经济系统——gas动态抵押算法

1.经济系统gas

目前经济系统相关的gas模型,是抵押COCOS获取gas的模型,没有衡量CPU、网络、存储硬盘等资源。

1.1交易费用

目前交易费用有两种方式:

- 抵押COCOS, 获取gas, 消耗gas; 消耗的gas会线性回流
- gas不足,直接燃烧COCOS

两种方式,第二种方式直接按1:1比例消耗COCOS,简单明了;第一种方式需要测试cocos抵押gas的动态抵押算法。

1.2gas最大供应量配置

gas最大供应量默认与COCOS发行量一致

```
const asset object &core asset =
   create<asset_object>([&](asset_object &a) {
       a.symbol = GRAPHENE_SYMBOL;
       a.options.max_supply = genesis_state.max_core_supply;
       a.precision = GRAPHENE_BLOCKCHAIN_PRECISION_DIGITS;
       a.options.flags =0;
       a.options.issuer_permissions = 2;
       a.issuer = GRAPHENE_ACCOUNT;
       a.dynamic_asset_data_id = create<asset_dynamic_data_object>([&](asset_dynamic_data_object &ad){
                                                          ad.current_supply = GRAPHENE_MAX_SHARE_SUPPLY;
assert(core_asset.id == asset_id_type());
const asset_object &gas_asset =
   create<asset_object>([&](asset_object &a) {
  a.options.max_supply = genesis_state.max_core_supply;
       a.precision = GRAPHENE_BLOCKCHAIN_PRECISION_DIGITS;
       a.options.flags = 0x8a;
       a.options.issuer_permissions = 0x8a;
       a.issuer = account_id_type(15);
       a.options.core_exchange_rate=price(asset(1),asset(1,GRAPHENE_ASSET_GAS));
       a.dynamic_asset_data_id = create<asset_dynamic_data_object>([&](asset_dynamic_data_object &ad){
                                                          ad.current_supply = 0;}).id;
assert(gas_asset.id == GRAPHENE_ASSET_GAS);
chain_id_type chain_id = genesis_state.compute_chain_id();
```

2.测试当前gas供应量

2.1当前gas供应量为0

```
unlocked >>> get_object 2.3.1
get_object 2.3.1
[{
    "id": "2.3.1",
    "current_supply": 0,
    "accumulated_fees": 0
```

```
unlocked >>>
unlocked >>> list_account_balances 1.2.16
list_account_balances 1.2.16
4999999986164.97629 COCOS
2.2抵押COCOS获取gas
unlocked >>> update_collateral_for_gas 1.2.16 1.2.16 1000000 true
update_collateral_for_gas 1.2.16 1.2.16 1000000 true
"4e0e668a932b0211515f7a8344d35e7977d4852940a8384dbfb17232cddd2c1c",{
 "ref_block_num": 26769,
 "ref_block_prefix": 3887791333,
 "expiration": "2019-10-16T09:50:44",
 "operations": [[
  54,{
 "mortgager": "1.2.16",
     "beneficiary": "1.2.16",
    "collateral": 1000000
 "extensions": [],
"signatures": [
"1f27f5866416a6d22ffe6a713072d949ae9c0bb9259a748fabc657991ec1123cf43ee00cf42df55035ab4a5cd9
1bd6c677d231757d3507d7e3a41f8da139e4ff4c"
}
2.3查看当前供应量
unlocked >>> list_account_balances 1.2.16
list_account_balances 1.2.16
4999999986154.97629 COCOS
6.99804 GAS
unlocked >>> get_object 2.3.1
get_object 2.3.1
[{
"id": "2.3.1",
"current_supply": 799804,
"accumulated_fees": 0
unlocked >>> get_transaction_by_id
6a70c179d18b5105b4f61d3709f60ddaa6887cce30e16ea28a8b2d884bfc1c0d
get_transaction_by_id 6a70c179d18b5105b4f61d3709f60ddaa6887cce30e16ea28a8b2d884bfc1c0d
```

```
"ref_block_num": 26895,
 "ref_block_prefix": 272619247,
"expiration": "2019-10-16T09:54:58",
"operations": [[
  54,{
     "mortgager": "1.2.16",
     "beneficiary": "1.2.16",
     "collateral": 1000000
"extensions": [],
"signatures": [
"20057f53ee8989bb7081704e0d986beee4b52f2023eacf69b7a79269f71f093bfc1bc443d64ce54f2697b4f304
a5ffe94f8e8910df30b36645fa9502a150c76c42"
"operation_results": [[
    2,{
      "fees": [{
         "amount": 100000,
         "asset_id": "1.3.1"
     "result": "3.4.0",
     "real_running_time": 136
 unlocked >>> update_collateral_for_gas 1.2.16 1.2.16 1000000 true update_collateral_for_gas 1.2.16 1.2.16 1000000 true
```

