

组 号 1

实验题目 数学实验测试文档

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1 模板说明

1.1 引入模板

使用如下 LATEX 代码:

\documentclass[options] {mathexpthesis}

拥有几个可选项:

- bwprint/colorprint 控制打印时的颜色与超链接的边框.
- withoutpreface 控制扉页的输出.
- withouttitlepage 控制标题页的输出,最好将摘要放在此页.
- openbookmarknumber 开启 PDF 书签的编号, 注意此方法会导致编译警告.

1.2 模板参数

- \title 实验文档标题,在 document 中需要使用 \maketitle, 该参数不必须填写.
 - \groupno 小组编号,该参数必须填写.
 - \membera,b,c,d 成员姓名(仅支持恰好四人的小组),该参数必须填写.

1.3 编译

目前仅支持 XzLATeX 编译.

2 简单的使用说明

2.1 摘要与关键字

使用方式:

```
\begin{abstract}
    Abstract here.
    \keywords{\LaTeX, typesetting}
\end{abstract}
```

2.2 节标题

模板中的指令经过了重定义, 但使用方法不变:

\section{A section}

\subsection{A subsection}

\subsubsection{A subsubsection}

具体上,修改了一定的间距,重写了一个计数器指令.

2.3 公式与定理环境

使用了 amsthm, amsmath, amssymb, amsfonts 宏包. 使用方式不变. 行内公式使用 \$\$ 即可. 行间公式使用 equation, equarray, align 等方式. 请注意英文的拼写:

- lemma 引理
- theorem 定理
- proof 证明
- assumption 假设
- definition 定义
- example 例

注意,此处的计数器是章节全局性的计数器.

还有一些其它的定义,不过用处不算太大,此处不介绍.

这里使用一个我曾经写过的例子.

定理 2.1 (Risez 定理) 若 $f_n \xrightarrow{m} f$, 则 $\exists \{f_{n_k}\} \subset \{f_n\}, s.t.$ $f_{n_k} \to f_n$ a.e.

证明: $f_n \xrightarrow{m} f$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0, \exists n \ge 1, s.t.$ $n \ge N, m(E(|f_n - f| \ge \varepsilon)) < \delta$. 于是 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{k}, \delta = \frac{1}{2^k}$, 可以依次选取自然数 $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, \dots, s.t$.

$$m(E(|f_{n_k} - f| \geqslant \frac{1}{k})) < \frac{1}{2^k}.$$

下面证明 $f_{n_k} \to f$ a.e.



$$E_0 = \bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=N}^{\infty} E(|f_k - f| \geqslant \frac{1}{k}).$$

对每个 $N=1,2,\cdots$,有

$$m(E_0) \leqslant m(\bigcup_{k=N}^{\infty} E(|f_{n_k} - f| \leqslant \frac{1}{k})) \leqslant \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} m(E(|f_{n_k} - f| \geqslant \frac{1}{k})) < \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^{N-1}}.$$

令 $N \to \infty$, 可知 $m(E_0) = 0$. 由 De Morgan 公式得,

$$E - E_0 = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=N}^{\infty} E(|f_k - f| \geqslant \frac{1}{k}).$$

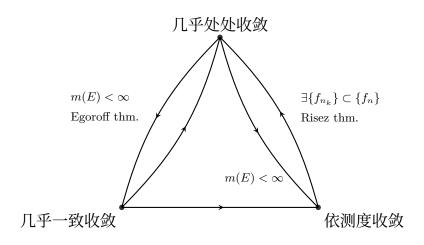


图 1 Example of TikZ

所以 $\forall x \in E - E_0, \exists N \ge 1, s.t. \quad k \ge N,$

$$|f_{n_k}(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{k}.$$

故 $f_{n_k}(x) \to f(x)$, 则在 $E \perp f_{n_k} \to f$ a.e.

2.4 图片插入

对于未指定后缀的图片,将以.pdf, .eps, .jpg, .png 的顺序查找. 图片支持的目录:

{./}, {figures/}, {figure/}, {pictures/}, {picture/}, {pic/},

→ {pics/}, {image/}, {images/}

插入图片的方式:

\begin{figure}

\centering

\caption{The caption} % caption above

\includegraphics{figures/...}

\label{fig-x}

\end{figure}

在 figure 环境中也可以使用 TikZ 作图. 以下是一个例子.

