国家高技术计划
信息技术领域

DIGEST ON INTELLIGENT COMPUTING SYSTEMS

智能计算机系统
论文摘要集
1986-1990

国防工业出版社

Digest on Intelligent Computing Systems

智能计算机系统论文摘要集

1986–1990

国家科委高技术计划信息领域办公室　编

国防工业出版社

9110223

内容简介

本论文摘要集主要包括以下内容：智能计算机体系结构；软件生产自动化技术及智能软件开发环境；智能接口；智能应用系统；智能计算机系统基础理论。

读者对象：从事计算机科学与技术研究的科技人员，大专院校师生。

智能计算机系统论文摘要集

1986–1990

国家科委高技术计划信息领域办公室　编

责任编辑　王晓光　李端　杨星豪

*

国防工业出版社出版发行

（北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号）

（邮政编码 100044）

新华书店经售

北京新华印刷厂印装

*

787×1092　1/16　印张 24.125　520 千字

1991 年 3 月第一版　1991 年 3 月北京第一次印刷　　印数:0001–2000 册

ISBN 7–118–00846–X / TP · 110　　定价:22.00 元

前　言

在本世纪大量杰出的科学技术成就中，最引人注目的是50年代高技术兴起。其中，信息技术方面取得的重大突破起了关键作用。1946年电子计算机的发明，使人类的部分脑力劳动可以借助于工具来完成。1948年半导体晶体管的发明，以及接着1959年以晶体管为核心的微电子芯片的诞生，使很多先进的电子系统的设计构思，可以在神奇的小硅片上实现。早在50年代就已迅速形成了很有特色、非常活跃、技术密集的新型半导体、计算机和通信等产业，即高技术产业。信息技术的每一步提高，都会产生超过它自身价值几倍至数十倍的效益。信息技术的研究开发和应用水准已经成为衡量一个国家发达程度的主要标志。也正因为这样，在当代高技术发展中，信息技术是领头率先的技术。

我国早在1956年就认识到信息技术发展的重大战略意义，做出了英明的决策，即在《一九五六年——一九六七年全国科学技术发展远景规划》中把发展半导体、计算机、自动化、电子学作为振兴科技的紧急措施来抓。由北京大学、复旦大学、南京大学、吉林大学和厦门大学等五所高校联合起来集中培养高水平创业人才，在中国科学院组建四个研究所，紧接着在工业部门设厂和建产业研究所，为我国信息技术的创业和推动国家高技术的发展奠定了良好的基础。30多年来，在推动我国信息技术进步中，各部门领导和专家们付出了艰辛的劳动和智慧，为发展国民经济、增强国防实力和重大科技工程的完成作出了重要贡献。

1986年3月中央批准了我国四位科学家提出的在高技术方面跟踪世界科技发展的重要建议，组织力量制定了针对本世纪末、下世纪初我国经济和科学技术持续发展有重要意义的中、长期高技术发展计划，即"八六三"计划。在对这项计划的研究战略目标征求意见和酝酿时，信息技术的跟踪又被科学家优先提名列出。考虑到它在高技术发展中的突出位置，所以信息技术与生物技术、航天技术共同列为重中之重。八六三计划中信息技术领域包含三个主题，即智能计算机系统、光电子器件与微电子·光电子系统集成技术、信息获取与处理技术。这样选取主题是立足于20世纪末和下世纪初的发展，预测在那个时候对科技发展和新兴产业的形成起关键作用的技术，它们也是世界各国在90年代实施的大型科技发展计划中重要的内容。

自八六三计划实施以来，在信息领域全体专家的共同努力下，三个主题的研究都取得了显著进展。这套（共三册）文摘集反映了部分有代表性的研究成果，大家共同的心愿是把它作为一份礼物献给八六三计划诞生五周年。这些成果表明，在中华大地上我国科学家们是能够大有作为的，只要我们勇于拼搏、积极进取，就一定能实现在未来的国际高科技发展中占有一席之地。

