



IMMC 2024 Problem A (Greater China, Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

Lake pollution control towards sustainable development

Background

Green mountains and clear waters are a precious gift from the ecological environment to humanity. However, the process of social and economic development, urbanization, and industrialization often causes environmental pollution. Environmental governance is of great significance for the sustainable development of the economy and ecology.

Lake *Taihu* is one of the five largest freshwater lakes in China (with a volume of about 4.43 billion cubic meters). Driven by short-term economic interests, paper mills around the lake have developed rapidly in past years, causing serious environmental pollution to Lake *Taihu*. To achieve the sustainable development of the ecological environment, it is necessary to take appropriate pollution control measures. However, simply shutting down paper mills is not conducive to economic development and will also lead to a large scale of unemployment.

Although the outflow process of lake water (assuming a constant flow rate) will take away a certain amount of pollutants, the decrease in the concentration of such pollutants is slow and limited. After setting a weekly quota limit on upstream paper mills, the local government's environmental protection department dispatched staff to regularly monitor the concentration of water pollutants (mainly suspended particles) at five monitoring points in Lake *Taihu*. The monitored data is shown in Table 1.

Tasks

1. After setting the production limit quota, assuming that the flow rate and concentration of pollutants discharged by the upstream paper mills remain unchanged without considering the effects of other factors, please establish an appropriate mathematical model based on the environmental protection department's monitoring data of lake water pollutant concentrations to predict the pollutant concentration after the 20th and 30th weeks, respectively.
2. The upstream paper mills cooperate with the local government to control wastewater pollution, and adopt a new paper production process that can reduce the pollutant concentration discharged from the original quota production from an initial 25mg/L to 5mg/L. Activated carbon adsorption is used to treat suspended pollutants in wastewater. The adsorption effect of activated carbon can be regarded as a proportional relationship with the concentration of filtered suspended pollutants (the proportion coefficient is 0.25); the weekly flow rate of wastewater discharged by the paper mills is fixed at 100 million cubic meters, as shown in Figure 1. Please establish an appropriate mathematical model to describe the changing relationship of suspended pollutant concentration in Lake *Taihu*, and study how much the suspended pollutant concentration in the Lake can be reduced after adopting activated carbon adsorption.

Table 1. Concentration monitoring of suspended particle contamination produced by papermaking industry (Concentration Unit: mg/L)

| Monitoring period | Monitoring site 1 | Monitoring site 2 | Monitoring site 3 | Monitoring site 4 | Monitoring site 5 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1st week | 10.8366 | 10.8286 | 10.8418 | 10.8313 | 10.8413 |
| 2nd week | 9.35012 | 9.33735 | 9.36265 | 9.36667 | 9.36858 |
| 3rd week | 8.16433 | 8.16756 | 8.1424 | 8.13454 | 8.15106 |
| 4th week | 7.1481 | 7.16879 | 7.17691 | 7.16098 | 7.15679 |
| 5th week | 6.3267 | 6.35153 | 6.33866 | 6.38672 | 6.33468 |
| 6th week | 5.64729 | 5.69483 | 5.68283 | 5.72216 | 5.72069 |
| 7th week | 5.15103 | 5.18964 | 5.19767 | 5.1787 | 5.18579 |
| 8th week | 4.69592 | 4.72477 | 4.69179 | 4.7502 | 4.76333 |
| 9th week | 4.42042 | 4.32338 | 4.3661 | 4.3312 | 4.35653 |
| 10th week | 4.0741 | 4.02744 | 4.14201 | 4.02247 | 4.09824 |
| 11th week | 3.82257 | 3.8737 | 3.88571 | 3.85653 | 3.86492 |
| 12th week | 3.66742 | 3.59325 | 3.64282 | 3.66924 | 3.69893 |
| 13th week | 3.50337 | 3.47648 | 3.5374 | 3.48706 | 3.54225 |
| 14th week | 3.31069 | 3.31237 | 3.34224 | 3.34739 | 3.30775 |
| 15th week | 3.26862 | 3.24237 | 3.26983 | 3.27488 | 3.28471 |

