第八届“认证杯”数学中国

数学建模国际赛

承　诺　书

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我们选择的题目是：　A

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队员3:　小王

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Keywords: Keywords1 Keywords2 Keywords3

Contents

I. Introduction

In order to indicate the origin of problems, the following background is worth mentioning.

1.1

1.2

1.3

II. The Description of the Problem

2.1 How do we approximate the whole course of ?

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-

2.2 How do we define the optimal configuration?

1) From the perspective of :
2) From the perspective of the :
3) Compromise:

2.3 The local optimization and the overall optimization

-
-
- Virtually:

2.4 The differences in weights and sizes of

2.5 What if there is no data available?

III. Models

3.1 Basic Model

3.1.1 *Terms, Definitions and Symbols*

The signs and definitions are mostly generated from queuing theory.

3.1.2 *Assumptions*

3.1.3 *The Foundation of Model*

1) The utility function

- The cost of :

- The loss of :
- The weight of each aspect:
- Compromise:

2) The integer programming According to theory, we can calculate the statistical properties as follows.

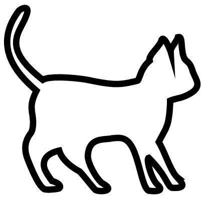

Figure 1 A cat

3) The overall optimization and the local optimization

- The overall optimization:
- The local optimization:
- The optimal number of :

3.1.4 *Solution and Result*

1) The solution of the integer programming: 2) Results:

3.1.5 *Analysis of the Result*

- Local optimization and overall optimization:
- Sensitivity: The result is quite sensitive to the change of the three parameters
-
- Trend:
- Comparison:

3.1.6 *Strength and Weakness*

- Strength: In despite of this, the model has proved that . Moreover, we have drawn some useful conclusions about . The model is fit for, such as
- Weakness: This model just applies to . As we have stated, . That’s just what we should do in the improved model.

3.2 Improved Model

3.2.1 *Extra Symbols*

Signs and definitions indicated above are still valid. Here are some extra signs and definitions.

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3.2.2 *Additional Assumptions*

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- Assumptions concerning the process are the same as the Basic Model.

3.2.3 *The Foundation of Model*

1) How do we determine the optimal number? As we have concluded from the Basic Model,

3.2.4 *Solution and Result*

1) Simulation algorithm

Based on the analysis above, we design our simulation arithmetic as follows.

- Step1:
- Step2:
- Step3:
- Step4:
- Step5:
- Step6:
- Step7:
- Step8:
- Step9:

2) Flow chart The figure below is the flow chart of the simulation.

3) Solution

3.2.5 *Analysis of the Result*

3.2.6 *Strength and Weakness*

Strength: The Improved Model aims to make up for the neglect of . The result seems to declare that this model is more reasonable than the Basic Model and much more effective than the existing design.

Weakness: Thus the model is still an approximate on a large scale. This has doomed to limit the applications of it.

IV. Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions of the problem

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4.2 Methods used in our models

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4.3 Applications of our models

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V. Future Work

5.1 Another model

5.1.1 *The limitations of queuing theory*

5.1.2

5.1.3

5.1.4

1)

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2)

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3)

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4)

5.2 Another layout of

5.3 The newly- adopted charging methods

VI. References

[1] https://www.latexstudio.net

[2] https://wenda.latexstudio.net

[3] https://github.com/latexstudio/CUMCMThesis

VII. Appendix

Listing 1: The matlab Source code of Algorithm

```
kk=2;[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
while ~isempty(V)
[tmpd,j]=min(W(i,V));tmpj=V(j);
for k=2:ndd
[tmp1,jj]=min(dd(1,k)+W(dd(2,k),V));
tmp2=V(jj);tt(k-1,:)=[tmp1,tmp2,jj];
end
tmp=[tmpd,tmpj,j;tt];[tmp3,tmp4]=min(tmp(:,1));
if tmp3==tmpd, ss(1:2,kk)=[i;tmp(tmp4,2)];
else,tmp5=find(ss(:,tmp4)~=0);tmp6=length(tmp5);
if dd(2,tmp4)==ss(tmp6,tmp4)
ss(1:tmp6+1,kk)=[ss(tmp5,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
else, ss(1:3,kk)=[i;dd(2,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
end;end
dd=[dd,[tmp3;tmp(tmp4,2)]];V(tmp(tmp4,3))=[];
[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);kk=kk+1;
end; S=ss; D=dd(1,:);
```

Listing 2: The lingo source code

```
kk=2;
[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
while ~isempty(V)
   [tmpd,j]=min(W(i,V));tmpj=V(j);
for k=2:ndd
   [tmp1,jj]=min(dd(1,k)+W(dd(2,k),V));
   tmp2=V(jj);tt(k-1,:)=[tmp1,tmp2,jj];
end
   tmp=[tmpd,tmpj,j;tt];[tmp3,tmp4]=min(tmp(:,1));
if tmp3==tmpd, ss(1:2,kk)=[i;tmp(tmp4,2)];
else,tmp5=find(ss(:,tmp4)~=0);tmp6=length(tmp5);
if dd(2,tmp4)==ss(tmp6,tmp4)
   ss(1:tmp6+1,kk)=[ss(tmp5,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
else, ss(1:3,kk)=[i;dd(2,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
end;
end
   dd=[dd,[tmp3;tmp(tmp4,2)]];V(tmp(tmp4,3))=[];
   [mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
   kk=kk+1;
end;
S=ss;
D=dd(1,:);
```