1991年1月

主　编

马俊如

副主编

汪成为

编　委

（按姓氏笔划为序）

马俊如　　王鼎兴　　孙钟秀

李　未　　李国杰　　汪成为

张　祥　　张树武　　钱跃良

徐筱棣

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

Forward

In the present century numerous outstanding accomplishments in science and technology have been made, but the rise of high technology emerged in the 50's is most spectacular. The success of high technology to a great extend attributed to the major break–throughs in information technology. The invention of computer in 1946 enabled the mankind to replace a part of brain work with tool for the first time ever in the history. Later on the semi–conductor transistor created in 1948 and the success in 1959 of building micro electronic chips with transistors as main components made it possible to have many advanced design ideas of building electronic system realized on a magic small piece of silicon chip. High technology industry was formed as early as in the 50's. It rapidly developed into very unique, active and technology intensive new industries in the field of semi–conductor, computer and communications. Since then every step forward of information technology development would generate a benefit several to dozen times higher than its own value. The level of R&D and application of information technology has therefore become a key indicator in measuring a nation of its level of development. This is why information technology plays the leading role in high technology development today.

The strategic importance of information technology was first recognized in China as early as 1956, thus a wise decision was made to include the development of semi–conductor, computer, automation, and electronics in the **1956–67 NATIONAL OUTLINE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** as an emergency measure aimed at revitalizing science and technology in China. Five universities including Beijing, Fudan, Nanjing, Jilin and Xiamen were then designated to coordinately train high standard personnel and four research institutes were established under the Chinese Academy of Sciences together with other new set–ups of industrial research institutes and factories under different industry sectors, which as a whole laid a good foundation for the initial development of information technology as well as development of our national high technology. Over 30 years in the past, leaders at various levels and experts have put in a lot of hard work and wisdom in the effort of developing our information technology, the result of which have made major contributions to the development of our national economy, reinforcement of our defense capability and accomplishments of key scientific and technical projects.

In March 1986 the Central Committee of the CPC adopted the important advise, which had been put forward by four scientists, aimed at keeping up with high technology development of the world. As a result, a high technology research and development program (HTRDP) was formally established in order to address the important significance of high technology for the further development of our national economy, science and tech-

9110223

nology by the end of this century and the beginning of the next. During the formulation process of the program, when comments and views were sought, scientists suggested to list information technology as a priority in the program. In consideration of the outstanding position in high technology development, it has been listed together with biotechnology and space technology as super priorities of the program. In the area of information technology of the HTRDP Program, three main topics have been identified as follows: Intelligent computer system; Optoelectric components and technology of its integration with micro electronic and optoelectronic system; and Information acquisition and processing technology. These topics were purposely selected for building reserves for our development in the end of this century and the beginning of the next based on the estimation that the technologies to be resulted from the three topics would play key roles in development of science, technology and so in newly emerging industries by then. Meanwhile, the same topics are also included in major S&T development programs as important subjects for the 90's by other countries in the world.

With joint efforts devoted by all experts working in information field, remarkable progress has been made on all three topics since implementation of the HTRDP. The papers of this proceedings (in three volumes) reflect a part of representative research accomplishments. It is our common wish to dedicate this publication to the fifth anniversary of the founding of the HTRDP . These achievements approve that our scientists do have bright prospects on the vast land of China, and we firmly believe that certainly we will be able to obtain a seat in the future competition in international development of high science and technology if we vigorously make our endeavors and keep marching forward.

Director General
Department of Basic Science and High Technology
State Science and Technology Commission
January, 1991

编 写 说 明

一、本书是由国家科委高技术计划信息领域办公室为纪念"八六三"计划实施五周年而组织编写的。由信息领域各主题办公室汇集了有关专家在 1986～1990 年发表的重要论文摘要及其译文，供国内外有关读者参考。

二、书中 5 个部分的分类是按智能计算机系统主题项目的 5 个专题划分的，每篇文摘按其对应的课题所属的专题归类。有些文摘的归类可能不够合适，请谅解。

三、同一分类中文摘的刊登顺序按收稿时间的先后排列。

四、每篇文摘的最后一行说明该论文的首发处。

五、所有论文摘要及其译文均由作者提供，文责自负。

六、由于收取了最新发表的论文摘要，所以本书编印时间比较仓促，不足之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

Words from Editor

Ⅰ. For the Fifth aniversary of implementation of 863 program, the Office of Information area of High-tech Program edited this book, consisting of abstracts of representative papers and their English versions published in 1986-90. They are compiled by each major Subject Office in the information area for the benefit of interest readers.

