摘要

本文基于多背包优化模型,设计**沙石算法**,优化部队的装载方案。再通过**遗传算法**与**泊口仿真模型**,选择出装载方案中装载时间最少,需要船支数量最少的装载方案。最后在**泊口仿真模型**中添加港口摧毁事件,再次使用使用遗传算法求解出港口被摧毁对应的最佳装载方案。

针对问题一,将原问题转化成多背包优化问题,设计**沙石算法**,优化部队装载方案。根据题目要求,首先对兵力、装备与船载的面积进行量化,得到相关的有效面积值。然后建立船舰数量的决策向量,以调用船支数量作为目标函数,题中船舰装载限制作为约束条件,建立**部队装载优化模型**。设计**沙石算法**,进行装备均分和部队装载,求解得到各旅级单位装备人口的装载方案和各类舰船的使用数量。各类船舰的有效面积利用率基本达到 90% 以上,共使用船舰数 236 艘。

针对问题二,调整问题一中的**沙石算法**作为验证算法,并搭建**泊口仿真模型**计算每种装载方案需要的装载时间作为适应度函数,代入**遗传算法**求得最佳装载方案。本组首先基于问题一中设计的**沙石算法**,编译验证算法,以验证每种装载方案是否能装载全体部队。然后设计**泊口仿真模型**,使每个港口以最大工作效率工作,计算用时最长泊口装载所用时间作为总装载时间。再利用遗传算法,将每种民用船调用量作为染色体,搜素总装载时间最少,使用总船支数量最少的调用方案。最优方案为军用登陆舰全部调用,民用船调用方案为 2 万吨级滚装船 15 艘,3 万吨级滚装船 5 艘,集装箱船 1 艘,杂货船 1 艘和客船 1 艘。装载时间为 20 小时,共使用船舰 364 艘。

针对问题三,基于问题二中的模型,延用遗传算法,并调整**泊口仿真模型**,增加摧毁 泊口事件,求解出泊口被摧毁对应的最佳装载方案。首先调整**泊口仿真模型**,当运行时间 等于攻击时间时,停止被摧毁港口正在进行的任务,并将任务进度清零,并在之后的检索 列表中剔除被摧毁泊口。重新运行遗传算法以寻找港口被摧毁对应的最佳装载方案。最 优方案为军用登陆舰全部调用,民用船调用方案为2万吨级滚装船 18 艘,3万吨级滚装 船3艘,集装箱船1艘,杂货船1艘和客船1艘。装载时间为20小时,共使用船舰365艘。

本文中所提到的模型优点主要有两点:一、使用沙石算法与泊口仿真模型,使得军舰与泊口的利用率达到较高水平,最终方案转载时间少,使用船支数量少;二、利用遗传算法优化装载方案,鲁棒性强,全局搜素能力强。

关键词: 沙石算法 遗传算法 泊口仿真模型 部队装载优化模型

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一、问题重述

1.1 问题背景

随着全球化的进程,人类活动范围日益扩大,人群流动频繁,传染病可在大范围内 迅速传播,是对人类社会存在威胁的公共卫生问题。在疾病控制实际工作中,疾病的发 病与流行趋势分析是极其重要的一环,科学、准确的分析能对卫生行政部分制定疾病预 防与控制策略产生重要的影响,传染病早期预警将大大降低传染病的社会经济危害。

为了提高某传染病疫情和突发公共卫生事件报告的质量和时效,加强对全国感染病人的诊断、治疗和督导管理,卫生部建立了全国监管机制,及时通报相关病情和相关数据,并通过对疫情数据的动态分析,建立该传染病防治工作督导检查、防治效果评价和制定防治对策和策略,控制并逐渐消灭该传染病。构建预测模型从早期探测到传染病的爆发并及时预警,采取应对措施,是目前传染病防控的重要手段,具有重要的实际意义。

1.2 问题概述

围绕相关附件和条件要求,研究海运装载行动输送兵力任务的合理安排,依次提出以下问题:

问题一:根据合适的指标建立模型,分析流行病在2004-2016年的变化趋势,并预测2019年全国感染该病的发病数和死亡数。

问题二:基于 2004-2016 年每隔三年的不同地区的和职业分类的数据,建立疾病传播模型,并预测 2019 年传染病重点防控前 3 名的区域和职业人群。

问题三:结合地区经济发展的相关数据,选择一个角度建立传染病与经济发展相关的模型,并分析结论。

问题四: 综合模型结果及分析,给卫生健康委员会相关部门写一封公开信,谈谈对传染病疫情防治的看法和建议。

二、模型假设

- (1) 为保证预测结果精确性,假设题目所给出数据真实可信。
- (2) 为了优化运算结果,假设所有全副武装的士兵都保持坐姿休息。
- (3) 假设在战争中,装载消耗更少时间的优先度高于使用更少的民用船。
- (4) 假设在装载过程中,同一泊口的船舰装载交替时间可以忽略不记。
- (5) 假设港口被摧毁时,由于提前得到信息,港口上的船只与兵力没有损失,只是正在进行的装载工作停止,且进度完全损失。

三、 符号说明

符号	说明
X_{i}	第i型装备
s_{xi}	装备 X_i 的占用面积
l_i	装备 X_i 的长
w_{i}	装备 X_i 的宽
$arepsilon_i$	装备 X_i 的面积修正系数
p_i	全副武装人员数
eta_1	海军船舰的有效面积率
eta_2	民用船只的有效面积率
y_k	登陆舰数量
z_n	民用船数量
D	决策向量
S_D	舰载面积系数向量
S_z	民用船有效面积向量
S_y	登陆舰有效面积向量
S_p	每营人口面积向量
A^k	面积规划向量
T_n	颖编制总部对数列
P_n	船舰面积数列
η	平均有效面积利用率

四、问题一模型的建立与求解

4.1 问题描述与分析

问题一要求,根据附件中 2004 年至 2016 年的流行病相关数据,预测 2019 年全国感染该疾病的发病人数和死亡人数。本组首先基于灰色预测,预测分析 2004-2019 年该流行病的发病人数和死亡人数。再通过马尔科夫模型,由 2004-2016 年的数据模拟残差在各个区间的分布,计算 2017-2019 年预测残差的期望值。最后将预测结果与残差期望做差,校正传统灰色预测的固有偏差。

4.2 模型的建立

4.2.1 灰度预测 GM(1,1)

设 2004-2016 年总发病人数为时间序列:

$$X^{(0)} = [x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \cdots, x^{(0)}(13)]$$
(1)

通过一次累加生成 1-AGO 序列:

$$X^{(1)} = [x^{(1)}(1), x^{(1)}(2), \cdots, x^{(1)}(13)]$$
(2)

式中: $x^{(1)}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^k x^{(1)}(i), k = 1, 2, \cdots, 13$ 。根据 1-AGO 序列建立微分方程为:

$$\frac{dX^{(1)}}{dt} + aX^{(1)} = u \tag{3}$$

其中,a 称为发展灰度,u 称为内生控制灰度。设 $\widehat{\alpha}$ 为待估参数向量,且 $\widehat{\alpha}=[a,u]^T$,利用最小二乘法求出:

$$\widehat{\alpha} = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T Y_n \tag{4}$$

求解方程 (3), 可得第 k+1 年能源消费预测为:

$$\widehat{X}(k+1) = \left[X^{(0)}(1) - \frac{u}{a}\right]e^{-ak} + \frac{u}{a}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 16$$
(5)

同理将死亡数作为向量 $X^{(0)}=[x^{(0)}(1),x^{(0)}(2),\cdots,x^{(0)}(13)]$ 带入模型可求得 2017-2019 年死亡数灰度预测值。

4.2.2 马尔科夫模型校正

利用马尔科夫模型对 GM(1,1) 预测误差项的状态及状态概率进行预估,并利用预测 状态的期望值对 GM(1,1) 预测值进行修正。用 2004-2016 年预测数据与真实数据残差进行状态划分,设残差序列为:

$$\varepsilon = [\varepsilon(1), \varepsilon(2), \cdots, \varepsilon(13)]$$
 (6)

最大残差绝对值为 $\delta_{max} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 13} |\varepsilon(i)|$,将预测误差化均分为三个状态。令 $\lambda = \frac{\delta_{max}}{6}$ 。状态分别为 $E_1: (-3\lambda, -\lambda)$ 、 $E_2: (-\lambda, \lambda)$ 和 $E_1: (\lambda, 3\lambda)$ 。其中初始状态概率向量计算公式为:

$$t_0 = [p_{E1}, p_{E2}, p_{E3}] (7)$$

$$p_{Ek} = \frac{n_{Ek}}{13} \tag{8}$$

式中 n_{Ek} 是状态 E_k 在 2004-2016 年内出现的次数,以状态 E_k 出现的频率代替其出现的概率 p_{Ek} 。且构建状态转移矩阵为:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$
(9)

