Team Number:	4321
Problem Chosen:	A

2019 APMCM summary sheet

apmcmthesis 是 https://www.latexstudio.net 为 2019 年第九届 APMCM 亚 太地区大学生数学建模竞赛 http://www.apmcm.org/ 编写的 LaTeX 模板,旨在让 大家专注于论文的内容写作,而不用花费过多精力在格式的定制和调整上.

需要注意,使用者需要有一定的 LATEX 的使用经验,至少要会使用常用宏包的一些功能,比如参考文献,数学公式,图片使用,列表环境等等.模板已经添加了常用的宏包,无需用户再额外添加.

模板维护库在 https://github.com/latexstudio/APMCMThesis 关注我们的微信公众号, 获取IMEX 学习免费电子书和免费视频:



Keywords: Keywords1 Keywords2 Keywords3

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I. Introduction

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

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- 1.2
- 1.3

II. The Description of the Problem

- 2.1 How do we approximate the whole course of?
 - •
 - •
 - •
- 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:

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



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: 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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- •
- •
- •

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.2 Methods used in our models	
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.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

VI. References

- [1] LTEX资源和技巧学习 https://www.latexstudio.net
- [2] ITEX问题交流网站 https://wenda.latexstudio.net
- [3] 模板库维护 https://github.com/latexstudio/APMCMThesis

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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,:);
```