

1. 考虑一个总期限为 $N+1$ 年的设备更新问题：公司最初拥有一台新设备，每到第 n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 年的年末需要决定继续使用原有设备还是重新更换一台新设备，以使总收益最大。已知重新购买一台新设备的价值为 C 元，其 T 年末的残值为

$$S(T) = \begin{cases} N-T, & \text{if } N \geq T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

又对有 T 年役龄的设备，第 $T+1$ 年可创收益为

$$P(T) = \begin{cases} N^2 - T^2, & \text{if } N \geq T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

要求：

- 对此问题建立动态规划模型。
- 当 $N=3$, $C=10$ 时求数值解。

a).

状态：第 k 年末役龄 S_k , $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N+1$

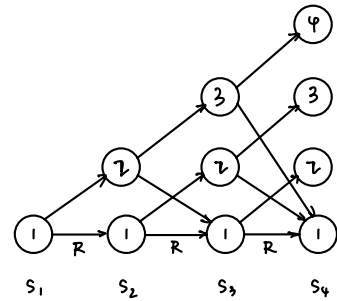
决策：第 k 年末是否更新设备 x_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$

状态集： $S_1 = \{1\}$, $S_2 = \{1, 2\}$, \dots , $S_{N+1} = \{1, 2, \dots, N+1\}$

决策集： $U = \{\text{Renew}, \text{Keep}\}$.

状态转移函数： $S_{k+1} = T_k(S_k, x_k) = \begin{cases} S_{k+1}, & x_k = \text{Keep} \\ 1, & x_k = \text{Renew} \end{cases}, k = 1, 2, \dots, N$

阶段指标函数： $d_k(S_k, x_k) = \begin{cases} P(S_k), & x_k = \text{Keep} \\ P(0) + S(S_k) - C, & x_k = \text{Renew} \end{cases}, k = 1, 2, \dots, N$



目标： $\max \sum_{k=1}^N d_k(S_k, x_k)$.

b).

逆推法：

$$f_4(S_4) = 0$$

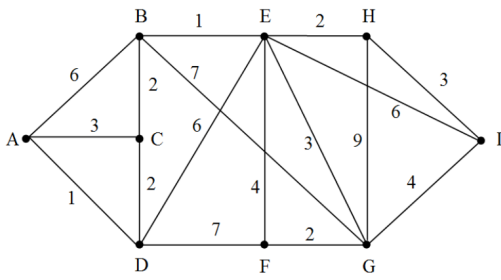
$$f_3(S_3) = \max_{x_3 \in U} d_3(S_3, x_3) = \max_{x_3 \in U} \{P(S_3), P(0) + S(S_3) - C\} = \max_{x_3 \in U} \{9 - S_3^2, 2 - S_3\} = 9 - S_3^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(S_2) &= \max_{x_2 \in U} d_2(S_2, x_2) + f_3(T_2(S_2, x_2)) = \max_{x_2 \in U} \{9 - S_2^2 + 9 - (S_2 + 1)^2, 2 - S_2 + 9 - 1^2\} = \max_{x_2 \in U} \{17 - 2S_2^2 - 2S_2, 10 - S_2\} \\ &= \begin{cases} 13 & S_2 = 1 \quad (x_2 = K) \\ 8 & S_2 = 2 \quad (x_2 = R) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

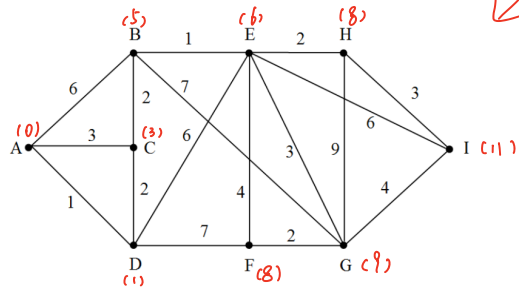
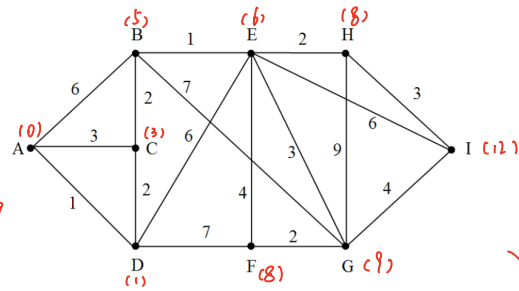
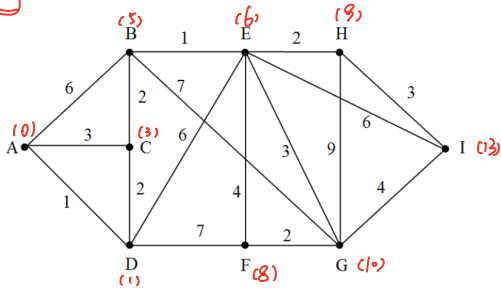
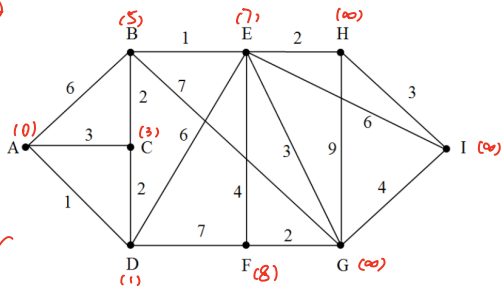
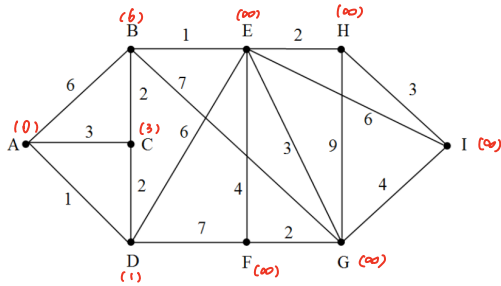
$$f_1(S_1) = \max_{x_1 \in U} d_1(S_1, x_1) + f_2(T_1(S_1, x_1)) = \max_{x_1 \in U} \{9 - S_1^2 + 8, 2 - S_1 + 13\} = 16$$

