

*

-

-

-

-

(// // //)

(GIS)

:

[]

[]

"

"

"

"

[]

()

()

A*

[]

BFT

[]

[]

Hallam .

[]

NP-complete

)

Pareto

(A*

[]

[] Park Nepal .

“exhaustive”

[]

Roy .

(QoS)

QoS

QoS

[]

Fernandez

QoS

[]

Mandow

“lexicographical goal

satisfaction”

)

[] Andersen Skriver

(

Pareto

[]

Martins

dos Santos Martins .

)

[]

.....

: $max(length_value)$) (

" "

(i=2) x_2 .

j .

()

$x_2^j = 1$ ،

:

[] Pareto

$x_2^k = time_ratio_k = \frac{max(time_value) - time_value_k}{max(time_value) - min(time_value)}$

() . Pareto

: $min(time_value)$

: $max(time_value)$ ()

[]

-

[])

(Pareto

[]

. Pareto

flag " "

[] (SWGR) "

. " " " "

flag

()

flag ()

. SWGR

() . j (i=1) x_1

. $x_1^j = 1$ ،

:

SCATS

()

$x_1^k = length_ratio_k = \frac{max(length_value) - length_value_k}{max(length_value) - min(length_value)}$

()

: $min(length_value)$

$$w_p = \frac{l_p}{\sum_{p=1}^n l_p} \quad (1)$$

$$congestion_value_k = \sum_{p=1}^n w_p * c_p \quad (2)$$

$$0 \leq c_p \leq 1 \quad \sum_{p=1}^n w_p = 1$$

(congestion_value_k) k [0,1]

$$x_3^k = congestion_ratio_k = \frac{\max(congestion_value) - congestion_value_k}{\max(congestion_value) - \min(congestion_value)}$$

$$\frac{\min(congestion_value) - congestion_value_k}{\min(congestion_value) - \max(congestion_value)}$$

$$(x_4^k)$$

1	
0.7	
0.4	
0	

d_p

0	
0.1	
0.2	
0.4	
0.5	
0.6	
0.8	
1	

[0,1]

()

()

z_i^*

()
) MGG

()
()
(/

z_i
Lp-norm
: []

$$r(z;p,w) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^q w_i^p \left[\frac{|z_i^* - z_i|}{z_i^*} \right]^p \right)^{1/p} \quad ()$$

w = (w_1, w_2, ..., w_q)
z_i
(p ≥ 1) p

() N

p=1

()
()

$$r(z;1,w) = \sum_{i=1}^q w_i \left[\frac{|z_i^* - z_i|}{z_i^*} \right] \quad ()$$

()

z_i^* z_i
z_i
z_i^* = z_i z_i^*

d=2 d-Heap's

[]

ESRI ArcGIS 8.3 (ArcInfo)

COM

k R_k

SWGR

Visual

: []

$$f(R_k) = w_1 * x_1^k + w_2 * x_2^k + w_3 * x_3^k + w_4 * x_4^k$$

()

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$$

()

$$\rho = \rho * D$$

w_i

([0,1)

D

[]

()

input map and map database
initialize importance of each object
input origin and destination
initialize a population of individuals (routes).
Set Generation= 1
for Generation = 1 to Number of Generation {
the alternation of generation in random
calculate fitness values of individuals(Eq. 8)
elitism
select two individuals at random
n-point crossover
mutation
repair function}

[]

()

()

()

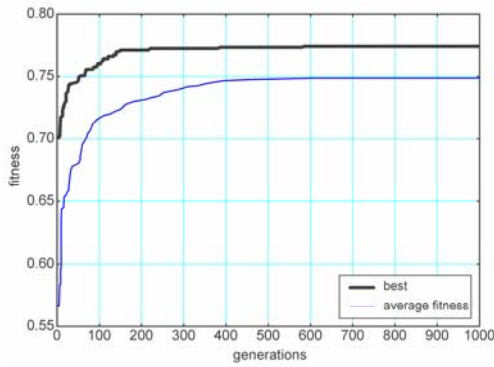
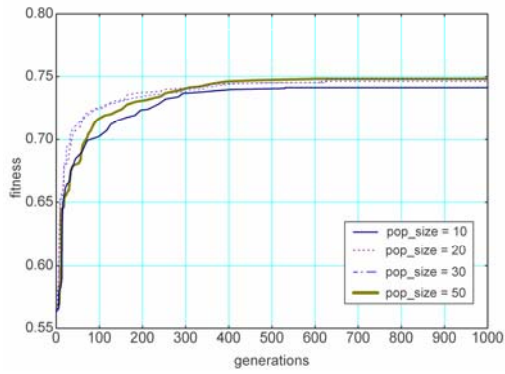
(n)

