

國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所
九十七學年度第二學期『環境系統分析』期中考試
(繳交日期：2009 年 5 月 19 日；嚴禁抄襲！)

1.(25%) 請概要整理 (late) Professor George B. Dantzig 與 Professor Lotfi A. Zadeh 之生平事蹟，並撰寫下列二篇經典文獻之閱讀心得。

- (1) Dantzig, G. B., 1997. "Foreword," in *Linear Programming Volume I: Introduction* by G.B. Dantzig and M.N. Thapa, Springer, New York.
- (2) Zadeh, L.A., 1965. "Fuzzy Sets," *Information and Control*, **8**:338–353.

2.(25%) 廿世紀末，工程計算領域曾選出廿世紀 10 大最佳演算法：Cipra, B., 2000. "The Best of the 20th Century: Editors Name Top 10 Algorithms," *SIAM News*, Volume 33, Number 4. (<http://www.siam.org/news/news.php?id=637>)。請依下列順序，整理所指定演算法之概要內容。

- (1) Monte Carlo method or Metropolis algorithm, devised by J. von Neumann, S. Ulam, and N. Metropolis (黃健源)
- (2) Simplex method of linear programming, developed by G.e Dantzig
- (3) Krylov Subspace Iteration method, developed by M. Hestenes, E. Stiefel, and C. Lanczos (葉怡良)
- (4) Householder matrix decomposition, developed by A. Householder (張銘城)
- (5) Fortran compiler, developed by a team lead by J. Backus
- (6) QR algorithm for eigenvalue calculation, developed by J. Francis (劉書宏)
- (7) Quicksort algorithm, developed by A. Hoare (梁弘)
- (8) Fast Fourier Transform, developed by J. Cooley and J. Tukey
- (9) Integer Relation Detection Algorithm, developed by H. Ferguson and R. Forcade (楊宜潔)
- (10) Fast Multipole algorithm, developed by L. Greengard and V. Rokhlin (謝明勳)

3.(20%) 請仔細閱讀 Gass, S. I., 2002. "Great Moments in HistORy," *OR/MS Today*, Vol.29, No.5. (<http://www.lionhrtpub.com/orms/orms-10-02/frhistorysb1.html>)，以挑選你認為在「作業研究 Operations Research」領域上的 10 個重要發展里程碑 (milestones，請排除已列為 10 大最佳演算法項目及 Fuzzy set theory 相關大事紀)，並說明你選擇的理由或準則。

4.(30%) 請定義說明何謂推銷員問題 (Traveling Salesman Problem, TSP)？現有一推銷員須拜訪 18 個客戶，已知 18 個客戶的二維 (2-Dimensional) 座標分別為：

A(6575, 5812)	B(1015, 3450)	C(1904, 4252)
D(850, 5439)	E(1919, 5246)	F(9244, 2134)
G(1360, 3199)	H(1816, 9783)	I(9638, 3848)
J(7078, 3839)	K(129, 2030)	L(7885, 8705)
M(4735, 992)	N(2244, 4197)	O(3967, 9555)
P(2412, 3886)	Q(5616, 1057)	R(9410, 3657)

請建構此一 TSP 整數規劃模型，並求取該推銷員最短路徑之客戶拜訪順序，解答請利用繪圖軟體繪圖表示。若現擬增加拜訪一客戶 **S(8753, 9054)**，請重新建構求解模式，並比較增加一拜訪點所需之計算時間增加多少？若拜訪點增加至 20 點(客戶座標 **T(1369, 9798)**) 計算時間又增加多少呢？