1.

α	β	γ	LHS	$\alpha + \beta - \gamma \le 1$	$\alpha - \beta + \gamma \le 1$	$-\alpha + \beta + \gamma \le 1$	RHS	LHS=RHS?
0	0	0	T	Т	Т	T	Т	Т
0	0	1	T	T	T	T	T	T
0	1	0	T	Т	T	T	T	Т
0	1	1	F	Т	Т	F	F	T
1	0	0	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
1	0	1	F	Т	F	T	F	Т
1	1	0	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т
1	1	1	T	Т	Т	Т	T	T

2.

α	β	γ	LHS	$\alpha + \beta - 1 \le \gamma$	$\gamma \leq \alpha$	$\gamma \leq \beta$	RHS	LHS=RHS?
0	0	0	T	Т	T	T	Т	Т
0	0	1	F	T	F	F	F	T
0	1	0	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	T
0	1	1	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т
1	0	0	Τ	T	Т	Т	Т	T
1	0	1	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т
1	1	0	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т
1	1	1	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	T

3.

$$\beta$$
 ==0:

if LHS==RHS==True:

$$Y==0 \to 0 \le X \le 2019$$

$$X-M \leq 0 \rightarrow X \leq M$$

if LHS==RHS==False:

Y>0 -> Y≤0 always False

$$\beta$$
 ==1:

if LHS==RHS==True:

$$X==Y \rightarrow X \leq M$$

if LHS==RHS==False:

 $X!=Y \rightarrow Y \leq X$ and $X \leq Y$ always have 1 False

Because $X \leq 2019$ and $X \leq M$

M -> 2019

1.

Originally, $\mu 0$ needs 8+44+3=55 and $\mu 1$ needs 16+44+3=63 bits. Therefore, total 55+63=128 bits for 50 msec.

After redesigned, μ 0' needs 16+44+3=63 bits for 50 msec. Because of 63 bits < 128 bits and with the same period, the new design is better.

2.

The senders are different. They can't be merged.

3.

 $\mu0'$ and $\mu2$ have different sender, so they can't merge. However, $\mu0'$ and $\mu3$ have the same sender, so they can be merged. Before merged, $\mu0'$ and $\mu3$ take total 63*2+63=189 bits per 100 period. After merged, it takes total 79 bits per 50 msec. In this case, the period of original $\mu3$ should be altered to 50 msec. In 100 msec, new design has 79*2=158 bits to be transmitted, and original design needs 189 bits. The performance is improved.

1.



```
2.
objective value: 204.1199999999995
3.
import numpy as np
import math
import time
import random
ш
worst case response time
def worstCaseCal(n, C, tow, T, P):
    record = []
    for i in range(n):
         B = 0
         for j in range(n):
              if P[i] \le P[j] and B \le C[j]:
                    B = C[j]
         Q = B
         while True:
              counting = 0.0
              for j in range(n):
```

```
if P[j] < P[i]:
                         counting += math.ceil((Q+tow)/T[j])*C[j]
               if B+counting+C[i] > T[i]:
                    #print("not schedulable")
                    return []
               elif B+counting == Q:
                    #print(str(i)+":", Q+C[i])
                    record.append(Q+C[i])
                    break
               else:
                    Q = B+counting
     return record
cal cost
def cost(n, C, tow, T, P):
     return sum(worstCaseCal(n, C, tow, T, P))
111
Read in data and pruning
with open("input.dat") as f:
     data = f.read().split('\n')[:-1]
     n = int(data[0])
     tow = float(data[1])
     data = data[2:]
     P = []
     C = []
     T = []
     for i in data:
          tmp = i.split(' ')
          tmp2 = []
          for j in tmp:
               if len(j) != 0:
                    tmp2.append(float(j))
          P.append(tmp2[0])
          C.append(tmp2[1])
```

```
T.append(tmp2[2])
     P = np.array(P)
     C = np.array(C)
     T = np.array(T)
ш
config
111
temp = 1000.0
Sstar = P.copy()
tempMin = 1.0
startTime = time.time()
iterCount = 100
k = 0.95
111
Main code frame
while (temp > tempMin) and (time.time() - startTime < 15):
     for ite in range(iterCount):
         currCost = cost(n, C, tow, T, P)
         Pnew = P.copy()
         index1 = random.randint(0, n-1)
         index2 = random.randint(0, n-1)
         tmp = Pnew[index1]
         Pnew[index1] = Pnew[index2]
         Pnew[index2] = tmp
         newCost = cost(n, C, tow, T, Pnew)
         if int(newCost) != 0:
              deltaCost = newCost - currCost
              if newCost < cost(n, C, tow, T, Sstar):
                   Sstar = Pnew.copy()
              if deltaCost <= 0:
                   P = Pnew.copy()
              else:
                    prob = math.exp(-(deltaCost/temp))
                   if np.random.choice([0,1],1,p=[prob,1-prob])[0] == 1:
                        P = Pnew.copy()
          else:
```