2.5 表格插入

支持简单的表格,推荐使用 Excel2LaTeX 工具一键转换各种表格. 一般表格的创建 是用 tabular, table 这样的命令来完成的.

Type	$Biomass(g \cdot m^{-2})$	Area Required (m^2)
rain forest	45000	6666.67
seasonal forest	35000	8571.43
grassland	4000	75000

表 1 Minimum area needed in different environment

建议采用三线表. 以下是一个三线表的示例. LATEX 代码由插件生成.

2.6 参考文献

使用以下代码:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{99}
    \bibitem{bib:one} ....
    \bibitem{bib:two} ....
\end{thebibliography}
```

使用 \cite 命令可以实现一个"比较大"的引用 [1]. 使用新写的 \upcite 命令则是上标引用^[2].

2.7 附录

使用:

```
\begin{appendices}
   \section{...}
   \subsection{...}
\end{appendices}
```

即可创建附录.

附录中可以放置一些实验时产生的很占地方的图片,也可以放置代码. 推荐 minted 宏包,需要 Python 安装一些额外文件并将其放入系统的环境变量中:

pip install Pygments

从代码生成的角度上, minted 的效果优于 lstlistings.

2.7.1 附录中的定理环境

从 V0.3.0 版本开始, 支持在附录中和在正文中显示不同的定理标号.

如果附录中需要存放定理环境,需要在原定理环境的基础上增加 ap 前缀,如下所示:

注意:目前附录仅支持最多两层,否则目录与编号会出错.

3 其它注意事项

3.1 符号的使用

句号请写成"",不要使用"。". 不需要滥用符号,公式标号与定理环境.

所有符号应使用相应的说明, 也需要一个整体的表格概述符号的意义.

3.2 图片与表格的位置

不要忘加 htb.

部分情况不要忘加 \centering.

3.3 使用许可与鸣谢

模板协议为 LPPL(直接用就行了).

此文档中除去示例代码的内容,协议为 LPPL(即不要未经许可使用我的 matlab 代码和 tikz 代码).

由于模板集成了latexstudio/GMCMthesis^[3]与latexstudio/CUMCMthesis^[4]的文档模板,该部分的版权为版权所属人所有,此模板属于 Derived Work(这是鸣谢).

3.4 已知问题

Package hyperref Warning: Token not allowed in a PDF string (Unicode). 这个问题不会影响编译,原因是 hyperref 处理编号时使用了 LATEX 语法,这些语法不能被 PDF接受. 最后结果中的书签仍然会正常生成. 目前这个问题通过添加一个额外选项的方法解决.

3.5 其它

以下是示例的参考文献内容和示例的附录. 如需使用网址, url 宏包可能会更好看一点. 有时 url 可能会导致强制换行的问题, 此时可以人工换行.

参考文献

- [1] upcite reference example
- [2] cite reference example
- [3] https://github.com/latexstudio/GMCMthesis
- [4] https://github.com/latexstudio/CUMCMthesis

附录 A 更新记录

更新记录见 CHANGELOG.md 文件. (英文)

附录 B 一些 matlab 测试代码

B.1 单纯形法-Core

function [xval, fval] = SimplexMethod(c, A, b, epsilon)
 % Simplex method for linear programming.

```
% This program is to solve functions like:
% min f = cx such that Ax = b, x \ge 0, b \ge 0
% c, A, b: equation above
% epsilon: error value when calculating a valid point
if (nargin == 3)
    epsilon = 1e-6;
end
if (size(c, 2) ~= size(A, 2)) || (size(c, 1) ~= 1) || ...
   (size(A, 1) \sim size(b, 1)) \mid (size(b, 2) \sim 1)
    error("Invalid matrix.");
end
% Find a solution first.
extA = [A, eye(size(A, 1))];
extB = b;
extC = [zeros(size(c)), -ones(size(b')), 0];
inX = size(c, 2) + 1: size(c, 2) + size(A, 1);
extTable = [extA extB; extC]; % Generate a table
% Manipulate the table
for i = 1:size(A, 1)
    extTable(end, :) = extTable(end, :) + extTable(i, :);
end
% Pivot, step by step
[val, cind] = max(extTable(end, 1: end - 1));
while (val > 0)
    minval = inf;
    for i = 1:size(extTable, 1) - 1
        if (extTable(i, cind) * inf >= 0)
            val = extTable(i, end) / extTable(i, cind);
            if (val < minval)</pre>
                minval = val;
                rind = i; % find row index
            end
```

