| 1 MILP | Linearization | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (1) | | | | |
| 0 0 0 0 | B Y LHS α+B-Y ≤ O O T T O I T T I O T T O I F T O I F T I O F F I I T T | X-B+Y < T | - X+B+Y < MS T T T T T F T T F T T T F T T T T | LHS-RMS? |
| | B Y LHS X+B- 0 0 T T 0 1 F T 1 0 T T 1 0 F T 1 0 F F 1 1 T T | 1 | Y & B RHS TFTFTFTTFTTTFTTTTFTTTTTFTTTTTTTTTTTTT | LHS-RHS? |
| (3) G=0 G=1 | LHS RHS ⇒ 0=y | * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | 使 LHS=RHS -M≤0≤X 0≤X≤M 0≤X≤M X≤2020 M≥2020 | |

2.

(1) Yes, 因為將 Message M。與从合併, 這兩個的 period 一樣,且Yeceiver也一樣,所以會同時傳送.因此將兩個合併會減少傳送的 bits數

原本: (8+44+3)+(16+4++3)=118

合併: (16+44+3) = 63

二合併效率高

- (2) No. 因為 Mo'的 Receiver 跟 Mo 的 Sender 是一樣的,如果 Mo 的 Message 是要依據 Mo的結果的話,就不能將 Mo'跟 Mo merge 在一起。
- (3) Yes, 因為Ma與Mo' Sender一樣,所以可以merge在一起,但是Ma的 period 是100 ms,所以會多傳一次,但又是多了一些Birs而已,原本100 ms 全部 message 需要:[16+44+3]+(16+4+43]

+ (16+44+3) = 315

若將 Nó 倒 Na 合併則需: [(32+44+3)+(16+44+3)]x2

= 284

二每100ms 所傳的 bits 減少 31 bits.

此部分沿用作業一的方法計算 response time,接著用 Annealing for Priority Assignment 來挑選鄰居,隨機選取兩個 priority swap 看是否符合規則,若不符合規則,加上 1000 的 response time penalty,符合規則,若交換過的結果較佳便保留,若較差的話則有 exp(-c/T)的機率會保留。

Source code 如下:

```
import math
import random
from copy import deepcopy
def cost(array):
    message_number = int(array[0][0])
    R_array = [0] * message_number
    tau = array[1][0]
    max_B = [0] * message_number
    #calculate block time
    for i in range(message_number):
        for j in range(i,message_number):
            if(max_B[i] < array[j+2][1]):</pre>
                max_B[i] = array[j+2][1]
    s = 0
    for i in range(message_number):
        Q = max_B[i]
        temp = 0
        #first time calculate
        for j in range(i):
            temp = temp + math.ceil((Q+tau)/array[j+2][2])*array[j+2][1
        RHS = max_B[i] + temp
        while(RHS != Q):
            Q = RHS
            temp = 0
            for j in range(i):
                temp = temp + math.ceil((Q+tau)/array[j+2][2])*array[j+
2][1]
            RHS = max_B[i] + temp
            if(RHS + array[i+2][1] > array[i+2][2]):
                return 0
        R_{array}[i] = round(Q + array[i+2][1],2)
```

```
s = s + R_array[i]
         print(R_array[i])
    return s
def main():
    f = open("Input.dat")
    array = []
    array_p = []
    for line in f:
        array.append([float(x) for x in line.split()]) #transfer input
   f.close()
    T = 100
    r = 0.9995
    s = cost(array)
    s_f = s
    count =0
    while T>1:
        array_p = deepcopy(array)
        swap_num = []
        number = range(2,19)
        swap_num = random.sample(number,2)
        array_p[swap_num[0]],array_p[swap_num[1]] = array_p[swap_num[1]
],array_p[swap_num[0]]
        s_p = cost(array_p)
        c = s_p - s
        if s_p != 0:
            if s_p < s_f:</pre>
                s_f = s_p
            if c <= 0:
                s = s_p
                array = deepcopy(array_p)
            if c > 0:
                a = math.exp(-c/T)
                if random.uniform(0,1) < a:</pre>
                    s = s_p
                    array = deepcopy(array_p)
        else:
```

```
c = 1000
            a = math.exp(-c/T)
            if random.uniform(0,1) < a:</pre>
                s = s_p
                array = deepcopy(array_p)
        T = r*T
    print("Total value:",s_f)
    for i in range(17):
        for j in range(17):
            if array[j+2][0] == i:
                print(j)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Output 結果:

```
PS C:\Users\Bill\Desktop\car\hw2> & C:/Users/Bill/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37/python.exe c:/Users/Bill/Desktop/car/hw2/hw2.py
Total value: 204.200000000000002

16
```