其中 P_{ij} 是由状态 E_i 经过一个时期转移到 E_j 的转移概率。即马尔科夫模型可表示为:

$$t_{k+1} = t_k \cdot p \tag{10}$$

设状态区间的中间值分别为 \overline{E}_1 、 \overline{E}_2 和 \overline{E}_3 ,即第 k 年 GM(1,1)的误差期望为:

$$\eta = \begin{bmatrix} p_{E1} & p_{E2} & p_{E3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \overline{E}_1 \\ \overline{E}_2 \\ \overline{E}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

设第 k 年的患病人数的 GM(1,1) 预测值为 $\hat{x}(k)$, 修正后的组合预测值 $\bar{x}(k)$ 可以记作:

$$\overline{x}(k) = \widehat{x}(k) - \eta \tag{12}$$

4.3 模型的求解

通过 GM(1,1) 计算 2004-2016 年发病人数预测值得到灰度预测解如下:

其误差状态区间如表 1 所示:

表 1 发病人数状态区间划分

状态	E_1	E_2	E_3
相对误差区间	(-66389, -22130]	(-22130, 22130)	(22130, 66389]

根据误差区间范围,将 2004-2016 年发病人数预测值归类于误差区间如表 2 所示:

表 2 发病人数误差状态区间

 年份
 2004
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013
 2014
 2015
 2016

 所处状态区间
 E2
 E2
 E1
 E2
 E3
 E2
 E1
 E1
 E2
 E2
 E2
 E2
 E2

由此求得初始状态概率向量 t_0 , 转移矩阵 P 为:

$$t_0' = [3/13, 9/13, 1/13] \tag{13}$$

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 5/8 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

同理, 计算 2004-2016 年死亡人数预测值得到灰度预测解如下:

其误差状态区间如表 3 所示:

表 3 死亡数状态区间划分

状态	E_1	E_2	E_3		
相对误差区间	(-684, -228]	(-228, 228)	(228, 684]		

将发病人数预测值归类于误差区间如表 4 所示:

表 4 死亡人数误差状态区间

年份	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
所处状态区间	E_2	E_2	E_2	E_3	E_1	E_3	E_2	E_2	E_2	E_2	E_1	E_2	E_2

求得初始状态概率向量 t'_0 , 转移矩阵 P' 为:

$$t_0' = [2/13, 9/13, 2/13] \tag{15}$$

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/8 & 3/4 & 1/8 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (16)

五、问题三模型的建立与求解

5.1 问题的描述与分析

问题三要求,当装载行动开始 24 小时后,A 港和 D 港有部分泊位被毁,给出调整方案和装载建议。本组基于问题二中模型求解的结果,作出合理假设,假设泊位被毁不损失船只和兵力,由于问题二中的装载时间最优解小于 24 小时,根据建议将码头被摧毁时间改为第 18 小时。本组延用问题二中的遗传算法,当时间轴进行到 18 小时,剔除已经完成装载任务的船舰和 A 港、D 港中部分被毁的码头泊位,修改问题二中的港口仿真模型。通过遗传算法求解出对剩余船舰、码头泊位的装载方案,给出装载建议。

5.2 模型的建立

5.2.1 模型调整

优化函数与约束条件延用问题二模型:

$$minZ = \sum_{1}^{19} D[k] \tag{17}$$

$$min\left\{ \max_{k} \sum t_i \right\} \tag{18}$$

$$S_{D} \geq \sum S_{x} + \sum S_{p}$$

$$y_{1} \cdot s_{y1} \geq \sum s_{x9} + \sum s_{p6}$$

$$S_{D} = [S_{y}, S_{z}]$$

$$s_{xi} = l_{i} \times w_{i} \times \varepsilon_{i}$$

$$S_{x} = [s_{x1}, s_{x2}, \cdots, s_{x14}]$$

$$s_{pi} = p_{i} \times s$$

$$S_{p} = [s_{p1}, s_{p2}, \cdots, s_{p12}]$$

$$s_{yi} = s_{i} \times \eta_{1}$$

$$S_{y} = [s_{y1}, s_{y2}, \cdots, s_{y14}]$$

$$s_{zj} = s_{j} \times \eta_{2}$$

$$S_{z} = [s_{z1}, s_{z2}, \cdots, s_{z5}]$$

$$D \cdot S_{D} - z_{3} \cdot s_{z3} \geq \sum s_{x1} + \sum s_{x2} + \sum s_{x3} + \sum s_{x4}$$

$$(19)$$

调整 泊口仿真模型,延用港口决策向量:

$$T = [t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_{71}]$$

当时间轴函数 $t_0 = 18$ 时,停止被毁泊口正在进行的任务,使得:

$$\begin{cases}
 t_k = -1(k = 1, 2, 11, 37, 46, 47) \\
 D[d] = D[d] + 1
\end{cases}$$
(20)

即立刻终止港口正在进行的工作,且在 18 小时后检索港口决策向量时,剔除 $t_k(k=1,2,11,37,46,47)$ (其对应被摧毁的港口无法执行装载任务)。并将修改后泊口仿真模型 算得的装载时间,带入遗传算法的适应度函数值,重新运行遗传算法。即可求得装载中 涂港口被摧毁后的最优船舰调整方案。

5.3 模型的求解

算法的实现 沿用第二问算法,仅修改泊口仿真模型:如果达到摧毁时间,将第i个摧毁港口的任务结束时间 t_{ki} 修改为 -1,并不再更新此港口。若此时港口i 不是空闲港口,将对应船舰 d_i 的数目增加一个。其算法流程图如 1:

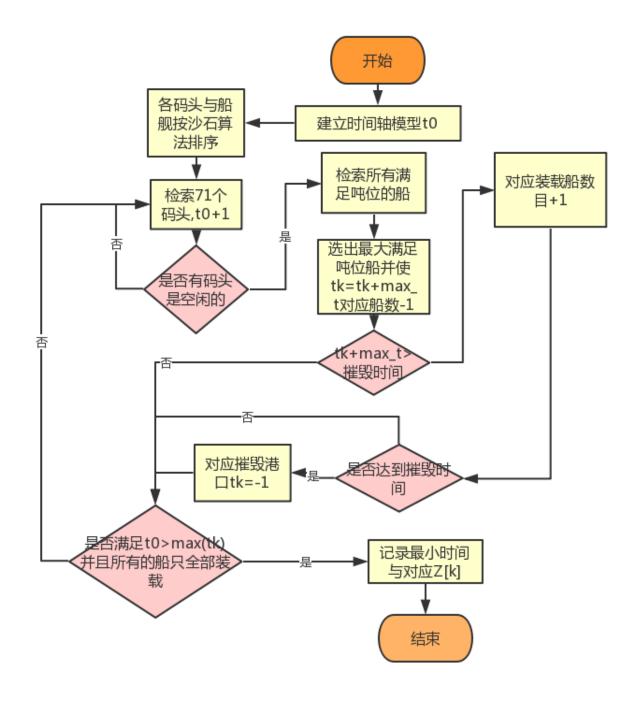


图 1 泊口仿真改进流程图

5.4 结果分析

求得最优个体基因为: [15,5,1,1,1]

其对应装载方案为军用登陆舰全部调用,民用船调用方案为2万吨级滚装船18艘, 3万吨级滚装船3艘,集装箱船1艘,杂货船1艘和客船1艘,共使用民用船舰24艘。 其对应的泊口装载图如图2所示:

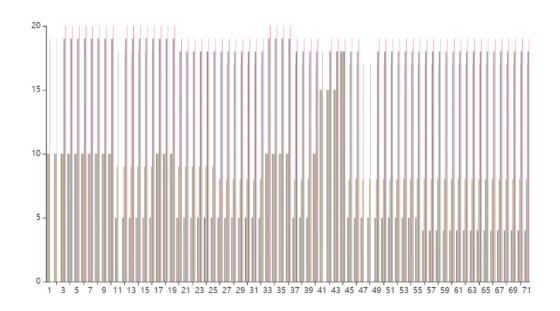


图 2 泊口装载时间图

其中最后完成装载的泊口用时 20 个小时。即最优装载方案中装载时间为 20 个小时。

六、模型的评价

6.1 模型的优点

- (1) 将多目标优化转换成背包优化问题,自主设计沙石算法,使得船舰的面积利用率高, 对船只数量的需求量少。
- (2) 使用遗传算法,具有很强的全局搜索能力和鲁棒性,运算时间远小于全遍历算法。