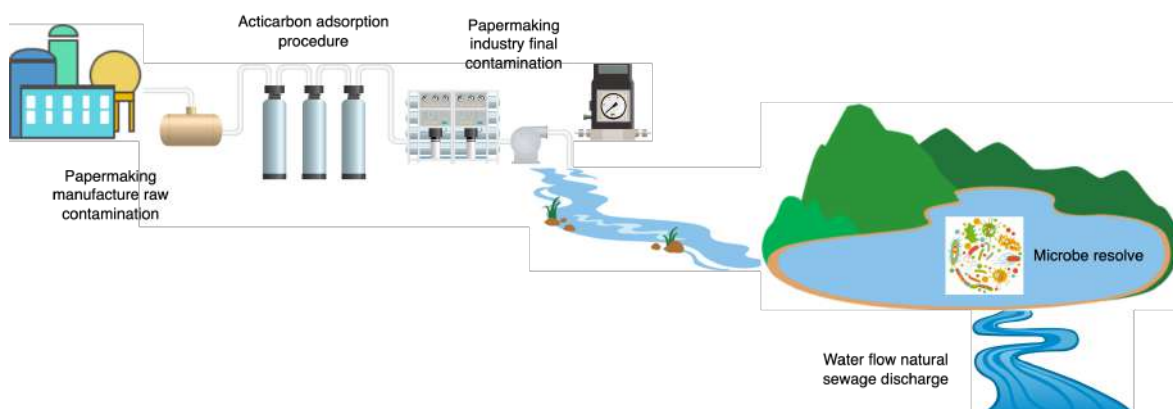


Figure 1. Illustration of Lake Taihu water resources pollution and control

3. In addition to using activated carbon adsorption to treat wastewater, the local environmental protection department also considers using microbiological decomposition to treat pollution. The staff regularly monitored and estimated the number of microorganisms, as shown in Table 2. Assuming that the decomposition of suspended pollutants by microorganisms is in a linear relationship with the total population (the proportion coefficient is 0.03), please establish an appropriate mathematical model to describe the changing relationship of suspended pollutant concentration in Lake *Taihu* after comprehensive treatment with both the paper mill and microbiological decomposition. Study how much the suspended pollutant concentration in Lake *Taihu* can be reduced after considering both the paper mill adsorption and microbiological decomposition.

Table 2. Estimation of total number of microbial groups (Unit: hundred million)

| Monitoring period | Estimated quantity | Monitoring period | Estimated quantity | Monitoring period | Estimated quantity |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1st week | 2.0000 | 6th week | 5.8750 | 11th week | 5.9961 |
| 2nd week | 4.0000 | 7th week | 5.9375 | 12th week | 5.9980 |
| 3rd week | 5.0000 | 8th week | 5.9688 | 13th week | 5.9990 |
| 4th week | 5.5000 | 9th week | 5.9844 | 14th week | 5.9995 |
| 5th week | 5.7500 | 10th week | 5.9922 | 15th week | 5.9998 |

Submission

Your team's solution paper should include a 1-page Summary Sheet. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages with the Summary Sheet inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 21 pages limit.

Special Note

The principles of *Honor System* of IMMC also applies to the use of LLMs (large language models) or generative AI tools. If a team uses any large language model or generative AI tool in completing the modeling tasks, from problem research, model development, programing to paper/report writing, the team must make honest, open and transparent disclosure, including making in-text citations and detailing relevant content in the "References" section. It should be recognized that although large language models or generative AI have the advantages of productivity tools, they also have obvious shortcomings and pose risks to users (such as AI-generated content containing AI hallucinations or possible plagiarism in the produced content). Whether or not using large language models or generative AI tools itself in the team's work has no impact on judges' evaluation; the judges seriously remind every team that if any AI tool would be used, use it correctly, honestly, open and transparently.



面向可持续发展的湖泊水资源污染治理

背景

绿水青山是生态环境馈赠给人类的宝贵财富。然而，社会经济发展、城市化和工业化进程往往造成许多环境污染。环境治理对于经济和生态的可持续发展具有重要意义。

太湖是中国五大淡水湖之一（容积约 44.3 亿立方米）。受短期经济利益驱动，近年来环湖造纸企业迅猛发展，给太湖造成了严重的环境污染。为了生态环境的可持续发展，采取适当的污染治理措施是必要的。但简单关停造纸厂对经济发展不利，也会导致大规模失业。

虽然湖水的流出过程（可认为流速不变）会带走一定的污染物，但这样的污染物浓度下降是缓慢和有限的。在对上游造纸厂进行每周规定配额产量限定生产后，地方政府环保部门派驻工作人员对太湖的 5 个监测点的水资源污染物（主要是悬浮颗粒物）浓度进行了每周定期检测，测得数据如表 1（见下页）所示。

