

# 数学建模

浙江大学数学系 谈之奕

tanzy@zju.edu.cn



### 数学应用

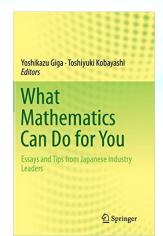


• 数学在科学、技术和社会中的作用

万有引力定律 基因测序 选举理论







Lery, T., Primicerio, M., Esteban, M. J., Fontes, M., Maday, Y., Mehrmann, V., Quadros, G., Schilders, W., Schuppert, A., Tewkesbury, H., (Eds.) *European success stories in industrial mathematics*. Springer, 2011.

Aston, P. J., Mulholland, A. J., Tant, K. M. M. (Eds.). UK success stories in industrial mathematics. Springer, 2016.

Giga, Y., Kobayashi, T., (Eds.). What Mathematics Can Do for You. Springer, 2013.

## 数学应用



- "数学用不上"?
  - 太专业、太抽象
  - 不理解、不信任

- 脱离实际、排斥合作
- 无能为力、无从入手

任. 正如著名数学家 G. B. Dantzig 说的: "对于几乎从来未接触过应用方面的问题,只有纯粹数学背景的人来说,要他懂得如何用数学术语表述一个现实世界的问题,差不多是不可能的. 解决现实问题就更难了。"后来中国的实践也证明,纯粹数学家大

——转引自《华罗庚的数学生涯》

- 秘密共享规定: 一保险柜内 存有秘密文件,相关5人中 有3人及以上在场才能打开
- 保险柜上安装多把锁,每人 拥有部分锁的钥匙
- 在保险柜上安装10把锁,每 把锁配发3把钥匙,每人手 中有6把锁的钥匙
  - 任取3列,必有任何锁的钥匙
  - 任取2列,必缺一把锁的钥匙

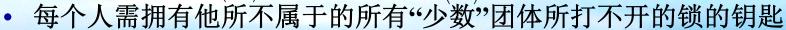


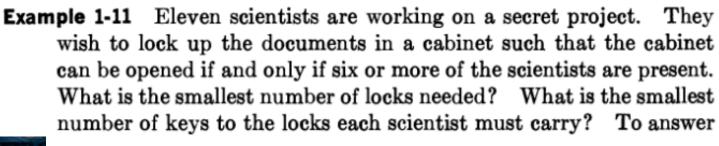
粉学建模

	<u> </u>					
	A	В	C	D	E	
1			4	<b>4</b>	<b>√</b>	AB
2		<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	AC
3		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>		<b>→</b>	AD
4		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>		AE
5	✓			<b>√</b>	<b>→</b>	BC
6	<b>\</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>~</b>	BD
7	<b>√</b>		7	<b>√</b>		BE
8	1	1			<b>∠</b>	CD
9	1	1		1		CE
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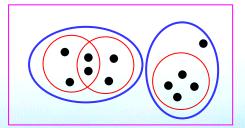


- "少数"与"多数"
  - 设相关人共有 2n+1 个,任意 n 个组成的"少数"团体不能打开保险柜,任意 n+1 个组成的"多数"团体可以打开保险柜
  - 两个不同的"少数"团体联合可成为多数团体
  - 任一"少数"团体和不属该团体的任一人联合可成为多数团体
- 保险柜上至少需要 $\binom{2n+1}{n}$ 把锁  $\binom{11}{5}$ =462
  - 任一"少数"团体至少有一把锁不能打开
  - 任意两个"少数"团体打不开的锁各不相同
- 每个人至少需要 $\binom{2n}{n}$ 把钥匙  $\binom{10}{5} = 252$





Liu, C.L. Introduction to Combinatorial Mathematics. McGraw-Hill, 1968.





- Shamir秘密共享机制
  - 一保险柜的开启密码为整数 *X* ,规定 当且仅当相关的 *n* 个人中有 *k* 个或以 上在场方可开启
  - 随机选择 k-1 个整数  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}$  和 n 个互不相同的整数  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  。 计算  $b_i = f(c_i) = X + c_i x_1 + c_i^2 x_2 + \dots + c_i^{k-1} x_{k-1}, i = 1, \dots, n$
  - 将数 c<sub>i</sub> 和 b<sub>i</sub> 告知第 i 人

Shamir A. How to share a secret. Communications of the ACM, 1979, 22(11): 612-613.