最优策略： $p^* = \{\text{keep}, \text{Renew}, \text{Keep}\}$. 最大收益为 16

2. 对于如下网络，分别使用值迭代法和策略迭代法求解从 A 到 I 的最短路径以及最短长度。



值迭代法：



$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$

$A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$

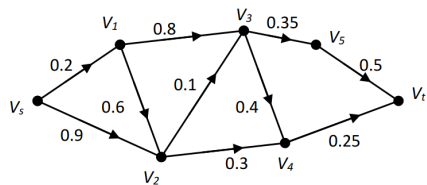
策略迭代法：

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 p_1(A) = B & f_1(A) = 6 + f_1(B) & \hat{f}_1(A) = 13 \\
 p_1(B) = E & f_1(B) = 1 + f_1(E) & \hat{f}_1(B) = 7 \\
 p_1(C) = B & f_1(C) = 2 + f_1(B) & \hat{f}_1(C) = 9 \\
 p_1(D) = F & f_1(D) = 7 + f_1(F) & \hat{f}_1(D) = 13 \\
 p_1(E) = I & f_1(E) = 6 + f_1(I) & \hat{f}_1(E) = 6 \\
 p_1(F) = G & f_1(F) = 2 + f_1(G) & \hat{f}_1(F) = 6 \\
 p_1(G) = I & f_1(G) = 4 + f_1(I) & \hat{f}_1(G) = 4 \\
 p_1(H) = I & f_1(H) = 3 + f_1(I) & \hat{f}_1(H) = 3 \\
 & f_1(I) = 0 & \hat{f}_1(I) = 0
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow$$

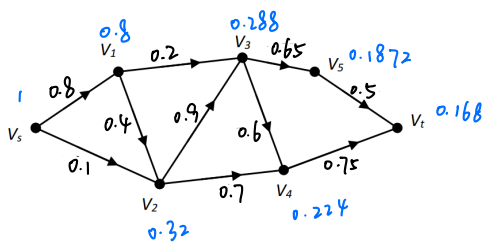
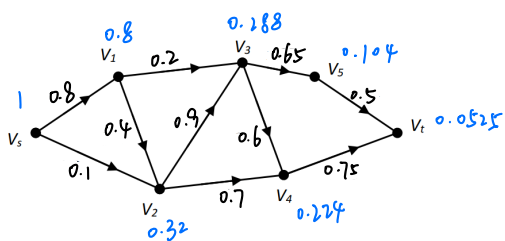
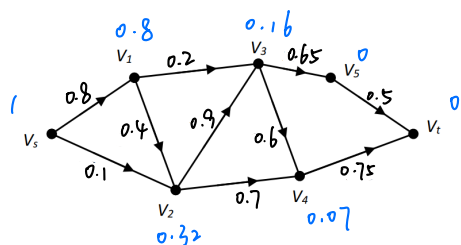
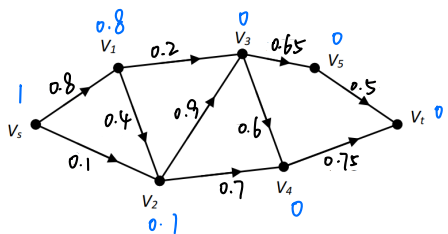
$$\begin{array}{lll}
 p_2(A) = C & p_3(A) = C \\
 p_2(B) = E & p_3(B) = E \\
 p_2(C) = B & p_3(C) = B \\
 p_2(D) = C & p_3(D) = C \\
 p_2(E) = H & p_3(E) = H \\
 p_2(F) = G & p_3(F) = G \\
 p_2(G) = I & p_3(G) = I \\
 p_2(H) = I & p_3(H) = I
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow$$

$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$
最短长度为 11.

3. 开车从 V_s 到 V_t 的网络如下图所示, 其中各边数字表示在相应路段堵车的概率。
假定各路段是否堵车互相独立, 求堵车概率最小的路线及其概率值。(提示:
堵车概率最小等价于不堵车概率最大。)



将权重换为不堵车概率, 采用值迭代法求解:



故堵车概率最小路径: $V_s \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow V_4 \rightarrow V_t$

概率为: $1 - 0.168 = 0.832$.