

AESOP Planning and Complexity

Manchester

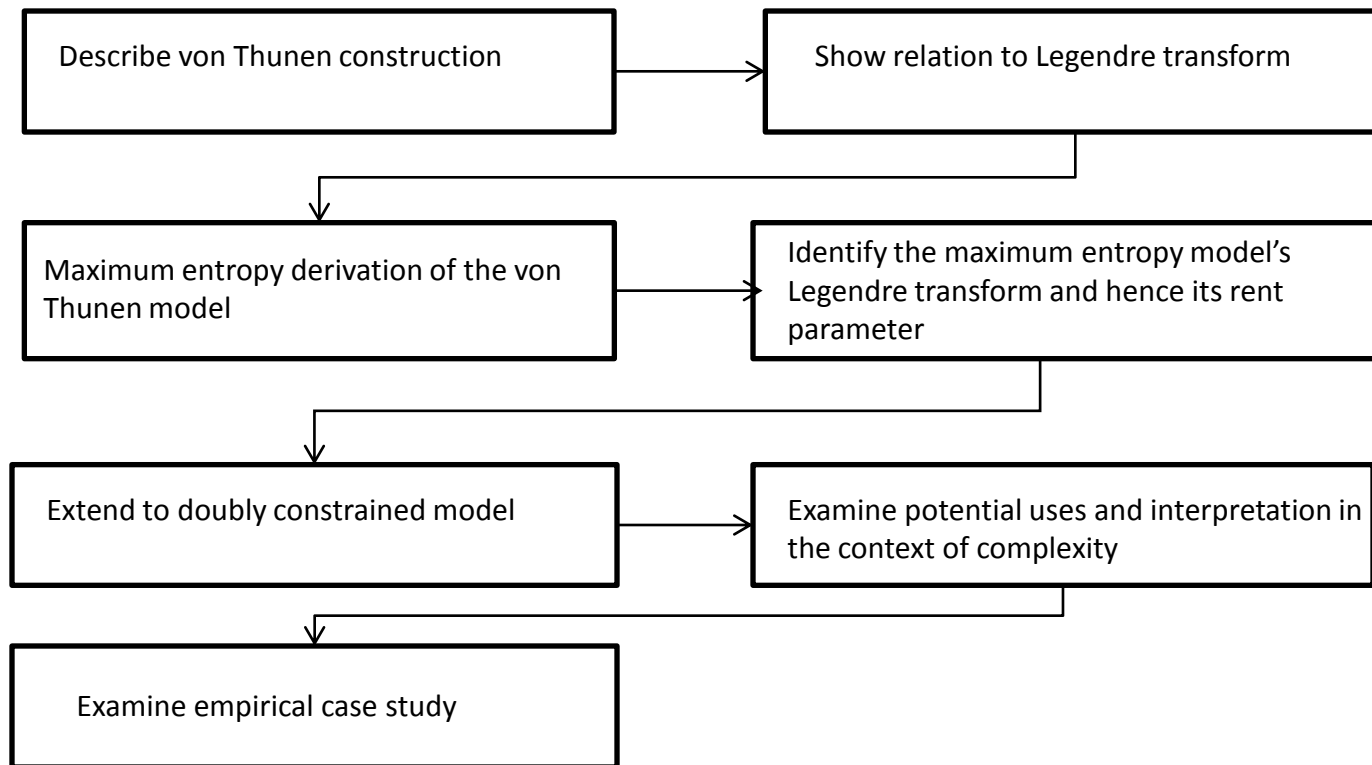
16-17 January 2014

Rent and Transport in the Polycentric City

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1. Show the link between von Thunen Rent and the Spatial Interaction Model
2. Relate the determination of rent to complexity thinking and the new economic geography
3. Examine the performance of the model and its inherent fractality