Adi Shamir(1952- ) 以色列密码学家 2002年图灵奖得主 2008年以色列奖得主 RSA密码体制发明人之一



- 由若干 c<sub>i</sub> 与 b<sub>i</sub> 值求 X
  - 若有 k 人在场,线性方程组有唯一解

$$\prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} \left( c_j - c_i \right) \neq 0$$

• 若在场人数小于 k, 系数矩阵行数小于列数, 线性方程组有无穷多组解,无法得到 X 值

$$b_i = X + c_i x_1 + c_i^2 x_2 + \dots + c_i^{k-1} x_{k-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots n$$

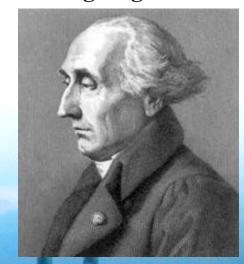


- 若 k-1次多项式  $f(c) = X + x_1 c + x_2 c^2 + \dots + x_{k-1} c^{k-1}$  经过 点  $(c_i, f(c_i)), i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  ,则  $f(c) = \sum_{i=1}^k f(c_i) \prod_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^k \frac{c - c_j}{c_i - c_j}$ •  $X = f(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f(c_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{c_j}{c_i - c_i}$ 
  - 计算在有限域 ℤ, 内进行

范德蒙其实是一个土生土长的法国人,从他的姓名上看不太出来。 1770年11月他正好35岁,在巴黎法国科学院[2]宣读了一篇论文,随后他 又在该科学院宣读了三篇文章(1771年他入选该科学院)。这四篇论文就 是他的全部数学成果。他的主要兴趣好像是音乐,《科学传记辞典》中记 载:"据说,当时,音乐家认为范德蒙是一名数学家,而数学家又认为他 是一名音乐家。"

范德蒙因以他的名字命名的行列式而广为人知(我将在后面介绍行 列式),然而行列式实际上并没有在他的论文中出现,把这功劳归于他似 乎是一个误解。总之,范德蒙是一个古怪又有点儿神秘色彩的人物,就 -摘自《代数的历史——人类对未知量的不舍追踪 》

Lagrange插值



**Joseph-Louis Lagrange** (1736-1813) 法国数学家、物理学家

### **NIM**



### • NIM游戏

- 现有 n 堆硬币,每堆有一定数量的硬币
- 甲、乙两人轮流取硬币,甲先取。每次只能从其中一堆中取,每次取至少一枚
- 取到最后一枚硬币的一方获胜

Bouton CL. Nim, a game with a complete mathematical theory. *Annals of Mathematics*, 3: 35-39, 1901.



甲乙甲乙甲乙甲乙甲乙 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 12 12 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 13 13 13 7 0 0 0 0 0 21 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0

### **NIM**



### 数学建模

- 安全与不安全
  - 将每堆硬币数表示为二进制。若它们每一位上数字之和为0,则当前局势为安全的,否则为不安全
  - 若当前局势安全,对任意取法,局势 变为不安全
    - 在某堆硬币中取,该堆硬币数的二进制表示中至少有一位数字有变化
  - 若当前局势不安全,存在一种取法, 局势变为安全
    - 按自左至右的顺序确定第一个数字之和 不为0的位,寻找该位数字为1的堆,从 该堆中取走若干枚使得局势变为安全

若当前至少有两堆硬币,则 当前取的一方不可能取胜

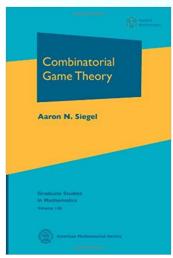
	乙胜	1		2	
	乙胜	1		2	
	甲胜	2	1	3	1
	中庄	1	1	1	1
2	1	0	2		10
12	110	0	12	1	100
13	110	1	13	1	101
21	1010	1	3_		11
	1011	0		0	000

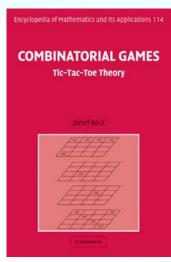
### **NIM**



### 数学建模

- 必胜策略
  - 若初始局势为不安全的,先 手方存在必胜策略
  - 若初始局势为安全的,后手方存在必胜策略
- **NIM** *k* 
  - 每次只能从不超过 k 堆中 取,每次取至少一枚,取到 最后一枚硬币的一方获胜





Siegel AN. Combinatorial Game Theory. American Mathematical Society, 2013 Beck J, Beck J. Combinatorial

Games: Tic-tac-toe Theory.

Cambridge University Press, 2008.

