

## 第 1 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zhao, MN (Zhao, Meina); Wang, J (Wang, Jing); Han, WW (Han, Weiwei)

标题: The impact of emotional involvement on online service buying decisions: an event-related potentials perspective

来源出版物: NEUROREPORT

卷: 26

期: 17

页: 995-1002

DOI: 10.1097/WNR.0000000000000457

出版年: DEC 2 2015

摘要: When examining a buying process, changes in human brain signals and their event-related potential (ERP) components can be considered a reflection of the consumers' emotions. In this experiment, participants were shown 12 products and related services that were available for purchase. After recording ERP components, we used a questionnaire to measure the individuals' emotional involvement toward the services (i.e. the same services shown in the stimuli) of the 12 products to measure the emotional valence of the services. The emotional ERP components and the late positive potential (LPP) were elicited under the service conditions and distributed over the left frontal regions. We determined that the services may evoke an LPP and that services with a high emotional value may evoke a larger LPP, which suggests that positive emotion may be measured using the LPP amplitude in the left frontal regions. This result helps elucidate whether positive emotions are stimulated during the product-service system decision-making process and helps understand the emotional valences of different services. Our analysis of the emotional motivation of the consumer suggests that the LPP may be useful as an emotional indicator for measuring consumers' evaluation of services that provides a neural view of product-service system buying decisions. Copyright (C) 2015 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

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## 第 2 条, 共 50 条

作者: Bai, Y (Bai, Yan); Yao, Z (Yao, Zhong); Cong, FY (Cong, Fengyu); Zhang, LL (Zhang, Linlin)

标题: Event-related potentials elicited by social commerce and electronic-commerce reviews

来源出版物: COGNITIVE NEURODYNAMICS

卷: 9

期: 6

页: 639-648

DOI: 10.1007/s11571-015-9353-1

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: There is an increasing interest regarding the use of electroencephalography (EEG) in social commerce and electronic commerce (e-commerce) research. There are several reviews in the field of social commerce or e-commerce; these have great potential value and mining them is fundamental and significant. To our knowledge, EEG is rarely applied to study these. In this study, we examined the neural correlates of social commerce reviews (SCRs) and e-commerce reviews (ECRs) by using them as stimuli to evoke event-related potentials. All SCRs were from friends through a social media platform, whereas ECRs were from strangers through an e-commerce platform. The experimental design was similar to that of a priming paradigm, and included 40 pairs of stimuli consisting of product information (prime stimulus) and reviews (target stimulus). The results showed that the P300 component was successfully evoked by SCR and ECR stimuli. Moreover, the P300 components elicited by SCRs had higher amplitudes than those elicited by ECRs. These findings indicate that participants paid more attention to SCRs than to ECRs. In addition, the associations between neural responses and reviews in social commerce have the potential to assist companies in studying consumer behaviors, thus permitting them to enhance their social commerce strategies.

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## 第 3 条, 共 50 条

作者: Li, C (Li, Chen); Wei, FJ (Wei, Fajie); Zhou, SH (Zhou, Shenghan)

标题: PREDICTION METHOD BASED ON OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION

来源出版物: DISCRETE AND CONTINUOUS DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS-SERIES S

卷: 8

期: 6

页: 1213-1221

DOI: 10.3934/dcdss.2015.8.1213

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: BP neural network is a kind of prediction method, but it has some disadvantages. So an improved particle swarm optimization scheme is used to optimize neural network parameters and structure. Both training convergence speed and classification accuracy is improved. Interest rate is always the focus in the economic research. The proposed scheme is used for seven days interbank offered rate prediction in China and the result shows that the BP neural network based on improved PSO has higher accuracy than the BP algorithm, which can provide important reference for central bank to work out monetary policy.

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第 4 条, 共 50 条

作者: Tang, TQ (Tang, Tie-Qiao); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun); Shang, HY (Shang, Hua-Yan)

标题: Influences of the driver's bounded rationality on micro driving behavior, fuel consumption and emissions

来源出版物: TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART D-TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT

卷: 41

页: 423-432

DOI: 10.1016/j.trd.2015.10.016

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: In this paper, we propose an extended car-following model to study the influences of the driver's bounded rationality on his/her micro driving behavior, and the fuel consumption, CO, HC and NOx of each vehicle under two typical cases, where Case I is the starting process and Case II is the evolution process of a small perturbation. The numerical results indicate that considering the driver's bounded rationality will reduce his/her speed during the starting process and improve the stability of the traffic flow during the evolution of the small perturbation, and reduce the total fuel consumption, CO, HC and NOx of each vehicle under the above two cases. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 5 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wang, HW (Wang, Huiwen); Shangguan, LY (Shangguan, Liying); Guan, R (Guan, Rong); Billard, L (Billard, Lynne)

标题: Principal component analysis for compositional data vectors

来源出版物: COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS

卷: 30

期: 4

页: 1079-1096

DOI: 10.1007/s00180-015-0570-1

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: Since Aitchison's founding research work, compositional data analysis has attracted growing attention in recent decades. As a powerful technique for exploratory analysis, principal component analysis (PCA) has been extended to compositional data. Despite extensive efforts in PCA on compositional data parts as variables, this paper contributes to modeling PCA for compositional data vectors. Based on algebraic operators in Simplex space, the PCA process is deduced and transformed into calculating some inner products. Properties of principal components are also investigated. Two real-data examples illustrate the merits of the proposed PCA for compositional data vectors.

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第 6 条, 共 50 条

作者: Yin, LB (Yin Libo); Han, LY (Han Liyan)

标题: Risk management for international portfolios with basket options: A multi-stage stochastic programming approach

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF SYSTEMS SCIENCE & COMPLEXITY

卷: 28

期: 6

页: 1279-1306

DOI: 10.1007/s11424-015-3001-z

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: The authors consider the problem of active international portfolio management with basket options to achieve optimal asset allocation and combined market risk and currency risk management via multi-stage stochastic programming (MSSP). The authors note particularly the novel consideration and significant benefit of basket options in the context of portfolio optimization and risk management. Extensive empirical tests strongly demonstrate that basket options consistently have more clearly improvement on portfolio performances than a portfolio of vanilla options written on the same underlying assets. The authors further show that the MSSP model provides as a supportive tool for asset allocation, and a suitable test bed to empirically investigate the performance of alternative strategies.

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第 7 条, 共 50 条

作者: Han, LY (Han, Liyan); Liu, Y (Liu, Yang); Lin, Q (Lin, Qiang); Huang, GB (Huang, Gubo)

标题: Valuing carbon assets for high-tech with application to the wind energy industry

来源出版物: ENERGY POLICY

卷: 87

特刊: SI

页: 347-358

DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2015.09.025

出版年: DEC 2015

摘要: In contrast to the traditional methods for high-tech evaluation, we introduce a new, more active idea for considering the carbon asset effect, in addition to the economic and technological considerations for strategic significance. The method proposed in this paper considers a reduced amount of carbon emissions, less than that of the current industry baseline, to be an asset that is beneficial to a firm that adopts a new technology. The measured carbon asset values vary across different technologies, in different industries and over time. The new method is applied to the valuing of wind energy technology and uses the Weibull distribution to estimate the wind energy capacity and a concrete sensitivity analysis. These applications support the validity of the new method and show that the impact of the fluctuations of carbon sinks on the values of carbon assets is significantly greater than that of volatility in the production output. The paper also presents some policy recommendations based on the results. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 8 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zong, HS (Zong, Hengshan); Jia, GZ (Jia, Guozhu); Cheng, Y (Cheng, Yang)

标题: Exploring social influence on evolutionary prisoner's dilemma games in networks

来源出版物: MODERN PHYSICS LETTERS B

卷: 29

期: 30

文献号: 1550184

DOI: 10.1142/S0217984915501845

出版年: NOV 10 2015

摘要: Though numerous studies demonstrate the importance of social influence in deciding individual decision-making process in networks, little has been done to explore its impact on players' behavioral patterns in evolutionary prisoner's dilemma games (PDGs). This study investigates how social influenced strategy updating rules may affect the final equilibrium of game dynamics. The results show that weak social influence usually inhibits cooperation, while strong social influence has a mediating effect. The impacts of network structure and the existence of rebels in social influence scenarios are also tested. The paper provides a comprehensive interpretation on social influence effects on evolutionary PDGs in networks.

