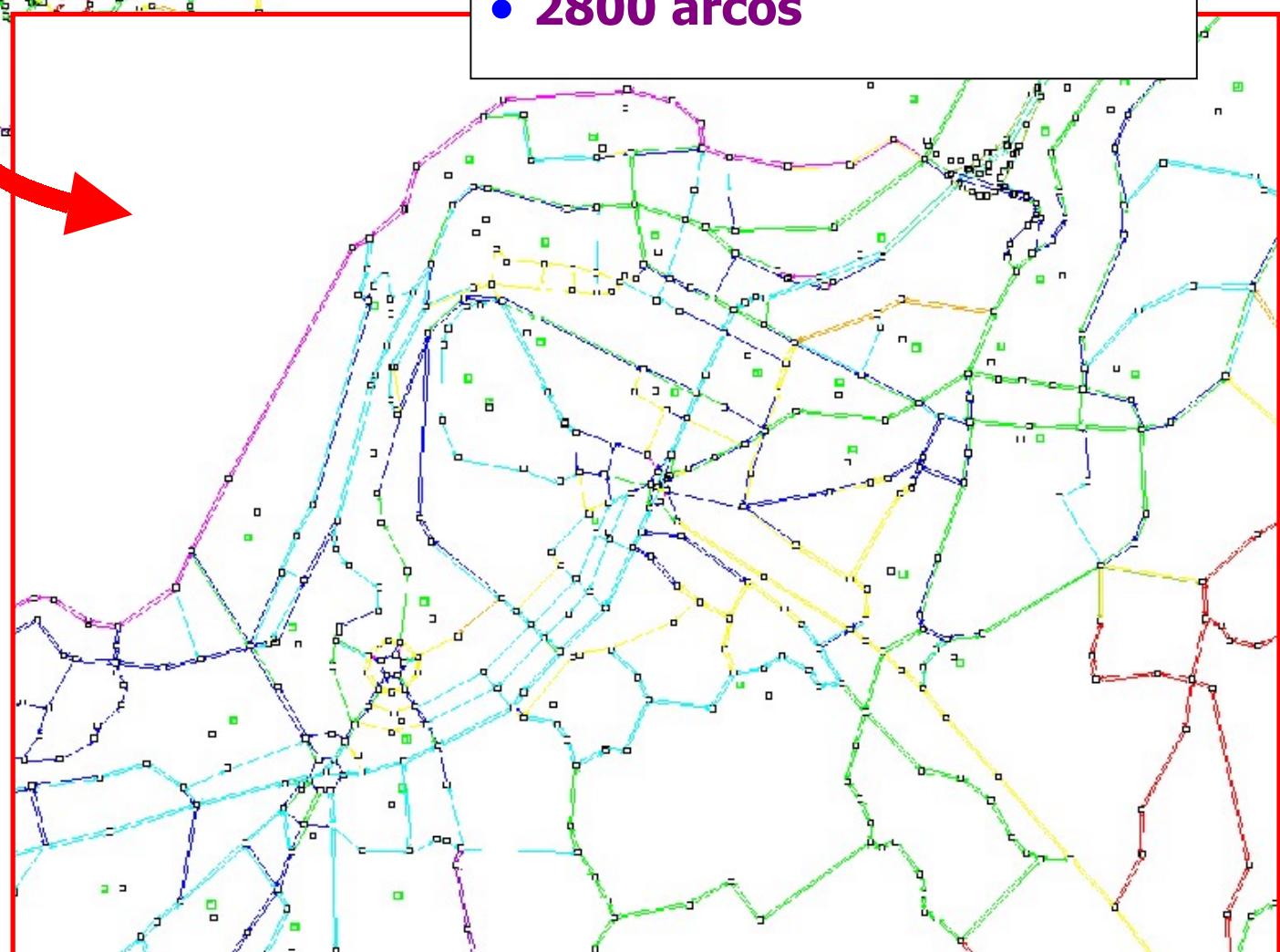