## 数学模型



- 数学模型是实际问题与数学理论之间的桥梁
  - 模型是对于现实世界的事物、现象、过程和系统的简 化描述,或其部分属性的模仿
  - 数学模型(Mathematical Model)是针对现实世界的特定对象,为了特定目的,根据特有的内在规律,做出一些必要的简化假设,选用适当的数学工具,得到的一种数学结构
- 建立数学模型的过程,即为数学建模 (Mathematical Modeling)



## 数学建模的主要步骤



### 形成问题

假设与简化

建立模型

掌握背景和资料明确目的与任务

抓主要矛盾 合理的假设 必要的简化

数学 计算机

实践中 完善与改进

模型与结果 是否符合实际

模型应用

模型检验

模型分析与求解

## 数学应用



- 数学建模所需的能力
  - 通过交流和查阅文献,归 纳、抽象问题的能力
  - 用数学表述、分析与求解问题的能力
  - 使用计算机和数学软件等工具的能力
  - 用语言和文字描述成果,推广应用模型的能力

- 应用数学研究的特点
  - 以实际效果为衡量标准,重 视理论指导作用
  - 充分利用已有成果,创造性 地为我所用
  - 允许"不严格",避免不正确
  - 多学科协作,团队攻关



## 数学基础



- 数学基础(微积分、线性代数、概率论与数理统计、微分方程)
- 微分方程
  - 增长、扩散、竞争
  - 偏微分方程模型
  - 简单控制问题
- 运筹学
  - 连续优化
  - 离散优化、图论
  - 博弈与决策
- 数值计算、反问题

- 随机数学模型
  - 随机过程
  - 排队论、库存论
- 工程技术和经济社会中的数据 分析与预测
- 综合评价与社会科学中的数学方法
- 计算机应用
  - 启发式算法
  - 模拟与仿真



### 数学软件



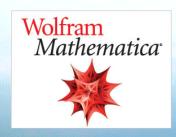
- 程序设计语言
- 综合性数学软件
  - Mathematica
  - Matlab
  - Maple



- 统计
  - **R**
  - SAS
  - SPSS
- 优化
  - LINGO
  - CPLEX













### 课程概况



- 课程目的与任务
  - 讲授经典数学模型和应用数 学方法
  - 介绍数学应用前沿成果,展现数学魅力
  - 培养应用数学知识解决实际问题的能力,加深对数学的理解
  - 通过研究性学习,开展初步 科研训练与实践,提升创新 能力,提高综合素质

- 学习重点与课程特点
  - 数学知识拾遗补缺,经典模型学习借鉴
  - 科研训练全过程,创新思维 初体验
    - 提出问题、发展问题、思考问题、解决问题
  - 数学建模不属单一学科,课程综合性强而连贯性弱;不局限某一学科的数学建模
  - 难立竿见影、不包治百病、 忌急功近利、勿依赖他人



### 课程概况



- 改革探索
  - 内容、实践、评估
- 课堂讲授内容
  - 数学建模概述
  - 基本数学模型
  - 运筹与统计
  - 数学应用专题
- 课程作业和课外实践
  - 模型讨论、专题研究
  - 研究实践、课程论文

- 课程资料
  - 浙大云盘



- 期末笔试: 开卷考试
  - "爱课程"网站 http://www.icourses.cn/cour sestatic/course\_6795.html
- Email: tanzy@zju.edu.cn



### 数模学习



- 数学建模创新中的问题
  - 无法跳出文献窠臼,亦步亦 趋
  - 不顾实际情况,缺乏有效评估,生搬硬套已有方法
  - 能学会、能模仿,不能创造、发展
  - 回避问题本质、难点所在, 满足于外围、常规、表面

- 参与数学建模学习和实践的建议
  - 不忘初心、积极投入、立足 自身、有所作为
  - 脚踏实地、循序渐进、重视 基础、结合专业
  - 加强学习、注重实践、增强能力、提升素养





- 目的
  - 了解研究现状
  - 熟悉现有方法
  - 寻求创新思路
- 种类
  - 教材专著
  - 期刊论文
  - 学位论文
  - 百科文萃

- 问题
  - 来源的权威性、完整性、时效性欠缺
    - 详细阅读引言、厘清发展脉络
    - 引证文献与被引文献双向检索
  - 参考文献依赖症
    - 脱离问题、照搬文献
    - 缺乏鉴别、盲目采信
    - 既未继承、也无创新
  - 文献引证不规范
    - 照抄文献原文、原图
    - 引而不注、回避关键文献







- 教材、专著
  - 大学数字图书馆国际合作计划 http://www.cadal.zju.edu.cn
  - Springer出版社电子书(2005年后出版)

https://link.springer.com/





• Encyclopedia Britannica Online



Wikipedia









- 搜索引擎
  - Google学术搜索(http://scholar.google
- 文摘和评论数据库

Web of Science

Web of Science (http://webofknowledge.com/)