6.2 模型的缺点

遗传算法初始解由卡特蒙洛法随机生成,每次搜索结果不完全相同,可能引起结果的偏差,需要多搜索几次选择才能得到最优结果。

6.3 模型改进

可使用改进的生命遗传算法,加强算法的局部搜索能力,解决算法早熟的问题。

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附录 A 代码

A.1 问题一沙石算法-python 源代码

```
import math
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
def append(list,x):
'''numpy数组中插入一个元素在末尾'''
return np.append(list,x)
def Merge(dict1, dict2):
!!!字典合并!!!
res = {**dict1, **dict2}
return res
def shell_sort(lists):
按从大到小排序,时间复杂度O(n)
:param lists:传进来的数组,比如船只或者包裹
:return: 返回从大到小的包裹
# 希尔排序
lists = sorted(lists,reverse=True)
return lists
def kv_sort(kv):
键值对由大到小排序
d = {'d1':2, 'd2':4, 'd4':1, 'd3':3,}
res = sorted(d.items(),key=lambda d:d[1],reverse=True)
[('d2', 4), ('d3', 3), ('d1', 2), ('d4', 1)]
:param kv:键值对
:return:元组
res = sorted(kv.items(), key=lambda d: d[1], reverse=True)
return res
def min_index(lists):
```

```
返回最穷连的下标
:param lists: 各连的装备面积数目
:return: 最穷的那个连的下标
index_min = 0
for i in range(1, len(lists)):
if lists[i] < lists[index_min]:</pre>
index_min = i
return index_min
def ship_list2dict(sum_ship):
1.1.1
船变字典
:param sum_ship:船的列表
:return: 船的字典
# 船只变成列表
# 列表转字典
dict_ship = {}
for i in range(len(sum_ship)):
if i < 5:
dict_ship["Y1_" + str(i)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 8:
dict_ship["Y2_" + str(i - 5)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 17:</pre>
dict_ship["Y3_" + str(i - 8)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 21:
dict_ship["Y4_" + str(i - 17)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 32:</pre>
dict_ship["Y5_" + str(i - 21)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 42:</pre>
dict_ship["Y6_" + str(i - 32)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 43:
dict_ship["Y7_" + str(i - 42)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 44:</pre>
dict_ship["Y8_" + str(i - 43)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 75:</pre>
dict_ship["Y9_" + str(i - 44)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 87:</pre>
dict_ship["Y10_" + str(i - 75)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 97:</pre>
dict_ship["Y11_" + str(i - 87)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 297:</pre>
dict_ship["Y12_" + str(i - 97)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 333:</pre>
```

```
dict_ship["Y13_" + str(i - 297)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 341:</pre>
dict_ship["Y14_" + str(i - 333)] = sum_ship[i]
return dict_ship
def sum_ship_list(ship_S, ship_num):
计算所有的船只数目/装备数目
:param ship_S: 船只面积/装备面积
:param ship_num: 各类船只数目/装备数目
:return: 所有用有船只面积/装备面积
sum_ship = []
if(len(ship_num)==len(ship_S)):
for i in range(len(ship_num)):
for j in range(ship_num[i]):
sum_ship.append(ship_S[i])
else:
print('船数与船面积的两个列表不相等,可能是打错了\n')
return sum_ship
def zhuang_baoguo(zhuangbei_num_list, zhuangbei_S_list, lian_num, lian_mianji, type):
给出装备数目,装备面积,要求*均分*给每个连
均分打包思想: 谁穷我给谁装备:
装备我从小到大排序;
for 装备的数目:
装备先给连j;
判断哪个连最穷
给穷的连装备
:param zhuangbei_num_list: 各个装备的数目
:param zhuangbei_S_list: 不同装备的面积
:param lian_num: 连的数量
:param lian_mianji: 连中人的面积
:param type: 旅的类型, 键
:return: 装备打包好了后,下一步就是上船
#初始化连的数目
lian = [0.0]*lian_num
#c初始化装备数目
zhuangbei = sum_ship_list(zhuangbei_S_list, zhuangbei_num_list)
#装备排序
```

```
zhuangbei = shell_sort(zhuangbei)
# print("总的装备的排序\n"+str(zhuangbei)+'\n')
for i in range(len(zhuangbei)):
# 最穷的下标
index_min = min_index(lian)
lian[index_min] += zhuangbei[i]
for i in range(len(lian)):
lian[i] += lian_mianji
# print(type+str(lian))
#列表转字典
dict_lian = {}
for i in range(len(lian)):
dict_lian[type+str(i)]=lian[i]
return dict_lian
def recode_zhuangzai(baoguo_k, ship_k, baoguo_v,zhuangzai_Map):
!!!记录每一次装载到哪里了!!!
if baoguo_k.startswith('-'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[0]:
zhuangzai_Map[0][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[0][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('='):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[1]:
zhuangzai_Map[1][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[1][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('≦'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[2]:
zhuangzai_Map[2][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[2][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('四'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[3]:
zhuangzai_Map[3][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[3][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('五'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[4]:
zhuangzai_Map[4][ship_k] = baoguo_v
zhuangzai_Map[4][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('六'):
```

```
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[5]:
zhuangzai_Map[5][ship_k] = baoguo_v
zhuangzai_Map[5][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('\tau'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[6]:
zhuangzai_Map[6][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[6][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('/\'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[7]:
zhuangzai_Map[7][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[7][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('九'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[8]:
zhuangzai_Map[8][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[8][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('+'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[9]:
zhuangzai_Map[9][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[9][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('eleven'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[10]:
zhuangzai_Map[10][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[10][ship_k] += baoguo_v
elif baoguo_k.startswith('twelve'):
if ship_k not in zhuangzai_Map[11]:
zhuangzai_Map[11][ship_k] = baoguo_v
else:
zhuangzai_Map[11][ship_k] += baoguo_v
return zhuangzai_Map
def zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship,zhuangzai_Map):
111
第一问核心思想
装船的操作,按石头装满装沙子的思想
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:param zhuangzai_Map: 装载图
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
mod_dist = {}
```

```
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
zhuangzai_Map = recode_zhuangzai(baoguo_k, ship_k , baoguo_v, zhuangzai_Map) #记录map中的位置
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else:
pass
      #否则开启第二只船
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,zhuangzai_Map,mod_dist
def loss_baoguo(sum_baoguo):
sum_ship = {"2万吨级滚装船":38000*0.7}
mod_dist = {}
a = []
b = []
c = []
for baoguo_k, baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
x = 0
for ship_k, ship_v in sum_ship.items():
# 如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量, 装入第j艘船中
x += 1
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag = True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
if baoguo_k.startswith("="):
a.append(baoguo_v)
elif baoguo_k.startswith("="):
b.append(baoguo_v)
else:
c.append(baoguo_v)
break # 开始装第二个包裹
```

```
else:
pass # 否则开启第二只船
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
print(baoguo_k + "没有船可装" + str(baoguo_v))
# 收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
print(sum(a),sum(b),sum(c))
return sum_ship, mod_dist
if __name__ == '__main__':
""每个装备对应的面积""
x_{len} = np.array([11,10,8,7.5,6.7,6,6.7,7.5,13,9,5.2,5.6,7,8.5])
x_{\text{kunan}} = \text{np.array}([3.5, 3.2, 3.5, 3.3, 3.3, 3.2, 3.3, 12, 2.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 2.4])
x_{\text{weight}} = \text{np.array}([1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1, 1, 1.14, 1.1, 1.1, 1.05, 1.24, 1.05])
x_S = x_{\text{unan}} \times \text{len} \times \text{weight}
print("每个装备对应的面积\n"+str(x_S)+'\n')
'''船只融载面积'''
Y = np.array([4000,750,1500,750,750,600,600,1200,300,200,200,200,70,70])
Y = Y*0.75
num_Y = np.array([5,3,9,4,11,10,1,1,31,12,10,200,36,8])
print("船只融载面积\n"+str(shell_sort(Y))+'\n')
# print("所有船总面积sum(Y) = " + str(sum(Y*num_Y)))
#一个旅对应的包裹
one_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([130,100,20,5,8,5,50],[47.74,34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'-')
two_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([220,20,5,8,5,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'=')
three_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([120,10,5,8,4,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,41.6666667,^{'}\Xi')
four_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([120,50],[27.4164,21.42],35,37.14285714, ' 🗵 ')
five_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([20,25,30],[21.44,24.75,30.38],35,28.5714285,'\pm')
six_sum_baoguo_feiji =
    zhuang_baoguo([40,30],[177.84,21.42],35,28.57142857,'六')#带飞机的旅,先装!!!!!!
seven_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([30,15],[34.72,24.75],35,27.57142857,'\pm')
eight_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([150],[20.02],35,35.71428571,'\\')
night_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[20.58],35,32.85714286,'九')
ten_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[21.42],35,28.57142857,'+')
elevn_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([100,105,18,12,50],[39.68,30.69,27.4164,22.32,21.42],35,71.42857143,'eleven')
twelve_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([],[],35,42.85714286,'twelve')
# sum_baoguo = [2000,140,1611,41,780,145,17,2510,1,148] #测试数据1
```

```
# sum_baoguo = one_sum_baoguo #测试装包数据
# print("第一旅的包裹\n"+str(sum_baoguo)+'\n')
# '''这里写几个旅的包裹相加'''
sum_baoguo =
         Merge (Merge (Me
# print(sum_baoguo)
first_baoguo = six_sum_baoguo_feiji
## 总船只
sum_ship = sum_ship_list(Y,num_Y)
dict_ship = ship_list2dict(sum_ship)#船变字典
# print(dict_ship)
# '''包裹与船只分别从大到小排序'''
sum_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(sum_baoguo))
first_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(first_baoguo))
sum_ship = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship))
# zhuangzai_Map = np.array([[0.0]*12]*len(sum_ship))
zhuangzai_Map = [{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{},{})
sum_zhuangzai_ship,zhuangzai_Map2,mod_dist =
         zhuangzai_ship(first_baoguo,sum_ship,zhuangzai_Map)
print('总船只装载飞机后的船只装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
# print("装载图\n"+str(zhuangzai_Map2)+'\n')
# print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
# print("总包裹\n"+str(sum_baoguo)+'\n')
print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod_dist)+'\n')
sum_zhuangzai_ship,zhuangzai_Map3,mod_dist =
         zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo,sum_zhuangzai_ship,zhuangzai_Map2)
print('总船只装载后的装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
print("装载图\n"+str(zhuangzai_Map3)+'\n')
print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod dist)+'\n')
sum_ship,mod_dist = loss_baoguo(mod_dist)
print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
#输出结果并存储
zhuangzai_Map_df = pd.DataFrame(zhuangzai_Map3)
zhuangzai_Map_df.to_csv('zhuangzai_Map.csv')
```