```
end
    end
   if (isinf(minval))
        error("Unable to find a valid initial point.");
   end
   point = extTable(rind, cind); % find the point
   inX(rind) = cind; % calculate inner columns at the same time
   extTable(rind, :) = extTable(rind, :) ./ point;
    % Elimination
   for i = 1:size(extTable, 1)
        if (i ~= rind)
            extTable(i, :) = extTable(i, :) - extTable(i, cind) .*

→ extTable(rind, :);
        end
    end
    [val, cind] = max(extTable(end, 1: end - 1));
end
if (abs(extTable(end, end)) >= epsilon)
    error("Unable to find a valid initial point.");
else
   tempX = zeros(size(extTable, 2), 1);
   tempX(inX) = extTable(1: end - 1, end);
   initX = tempX(1: size(c, 2)); % get initial point of original LP
end
% change extTable to let useful vectors in
for i = 1: size(A, 1)
    if (inX(i) > size(c, 2)) % move condition
        ckey = find(extTable(i, 1: size(c, 2)) ~= 0, 1);
        if (~isempty(ckey)) % get the key, apply the change
            point = extTable(i, ckey);
            inX(i) = ckey;
            extTable(i, :) = extTable(i, :) ./ point;
            % Elimination without the bottom
            for j = 1:size(extTable, 1) - 1
                if (j ~= i)
```

```
extTable(j, :) = extTable(j, :) - extTable(j,

    ckey) .* extTable(i, :);

                end
            end
        else % don't get the key, remove the line
            warning("Surplus condition found. Removing it.")
            inX(i) = -1; \% Tag the key
        end
    end
end
table = extTable(inX > 0, [1: size(A, 2), end]); % construct table
% re-calculate conditional number
table = [table; zeros(1, size(table, 2))]; % make room first
table(end, end) = c * initX;
inX = inX(inX > 0);
w = c(inX) / table(1: end - 1, inX); % get factor w
for j = 1: size(table, 2) - 1
    table(end, j) = w * table(1: end - 1, j) - c(j);
end
% Pivot, step by step
[val, cind] = max(table(end, 1: end - 1));
while (val > 0)
    minval = inf;
    for i = 1:size(table, 1) - 1
        if (table(i, cind) * inf >= 0)
            val = table(i, end) / table(i, cind);
            if (val < minval)</pre>
                minval = val;
                rind = i; % find row index
            end
        end
    end
    if (isinf(minval))
        error("This problem is unbounded.")
    end
```

```
inX(rind) = cind; % calculate inner columns at the same time
        table(rind, :) = table(rind, :) ./ point;
        % Elimination
        for i = 1:size(table, 1)
            if (i ~= rind)
                table(i, :) = table(i, :) - table(i, cind) .*

    table(rind, :);

            end
        end
        [val, cind] = max(table(end, 1: end - 1));
    end
    tempX = zeros(size(table, 2), 1);
    tempX(inX) = table(1: end - 1, end);
    xval = tempX(1: size(c, 2)); % get initial point of original LP
    fval = table(end, end);
end
B.2 单纯形法-Full
function [xval, fval] = SimplexSolver(c, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub, epsilon)
    % Uniform simplex solver for simplex method.
    % Solves problem like:
    \% min f = cx, such that A * x \le b, Aeq * x = beq, b \le x \le ub
    % epsilon: error value when calculating a valid point
    % This program works in larger range than the core simplex method.
    % Autofill
    if (nargin == 3)
        Aeq = []; beq = []; lb = []; ub = []; epsilon = 1e-6;
    elseif (nargin == 5)
        lb = []; ub = []; epsilon = 1e-6;
    elseif (nargin == 6)
        ub = []; epsilon = 1e-6;
    elseif (nargin == 7)
        epsilon = 1e-6;
```

point = table(rind, cind); % find the point

