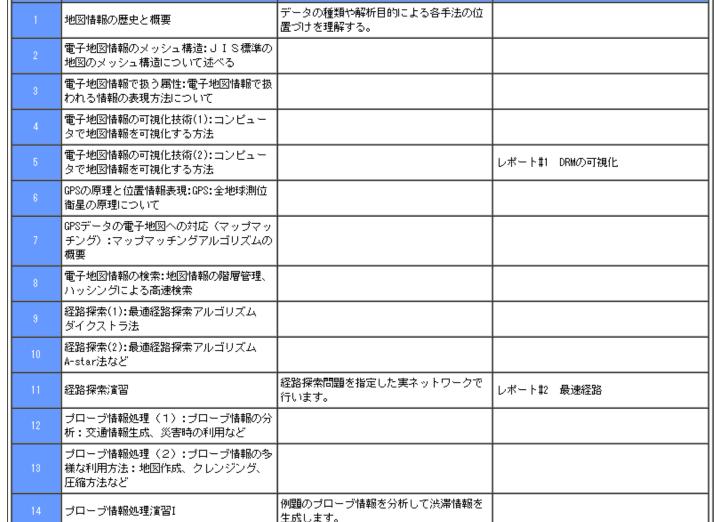
地図情報処理特論第3回、第4回

授業計画

授業内容

|プローブ情報処理演習2|



例題のプローブ情報を分析して渋滞情報を

生成します。

予習・復習内容

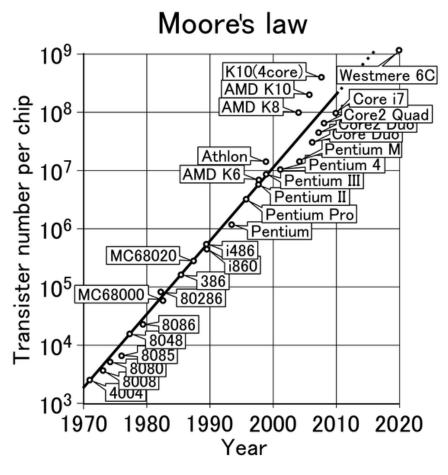
備考

レポート#3:渋滞情報生成



How to Reduce Computation Time

Progress of computer is fast. It doubles in every 18months.



A super computer in late 1980's is comparable to about 1/100 of a today's PC.



Memory 64MB HDD ~2GB 0.63 GFLOPS

x 100



HITAC S-810/20K(1987)



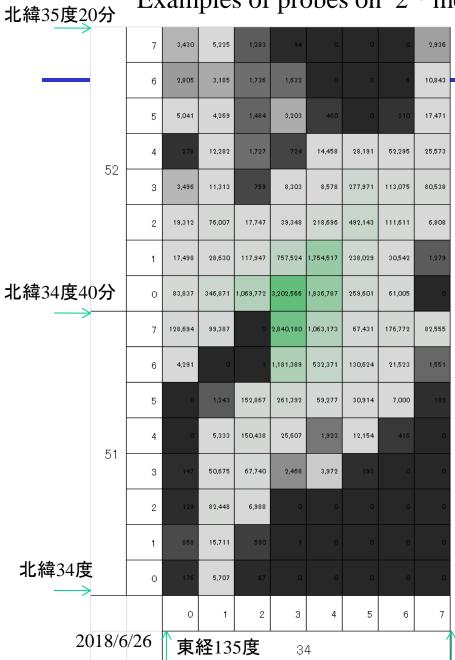
Memory ~16GB HDD ~TB 51 GFLOPS

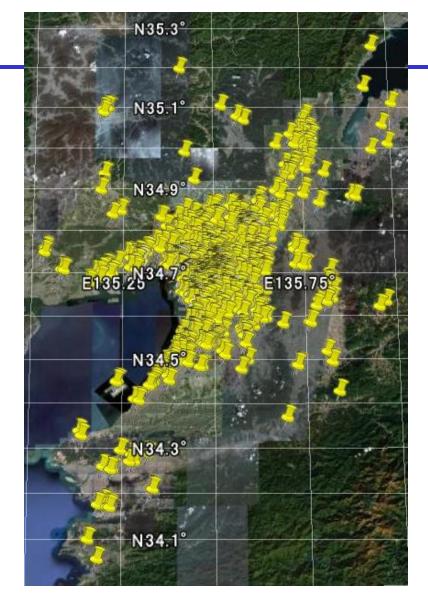
How to Reduce Computation Time

However, computation time often explodes if you don't take extra care in developing your algorithms even though you have a high speed computer. Computers amplify your lack of consideration millions of times more.

Map-matching algorithm is a good example.

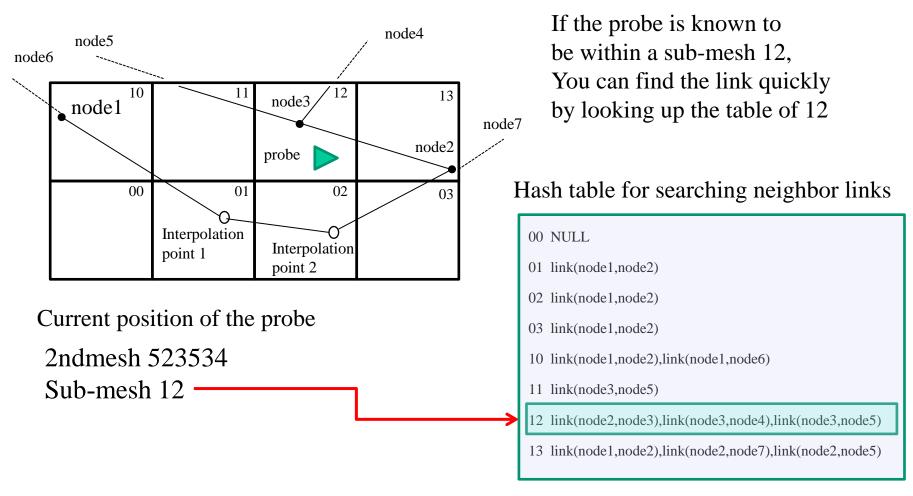
Examples of probes on 2nd meshes 2次メッシュ状のプローブ情報数





東経135度

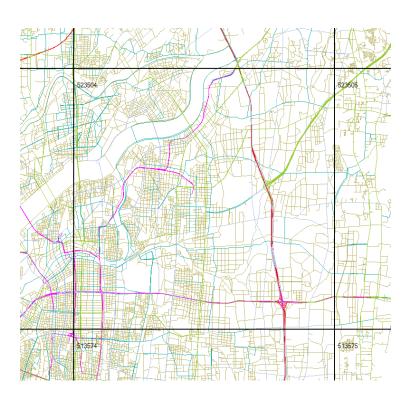
Hash table helps to know which links are in a sub mesh of current focus.



Probe data position Probe data position 523502 523503 523504 Large search space Hash table With hashing Probe data position 523502 523504 Small search space Hash table

How to Reduce Computation Time

Number of links in a 2nd mesh: 12,924 links(maximum) Exhaustive search is not efficient.

