

ABSTRACT

This application discloses a task solving method. The method includes: obtaining importance of each first scheduling constraint in a plurality of first scheduling constraints in a first linear-programming task, where the importance indicates a degree of contribution of the first scheduling constraint to reducing a time for solving the first
5 linear-programming task; sampling the plurality of first scheduling constraints based on the importance, to obtain a subset of the obtained plurality of first scheduling constraints, where the importance is used to determine sampling probability of the first scheduling constraints; constructing a second linear-programming task based on the subset of the plurality of first scheduling constraints; solving the second linear-programming task, to obtain a first solving result; and using a first solving result as an initial value of the first linear-programming task, and solving an initialized first
10 linear-programming task. Because the importance represents a degree of contribution of the first scheduling constraint to reducing the time for solving the first linear-programming task, in this application, a solution of a sub-model obtained through sampling may be close to an optimal solution, thereby accelerating a process of solving the first linear-programming task.