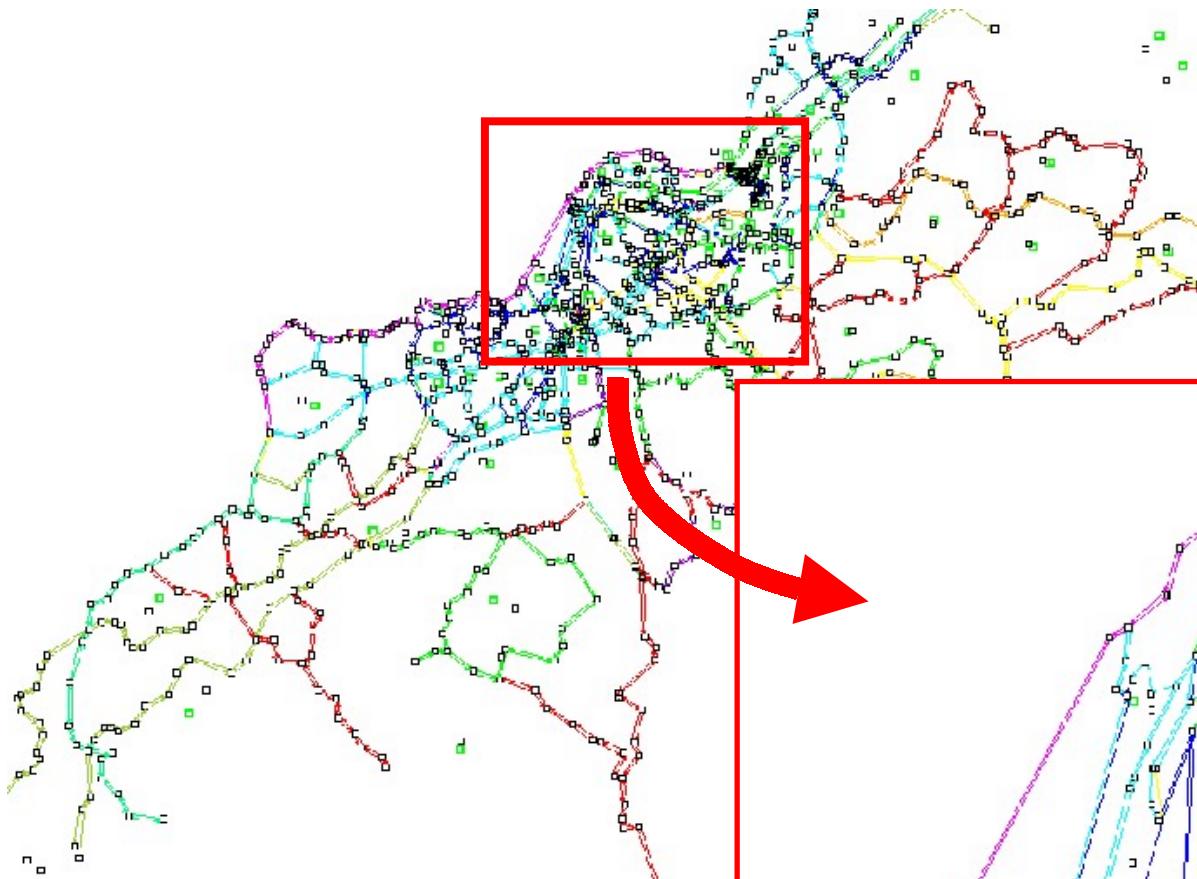