/

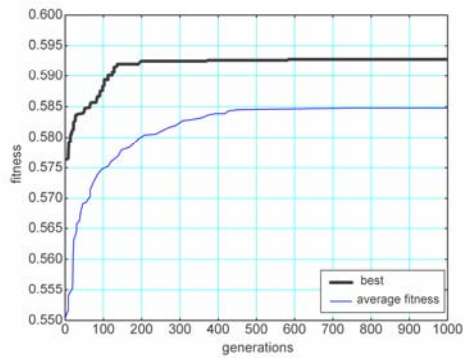
()

()

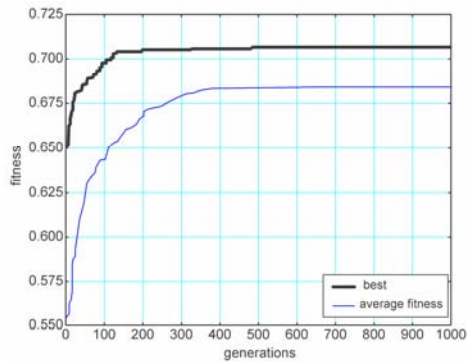
(:



$w_1 = 0.25,$
 $w_2 = 0.25, w_3 = 0.25, w_4 = 0.25$

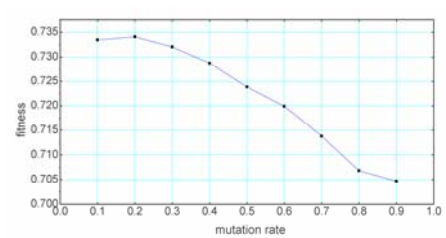
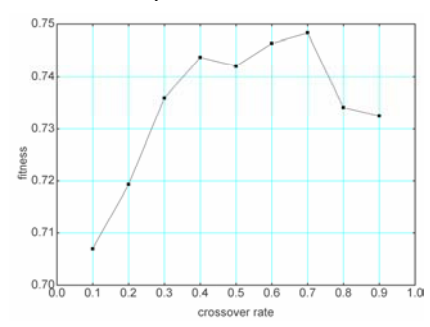
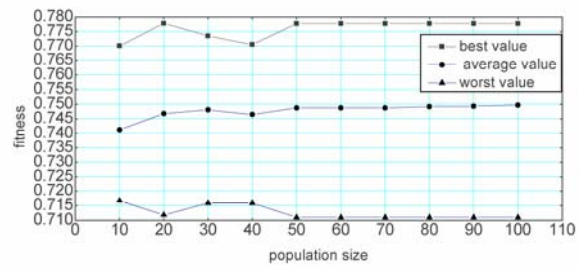


$w_1 = 0.2,$
 $w_2 = 0.4, w_3 = 0.2, w_4 = 0.2$



$w_1 = 0.1,$
 $w_2 = 0.7, w_3 = 0.1, w_4 = 0.1$

.....
 (/ /
 . / /
 () ()
 () ()
 / /
 / /
 () () () ()
 /
 /
 ()



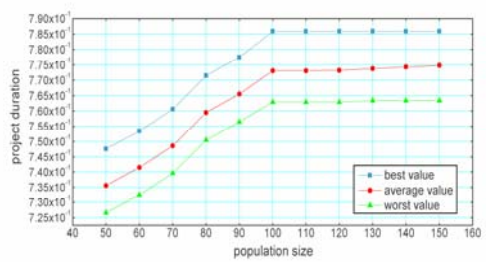
[]

MGG

() () () ()

input map and map database
 initialize importance of each object
 input origin and destination
 initialize a population of individuals (routes).
 Set evaluation = 1
 for evaluation = 1 to Number of evaluation {
 calculate fitness values of individuals(Eq. 8)
 MGG}

.MGG



MGG

MGG

Importance weights				Pop_size	The No. of runs	Ideal solution z [*] _i : (L,T,C,D)	Best compromise solution z _i :(L,T,C,D)	Dist. z _i to z [*] _i
w ₁	w ₂	w ₃	w ₄					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7207.81,17.35,0.0122,0.3389)	0.127
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7408.78,16.98,0.1810,0.3221)	0.176
0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7773.86,15.02,0.1060,0.3802)	0.101
0	1	0	0	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7445.13,14.91,0.0118,0.3513)	0.066