A.2 问题二沙石遗传与时间轴仿真模型-python 源代码

```
import math
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import font_manager
my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="C:\Windows\Fonts\msyh.ttc")#微软雅黑字体位置
def append(list,x):
'''numpy数组中插入一个元素在末尾'''
return np.append(list,x)
def max_iii(a):
return a.index(max(a))
def Merge(dict1, dict2):
'''字典合并'''
res = {**dict1, **dict2}
return res
def kv_deng(dic1):
modddd = \{\}
for k, v in dic1.items():
modddd[k] = v
return modddd
def shell_sort(lists):
按从大到小排序,时间复杂度O(n)
:param lists:传进来的数组,比如船只或者包裹
:return: 返回从大到小的包裹
1.1.1
# 希尔排序
lists = sorted(lists,reverse=True)
return lists
def kv_sort(kv):
111
键值对由大到小排序
d = \{'d1':2, 'd2':4, 'd4':1, 'd3':3,\}
```

```
res = sorted(d.items(),key=lambda d:d[1],reverse=True)
[('d2', 4), ('d3', 3), ('d1', 2), ('d4', 1)]
:param kv:键值对
:return:元组
res = sorted(kv.items(), key=lambda d: d[1], reverse=True)
return res
def min_index(lists):
返回最穷连的下标
:param lists: 各连的装备面积数目
:return: 最穷的那个连的下标
index_min = 0
for i in range(1, len(lists)):
if lists[i] < lists[index_min]:</pre>
index_min = i
return index_min
def jiaopei_1(live1,live2):
遗传交配的第一种方法
:param live1: 父代
:param live2: 父代
:return: 子代
1.1.1
son = [0,0,0,0,0]
for i in range(5):
son[i] = random.randint(min(live1[i],live2[i]),max(live1[i],live2[i]))
return son
def jiaopei_2(live1,live2):
遗传交配的第二种方法
:param live1: 父代
:param live2: 父代
:return: 子代两个
1.1.1
son1 = [0,0,0,0,0]
son2 = [0,0,0,0,0]
x = random.randint(1,4)
for i in range(x):
son1[i] = live1[i]
son2[i] = live2[i]
```

```
for i in range(5-x):
son1[4-i] = live2[4-i]
son2[4-i] = live1[4-i]
return son1, son2
def bianyi(geti , gailv):
遗传操作中变异的操作
:param geti 个体
:param gailv 变异概率
:return: 变异后的个体
is_bianyi = False
bianyihou = geti
if gailv > random.random():
# print("变异")
x = random.randint(0, 4)
y = random.randint(0, 4)
if geti[2]==1 and y==2:
geti[2]+=1
is_bianyi=True
elif geti[y] == 0:
geti[y]+=1
is_bianyi=True
else:
if random.random()>0.5:
geti[y]+=1
is_bianyi = True
else:
geti[y]-=1
is_bianyi = True
if geti[2] == 1 and x == 2:
geti[2]+=1
is_bianyi=True
elif geti[x] == 0:
geti[x]+=1
is_bianyi=True
else:
if random.random()>0.5:
geti[x]+=1
is_bianyi = True
else:
geti[x]=1
is_bianyi = True
```

```
return bianyihou,is_bianyi
def ship_list2dict(sum_ship):
船变字典
:param sum_ship:船的列表
:return: 船的字典
# 船只变成列表
# 列表转字典
dict_ship = {}
for i in range(len(sum_ship)):
if i < 5:
dict_ship["Y1_" + str(i)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 8:
dict_ship["Y2_" + str(i - 5)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 17:</pre>
dict_ship["Y3_" + str(i - 8)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 21:</pre>
dict_ship["Y4_" + str(i - 17)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 32:</pre>
dict_ship["Y5_" + str(i - 21)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 42:</pre>
dict_ship["Y6_" + str(i - 32)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 43:</pre>
dict_ship["Y7_" + str(i - 42)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 44:</pre>
dict_ship["Y8_" + str(i - 43)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 75:</pre>
dict_ship["Y9_" + str(i - 44)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 87:</pre>
dict_ship["Y10_" + str(i - 75)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 97:</pre>
dict_ship["Y11_" + str(i - 87)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 297:</pre>
dict_ship["Y12_" + str(i - 97)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 333:
dict_ship["Y13_" + str(i - 297)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 341:</pre>
dict_ship["Y14_" + str(i - 333)] = sum_ship[i]
return dict_ship
def ship_list2dict_z(sum_ship, z1, z2, z3, z4, z5):
船变字典,带有一个参数的
```

```
:param sum_ship:船的列表
:return: 船的字典
# 船只变成列表
# 列表转字典
dict_ship = {}
for i in range(len(sum_ship)):
if i < z1:</pre>
dict_ship["Z1_"+str(i)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2:</pre>
dict_ship["Z2_"+str(i-z1)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3:</pre>
dict_ship["Z3_"+str(i-z1-z2)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3+z4:</pre>
dict_ship["Z4_"+str(i-z1-z2-z3)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3+z4+z5:
dict_ship["Z5_"+str(i-z1-z2-z3-z4)] = sum_ship[i]
return dict_ship
def sum_ship_list(ship_S, ship_num):
计算所有的船只数目/装备数目
:param ship_S: 船只面积/装备面积
:param ship_num: 各类船只数目/装备数目
:return: 所有用有船只面积/装备面积
sum_ship = []
if(len(ship_num)==len(ship_S)):
for i in range(len(ship_num)):
for j in range(ship_num[i]):
sum_ship.append(ship_S[i])
print('船数与船面积的两个列表不相等,可能是打错了\n')
return sum_ship
def zhuang_baoguo(zhuangbei_num_list, zhuangbei_S_list, lian_num, lian_mianji, type, lv_num):
给出装备数目,装备面积,要求*均分*给每个连
均分打包思想: 谁穷我给谁装备:
装备我从小到大排序;
for 装备的数目:
装备先给连j;
判断哪个连最穷
给穷的连装备
```

```
:param zhuangbei_num_list: 各个装备的数目
:param zhuangbei_S_list: 不同装备的面积
:param lian_num: 连的数量
:param lian_mianji: 连中人的面积
:param type: 旅的类型, 键
:param lv_num: 旅的数目
:return: 装备打包好了后,下一步就是上船
#初始化连的数目
lian = [0.0]*lian_num
#c初始化装备数目
zhuangbei = sum_ship_list(zhuangbei_S_list, zhuangbei_num_list)
#装备排序
zhuangbei = shell_sort(zhuangbei)
# print("总的装备的排序\n"+str(zhuangbei)+'\n')
for i in range(len(zhuangbei)):
# 最穷的下标
index_min = min_index(lian)
lian[index_min] += zhuangbei[i]
for i in range(len(lian)):
lian[i] += lian_mianji
# print(type+str(lian))
lian2 = []
for i in range(lv_num):
lian2 += lian
#列表转字典
dict_lian = {}
for i in range(len(lian2)):
dict_lian[type+str(i)] = lian2[i]
return dict_lian
def zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
第一问核心思想
装船的操作,按石头装满装沙子的思想
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
1.1.1
mod_dist = {}
```

```
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else:
pass #否则开启第二只船
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangzai_zhishengji_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
装六型旅的操作, 按石头装满装沙子的思想
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
111
mod_dist = {}
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
x=0
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
x += 1
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
if ship_k.startswith("Y1") or ship_k.startswith("Y5"):
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else:
     #否则开启第二只船
pass
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
```

```
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_Z_ship):
剩余包裹装民船
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
# 一开始是不适应的
flag = True
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_Z_ship.items():
# 白包裹
if baoguo_k.startswith("-") or baoguo_k.startswith("=") or baoguo_k.startswith("=") or
    baoguo_k.startswith("\pm") or baoguo_k.startswith("eleven"):
if ship_k.startswith("Z3") or ship_k.startswith("Z4") or ship_k.startswith("Z5"):
#如果白包裹碰到z345,换下一艘船
pass
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# 装上船,换下一个包裹
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
#黄包裹
elif baoguo_k.startswith("四") or baoguo_k.startswith("五") or baoguo_k.startswith("六") or
    baoguo_k.startswith("/\") or baoguo_k.startswith("/\") or baoguo_k.startswith("+"):
if ship_k.startswith("Z4") or ship_k.startswith("Z5"):
pass
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
#人
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
```

```
for baoguo_k, baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
if sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] != 0:
flag=False
return sum_Z_ship,flag
def jizhuangxaing_zhishengji_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
民船Z3装在直升机
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
1.1.1
mod_dist = {}
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
x=0
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
if ship_k.startswith("Y1") or ship_k.startswith("Y5"):
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else:
     #否则开启第二只船
pass
if len(sum_ship.items())==x and flag==False:
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist, zx):
剩余的包裹装一种类型船的数量
:param mod_dist: 剩余的包裹
:param zx: 船的容积
:return: 船的数目
1.1.1
zx_num = 1
zxy=zx
```

```
for baoguo_k, baoguo_v in mod_dist.items():
if zxy>=0 and zxy>=baoguo_v:
zxy-=baoguo_v
else:
zxy=zx
zx_num+=1
return zx_num
def surt_time(live):
计算适应度的函数, 适应度为时间
:param live: 存活个体[z1,z2...,z5]
:return: 适应时间
num_matou = [10, 5, 1, 3, 2, 10, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 7]
w_mat = [30000, 20000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 1000, 500,
            1000, 30000, 1000]
t_matou = [0] * 71
W_matou = sum_ship_list(w_mat,num_matou)
numZ = np.array(live)
# 第一行向量, 船的数目
num_ship = np.hstack((num_Y, numZ))
# print("输入船的数量"+str(num_ship))
# print(num_ship)
# 第二行向量, 船的吨位
w_{ship} = [18500, 4170, 4800, 4170, 4800, 2000, 1650, 1800, 850, 850, 800, 600, 128, 85, 20000, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 180
            30000, 30000, 10000,
5000]
# 第三行向量, 船的时间
t_ship = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 10, 15, 18, 5, 4]
'''适应度的计算: 时间t0'''
t0 = -1
while True:
t0+=1
if len(num_ship) != len(w_ship) or len(num_ship) != len(t_ship) or len(W_matou) !=
           len(t_matou):