MathSciNet (https://mathscinet.ams.org/)





- 期刊全文数据库
  - Springer (http://link.springer.com/)



- ELSEVIER (http://www.sciencedirect.com/)
- Wiley (http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/)



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- World Scientific (https://www.worldscientific.com/)
- JSTOR (<a href="http://www.jstor.org/">http://www.jstor.org/</a>)





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**Journals** 



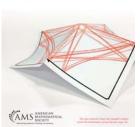


## 数学应用



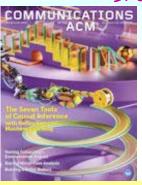














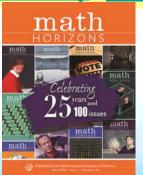
**Notices of the America Mathematical Society** 

The American
Mathematical Monthly

SIAM Review **Communications Operations of the ACM Research** 









The Mathematical Gazette



The College
Mathematics Journal

Mathematics Magazine

Math Horizons The Mathematical Intelligencer

The Mathematical Gazette

### 文献标注



- 参考文献(Reference)中列出的文献均应在正文中相应 之处引用标注
  - "对该问题,给出了A算法 [10]"(或"算法 [10]")
  - "对该问题,给出了A算法(Zhang和Li, 2010)"
     ((Zhang等, 2010), (Zhang and Li, 2010), (Zhang et al., 2010))
- 不需引用或标注的内容
  - 一般学习用教材与参考资料,不需作为参考文献。正文中引用文献中特定内容者除外
  - 常识性内容和通用性方法不需引用与标注。正文中大量引述文献中特定语句者除外



### 文献标注



- 文献标注的界别
  - "我们列出下面的微分方程"
    - 若该微分方程与文献中方程完全或实质相同,此处应引用该文献,并且文中不能用"我们"
    - 若该微分方程由作者根据实际问题自主给出,此处不需引用微分方程的教材,或包含其他微分方程建模的论文
    - 若该微分方程由作者根据文献中给出的相近问题的微分方程, 结合实际问题给出,应在下文中指出该文献,并说明两者的联 系和区别



## 文献标注



- 文献选择:优先选择直接文献、经典文献、权威期刊文献
  - "Zhang和Li给出了该问题的XX算法"
    - 此处应引用Zhang和Li的原文。若确实无法找到原文的题名信息,引用指出Zhang和Li结果的文献,并注明"参见[10]"
  - "XX算法是求解此问题的有效算法"
    - 此处可引用若干XX算法的经典文献,如提出XX算法的文献、综述, 专述XX算法的教材等。如有前两类文献,一般不引用XX算法求解其 他问题的文献
  - "十多年来,对该问题已有大量的研究"
    - 此处可引用对该问题研究的首篇论文,和若干有影响的论文、近年论文若干篇





### 数学建模

### Darts and hoopla board design

□ 在引用文章中搜索

### A statistician plays darts

RJ Tibshirani, A Price, J Taylor - Journal of the Royal Statistical ..., 2011 - Wiley Online Library Summary. Darts is enjoyed both as a pub game and as a professional competitive activity. Yet most players aim for the highest scoring region of the board, regardless of their level of skill. By modelling a dart throw as a two-dimensional Gaussian random variable, we show 被引用次数: 11 相关文章 所有 22 个版本 引用 保存

### Enumeration of words by the sum of differences between adjacent letters

T Mansour - Discrete Mathematics and Theoretical Computer ..., 2009 - search.proquest.com Abstract We consider the sum \$ u \$ of differences between adjacent letters of a word of \$ n \$

### Darts and hoopla board design

SA Curtis - Information Processing Letters, 2004 - Elsevier

Dartboard design can be seen as an instance of the travelling salesman problem with maximum costs. This paper presents a simple yet optimal greedy algorithm to arrange numbers on both circular dartboards and linear hoopla boards. As a result, it identifies a 被引用次数: 14 相关文章 所有 6 个版本 引用 保存

### [PDF] Dartboard arrangements

引用

复制并粘贴一种已设定格式的引用方法,或利用其中一个链接导入到参考书目管理软件中。

GB/T 7714 Curtis S A. Darts and hoopla board design[J]. Information Processing Letters, 2004, 92(1): 53-56.