任务

- 1、在对产量限定配额后，可视上游造纸厂每周排污的流速和浓度不变，在不考虑其他因素作用的情况下，请根据环保部门的湖水污染物浓度监测数据，建立适当的数学模型，预测第 20 周和第 30 周后的污染物浓度。
- 2、上游造纸厂积极配合地方政府治理废水污染，启用新的造纸生产工艺，可将原先定额生产排出的污染物浓度从初始 25mg/L 降低到 5mg/L，并采用活性炭吸附方式治理废水中的悬浮物污染。活性炭的吸附作用可视为所过滤悬浮污染物浓度的比例关系（比例系数为 0.25）；造纸厂每周排污流速固定为 1 亿立方米。如图一所示。请建立适当的数学模型描述太湖中悬浮污染物浓度的变化关系，并研究采取活性炭吸附方式之后，太湖的悬浮污染物较原先可下降多少比例。

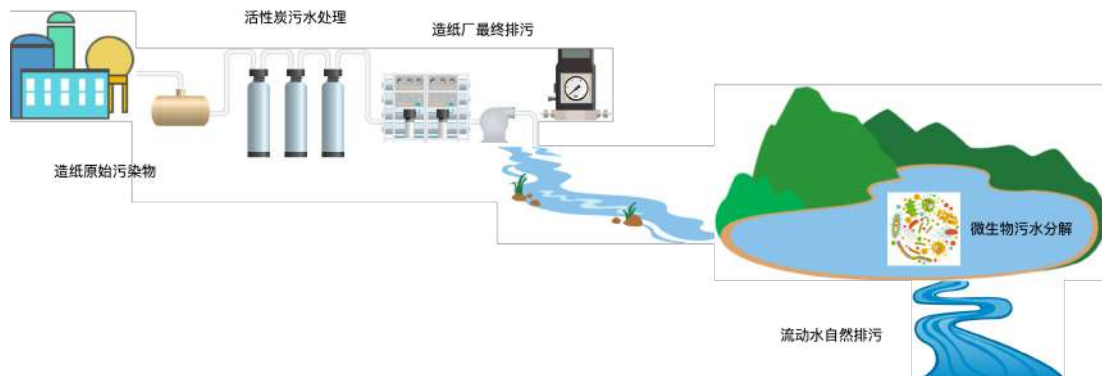


图 1. 太湖水资源污染和治理示意图

表 1. 造纸悬浮颗粒污染物浓度测量值 (浓度单位 mg/L)

| 监测时间 | 监测点 1 | 监测点 2 | 监测点 3 | 监测点 4 | 监测点 5 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 第 1 周 | 10.8366 | 10.8286 | 10.8418 | 10.8313 | 10.8413 |
| 第 2 周 | 9.35012 | 9.33735 | 9.36265 | 9.36667 | 9.36858 |
| 第 3 周 | 8.16433 | 8.16756 | 8.1424 | 8.13454 | 8.15106 |
| 第 4 周 | 7.1481 | 7.16879 | 7.17691 | 7.16098 | 7.15679 |
| 第 5 周 | 6.3267 | 6.35153 | 6.33866 | 6.38672 | 6.33468 |
| 第 6 周 | 5.64729 | 5.69483 | 5.68283 | 5.72216 | 5.72069 |
| 第 7 周 | 5.15103 | 5.18964 | 5.19767 | 5.1787 | 5.18579 |
| 第 8 周 | 4.69592 | 4.72477 | 4.69179 | 4.7502 | 4.76333 |
| 第 9 周 | 4.42042 | 4.32338 | 4.3661 | 4.3312 | 4.35653 |
| 第 10 周 | 4.0741 | 4.02744 | 4.14201 | 4.02247 | 4.09824 |
| 第 11 周 | 3.82257 | 3.8737 | 3.88571 | 3.85653 | 3.86492 |
| 第 12 周 | 3.66742 | 3.59325 | 3.64282 | 3.66924 | 3.69893 |
| 第 13 周 | 3.50337 | 3.47648 | 3.5374 | 3.48706 | 3.54225 |
| 第 14 周 | 3.31069 | 3.31237 | 3.34224 | 3.34739 | 3.30775 |
| 第 15 周 | 3.26862 | 3.24237 | 3.26983 | 3.27488 | 3.28471 |

- 3、除了上游造纸厂采用活性炭吸附治理废水之外，地方环保部门还考虑以微生物分解污水方式治理污染。工作人员对微生物数量进行了定期监测预估，如表 2 所示。假定微生物对悬浮污染物的分解作用与总群数量成线性关系（比例系数为 0.03），请建立适当的数学模型描述综合采用工厂治理和微生物分解方式之后，太湖中悬浮污染物浓度的变化关系，并研究综合考虑工厂吸附治理和微生物分解作用之后，太湖的悬浮污染物较原先可下降多少比例。

