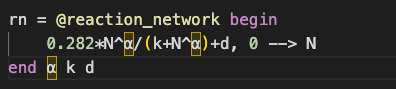
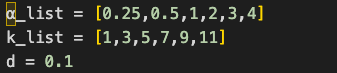
反应结构



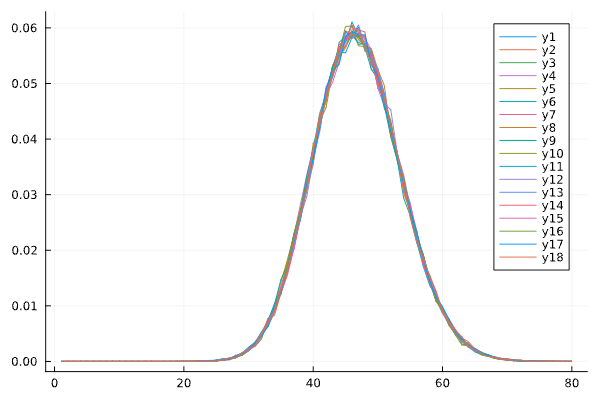
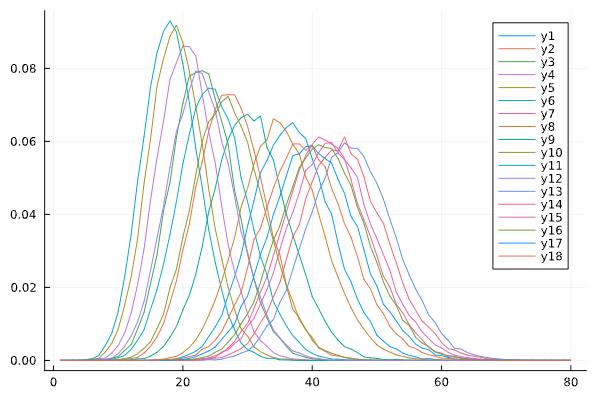
1.把分子的alpha次去掉，

