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Problem Chosen

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Summary

With the rapid development of China's economy and society, and the aging trend, the demand for hospital health service continues to increase. The core objective of this paper is to establish mathematical models to describe the relationship between the common disease, the medical development and the hospitals. Thus we can allocate social resources more appropriately.

In the third task, according to the data of real world hospital, we first establish the $M/M/c/\infty$ queuing model and then abstract the medical statistic into model parameters. Then based on this queuing model, we adopt the optimized systems design by figuring out the number of doctors in each outpatient department where the social cost get to the minimum.

In the forth task, we use latent class analysis (LCA) to identify each patient segments based on detailed information on their use of hospital services. Then we described the resultant patient types in terms of their characteristics. Finally, we exploit the availability of hospital data in the post-survey period to test the relevance of the patient types in order to optimize the future hospital utilisation.

keyword: sweet spot; corked bat; coefficient of restitution;

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Work

2 Problem Analysis

Analysis of task one Make reasonable predictions of the aging trend of China and the medical needs of the residents according to the data of residents' income, age structure of the population and the economic development level etc. in the relevant statistical analysis data of the National Bureau of Statistic. According to the relevant data from 2009 to 2018 in the National Bureau of statistics, the group first selects appropriate indicators and then establishes a grey prediction model to predict and analyze the population aging trend and residents' medical needs of the epidemic in 2009-2018. Then, through the Markov model, the data from 2009-2018 simulates the distribution of residual in each interval and calculates the expectation of the predicted residual in 2019-2021 Value. Finally, the prediction results and residual expectation are made to be different, and the inherent deviation of traditional grey prediction is corrected. Through the combination of the two models, the goal of scientific prediction of the future development of population aging and the trend of residents' medical needs is achieved. Its thought flow chart is shown in Figure ?? :

Analysis of task two

Analysis of task three The task three ask us to propose a common queuing theory method and figure its related optimal queuing for this kind of queuing problem. Via referring to the operational mode of the real world hospital, we choose to adopt the $M/M/c/\infty$ model as the required theory. Then we acquire the hospital statistics and abstract the data into the parameter in model. Finally, to get the social cost to be lowest, we manage to find the optimized systems design for the queuing model.

Analysis of task four The task four ask us to analyse the complex cooperation and competition between private hospitals and public hospitals then propose the optimal cooperation and competition strategies among multiple hospitals. After referring to a deal of data and document, we are aware of that there exist complicated partnerships. Based on latent class analysis (LCA), we would provide the best strategies we come up with.

Analysis of task five

3 Symbol and Assumptions

3.1 Symbol Description

symbols	definitions
v_i	velocity of ball before collision
v_f	velocity of ball after collision
V_f	velocity of bat after collision
S	the shear modulus the bat
Y	Young's modulus of the bat
C	amount of doctors
λ	average arrival rate
μ	average inspection rate
P_n	probability of number of people reach n
W_q	average waiting time
W_s	average time of stay
L_s	average length of queuing
Z	social cost
c_s	cost of each doctor
c_w	cost of waiting

3.2 Fundamental assumptions

1. The hourly wage of patient could be considered as the cost dissipated in queuing. And the hourly wage of doctor could be seen as the cost of cost of service.

4 Establishment and solution of the model

4.1 The model of Problem 1

4.1.1 Establishment of model

GM(1,1) The total number of cases in 2009-2018 is time series:

$$X^{(0)} = [x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(10)]$$

Generate a 1-AGO sequence by one accumulation:

$$X^{(1)} = [x^{(1)}(1), x^{(1)}(2), \dots, x^{(1)}(10)]$$

In the formula: $x^{(1)}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^k x^{(0)}(i), k = 1, 2, \dots, 10$.

Establish a differential equation based on the 1-AGO sequence as:

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

In the formula: a is Develop grayscale, u is Endogenous control grayscale. Let $\hat{\alpha}$ be the parameter vector to be estimated and $\hat{\alpha} = [a, u]^T$, be found by least squares method:

$$\hat{\alpha} = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T Y_n \quad (2)$$

Solving equation 1, The preliminary prediction model for the $k + 1$ aging is available:

$$\hat{X}(k+1) = [X^{(0)}(1) - \frac{u}{a}]e^{-ak} + \frac{u}{a}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 16 \quad (3)$$

Similarly, the death number is taken as the vector $X^{(0)} = [x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(10)]$ Bring in the model to obtain the 2019-2021 death number grayscale prediction value.

Markov model correction The Markov model is used to estimate the state and state probability of the GM(1,1) prediction error term, and the predicted value of the predicted state is used to correct the GM(1,1) prediction value. The state is divided by the 2009-2018 forecast data and the real data residual, and the residual sequence is:

$$\varepsilon = [\varepsilon(1), \varepsilon(2), \dots, \varepsilon(10)]$$

Absolute maximum residual value $\delta_{max} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 13} |\varepsilon(i)|$. The prediction error is divided into three states. Let $\lambda = \frac{\delta_{max}}{6}$. The status is $E_1 : (-3\lambda, -\lambda)$, $E_2 : (-\lambda, \lambda)$ and $E_3 : (\lambda, 3\lambda)$. The formula for calculating the initial state probability vector is:

$$\begin{cases} p_{Ek} = \frac{n_{Ek}}{13} \\ t_0 = [p_{E1}, p_{E2}, p_{E3}] \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

In the formula: n_{Ek} is number of E_k occurrences in 2008-2019. Replace the probability E_k of its occurrence with the frequency at which the state p_{Ek} appears. And construct the state transition matrix as:

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

In the formula: P_{ij} is E_i transition probability transferred to E_j after a period.