()

z_i

z^{*}_i

()

z_i^* z_i

()

z_i^* z_i

()

()

()

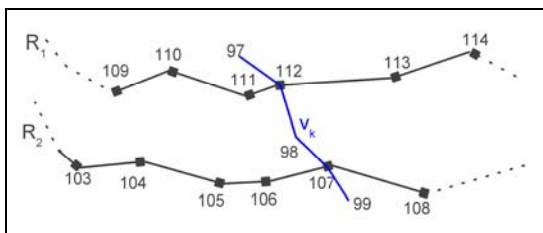
()

()

VI

() () ()

MGG



input map and map database
 initialize importance of each object
 input origin and destination
 initialize a population of viruses
 initialize a population of individuals (routes).
 Set evaluation = 1
 for evaluation = 1 to Number of evaluation {
 calculate fitness values of individuals(Eq. 8)
 MGG
 viral infection}

()

R_2 R_1 v_k

= $R_3 = (... , 109, 110, 111, 112, 98, 107, 108, ...)$

$R_4 (... , 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 98, 112, 113, 114, ...)$

R_4, R_3, R_2, R_1

()

() ()

	Number of viruses	Number of links	Number of nodes
Map	160	5121	4389

Viral

() () () ()

Infection

viral infection

Importance weights				Pop. size	The No. of runs	Ideal solution z^* : (L,T,C,D)	Best compromise solution z_i :(L,T,C,D)	Dist. z_i to z^*
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7258.11,17.15,0.0121,0.3330)	0.124
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7603.41,15.36,0.0116,0.3570)	0.108
0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7444.85,14.81,0.0119,0.3418)	0.072
0	1	0	0	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7823.85,14.55,0.0113,0.3885)	0.041

()

z_i

z_i^*

()

() ()

() () ()

Local Infection

(d)

$$N = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n\}$$

R_k

()

z_i^* z_i

(N_s)

N_i N

()

z_i^* z_i

$v_{k'}$ ($r \leq d$)

r

() ()

$v_{k'}$

N_s

(a) $v_{k'}$

I_t

N

N_{after} N_{before}

I_{t+1} I_{t-1} I_t

N_{after} N_{before}

(b)

(a)

I_{t-1}

I_{t+1}

()

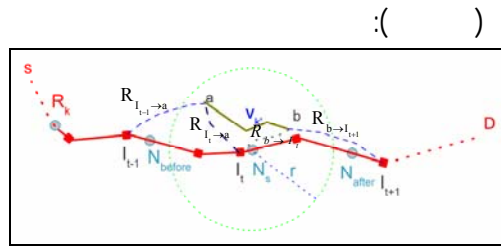
LI

() () ()

()

$R_{b \rightarrow I_{t+1}}$ $R_{I_{t-1} \rightarrow a}$

input map and map database
 initialize importance of each object
 input origin and destination
 initialize a population of viruses
 initialize a population of individuals (routes).
 Set evaluation = 1
 for evaluation = 1 to Number of evaluation {
 calculate fitness values of individuals(Eq. 8)
 MGG
 viral infection
 Local infection}



- 1) R_k
- 2) $R_{s \rightarrow I_{t-1}} \rightarrow R_{I_{t-1} \rightarrow a} \rightarrow v_{k'} \rightarrow R_{b \rightarrow I_{t+1}} \rightarrow R_{I_{t+1} \rightarrow D}$
- 3) $R_{s \rightarrow I_t} \rightarrow R_{I_t \rightarrow a} \rightarrow v_{k'} \rightarrow R_{b \rightarrow I_{t+1}} \rightarrow R_{I_{t+1} \rightarrow D}$
- 4) $R_{s \rightarrow I_{t-1}} \rightarrow R_{I_{t-1} \rightarrow a} \rightarrow v_{k'} \rightarrow R_{b \rightarrow I_t} \rightarrow R_{I_t \rightarrow D}$