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第 9 条, 共 50 条

作者: Mo, JL (Mo, Jian-Lei); Schleich, J (Schleich, Joachim); Zhu, L (Zhu, Lei); Fan, Y (Fan, Ying)

标题: Delaying the introduction of emissions trading systems-Implications for power plant investment and operation from a multi-stage decision model

来源出版物: ENERGY ECONOMICS

卷: 52

页: 255-264

DOI: 10.1016/j.eneco.2015.11.009

子辑: B

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: Relying on real options theory, we employ a multistage decision model to analyze the effect of delaying the introduction of emission trading systems (ETS) on power plant investments in carbon capture and storage (CCS) retrofits, on plant operation, and on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) abatement. Unlike previous studies, we assume that the investment decision is made before the ETS is in place, and we allow CCS operating flexibility for new power plant investments. Thus, the plant may be run in CCS-off mode if carbon prices are low. We employ Monte Carlo simulation methods to account for uncertainties in the prices of CO<sub>2</sub> certificates, other inputs, and output prices, relying on a realistic parameterization for a supercritical pulverized coal plant in China. We find that CCS operating flexibility lowers the critical carbon price needed to support CCS investment because it renders CCS investment less irreversible. For a low carbon price path, operating flexibility also implies that delaying the introduction of an ETS hardly affects plant CO<sub>2</sub> abatement since the plant operator is better off purchasing emission certificates rather than operating the plant in CCS mode. Interestingly, for low carbon prices we find a U-shaped relation between the length of the delay and the economic value of the plant. Thus, delaying the introduction of an ETS may make investors worse off. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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第 10 条, 共 50 条

作者: Liu, P (Liu, Peng); Liao, FX (Liao, Feixiong); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun); Timmermans, H (Timmermans, Harry)

标题: Dynamic activity-travel assignment in multi-state supernetworks

来源出版物: TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART B-METHODOLOGICAL

卷: 81

特刊: SI

页: 656-671

DOI: 10.1016/j.trb.2015.08.006

子辑: 3

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: The integration of activity-based modeling and dynamic traffic assignment for travel demand analysis has recently attracted ever-increasing attention. However, related studies have limitations either on the integration structure or the number of choice facets being captured. This paper proposes a formulation of dynamic activity-travel assignment (DATA) in the framework of multi-state supernetworks, in which any path through a personalized supernetwork represents a particular activity-travel pattern (ATP) at a high level of spatial and temporal detail. DATA is formulated as a discrete-time dynamic user equilibrium (DUE) problem, which is reformulated as an equivalent variational inequality (VI) problem. A generalized dynamic link disutility function is established with the accommodation of different characteristics of the links in the supernetworks. Flow constraints and non-uniqueness of equilibria are also investigated. In the proposed formulation, the choices of departure time, route, mode, activity sequence, activity and parking location are all unified into one time-dependent ATP choice. As a result, the interdependences among all these choice facets can be readily captured. A solution algorithm based on the route-swapping mechanism is adopted to find the user equilibrium. A numerical example with simulated scenarios is provided to demonstrate the advantages of the proposed approach. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 11 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zou, H (Zou, Hui); Zou, ZH (Zou, Zhihong); Wang, XJ (Wang, Xiaojing)

标题: An Enhanced K-Means Algorithm for Water Quality Analysis of The Haihe River in China

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH

卷: 12

期: 11

页: 14400-14413

DOI: 10.3390/ijerph121114400

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: The increase and the complexity of data caused by the uncertain environment is today's reality. In order to identify water quality effectively and reliably, this paper presents a modified fast clustering algorithm for water quality analysis. The algorithm has adopted a varying weights K-means cluster algorithm to analyze water monitoring data. The varying weights scheme was the best weighting indicator selected by a modified indicator weight self-adjustment algorithm based on K-means, which is named MIWAS-K-means. The new clustering algorithm avoids the margin of the iteration not being calculated in some cases. With the fast clustering analysis, we can identify the quality of water samples. The algorithm is applied in water quality analysis of the Haihe River (China) data obtained by the monitoring network over a period of eight years (2006-2013) with four indicators at seven different sites (2078 samples). Both the theoretical and simulated results demonstrate that the algorithm is efficient and reliable for water quality analysis of the Haihe River. In addition, the algorithm can be applied to more complex data matrices with high dimensionality.

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PubMed ID: 26569283

第 12 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wu, WX (Wu, Wen-Xiang); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun)

标题: An ordinary differential equation formulation of the bottleneck model with user heterogeneity

来源出版物: TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART B-METHODOLOGICAL

卷: 81

页: 34-58

DOI: 10.1016/j.trb.2015.08.007

子辑: 1

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: Considering heterogeneous values of time and schedule delay early, in this paper we develop an ordinary differential equation formulation of the bottleneck model without allowance of arriving late. We show that in no-toll equilibrium, the generalized travel cost increases with departure time as the ratio of value of schedule delay to value of time increases with these two values, and commuters with higher values would experience higher generalized costs. We then derive the first-best toll and analyses its efficiency and distributional impacts. We obtain the sufficient Pareto-improving condition for the first-best scheme without imposing specific functional forms on heterogeneity. It is a Pareto improvement when the gap between values of time and schedule delay early increases as the ratio of value of schedule delay early to value of time increases. The proposed approach is applied to deal with such user heterogeneity that both the values of time and schedule delay early follow uniform distributions. In this case, the Pareto-improving condition is not only sufficient but also necessary. The individual gain from tolling is strictly monotonically increasing with respect to values of time and schedule delay early. Outside this condition, the first-best toll scheme makes users with relatively higher values of time and schedule delay early better off and those with relatively lower values worse off. And, users with higher values of time and schedule delay early could gain more or lose less from tolling. In contrasts with previous literature, our approach is robust in the sense that it can deal with not only discrete but also continuous user heterogeneity. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 13 条, 共 50 条

作者: Han, LY (Han, Liyan); Zheng, QQ (Zheng, Qingqing); Li, L (Li, Lei); Yin, LB (Yin, Libo)

标题: Do foreign institutional investors stabilize the capital market?