2.拉大k

Alpha, k, d的取值

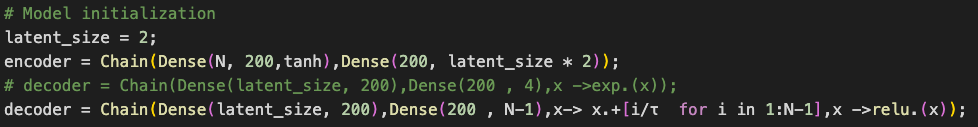


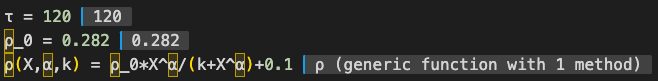
当alpha = 2,3,4时，SSA基本是一样的

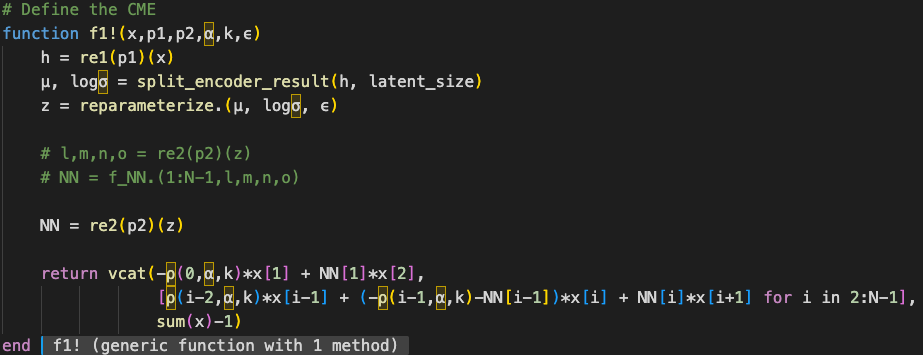


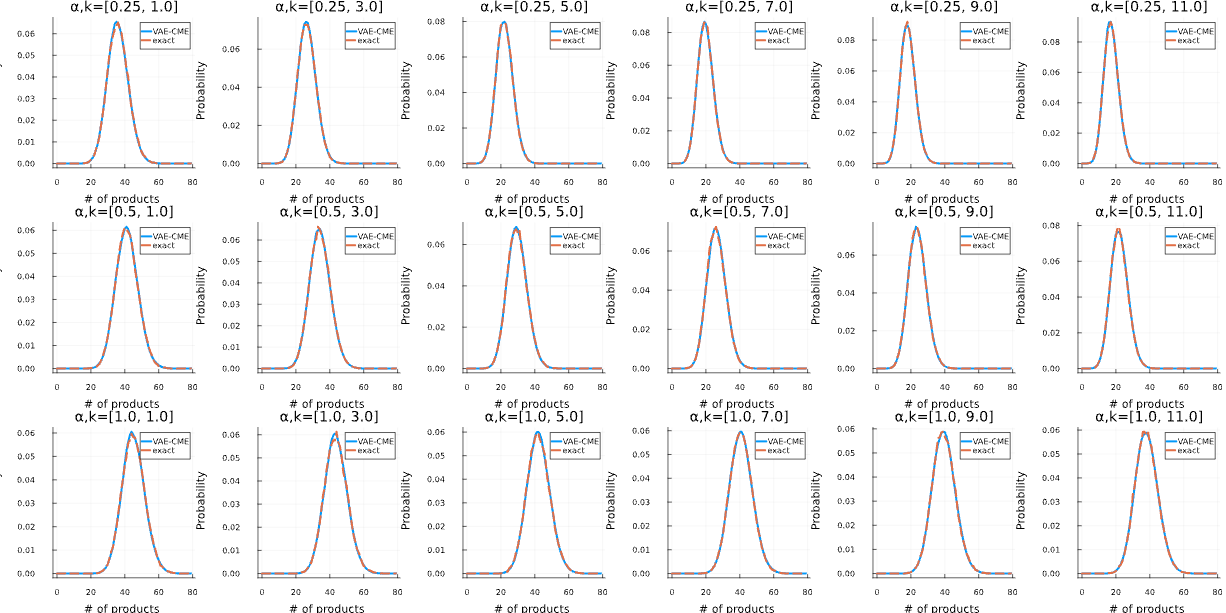
取alpha=0.25,0.5,1等18组数据进行训练

很奇怪，用原网络结构，不用训练，就能解出来正确结果

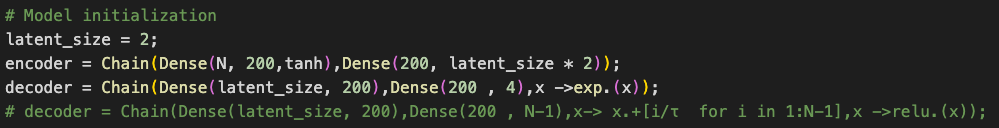








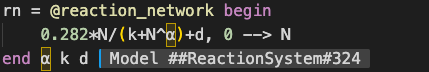
用abcd的结构

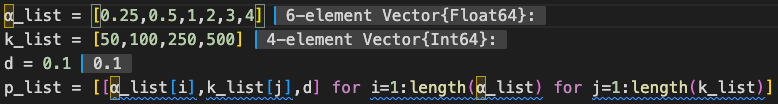


没有之前不用训练就拟合好的情况

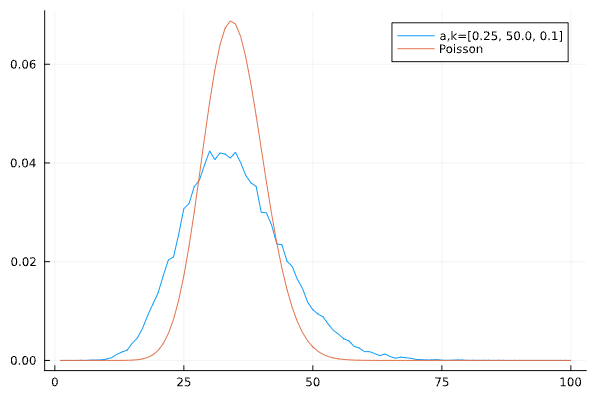
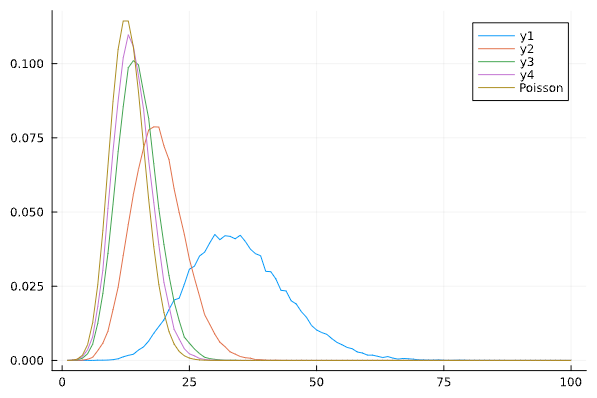
正在训练，巨慢。