viral infection

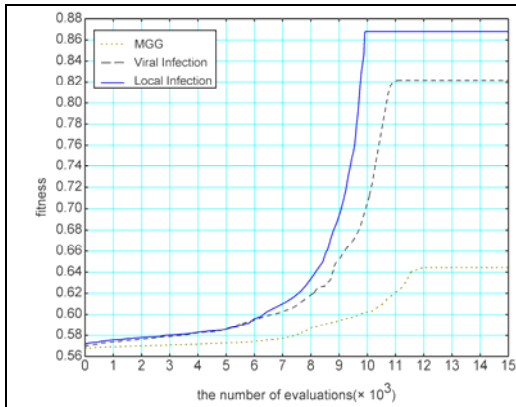
Importance weights				Pop_size	The No. of runs	Ideal solution z^*_i : (L,T,C,D)	Best compromise solution z_i :(L,T,C,D)	Dist. z_i to z^*_i
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7225.55,16.99,0.0122,0.3022)	0.064
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7505.46,14.21,0,0.3615)	0.071
0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7343.44,14.15,0.0090,0.4065)	0.044
0	1	0	0	100	30	(6839.19,13.98,0,0.1363)	(7039.92,14.08,0.0304,0.3641)	0.007

()

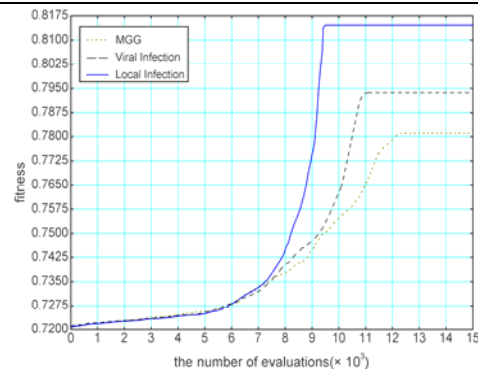
z_i

z_i^*

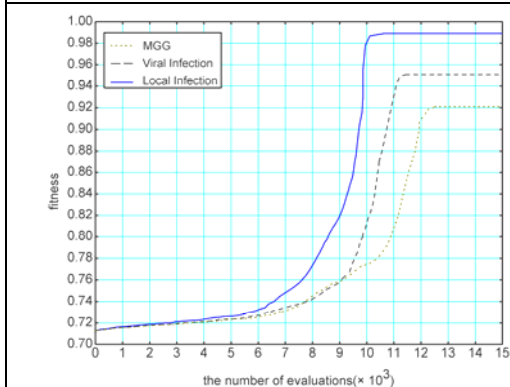
Importance weights				The No. of runs	Fitness Average of best solutions over 30 runs under Pop_size = 50 for Generic GA and Pop_size = 100 for the others			
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4		Generic GA (Experiment #1)	MGG (Experiment #2)	Viral infection (Experiment #3)	Local infection (Experiment #4)
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	30	0.7735	0.7813	0.7937	0.8147
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	30	0.5930	0.6433	0.8215	0.8681
0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	30	0.7067	0.8243	0.8901	0.9136
0	1	0	0	30	0.9126	0.9218	0.9519	0.9895



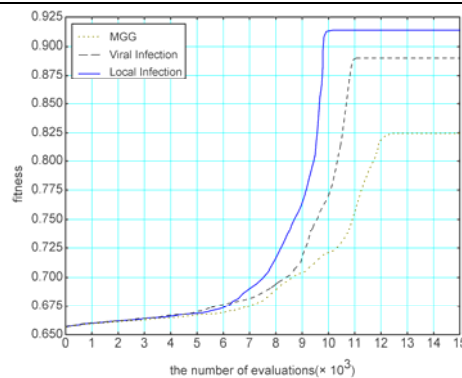
$w_1=0.2, w_2=0.4, w_3=0.2, w_4=0.2$



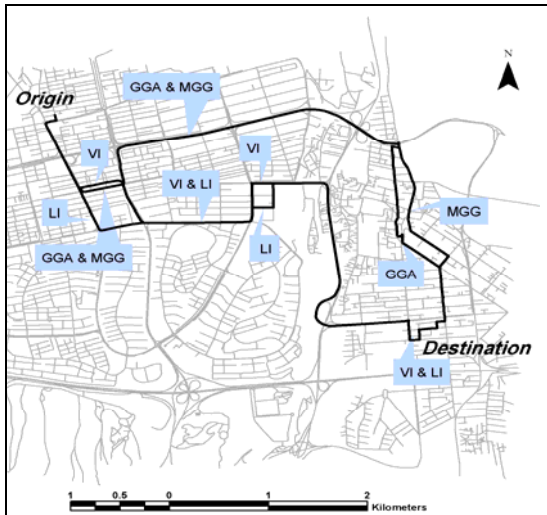
$w_1=0.25, w_2=0.25, w_3=0.25, w_4=0.25$