来源出版物: ECONOMICS LETTERS

卷: 136

页: 73-75

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.econlet.2015.09.008

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: This paper examines the impact of financial liberalization on emerging capital market in the context of China. We control for time-invariant firm fixed effects and employ lagged firm size and ownership structure as instrumental variables for the shareholdings of institutional investors. The results indicate that foreign institutional investors reduce volatility and act as market stabilizers. In contrast, domestic institutional investors exacerbate stock market fluctuation. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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第 14 条, 共 50 条

作者: Yang, HJ (Yang, Haijun); Wang, HJ (Wang, Harry Jiannan); Sun, GP (Sun, Gui Ping); Wang, L (Wang, Li)

标题: A comparison of U.S and Chinese financial market microstructure: heterogeneous agent-based multi-asset artificial stock markets approach

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

卷: 25

期: 5

页: 901-924

**DOI:** 10.1007/s00191-015-0424-6

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: The market microstructure literatures study how the traders work in the financial market. In this paper, we propose a novel heterogeneous agent-based multi-asset artificial stock market based on Santa Fe Artificial Stock Market (SFI-ASM) to compare the financial market microstructure between U.S. and China. We first develop a set of new parameters for the single stock market simulation to improve the way that agents monitor the market and choose different strategies, which make our model closer to the real financial market. Secondly, we construct a multiple assets financial market by incorporating two new types of agents, namely, zero-intelligence agents and less-intelligence agents, and conduct simulations for different evolution speeds, strategies, and intelligence levels to achieve the optimal models of Chinese and U.S. financial markets before and after the financial crisis. Based on the simulation results, we present a comprehensive analysis of the market microstructure for the two financial markets.

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第 15 条, 共 50 条

作者: Xiao, YY (Xiao, Yiyong); Yuan, YY (Yuan, Yingying); Zhang, RQ (Zhang, Ren-Qian); Konak, A (Konak, Abdullah)

标题: Non-permutation flow shop scheduling with order acceptance and weighted tardiness

来源出版物: APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTATION

卷: 270

页: 312-333

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.amc.2015.08.011

出版年: NOV 1 2015

摘要: This paper studies the non-permutation solution for the problem of flow shop scheduling with order acceptance and weighted tardiness (FSS-OAWT). We formulate the problem as a linear mixed integer programming (LMIP) model that can be optimally solved by AMPL/CPLEX for small-sized problems. In addition, a non-linear integer programming (NIP) model is presented to design heuristic algorithms. A two-phase genetic algorithm (TP-GA) is developed to solve the problem of medium and large sizes based on the NIP model. The properties of FSS-OAWT are investigated and several theorems for permutation and non-permutation optimum are provided. The performance of the TP-GA is studied through rigorous computational experiments using a large number of numeric instances. The LMIP model is used to demonstrate the differences between permutation and non-permutation solutions to the FSS-OAWT problem. The results show that a considerably large portion of the instances have only an optimal non-permutation schedule (e.g., 43.3% for small-sized), and the proposed TP-GA algorithms are effective in solving the FSS-OAWT problems of various scales (small, medium, and large) with both permutation and non-permutation solutions. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc All rights reserved.

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第 16 条, 共 50 条

作者: Huang, LL (Huang LeLe); Wang, HW (Wang HuiWen); Cui, HJ (Cui HengJian); Wang, SY (Wang SiYang)

标题: Sieve M-estimator for a semi-functional linear model

来源出版物: SCIENCE CHINA-MATHEMATICS

卷: 58

期: 11

页: 2421-2434

DOI: 10.1007/s11425-015-5040-2

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: We propose sieve M-estimator for a semi-functional linear model in which the scalar response is explained by a linear operator of functional predictor and smooth functions of some real-valued random variables. Spline estimators of the functional coefficient and the smooth functions are considered, and by selecting appropriate knot numbers the optimal convergence rate and the asymptotic normality can be obtained under some mild conditions. Some simulation results and a real data example are presented to illustrate the performance of our estimation method.

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第 17 条, 共 50 条

作者: Lu, XS (Lu, Xiao-Shan); Liu, TL (Liu, Tian-Liang); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun)

标题: Pricing and mode choice based on nested logit model with trip-chain costs

来源出版物: TRANSPORT POLICY

卷: 44

页: 76-88

DOI: 10.1016/j.tranpol.2015.06.014

出版年: NOV 2015

摘要: Commuters can complete their "home-work-home" trips by three options: subway-only mode, auto-only mode, and park-and-ride mode on a bottleneck-constrained corridor. The purpose of this paper is to enhance the insights into pricing mechanism for subway and parking and corresponding mode choice behavior on the corridor with elastic demand. A nested logit-based stochastic user equilibrium model is proposed to characterize the commuters' modal choice. Dispersion parameters in the nested logit model reflect the risk or uncertainty of mode choice. It is found by sensitivity analysis that the impacts of subway fare and parking fee on the commute pattern are not always monotonous. Optimal strategies of subway fare and parking fee are discussed, respectively, under four market schemes by assuming that the subway and the parking lot at workplace are operated by either the government or a private owner. A numerical example is presented to illustrate how the pricing policies affect demand implementation, mode choice behavior and benefits of private owners and the whole transportation system. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Russian Science Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

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ISSN: 0967-070X

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第 18 条, 共 50 条

作者: Liu, L (Liu, Le); Zhou, H (Zhou, Hong)

标题: Single-machine rescheduling with deterioration and learning effects against the maximum sequence disruption

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEMS SCIENCE

卷: 46

期: 14

页: 2640-2658

DOI: 10.1080/00207721.2013.876519

出版年: OCT 26 2015

摘要: In this paper, we study the issue of single-machine rescheduling with linear deteriorating jobs and position-based learning effects simultaneously in response to an unexpected arrival of new jobs. The scheduling efficiency is measured in terms of the makespan, while the cost of disruption is measured in terms of the maximum difference in processing orders of the original jobs before and after disruption. By introducing the effects of deterioration and learning, the job actual processing time is defined by an increasing function of its starting time, meanwhile a decreasing function of its position. Two types of problems are considered. For the first one, the makespan is minimised subject to a limit on the maximum sequence disruption; while in the second one, a linear combination of the makespan and the maximum sequence disruption is minimised. For each problem, the polynomial solvability is demonstrated, and an efficient algorithm is then developed. Finally, extensive computational experiments are conducted to show the efficiency and running behaviours of the proposed algorithms.

在 BIOSIS Citation Index 中的被引频次: 0

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SciELO Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

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ISSN: 0020-7721

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第 19 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wang, D (Wang, Dan); Qin, ZF (Qin, Zhongfeng); Kar, S (Kar, Samarjit)

标题: A novel single-period inventory problem with uncertain random demand and its application

来源出版物: APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTATION

卷: 269

页: 133-145

DOI: 10.1016/j.amc.2015.06.102

出版年: OCT 15 2015

摘要: In many real inventory situations of short life cycle products the decision maker often has to provide a subjective estimate of new demand distribution due to the lack of historical data. Thus, both randomness and uncertainty simultaneously appear in a single period inventory (newsboy) problem. In this paper, we develop both single item and multi item single period inventory models when market demands are assumed to be uncertain random variables. The objective of this study is to provide theoretical analysis of the models that attains optimality when demand information availability in subjective judgments leading to uncertainty along with random variation. The uncertain random models are transferred to equivalent deterministic forms by considering expected profit and providing more information of chance distributions. Finally, the numerical examples of ordering pharmaceutical reference standard materials are presented to illustrate the models. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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ISSN: 0096-3003

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第 20 条, 共 50 条

作者: Song, WY (Song, Wenyan); Chan, FTS (Chan, Felix T. S.)