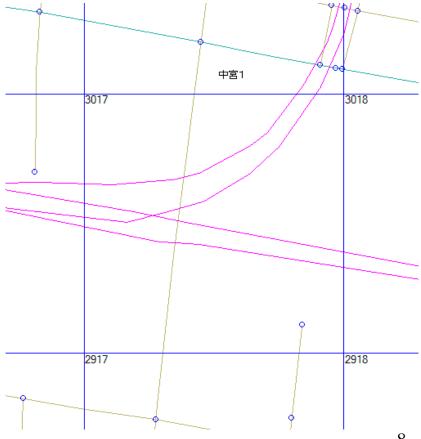


e.g.

50x50 divided sub mesh

57 links(maximum)

6 links(following example sub-mesh 30-17)



2018/6/26

8

How to Reduce Computation Time

Number of links in a 2nd mesh: 12,924 links(maximum) Exhaustive search is not efficient.

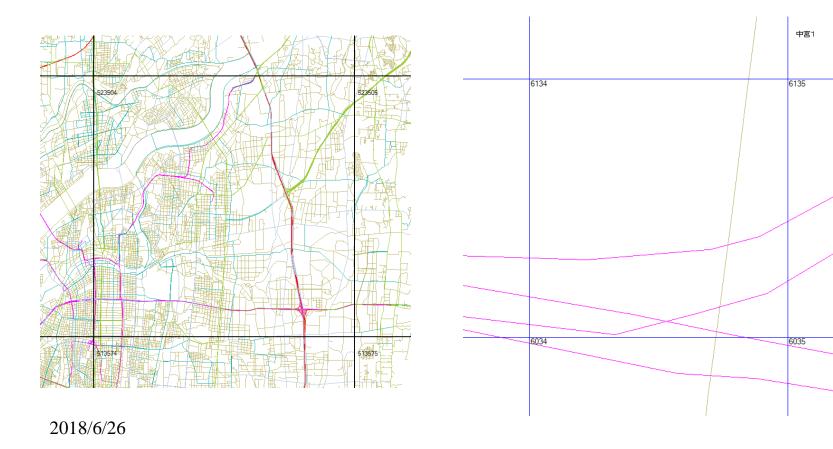


e.g.

100x100 divided sub mesh

- 33 links(maximum)
- 4 links (following example sub-mesh 61-34)

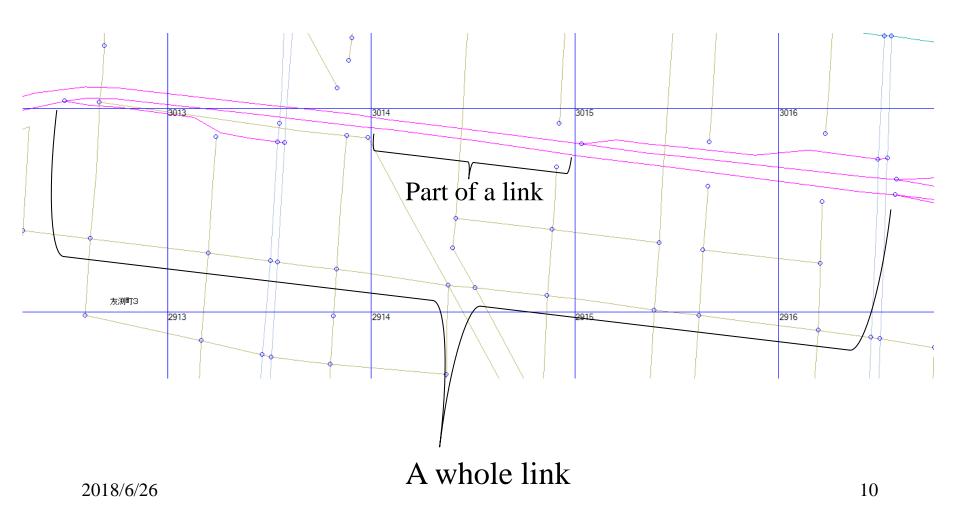
9



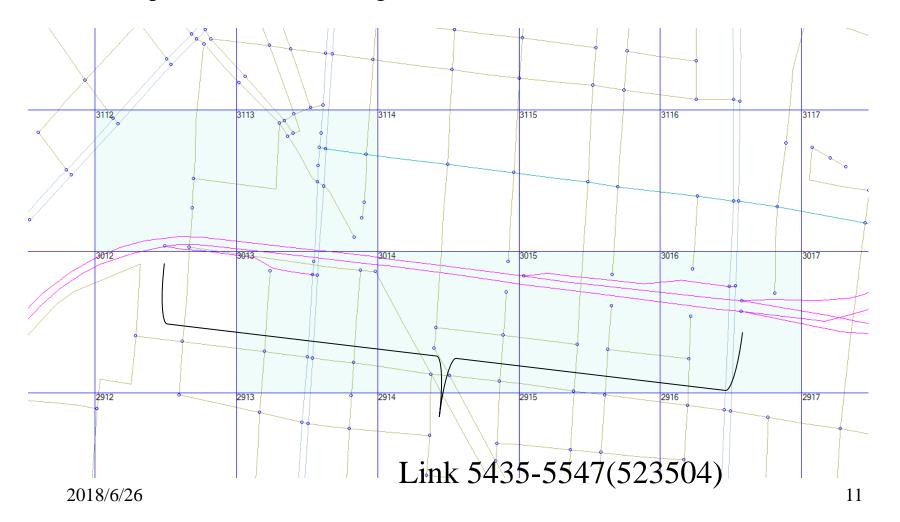
Only parts of links are in the sub meshes

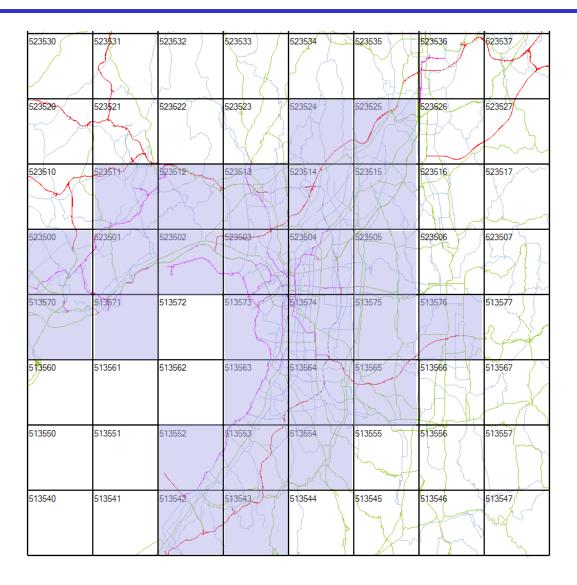
e.g.