INSERCIÓ PER 1er  
COP D'UN NUS

## Construcción del modelo:

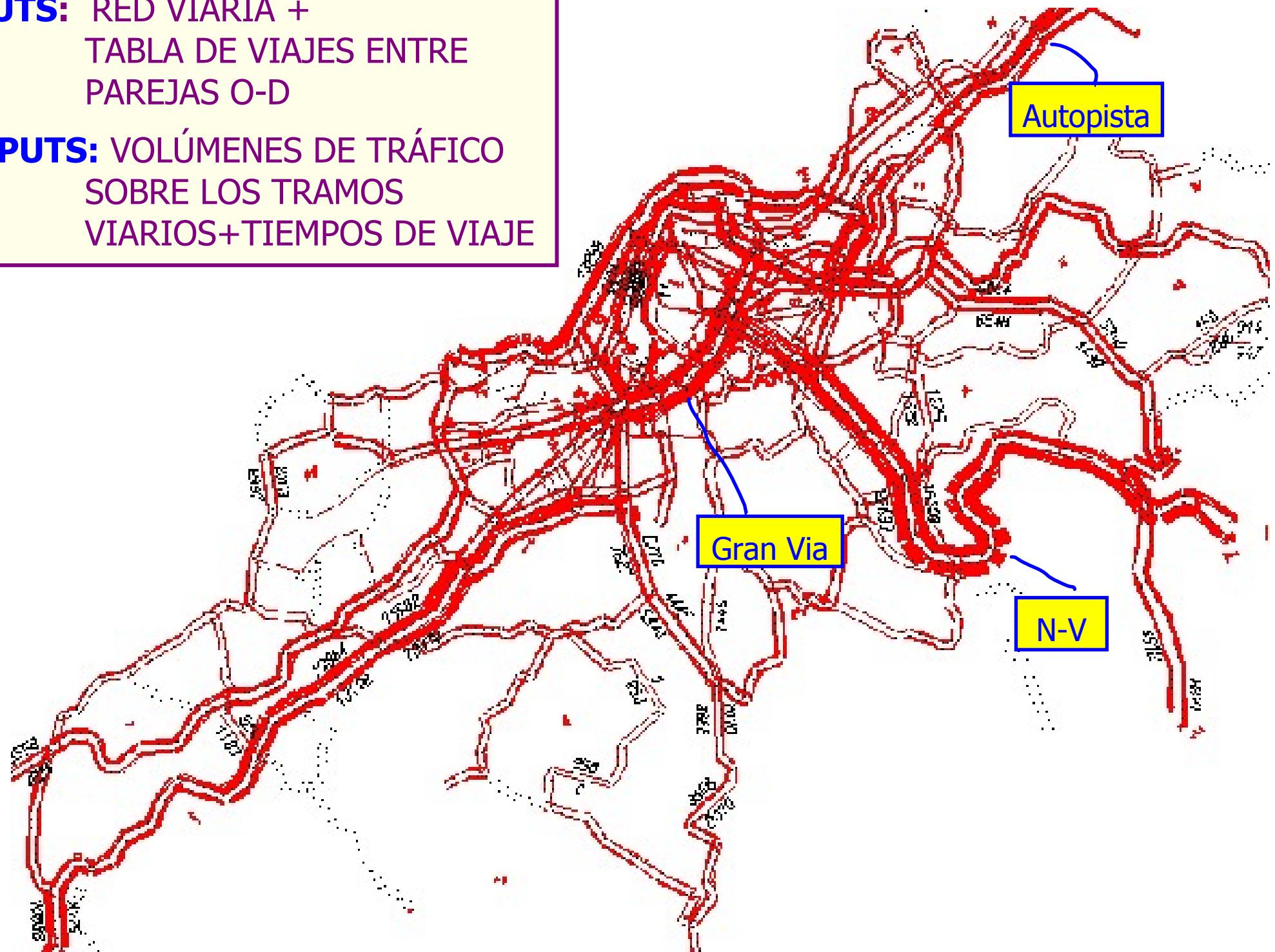
### Grafo viario de grandes dimensiones:

