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and methods to solve the problem of CO<sub>2</sub> allocation in the network of cities. The effects of competition between the equilibrium route assignment and the mode shift strategy adopted is also analyzed. The model is compared with the gravity (GM) model and the combined gravity (CGM) model.

The results of the study show that the CGM model has a better performance than the GM model in terms of the number of trips and the cost of travel. The CGM model is more efficient than the GM model in terms of the number of trips and the cost of travel.

Some empirical studies have been conducted by using the GM model to solve the problems of competition between the equilibrium route assignment and the mode shift strategy adopted. The results of the research showed that the CGM model is more efficient than the GM model in terms of the number of trips and the cost of travel. The CGM model is more efficient than the GM model in terms of the number of trips and the cost of travel.

Chen and Wong (1997) selected three Chinese cities (HDN) as the study area. They used the GM model to estimate resulting in China Origin-Destination Matrix and the estimation of parameters of trip generation and trip distribution. The parameters of the GM model were estimated by using the GM model. The CGM model was used to estimate the parameters of trip generation and trip distribution.