50x50 divided sub mesh (approximately 200m by 200m)

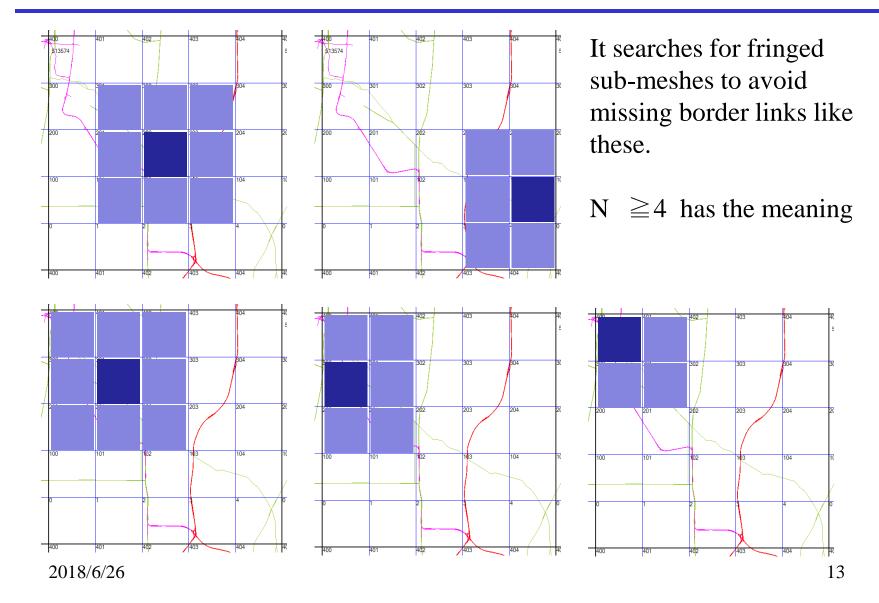


All links must be investigated to which sub meshes they belong. In the example below, a link bridges over 6 sub meshes.

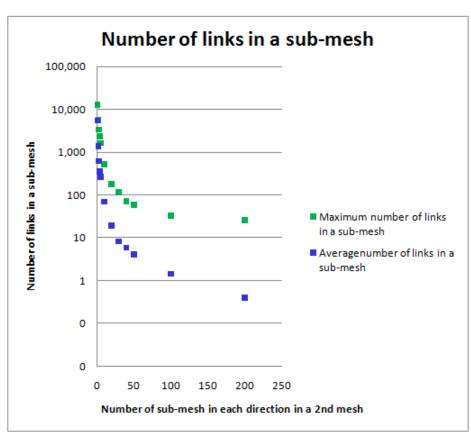


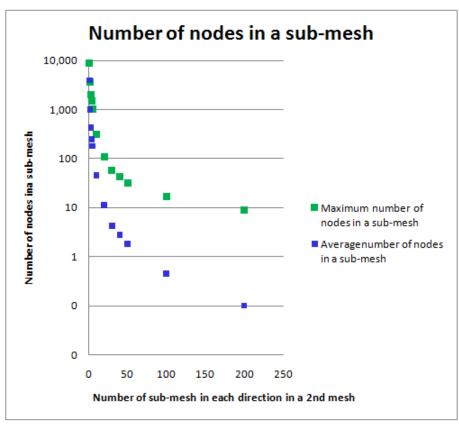


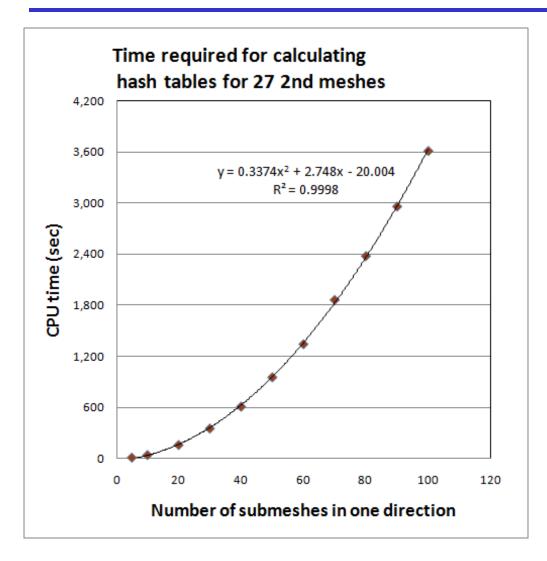
27 2nd meshes are processed.



Number of links and nodes decrease in a square manner with respect to the number of sub-meshes in each axis.

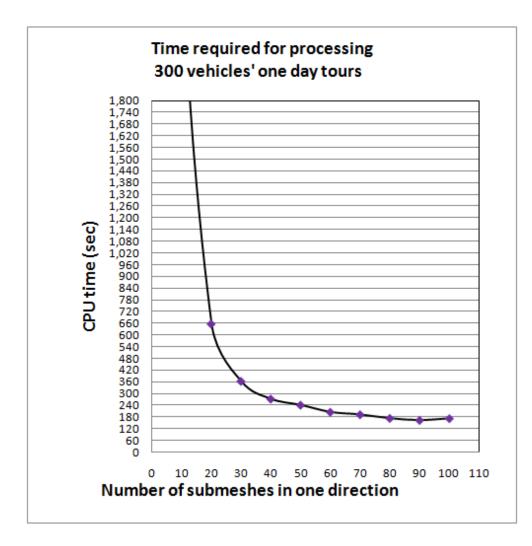






Calculating the hash tables is time consuming, but you need to do it once.

It is almost linear with respect to the total number sub-meshes. (square to sub-meshes in one axis)



Effectiveness of hashing is significant.

Too small sub-mesh increases the possibility of spoiling the candidate links for the matching.

N=100 (sub-mesh size about 100m by 100m) is the upper limit.

You can process 1 month 300 vehicle data within 90 minutes.

Without hashing(N=1), it takes about 3 months. It is painfully slow.

Conclusion

To reduce the computation time in map-matching, a hashing algorithm is developed.

More than 30 million probe data which is obtained from 300 freight vehicles tours in one month survey can be handled within 90 minutes.

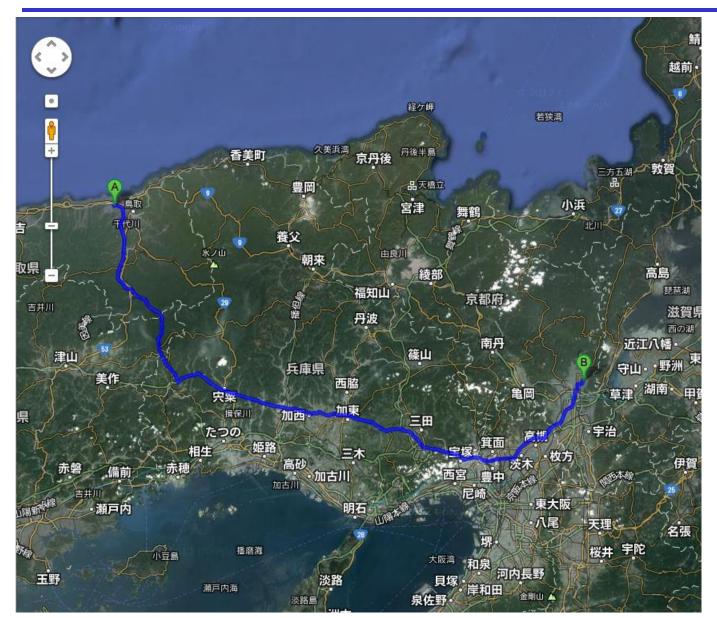
Without the hashing algorithm, it would have taken 3 months to process the one month probe data.