反应结构

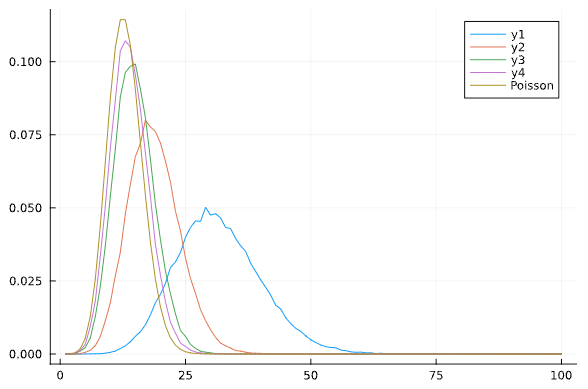
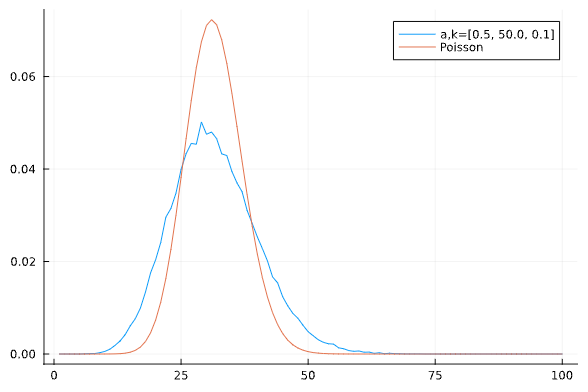




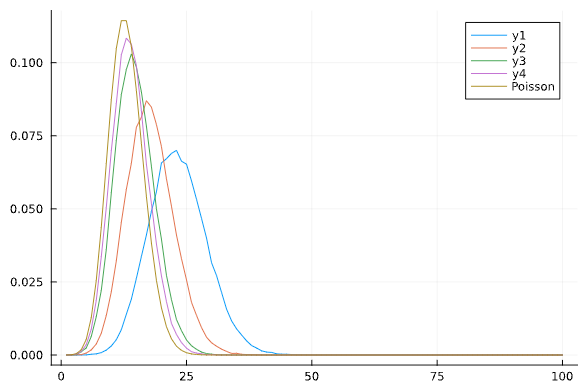
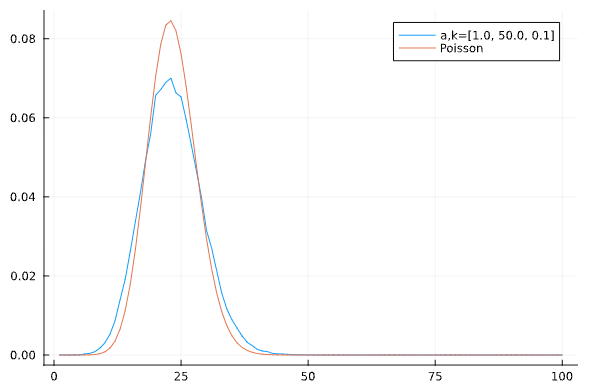
Alpha = 0.25 k = 50,100,250,500的情况