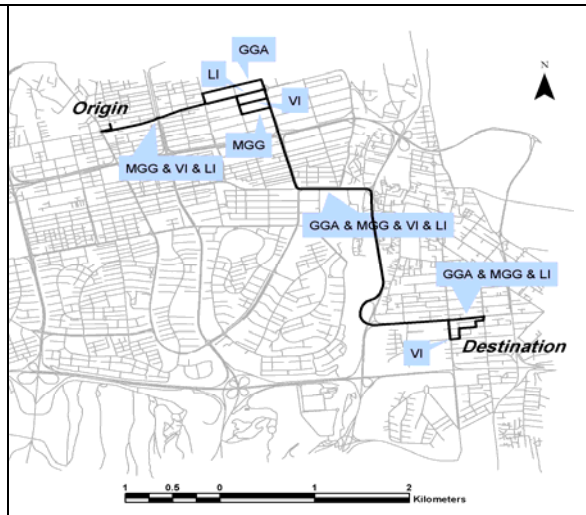
$w_1=0, w_2=1, w_3=0, w_4=0$



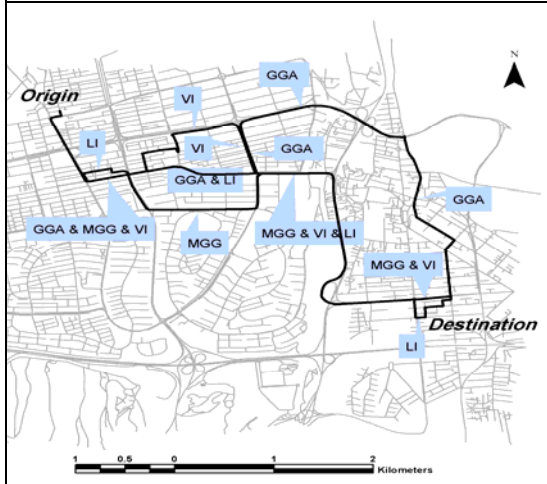
$w_1=0.1, w_2=0.7, w_3=0.1, w_4=0.1$



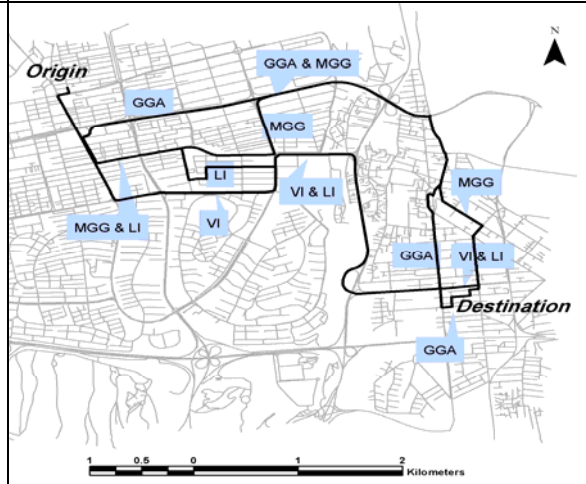
$w_1=0.2, w_2=0.4, w_3=0.2,$
 $w_4=0.2$



$w_1=0.25, w_2=0.25, w_3=0.25,$
 $w_4=0.25$



$w_1=0, w_2=1, w_3=0, w_4=0$



$w_1=0.1, w_2=0.7, w_3=$
 $0.1, w_4=0.1$

:GGA. ()
 :VI. MGG ()
 :LI. ()
 :MGG. ()
 :GGA, W₃, W₂, W₁ ()

()

()