(Development of the hashing algorithm took 2 weeks)

ディジタル道路地図を用いた最も 代表的なアプリケーション

最適経路計算

例 Google Map



鳥取大学



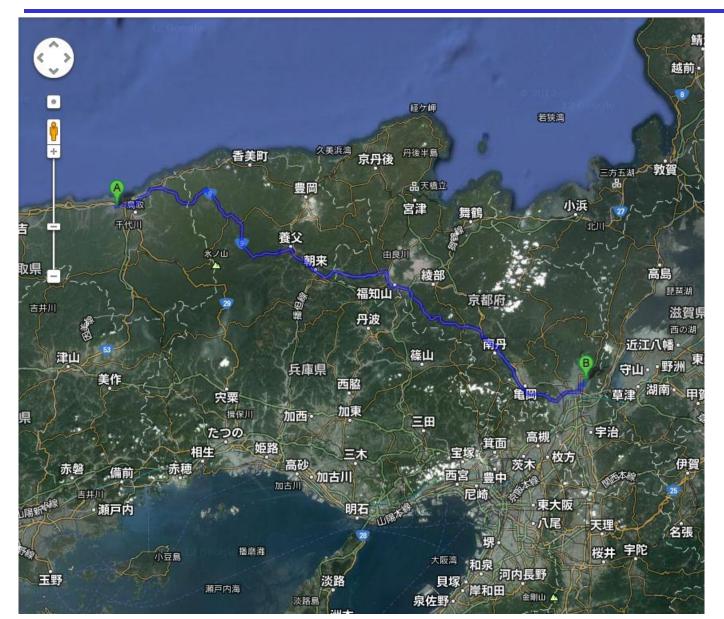
京都大学

中国自動車道 経由

225km

3時間13分

例 Google Map



鳥取大学



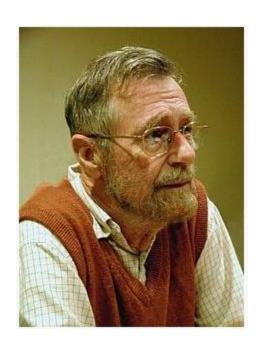
国道9号線 経由

225km

3時間56分

経路探索の基本アルゴリズム

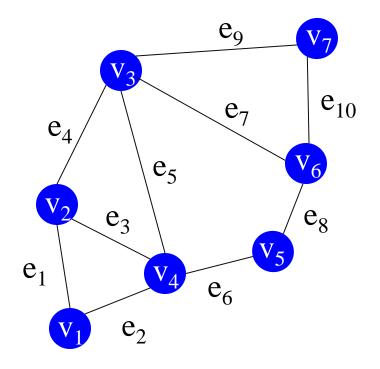
ダイクストラ法 Dijkstra Method



Edsger Wybe Dijkstra, 1930年5月11日 - 2002年8月6日 オランダ、ロッテルダム出身

グラフの基礎:無向グラフ

頂点(ノード)と枝(リンク)



グラフの表記法

G=(V,E)

ノード集合 V

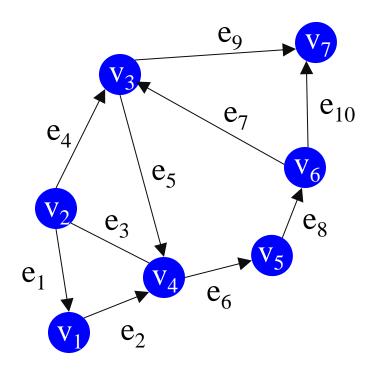
ノードの対を表す リンクの集合 E

e=(u,v)

ノードu,vはリンクeの端点

グラフの基礎:有向グラフ

頂点(ノード)と枝(リンク)



グラフの表記法

G=(V,E)

ノード集合 V

ノードの対を表す リンクの集合 E

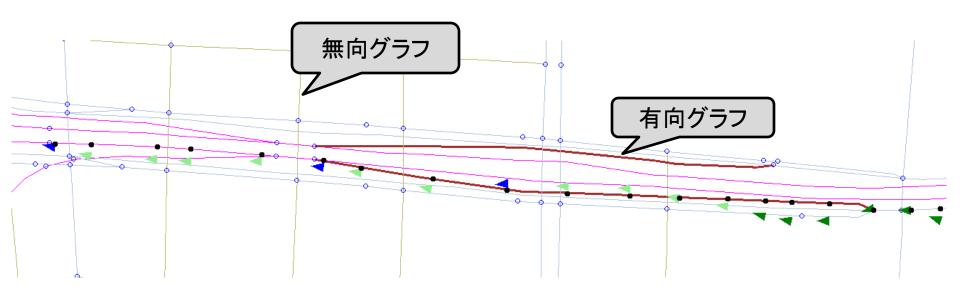
e=(u,v)

ノードuはリンクeの始点 ノードvはリンクeの終点

無向グラフと有向グラフ

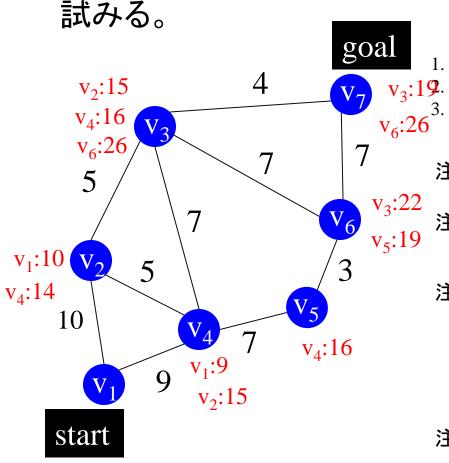
ほとんどの一般道路………無向グラフで表現

リンクの属性情報で識別する。



Dijkstra法の概要

厳密な説明はかえってわかりにくいので直感的な説明を



始点 v_1 ,終点 v_7

まず、始点v1から隣接で未訪問のノードを調べる。

 v_3 :19. 調べたノードにはどのノードから訪れたかとスコアをメモする 3. 既に誰かが訪れていてスコアが負けていたらあきらめ v_6 :26 そこまでの経路は不採用とする。

注目ノードV1: V2,V4を訪れる

注目ノードV2: V3,V4を訪れる

 $v1 \rightarrow v2 \rightarrow v3$ 15

注目ノードV4: V2,V3,V5を訪れる

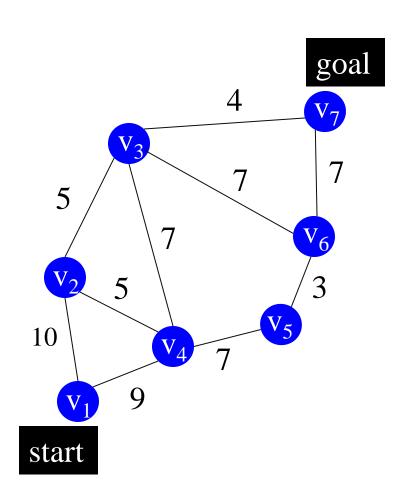
 $v1 \rightarrow v2 \rightarrow v4$ 15

 $v1 \rightarrow v4 \rightarrow v2$ 14>10 NG

 $v1 \rightarrow v4 \rightarrow v3$ 16>15 NG

 $v1 \rightarrow v4 \rightarrow v5$ 22>16 NG

注目ノードV3: V4,V6,V7を訪れる



変数

start: 始点ノード番号

visited[N]:

各ノードへの最小コストが 確定しているかどうかのフラグ

- =0 YES
- =1 NO

cost[N]:

各ノードへの最小累積コストを格納

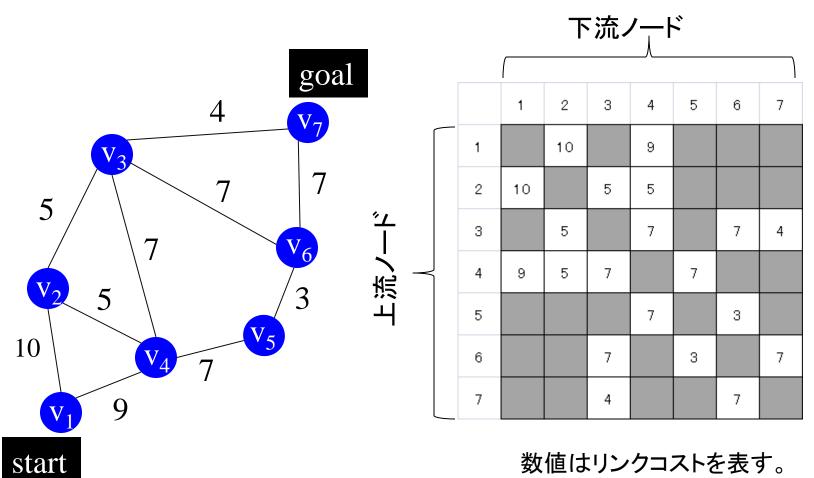
previous[N]:

各ノードへの最小コストを与える 手前のノード番号

link_cost[N][N]: リンクのコスト

N: ノード数

配列 link_cost[N][N]



は隣接しない(無限)

27

初期化

全ノードkについて、 $cost[k]=\infty$, fixed[k]=NO previous[k]=0 cost[start]=0

root_node=start

fixed[root_node]=YES とする。

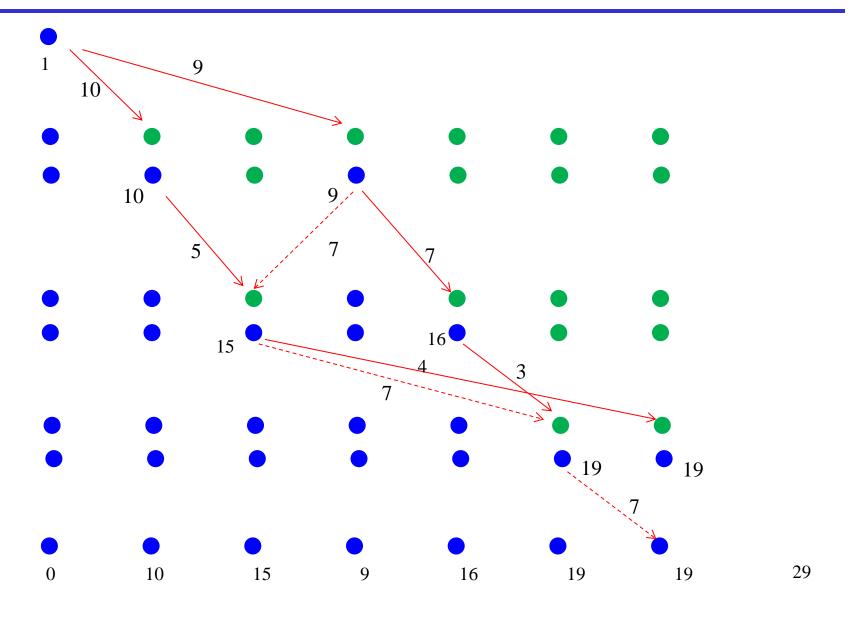
fixed[k]==NO のノードの中で、
root_nodeの全ての隣接ノードkについて
リンクコストを計算し、各隣接ノードの累積コスト cost[k]に
格納する。その際の条件は

root_nodeの累積コスト+リンクコストく隣接ノードkの現状の累積コスト すなわち、

cost[root_node]+link_cost[root_node][k] < cost[k]</pre>

また、隣接ノードの上流ノード番号 previous[k]にroot_nodeを格納する。

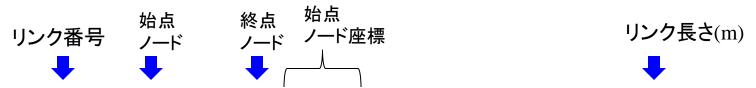
fixed[k]==NOのノードの中で累積コストが小さいものを選びそれを新たなroot_nodeとする。



		•						
LOOP1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fixed	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	cost	0	00	∞	∞	~	∞	~
	previous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		•						
LOOP2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fixed	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	cost	0	10	∞	9	∞	∞	∞
	previous	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
				▼		•		
LOOP3		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fixed	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	cost	0	10	10+5	9	9+7	∞	∞
	previous	0	1	2	1	4	0	0
				▼		•		
LOOP4		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fixed	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	cost	0	10	15	9	16	16+3	15+4
	previous	0	1	2	1	4	5	3

演習課題

実際のリンクデータを用いて最短経路を算出するプログラムを作りなさい。

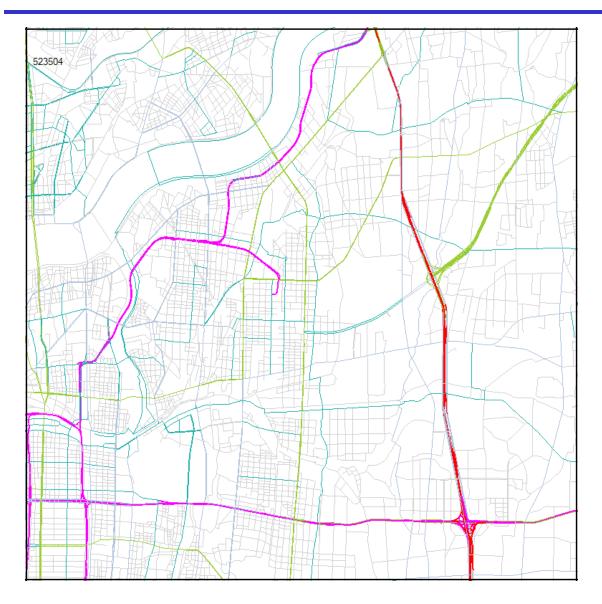


link, 0,node1,1,node2,1006,x,27,y,0,type,9,link_type 0,link_length, 46 link, 1,node1,2,node2,7683,x,177,y,0,type,9,link_type 0,link_length, 48 link, 2,node1,3,node2,7685,x,253,y,0,type,3,link_type 0,link_length, 48 link, 3,node1,4,node2,7687,x,718,y,0,type,6,link_type 0,link_length, 37 link, 4,node1,5,node2,7688,x,1043,y,0,type,9,link_type 0,link_length, 26 link, 5,node1,6,node2,1082,x,1069,y,0,type,2,link_type 0,link_length, 296 link, 6,node1,7,node2,1082,x,1083,y,0,type,2,link_type 5,link_length, 296 link, 7,node1,8,node2,1085,x,1110,y,0,type,9,link_type 0,link_length, 215