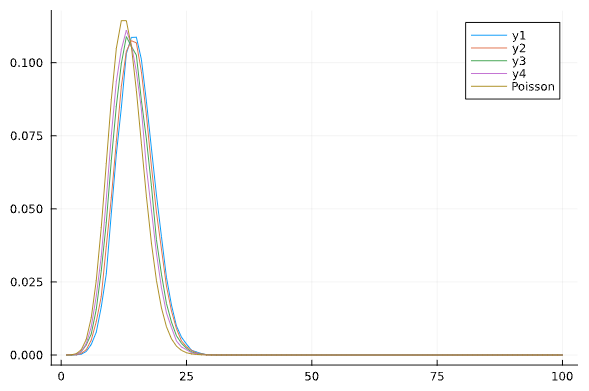
Alpha = 0.5 k = 50,100,250,500的情况

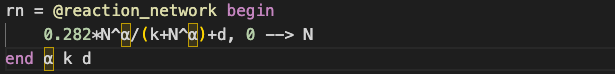
Alpha = 1 k = 50,100,250,500的情况

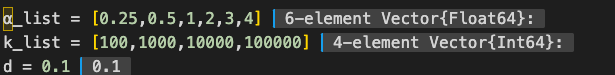
 

Alpha = 2 k = 50,100,250,500的情况

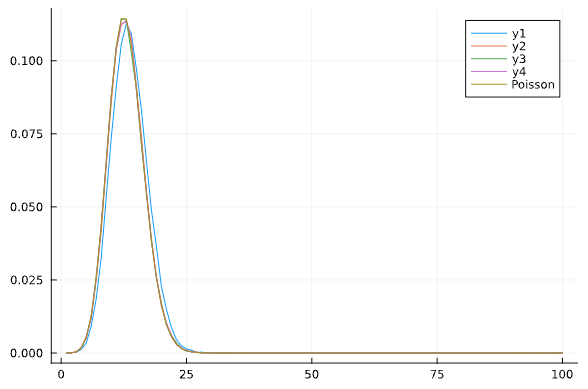


反应结构

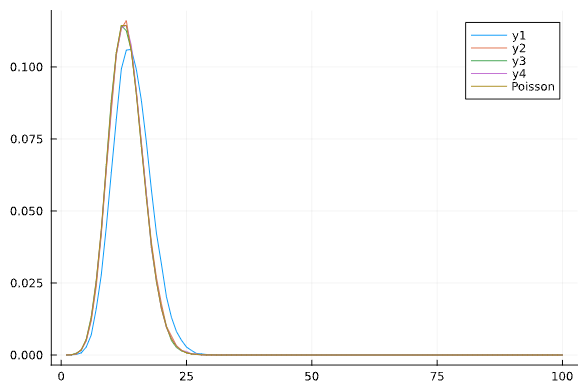




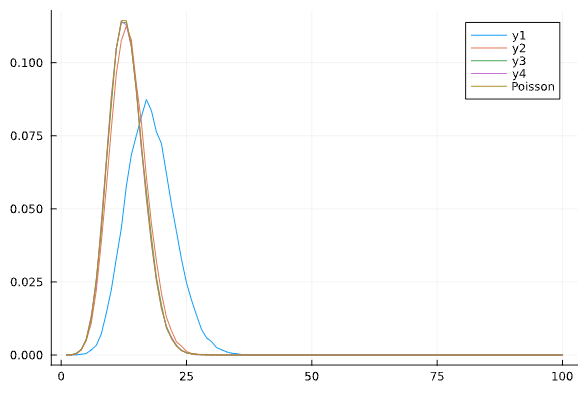
Alpha = 0.25 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况



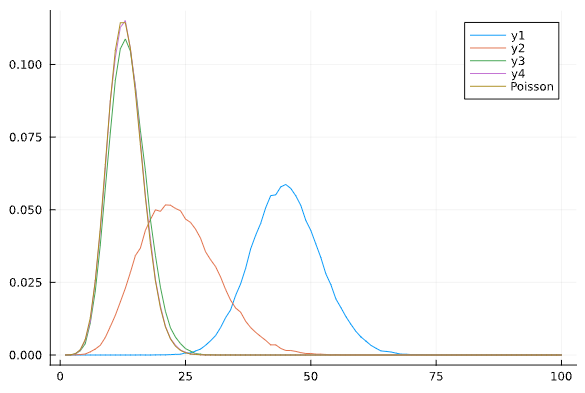
Alpha = 0.5 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况



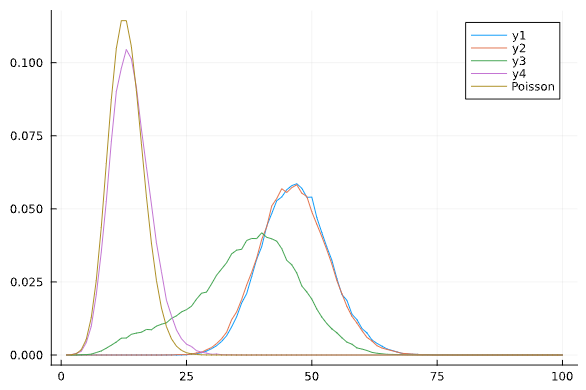
Alpha = 1 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况



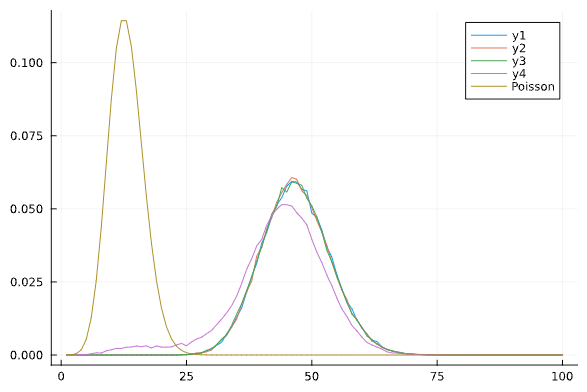
Alpha = 2 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况



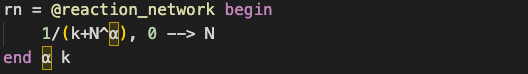
Alpha = 3 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况