Ⅱ. The Classification of the abstracts is based on the project administration system so it might be unperfect in the point of view of technology.

Ⅲ. The abstracts in the same catalog are arranged in the sequence of time when they are acquired.

Ⅳ. The last line of each abstract indicates the original source of the paper.

Ⅴ. All the abstracts and their translated versions are in such unedited form as provided by authors themselves.

Ⅵ. We would like to acknowledge everybody who gave his support for our work.

目　录

CONTENTS

一、智能计算机体系结构
Architecture of Intelligent Computing System

PPS–MACHINE: 一种基于包驱动机制的产生式系统机的体系结构 …… (1)
PPS–MACHINE: A Packet–Driven Machine Architecture for Production Systems
基于层次型处理器系统的包驱动控制方法的研究及其实验模型 …… (2)
The Approach of Control of Packet Driving System Based on Hierarchical Processors and the Research of Its Model
用于层次型处理器系统的信息流网络中的包控制模式 …… (2)
A Packet Mode Used in Information Flow Networks of Hierarchical Processers
层次型包驱动系统的性能分析 …… (4)
Performance Analysis of a Hierarchical Packet–Driven System
对推理机体系结构的研究及层次型包驱动结构 HPDM 的设计 …… (4)
On the Architectures of Inference Machines and a Scheme of Packet–Driven Based Hierarchical Multiprocessor System
PPS–Machine: 包驱动产生式系统机的设计 …… (5)
On the Design of a Packet–Driven Production System Machine
多级总线系统的容错分析与设计 …… (5)
The Analysis and Design for Fault–Tolerant Multistage Bus Systems
容错双环网络 $D_{l.h}^{2n}$ …… (6)
A Fault–Tolerant Double Ring Network $D_{l.h}^{2n}$
互连网络结构多处理机系统容错性能分析 …… (6)
A Performance Analysis of Multipleprocessor Systems with Interconnection Network Strucure
互连网络的可靠性概论 …… (7)
An Outline of Reliability on Interconnection Networks
WBIB 设计与容错多总线系统 …… (7)
WBIB Design for Fault–Tolerant Multibus Systems
几种总线系统的可靠性分析和比较 …… (8)
Reliability Analysis and Comparison for Several Bus Systems
多总线系统的性能分析 …… (8)
Performance Analysis of the Multibus System

ESC 互连网络的 DFA 容错分析 …… (9)
Dynamic–Full–Access Fault–Tolerance in Extra Stage Cube Interconnection Network
多机系统的统一模型和容错设计 …… (9)
Unified Model and the Optimal Design of Fault–Tolerance for Multiprocessor Network
多总线系统的容错分析 …… (10)
Fault–Tolerance Analysis of Multibus Multiprocessor System
超图割集的计算 …… (11)
Algorithms for the Determination of Cutsets in a Hypergraph
一类多总线系统的研究 …… (11)
An Investigation of Multibus Multiprocessor System
容错多总线系统的可靠性分析 …… (11)
Reliability Analysis of Fault–Tolerant Multibus Systems
超图的连通性及容错多总线系统的设计 …… (12)
The Connectivity of Hypergraph and the Design of Fault–Tolerant Multibus
一个智能硅编译系统的符号编译器 …… (13)
The Symbolic Compiler for a Intelligent Silicon Compilation System
多层神经网络的量子学习方法 …… (13)
Quantum Learning Algorithm for Multilayered Neural Network
智能工具机的性能分析 …… (14)
The Performance Analysis of Intellegent Computer—ITM
知识库推理和维护系统 KBIMS …… (14)
Knowledge Base Inference and Maintenance System KBIMS
递归函数中的 Cache …… (15)
A Cache in Recursive Functions
用 PROLOG 模拟 Lyusia 语言中状态转移编程体裁 …… (15)
State–Transition Programming Paradigm in Lyusia Simulated by Prolog
ML 语言的数据类型和抽象类型的同式多型 …… (16)
Polymorphism of Data–Type and Abstract–Type in ML Core Language
函数／逻辑程序设计语言 LM 的应用——FFP 系统支持的△–PROLOG …… (16)
An Application of Functional–Logic Programming Language LM: △–Prolog Supported by FFP System
FP 中并行粒度的研究 …… (17)
A Study of the Granularity of Parallelism in FP
D–POREL 的体系结构和用户语言 …… (17)
The Architecture and User languages of D–POREL
EST 智能工作站的性能和特点 …… (18)
The Function and Features of the EST Intelligent Workstation
一个 HPARLOG 的并行实现模型 …… (19)