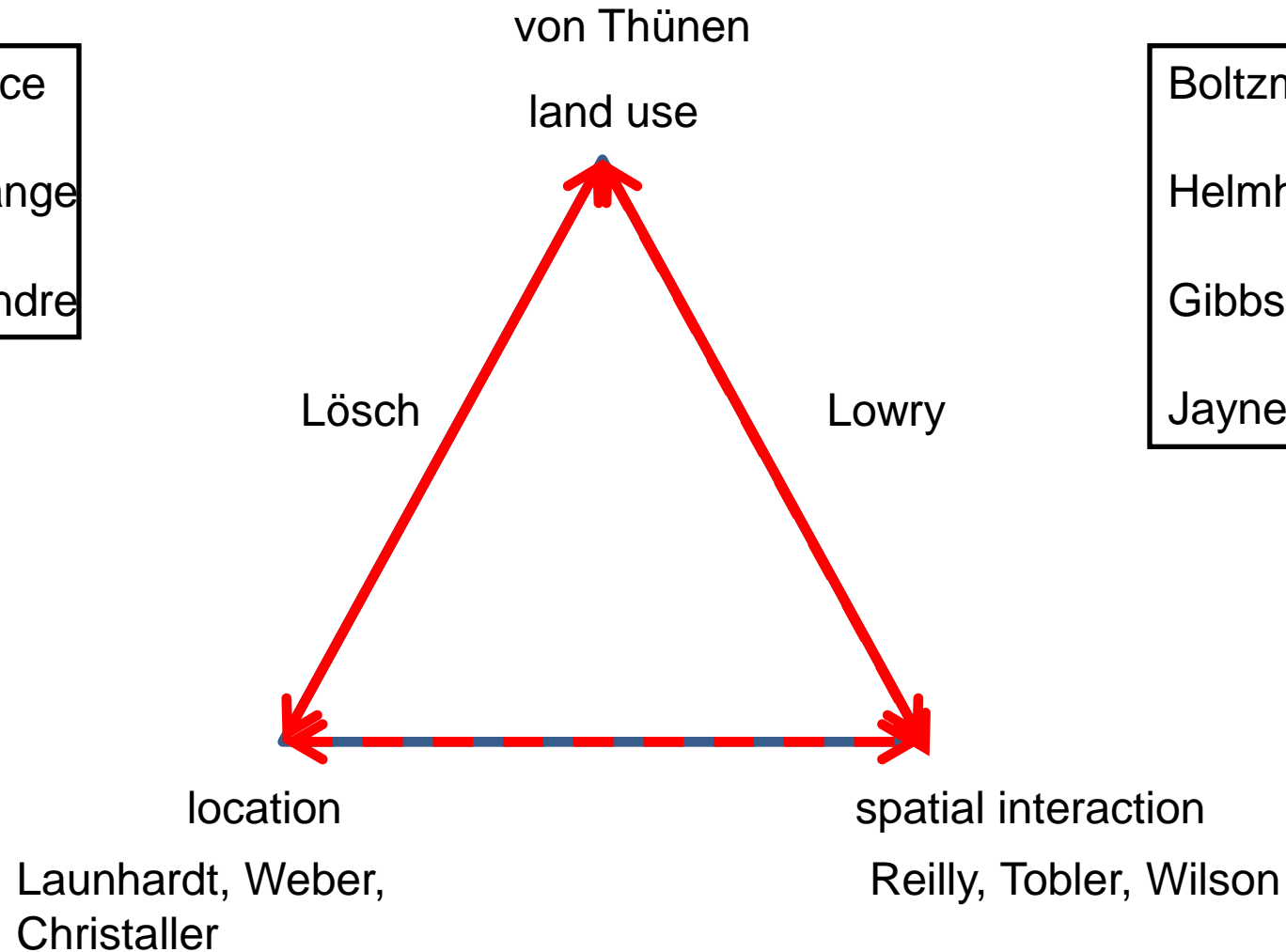


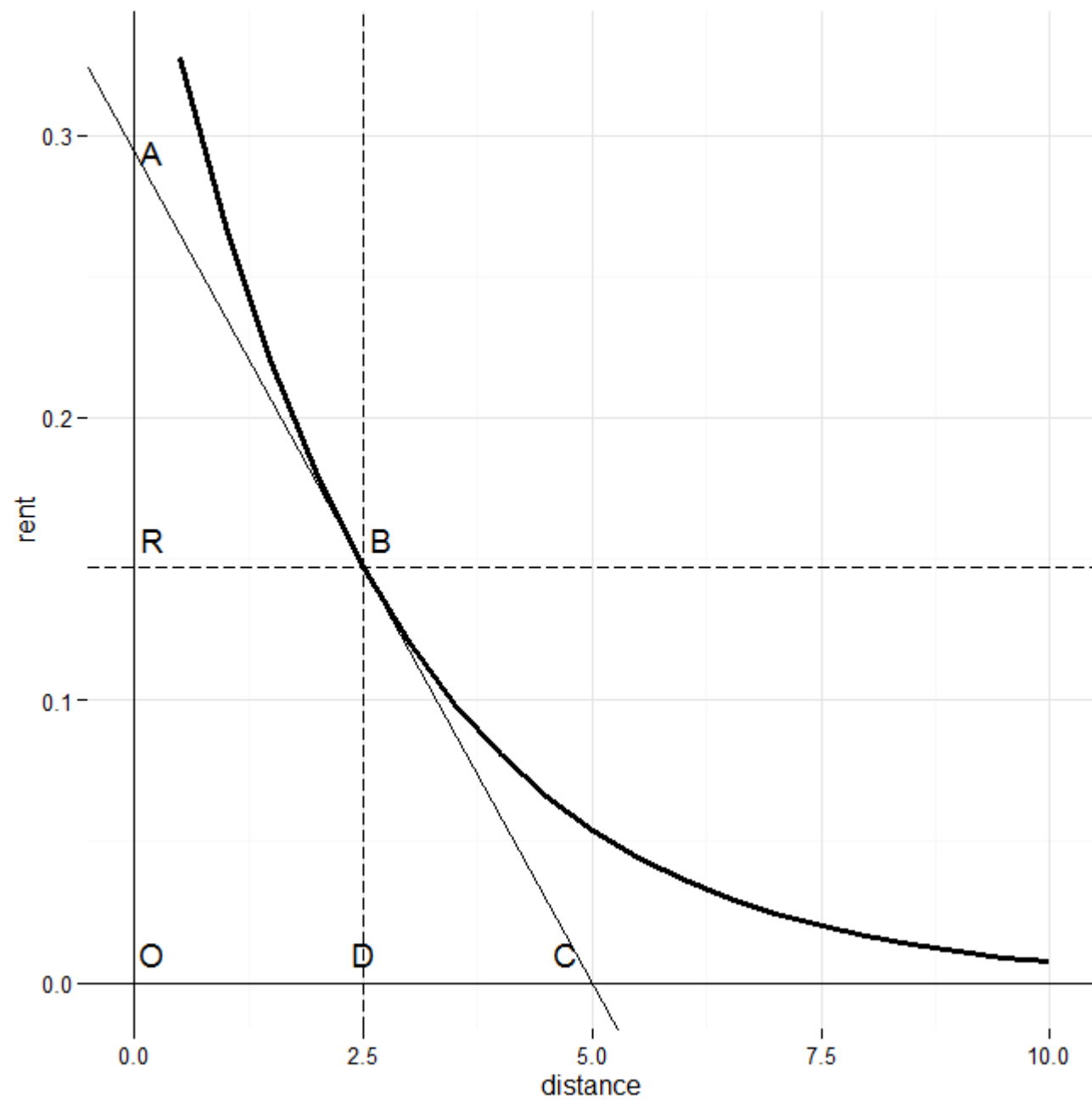
The point to emphasise is that in any entropy maximising transportation model the von Thunen land rent is automatically calculated