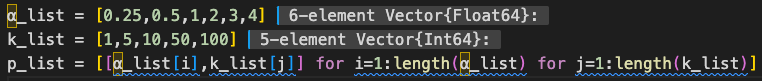


Alpha = 4 k = 100,1000,10000,100000的情况



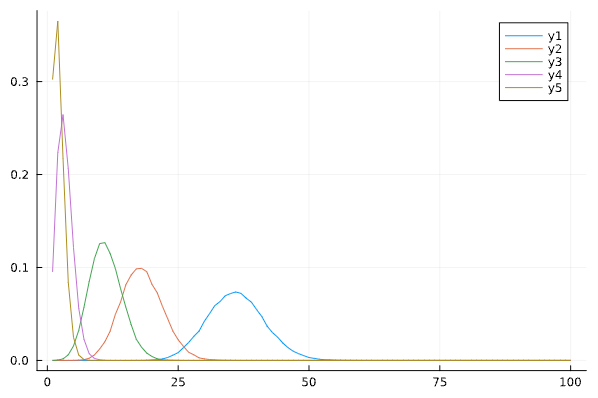
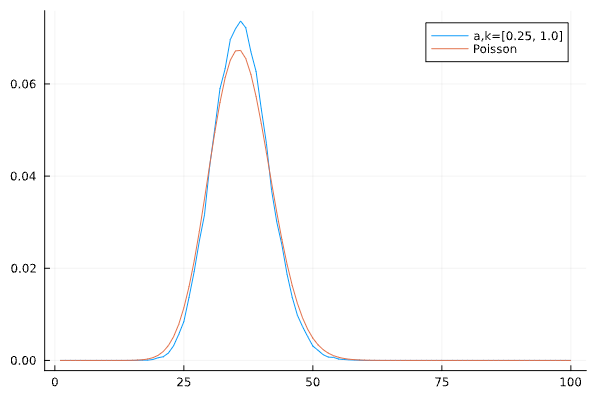
反应结构



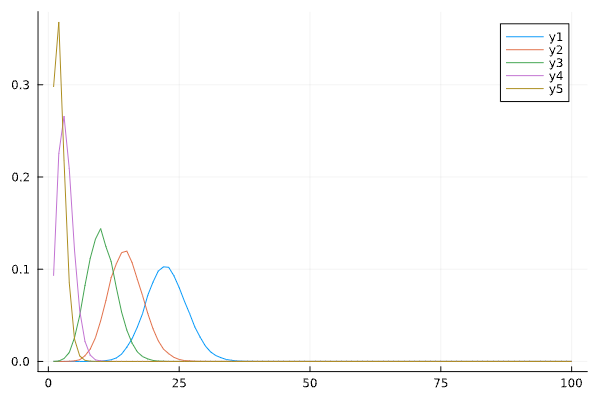
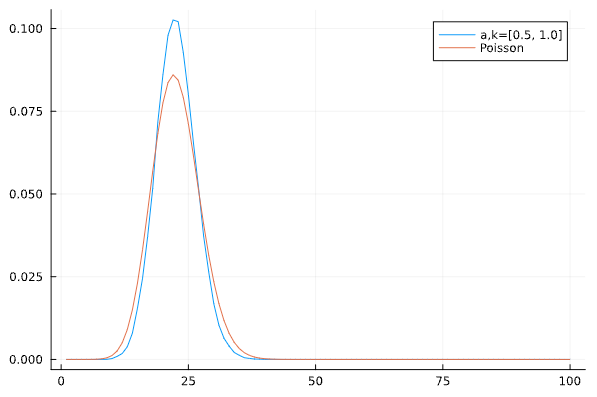


基本上也是Poisson的形状

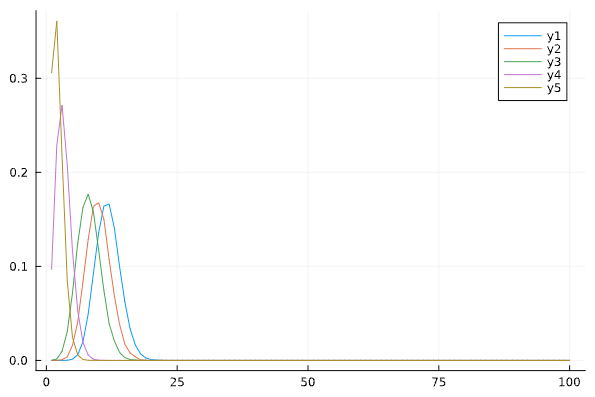
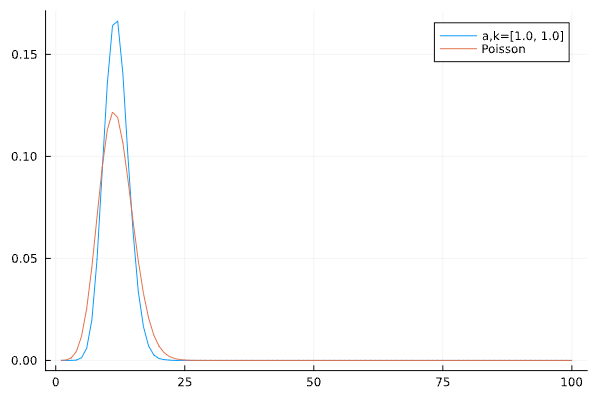
Alpha = 0.25 k = 1,5,10,50,100