标题: Multi-objective configuration optimization for product-extension service

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

卷: 37

页: 113-125

DOI: 10.1016/j.jmsy.2015.09.001

子辑: 1

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: This study aims at optimizing the configuration of product-extension service (PES). PES is a new value-added paradigm which aids manufacturers to achieve sustainable growth and profitability. The configuration method is an efficient way for rapid PES customization to enhance customer satisfaction. However, the earlier service configuration approaches can produce a large number of feasible solutions, especially when there are more module instances, less constraints or fewer customers requirements. This will increase the burden of service solution screening and lower the efficiency of service delivery. To solve this problem, a multi-objective optimization model for configuration of the product-extension service is proposed. The optimization model simultaneously considers service performance, service cost and response time, and it is solved by non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm II (NSGA II) to obtain a set of optimal configuration solutions. Finally, an application of this service configuration optimization to elevator service demonstrates the potential of the method. (C) 2015 The Society of Manufacturing Engineers. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Russian Science Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

SciELO Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

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ISSN: 0278-6125

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第 21 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wang, HX (Wang, Hongxia); Fang, H (Fang, Hong); Yu, XY (Yu, Xueying); Wang, K (Wang, Ke)

标题: Development of natural gas vehicles in China: An assessment of enabling factors and barriers

来源出版物: ENERGY POLICY

卷: 85

页: 80-93

DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2015.05.012

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: Replacing conventional gasoline or diesel vehicles with natural gas vehicles (NGVs) is necessary if China hopes to significantly reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in the short term. Based on city-level data, this paper analyzes the enabling factors and barriers to China's NGV development. We find that a shortage in natural gas supply and a relatively high price ratio of natural gas compared to gasoline are the main factors impeding China's NGV development. Imbalanced development between natural gas refueling stations and NGVs also hinder the popularity of these lower-carbon vehicles. While various policies have been implemented in recent years to promote NGVs in China, only those encouraging adoption of NGVs by the private sector appear effective. To promote further NGV development in China, the following strategies are proposed: (1) improve natural gas delivery infrastructure across the country; (2) reasonably reduce the relative price of natural gas compared to gasoline; (3) give priority to middle-income and medium-sized cities and towns, since siting natural gas refueling stations is easier in these areas; and (4) promote the use of NGVs in the private sector. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 22 条, 共 50 条

作者: Li, RR (Li, Ranran); Zou, ZH (Zou, Zhihong)

标题: Water Environmental Capacity Analysis of Taihu Lake and Parameter Estimation Based on the Integration of the Inverse Method and Bayesian Modeling

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH

卷: 12

期: 10

页: 12212-12224

DOI: 10.3390/ijerph121012212

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: An integrated approach using the inverse method and Bayesian approach, combined with a lake eutrophication water quality model, was developed for parameter estimation and water environmental capacity (WEC) analysis. The model was used to support load reduction and effective water quality management in the Taihu Lake system in eastern China. Water quality was surveyed yearly from 1987 to 2010. Total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) were selected as water quality model variables. Decay rates of TN and TP were estimated using the proposed approach. WECs of TN and TP in 2011 were determined based on the estimated decay rates. Results showed that the historical loading was beyond the WEC, thus, reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus input is necessary to meet water quality goals. Then WEC and allowable discharge capacity (ADC) in 2015 and 2020 were predicted. The reduction ratios of ADC during these years were also provided. All of these enable decision makers to assess the influence of each loading and visualize potential load reductions under different water quality goals, and then to formulate a reasonable water quality management strategy.

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ISSN: 1660-4601

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PubMed ID: 26426032

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第 23 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zhao, SM (Zhao, Shangmei); Xie, QC (Xie, Qiuchao); Lu, Q (Lu, Qing); Jiang, X (Jiang, Xin); Chen, W (Chen, Wei)

标题: Coherence and incoherence collective behavior in financial market

来源出版物: EPL

卷: 112

期: 2

文献号: 28002

DOI: 10.1209/0295-5075/112/28002

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: Financial markets have been extensively studied as highly complex evolving systems. In this paper, we quantify financial price fluctuations through a coupled dynamical system composed of phase oscillators. We find that a Financial Coherence and Incoherence (FCI) coexistence collective behavior emerges as the system evolves into the stable state, in which the stocks split into two groups: one is represented by coherent, phase-locked oscillators, the other is composed of incoherent, drifting oscillators. It is demonstrated that the size of the coherent stock groups fluctuates during the economic periods according to real-world financial instabilities or shocks. Further, we introduce the coherent characteristic matrix to characterize the involvement dynamics of stocks in the coherent groups. Clustering results on the matrix provides a novel manifestation of the correlations among stocks in the economic periods. Our analysis for components of the groups is consistent with the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) classification and can also figure out features for newly developed industries. These results can provide potentially implications on characterizing the inner dynamical structure of financial markets and making optimal investment into tragedies. Copyright (C) EPLA, 2015

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ISSN: 0295-5075

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入藏号: WOS:000365323000031

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第 24 条, 共 50 条

作者: Xiao, LL (Xiao, Ling-Ling); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun); Liu, RH (Liu, Ronghui)

标题: Tradable credit scheme for rush hour travel choice with heterogeneous commuters

来源出版物: Advances in Mechanical Engineering

卷: 7

期: 10

DOI: 10.1177/1687814015612430

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: This article proposes a tradable credit scheme for managing commuters' travel choices. The scheme considers bottleneck congestion and modal split in a competitive highway-transit network with heterogeneous commuters who are distinguished by their valuation of travel time. The scheme charges all auto travelers who pass the bottleneck during a peak-time window in the form of mobility credits. Those who avoid the peak-time window, by either traveling outside the peak-time window or switching to the transit mode, may be rewarded credits. An artificial market is created so that the travelers may trade these credits with each other. We formulate the credit price and the rewarded and charged credits under tradable credit scheme. Our analyses indicate that the optimal tradable credit scheme can achieve nearly 40% efficiency gains depending on the level of commuters' heterogeneity. In addition, this scheme distributes the benefits among all the commuters directly through the credit trading. Our results suggest that in assessing the efficiency of tradable credit scheme, it is important to take into account the commuters' heterogeneity. Numerical experiments are conducted to examine the sensitivity of tradable credit scheme designs to various system parameters.

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ISSN: 1687-8132

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入藏号: WOS:000364421900014

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第 25 条, 共 50 条

作者: Liang, X (Liang Xiao); Zhao, JC (Zhao JiChang); Xu, K (Xu Ke)

标题: A general law of human mobility

来源出版物: SCIENCE CHINA-INFORMATION SCIENCES

卷: 58

期: 10

文献号: 100103

DOI: 10.1007/s11432-015-5402-y

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: The intrinsic factors that drive human mobility have remained unclear for decades. Our observations from both intra-urban and inter-urban trips demonstrate a general law of human mobility. Specifically, the probability that a trip will occur is inversely proportional to the size of population located inside a circle with radius equal to the travel distance centered at the trip origin. A simple parameterless rank-based model is presented; this model can predict human flows with a convincing fidelity. Moreover, existing models can be implemented as special cases of our model, suggesting that our model is stable at more spatial scales. Our model also creates a fundamental bridge between individual mobility and social relationships.

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ISSN: 1674-733X

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第 26 条, 共 50 条

作者: Luo, KP (Luo, Kaiping); Zhang, XH (Zhang, Xinhui)

标题: A simple proof technique for scheduling models with learning effects

来源出版物: OPTIMIZATION LETTERS

卷: 9

期: 7

页: 1411-1420

DOI: 10.1007/s11590-015-0870-y

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: The majority of the previous works concerning scheduling problems with learning effects employed several complicated lemmas to prove the polynomial solvable properties of their models. To simplify these proofs, this paper proposes a simpler technique based on the famous Lagrange mean value theorem and the common adding-and-subtracting-terms operation in mathematics. The re-argumentation of known properties for a general model and the exploitation of a new property verify the effectiveness of this proposed technique and exhibit its simplicity. Moreover, the proof technique is applicable to other similar problems because the technique requires only the prerequisites of the Lagrange mean value theorem.

