Preface

This textbook is intended for use by students of physics, physical chemistry, and theoretical chemistry. The reader is presumed to have a basic knowledge of atomic and quantum physics at the level provided, for example, by the first few chapters in our book *The Physics of Atoms and Quanta*. The student of physics will find here material which should be included in the basic education of every physicist. This book should furthermore allow students to acquire an appreciation of the breadth and variety within the field of molecular physics and its future as a fascinating area of research.

For the student of chemistry, the concepts introduced in this book will provide a theoretical framework for that entire field of study. With the help of these concepts, it is at least in principle possible to reduce the enormous body of empirical chemical knowledge to a few basic principles: those of quantum mechanics. In addition, modern physical methods whose fundamentals are introduced here are becoming increasingly important in chemistry and now represent indispensable tools for the chemist. As examples, we might mention the structural analysis of complex organic compounds, spectroscopic investigation of very rapid reaction processes or, as a practical application, the remote detection of pollutants in the air.

April 1995

Walter Olthoff Program Chair ECOOP'95

Table of Contents

Solving Project Management Problem with Paralleled Evolutionary	
Algorithm	1
Jian Ren, Jinghui Hu, Xu Wang	
Author Index	2
Subject Index	2

Solving Project Management Problem with Paralleled Evolutionary Algorithm

Jian Ren¹, Jinghui Hu², and Xu Wang

Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China {renjian, hujinghui, bhwangxu}@buaa.edu.cn

Abstract. In this paper, we focus on software project managers needs for software project planning. Firstly, we briefly introduce the background and current state of Software Project Management Problem (SPM-P). The software project management problem mainly includes resources allocation and work packages scheduling. Our goal is to minimize the overall duration of a software project, while satisfying the dependencies between work packages and constraints of resources allocation in the software project. Finding an optimal solution for above-mentioned software project problem is NP-hard. We learn from search based software engineering approach to analyze and solve software project management problem. We implement both sequential and parallel version applications, which are aim to solve the software project management problem. The sequential version application is based on common programming approach using C++ programming language, and the parallel version application is based on GPGPU programming approach using CUDA C++ API. We redesign search based evolutionary algorithm to cater for our purpose of parallel programming on GPU. Finally, we conduct a comparison experiment to verify the parallel evolutionary algorithm does improve computational efficiency and evolutionary algorithm always converge to (nearly) optimal solutions.

Keywords: Software project management, Evolutionary algorithm, Paralleled Optimization Problem

References

[1980] Clarke, F., Ekeland, I.: Nonlinear oscillations and boundary-value problems for Hamiltonian systems. Arch. Rat. Mech. Anal. 78, 315–333 (1982)

[1981] Clarke, F., Ekeland, I.: Solutions périodiques, du période donnée, des équations hamiltoniennes. Note CRAS Paris 287, 1013–1015 (1978)

[1982] Michalek, R., Tarantello, G.: Subharmonic solutions with prescribed minimal period for nonautonomous Hamiltonian systems. J. Diff. Eq. 72, 28–55 (1988)

[1983] Tarantello, G.: Subharmonic solutions for Hamiltonian systems via a \mathbb{Z}_p pseudoindex theory. Annali di Matematica Pura (to appear)

[1985] Rabinowitz, P.: On subharmonic solutions of a Hamiltonian system. Comm. Pure Appl. Math. 33, 609–633 (1980)

Subject Index

Absorption 327 Brillouin-Wigner perturbation Absorption of radiation 289-292, 299, 203 Cathode rays 8 Actinides 244 Aharonov-Bohm effect 142–146 Causality 357–359 Center-of-mass frame 232, 274, 338 Angular momentum 101–112 Central potential 113-135, 303-314 - algebraic treatment 391–396 Centrifugal potential 115–116, 323 Angular momentum addition 185–193 Characteristic function 33 Angular momentum commutation relations 101 Clebsch-Gordan coefficients 191–193 Angular momentum quantization 9-10, Cold emission 88 Combination principle, Ritz's 124 104 - 106Commutation relations 27, 44, 353, 391 Angular momentum states 107, 321, Commutator 21-22, 27, 44, 344 391 - 396Compatibility of measurements 99 Antiquark 83 Complete orthonormal set 31, 40, 160, α -rays 101–103 8-10, 219-249, 327 Atomic theory Average value Complete orthonormal system, see Complete orthonormal set (see also Expectation value) 15–16, 25, 34, 37, 357 Complete set of observables, see Complete set of operators Baker-Hausdorff formula Balmer formula 8 Eigenfunction 34, 46, 344–346 Balmer series 125 - radial 321 Baryon 220, 224 -- calculation 322 - 324Basis 98 EPR argument 377–378 Basis system 164, 376 Exchange term 228, 231, 237, 241, 268, Bell inequality 379–381, 382 Bessel functions 201, 313, 337 - spherical 304-306, 309, 313-314, 322 f-sum rule 302 Bound state 73-74, 78-79, 116-118, 202, Fermi energy 267, 273, 306, 348, 351 Boundary conditions H₂⁺ molecule 26 59, 70 Half-life 65 Bra 159 Breit-Wigner formula 80, 84, 332 Holzwarth energies