```
end
origC = c;
% Validate
if (~isempty(A) && ~isempty(b) && ...
   ((size(c, 2) \sim size(A, 2)) \mid (size(c, 1) \sim 1) \mid ...
   (size(A, 1) ~= size(b, 1)) || (size(b, 2) ~= 1))) || ...
   (~isempty(Aeq) && ~isempty(beq) && ((size(c, 2) ~= size(Aeq, 2))
   (size(Aeq, 1) ~= size(beq, 1)) || (size(beq, 2) ~= 1))) || ...
   (~isempty(lb) && (size(lb, 2) \sim= 1 || size(lb, 1) \sim= size(c, 2)))
   (~isempty(ub) && (size(ub, 2) ~= 1 || size(ub, 1) ~= size(c, 2)))
    error("Invalid matrix.");
end
% Integrate lowerbounds and upperbounds into constraints
if (isempty(lb))
    lb = -inf(size(c));
end
if (isempty(ub))
    ub = +inf(size(c))';
end
% create movement table for recovering the data later
% line 1 demonstrates movement type
% value 0 for x - u type + v - x type
% value 1 for x - u type
% value 2 for v - x type
% value 3 for x1 - x2 type
% line 2 demonstrates movement place
% value n for place n
% value -1 for not taking a place
movement_table = zeros(2, size(c, 2));
```

```
place = size(c, 2) + 1;
for i = 1: size(c, 2)
    if (ub(i) - lb(i) < 0)
        error("lowerbound is greater than upperbound.");
    end
    if (lb(i) ~= -inf) && (ub(i) ~= +inf)
        movement_table(1, i) = 0;
        movement_table(2, i) = -1;
        % Add constraint for full bounded condition
        if (~isempty(A))
            b(:) = b(:) - A(:, i) * lb(i);
        end
        if (~isempty(Aeq))
            beq(:) = beq(:) - Aeq(:, i) * lb(i);
        end
        temprow = zeros(size(c));
        temprow(i) = 1;
        A = [A; temprow];
        b = [b; ub(i) - lb(i)];
    elseif (lb(i) \sim= -inf) && (ub(i) == +inf)
        movement table(1, i) = 1;
        movement_table(2, i) = -1;
        if (~isempty(A))
            b(:) = b(:) - A(:, i) * lb(i);
        end
        if (~isempty(Aeq))
            beq(:) = beq(:) - Aeq(:, i) * lb(i);
        end
    elseif (lb(i) == -inf) && (ub(i) \sim= +inf)
        movement_table(1, i) = 2;
        movement table(2, i) = -1;
        c(i) = -c(i);
        if (~isempty(A))
            b(:) = b(:) - A(:, i) * ub(i);
            A(:, i) = -A(:, i);
```

```
end
        if (~isempty(Aeq))
            beq(:) = beq(:) - Aeq(:, i) * ub(i);
            Aeq(:, i) = -Aeq(:, i);
        end
    elseif (lb(i) == -inf) && (ub(i) == +inf)
        movement_table(1, i) = 3;
        movement_table(2, i) = place;
        place = place + 1;
        % Add variable for unbounded condition
        c = [c, -c(i)];
        if (~isempty(A))
            A = [A, -A(:, i)];
        end
        if (~isempty(Aeq))
            Aeq = [Aeq, -Aeq(:, i)];
        end
    end
end
% Add surplus variables for inequalities and make it stardardized
for i = 1: size(A, 1)
    tempcol = zeros(size(A, 1), 1);
    if b(i) < 0
        A(i, :) = -A(i, :);
        b(i) = -b(i);
        tempcol(i) = -1;
        A = [A, tempcol];
        c = [c, 0];
    else
        tempcol(i) = 1;
        A = [A, tempcol];
        c = [c, 0];
    end
    if (~isempty(Aeq))
```

```
Aeq = [Aeq, zeros(size(Aeq, 1), 1)];
    end
end
% Make equality constraints startardized
for i = 1: size(Aeq, 1)
    if (beq(i) < 0)
        Aeq(i, :) = -Aeq(i, :);
        beq(i) = -beq(i);
    end
end
% Solve the LP using the core simplex method module
[tempxval, ~] = SimplexMethod(c, [A; Aeq], [b; beq], epsilon);
xval = nan(size(origC, 2), 1);
% From movement_table to recover final value
for i = 1: size(movement_table, 2)
    switch (movement_table(1, i))
        case {0, 1}
            xval(i) = tempxval(i) + lb(i);
        case 2
            xval(i) = ub(i) - tempxval(i);
        case 3
            xval(i) = tempxval(i) - tempxval(movement_table(2, i));
    end
end
fval = origC * xval;
```

end