That is, the Markov model can be expressed as:

$$t_{k+1} = t_k \cdot p \quad (5)$$

Let the middle value of the status interval be \bar{E}_1, \bar{E}_2 and \bar{E}_3 , so the error expectation of GM(1,1) in the k th year is: .

$$\eta = [p_{E1} \quad p_{E2} \quad p_{E3}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \bar{E}_1 \\ \bar{E}_2 \\ \bar{E}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

When the predicted value of GM(1,1) for the number of patients in the k year is $\hat{x}(k)$, **Modified grey Markov combination forecast model** $\bar{x}(k)$ Can be recorded as?

$$\bar{x}(k) = \hat{x}(k) - \eta \quad (7)$$

Forecast result evaluation index Root mean square error (RMSE), average phase error absolute value (MAPE), and Nash efficiency coefficient (NSE) are commonly used to measure prediction results. The RMSE can evaluate the high-value predictions of the number of patients and the number of deaths. The calculation formula is:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - y_i^*)^2}$$

The smaller the root mean square error, the higher the reliability of the model and the more accurate the result.

MAPE is used to evaluate the prediction results of the stationary part of the prediction data. The calculation formula is:

$$\text{MAPE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{y_i - y_i^*}{y_i} \right| \times 100\%$$

The value obtained by MAPE is an absolute value, which is a relative index. When two MAPE values are compared, the smaller the value, the higher the reliability of the model.

The NSE can be used to evaluate the predictive power of the model. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{NSE} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - y_i^*)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

The closer the NSE value is to 1, the better the model quality and the higher the model's credibility. Close to 0, indicating that the simulation result is close to the average level of observations, that is, the overall result is credible, but the simulation error is large. Far less than 0, the model is not credible.

4.1.2 Solution of Grey Markov Model

The predicted values of the Chinese elderly population forecast for 2009-2018 by GM(1,1) are as follows:

$$\hat{X}(k+1) = -???e^{-???k} + ???, k = 1, 2, \dots, 10 \quad (8)$$

The error status range is shown in the table 1 .

Table 1: The age range division of the elderly			
Status	E_1	E_2	E_3
Residual interval	$[-???, -???]$	$(-???, ???]$	$(???, ???]$

According to the error interval range, the predicted number of elderly people in 2009-2018 is classified into the error interval as shown in the table 2 .

Table 2: The age range division of the elderly										
year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residual interval	E_2	E_2	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_2	E_1	E_1	E_2	E_2

From this, the initial state probability vector t_0 is obtained, and the transfer matrix P is:

$$t'_0 = [???, ???, ???]$$

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} ??? & ??? & ??? \\ ??? & ??? & ??? \\ ??? & ??? & ??? \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

The predicted solution obtained by gray prediction and Markov correction is shown in the figure ?? .

Similarly, the calculation of the medical demand forecast value for 2009-2018 is obtained as follows:

$$\hat{X}(k+1) = -???e^{-???k} + ???, k = 1, 2, \dots, 10 \quad (10)$$

Table 3: Medical demand status interval division

Status	E_1	E_2	E_3
Residual interval	$[-???, -???)$	$(-???, ???]$	$(???, ???]$

The error status range is shown in the table 3 .

The medical demand forecast is classified into the error interval as shown in the table 4 : From this, the initial state probability vector t_0 is obtained, and the transfer

Table 4: Medical demand error status interval

year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residual interval	E_2	E_2	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_2	E_1	E_1	E_2	E_2

matrix P is:

$$t'_0 = [???, ???, ???]$$

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} ??? & ??? & ??? \\ ??? & ??? & ??? \\ ??? & ??? & ??? \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

The predicted solution obtained by gray prediction and Markov correction is shown in the figure ?? .

4.1.3 Conclusion

4.2 The model of Problem 2

4.3 The model of Problem 3

4.3.1 Establishment of model

$M/M/c/\infty$ model As the theory of $M/M/c/\infty$ illustate:

$$\begin{cases} P_0 = \left[\sum_{k=0}^{-1} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^k + \frac{1}{c!} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\rho} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^c \right]^{-1} \\ P_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n P_0 & (n \leq c) \\ \frac{1}{c!c^{n-c}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n P_0 & (n > c) \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

In the above expression, n is the amount of patient. p_n is the probability of number of patient reach n in the moment t . C represents the amount of doctors in an

outpatient department. λ means the average arrival rate of patients. And the μ means the average inspection rate of the doctor.