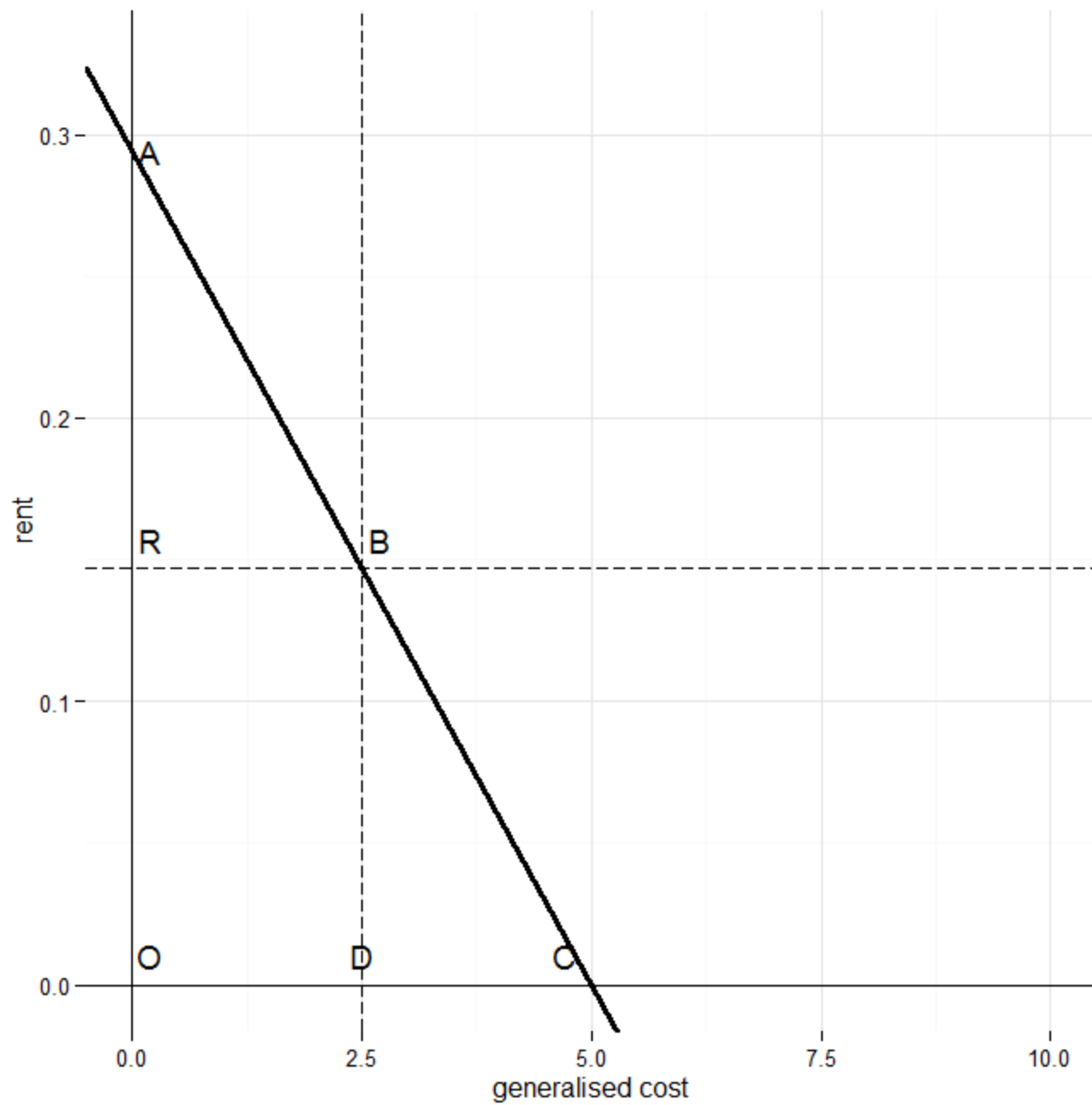
Aims

Laplace
Lagrange
Legendre

Boltzman
Helmholtz
Gibbs
Jaynes







The Doubly Constrained Transportation Model

$$\mathcal{L} = - \underbrace{\sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} \ln p_{ij}}_{\text{entropy}} - \underbrace{\sum_i \lambda_i \sum_j p_{ij} - p_i - \sum_j \lambda_j \sum_i p_{ij} - p_j}_{\text{origin and destination constraints}} - \underbrace{\beta \sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} c_{ij} - \langle c_{ij} \rangle}_{\text{average cost}} - \underbrace{\alpha \sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} - 1}_{\text{normalisation}}$$