Dartboard design

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A combinatorial optimization problem arising in dartboard design HA Eiselt, <u>G Laporte</u> - Journal of the Operational Research Society, 1991 - JSTOR In this paper, the problem of optimally locating the numbers around a dartboard is investigated. The objective considered is risk maximization. Under different assumptions, the problem can be formulated as a travelling salesman problem, as a quadratic assignment 被引用次数: 52 相关文章 所有 5 个版本 引用 保存 更多

### Darts and hoopla board design

SA Curtis - Information Processing Letters, 2004 - Elsevier

... Abstract. Dartboard design can be seen as an instance of the travelling salesman problem with maximum costs... J. Combin., 8 (2) (2001) p. R4. [4] HA Eiselt, G. Laporte. A combinatorial optimization problem arising in dartboard design. J. Open Res. Soc., 42 (2) (1991), pp. ...

Quadratic assignment problem and its relevance to the real world: a survey

RK Bhati, A Rasool - International Journal of Computer ..., 2014 - search.proquest.com ... the popular applications of QAP are hospital layout[19], backboard wiring problem[20], campus planning model[21], economic problems[22], decision framework[23], archaeology[24], statistical analysis[25], reaction chemistry[26], numerical analysis[27] and dartboard design[28 ... 被引用次数: 7 相关文章 所有5 个版本 引用 保存



### 数学建模

Let A be the set of all permutations of  $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$  and write

$$D_p(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n |i_j - i_{j+1}|^p$$
,

where  $A = (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) \in A$  and  $i_{n+1} = i_1$ . The problems may be given more generally as

$$L_p$$
: Find  $\widehat{A} \in \mathcal{A}$  such that  $D_p(\widehat{A}) = \max_{A \in \mathcal{A}} D_p(A)$ .

For p = 1 and p = 2, the problem seems to have been discussed first by Selkirk [5]. He makes a number of assertions, all of which are correct but none of which are proved. The concentration of effort by the later writers suggests that the proofs are not as easy to obtain as Selkirk seems to imply. Eiselt and Laporte [2] formulate  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  in the context of a maximum-cost travelling salesman problem, and solve them using a branchand-bound algorithm. They only consider the case n = 20. Everson and Bassom [3] give a direct solution of  $L_1$ , but do not consider  $L_2$ .

### References

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- [2] H. A. Eiselt and G. Laporte, "A combinatorial optimization problem arising in dart-board design", J. Op. Res. Soc., 42 (1991), 113–118.
- [3] P. J. Everson and A. P. Bassom, "Optimal arrangements for a dartboard", Math. Spectrum, 27 (1994/5), 32–34.
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- K. Selkirk, "Re-designing the dartboard", Math. Gaz., 60 (1976), 171–178.

### DARTBOARD ARRANGEMENTS

G. L. Cohen\*
School of Mathematical Sciences
University of Technology, Sydney
PO Box 123, Broadway
NSW 2007, Australia
glc@maths.uts.odu.uu

E. Tonkes
School of Information Technology
Bond University
Gold Coast
Queensland 4229, Australia

Submitted: February 17, 2000; Aecepted: March 3, 2000.
AMS Subject Classification: Primary 05A05.

### Abstract

This note considers possible arrangements of the sectors of a generalized darkboard. The sum of the physomes of the shoulcut differences of the numbers on adjacent sectors is introduced as a penalty cost function and a string reversal algorithm is used to determine all arrangements that maximize the penalty, for any  $p \ge 1$ . The such has been previously stated without proof for p = 2. We determine it also for p - 3 and p - 4.

### Introduction

This note considers a combinatorial optimisation problem arising from the design of the standard dartboard, shown below. The arrangement may be construed as an effort to "This paper was researched and prepared while a visitor at itend University. The author is grateful for the hospitality shown by all.

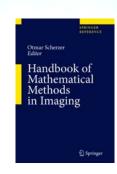
THE SLECTBONIC JOURNAL OF COMMENTORICS 8 (NO. 2) (2001), #R4

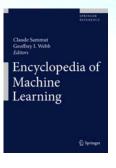
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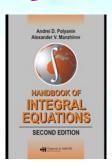
### 数学建模

- Handbook
- **Encyclopedia**
- Survey, Review, Tutorial









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Clustering is a type of punsupervised learning in which the goal is to partition a set of rexamples into groups called clusters. Intuitively, the examples within a cluster are more similar to each other than to examples from other clusters. In order to measure the similar-ity between examples, clustering algorithms use various distortion or a distance measures. There are two mater types clustering approaches: generative and discriminative. The former assumes a parametric form of the data and tries to find the model parameters that maxtmize the probability that the data was generated by the chosen model. The latter represents graph-theoretic approaches that compute a similarity matrix defined over the input data.