サンプルデータ kihonlink 523504.csv

12,545リンク

演習課題



サンプルデータ kihonlink_523504.csv

PROGRAM例

```
#include "stdafx.h"
/*dijkstra.c最短経路問題
                                             shortest path problem */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
                                                                                          7
#define
                                             Ν
#define
                                             START
                                                                                          0
                                             FALSE
                                                                                          0
#define
#define
                                            TRUE
                                                                                          999
//#define
                                            INT_MAX
void readweight(int **weight);
void readweight(int **weight)
                      int i, j;
                      for(i = 0; i < N; i++) for(j = 0; j < N; j++) weight[i][j] = INT_MAX;
                      weight[0][1] = 10;
                      weight[0][3] = 9;
                      weight[5][6] = 7;
                      weight[6][2] = 4;
                      weight[6][5] = 7;
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
                      int i, j, next, min;
                      int *distance, *prev, *visited;
                      int **weight, **p;
                      distance = (int *)calloc(N, sizeof(int));
                      prev = (int *)calloc(N, sizeof(int));
                      visited = (int *)calloc(N, sizeof(int));
                      weight = (int **)malloc(N * sizeof(int *));
                      *weight = (int *)malloc(N * N * sizeof(int));
                      for(p = weight, i = 1; i < N; i++, p++)
                                                                   *(p + 1) = *p + N;
                      readweight(weight); /* 距離 weight[0..n-1][0..n-1]を読む */
                      for(i = 0; i < N; i++)
                                             for(j = 0; j < N; j++)
                                             {if(weight[i][j]>100) printf("*");
                                             else
                                                                   printf("%d", weight[i][j]);
                                            // printf("\f\n");
                                             };printf("\forall n");
```

```
for(i = 0; i < N; i++)
                                                                                          visited[i] = FALSE;
                                                                                          distance[i] = INT_MAX;
                                                                                         distance[START] = 0;
                                                                                          next = START;
                                                                                          do
                                                                                         i = next;
                                                                                          visited[i] = TRUE;
                                                                                          min = INT\_MAX;
                                                                                         for(j = 0; j < N; j++)
                                                                                          if(visited[i])
                                                                                                                                                                                    continue:
                                                                                         if(weight[i][j] < INT\_MAX
                                                                                          && distance[i] + weight[i][j] < distance[j])
                                                                                                                                                                                    distance[i] = distance[i] + weight[i][i];
                                                                                                                                                                                    prev[i] = i;
                                                                                                                                                                                    if(distance[j] < min)
                                                                                                                                                                                    min = distance[j];
                                                                                                                                                                                    next = i;
                                                                                          }while(min < INT_MAX);</pre>
                                                                                         printf("点 直前の点 最短距離¥n");
                                                                                          for(i = 0; i < N; i++)
                                                                                          if(i != START && visited[i])
                                                                                          {printf("%2d%10d%10d\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00aa\u00
                                                                                                        getchar();
                                                                                          };
                                                                                          return 1;
```

経路探索の課題

ドライバー向けを想定した場合

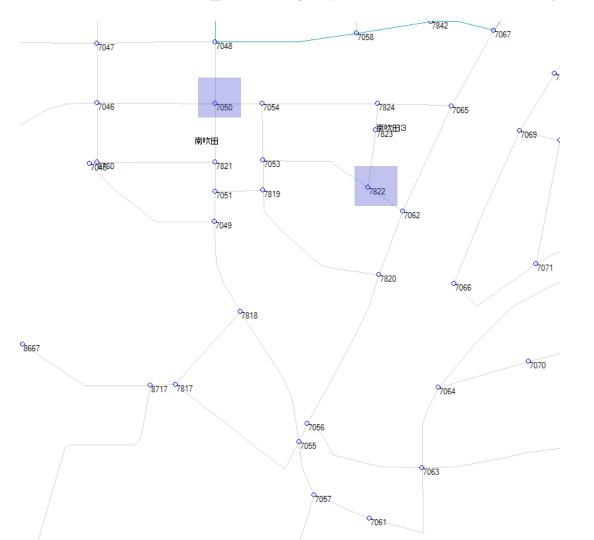
リンクコストとして何が妥当かは長年の議論の的

距離、旅行時間、右折時間を考慮するしない

道路種別、有料道路の料金、景観、走りやすさ等々

演習課題

リンクデータが多すぎて処理速度が大きくなる場合、 リンクデータを削って実行してかまいません。



ノード番号7000番台の リンクのみにして

node 7050



node 7822

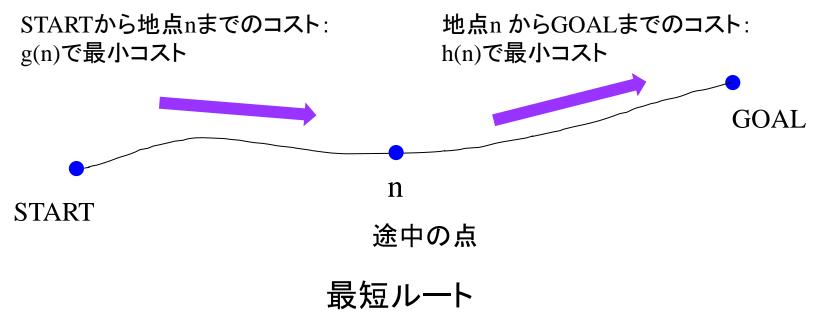
までの最短経路を求めなさい

Dijkstra法の改善

Dijkstra法をベースに高速化を図るアイデアがいくつか 生まれている。そのひとつがA*法 (エイスター法)

http://ai.stanford.edu/~nilsson/OnlinePubs-Nils/PublishedPapers/astar.pdf で原論文入手可能

STARTからGOALまでの最小コスト: f(n)=g(n)+h(n)



[8] J. E. Falk, "Lagrange multipliers and nonlinear programming," J. Math. Anal. Appl., vol. 19, July 1967.

[6] O. L. Mangasarian and J. Ponstein, "Minimax and duality in nonlinear programming," J. Math. Anal. Appl., vol. 11, pp. 504-

FIJ. Stoer, "Duality in nonlinear programming and the minimax theorem," Numerische Mathematik, vol. 5, pp. 371-379, 1963.

181 R. T. Rockafellar, "Duality and stability in extremum prob-

lems involving convex functions," Pacific J. Math., vol. 21, pp.

[9] P. Wolfe, "A duality theorem for nonlinear programming,"

Q. Appl. Math., vol. 19, pp. 239-244, 1961.
[39] R. T. Rockafellar, "Nonlinear programming," presented at the American Mathematical Society Summer Seminar on the Mathematics of the Decision Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., July-August 1967.