print("输入错误,请查看船或码头个数")
break
#检索71次
for i in range(len(t_matou)):
#如果有码头是空闲的
if t_matou[i]==t0:
#检索对应的船
```

```
manzu_w_ship = []
manzu_j_ship = []
for j in range(len(w_ship)):
#如果满足条件
if W_matou[i]>w_ship[j]:
manzu_w_ship.append(w_ship[j])#记录重量和对应重量的位置
manzu_j_ship.append(j)
#取出最大满足吨位的船的下标
j_max = max_iii(manzu_w_ship)
if num_ship[j_max]>0:
#船的数量减一
num_ship[j_max] -= 1
#码头对应时间加上tk
# print(t_matou)
t_matou[i] += t_ship[j_max]
if num_ship[j_max]==0:
w_ship[j_max]=0
# print(t_matou)
#跳出循环
# print(num_ship)
if t0>max(t_matou) and sum(num_ship)==0:
break
# print(t0)
return t0
def is_surt_manzai(Z_X,mod_dist):
判断某一个个体是否满足能装载
:return: 是否能装满
111
Zx_w = [19000 * 0.7, 26000 * 0.7, 38000 * 0.7, 6000 * 0.7, 2000 * 0.7]
sum_Z_ship = sum_ship_list(Zx_w, Z_X)
dict_ship_Z = ship_list2dict_z(sum_Z_ship, Z_X[0], Z_X[1], Z_X[2], Z_X[3], Z_X[4]) # 船变字典
dict_ship_Z['Z3_' + str(Z_X[2])] = 2494.836677158
sum_Z_ship_dict = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship_Z)) # 排序
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
shiying_ship, is_sure = zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(moddd, sum_Z_ship_dict)
# print("是否适应\n" + str(is_sure) + '\n')
return is_sure
if __name__ == '__main__':
!!!每个装备对应的面积!!!
```

```
x_{len} = np.array([11,10,8,7.5,6.7,6,6.7,7.5,13,9,5.2,5.6,7,8.5])
x_{\text{kunan}} = \text{np.array}([3.5, 3.2, 3.5, 3.3, 3.3, 3.3, 3.2, 3.3, 12, 2.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 2.4])
x_{\text{weight}} = \text{np.array}([1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1, 1, 1.14, 1.1, 1.1, 1.05, 1.24, 1.05])
x_S = x_kunan*x_len*x_weight
# print("每个装备对应的面积\n"+str(x_S)+'\n')
""船只融载面积""
Y = \text{np.array}([4000,750,1500,750,750,600,600,1200,300,200,200,200,70,70])
num_Y = np.array([5,3,9,4,11,10,1,1,31,12,10,200,36,8])
# print("船只融载面积\n"+str(shell_sort(Y))+'\n')
# print("所有船总面积sum(Y) = " + str(sum(Y*num_Y)))
#一个旅对应的包裹
one_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([130,100,20,5,8,5,50],[47.74,34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'-',12)
two_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([220,20,5,8,5,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'=',3)
three_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang baoguo([120,10,5,8,4,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,41.6666667,'\(\sum_{\substack}\))3)
four_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([120,50],[27.4164,21.42],35,37.14285714,' 🖾 ',3)
five_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([20,25,30],[21.44,24.75,30.38],35,28.5714285,'\(\pi\)'\(\pi\)')
six_sum_baoguo_feiji =
    zhuang_baoguo([40,30],[177.84,21.42],35,28.57142857,'六',5)#带飞机的旅,先装!!!!!!
seven_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([30,15],[34.72,24.75],35,27.57142857,'\tau',5)
eight_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([150],[20.02],35,35.71428571,^{'}\',3)
night_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[20.58],35,32.85714286,'九',3)
ten_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[21.42],35,28.57142857,'+',3)
elevn_sum_baoguo =
    zhuang_baoguo([100,105,18,12,50],[39.68,30.69,27.4164,22.32,21.42],35,71.42857143,'eleven',6)
twelve_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([],[],35,42.85714286,'twelve',10)
# sum_baoguo = [2000,140,1611,41,780,145,17,2510,1,148] #测试数据1
# sum_baoguo = one_sum_baoguo #测试装包数据
# print("第一旅的包裹\n"+str(sum_baoguo)+'\n')
# '''这里写几个旅的包裹相加'''
sum_baoguo =
    Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(Merge(merge(Merge(merge(merge),two_sum_baoguo),three_sum_baoguo),three_sum_baoguo)
    +.......
# print(sum_baoguo)
first_baoguo = six_sum_baoguo_feiji
##总船只
sum_ship = sum_ship_list(Y,num_Y)
dict_ship = ship_list2dict(sum_ship)#船变字典
print(dict_ship)
```

```
""包裹与船只分别从大到小排序""
sum_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(sum_baoguo))
first_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(first_baoguo))
sum_ship = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship))
# print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
# '''装直升机的操作'''
sum_zhuangzai_ship, mod_dist = zhuangzai_zhishengji_ship(first_baoguo, sum_ship)
print('总船只装载飞机后的船只装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
# print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
print("总包裹\n"+str(sum_baoguo)+'\n')
# '''106个直升机的包裹
# 总面积24105.163322842
# 开一个Z3装得下13300*2
# 剩下2494.836677158
# print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod dist)+'\n')
# z3 = 1
# ''' 装人的操作'''
sum_zhuangzai_ship,mod_dist = zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo,sum_zhuangzai_ship)
print('总船只装载后的装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
print("装民船的面积的面积\n"+str(sum(mod_dist.values())))
mod_dist = dict(kv_sort(mod_dist))
# print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod_dist)+'\n')
# z1 = zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,19000*0.7)
# z2 = zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,26000*0.7)
# z3 += zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,38000*0.7)
#Z的最大上限
# print(z1,z2,z3) #[25, 18, 14, 4, 11]
#存活个体数
w = 50
live = []
Zx_w = [19000 * 0.7, 26000 * 0.7, 38000 * 0.7, 6000 * 0.7, 2000 * 0.7]
Zx_num = [25, 18, 6, 4, 11]
#初始化适应个体
while len(live) != w:
# 总民用船的数目
random_W =
   np.array([random.random(),random.random(),random.random(),random.random()])
```

```
# 初始个体数目
num_Zx = np.trunc(random_W*Zx_num).astype(np.int8)#取整
##总民用船船只
sum_Z_ship = sum_ship_list(Zx_w, num_Zx)
# print("总民用船船只\n" + str(sum_Z_ship) + '\n')
dict_ship_Z = ship_list2dict_z(sum_Z_ship,num_Zx[0],num_Zx[1],num_Zx[2],num_Zx[3],num_Zx[4])#
   船变字典
dict_ship_Z['Z3_'+str(num_Zx[2])] = 2494.836677158
sum_Z_ship_dict = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship_Z))# 排序
# print("民用船船只字典和个数\n" + str(sum_Z_ship_dict) + '\n')
# print("剩余的包裹\n" + str(mod_dist) + '\n')
# print(mod_dist)
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
shiying_ship, is_sure = zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(moddd, sum_Z_ship_dict)
# print("是否适应\n" + str(is_sure) + '\n')
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
if is_sure:
num_Zx[2] += 1
live.append(num_Zx.tolist())
# print("装完物体后民用船适应度\n" + str(shiying_ship) + '\n')
# break
# print("适应个体: "+str(live)+'\n')
# 计算适应度
# t0 = surt_time(live[0])
# print("计算适应度:: "+str(t0))
# 测试交配
# print(live[0],live[1])
# print(jiaopei_1(live[0],live[1]))
# print(jiaopei_2(live[0],live[1]))
##测试变异
# print(live[0])
# print(bianyi(live[0],0.8))
# 测试是否满足适应
# print(is_surt_manzai(live[4],mod_dist))
# 遗传的实现
min_t = []
duiying_num = []
```

```
for i in range(100):
the_all_son = live
bianyilv = 0.2
for i in range(w):
#变异
bianyi_son,is_bianyi = bianyi(live[i],bianyilv)
if is_bianyi:
the_all_son.append(bianyi_son)
# print(len(the_all_son))
#交配
random.shuffle(live)
for i in range(0,w-1,2):
son = jiaopei_1(live[i],live[i+1])
the_all_son.append(son)
son1,son2 = jiaopei_2(live[i],live[i+1])
{\tt the\_all\_son.append(son1)}
the_all_son.append(son2)
# the_all_son.append()
# print(len(the_all_son))
t0_all = []
surt_son = []
for i in range(len(the_all_son)):
if is_surt_manzai(the_all_son[i],mod_dist):
t0_all.append(surt_time(the_all_son[i]))
surt_son.append(the_all_son[i])
chongfu = []
for i in range(len(surt_son)):
for j in range(i,len(surt_son)):
if i!=j and surt_son[i]==surt_son[j]:
# print(j)
chongfu.append(i)
# print(t0_all)
# print(surt_son)
for i in range(len(chongfu),0,-1):
surt_son.pop(i)
t0_all.pop(i)
# print("变异后个体: "+str(len(the_all_son)))
num_ship = []
index = []
for i in range(len(surt_son)):
# if t0_all[i] == 21:
```

```
print(surt_son[i])
num_ship.append(sum(surt_son[i]))
index.append(i)
# print(t0_all)
# print(num_ship)
x = np.vstack((np.array(t0_all),np.array(num_ship),np.array(index)))
# 第一行排序
x = x.T[np.lexsort(x[::-1,:])].T
min_t.append(x[0][0])
duiying_num.append(x[1][0])
youxiu_geti = []
for i in range(w):
youxiu_geti.append(surt_son[x[2][i]])
print(youxiu_geti)
print("时间: "+str(x[0]))
print("船数: "+str(x[1]))
live = youxiu_geti
plt.plot(duiying_num, label='种群中对应船只数量',)
plt.plot(min_t, label='种群中最小装载时间', color="r")
plt.xlabel("迭代次数", fontproperties=my_font)
plt.title("适应度变化趋势", fontproperties=my_font)
plt.legend(prop=my_font, loc=0)
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, linestyle="--") # alpha为透明度 0-1
plt.show()
######遍历Zx_num = [25, 18, 14, 4, 11]
# file = 'test.txt'
# with open(file, 'a+') as f:
    for i_a in range(25):
       for i_b in range(18):
         for i_c in range(6):
#
            for i_d in range(4):
#
               for i_e in range(11):
#
                  # print(i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e)
#
                  if is_surt_manzai([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e], mod_dist):
#
                     tqqq = surt_time([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e])
   f.write(str(tqqq)+","+str([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e])+","+str(sum([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e]))+"\n")
                     print("*"*20+str(tqqq))
```