表 2. 微生物总群数量监测预估 (单位: 亿)

| 监测时间 | 预估数量 | 监测时间 | 预估数量 | 监测时间 | 预估数量 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 第 1 周 | 2.0000 | 第 6 周 | 5.8750 | 第 11 周 | 5.9961 |
| 第 2 周 | 4.0000 | 第 7 周 | 5.9375 | 第 12 周 | 5.9980 |
| 第 3 周 | 5.0000 | 第 8 周 | 5.9688 | 第 13 周 | 5.9990 |
| 第 4 周 | 5.5000 | 第 9 周 | 5.9844 | 第 14 周 | 5.9995 |
| 第 5 周 | 5.7500 | 第 10 周 | 5.9922 | 第 15 周 | 5.9998 |

提交

你的团队所提交的论文应包含 1 页摘要，其正文不可超过 20 页，包括摘要则最多不超过 21 页。附录和参考文献应置于正文之后，不计入 21 页之限。

特别说明

IMMC“诚信赛制”的原则同样适用于大语言模型或生成式 AI 工具的使用。如果团队在完成建模任务过程中有使用任何大语言模型或生成式 AI 工具，从问题研究、模型开发、程序编写到论文写作等建模工作的方方面面，团队必须诚实和公开透明地做披露，包括做出文内标注和在“参考文献”部分详细列出相关内容。应认识到大语言模型或生成式 AI 虽具有生产力工具的优势，亦具有明显的不足，并对使用者构成风险（例如 AI 生成的内容存在 AI 幻觉，也可能构成剽窃）。团队使用或不使用大语言模型或生成式 AI 工具本身，对评审没有影响；评委严肃地提醒团队，若果有任何 AI 工具的使用，都应当是正确、诚实和公开透明的使用。



面向永續發展的湖泊水資源污染治理

背景

綠水青山是生態環境饋贈給人類的寶貴財富。然而，社會經濟發展、城市化和工業化進程往往造成許多環境污染。環境治理對於經濟和生態的可持續發展具有重要意義。

太湖是中國五大淡水湖之一（容積約 44.3 億立方米）。受短期經濟利益驅動，近年來環湖造紙企業迅猛發展，給太湖造成了嚴重的環境污染。為了生態環境的可持續發展，採取適當的污染治理措施是必要的。但簡單關停造紙廠對經濟發展不利，也會導致大量工人失業。

雖然湖水的流出過程（可認為流速不變）會帶走一定的污染物，但這樣的污染物濃度下降是緩慢和有限的。在對上游造紙工廠進行每周規定配額產量限定生產後，地方政府環保部門派駐工作人員對太湖的 5 個監測點的水資源污染物（主要是懸浮物顆粒）濃度進行了每周定期檢測，測得數據如表 1 所示。

任務

- 1、在對產量限定配額后，可視上游造紙廠每周排汙的流速和濃度不變，在不考慮其他因素作用的情況下，請根據環保部門的湖水污染物濃度監測數據，建立適當的數學模型，預測第 20 周和第 30 周后的污染物濃度。
- 2、上游造紙廠積極配合地方政府治理廢水污染，啟用新的造紙生產工藝，可將原先定額生產排出的污染物濃度從初始 25mg/L 降低到 5mg/L，並採用活性炭吸附方式治理廢水中的懸浮物污染。活性炭的吸附作用可視為所過濾懸浮物濃度的比例關係（比例係數為 0.25）；造紙廠每周排汙流速固定為 1 億立方米。如圖 1 所示。請建立適當的數學模型描述太湖中懸浮物濃度的變化關係，並研究採取活性炭吸附方式之後，太湖的懸浮物較原先可下降多少比例。

