

# A counter-intuitive mechanics and traffic flow problem solved by mathematics

Nadia Lafrenière

Université du Québec à Montréal

ISM Math Day for cegep girls, April 27th, 2019

## Question

*Can adding a road to a congested network cause more traffic?*



# What happens?

## Definition

*A congested network is a network in which, for at least one segment, the cost of travel (time) strictly increases with increasing traffic flow.*

# What happens?

## Definition

*A congested network is a network in which, for at least one segment, the cost of travel (time) strictly increases with increasing traffic flow.*



## Paradox (Dietrich Braess, 1968)

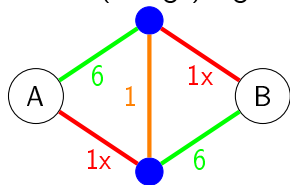
*There exists congested transportation networks such that, if a link is added and if all individuals seek their best possible route, then the cost of travel for all individuals is higher than before the route was added.*



Photo: Renate Schmid

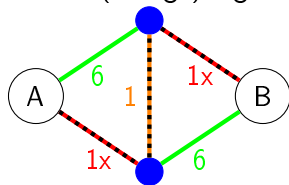
# What happens?

With the (orange) highway:



# What happens?

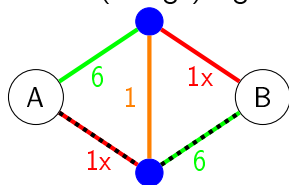
With the (orange) highway:



Minimal path: 9 minutes

# What happens?

With the (orange) highway:



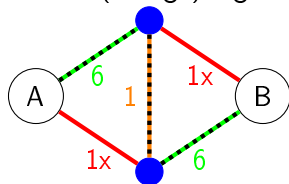
Minimal path: 9 minutes

Alternative paths:

- 10 minutes

# What happens?

With the (orange) highway:



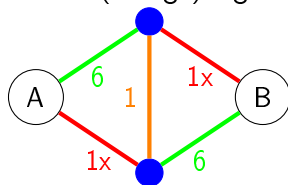
Minimal path: 9 minutes

Alternative paths:

- ▶ 10 minutes
- ▶ 13 minutes

# What happens?

With the (orange) highway:

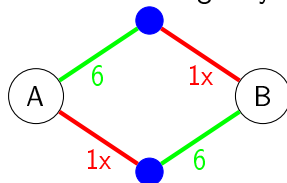


Minimal path: 9 minutes

Alternative paths:

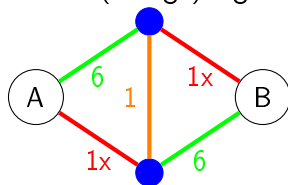
- ▶ 10 minutes
- ▶ 13 minutes

Without the highway:



# What happens?

With the (orange) highway:

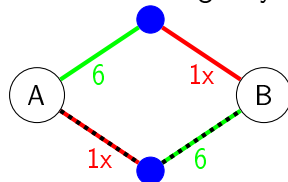


Minimal path: 9 minutes

Alternative paths:

- ▶ 10 minutes
- ▶ 13 minutes

Without the highway:



Minimal path: 8 minutes  
(2 cars each side)

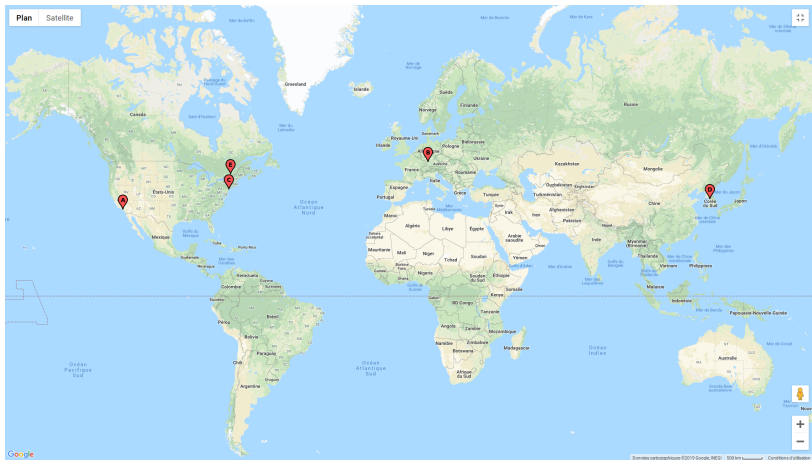
# Why is it true?

- ▶ We expect car drivers to behave like fluids in a canal. However, they act *egoistically*.

# Why is it true?

- ▶ We expect car drivers to behave like fluids in a canal. However, they act *egoistically*.
- ▶ In game theory, this is called *the price of anarchy*.