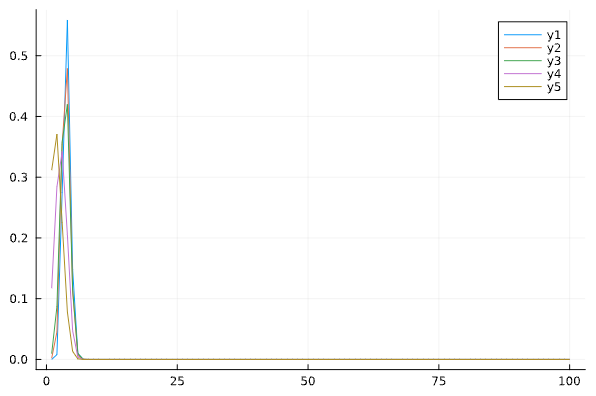
Alpha = 0.5 k = 1,5,10,50,100

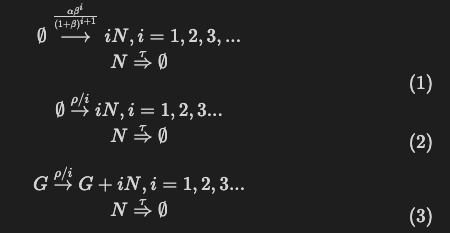
Alpha = 1 k = 1,5,10,50,100

Alpha = 4 k = 1,5,10,50,100



12.3

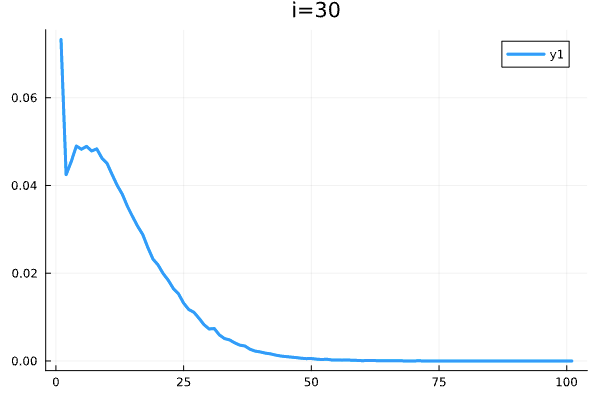
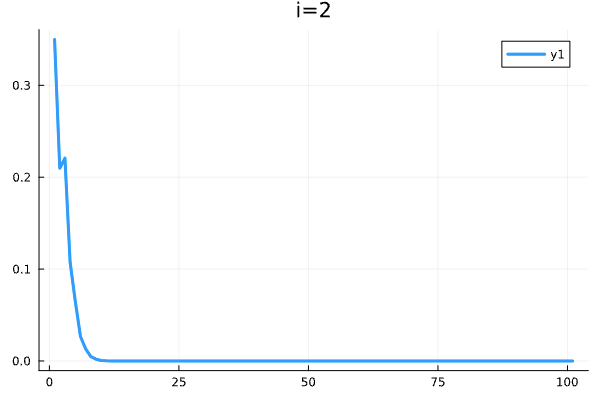




研究三个反应系统，结论是双峰的出现似乎是与反应速率有关，和是否有G关系不大

对于(1)，当i=30和2时

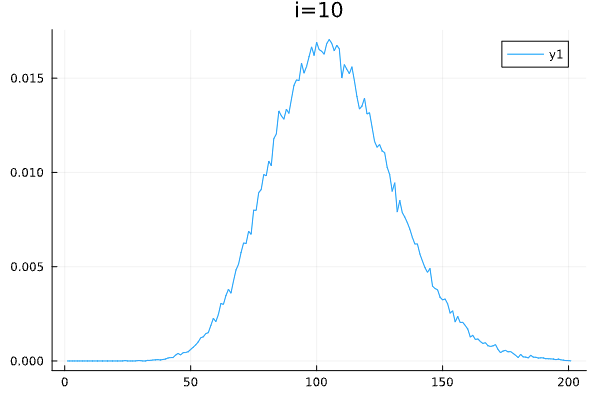
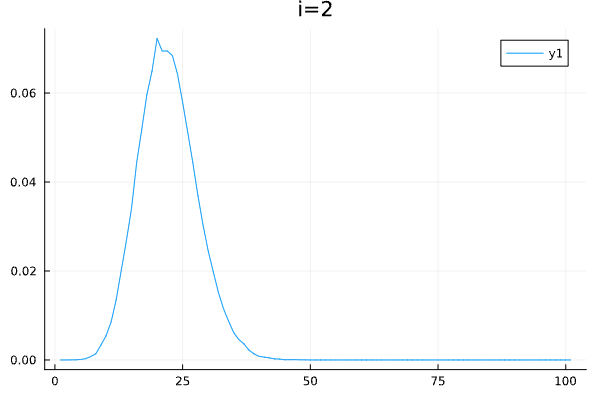
\alpha = 0.0282 \beta = 3.46 \tau = 120

