```
# for reps in range(runs):
    # 開始計時 & 初始化參數
    # 規劃第一個 Dispatch 的時間
    # 建立 F 個 Bus Entity,然後放入 Depot (FIFOQueue)
    # while True:
    # NextEvent = getNextEvent(Calendar)
    # Clock = NextEvent.EventTime
    # if NextEvent.EventType == "Dispatch":
    # Dispatch()
    # elif NextEvent.EventType == "Return":
    # Return()
    # elif NextEvent.EventType == "Refueled":
    # Refueled()
    # elif NextEvent.EventType == "EndSimulation":
    # break
```

```
# def Dispatch():

# if Depot 內的 Bus 數為 0:

# 新增一個計時器,並將計時器放入 Delay 隊列 (FIFOQueue)

# else:

# Delay Time 紀錄為 0

# 將 Bus 從 Depot (FIFOQueue) 移動到 Running (FIFOQueue)

# 規劃 Return 的時間

# 已出發班次 + 1

# if 已出發班次 == 應出發班次 (N):

# "EndSimulation"

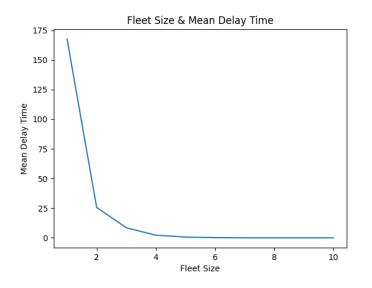
# 規劃下一個 Dispatch 的時間
```

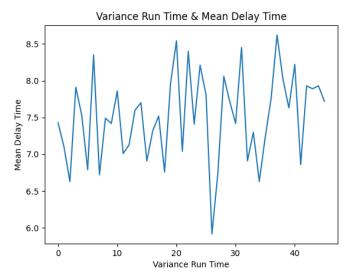
```
# Depot, Running, Refuel, Delay = FIFOQueue()
# FuelDispenser = Resource()
# DelayTime, DispatchedNum = DTStat()
# def Return():
   # 將 Bus 從 Running (FIFOQueue) 移動到 Refuel (FIFOQueue)
   # if Fuel Dispenser 空間:
       # Fuel Dispenser 標記為忙碌
       # 規劃 Refueled 的時間
# def Refueled():
   # 將 Bus 移出 Refuel (FIFOQueue)
   # if Delay 隊列 (FIFOQueue) > 0:
       # 移出計時器,並記錄 Delay Time
       # 將 Bus 移入 Running (FIFOQueue)
       # 規劃 Return 的時間
       # 已出發班次 + 1
       # if 已出發班次 == 應出發班次 (N):
           # "EndSimulation"
   # else:
       # 將 Bus 移入 Dispatch (FIFOQueue)
   # if Refuel (FIFOQueue) > 0:
       # 規劃下一台車 Refueled 的時間
   # else:
       # Fuel Dispenser 標記為空閒
```

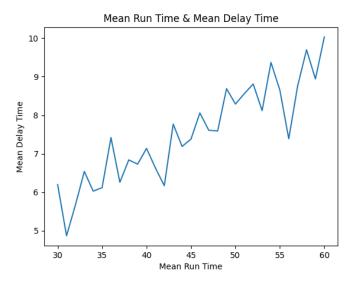
- 1. Plot the curve of average delay vs bus fleet size (F).
- 2. Plot the curve of average delay vs running time mean (R).
- 3. Plot the curve of average delay vs running time variance (V).
- 4. Plot the curve of average delay vs refueling (G).

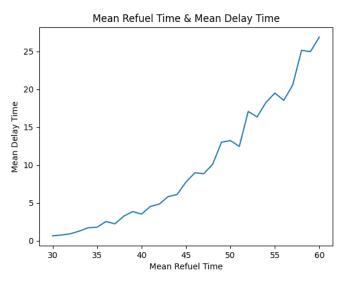
調整依據:

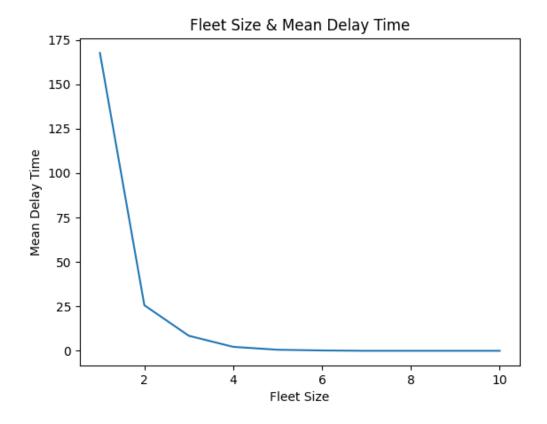
Y軸的值皆為模擬1000次後取平均

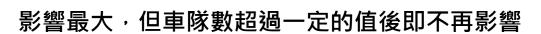


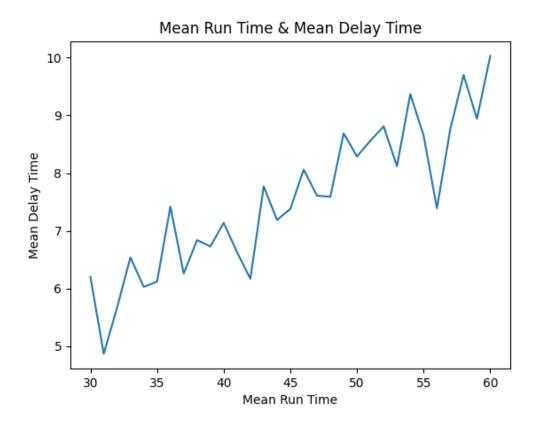




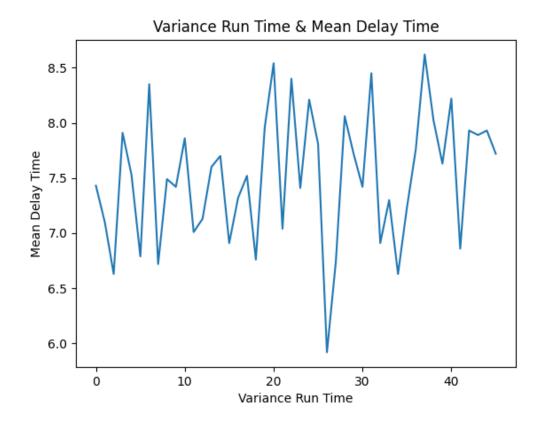




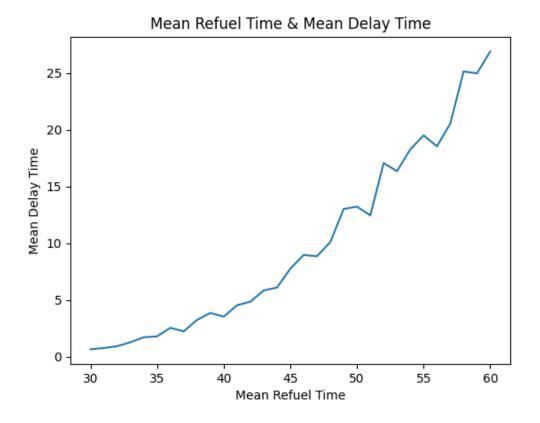




影響較小,但仍呈現正相關性



沒有特別明顯的影響



影響力次之,且呈現明顯的正相關性

5. Pick a set of parameters (H, N, R, V, F, G) and estimate the average delay and its 95% upper confidence bound.

```
Z = 1.96
delayMean = round(np.mean(delay_record),2)
delayStd = round(np.std(delay_record, ddof = 1),2)
```



```
Runs: 1000
Mean of estimate delay time: 0.57
Std of estimate delay time: 4.31
95% confidence interval: [0.3, 0.84]
```

Runs: 1000 Mean of estimate delay time: 7.39 Std of estimate delay time: 18.92 95% confidence interval: [6.22, 8.56]

6. Find the minimum fleet size such that the average total delay is less than N time units (equivalently, average average delay is less than 1). (Think about Problem 5 when you answer the question.)

Q:延滯時間是否會隨著H、R、G改變而成正比改變

A:看起來會,推測是因為 延滯時間跟(R+G-H) 有著較大的關係

Runs: 1000 Mean of estimate delay time: 7.39 Std of estimate delay time: 18.92 95% confidence interval: [6.22, 8.56]

Runs: 1000 Mean of estimate delay time: 2.45 Std of estimate delay time: 6.57 95% confidence interval: [2.04, 2.86]

Runs: 1000 Mean of estimate delay time: 9.85 Std of estimate delay time: 25.05 95% confidence interval: [8.3, 11.4]

Runs: 1000 Mean of estimate delay time: 4.94 Std of estimate delay time: 12.62 95% confidence interval: [4.16, 5.72]

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 22.35

Std of estimate delay time: 57.1

95% confidence interval: [18.81, 25.89]

Q:那能直接用(R+G-H) 去推估延滯時間嗎

A:看來是不行。而在固定 H的情況下,似乎也看 不到特別的規律 QQ

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 7.39

Std of estimate delay time: 18.92

95% confidence interval: [6.22, 8.56]

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 1.3 Std of estimate delay time: 6.24 95% confidence interval: [0.91, 1.69]

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 13.7
Std of estimate delay time: 28.69
95% confidence interval: [11.92, 15.48]

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 3.34 Std of estimate delay time: 10.78 95% confidence interval: [2.67, 4.01]

Runs: 1000

Mean of estimate delay time: 23.16 Std of estimate delay time: 40.44 95% confidence interval: [20.65, 25.67]