A.3 问题三改进时间轴仿真模型-python 源代码

```
import math
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import font_manager
my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="C:\Windows\Fonts\msyh.ttc")#微软雅黑字体位置
def append(list,x):
'''numpy数组中插入一个元素在末尾'''
return np.append(list,x)
def max_iii(a):
return a.index(max(a))
def Merge(dict1, dict2):
!!!字典合并!!!
res = {**dict1, **dict2}
return res
def kv_deng(dic1):
modddd = \{\}
for k, v in dic1.items():
modddd[k] = v
return modddd
def shell_sort(lists):
按从大到小排序,时间复杂度O(n)
:param lists:传进来的数组,比如船只或者包裹
:return: 返回从大到小的包裹
# 希尔排序
lists = sorted(lists,reverse=True)
return lists
def kv_sort(kv):
```

```
键值对由大到小排序
eg:
d = \{'d1':2, 'd2':4, 'd4':1, 'd3':3,\}
res = sorted(d.items(),key=lambda d:d[1],reverse=True)
[('d2', 4), ('d3', 3), ('d1', 2), ('d4', 1)]
:param kv:键值对
:return:元组
res = sorted(kv.items(), key=lambda d: d[1], reverse=True)
return res
def min_index(lists):
1.1.1
返回最穷连的下标
:param lists: 各连的装备面积数目
:return: 最穷的那个连的下标
index_min = 0
for i in range(1, len(lists)):
if lists[i] < lists[index_min]:</pre>
index_min = i
return index_min
def jiaopei_1(live1,live2):
遗传交配的第一种方法
:param live1: 父代
:param live2: 父代
:return: 子代
111
son = [0,0,0,0,0]
for i in range(5):
son[i] = random.randint(min(live1[i],live2[i]),max(live1[i],live2[i]))
return son
def jiaopei_2(live1,live2):
遗传交配的第二种方法
:param live1: 父代
:param live2: 父代
:return: 子代两个
111
son1 = [0,0,0,0,0]
son2 = [0,0,0,0,0]
x = random.randint(1,4)
```

```
for i in range(x):
son1[i] = live1[i]
son2[i] = live2[i]
for i in range(5-x):
son1[4-i] = live2[4-i]
son2[4-i] = live1[4-i]
return son1,son2
def bianyi(geti , gailv):
遗传操作中变异的操作
:param geti 个体
:param gailv 变异概率
:return: 变异后的个体
is_bianyi = False
bianyihou = geti
if gailv > random.random():
# print("变异")
x = random.randint(0, 4)
y = random.randint(0, 4)
if geti[2]==1 and y==2:
geti[2]+=1
is_bianyi=True
elif geti[y] == 0:
geti[y]+=1
is_bianyi=True
else:
if random.random()>0.5:
geti[y]+=1
is_bianyi = True
else:
geti[y]-=1
is_bianyi = True
if geti[2] == 1 and x == 2:
geti[2]+=1
is_bianyi=True
elif geti[x] == 0:
geti[x]+=1
is_bianyi=True
else:
if random.random()>0.5:
geti[x]+=1
is_bianyi = True
else:
```

```
geti[x]=1
is_bianyi = True
return bianyihou,is_bianyi
def ship_list2dict(sum_ship):
船变字典
:param sum_ship:船的列表
:return: 船的字典
# 船只变成列表
# 列表转字典
dict_ship = {}
for i in range(len(sum_ship)):
if i < 5:</pre>
dict_ship["Y1_" + str(i)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 8:</pre>
dict_ship["Y2_" + str(i - 5)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 17:</pre>
dict_ship["Y3_" + str(i - 8)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 21:</pre>
dict_ship["Y4_" + str(i - 17)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 32:</pre>
dict_ship["Y5_" + str(i - 21)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 42:</pre>
dict_ship["Y6_" + str(i - 32)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 43:
dict_ship["Y7_" + str(i - 42)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 44:</pre>
dict_ship["Y8_" + str(i - 43)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 75:</pre>
dict_ship["Y9_" + str(i - 44)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 87:</pre>
dict_ship["Y10_" + str(i - 75)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 97:</pre>
dict_ship["Y11_" + str(i - 87)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 297:</pre>
dict_ship["Y12_" + str(i - 97)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 333:</pre>
dict_ship["Y13_" + str(i - 297)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < 341:</pre>
dict_ship["Y14_" + str(i - 333)] = sum_ship[i]
return dict_ship
```

```
def ship_list2dict_z(sum_ship, z1, z2, z3, z4, z5):
1.1.1
船变字典,带有一个参数的
:param sum_ship:船的列表
:return: 船的字典
# 船只变成列表
# 列表转字典
dict_ship = {}
for i in range(len(sum_ship)):
if i < z1:</pre>
dict_ship["Z1_"+str(i)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2:</pre>
dict_ship["Z2_"+str(i-z1)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3:</pre>
dict_ship["Z3_"+str(i-z1-z2)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3+z4:</pre>
dict_ship["Z4_"+str(i-z1-z2-z3)] = sum_ship[i]
elif i < z1+z2+z3+z4+z5:</pre>
dict_ship["Z5_"+str(i-z1-z2-z3-z4)] = sum_ship[i]
return dict_ship
def sum_ship_list(ship_S, ship_num):
111
计算所有的船只数目/装备数目
:param ship_S: 船只面积/装备面积
:param ship_num: 各类船只数目/装备数目
:return: 所有用有船只面积/装备面积
1.1.1
sum_ship = []
if(len(ship_num)==len(ship_S)):
for i in range(len(ship_num)):
for j in range(ship_num[i]):
sum_ship.append(ship_S[i])
print('船数与船面积的两个列表不相等,可能是打错了\n')
return sum_ship
def zhuang_baoguo(zhuangbei_num_list, zhuangbei_S_list, lian_num, lian_mianji, type, lv_num):
给出装备数目,装备面积,要求*均分*给每个连
均分打包思想: 谁穷我给谁装备:
装备我从小到大排序;
for 装备的数目:
装备先给连j;
```

```
判断哪个连最穷
给穷的连装备
:param zhuangbei_num_list: 各个装备的数目
:param zhuangbei_S_list: 不同装备的面积
:param lian_num: 连的数量
:param lian_mianji: 连中人的面积
:param type: 旅的类型, 键
:param lv_num: 旅的数目
:return: 装备打包好了后, 下一步就是上船
#初始化连的数目
lian = [0.0]*lian_num
#c初始化装备数目
zhuangbei = sum_ship_list(zhuangbei_S_list, zhuangbei_num_list)
#装备排序
zhuangbei = shell_sort(zhuangbei)
# print("总的装备的排序\n"+str(zhuangbei)+'\n')
for i in range(len(zhuangbei)):
# 最穷的下标
index_min = min_index(lian)
lian[index_min] += zhuangbei[i]
for i in range(len(lian)):
lian[i] += lian_mianji
# print(type+str(lian))
lian2 = []
for i in range(lv_num):
lian2 += lian
#列表转字典
dict_lian = {}
for i in range(len(lian2)):
dict_lian[type+str(i)] = lian2[i]
return dict_lian
def zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
1.1.1
第一问核心思想
装船的操作,按石头装满装沙子的思想
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
```

```
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
1.1.1
mod_dist = {}
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else.
pass #否则开启第二只船
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangzai_zhishengji_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
装六型旅的操作,按石头装满装沙子的思想
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
...
mod_dist = {}
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
x=0
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量, 装入第j艘船中
x += 1
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