### Cross References

- ► Categorical Data Clustering ► Cluster Editing
- ➤ Cluster Ensemble
- ► Constrained Clustering
- ► Consensus Clusterin
- ► Cross-Language Documes ► Density-Based Clustering ► Dirichlet Process
- ► Document Clustering
- ► Graph Clustering
- ► k-Means Clustering ► k-Mediods Clustering
- Model Based Chate
- ► Protective Clusterin ► Sublinear Clusterin

### Clustering Aggregation

### Clustering Ensembles

### Clustering from Data Streams

University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

► Clustering is the process of grouping objects into different groups, such that the common properties of data in each subset is high, and between different subsets is low. The data stream clustering problem is defined as to maintain a consistent good clustering of the sequence observed so far, using a small amount of memory and time. The issues are imposed by the continuous arriving data points, and the need to analyze them in real time. These characteristics require incremental dustering, maintaining cluster structures that evolve over time. Moreover, the data stream may evolve over time and new clusters might appear, others disappear reflect-ing the dynamics of the stream.

### Major clustering approaches in data stream cluster analysts include:

- set of objects into k clusters, that minimize some objective function (e.g., the sum of squares distances to the centroid representative). Examples include k-means (Farnstrom, Lewis, & Elkan, 2000), and k-medoids (Guha, Meyerson, Mishra, Motwani, & O'Callaghan, 2003)
- Microclustering algorithms: divide the clustering process into two phases, where the first phase is online and summarizes the data stream in local models (microclusters) and the second phase generates a global cluster model from the micro clusters. Examples of these algorithms include BIRCH (Zhang, Ramakrishnan, & Livny, 1996) and CluStream (Aggarwal, Han, Wang, & Yu, 2003)

A powerful idea in clustering from data streams is the concept of cluster feature. CF. A cluster feature, or microcluster, is a compact representation of a set of points.

A CF structure is a triple (N, LS, SS), used to store the sufficient statistics of a set of points:



European Journal of Operational Research 176 (2007) 774-793

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Discrete Optimization

### Assignment problems: A golden anniversary survey

### David W. Pentico

A.J. Palumbo School of Business, John F. Donahue Graduate School of Business, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282-0180, USA Received 19 January 2005; accepted 16 September 2005 Available on line 18 November 2005

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A tutorial on fundamental model structures for railway timetable optimization Steven S. Harrod\*

University of Dayton United States

ARTICLE INFO

Artide history

### ABSTRACT

This guide explains the role of railway timetables relative to all other railway scheduling activities, and then presents four fundamental timetable formulations suitable for optimization, Timetabling models may be classified according to whether they explicitly model the track structure, and whether the timetable is intended to be periodic or not (aperiodic). The presentation of models is organized to facilitate the selection of a model by planning objective and available data, regardless of the specific traffic carried

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## 数学建模竞赛



- 竞赛目的
  - 提高学生建立数学模型和运用计算机技术解决实际问题的综合能力
  - 激励学生学习数学的积极性,鼓励广大学生踊跃参加课外科技活动
  - 开拓知识面,培养创造精神及合作意识
  - 推动大学数学教学体系、教学内容和方法的改革
- 竞赛形式
  - 三人一队、三至四天、通讯竞赛



## 数学建模竞赛



- 竞赛内容
  - 题目一般来源于工程技术和管理科学等方面经过适当 简化加工的实际问题,不要求参赛者预先掌握深入的 专门知识
  - 参赛者应根据题目要求,完成一篇包括模型的假设、 建立和求解、计算方法的设计和计算机实现、结果的 分析和检验、模型的改进等方面的论文(即答卷)
  - 评奖以假设的合理性、建模的创造性、结果的正确性和文字表述的清晰程度为主要标准



### 美国数模竞赛



- The Mathematical Contest in Modeling (MCM)
  The Interdisciplinary Contest in Modeling (ICM)
- 主办单位与主要协办单位
  - COMAP (Consortium for Mathematics and Its Applications) (http://www.comap.com/)
  - INFORMS, SIAM, MAA (The Mathematical Association of America)
- 创办于1985年, 2019年有25370支队伍参加
- 每年一月下旬或二月上旬举行,赛期四天,参赛队可从竞赛网站上公布的六道试题中任选一题



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MCM参加队数 (2000, 2003年数 据含ICM参赛队)

近20年来,美国参赛队从300支增加到500支,中国参赛队从200支增加到20000支

### 竞赛试题



- 试题类型
  - MCM Problem A (continuous)
  - MCM Problem B (discrete)
  - MCM Problem C (data insights)
  - ICM Problem D (operations research/network science)
  - ICM Problem E (environmental science)
  - ICM Problem F (policy)