- 80 zonas
- 1500 nodos
- 2800 arcos



**INPUTS:** RED VIARIA +  
TABLA DE VIAJES ENTRE  
PAREJAS O-D

**OUTPUTS:** VOLÚMENES DE TRÁFICO  
SOBRE LOS TRAMOS  
VIARIOS+TIEMPOS DE VIAJE

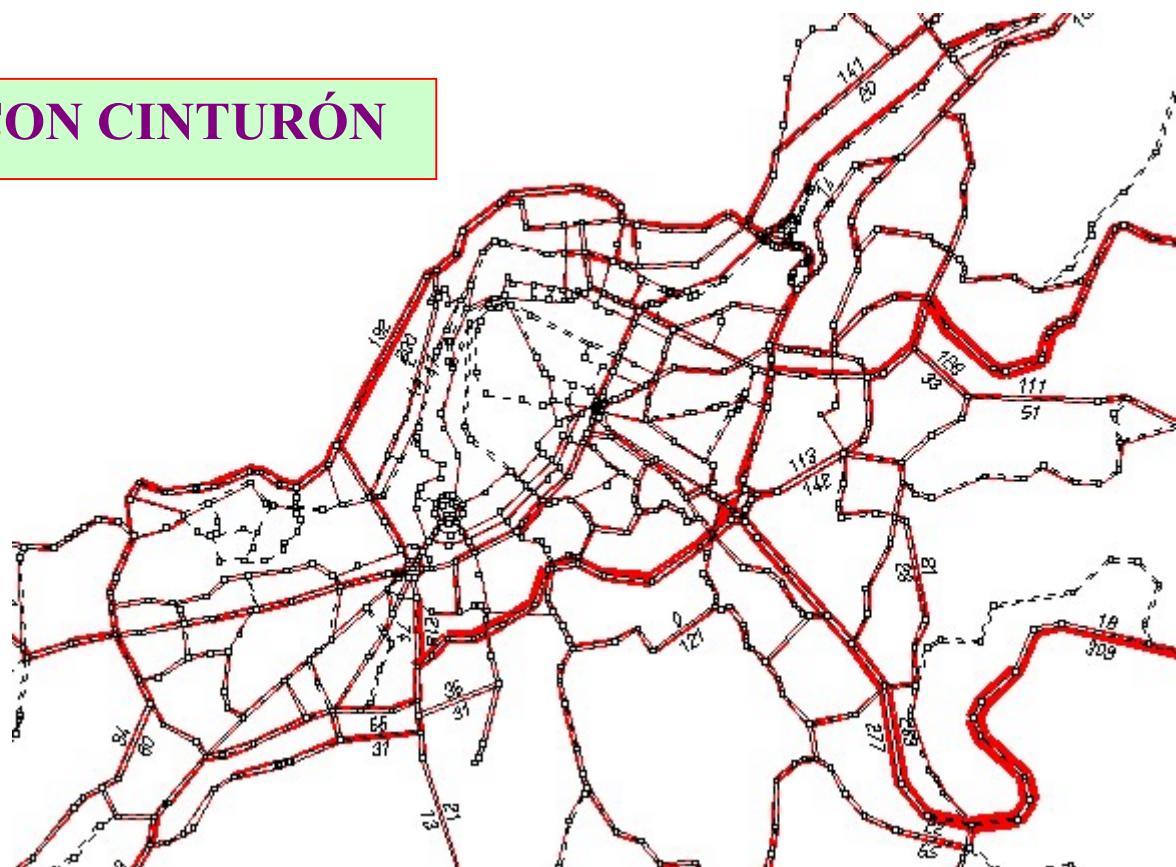


# **ANÁLISIS DE RESULTADOS DEL MODELO (Explotación): REDUCCIÓN DEL TRÁFICO DE V. PESADOS EN EL CENTRO**

**SIN CINTURÓN**



**CON CINTURÓN**



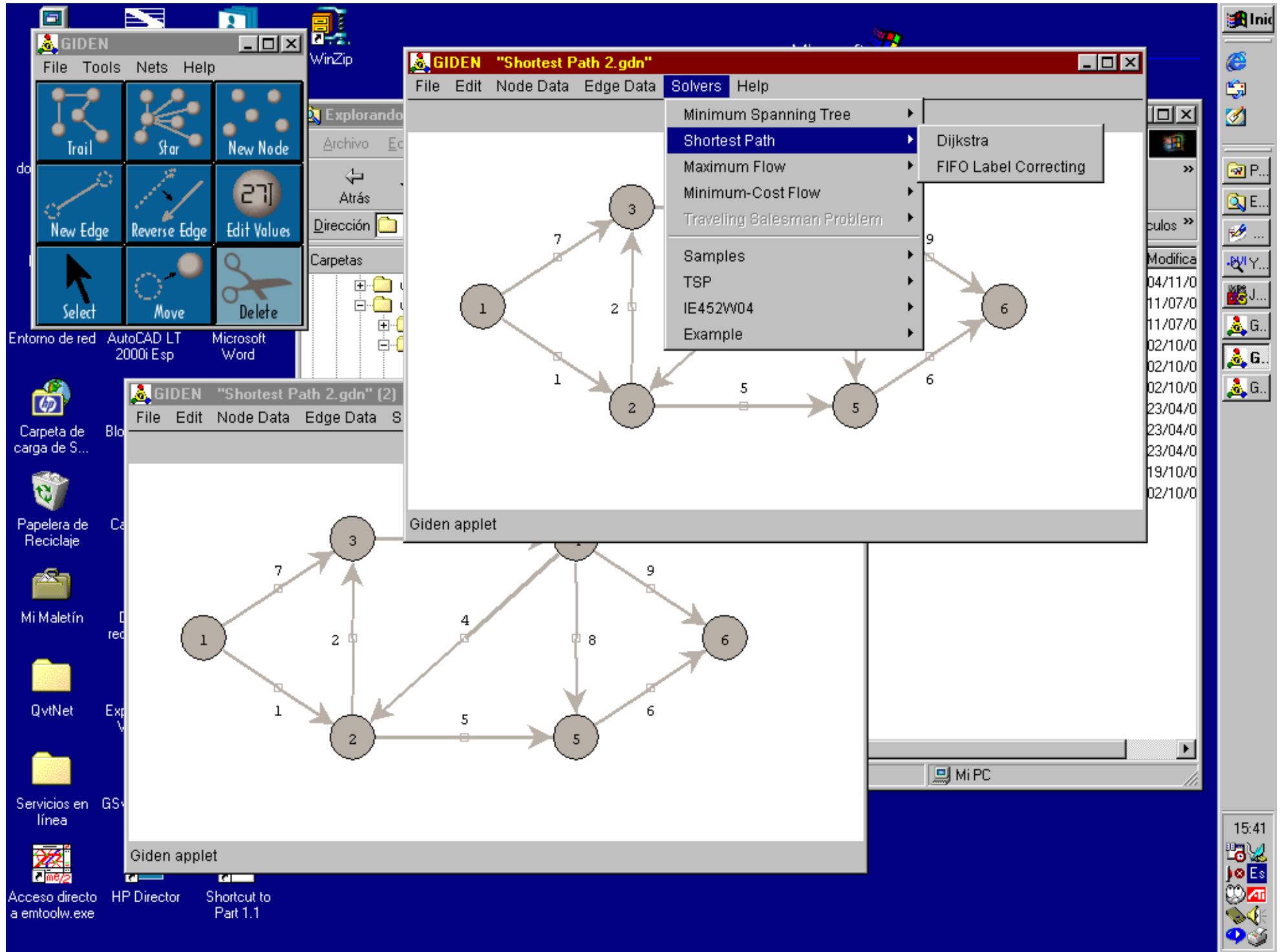
	Zonas	Nodos	Arcos	nOD
SIO	24	24	76	538
BCN	110	930	2522	7922
WIN	154	1017	2976	4345
CMB	90	2253	5171	8004
MAD	490	2776	6871	185000

**E.Codina, L.Montero, J.Barceló**  
**"A Computational Comparison of two Simplicial Decomposition Approaches for the Separable Traffic Assignment Problem: RSDTA and RSDVI."**