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ISSN: 1862-4472

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第 27 条, 共 50 条

作者: Bai, Y (Bai, Yan); Yao, Z (Yao, Zhong); Dou, YF (Dou, Yi-Fan)

标题: Effect of social commerce factors on user purchase behavior: An empirical investigation from renren.com

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

卷: 35

期: 5

页: 538-550

DOI: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2015.04.011

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: As a new type of e-commerce, social commerce is an emerging marketing form in which business is conducted via social networking platforms. It is playing an increasingly important role in influencing consumers' purchase intentions. Social commerce uses friendships on social networking platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, as the vehicle for social sharing about products or sellers to induce interest in a product, thereby increasing the purchase intention. In this paper, we develop and validate a conceptual model of how social factors, such as social support, seller uncertainty, and product uncertainty, influence users' purchasing behaviors in social commerce. This study aims to provide an understanding of the relationship between user behavior and social factors on social networking platforms. Using the largest social networking website in China, renren.com, this study finds that social support, seller uncertainty, and product uncertainty affect user behaviors. The results further show that social factors can significantly enhance users' purchase intentions in social shopping. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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ISSN: 0268-4012

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第 28 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zeng, DL (Zeng, Delin); Ouyang, TH (Ouyang, Tao Hua); Zhou, N (Zhou, Ning); Hu, JB (Hu, Jingbo)

标题: The role of embeddedness in achieving IT-enabled organizational transformation: A case of Xi'an Aero-Engine PLC (XAEPL), China

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

卷: 35

期: 5

页: 632-635

DOI: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2015.04.005

出版年: OCT 2015

摘要: Information Technology enabled Organizational Transformation (ITOT) has increasingly become a competitive necessity for contemporary organizations. Given its significant role, ITOT has persisted as a popular concept for researchers and practitioner of information systems. However, due to its complex nature, the ways to achieve it still requires further exploration. Hence, the present study aims to open this black box through examining a case study of Xi'an Aero-Engine PLC (XAEPL), one of the major aircraft engine designers and manufacturers with more than 50 years of history in China. The findings of this case identify that appropriate types of embeddedness enable the organizations to gain the support and commitment and improve the capability that are necessary for an effective ITOT. It also emphasizes that type of embeddedness is contingent on the belief formation and action formation that arise from the internal and external IT department. Furthermore, this case shows the importance of leveraging IT in facilitating the successful implementation of ITOT. (C) 2015 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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第 29 条, 共 50 条

作者: Han, LY (Han, Liyan); Xu, XK (Xu, Xinkuo); Han, L (Han, Lu)

标题: Applying quantile regression and Shapley decomposition to analyzing the determinants of household embedded carbon emissions: evidence from urban China

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION

卷: 103

页: 219-230

DOI: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.08.078

出版年: SEP 15 2015

摘要: As CO2 emissions differ in households with different characteristics, mitigation policies still address the contributions of these characteristics and their effects on specific households. Using a representative resident survey in urban China, this paper compares how household characteristics differ in their associations with household embedded carbon emissions (HECEs) at different levels by quantile regression; then, this paper analyzes the contributions of these characteristics by Shapley decomposition. The findings include the following: (i) household income is the most important contributor to the difference of HECEs, and its positive effect increases as HECEs rise; (ii) the use of wealth has different effects on HECEs because household housing ownership and deposits contribute little to HECEs, but the positive effects of household car ownership contribute 25.8%; (iii) young people and children will emit more HECEs than adults; the employed emit more than persons who are unemployed or retired; (iv) education increases HECEs overall but mainly at the low quantiles; the negative effect of the marriage increases as HECEs rise; (v) income, car ownership, marital status, size and constitution of households with high HECEs should be addressed to reduce the inequality of HECEs. Indeed, education on the low-carbon concept is another way forward. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 30 条, 共 50 条

作者: Zhao, JC (Zhao, Jichang); Liang, X (Liang, Xiao); Xu, K (Xu, Ke)

标题: Competition between Homophily and Information Entropy Maximization in Social Networks

来源出版物: PLOS ONE

卷: 10

期: 9

文献号: e0136896

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0136896

出版年: SEP 3 2015

摘要: In social networks, it is conventionally thought that two individuals with more overlapped friends tend to establish a new friendship, which could be stated as homophily breeding new connections. While the recent hypothesis of maximum information entropy is presented as the possible origin of effective navigation in small-world networks. We find there exists a competition between information entropy maximization and homophily in local structure through both theoretical and experimental analysis. This competition suggests that a newly built relationship between two individuals with more common friends would lead to less information entropy gain for them. We demonstrate that in the evolution of the social network, both of the two assumptions coexist. The rule of maximum information entropy produces weak ties in the network, while the law of homophily makes the network highly clustered locally and the individuals would obtain strong and trust ties. A toy model is also presented to demonstrate the competition and evaluate the roles of different rules in the evolution of real networks. Our findings could shed light on the social network modeling from a new perspective.

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被引频次合计: 0

ISSN: 1932-6203

入藏号: WOS:000360615400031

PubMed ID: 26334994

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第 31 条, 共 50 条

作者: He, YM (He, Yumin); Rachamadugu, R (Rachamadugu, Ram); Smith, ML (Smith, Milton L.); Stecke, KE (Stecke, Kathryn E.)

标题: Segment set-based part input sequencing in flexible manufacturing systems

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

卷: 53

期: 17

页: 5106-5117

DOI: 10.1080/00207543.2014.988887

出版年: SEP 2 2015

摘要: In competitive and uncertain business environments, manufacturing firms face various challenges requiring quick response, customisation and cost effectiveness to sustain competitive advantage. This paper proposes a segment set-based approach for the part input sequencing problem of flexible manufacturing systems (FMSs). The segment set theorems are built for the development of the segment set-based approach for the problem. A numerical study is done using simulation, and validated through statistical analyses. Our approach results in the significant performance improvement of the FMSs. Managerial implications are discussed. Further research is also provided.

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ISSN: 0020-7543

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第 32 条, 共 50 条

作者: Li, XZ (Li, Xiuzhen); Ni, YR (Ni, Yanrong); Ming, XG (Ming, X. G.); Song, WY (Song, Wenyan); Cai, WK (Cai, Wenkan)

标题: Module-based similarity measurement for commercial aircraft tooling design

来源出版物: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

卷: 53

期: 17

页: 5382-5397

DOI: 10.1080/00207543.2015.1047973

出版年: SEP 2 2015

摘要: Similarity measurement (SM) between pairs of features plays an essential role in the tooling retrieval. However, the number of tooling is usually large and difficult to retrieve. What's more, the most similar tooling model is not always optimal in the case-based reasoning (CBR). To refine this situation, we propose a novel module-based similarity measurement method. Through dividing each tooling model into different modules, a new similarity is obtained by integrating all the most similar modules (MSMs) from existing tooling models. As a result, the new similarity is superior or at least equal to the result which is derived from previous methods. With the proposed method in this paper, feature similarities of modules between a new tooling ontology and each similar tooling ontology are calculated by fuzzy similarity measurement, and the MSMs are restructured to form a new tooling model after conflict resolution. A case study on forming mould is provided to illustrate the applications and prove the higher similarity by comparing with CBR. The proposed method has been adopted in an aircraft manufacturing company.