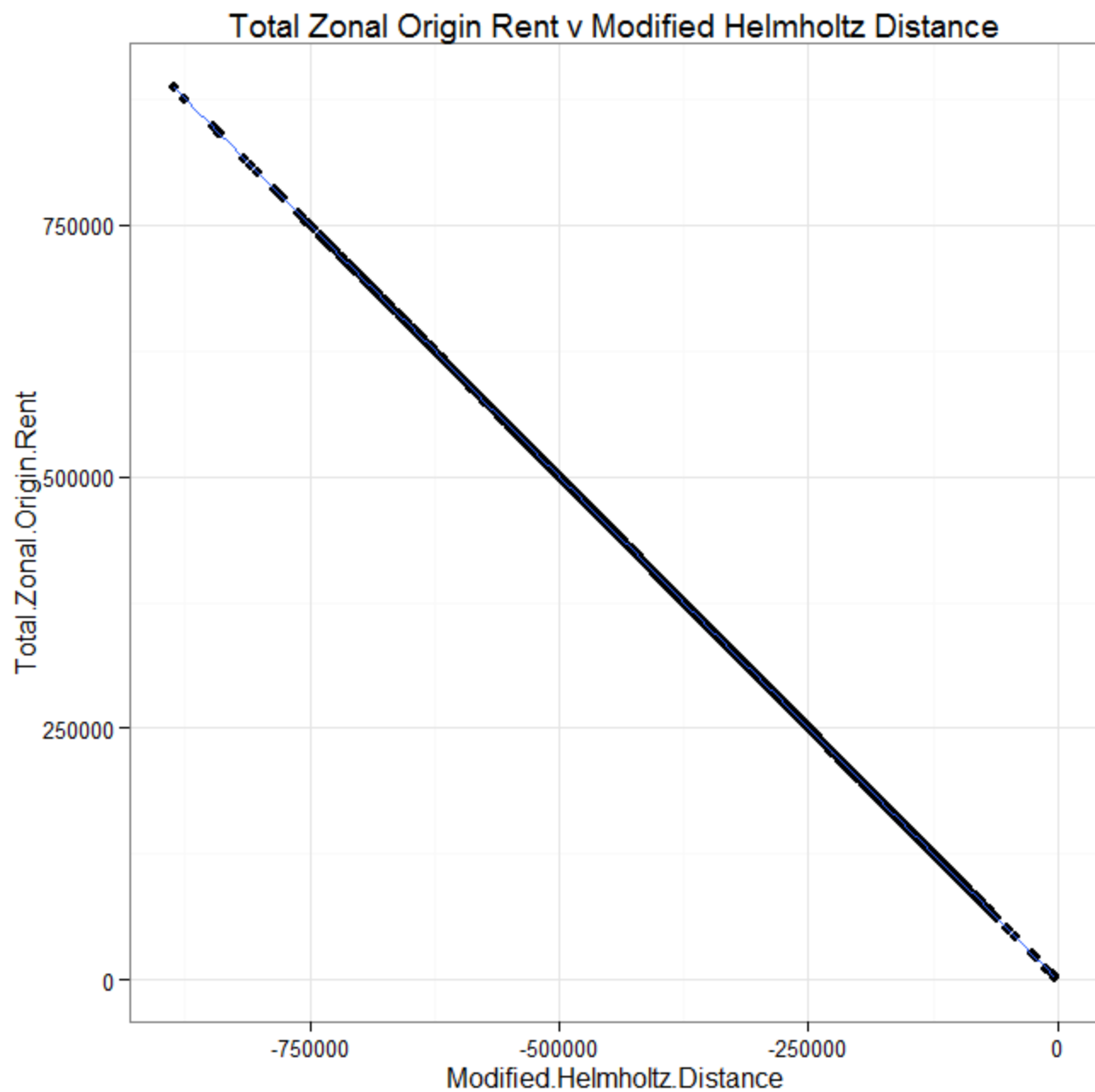
This equation is dimensionless: β converts cost to information