A Parallel Implementation Model of HPARLOG
一种适于运输调度的分布式问题求解系统 …… (19)
A Distributed Problem Solving System for Transport Dispatching
分布式知识库系统的体系结构 …… (20)
The Architecture of a Distribute Knowledge Base System
分布式运输调度系统中控制与通讯结构的研究 …… (20)
The Control and Communication Mechanism in a Distribute Transport Dispatching System
分布式运输调度问题分解的研究 …… (21)
Problem Decomposition in Distributed Transport Dispatching
分布式知识库系统的查询接口处理和优化 …… (21)
Knowledge Query Processing in DKBS
分布式知识库系统的体系结构 …… (22)
The Architecture of Distributed Knowledge Base Systems
分布式运输调度系统中问题分解的研究 …… (22)
Problem Decomposition in a Distributed Transport Dispatching System
分布式人工智能研究近况 …… (23)
A Survey: Distributed Artificial Intelligence
知识库管理系统的功能、组成与实现 …… (23)
The Functions, Components and Implementations of KBMS
知识库系统 KBS / TH−1 研究和实现 …… (24)
The Study and Implementation of a Knowledge Base System—KBS / TH−1
分布式知识库系统中问题分解的研究 …… (24)
Problem Decomposition in a Distributed Knowledge Base System
分布式知识库系统体系结构的设计研究 …… (25)
The Architecture of a Distributed Knowledge Base System
QKBMS / 75——一个由关系数据库管理系统和逻辑程序语言
组成的知识库管理系统 …… (25)
QKBMS / 75—A Knowledge Base Management System Growing from Relation DBMS and Logic Programming Language
分布式知识库系统 …… (26)
Distributed Knowledge Base Systems
分布式知识库系统初探 …… (27)
An Introduction to Distributed Knowledge Base Systems
分布式问题求解应用的分类 …… (27)
A Classification of Distributed Problem Solving Applications
分布式知识库系统体系结构与知识传输机制的研究及实现 …… (28)
The Research on the Architecture and the Mechanism of Knowledge Transmission in

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

DKBS
分布式知识库系统中知识管理机制的研究与实现 …… (28)
The Research on Mechanism of Knowledge Management in Distributed Knowledge Base System
一个基于软件流水技术的 VLIW 体系结构 …… (29)
Software Pipelining Based VLIW Architecture
URPR-1 多处理机设计 …… (29)
Design of URPR-1 Multi-processor
一个基于软件流水的 VLIW 体系结构及优化编译器 …… (30)
A Software Pipelining Based VLIW Architecture and Optimizing Compiler
循环体间相关问题及改进的 URPR 软件流水方法 …… (31)
Loop-Carried Dependence and the Improved URPR Software Pipelining Approach
GURPR——一种新的全局软件流水方法…… (32)
GURPR—A New Global Software Pipelining Approach
采用两级软件流水技术的 VLIW 优化编译器 …… (32)
A VLIW Optimizing Compiler Adopting Two-Level Software Pipelining Technique
从抽象 ENGINE 到 KLND-ENGINE …… (33)
From the Abstract Engine to the KLND-ENGINE
多处理机系统上实现新型程序设计语言的研究 …… (33)
Some Approaches to Implement New Programming Languages in Multiprocessor Systems
模糊关系型数据库的数据模型 …… (34)
Data Models of the Fuzzy Relational Databases
加权模糊逻辑及其广泛应用 …… (34)
Weighted Fuzzy Logic and Its Applications in Different Fields
模糊数据库中的语义距离及模糊视图 …… (35)
Semantic Distance and Fuzzy Users' View in Fuzzy Databases
关于 VLSI 并行算法的某些结果…… (36)
Some Results on VLSI Parallel Algorithms
知识库机的系统结构研讨 …… (36)
A Discussion on Architecture of Knowledge Base Machine
对象作为自动机及面向对象程序设计风格作为自动机网构形 …… (36)
Object as Automaton and Object-Oriented Programming Paradigm as Configuration of Automata Network
ML 核心语言的意外机制的同式多型类型检验 …… (37)
.Polymorphic Typechecking for the Exception Mechanism in ML Core Language
ML 核心语言的同式多型类型检验的推理系统 …… (38)
Inference System for Polymorphic Type Checking in ML Core Language
面向机体的人工智能语言 Ein 的抽象模型 …… (38)
Abstract Model of Organism-Oriented Artificial Intelligence Programming Language EIN