- 1 - Atallah, M. J. (1999). *Algorithms and Theory of Computation Handbook*. CRC Press, LCC, Washington, USA.
 - 2 - Gandibleux, X., Beugnies, F. and Randriamasy, S. (2004). "Martins' algorithm revisited for multi-objective shortest path problems with a max-min cost function." *Quarterly Journal of the Belgian, French and Italian Operations Research Societies*, PP.1–16.
 - 3 - Chen, k. and Miles, J. C. (1999). *ITS Handbook 2000*, Recommendations from World Road Associations (PTARC), Artech House, New York.
 - 4 - Ran, B. and Boyce, D. (1996). *Modeling Dynamic Transportation Networks*. Second Revised Edition, Springer.
 - 5 - Fernandez, J., Gonzalez, J., Mandow, L. and Perez-de-la-Cruz, J. (1999). "Mobile robot path planning: A multicriteria approach." *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence.*, Vol. 12, No. 4, PP.543–554.
 - 6 - Mandow, L. and Perez de la Cruz, J. (2001). "A heuristic search algorithm with lexicographic goals." *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence.*, Vol. 14, No. 6, PP.751–762.
 - 7 - Skriver, A. and Andersen, K. (2000). "A label correcting approach for solving bicriterion shortest-path problems." *Computers and Operations Research* 27, PP.507–524.
 - 8 - Martins, E., Pascoal, M. M. B. and Santos, J. L. E. D. (1999). "Deviation algorithms for ranking shortest paths." *International Journal of Foundations of Computer Science.*, Vol. 10, No. 3, PP.247–262.
 - 9 - Martins, E. D. Q. and dos Santos, J. L. E. (1999). *The labelling algorithm for ultiobjective shortest paths*. Technical report, Department of Mathematics, University of Coimbra, Portugal.
 - 10 - Hallam, C., Harrison, K. and Ward, J. (2001). "A multiobjective optimal path algorithm." *Digital Signal Processing.*, Vol. 11, No. 2, PP.133–143.
 - 11 - Nepal, K. and Park, D. (2003). *Routing algorithms for transportation systems and service improvement projects in urban transportation networks*. Tech. Rep., Department of Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 152-8552.
 - 12 - Roy, A., Banerjee, N. and Das, S. K. (2002). *An efficient multi-objective QoS routing algorithm for real-time wireless multicasting*. Technical Report, Center for Research in Wireless Mobility and Networking, Department of Computer Science, University of Texas at Arlington, TX 76019-0015.
 - 13 - Goldberg, D. E. (1989). *Genetic Algorithms in Search, Optimization and Machine Learning*. Addison Welsey Publishing Company.
-

-
- 14 - Bentley, P. J. (1996). *Generic Evolutionary Design of Solid Objects using a Genetic Algorithm*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, UK.
- 15 - Tehran Comprehensive Transportation and Traffic Studies (TCTTS), a division of the Municipality of Tehran (1995). *Travel time-volume function studies*, (In Persian), Final technical report. No. 111, Iran.
- 16 - Mazloomi, A. (2002). *Delay function of intersections with traffic light*. M.Sc. Thesis (In Persian), University of Sharif, Tehran, Iran.
- 17 - Shahpar, A. (2001). *Delay function of intersections without traffic light*. M.Sc. Thesis (In Persian), University of Sharif, Tehran, Iran.
- 18 - Asgharpour, M. J. (1998). *Multi-criteria decision making*. Tehran University Publication, Tehran, Iran.
- 19 - Spears, W. M. (1998). *The role of mutation and recombination in evolutionary algorithms*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of George Mason, Virginia, USA.
- 20 - Zitzler, E. (1999). *Evolutionary Algorithms for Multiobjective Optimization Methods and Applications*. Ph. D. Thesis, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, Swiss.
- 21 - Satoh, H., Yamamura, M. and Kobayashi, S. (1996). "Minimal generation gap model for GAs considering both exploration and exploitation." In *IIZUKA '96*, PP.494-497.
- 22 - Kanoh, H., Hasegawa, K., Matsumoto, M. and Nishihara, S. (1996). "Solving constraint satisfaction problems by a genetic algorithm adopting viral infection." *IEEE SMC'96*, PP.626-631.
- 23 - Nakahara, H., Sagawa, T. and Fuke, T. *Virus theory of evolution*. Bulletin of Yamanashi Medical College, Vol. 3, PP.14-18.
- 24 - Anderson, N. G. (1970). "Evolutionary significance of virus infection." *The Journal of Nature*., PP.1346-1347.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 - Geospatial Information System/Science | 11 - Modified Dijkstra algorithm |
| 2 - Breath First Search | 12 - Selection |
| 3 - Heuristic function | 13 - Crossover |
| 4 - Quality of Service | 14 - n-point crossover |
| 5 - Range-independent ranking | 15 - Mutation |
| 6 - Sum of Weighted Global Ratios (SWGR) | 16 - Elitism |
| 7 - Sidney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System | 17 - Average Fitness |
| 8 - Best compromise | 18 - Roulette wheel selection |
| 9 - Component Object Model | 19 - Main infection |
| 10 - Minimal Generation Gap Model | 20 - Bridge infection |
| | 21 - Local infection |
-