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第 33 条, 共 50 条

作者: Li, P (Li, Ping); Li, ZZ (Li, Ze-Zheng)

标题: Change Analysis for the Dependence Structure and Dynamic Pricing of Basket Default Swaps

来源出版物: EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

卷: 21

期: 4

页: 646-671

DOI: 10.1111/eufm.12036

出版年: SEP 2015

摘要: In this paper we use a type of dynamic copula method to characterise the dependence structure between financial assets and price basket default swaps (BDSs). We first employ a goodness-of-fit test and a binary segmentation procedure to analyse the change of dependence structure between the obligations underlying a BDS, then present a numerical example to demonstrate the change analysis and BDS pricing process. We find that in different time periods, the best copula fitting the data is not the same; therefore the tranche spreads of the BDS are also different. We also compare our results with those obtained from static copulas and dynamic Gaussian copulas. The results show that the static copula and dynamic Gaussian copula methods underestimate the spreads for riskier tranches and overestimate those for less risky tranches.

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在中国科学引文数据库中的被引频次: 0

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ISSN: 1354-7798

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第 34 条, 共 50 条

作者: Ma, YY (Ma, Yingying); Lan, W (Lan, Wei); Wang, HS (Wang, Hansheng)

标题: A high dimensional two-sample test under a low dimensional factor structure

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

卷: 140

页: 162-170

DOI: 10.1016/j.jmva.2015.05.005

出版年: SEP 2015

摘要: Existing high dimensional two-sample tests usually assume that different elements of a high dimensional predictor are weakly dependent. Such a condition can be violated when data follow a low dimensional latent factor structure. As a result, the recently developed two-sample testing methods are not directly applicable. To fulfill such a theoretical gap, we propose here a Factor Adjusted two-Sample Testing (FAST) procedure to accommodate the low dimensional latent factor structure. Under the null hypothesis, together with fairly weak technical conditions, we show that the proposed test statistic is asymptotically distributed as a weighted chi-square distribution with a finite number of degrees of freedom. This leads to a totally different test statistic and inference procedure, as compared with those of Bai and Saranadasa (1996) and Chen and Qin (2010). Simulation studies are carried out to examine its finite sample performance. A real example on China stock market is analyzed for illustration purpose. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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SciELO Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

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ISSN: 0047-259X

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第 35 条, 共 50 条

作者: Qin, ZF (Qin, Zhongfeng)

标题: Mean-variance model for portfolio optimization problem in the simultaneous presence of random and uncertain returns

来源出版物: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

卷: 245

期: 2

页: 480-488

DOI: 10.1016/j.ejor.2015.03.017

出版年: SEP 1 2015

摘要: The determination of security returns will be associated with the validity of the corresponding portfolio selection models. The complexity of real financial market inevitably leads to diversity of types of security returns. For example, they are considered as random variables when available data are enough, or they are considered as uncertain variables when lack of data. This paper is devoted to solving such a hybrid portfolio selection problem in the simultaneous presence of random and uncertain returns. The variances of portfolio returns are first given and proved based on uncertainty theory. Then the corresponding mean-variance models are introduced and the analytical solutions are obtained in the case with no more than two newly listed securities. In the general case, the proposed models can be effectively solved by Matlab and a numerical experiment is illustrated. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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第 36 条, 共 50 条

作者: Meng, FY (Meng, Fanyong); Wu, H (Wu, Hao)

标题: Indoor Air Pollution by Methylsiloxane in Household and Automobile Settings

来源出版物: PLOS ONE

卷: 10

期: 8

文献号: e0135509

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0135509

出版年: AUG 17 2015

摘要: This study examines characteristics of atmospheric methylsiloxane pollution in indoor settings where interior renovation/redecoration is being undertaken, in addition to ordinary family homes and inside family cars. Concentrations of atmospheric methylsiloxane in these locations were approximately one order of magnitude higher than that in outdoor areas. The average indoor concentration of methylsiloxane where renovation was being undertaken was 9.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , which is slightly higher than that in an ordinary family home (7.88  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), while samples from family cars showed lower concentration (3.10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). The indoor atmospheric concentration during renovation/redecoration work was significantly positively correlated with the duration of the work. The structure of atmospheric methylsiloxane pollution is basically the same in these three venues. The concentration of annulus siloxane was much higher than that of linear compounds (85% of the total methylsiloxane concentrations). Household dust in average family homes showed total methylsiloxane concentration of 9.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (average); the structure mainly consisted of linear siloxane (approximately 98% of total concentration), thereby differing from that of atmospheric methylsiloxane pollution. The comparatively high concentration of methylsiloxane in these three venues indicates that interior renovation and decoration work, and even travelling in cars, can involve exposure to more serious siloxane contamination during everyday activities.

在 BIOSIS Citation Index 中的被引频次: 0

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Russian Science Citation Index 中的 "被引频次": 0

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被引频次合计: 0

ISSN: 1932-6203

入藏号: WOS:000359664300016

PubMed ID: 26280831

第 37 条, 共 50 条

作者: Yao, T (Yao, Tang); Zheng, QY (Zheng, Qiuying); Fan, XC (Fan, Xiucheng)

作者识别号:

| 作者              | ResearcherID 号 | ORCID 号 |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Gutowski, Emily | N-1491-2015    |         |

标题: The Impact of Online Social Support on Patients' Quality of Life and the Moderating Role of Social Exclusion

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF SERVICE RESEARCH

卷: 18

期: 3

特刊: SI

页: 369-383

DOI: 10.1177/1094670515583271

出版年: AUG 2015

摘要: Social support is critical for improving patients' health outcomes. People living with chronic diseases are often socially excluded and thus face many challenges in their lives. The type and amount of social support they receive from online health care communities can potentially enhance their quality of life. This research verifies emotional support, informational support, companionship, and relatedness as four categories of online social support pertinent in health care communities. In examining the detailed effects of multidimensional online social support on physical, psychological, and existential quality of life, this research finds that the impact of emotional support on psychological quality of life is most effective. An empirical survey of 349 participants finds that the influential outcomes of online social support on quality of life depend on stigmatized patients' perceptions of their level of social exclusion. In general, stigmatized patients with high levels of social exclusion seek a variety of online social support and attain a more improved quality of life than those patients with lower levels of social exclusion. This research recommends that the health care sector emphasize patients' synergies and develop online customer resources to extend the limited medical support available.