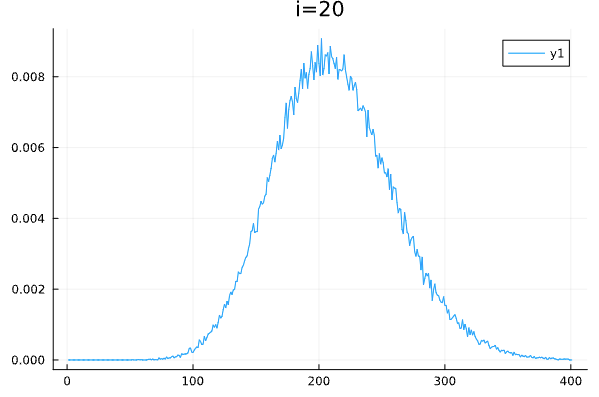


对于(2)和(3)，当G的初值为1时，两个系统是一样的，理论上也说的通，propensity是一样的

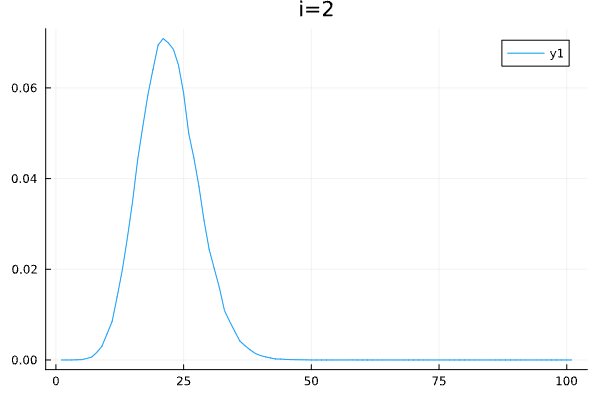
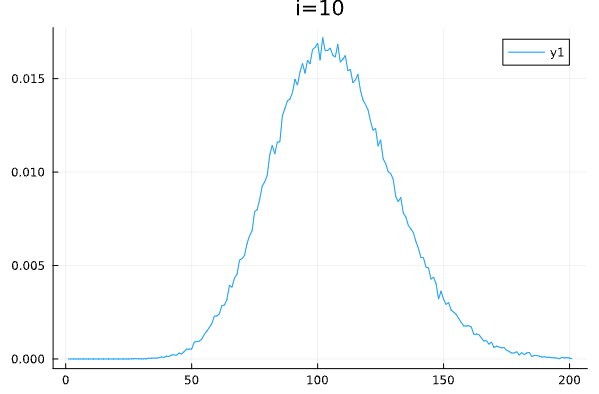
系统(2)