# In real life...



In real life...

- ▶ Stuttgart, 1968

## In real life...

- ▶ Stuttgart, 1968
- ▶ New York, for Earth Day, 1990

## In real life...

- ▶ Stuttgart, 1968
- ▶ New York, for Earth Day, 1990
- ▶ Seoul, Early 2000's

## In real life...

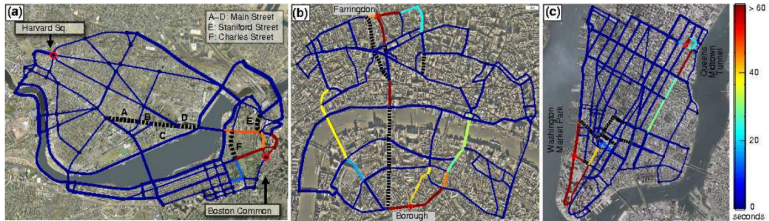
- ▶ Stuttgart, 1968
- ▶ New York, for Earth Day, 1990
- ▶ Seoul, Early 2000's
- ▶ California, 2011

## In real life...

- ▶ Stuttgart, 1968
- ▶ New York, for Earth Day, 1990
- ▶ Seoul, Early 2000's
- ▶ California, 2011
- ▶ Saint-Jean-sur Richelieu (?)

# Can it happen again?

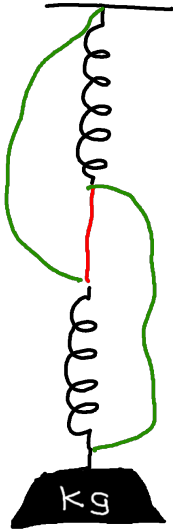
In 2008, two physicists and a computer scientist identified itineraries in Boston, London and New York City that would be shorter if we would remove roads.



# A physical demonstration

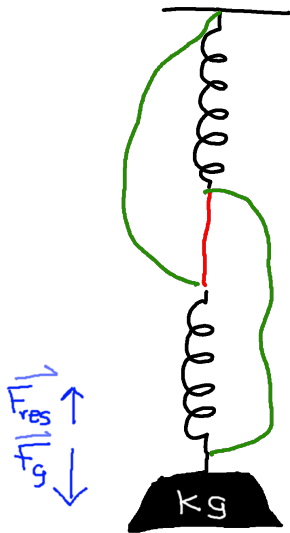
For the remaining skeptics...

# How it works



What are the forces?

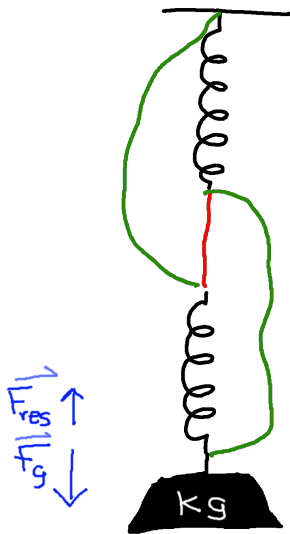
# How it works



What are the forces?

- Gravity ( $\vec{F}_g$ )
- Restoring force ( $\vec{F}_r$ )

# How it works



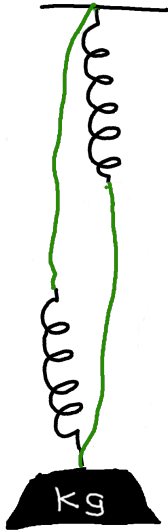
What are the forces?

- Gravity ( $\vec{F}_g$ )
- Restoring force ( $\vec{F}_r$ )

When balanced, Hooke's law says

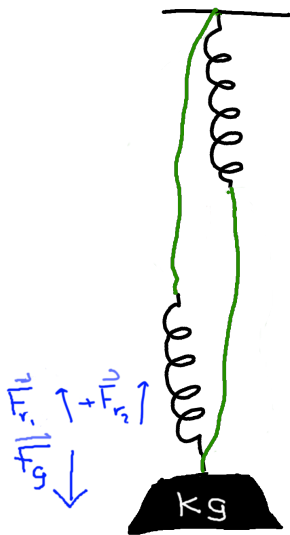
$$-\text{weight} \cdot 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = -\vec{F}_g = \vec{F}_r = k \cdot \Delta x.$$

# How it works



What are the forces?

## How it works



Restoring force is split into two:

$$\vec{F}_{r_1} = \vec{F}_{r_2} = \frac{-\vec{F}_g}{2}$$

and the stretching of the springs is half of what it was before.

## Other occurrences

- ▶ Communication networks
- ▶ Basketball tournaments
- ▶ Electrical networks
- ▶ Study of extinct populations