可以看到当前1.2.16gas = current_supply - fee

3.动态抵押算法模型

3.1算法抽象

```
x= max supply gas
y= current supply gas
z= 抵押cocos
v= COCOS current supply
scale = z/v
gas_resrved = x - y
scale0 = (1+ scale )^0.4-1
amonut = gas_resrved * scale0
```

3.2算法精简

将amonut展开,去除中间层;并令w=amonut

x= max supply gas	定值,默认为100亿
y= current supply gas	一次操作抵押COCOS获取gas, current supply gas— 致;多次操作y增加;即多次操作抵押,每次和前一次比 较,current supply gas增加
z= 抵押的COCOS	
v= COCOS current supply	缓慢增加的一个数值,在一个短期时间段内,可以看成 定值

 $w = (x - y) * ((1 + z/v)^0.4-1)$

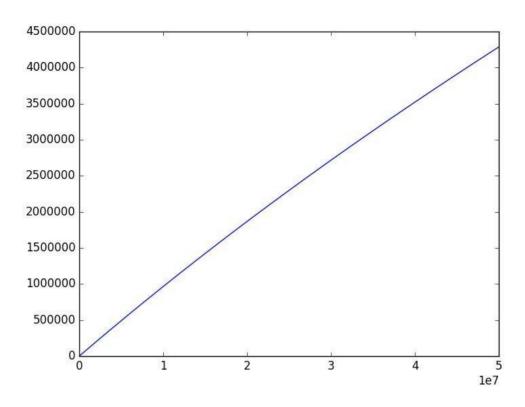
4.动态抵押算法需要满足的条件

1.抵押的COCOS(即z)越多,获得的gass(即w)越多;针对的是一次操作 2.剩余gas越少,抵押COCOS获取gas越少;针对的是多次操作

5.测试

5.1测试条件1

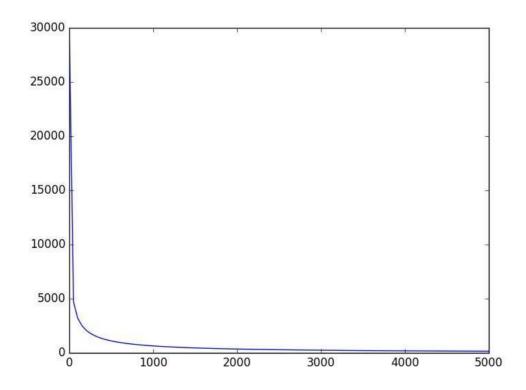
一次操作, x、y、v固定;可以采用几个默认的固定值;w简化为: $w = a * ((1 + z/b)^0.4 - 1); a$ 、b为常量;下图为相应的测试曲线:



可以看到这是一条递增的曲线,验证了条件1

5.2测试条件2

多次操作,此时有三个变量,为了将条件简化假设每次抵押的COCOS(即z)不变 x、y、z固定;可以采用几个默认的固定值;w简化为: $w = a * ((1+b/v)^0.4-1); a$ 、b为常量;下图为相应的测试曲线:



可以看到这是一条递减的曲线,验证了条件2

6.附注

6.1测试代码1

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.linspace(1, 5000, 100)
y=2000 * ( (1+ x/8000)**0.4-1)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.savefig("test4.jpg")
```

6.2测试代码2

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.linspace(1, 5000, 100)
y=2000 * ( (1+ 1000/x)**0.4-1)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.savefig("test5.jpg")
```