优点：

指标选择参考了多篇有影响力的文献，具有一定的说服力。

利用一些指标将生态利润量化为以钱为单位的数值，可以和通常意义上的项目收益一起统筹考虑，方便了后续的过程。

在模型的预测趋势上，通过结合查找出的大数据，运用函数拟合的方法，写出了预测函数的微分方程，能够较好的预测未来的趋势，能更有效地进行分析。

缺点：

在指标的选择中，还存在指标相互干扰、重叠等问题，和指标选择不全面的问题。

在模型计算中，因为有部分数据的缺失，我们只能通过有关联的数据来大致推算出需要使用的数据的大致区间，以此来求我们的解，因此在这方面模型的求解中，存在了误差。

在指标检测方面，我们的量化函数并没有经过大数据的检验，可能还存在问题。

advantage:

The selection of indicators refers to many influential documents, which is convincing.

The use of some indicators to quantify the ecological profit as a value in the unit of money can be considered together with the project income in the usual sense, which facilitates the subsequent process.

In the forecast trend of the model, by combining the big data found and using the method of function fitting, the differential equation of the forecast function is written, which can better predict the future trend and analyze more effectively.

Disadvantages:

In the selection of indicators, there are still problems such as mutual interference and overlap of indicators, and incomplete indicator selection.

In the calculation of the model, because of the lack of some data, we can only roughly calculate the approximate interval of the data that needs to be used through the related data to find our solution. Therefore, in the solution of the model, there is The error.

In terms of indicator detection, our quantification function has not been tested by big data, and there may be problems.