"Convex programming and duality in [11] D. G. Luenberger, "Convex programming and duality in normal space," Proc. IEEE Systems Science and Cybernetics Conf. (Boston, Mass., October 11-13, 1967).

[12] J. M. Danskin, "The theory of max-min with applications,"

J. SIAM, vol. 14, pp. 641–665, July 1966.
[13] W. Fenchel, "Convex cones, sets, and functions," mimeographed notes, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., September 1963.

[14] R. Fletcher and M. J. D. Powell, "A rapidly convergent descent method for minimization," Computer J., vol. 6, p. 163, July

(ii) L. S. Lasdon and A. D. Waren, "Mathematical programming

for optimal design," Electro-Technol., pp. 53-71, November 1967.
[VI.J. B. Rosen, "The gradient projection method for nonlinear programming, pt. I, linear constraints," J. SIAM, vol. 8, pp. 181-

[15] R. Fletcher and C. M. Reeves, "Function minimization by

conjugate gradients," Computer J., vol. 7, July 1964.

181 D. Goldfarb, "A conjugate gradient method for nonlinear programming," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Chem. Engrg., Prince-

ton University, Princeton, N. J., 1966.

[19] L. S. Lasdon, "A multi-level technique for optimization,"
Ph.D. dissertation, Systems Research Center, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, Rept. SRC 50-C-64-19, 1964.

[20] L. S. Lasdon and J. D. Schoeffler. "A multi-level technique for optimization," Preprints, Joint Automatic Control Conf., Troy. N. Y., June 22-25, 1965, pp. 85-92.

"Decentralized plant control," ISA Trans., vol. 5,

pp. 175-183, April 1966.

[191] C. B. Brosilow and L. S. Lasdon, "A two level optimization technique for recycle processes," 1965 Proc. AICHE—Symp. on Application of Mathematical Models in Chemical Engineering Research, Design, and Production (London, England).

[22] L. S. Lasdon, "Duality and decomposition in mathematical programming," Systems Research Center, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, Rept. SRC 119-C-67-52, 1967.

[24] A. V. Fiacco and G. P. McCormick, Sequential Unconstrained

Minimization Techniques for Nonlinear Programming. New York:

Wiley, 1968.
^[3] R. Fox and L. Schmit, "Advances in the integrated approach to structural synthesis," J. Spacecraft and Rockets, vol. 3, p. 858, June 1966.

[26] B. P. Dzielinski and R. E. Gomory, "Optimal programming of lot sizes, inventory, and labor allocations," Management Sci., vol.

 pp. 874-890, July 1965.
 J. E. Falk, "A relaxed interior approach to nonlinear programming," Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va. RAC-TP-279,

A Formal Basis for the Heuristic Determination of Minimum Cost Paths

PETER E. HART, MEMBER, IEEE, NILS J. NILSSON, MEMBER, IEEE, AND BERTRAM RAPHAEL

Abstract-Although the problem of determining the minimum cost path through a graph arises naturally in a number of interesting applications, there has been no underlying theory to guide the development of efficient search procedures. Moreover, there is no adequate conceptual framework within which the various ad hoc search strategies proposed to date can be compared. This paper describes how heuristic information from the problem domain can be incorporated into a formal mathematical theory of graph searching and demonstrates an optimality property of a class of search strate-

I. Introduction

A. The Problem of Finding Paths Through Graphs

MANY PROBLEMS of engineering and scientific importance can be related to the general problem of finding a path through a graph. Examples of such problems include routing of telephone traffic, navigation through a maze, layout of printed circuit boards, and

Manuscript received November 24, 1967.

The authors are with the Artificial Intelligence Group of the Applied Physics Laboratory, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo

mechanical theorem-proving and problem-solving. These problems have usually been approached in one of two ways, which we shall call the mathematical approach and the heuristic approach.

1) The mathematical approach typically deals with the properties of abstract graphs and with algorithms that prescribe an orderly examination of nodes of a graph to establish a minimum cost path. For example, Pollock and Wiebenson^[1] review several algorithms which are guaranteed to find such a path for any graph. Busacker and Saatv^[2] also discuss several algorithms, one of which uses the concept of dynamic programming. [4] The mathematical approach is generally more concerned with the ultimate achievement of solutions than it is with the computational feasibility of the algorithms developed.

2) The heuristic approach typically uses special knowledge about the domain of the problem being represented by a graph to improve the computational efficiency of solutions to particular graph-searching problems. For example, Gelernter's [4] program used Euclidean diagrams to direct the search for geometric proofs. Samuel [5] and others have used ad hoc characteristics of particular games to reduce

1968年に掲載された 論文

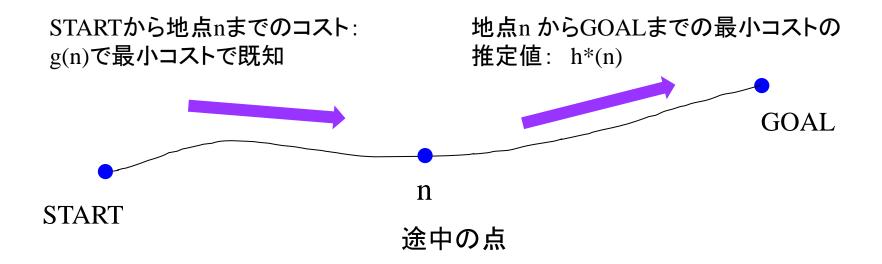
IEEE Trans.on Systems Science & Cybernetics pp.100-107, Vol.SSC-4,No.2,July,1968

Peter E. Hart

Peter Hart in 2005

1940年代生まれ 現在 (株)リコー 副社長??

STARTからGOALまでの最小コストの推定値: f(n)=g(n)+h*(n)



