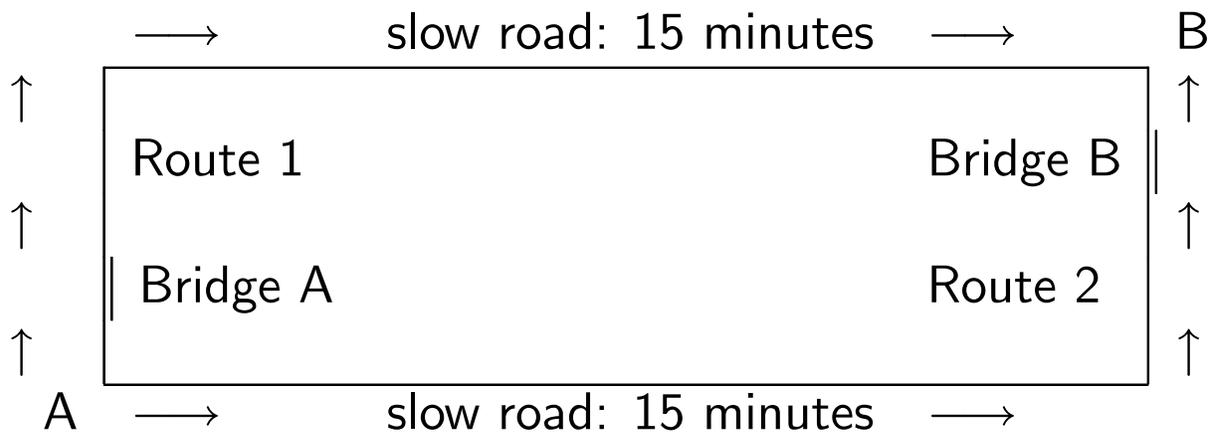


## The (Braess) Transportation Paradox



1000 cars must commute from point A to point B.

East-West roads take 15 minutes, no matter how many cars are on the road.

North-South roads are fast, but the bridges can get congested.

A bridge with  $F$  cars takes  $\frac{F}{100}$  minutes to cross.

## Modeling the Commuting Problem as a Strategic Game

$$N = \{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$$

$$A_i = \{1, 2\}$$

For  $j = 1, 2$ , define the number of cars taking Route  $j$

$$R_j = \sum_{i=1}^{1000} \mathbf{1}_{a_i=j}$$

$$u_i(a) = -\left[15 + \frac{R_1}{100}\right] \quad \text{if } a_i = 1$$

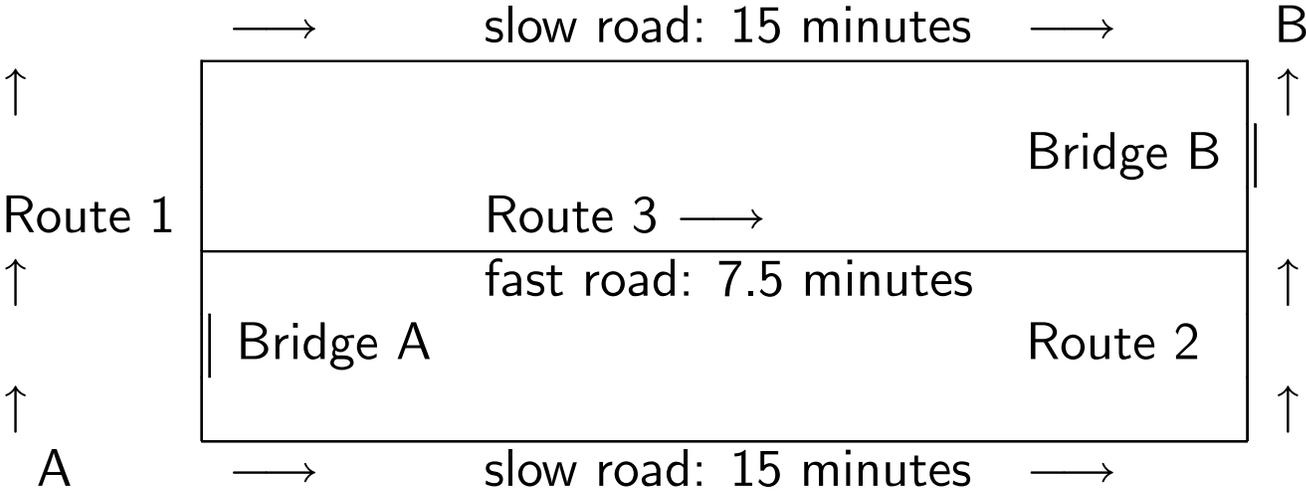
$$u_i(a) = -\left[15 + \frac{R_2}{100}\right] \quad \text{if } a_i = 2$$

It is easy to see that any pure strategy Nash equilibrium has 500 cars taking each route, with a payoff of  $-20$  (commuting time of 20 minutes). For example,

$a_i = 1$  if  $i$  is odd, and  $a_i = 2$  if  $i$  is even.

Now suppose that we add a new East-West road, which takes 7.5 minutes, no matter how many cars use the road.

This adds another possible route, Route 3, which uses the faster East-West road but requires commuters to take both bridges. (Notice that no one would want to take this road the opposite direction.)



The new problem is modeled as

$$N = \{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$$

$$A_i = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$u_i(a) = -\left[15 + \frac{R_1 + R_3}{100}\right] \quad \text{if } a_i = 1$$

$$u_i(a) = -\left[15 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{100}\right] \quad \text{if } a_i = 2$$

$$u_i(a) = -\left[7.5 + \frac{R_1 + R_3}{100} + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{100}\right] \quad \text{if } a_i = 3$$

(For example, the flow on Bridge A is  $R_1 + R_3$ )

If we can find numbers of cars on each route such that utilities are equalized, this is a NE distribution of route choices. This is because any deviation to another route cannot decrease that route's commuting time.

Based on symmetry of Route 1 and Route 2, we can solve by setting  $R_1 = R_2 = r$  and  $R_3 = 1000 - 2r$ , then solving for  $r$  by setting the utility of Route 1 equal to the utility of Route 3.

Solving, we have:  $R_1 = R_2 = 250$  and  $R_3 = 500$ .

The NE commuting time is 22.5, so everyone is worse off with the new option!

If travel time on Route 3 can be brought down to 5 minutes, everyone takes Route 3 and commuting time increases to 25 minutes!

This is a real phenomenon. When 42nd Street in New York City was closed for repairs, traffic flows improved dramatically. A new highway in Stuttgart, Germany caused commuting times to worsen until the highway was ripped up.