if ship_k.startswith("Y1") or ship_k.startswith("Y5"):
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
```

```
else:
      #否则开启第二只船
pass
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_Z_ship):
111
剩余包裹装民船
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
# 一开始是不适应的
flag = True
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_Z_ship.items():
# 白包裹
if baoguo_k.startswith("-") or baoguo_k.startswith("=") or baoguo_k.startswith("=") or
    baoguo_k.startswith("\pm'") or baoguo_k.startswith("eleven"):
if ship_k.startswith("Z3") or ship_k.startswith("Z4") or ship_k.startswith("Z5"):
#如果白包裹碰到z345,换下一艘船
pass
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
# 装上船,换下一个包裹
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
#黄包裹
elif baoguo_k.startswith("四") or baoguo_k.startswith("五") or baoguo_k.startswith("六") or
    baoguo_k.startswith("八") or baoguo_k.startswith("九") or baoguo_k.startswith("十"):
if ship_k.startswith("Z4") or ship_k.startswith("Z5"):
pass
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
#人
else:
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
sum_Z_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
```

```
sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] = 0
break
for baoguo_k, baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
if sum_baoguo[baoguo_k] != 0:
flag=False
return sum_Z_ship,flag
def jizhuangxaing_zhishengji_ship(sum_baoguo, sum_ship):
民船Z3装在直升机
:param sum_baoguo: 总的包裹
:param sum_ship: 总的船只
:return: 装载后的船只,装载图
1.1.1
mod_dist = {}
for baoguo_k,baoguo_v in sum_baoguo.items():
flag = False
x=0
for ship_k,ship_v in sum_ship.items():
#如果包裹量小于等于第j艘船的量,装入第j艘船中
# if sum_baoguo[i] <= sum_ship[j]:</pre>
if baoguo_v <= ship_v:</pre>
if ship_k.startswith("Y1") or ship_k.startswith("Y5"):
# sum_ship[j] -= sum_baoguo[i] #第j量船的载容量减少
flag=True
sum_ship[ship_k] -= baoguo_v
# print(baoguo_k+"装到"+ship_k)
break #开始装第二个包裹
else:
     #否则开启第二只船
pass
if len(sum_ship.items()) == x and flag == False:
# print(baoguo_k+"没有船可装"+str(baoguo_v))
#收集起来
mod_dist[baoguo_k] = baoguo_v
return sum_ship,mod_dist
def zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist, zx):
1.1.1
剩余的包裹装一种类型船的数量
:param mod_dist: 剩余的包裹
:param zx: 船的容积
:return: 船的数目
```

```
zx_num = 1
zxy=zx
for baoguo_k, baoguo_v in mod_dist.items():
if zxy>=0 and zxy>=baoguo_v:
zxy-=baoguo_v
else:
zxy=zx
zx_num+=1
return zx_num
def surt_time(live):
1.1.1
计算适应度的函数, 适应度为时间
:param live: 存活个体[z1,z2...,z5]
:return: 适应时间
num_matou = [10, 5, 1, 3, 2, 10, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 7]
w_mat = [30000, 20000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 30000, 1000, 1000, 500,
    1000, 30000, 1000]
t_matou = [0] * 71
W_matou = sum_ship_list(w_mat,num_matou)
numZ = np.array(live)
# 第一行向量, 船的数目
num_ship = np.hstack((num_Y, numZ))
# print("输入船的数量"+str(num_ship))
# print(num_ship)
# 第二行向量, 船的吨位
w_{ship} = [18500, 4170, 4800, 4170, 4800, 2000, 1650, 1800, 850, 850, 800, 600, 128, 85, 20000,
    30000, 30000, 10000,
5000]
# 第三行向量, 船的时间
t_ship = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 10, 15, 18, 5, 4]
'''适应度的计算: 时间t0'''
# 销毁时间
rtime = 18
t0 = -1
while True:
t0+=1
if len(num_ship) != len(w_ship) or len(num_ship) != len(t_ship) or len(W_matou) !=
    len(t_matou):
print("输入错误,请查看船或码头个数")
break
```

```
if t0 == rtime:
# print("码头被摧毁!!!")
pass
#检索71次
for i in range(len(t_matou)):
if t0 == rtime:
#摧毁对应码头
t_matou[0]=-1
t_matou[1]=-1
t_matou[10]=-1
t_matou[40]=-1
t_matou[46]=-1
t_matou[47]=-1
#如果有码头是空闲的
if t_matou[i] == t0:
#检索对应的船
manzu_w_ship = []
manzu_j_ship = []
for j in range(len(w_ship)):
#如果满足条件
if W_matou[i]>w_ship[j]:
manzu_w_ship.append(w_ship[j])#记录重量和对应重量的位置
manzu_j_ship.append(j)
#取出最大满足吨位的船的下标
j_max = max_iii(manzu_w_ship)
if num_ship[j_max]>0:
#船的数量减一
num_ship[j_max] -= 1
#码头对应时间加上tk
# print(t_matou)
t_matou[i] += t_ship[j_max]
if i==0 or i==1 or i==40 or i==46 or i== 47 or i== 10:
# print(str(j_max) + "装载到" + str(i) + "码头里")
if t_matou[i]>rtime:
num_ship[j_max] += 1
if num_ship[j_max]==0:
w_ship[j_max]=0
# print(t_matou)
#跳出循环
# print(num_ship)
if t0>max(t_matou) and sum(num_ship)==0:
break
# print(t0)
return t0
```

```
def is_surt_manzai(Z_X,mod_dist):
判断某一个个体是否满足能装载
:return: 是否能装满
111
Zx_w = [19000 * 0.7, 26000 * 0.7, 38000 * 0.7, 6000 * 0.7, 2000 * 0.7]
sum_Z_ship = sum_ship_list(Zx_w, Z_X)
dict_ship_Z = ship_list2dict_z(sum_Z_ship, Z_X[0], Z_X[1], Z_X[2], Z_X[3], Z_X[4]) # 船变字典
dict_ship_Z['Z3_' + str(Z_X[2])] = 2494.836677158
sum_Z_ship_dict = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship_Z)) # 排序
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
shiying_ship, is_sure = zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(moddd, sum_Z_ship_dict)
# print("是否适应\n" + str(is_sure) + '\n')
return is_sure
if __name__ == '__main__':
!!!每个装备对应的面积!!!
x_{len} = np.array([11,10,8,7.5,6.7,6,6.7,7.5,13,9,5.2,5.6,7,8.5])
x_{kunan} = np.array([3.5,3.2,3.5,3.3,3.3,3.2,3.3,12,2.5,3.5,3.5,3.5,2.4])
x_{\text{weight}} = \text{np.array}([1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1.24, 1, 1, 1.14, 1.1, 1.1, 1.05, 1.24, 1.05])
x_S = x_{\text{unan}} \times x_{\text{len}} \times x_{\text{weight}}
# print("每个装备对应的面积\n"+str(x_S)+'\n')
'''船只融载面积'''
Y = np.array([4000,750,1500,750,750,600,600,1200,300,200,200,200,70,70])
Y = Y*0.75
num_Y = np.array([5,3,9,4,11,10,1,1,31,12,10,200,36,8])
# print("船只融载面积\n"+str(shell_sort(Y))+'\n')
# print("所有船总面积sum(Y) = " + str(sum(Y*num_Y)))
......
#一个旅对应的包裹
one_sum_baoguo =
         zhuang_baoguo([130,100,20,5,8,5,50],[47.74,34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'-',12)
two_sum_baoguo =
         zhuang_baoguo([220,20,5,8,5,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,43.51851852,'=',3)
three_sum_baoguo =
         zhuang_baoguo([120,10,5,8,4,50],[34.72,27.4164,22.32,21.44,24.75,21.42],54,41.6666667,'\(\sum_\),3)
four_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([120,50],[27.4164,21.42],35,37.14285714, ' 🖾 ',3)
five_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([20,25,30],[21.44,24.75,30.38],35,28.5714285,'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\pi}\)'\(\bar{\
six_sum_baoguo_feiji =