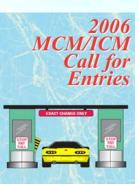
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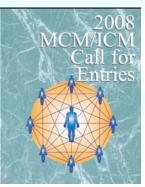


数学建模

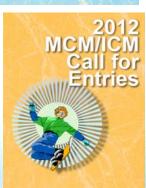
- 部分历年试题
  - The Stunt Person
  - Tollbooths
  - Organ Transplant: The Kidney Exchange Problem
  - The Sweet Spot
  - Snowboard Course
  - The Leaves of a Tree















### 设奖情况



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    - 上海交通大学
    - 中央财经大学
    - Duke University



### 设奖情况



- 学会冠名奖
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  - 美国工业与应用数学学会 (SIAM): AB各一个
  - 美国数学协会(MAA): ABC中两个
  - · 美国统计学会(ASA): C中一个
  - 美国数学会(AMS): ABC各一个







**ASA**IL



# 设奖情况



<b>奖项</b>	中译名	数目或比例	
<b>大</b> 火	中年石 	2018	2019
参赛总队数		20602	25370
<b>Outstanding Winners</b>	特等奖	33	36
Finalists	特等奖提名	45	43
<b>Meritorious Winners</b>	一等奖	9.76%	7.09%
<b>Honorable Mention</b>	二等奖	36.15%	15.34%



# 国内高校获奖情况



### 数学建模

	获特等 奖次数	获冠名 奖次数
浙江大学	10次	7次
上海交通大学	20次	6次
清华大学	13次	4次
西安交通大学	5次	3次
电子科技大学	9次	2次
北京大学	8次	1次
东南大学	5次	2次
重庆大学	5次	2次
国防科学技术大学	5次	1次
南京大学	5次	1次

#### 浙江大学历次获奖

1999(I)	沈权,杨振羽,何晓飞
2003(I)	胡煜霄,周恩露、华诤
2010	岳作功,阳宇光,赵聪
<b>2011(I)</b>	戴奇骎, 李懿, 丁寰宇
2012(S)	傅诚,朱丹亭,赵航琪
2013	朱常友,白伟成,杨文青
2015	陈凡,李锡涵,安毅宁
2017(I)	谢挺,林政江,殷叶航

### 浙江大学参赛情况





COMAP颁发的 2011年度特等奖奖状

INFORMS协会颁发的 2003年度INFORMS奖奖牌

2003年度特等奖兼INFORMS奖论文刊登在 COMAP会刊The UMAP Journal上 (Undergraduate Mathematics and Its Applications)



#### 数学建模

#### Fly With Confidence

Hu Yuxiao Hua Zheng Zhou Enlu Zhejiang University Hangzhou, China



Advisor: Tan Zhiyi

We develop a model to design a pile of cardboard boxes to cushion the fall of a stunt motorcycle; the kinetic energy of the motorcycle is consumed through breaking down the boxes.

We ignore the scattering effect of the boxes and begin by analyzing a single box. The energy to break it down has three components: the upper surfaces, the side surfaces, and the vertical edges. When big boxes are used, the upper surface provides the main supporting force; when small ones are used, the vertical edges play a great role.

We extend our analysis to the pile of boxes. Taking into account the maximum impulse that a person can bear, along with the camera effect and cost concerns, we determine the size of a box.

We conceive several stacking strategies and analyze their feasibility. We incorporate their strengths into our final strategy. We also examine several modifi cations to the box to improve its cushioning effect.

To validate our model, we apply it to different cases and get some encouraging

#### Assumptions

- . The stunt person and the motorcycle are taken as a system, which we refer to as the motorcycle system or for brevity as the motorcycle. We ignore relative movement and interaction between them.
- . The motorcycle system is a uniform-density block. We consider only the movement of its mass center, so we consider the motorcycle system as a mass
- · The cardboard boxes are all made of the same material, single wall S-1 cardboard 4.5 mm thick [Corrugated fiberboard ... n.d.]

The UMAP Journal 24 (3) (2003) 301-316. (C)Copyright 2003 by COMAP, Inc. All rights reserved. Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice. Abstracting with credit is permitted, but copyrights for components of this work owned by others than COMAP must be honored. To copy other ror components of this work owned by others than COMAP must be honored. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers, or to redistribute to lists requires prior permission from COMAP.



