要旨

被災道路復旧計画問題の 遺伝アルゴリズムによる解法

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被災道路復旧計画問題は,震災等で広範囲にわたって被災した道路をどのような順序で復旧するとよいかを求める問題である.この問題の最適解を求めるには,すべての可能な復旧計画を一つずつ評価すればよい.しかし,道路の被害箇所が多い場合,最適解を得るまでに多くの時間がかかる.そのため,一刻も早い道路の復旧が望まれる状況においては,実用的な方法とは言えない.

本研究では,実際の状況を反映させたいくつかの制約条件を設定して,被災道路復旧計画問題を定式化し,最適化問題の近似解法の一つである遺伝アルゴリズムを適用した.20 都市が31 本の道路で結ばれている地域の,18 本の道路が被災している実験モデルを用いて,手作業で作成した復旧計画と遺伝アルゴリズムによる復旧計画を比較した.その結果,遺伝アルゴリズムでは,比較的短時間で実用的な復旧計画が得られることを確認することができた.

キーワード 被災道路復旧計画問題,遺伝アルゴリズム

Abstract

A solution of damaged road restoration scheduling problem using genetic algorithm

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A good restoration schedule of damaged roads is demanded urgently when the damage is covered a wide area struck by earthquake or other disasters. To seek the optimal restoration schedule, it only has to evaluate all possible schedules one by one. However, when the number of damaged roads is many, it will take a lot of time to obtain the optimal solution. Therefore, it is not a practicable method in case of emergency.

At first, this paper formulates a damaged road restoration scheduling problem which reflects actual situation as some constraint conditions. Then, we propose a solution of this problem. The solution is using genetic algorithm which is one of the approximation methods of optimization problems. Making an experimental model of 18 roads earthquake-stricken in the region where 20 cities are connected on 31 roads, two restoration schedules for the model, one by the genetic algorithm and the other by the manual work, have been compared. As a result, it is able to obtain the good restoration schedule within a relatively short time by using genetic algorithm.

key words Damaged road restoration scheduling problem, Genetic algorithms