```

```
zhuang_baoguo([40,30],[177.84,21.42],35,28.57142857,'六',5)#带飞机的旅,先装!!!!!!
seven_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([30,15],[34.72,24.75],35,27.57142857,'\tau',5)
eight_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([150],[20.02],35,35.71428571,'\\',3)
night_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[20.58],35,32.85714286,'九',3)
ten_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([100],[21.42],35,28.57142857,'+',3)
elevn_sum_baoguo =
        zhuang_baoguo([100,105,18,12,50],[39.68,30.69,27.4164,22.32,21.42],35,71.42857143,'eleven',6)
twelve_sum_baoguo = zhuang_baoguo([],[],35,42.85714286,'twelve',10)
# sum_baoguo = [2000,140,1611,41,780,145,17,2510,1,148] #测试数据1
# sum_baoguo = one_sum_baoguo #测试装包数据
# print("第一旅的包裹\n"+str(sum_baoguo)+'\n')
# '''这里写几个旅的包裹相加'''
sum_baoguo =
        Merge (Merge (Me
# print(sum_baoguo)
first_baoguo = six_sum_baoguo_feiji
## 总船只
sum_ship = sum_ship_list(Y,num_Y)
dict_ship = ship_list2dict(sum_ship)#船变字典
print(dict_ship)
'''包裹与船只分别从大到小排序'''
sum_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(sum_baoguo))
first_baoguo = dict(kv_sort(first_baoguo))
sum_ship = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship))
# print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
# '''装直升机的操作'''
sum_zhuangzai_ship, mod_dist = zhuangzai_zhishengji_ship(first_baoguo, sum_ship)
print('总船只装载飞机后的船只装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
# print("总船只\n"+str(sum_ship)+'\n')
print("总包裹\n"+str(sum baoguo)+'\n')
# '''106个直升机的包裹
# 总面积24105.163322842
# 开一个Z3装得下13300*2
# 剩下2494.836677158
# print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod_dist)+'\n')
# z3 = 1
# ''' 装人的操作'''
sum_zhuangzai_ship,mod_dist = zhuangzai_ship(sum_baoguo,sum_zhuangzai_ship)
print('总船只装载后的装载量\n'+str(sum_zhuangzai_ship)+'\n')
print("装民船的面积的面积\n"+str(sum(mod_dist.values())))
```

```
mod_dist = dict(kv_sort(mod_dist))
# print("剩余的包裹\n"+str(mod_dist)+'\n')
# z1 = zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,19000*0.7)
# z2 = zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,26000*0.7)
# z3 += zhuangmingchuan(mod_dist,38000*0.7)
#Z的最大上限
# print(z1,z2,z3) #[25, 18, 14, 4, 11]
#存活个体数
w = 50
live = ∏
Zx_w = [19000 * 0.7, 26000 * 0.7, 38000 * 0.7, 6000 * 0.7, 2000 * 0.7]
Zx_num = [25, 18, 6, 4, 11]
#初始化适应个体
while len(live) != w:
# 总民用船的数目
random_W =
   np.array([random.random(),random.random(),random.random(),random.random()])
# 初始个体数目
num_Zx = np.trunc(random_W*Zx_num).astype(np.int8)#取整
## 总民用船船只
sum_Z_ship = sum_ship_list(Zx_w, num_Zx)
# print("总民用船船只\n" + str(sum_Z_ship) + '\n')
dict_ship_Z = ship_list2dict_z(sum_Z_ship,num_Zx[0],num_Zx[1],num_Zx[2],num_Zx[3],num_Zx[4])#
    船变字典
dict_ship_Z['Z3'+str(num_Zx[2])] = 2494.836677158
sum_Z_ship_dict = dict(kv_sort(dict_ship_Z))# 排序
# print("民用船船只字典和个数\n" + str(sum_Z_ship_dict) + '\n')
# print("剩余的包裹\n" + str(mod_dist) + '\n')
# print(mod_dist)
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
shiying_ship, is_sure = zhuangzai_xuanze_ship(moddd, sum_Z_ship_dict)
# print("是否适应\n" + str(is_sure) + '\n')
moddd = kv_deng(mod_dist)
if is_sure:
num_Zx[2] += 1
live.append(num_Zx.tolist())
# print("装完物体后民用船适应度\n" + str(shiying_ship) + '\n')
# break
```

```
# print("适应个体: "+str(live)+'\n')
# 计算适应度
t0 = surt_time(live[0])
print("计算适应度:: "+str(t0))
# 测试交配
# print(live[0],live[1])
# print(jiaopei_1(live[0],live[1]))
# print(jiaopei_2(live[0],live[1]))
##测试变异
# print(live[0])
# print(bianyi(live[0],0.8))
# 测试是否满足适应
# print(is_surt_manzai(live[4],mod_dist))
# 遗传的实现
min_t = []
duiying_num = []
for i in range(100):
   the_all_son = live
   bianyilv = 0.2
   for i in range(w):
      #变异
      bianyi_son,is_bianyi = bianyi(live[i],bianyilv)
      if is_bianyi:
        the_all_son.append(bianyi_son)
  # print(len(the_all_son))
   #交配
   random.shuffle(live)
   for i in range(0,w-1,2):
      son = jiaopei_1(live[i],live[i+1])
      the_all_son.append(son)
      son1,son2 = jiaopei_2(live[i],live[i+1])
      the_all_son.append(son1)
      the_all_son.append(son2)
      # the_all_son.append()
  # print(len(the_all_son))
   t0_all = []
   surt_son = []
   for i in range(len(the_all_son)):
```

```
if is_surt_manzai(the_all_son[i],mod_dist):
           t0_all.append(surt_time(the_all_son[i]))
           surt_son.append(the_all_son[i])
    #改进遗传算法种的实现
    # chongfu = []
    # for i in range(len(surt_son)):
         for j in range(i,len(surt_son)):
            if i!=j and surt_son[i]==surt_son[j]:
                # print(j)
                chongfu.append(i)
    # # print(t0_all)
    # # print(surt_son)
    # for i in range(len(chongfu),0,-1):
        surt_son.pop(i)
        t0_all.pop(i)
    # print("变异后个体: "+str(len(the_all_son)))
    num ship = []
    index = []
    for i in range(len(surt_son)):
       # if t0_all[i] == 21:
            print(surt_son[i])
       num_ship.append(sum(surt_son[i]))
       index.append(i)
    # print(t0_all)
    # print(num_ship)
    x = np.vstack((np.array(t0_all),np.array(num_ship),np.array(index)))
    # 第一行排序
    x = x.T[np.lexsort(x[::-1,:])].T
    min_t.append(x[0][0])
    duiying_num.append(x[1][0])
    youxiu_geti = []
    for i in range(w):
       youxiu_geti.append(surt_son[x[2][i]])
    print(youxiu_geti)
    print("时间: "+str(x[0]))
    print("船数: "+str(x[1]))
    live = youxiu_geti
plt.plot(duiying_num, label='种群中对应船只数量',)
plt.plot(min_t, label='种群中最小装载时间', color="r")
plt.xlabel("迭代次数", fontproperties=my_font)
plt.title("适应度变化趋势", fontproperties=my_font)
```

```
plt.legend(prop=my_font, loc=0)
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, linestyle="--") # alpha为透明度 0-1
plt.show()
#####遍历Zx_num = [25, 18, 14, 4, 11]
# file = 'testaaaa.txt'
# with open(file, 'a+') as f:
  for i_a in range(25):
#
    for i_b in range(18):
      for i_c in range(6):
#
         for i_d in range(4):
#
           for i_e in range(11):
             # print(i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e)
#
             if is_surt_manzai([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e], mod_dist):
#
               tqqq = surt_time([i_a,i_b,i_c,i_d,i_e])
  print("*"*20+str(tqqq))
```