多体裁语言 Lyusia:状态转移程序设计体裁 …… (39)
Multi-Paradigms Programming Language LYUSIA: State Transition Programming Paradigm
合成逻辑作为一阶数学理论 …… (40)
Combinatory Logic as the First-Order Mathematical Theory
泛函程序设计语言 FFP 的 $\gamma\omega$ 演算语义 …… (40)
$\gamma\omega$-Calculus Semantics of Functional Programming Language FFP
Lyusia 语言中状态转移编程体裁的谓词/事件网语义学 …… (41)
Predicate-Event Net Semantics of State-Transition Paradigm in LYUSIA Programming Language
面向对象程序设计体裁嵌入 FFP-AST 系统 …… (41)
Object-Oriented Programming Paradigm Embeded in FFP-AST System
集合程序设计语言的实现 …… (42)
Implementation of A Set Programming Language
$\gamma\omega$ 演算与谓词演算融合于一阶数学理论中 …… (43)
Merging $\gamma\omega$-Calculus and Predicate Calculus in a First-Order Mathematical Theory
函数式语言对数字电路的描述、综合及模拟 …… (43)
Description, Synthesis and Simulation of the Digital Circuit by Functional Programming Language
通过程序变换对数字系统进行优化 …… (44)
Optimizing a Digital System by Program Transformation
项重写系统和的合流性 …… (44)
On the Confluence of the Sum of Term Rewriting System
PARLOG 的扩展图重写实现技术 …… (45)
Techniques Based on Extended Graph Rewriting for Implementation of PARLOG
模式匹配在函数语言中的作用及其编译算法 …… (45)
The Applications of Pattern Matching in Functional Language and Its Compiling Algorithms
并行图归约机结构及其模拟 …… (46)
Parallel Graph Reduction Machine: Architecture and simulation
一种改进的无用单元回收算法 …… (46)
An Improved Garbage Collection Algorithm
并行图归约机中智能存储系统的设计与研究 …… (47)
Study and Design of an Intelligent Memory System for Parallel Graph Reduction Machine
等式型函数逻辑型语言执行机制的研究 …… (47)
On the Execution Mechanism of Equational Language with Both Functional and Logic Quality
二次通过 IBNC 网络的终端标记控制算法 …… (48)
An Algorithm Based on Destination Tag Control in Two Passes for IBNC Network