Based on this theory, the following relation is set up:

$$\begin{cases} L_s = L_q + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \\ L_q = \sum_{n=c+1}^{\infty} (n-c)P_n = \frac{(c\rho)^c \rho}{c!(1-\rho)^2} P_0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

In the above expression, L_s is the average length of the queuing which means the number of patient waiting in the system. Depending on it, we could derive the expression of average waiting time W_q and average time of stay W_s :

$$\begin{cases} W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda} \\ W_s = \frac{L_s}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

4.3.2 Solution of model

Optimized systems design For $M/M/c/\infty$ system, the expectation of the social cost per hour in the steady state is set up as Z . And Z could be calculated as the following expression:

$$z = c_s \cdot c + c_w \cdot L_s \quad (15)$$

In this expression, C is the number of doctors in the outpatient department. $C(s)$ represents the average hourly wage of the doctors while $C(w)$ represents the patient's L_s is the amount of patient waiting in the system witch is function of C . Thus, Z is the function of C . To get the optimal solution of C^* which make Z the minimum, we adopt the marginal analysis to solve it. And accroding to the feature that Z is the minimum, the following relation exists:

$$\begin{cases} Z(c^*) \leq Z(c^* - 1) \\ Z(c^*) \leq Z(c^* + 1) \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Take expression (15) into expression (16) to gain:

$$L(C^*) - L(C^* + 1) \leq \frac{C(s)}{C(w)} \leq L(C^* - 1) - L(C^*) \quad (17)$$

Thus, we utilize the ergodic algorithm to obtain the value of C^* .

4.4 The model of Problem 4

4.4.1 Establishment of model

Latent class analysis (LCA) we use latent class analysis (LCA) to identify distinct consumer segments in the hospital care markets based on detailed information

on their use of hospital services. By examining the hospital utilisation pattern of each type, we assign putative names for all types. For indicators of hospital use, we consider not only the location and frequency of admissions, but also resource use during admissions, which reflects patient health. The indicators of resource use that we considered are the number of secondary procedures, which reflect the complexity of procedures for example due to comorbidities, the length of stay and any record of emergency department presentation. The resultant patient types are described in terms of their demographics and background characteristics, as well as variables that can be manipulated such as income and lifestyle-related factors. And in the end, we exploit the availability of hospital data in the post-survey period to test the relevance of the patient types in predicting future hospital utilisation.

Let $Y_i = (Y_{i1}, \dots, Y_{iM})$ denote patient's response to M hospital indicator variables, where the possible values of Y_{iM} are $1, \dots, r_m$. Let $L_i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c$ be the latent type of patient. Where n_c is the possible number of latent types. And let X_i denote the covariates of patient i that affects the market segmentation. The contribution by patient i to the likelihood is:

$$(1) P(Y_i = y | X_i = x) = \sum_{l=1}^{n_c} \gamma_l(x) \prod_{m=1}^M \prod_{k=1}^{r_m} \rho_{mk|l}^{I(y_m=k)} \quad (18)$$

where $I(y_m = k)$ is an indicator function that is equal to 1 if y_m is equal to k and 0 otherwise. The parameters to estimate are the probability of membership in each latent type, which is the gamma parameters, γ , and the item-response probabilities conditional on type membership, which is the rho parameter, β . The gamma parameter can be given by a multinomial logit (MNL) model such as:

$$\gamma_l(x) = P(L_i = l | X_i = x) = \frac{\exp(x\beta_l)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_c} \exp(x\beta_j)} \quad (19)$$

where β is the MNL coefficient.

4.4.2 Solution of model

From 18, we can see that the model will increase in size very quickly with M and r_m . For example, a model with eight binary indicators would result in 28 or 256 cells. In our case, we have six hospital indicator variables which are a mix of continuous and count variables at many levels. Therefore, some grouping of the levels is needed. We base ours on the inspection of the distribution of each indicator with the intention that each level represents a distinct case of hospital use.

The next part of our analysis concerns the extent to which the identified patient types can predict future demand for hospital services. The patient types are

included as covariates, and the identifying restriction is satisfied using lifestyle variables; lifestyles affect the probability of an admission but do not directly affect the choice between public or private hospital. We use hospital data from a year after the survey date. Because only a few patients in our data were hospitalised for the same health problems again in the following year, for prospective use, we consider both repeat procedures and the overall demand for any procedure. In this case, we find that private health insurance can lower the utilisation of public hospitals, thereby reducing the public health care burden. A reduction in health costs may also be achieved through public policies that promote a general improvement in health to reduce use of resources per admission.

As a consequence, the strategies is to moderate the private health insurance and encourage the private hospital to establish the outpatient department the public hospital have little of while improving the quality of service of private hospital.

5 Sensitivity Analysis

6 Strengths and Weaknesses

6.1 Strengths

1. Vibration of bat is taken into account so that the accuracy of the model can be fairly good.
2. Physical explanation is put forward besides the model for a better understanding of the collision process.
3. Figures are used for explanation of the problem, thus making it more intuitive and easier to understand.

6.2 Weaknesses

1. The ball is actually nonlinear when deformation of the ball goes beyond a certain limit. The approximation of linear model turned out to be flawed when the force applied on the ball becomes very large.
2. Effective coefficient of restitution can not be calculated accurately. This affects the accuracy of the result of the model.

7 Conclusion

References

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