h*(n)の条件

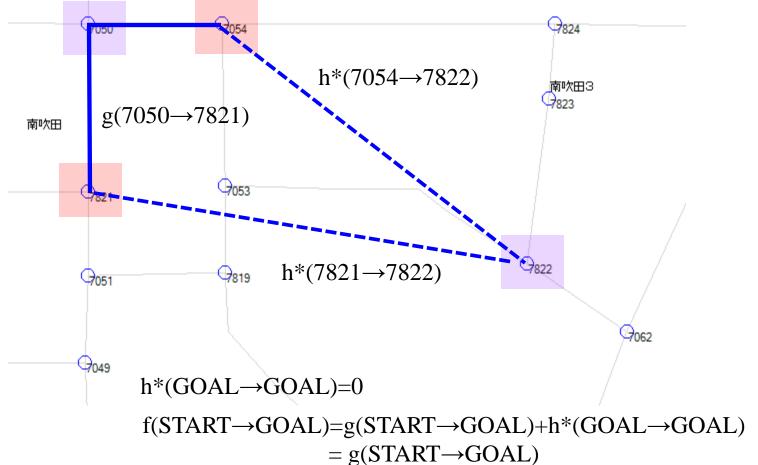
「0以上」かつ「地点nからGOALまでの実際の最短経路コスト以下」の範囲の値

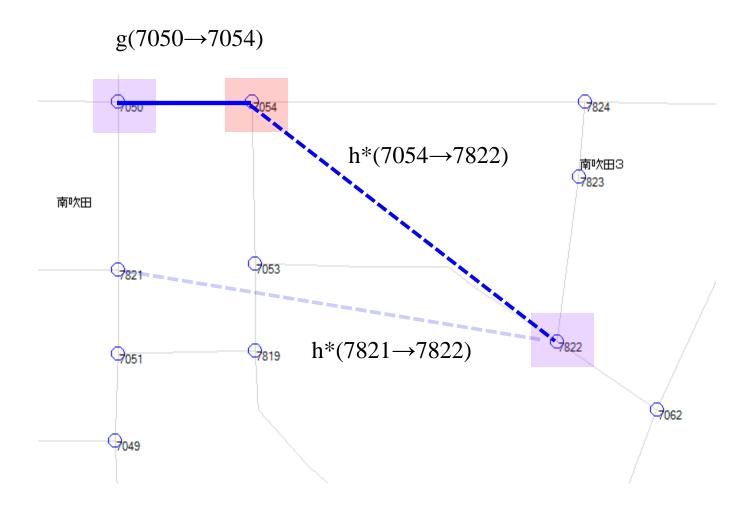
すなわち、 $0 \le h^*(n) \le h(n)$

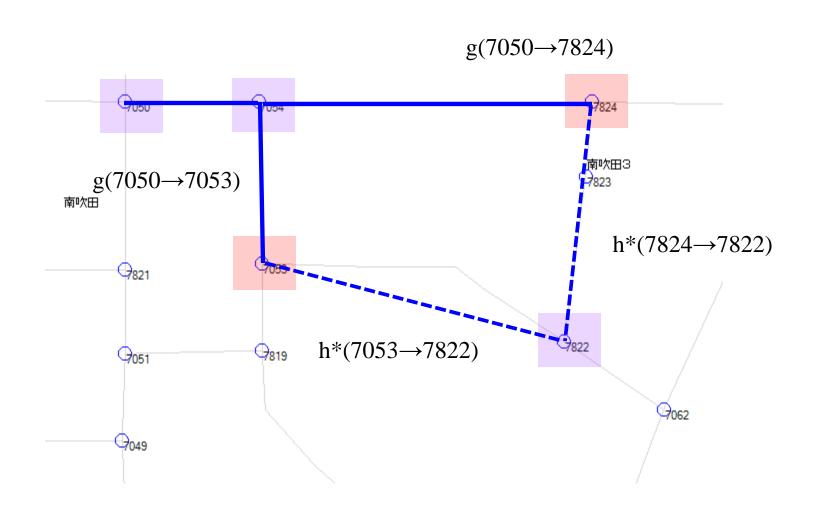
でれば、最小コストの解に到達することが保証されている。

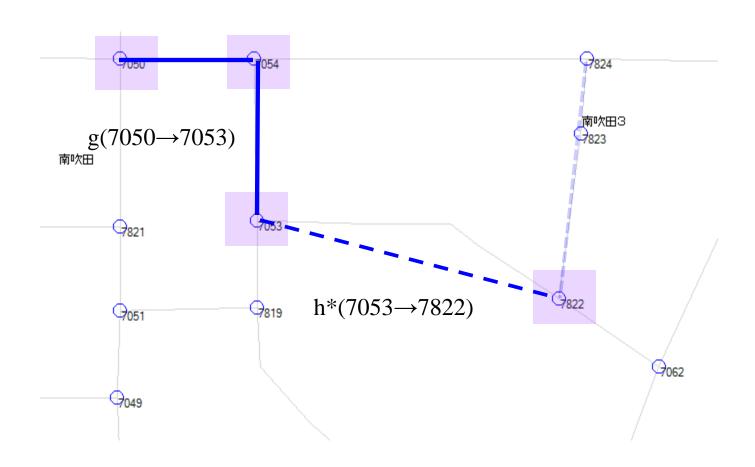
0 ≤ h*(n) ≤ h(n) を満たす h*(n)としては、通常、点nからGOALまでの 直線距離が用いられる。h*(n)が小さくなるようにnを選択する。 g(7050→7054) 小さくならない場合は後戻りする。

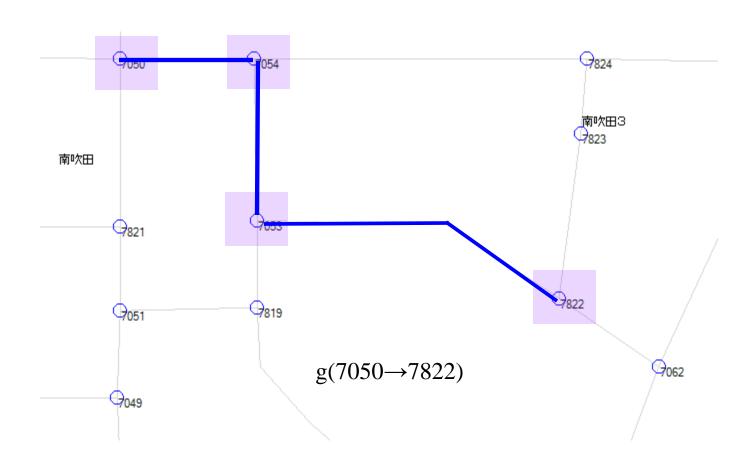
39

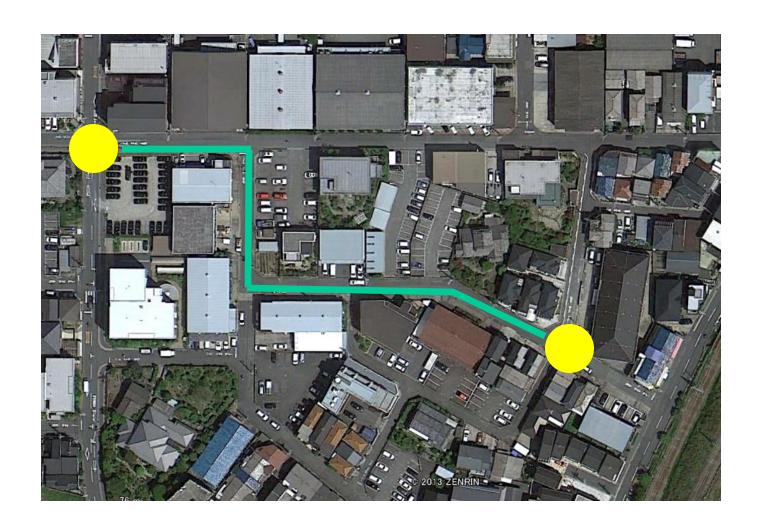












アルゴリズム自体は直感的に理解しやすい。

メリット:探索戦略があるため少ない探索回数で

最適解が得られやすい。

課題: コストを推定する関数(直線距離など)の

計算負荷が増える。

演習課題

鳥取市の2次メッシュデータを提供 するので道路の形状を描画しなさい。 地図の仕様書は手渡しします。

データは523421.csv 523411.csv



mapdata.zip