一个高级函数语言类型检查算法 …… (48)
An Type Checking Algorithm for High-Level Functional Programming Languages
适于开发数据流图并行性的 CDR 启发式调度算法 …… (49)
The Development of Parallelism in Dataflow Graphs with CDR Heuristic Scheduling Algorithm
CDR 启发式调度算法对数据流程序图执行的加速作用 …… (50)
The Speed up Effect Scheduling Algorithm of CDR Heuristic of Execution of Dataflow Program Graphs
提高数据流图固有加速比的新因素——出度与平衡 …… (50)
The New Factors for Enhancing Inherent Speed up of Dataflow Graphs———Out-Degrees and Balance-Degrees
引入合一运算的函数语言执行机制的研究 …… (51)
An Execution Mechanism for A Functional Language with Unification
函数语言与逻辑语言的合一——面向限定型函数程序设计 …… (52)
The Unification of Functional and Logic Languages——— towards Constraint Functional Programming
函数程序设计中的窄化和合一———一种用于绝对集合抽象的计算机制 …… (53)
Narrowing and Unification in Functional Programming ——an Evaluation Mechanism for Absolute Set Abstraction
函数程序设计语言的图归约实现方法和技术 …… (54)
Strategies and Techniques in Graph Reduction for Fuctional Programming Language
并行图归约执行机制的研究 …… (54)
On the Execution Mechanisms of Parallel Graph Reduction
并行图归约计算与并行图归约计算机的研究 …… (55)
On the Evaluation and Architecture of Parallel Graph Reduction
分布式并行归约系统结构设计研究 …… (56)
Desing Condsiderations of a Distributed Parallel Reduction Architecture
并行图归约计算机(PGR)系统中间语言及其执行机制设计 …… (56)
Intermediate Language and Its Execution Mechanism for Parallel Graph Reduction
智能工具机系统结构 …… (57)
Intelligent Tool Machine Architecure
编译型 Prolog 系统中非逻辑成分执行机制的研究 …… (57)
Study of Mechanisms That Support the Implementation of Non-Logical Components of Prolog in Compiler-Based Systems
一个维护编译型 Prolog 数据库的模型 …… (58)
A Model for Maintaining Compiled Prolog Databases
Prolog 抽象机模拟系统 WAM-PLUS-SES …… (59)
WAM-PLUS-SES:A Simulation System for Abstract Prolog Machine
基于 Warren 抽象机的 Prolog 实现技术的研究 …… (59)

On Implementation Techniques for Prolog Based on the Warren Abstract Machine
一种支持 Prolog 数据库操作和数值计算的顺序推理机系统结构的设计
Prolog 代码库的一种管理方法 …… (60)
A Scheme for Managing Prolog Code Database
可静态修改 Prolog 代码的管理 …… (60)
Management of Statically Modifiable Prolog Code
WAM-PLUS 模型中 Prolog 数据库和数据库操作内部谓词的实现 …… (61)
Implementation of Prolog Databases and Database Operation Builtins in the WAM-PLUS Model
Prolog 的编译实现 …… (61)
On Compiler-Based Implementation of Prolog
多处理机上多关系连接算法的设计与分析 …… (62)
The Design and Analysis of a Multi-Relation Based Join Algorithm for Multi-processors
并行存储器与互连网络的一体化研究 …… (63)
Unification of Parallel Memory and Interconnection Network
面向对象数据库的对象标识技术 …… (63)
Object Identifying Technology for Object-Oriented Databases
面向对象数据库存储管理子系统的设计 …… (64)
The Design of a Storage Management Subsystem for an Object-Oriented Database
面向对象数据库的存储管理 …… (64)
Memory Managements of Object-Oriented Databases
通用的面向对象知识处理系统 GOOKPS …… (65)
GOOKPS:A Genaral Object-Oriented Knowledge Processing System
面向对象数据库的研究 …… (65)
Researches on Object-Oriented Databases
并行排序器 SOP 的设计 …… (66)
The Design Of A Parallel Sorter Sop
在并行逻辑数据库机上的递归询问实现 …… (67)
Recursive Query Implementation on A Parallel Logic Database Machine
一个并行的逻辑数据库体系结构 …… (67)
A Parallel Logic Database Machine Architecture
用于超大规模知识库管理的并行结构 …… (67)
A Parallel Architecture for Very Large Knowledge Base Management
现代超级计算机系统 …… (68)
Today's Supercomputer Systems
一个并行知识库机体系结构 …… (69)
A Parallel Knowledge Base Machine Architecture
超级计算机电路性能分析与展望 …… (70)