**DR 1996/05 EIO**

**RSDTA Computational Results (STOPPING GAP 1%)**  
**NO INTERACTION TESTS**

NET WORK	Maxver	Low Congestion			High Congestion		
		CPUTotal	CPUMp(%)	Niter	CPUTotal	CPUMp(%)	Niter
SIO	<b>4</b>	0.969	50.65	6	3.212	63.57	21
SIO	<b>8</b>	0.911	54.43	(4) 6	2.747	67.64	15
SIO	<b>12</b>	0.913	54.77	(4) 6	2.731	67.68	(8) 15
SIO	<b>15</b>	0.906	54.20	(4) 6	2.735	67.65	(8) 15
SIO	<b>20</b>	0.908	54.36	(4) 6	2.729	67.69	(8) 15
SIO	<b>30</b>	0.908	54.36	(4) 6	2.729	67.69	(8) 15
SIO	<b>Unlim.</b>	0.909	54.31	(4) 6	2.732	67.63	(8) 15
BCN	<b>4</b>	366.6	15.99	34	1182.9	17.98	121
BCN	<b>8</b>	277.2	22.89	25	1201.9	26.83	109
BCN	<b>12</b>	274.6	25.12	(10) 24	1087.6	34.69	87
BCN	<b>15</b>	275.0	24.98	(10) 24	1105.4	39.27	82
BCN	<b>20</b>	274.8	25.10	(10) 24	1252.7	49.23	78
BCN	<b>30</b>	275.6	25.16	(10) 24	1156.7	45.29	(23) 78
BCN	<b>Unlim.</b>	275.5	25.15	(10) 24	1156.6	45.29	(23) 78
WIN	<b>4</b>	197.6	19.92	22	1199.9	24.70	156
WIN	<b>8</b>	207.8	28.08	21	1270.5	36.02	140
WIN	<b>12</b>	178.1	26.79	(9) 18	1403.0	45.86	131
WIN	<b>15</b>	178.5	26.85	(9) 18	1556.3	52.51	127
WIN	<b>20</b>	178.2	26.91	(9) 18	1688.1	60.83	113
WIN	<b>30</b>	178.2	26.91	(9) 18	1688.1	60.83	113
WIN	<b>Unlim.</b>	178.2	26.93	(9) 18	1805.5	63.09	(28) 114
CMB	<b>4</b>	1033.8	28.35	82	3644.1	29.24	284
CMB	<b>8</b>	1188.7	40.02	80	4570.8	40.64	295
CMB	<b>12</b>	1421.7	49.62	80	4999.9	51.43	269
CMB	<b>15</b>	1609.4	55.63	79	5809.8	58.13	273
CMB	<b>20</b>	1849.5	62.80	76	7279.7	66.75	271
CMB	<b>30</b>						
CMB	<b>Unlim.</b>	2063.9	67.47	(30) 74	15377.0	86.07	(49) 239
<b>MAD</b>	<b>4</b>	1492.5	3.22	12	9845.9	4.52	96
<b>MAD</b>	<b>8</b>	1609.4	4.28	(9) 13	10492.8	7.49	98
<b>MAD</b>	<b>12</b>	1608.9	4.32	(9) 13	9924.7	10.68	89
<b>MAD</b>	<b>15</b>	1607.9	4.30	(9) 13	10681.6	13.48	92
<b>MAD</b>	<b>20</b>	1611.4	4.31	(9) 13	10021.5	17.01	82
<b>MAD</b>	<b>30</b>	1609.5	4.32	(9) 13	9794.8	17.86	(25) 81
<b>MAD</b>	<b>Unlim.</b>	1609.5	4.32	(9) 13	9794.8	17.86	(25) 81



## ALGORISME de CAMINS MÍNIMS TOTS AMB TOTS (Floyd-Warshall)

Permet treballar amb costs < 0; detecta cicles < 0

Necessita espai d'emmagatzament  $|N|^2$ .

$$\text{Sigui } D = (d_{ij}); d_{ij} = \begin{cases} c_{ij} & (i, j) \in A \\ 0 & i = j \\ \infty & (i, j) \notin A \end{cases}$$

$d_{ij}^\ell$  = distància mínima quan només hi estàn als nusos

$$\{i, j\} \cup \{1, 2, \dots, \ell - 1\} = R^\ell$$

$$d_{ij}^{\ell+1} = \min \{ d_{ij}^\ell, d_{i\ell}^\ell + d_{\ell j}^\ell \}$$

S'inicialitza una matriu de predecessors  $P$ :

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} i & (i, j) \in A \\ 0 & (i, j) \notin A \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ij}^{\ell+1} = \begin{cases} \text{si } d_{ij}^{\ell+1} = d_{ij}^\ell & P_{ij}^{\ell+1} = P_{ij}^\ell \\ \text{si } d_{ij}^{\ell+1} = d_{i\ell}^\ell + d_{\ell j}^\ell & P_{ij}^{\ell+1} = P_{\ell j}^\ell \notin A \end{cases}$$

## ALGORISME de CAMINS MÍNIMS TOTS AMB TOTS (Floyd-Warshall)

### Inicialització:

$$P(i, j) = i, \quad D(i, j) = c_{i,j} \quad \text{si } (i, j) \in A$$

$$D(i, j) = 0 \quad \text{si } i = j$$

$$P(i, j) = 0 \quad D(i, j) = \infty \quad \text{si } (i, j) \notin A$$

Per  $\ell = 1, \dots, n$

Per  $i = 1, \dots, n$

Per  $j = 1, \dots, n$

Si  $D(i, j) > D(i, \ell) + D(\ell, j)$

$D(i, j) = D(i, \ell) + D(\ell, j)$

$P(i, j) = P(\ell, j)$

Fi Per

- Al finalitzar  $P(i, *)$  és el vector de predecessors de l'arbre originat a  $i \in N$ .
- Si hi han cicles negatius apareixerà algú  $d_{ii}^\ell < 0$ , essent  $i$  el nus de numeració més alta dins del cicle i  $d_{ii}^\ell$  el cost del cicle.