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在中国科学引文数据库中的被引频次: 0

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ISSN: 1094-6705

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第 38 条, 共 50 条

作者: Tian, LJ (Tian, Li-Jun); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun)

标题: Modeling the modal split and trip scheduling with commuters' uncertainty expectation

来源出版物: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

卷: 244

期: 3

页: 815-822

DOI: 10.1016/j.ejor.2015.02.030

出版年: AUG 1 2015

摘要: This paper investigates the modal split and trip scheduling decisions with consideration of the commuters' uncertainty expectation in the morning commute problem. Two physically separated modes for transportation, the auto mode on highway and the transit mode on subway, are available for commuters to choose for traveling from home to workplace. The travel time uncertainty is assumed to only occur on highway. Every commuter is faced with the joint choice of transport mode and trip scheduling for minimizing her/his generalized travel cost. The study reveals that uncertainty expectation can significantly influence the travel decisions and lead to a distinctive flow pattern. We also examine the effects of transit headway and fare on modal split and equilibrium cost by numerical examples. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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ISSN: 0377-2217

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第 39 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wang, HW (Wang, Huiwen); Wang, C (Wang, Cheng); Zheng, HT (Zheng, Haitao); Feng, HY (Feng, Haoyun); Guan, R (Guan, Rong); Long, W (Long, Wen)

标题: UPDATING INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES WITH BENCHMARK TABLE SERIES

来源出版物: ECONOMIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH

卷: 27

期: 3

页: 287-305

DOI: 10.1080/09535314.2015.1053846

出版年: JUL 3 2015

摘要: Numerous methods have been proposed to update input-output (I-O) tables. They rely on the assumption that the economic structure will not change significantly during the interpolation period. However, this assumption may not always hold, particularly for countries experiencing rapid development. This study attempts to combine forecasting with a matrix transformation technique (MTT) to provide a new perspective on updating I-O tables. Under the assumption that changes in the trend of an economic structure are statistically significant, the method extrapolates I-O tables by combining time series models with an MTT and proceeds with only the total value added during the target years. A simulation study and empirical analysis are conducted to compare the forecasting performance of the MTT to the Generalized RAS (GRAS)

and Kuroda methods. The results show that the comprehensive performance of the MTT is better than the performance of the GRAS and Kuroda methods, as measured by the Standardized Total Percentage Error, Theil's U and Mean Absolute Percentage Error indices.

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**ISSN:** 0953-5314

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第 40 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wang, F (Wang, Fei); Fang, WG (Fang, Weiguo)

标题: Wealth distribution on complex networks with losses

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF THE KOREAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

卷: 67

期: 2

页: 380-383

**DOI:** 10.3938/jkps.67.380

出版年: JUL 2015

摘要: Wealth distribution plays an important role in the field of econophysics. In this paper, this issue is investigated based on the Bouchaud and M,zard (BM) wealth distribution model by the method of complex networks in this paper. Previous reports usually assumed that wealth increased steadily or was transferred from one agent to another. However, wealth may be lost due to some natural disasters or incidents. Therefore, we introduce terms representing losses in the BM model to describe the economic behavior more precisely. We find that an anti-degree preference helps to create an equitable economic environment. The Gini coefficient of the wealth distribution is calculated, and an optimized preferential parameter is obtained for both the case with losses and the case without losses. For variable values of the parameter, the corresponding results are obtained and discussed. If network topologies are considered, we find that a homogeneous network prompts an equitable economic environment. Simulations prove that losses enlarge the rich-poor gap.

在 **BIOSIS Citation Index** 中的被引频次: 0

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**Web of Science** 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 0374-4884

**eISSN:** 1976-8524

入藏号: WOS:000358965300018

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第 41 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wen, ML (Wen, Meilin); Qin, ZF (Qin, Zhongfeng); Kang, R (Kang, Rui); Yang, Y (Yang, Yi)

标题: Sensitivity and stability analysis of the additive model in uncertain data envelopment analysis

来源出版物: SOFT COMPUTING

卷: 19

期: 7

页: 1987-1996

**DOI:** 10.1007/s00500-014-1385-7

出版年: JUL 2015

摘要: DEA is a non-parametric productive efficiency measurement method for operations with multiple inputs and multiple outputs. An issue which has received widespread attention in rapidly growing field of DEA is the sensitivity and stability of the evaluating results to perturbations in the data. Due to the uncertainty of the data in real life, this paper will perform a sensitivity and stability analysis of the additive model with uncertain inputs and output. Some theories of the uncertain DEA model based on uncertainty theory will be given. It is followed by some computation methods of the stable regions to the efficient and inefficient DMUs. Finally, a numerical example will be presented to give an illustration of the sensitivity and stability analysis.

在 **BIOSIS Citation Index** 中的被引频次: 0

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**Russian Science Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 1432-7643

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第 42 条, 共 50 条

作者: Song, WY (Song, Wenyan); Wu, ZY (Wu, Zhenyong); Li, XZ (Li, Xiuzhen); Xu, ZT (Xu, Zhitao)

标题: Modularizing product extension services: An approach based on modified service blueprint and fuzzy graph

来源出版物: COMPUTERS & INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

卷: 85

页: 186-195

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.cie.2015.03.013

出版年: JUL 2015

摘要: This study aims at modularizing product-extension service (PES). PES is high-value service solution (e.g., repair, maintenance, and energy management) based on product to help manufacturers to achieve sustainable growth and profitability. Modularization can help to realize customization, increase in flexibility, reusability of service modules, and simplification of complex PES systems, etc. However, compared with tangible product, the modularization of product-extension service has rarely been dealt with, despite its potential benefits. More specifically, the question of how to identify service components and partition modules in the practical context is still an unexplored subject. Thus, this paper proposes a PES modularization approach based on modified service blueprint and fuzzy graph. The PES blueprint is firstly used to represent the whole PES scenario and identify all relevant service components. Then, fuzzy graph theory is utilized to module partition based on correlation analysis results of the service components. Finally, an exemplified modular design of compressor rotor service demonstrates the potential of the proposed method. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights

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**ISSN:** 0360-8352

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第 43 条, 共 50 条

作者: Luo, N (Luo, Nuan); Zhang, ML (Zhang, Mingli); Liu, WH (Liu, Wenhua)

标题: The effects of value co-creation practices on building harmonious brand community and achieving brand loyalty on social media in China

来源出版物: COMPUTERS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR

卷: 48

页: 492-499

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.chb.2015.02.020

出版年: JUL 2015

摘要: Social media activities generated by consumers in brand communities are claimed to have a potentially game-changing impact on interaction among brand entities and brand building. In this article, we explore whether value co-creation practices in brand community have positive effects on the consumer-brand and consumer-other consumers' relationships, as well as, community commitment and brand loyalty. A survey based empirical study with 286 respondents was conducted. The results of structural equation modeling show that four value co-creation practices positively influence consumer-other consumers' relationships and only two of the four positively influence consumer-brand relationships. The consumer-brand-consumer triad relationships could significantly enhance brand loyalty directly, as well as indirectly through community commitment. Finally, theoretical and managerial implications are discussed. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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**ISSN:** 0747-5632

**eISSN:** 1873-7692

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第 44 条, 共 50 条

作者: Wu, L (Wu, Lei); Meng, QB (Meng, Qingbin); Xu, K (Xu, Kuan)

标题: 'Slow-burn' spillover and 'fast and furious' contagion: a study of international stock markets

来源出版物: QUANTITATIVE FINANCE

卷: 15

期: 6

特刊: SI

页: 933-958

**DOI:** 10.1080/14697688.2014.952242

出版年: JUN 3 2015

摘要: 'Fast and furious' contagion across capital markets is an important phenomenon in an increasingly integrated financial world. Different from 'slow-burn' spillover or interdependence among these markets, 'fast and furious' contagion can occur instantly. To investigate this kind of contagion from the US, Japan and Hong Kong to other Asian economies, we design a research strategy to capture fundamental interdependence, or 'slow-burn' spillover, among these stock markets as well as short-term departures from this interdependence. Based on these departures, we propose a new contagion measure which reveals how one market responds over time to a shock in another market. We also propose international portfolio analysis for contagion via variance decomposition from the portfolio manager's perspective. Using this research strategy, we find that the US stock market was cointegrated with the Asian stock markets during four specific periods from 3 July 1997 to 30 April 2014. Beyond this fundamental interdependence, the shocks from both Japan and Hong Kong have significant 'fast and furious' contagion effects on other Asian stock markets during the US subprime crisis, but the shocks from the US have no such effects.