Performance Evaluation of Electrical circuits of Supercomputers and its Prospects
一个多处理知识库系统 …… (70)
A Multiprocessing Knowledge Base System
关系知识库模型的设计和评价 …… (71)
Design and Evaluation of a Relational Knowledge Base Prototype Machine
知识库系统及关系知识库机系统结构的研究 …… (71)
Study of Knowledge Base System and Relational Knowledge Base Machine Architecture
知识库系统 KBS−1 …… (72)
The Knowledge Base System KBS−1
一个关系知识库模型机的设计和实现 …… (72)
Design and Implementation of a Relational Knowledge Base Prototype Machine
关系知识库模型机性能评价 …… (73)
Performance Evaluation of the Relational Knowledge Base Prototype Machine
知识获取机构 …… (74)
Knowledge Acquisition Mechanism
支持逻辑程序并行执行的并行推理机研究 …… (74)
Study of a Parallel Inference Machine for Parallel Execution of Logic Programs
一个并行逻辑程序设计系统的设计和实现 …… (74)
Design and Implementation of a Parallel Logic Programming System
大型通用神经网络模拟系统——GKDNNSS …… (75)
A Large Scale Simulating System of Neural Network
基于 RAP−PSOF 并行执行模型的并行抽象机设计 …… (76)
Design of a Parallel Abstract Machine Based on the RAP−PSOF Parallel Execution Model of Logic Program
基于 OR 树林描述的 RAP / LOP 逻辑程序并行执行模型 …… (76)
The OR−Forest−Based Parallel Execution Model RAP / LOP
并行抽象机模型的设计与实现 …… (77)
Design and Implementation of a Parallel Abstract Machine Model
一种开发逻辑程序中 AND 并行性的静态编译方法 …… (78)
A Compiling Approach for Exploiting AND−Paralielism in Parallel Logic Programming Systems
用点格机来实现关系数据库操作的一种方法 …… (79)
An Approach for Implementing Relational Database Operations on Cellular Network Architecture
并行推理机 RAP / LOP−WAM 模拟实验系统和性能评价 …… (79)
Performance Evaluation and Slmulation of the RAP / LOP−WAM Parallel Inference Machine
面向对象知识库中的类型演化 …… (80)
Type Evolusion in an Object−Oriented Knowledge Base System

面向对象数据库存储管理子系统的设计 …… (80)
The Design of a Storage Management Subsystem for an Object-Oriented Database
并行排序器 SOP 的设计 …… (81)
The Design of a Parallel Sorter SOP
一个并行知识库机体系结构 …… (81)
A Parallel Knowledge Base Machine Architecture
超级计算机电路性能分析与展望 …… (82)
Performance Evaluation of Electrical Circuits of Supercomputers and Its Prospects
面向对象数据库的研究 …… (83)
Researches on Object-Oriented Databases
多处理机上多关系连接算法的设计与分析 …… (83)
The Design and Analysis of a Multi-Relation Based Join Algorithm for Multi-processors
面向对象数据库的对象标识技术 …… (84)
Object Identifying Technology for Object-Oriented Databases
用于超大规模知识库管理的并行结构 …… (84)
A Parallel Architecture for Very Large Knowledge Base Management
面向对象数据库的存储管理 …… (85)
Memory Managements of Object-Oriented Databases
并行存储器与互连网络的一体化研究 …… (86)
Unification of Parallel Memory and Interconnection Network
现代超级计算机系统 …… (86)
Today's Supercomputer Systems
通用的面向对象知识处理系统 GOOKPS …… (87)
GOOKPS:A General Object-Oriented Knowledge Processing System
在并行逻辑数据库机上的递归询问实现 …… (88)
Recursive Query Implementation on a Parallel Logic Database Machine
一种新的逻辑程序自动模式识别方法 …… (88)
A New Method of Automatic Mode Inference in Logic Programs
通用 PROLOG 抽象解释器 GK-GPAI 的设计与实现 …… (89)
The Design Implementation of a General PROLOG Abstract Interpreter(GK-GPAI)
并行推理机设计的主要论题 …… (89)
Design Issues in Parallel Inference Machines
一种支持逻辑程序 AND 和 OR 并行执行的存储管理方法 …… (90)
Study of Memory Management Schemes for Parallel Execution of Logic Programs
RAP / LOP-WAM 并行推理机的编译器设计 …… (90)
Desing of a Compiler for the RAP / LOP-WAM Parallel Inference Machine
采用多微机构造并行推理机的方案设计和性能评价 …… (91)
Schematic Design and Performance Evaluation for the Multi-Macrocomputer-Based Par-

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com