CE 45000: Transport Policy and Planning
Due Thursday, November 29, 2018

Problem 1: You estimated that total 1000 trips will be distributed between TAZ 12 and TAZ 15 among 5 different mode of transportation including carpool, taxi, bus, light rail, and solo driver. How will you distribute the trips. Use following information:

Utility function: $U i=a i-0.02 \cdot I V T T i-0.04 \cdot$ OVTTi $-0.0026 \cdot \operatorname{COSTi}$

| MODE | Mode <br> specific <br> constant | IVTT <br> (min) | OVTT <br> (min) | COST <br> (cent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solo driver | 0.00 | 17 | 5 | 200.0 |
| Carpool | -0.25 | 21 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Taxi | -0.40 | 17 | 4 | 320.0 |
| Light rail | -0.28 | 25 | 8 | 120.0 |
| Bus | -0.30 | 33 | 7 | 160.0 |

Problem 2: Can you go node 1 to node 12 in 10 hours? Prove. Use Dijkstra's Algorithm.


Problem 3: A transit agency is evaluating alternatives for a light rail line construction. Five alternatives are evaluated for five different criteria (see following table). Evaluate the alternatives using ranking method.

| No | Criterion (MOE) | Ranking | Alt 1 | Alt 2 | Alt 3 | Alt 4 | Alt 5 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Daily ridership (1000s) | 2 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| 2 | Annual return on investment (\%) | 1 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13.5 | 15 |
| 3 | Length of line (mi) | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Passengers seated in peak hour (\%) | 3 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Auto drivers diverted (1000s) | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