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**Russian Science Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 1469-7688

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第 45 条, 共 50 条

作者: Peng, B (Peng Bo); Yan, H (Yan Hao); Fang, H (Fang Hong); Wang, M (Wang Ming)

标题: Modification of k-omega Turbulence Model for Predicting Airfoil Aerodynamic Performance

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF THERMAL SCIENCE

卷: 24

期: 3

页: 221-228

文献号: 1003-2169(2015)03-0221-08

**DOI:** 10.1007/s11630-015-0777-z

出版年: JUN 2015

摘要: Predicting wind turbine S825 airfoil's aerodynamic performance is crucial to improving its energy efficiency and reducing its environmental impact. In this paper, a numerical simulation on the wind turbine S825 airfoil is conducted with k-omega turbulence model at different attack angles. By comparing with experimental data, a new method of modifying k-omega model is proposed. A modifying function is proposed to limit the production term in omega equation based on fluid rotation and deformation.

This method improves turbulent viscosity and decreases separating region when the airfoil works at large separating conditions. The predictive accuracy could be improved by using the modified k-omega turbulence model.

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**Russian Science Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

**SciELO Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 1003-2169

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第 46 条, 共 50 条

作者: Hao, JX (Hao, Jin-Xing); Yu, Y (Yu, Yan); Law, R (Law, Rob); Fong, DKC (Fong, Davis Ka Chio)

标题: A genetic algorithm-based learning approach to understand customer satisfaction with OTA websites

来源出版物: TOURISM MANAGEMENT

卷: 48

页: 231-241

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.tourman.2014.11.009

出版年: JUN 2015

摘要: In an extremely competitive marketplace, it is increasingly important for online travel agencies (OTAs) to understand customer satisfaction of different segments. The survey method has been widely used to gain such understanding. However, few previous studies on the tourism and hospitality business have proposed intelligent solutions to analyze such survey data to understand customer preferences on different criteria for different segments, and to determine how customers obtain overall satisfaction across different criteria. In this study, we follow a design-science research paradigm to develop a genetic algorithm-based learning approach to understand customer satisfaction and their psychometric reasons. We further validate this approach through an empirical study for evaluating OTA websites. The results show that different customer segments have different opinions on the importance of various evaluation criteria. The results also reveal that customers tend to judge OTA websites in terms of certain important criteria, instead of by the weighted average of every factor concerned. The proposed approach and the findings of this study can provide constructive suggestions to practitioners and researchers for developing customized marketing campaigns and improving the services of OTA websites. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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**Russian Science Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 0261-5177

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第 47 条, 共 50 条

作者: Long, JC (Long, Jiancheng); Szeto, WY (Szeto, W. Y.); Shi, Q (Shi, Qin); Gao, ZY (Gao, Ziyou); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun)

标题: A nonlinear equation system approach to the dynamic stochastic user equilibrium simultaneous route and departure time choice problem

来源出版物: TRANSPORTMETRICA A-TRANSPORT SCIENCE

卷: 11

期: 5

页: 388-419

**DOI:** 10.1080/23249935.2014.1003112

出版年: MAY 28 2015

摘要: In dynamic stochastic user equilibrium simultaneous route and departure time choice (DSUE-SRDTC) problems, route travel costs can be non-monotone even if route travel times are monotone with respect to route flows. As a result, the mapping function of the variational inequality (VI) problems for the DSUE-SRDTC problems can be non-monotone, and many existing solution algorithms developed for the DSUE-SRDTC problems do not guarantee convergence under this non-monotone condition. This paper formulates the DSUE-SRDTC problem with fixed demand as a system of nonlinear equations. The mapping function of the proposed system of nonlinear equations is defined by a dynamic route choice problem, which can also be formulated as a VI problem with a strictly monotone mapping function under some assumptions. This property enables that the solution algorithm for the DSUE-SRDTC problem can avoid the requirement of the monotonicity of the route travel cost functions for the convergence of the solution procedure. A backtracking inexact Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno (BFGS) method is adopted to solve the system of nonlinear equations, and iterative methods are developed to generate an initial solution for the BFGS method and solve the dynamic route choice problem. Finally, numerical examples are set up to show that the proposed method outperforms many existing algorithms for solving the DSUE-SRDTC problem in terms of guaranteeing solution convergence.

在 **BIOSIS Citation Index** 中的被引频次: 0

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**Russian Science Citation Index** 中的 "被引频次": 0

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**ISSN:** 2324-9935

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第 48 条, 共 50 条

作者: Xie, F (Xie, Fang); Xu, Z (Xu, Zhe); Zhang, YZ (Zhang, Yuzhong); Bai, QG (Bai, Qingguo)

标题: Scheduling games on uniform machines with activation cost

来源出版物: THEORETICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE

卷: 580

页: 28-35

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.tcs.2015.02.023

出版年: MAY 17 2015

摘要: In this paper, we investigate job scheduling games on uniform machines. Activating each machine incurs an activation cost in accordance with its speed. Jobs are



self-decision-making players choosing machines with the objective of minimizing their own individual cost. Here, a job's individual cost is defined as the load of its chosen machine plus its activation cost, which is proportionally shared with respect to its size. We first propose an algorithm when there are  $m$  kinds of unlimited number of uniform machines, and it is proved to be a Nash Equilibrium (NE) algorithm by using the induction method. Because of equilibria always being far from optimal solutions, the inefficiency of pure NE is measured with the social objective of minimizing the maximum individual cost. Assuming that the longest job is  $\alpha$  times as large as the unit activation cost, together with  $\alpha \geq a(2)$ , we obtain that both the Price of Anarchy (PoA) and Price of Stability (PoS) are equal to 1. Otherwise, they are bounded by  $(\alpha + 1)/2 \sqrt{\alpha}$ . Finally, we provide an example to illustrate the tight bound. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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ISSN: 0304-3975

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第 49 条, 共 50 条

作者: Tang, TQ (Tang, Tie-Qiao); Yu, Q (Yu, Qiang); Huang, HJ (Huang, Hai-Jun)

标题: Analyzing the travel time of car-following model on an open road

来源出版物: MODERN PHYSICS LETTERS B

卷: 29

期: 12

文献号: 1550055

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摘要: In this paper, we apply car-following model to explore each person's travel time and the system's total travel time on an open road. The analytical and numerical results illustrate that each person's travel time and the system's total cost are directly related to each person's time headway at the origin when the road is long enough and the number of persons is large enough in the traffic system. The above results can help traffic engineers to optimize each person's arrival rate and help readers to understand the relationship between each person's travel time and his arrival rate.

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摘要: The main purpose of this paper is to identify the effects of exogenous factors, which have been somewhat controversial, on the price links between the energy and agricultural commodity markets. Our study differs from other studies by employing multivariate normal mixture models to capture the structural properties of the price dependencies in the underlying states. This paper investigates price dependencies from both quantitative and structural perspectives. By analyzing the overall dependencies and structural heterogeneity in the empirical results, we conclude that the global financial crisis is the most influential shock on the price links between energy and agricultural commodities. Because price links are vulnerable to financial shocks, our results also suggest introducing state-based analysis to risk management and portfolio diversification across the energy and agriculture markets during times of turmoil. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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