### 浙江大学参赛情况



### 数学建模





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Wednesday, July 11, 2012

10:30 AM—12:30 PM 4:00 PM—6:00 PM SIAM/MCM Award winners presentations (2011, 2012) SIAM Student Paper Prize winners presentations (2011, 2012)

#### Students

Activities just for you at the 2012 SIAM Annual Meeting



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- 全国大学生数学建模竞赛
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( http://www.mcm.edu.cn )

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创新意识 团队精神 重在参与 公平竞争



## 全国数模竞赛



- 设奖情况
  - 全国一等奖每题100队,全 国二等奖每题400队
  - 2018年(本科组)评出"高教社杯"1队,MATLAB创新奖1队。全国一等奖291队、二等奖1193队,全国一、二等奖分别占0.75%和3.09%。另设省一、二、三等奖若干

#### CUMCM2019

- 高压油管的压力控制
- "同心协力"策略研究
- 机场的出租车问题





### 浙江大学参赛情况



- 浙江大学每年参赛25队
  - · 2010年浙江大学学生马宇斌、莫璐怡、杨琦获得本科组"高教社杯"
  - 2017年浙江大学方天庆、 黄璐哲、帅青获得本科组 "MATLAB创新奖"









数学建模

浙江大学自1982年起开设数学建模课程,是国内最早的高校之一。2003年,数学建模课程被评为首批国家精品课程;2016年获批为国家级精品资源共享课





 1999年,浙江大学拨款100万元 建设全国高校首个数学建模学 生课外实践基地





- 本科生院教务处主管全校各类本科生学科竞赛, 浙江大学数学建模实践基地对我校数学建模实践 与竞赛活动提供指导
  - 承办每年一度的浙江大学大学生数学建模竞赛,竞赛 在每年5月举行,形式和内容基本参照全国数模竞赛, 2019年全校共有117队参赛
  - 组织、指导浙江大学学生参加全国数模竞赛和美国数模竞赛
  - 数学建模课程与教材建设





- 数学建模课程
  - 竺可桢学院荣誉课程
    - 061R0200, 3学分, 64学时, 春夏学期开设
  - 工程教育高级班课程
    - 06186290, 4.5学分, 80学时, 秋冬学期开设
  - 通识核心课程
    - 3学分,64学时,春夏学期开设





- 竞赛项目认定
  - 全国大学生数学建模竞赛是纳入 2017年中国高等教育 学会中国高校创新人才培养暨学科竞赛评估的19项竞 赛之一,是浙江省大学生科技竞赛委员会认定的36项 大学生科技竞赛之一
  - 全国大学生数学建模竞赛和美国大学生数学建模竞赛 是浙江大学A类国家级本科生学科竞赛,每年各有不超 过6名一等奖获得者具有免试推荐研究生资格



# 获奖学生



### • 美国NSF CAREER Award获得者

赖利峰 2001年美赛一等奖	Department of Electrical and Computer	
	2001中天负 守天	Engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
田田康	2003年美赛特等奖	H. Milton School of Industrial & Systems
周恩露	2004年美赛一等奖	Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology
李长志	2003年美赛二等奖	Department of Electrical & Computer
		Engineering, Texas Tech University
<u>汪琳薇</u>	2004年美赛二等奖	Computational Biomedicine Laboratory
	2003年全国一等奖	Rochester Institute of Technology
和加	2006年美赛一等奖	School of Engineering and Applied Sciences,
<u> </u>	2005年全国二等奖	Harvard University



### 浙江大学数模基地网站



- 网站网址 <u>http://www.math.zju.edu.cn/mmb</u>
- 网站栏目
  - 新闻动态
  - 基地概况: 基地历程、指导教师、数模活动、文件章程
  - 数模竞赛
    - 全国数模竞赛、美国数模竞赛、浙大数模竞赛
    - 竞赛概况、设奖情况、竞赛试题
  - 参赛获奖: 获奖概况、参赛学生、往届学长(科教英才、竺奖学子)、优秀论文
  - 数模资源: 文献资料



### 数学建模网络资源



- 全国大学生数学建模竞赛组委会
  - <a href="http://www.mcm.edu.cn/">http://www.mcm.edu.cn/</a>
- 中国大学生在线数学建模专题(全国大学生数学建模竞赛组委会合作网站)
  - <a href="http://special.univs.cn/service/jianmo/index.shtml">http://special.univs.cn/service/jianmo/index.shtml</a>
- 美国大学生数学建模竞赛主办方COMAP网站及竞赛网站
  - <a href="https://www.comap.com/">https://www.comap.com/</a>
- 浙大学生开发的微信公众号
  - 浙大数学建模