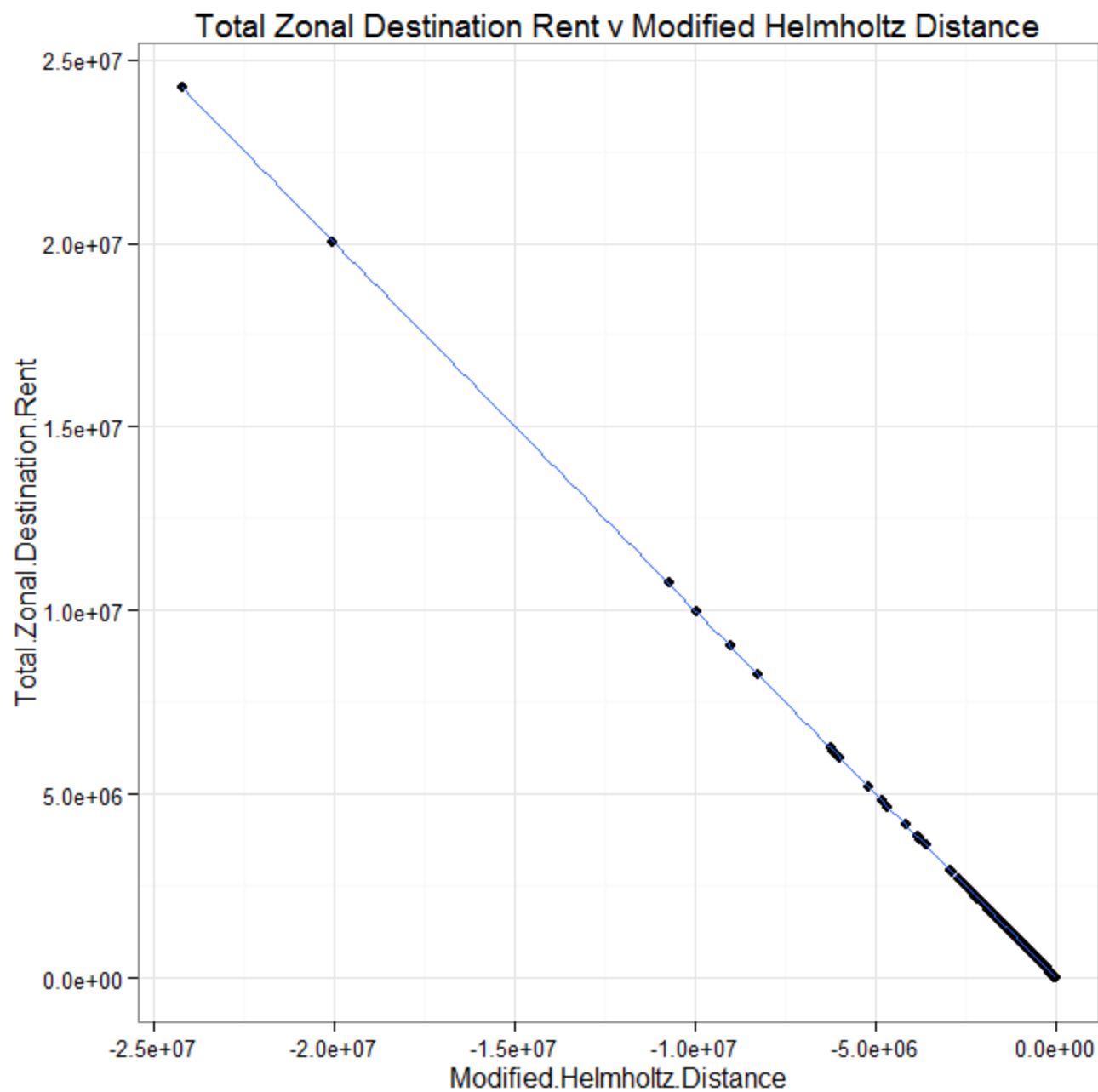
It gives
$$p_{ij} = e^{-\lambda_0 - \lambda_i - \lambda_j - \beta c_{ij}}$$

which is the spatial interaction model (in slightly unfamiliar form)

Destination rent $\frac{\lambda_j}{\beta}$

Origin rent: $\frac{\lambda_i}{\beta}$





Level	Model	Effective Distance	Rent	Economy
1	Von Thunen	c_{id}	$c_{id}^{\max} - c_{id}$	Perfect competition
2	Singly(origin) constrained	$U - TS = -\left\langle \lambda_i / \beta \right\rangle - 1/\beta \ln(Z_1)$	λ_i / β	Mixed competitive and monopolistic competition
3	Doubly constrained	$U - TS + \left\langle \lambda_j / \beta \right\rangle = -\left\langle \lambda_i / \beta \right\rangle - 1/\beta \ln(Z_2)$	$\lambda_i / \beta, \lambda_j / \beta$	Monopolistic competition
4	Dynamic Interaction	Not defined		Oligopolistic competition