Rho=0.088 \tau = 120

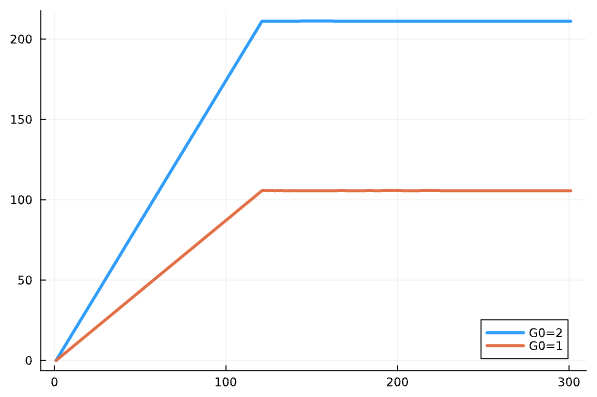




系统(3) rho = 0.088 \tau = 120

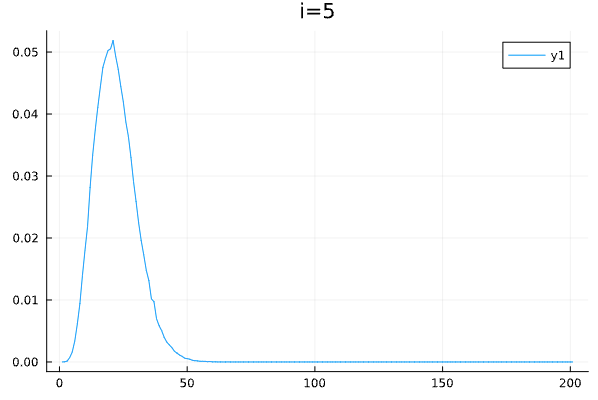
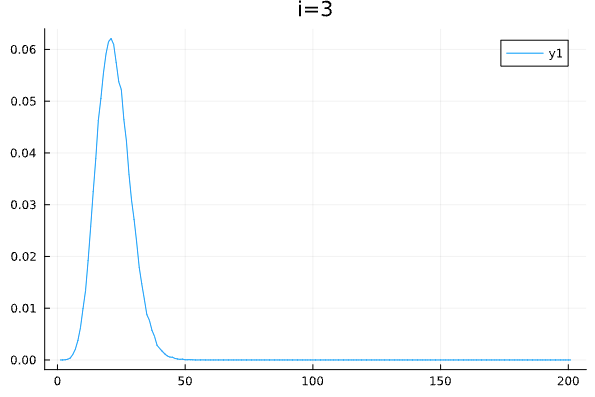
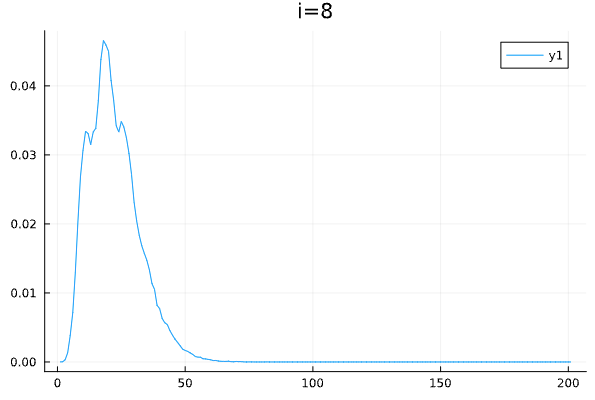
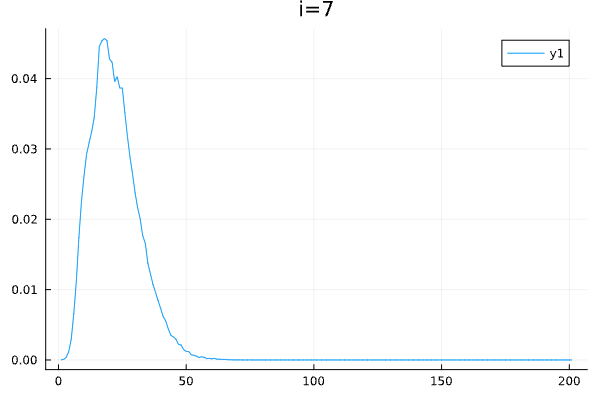
 

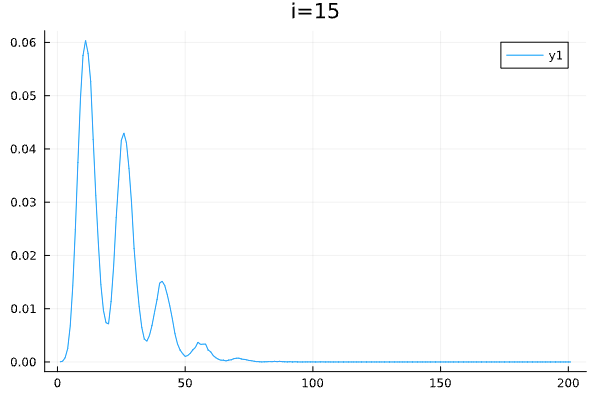
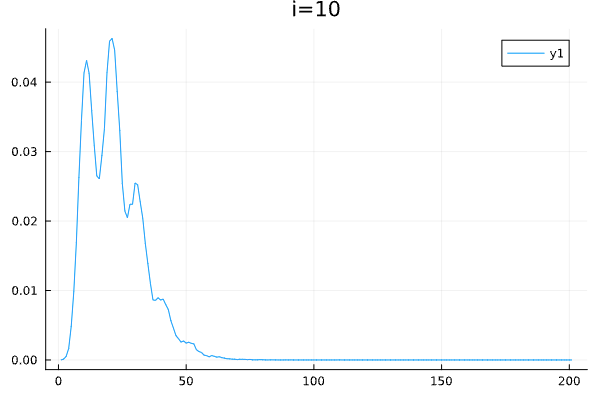
而G仅以初值的形式影响SSA的均值



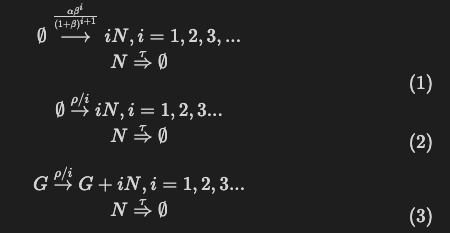
对于这样的反应系统

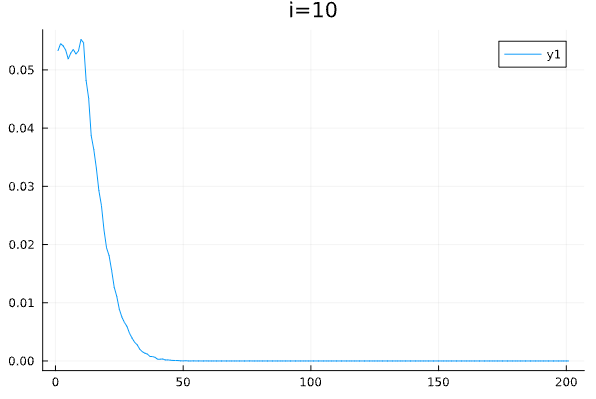




调整系统(3)的速率rho=0.083，可以出现多个峰值的现象





Computers and Chemical engineering