Latex代码

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竞争权重

算法 4-1: 竞争权重

输入: 利润需求集合 ξ_j^i ,移动距离集合 len_j^i ,承诺数据质量集合 R_j^i ,质量 贡献 α ,报价贡献 β ,质价比例系数 γ

输出: 竞争权重集合Wi

- 1 for $\tau_j^i \in \tau_i$ do
- for $\omega_a \in \omega$ do
- $Eb_{j,a}^{i} = e^{\lambda_{i} * R_{j,a}^{i}} + e^{\mu_{i} * len_{j,a}^{i}} 2$
- $$\begin{split} P^{i}_{j,a} &= Eb^{i}_{j,a} + \xi^{i}_{j,a} \\ W^{i}_{j}[a] &\leftarrow \frac{\alpha*R^{i}_{j,a}}{\beta*P^{i}_{j,a}} = \gamma*\frac{R^{i}_{j,a}}{e^{\lambda_{i}*R^{i}_{j,a} + e^{\mu_{i}*len^{i}_{j,a}} 2 + \xi^{i}_{j,a}}} \end{split}$$
- end
- 7 end

2 TWPM算法

算法 4-2: TWPM算法(Task Worker Perfect Match)

```
输入: 参与者\omega_n
    输出: 匹配任务\tau_v^i (无匹配则为0)
 1 for \tau_v^i \in G^i[\omega_u] do
       if \tau_v^i has been visit then
            continue
 3
        end
 4
       set \tau_v^i is visited
 5
        if \tau_v^i has not be matched or TWPM(match[\tau_v^i]) then
            match[\tau_v^i] \leftarrow \omega_u
            return \tau_v^i
 8
        end
10 end
```

3 信任工人分配算法

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算法 4-3: 信任工人分配算法
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输入: 初始任务图 G^i ,信任工人集合 ω^t

输出: 信任工人任务分配图 G_t^i

辅助数组:记录数组vis,匹配数组match

- 1 for $\omega_u^t \in \omega^t$ do
- 2 initial vis, the elements are false
- $\tau_v \leftarrow TWPM(\omega_u^t)$
- 4 if τ_v is not zero then
- $G_t^i[\omega_u^t] \leftarrow \tau_v$
- 6 end
- 7 end

4 剩余工人分配算法

算法 4-4: 剩余工人分配算法

```
输入: 初始任务图G^i,信任工人分配图G^i,第i次任务T^i,成本因
           子Cf_i,分辨强度Re_i,竞争权重集合W^i
    输出: 工人任务分配图G_f^i
    辅助数组: 匹配数组match
 1 G_f^i \leftarrow G_t^i
 2 for \tau_u^i \in T^i do
        initial \omega_u^i as an empty set
        for \omega_v^i \in G^i[\tau_u^i] is not matched do
            add \omega_v^i to \omega_u^i
        end
 6
        if G_t^i[\tau_u^i] is empty then
            for \omega_v^i \in \omega_u^i do
                G_f^i[\omega_v^i] \leftarrow \tau_u^i
 9
10
            end
        else
11
            sort \omega_u^i by W^i from largest to smallest
12
            let L equals to the length of T_u
13
            for \omega_v^i \in \omega_u^i do
14
                if cnt > \frac{Re_i}{Re_i + Cf_i} * L then
15
                    break
16
                \mathbf{end}
17
                G_f^i[\omega_v^i] \leftarrow \tau_u^i
18
                cnt = cnt + 1
19
20
            end
        end
21
22 end
```

5 RDD算法

算法 4-5: RDD算法(Real Data Discovery)

输入: 数据集合 Da_{j}^{i} ,迭代阈值e

输出:标准数据Dsi

辅助数组: 权重数组 w^i

$$\mathbf{1} \ Ds^i = Da^i_1$$

$$2 Ds_f^i = Ds^i + e$$

з while
$$|Ds^i - Ds_f^i| \ge e$$
 do

4
$$S^i \leftarrow \sum d(Da^i_{j,a}, Ds^i)$$

for
$$Da_{j,a}^i \in Da_j^i$$
 do

$$w_a^i = \log S^i - \log d(Da_{j,a}^i, Ds^i)$$

7 end

$$\mathbf{8} \qquad Ds^i_f \leftarrow Ds^i$$

9
$$Ds^i = \frac{\sum w_a^i * Da_{j,a}^i}{\sum w_a^i}$$

10 end

6 信任度更新算法

算法 4-6: 信任度更新算法

输入: 个人提交数据 $Da_{j,a}^i$,偏差阈值 D_m^i ,低强度因子 f_l ,高强度因子 $f_h($,标准数据 $Ds_i^i)$

输出:信任度更新tra

1 if Ds_i^i doesn't exist then

$$\mathbf{2} \qquad Ds_j^i \leftarrow RDD(Da_j^i)$$

$$\mathbf{3} \qquad D_a^i = \big| \frac{Da_{j,a}^i - Ds_j^i}{Ds_j^i} \big|$$

$$4 tr_a = f_l * e^{D_m^i - D_a^i}$$

5 else

6
$$D_a^i = |\frac{Da_{j,a}^i - Ds_j^i}{Ds_j^i}|$$

$$\tau \qquad tr_a = f_h * e^{D_m^i - D_a^i}$$

8 end