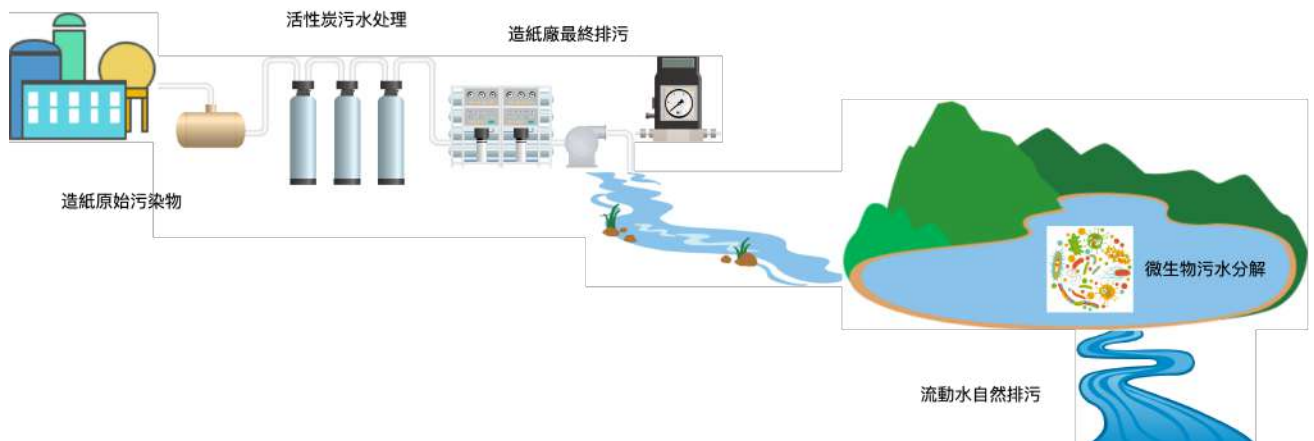


圖 1. 太湖水資源污染和治理示意圖

表 1. 造紙懸浮顆粒污染物濃度測量值 (濃度單位 mg/L)

| 監測時間 | 監測點 1 | 監測點 2 | 監測點 3 | 監測點 4 | 監測點 5 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 第 1 周 | 10.8366 | 10.8286 | 10.8418 | 10.8313 | 10.8413 |
| 第 2 周 | 9.35012 | 9.33735 | 9.36265 | 9.36667 | 9.36858 |
| 第 3 周 | 8.16433 | 8.16756 | 8.1424 | 8.13454 | 8.15106 |
| 第 4 周 | 7.1481 | 7.16879 | 7.17691 | 7.16098 | 7.15679 |
| 第 5 周 | 6.3267 | 6.35153 | 6.33866 | 6.38672 | 6.33468 |
| 第 6 周 | 5.64729 | 5.69483 | 5.68283 | 5.72216 | 5.72069 |
| 第 7 周 | 5.15103 | 5.18964 | 5.19767 | 5.1787 | 5.18579 |
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| 第 15 周 | 3.26862 | 3.24237 | 3.26983 | 3.27488 | 3.28471 |

3、除了上游造紙廠採用活性炭吸附治理廢水之外，地方環保部門還考慮以微生物分解污水方式治理污染。工作人員對微生物數量進行了定期監測預估，如表 2 所示。假定微生物對懸浮污染物的分解作用與總群數量成線性關係（比例係數為 0.03），請建立適當的數學模型描述綜合採用工廠治理和微生物分解方式之後，太湖中懸浮污染物濃度的變化關係，並研究綜合考慮工廠吸附治理和微生物分解作用之後，太湖的懸浮污染物較原先可下降多少比例。

表 2. 微生物總群數量監測預估 (單位: 億)

| 監測時間 | 預估數量 | 監測時間 | 預估數量 | 監測時間 | 預估數量 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 第 1 周 | 2.0000 | 第 6 周 | 5.8750 | 第 11 周 | 5.9961 |
| 第 2 周 | 4.0000 | 第 7 周 | 5.9375 | 第 12 周 | 5.9980 |
| 第 3 周 | 5.0000 | 第 8 周 | 5.9688 | 第 13 周 | 5.9990 |
| 第 4 周 | 5.5000 | 第 9 周 | 5.9844 | 第 14 周 | 5.9995 |
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提交

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特別說明

IMMC “誠信賽制”的原則同樣適用於大語言模型或生成式 AI 工具的使用。如果團隊在完成建模任務過程中有使用任何大語言模型或生成式 AI 工具，從問題研究、模型開發、程序編寫到論文寫作等建模工作的方方面面，團隊必須誠實和公開透明地做披露，包括做出文內標註和在“參考文獻”部分詳細列出相關內容。應認識到大語言模型或生成式 AI 虽具有生產力工具的優勢，亦具有明顯的不足，並對使用者構成風險（例如 AI 生成的內容存在 AI 幻覺，也可能構成剽竊）。團隊使用或不使用大語言模型或生成式 AI 工具本身，對評審沒有影響；評委嚴肅地提醒團隊，若果有任何 AI 工具的使用，都應當是正確、誠實和公開透明的使用。