Retraction

Retracted: The Connotation and Construction Path of the Principle of Good Faith from the Perspective of Civil and Commercial Law

Advances in Multimedia

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

(1) Discrepancies in scope

(2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported

(3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described

(4) Inappropriate citations

(5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article

(6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

[1] L. Ma, "The Connotation and Construction Path of the Principle of Good Faith from the Perspective of Civil and Commercial Law," *Advances in Multimedia*, vol. 2022, Article ID 5474361, 11 pages, 2022.

Research Article

The Connotation and Construction Path of the Principle of Good Faith from the Perspective of Civil and Commercial Law

Li Ma (ORCID)

School of General Education, Xi'an Eurasia University, Xi'an 831400, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Li Ma; mali1@eurasia.edu.cn

In order to explore the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law, this paper combines intelligent algorithms to analyze the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law. Moreover, this paper presents a topology network specially used to improve the energy absorption efficiency of the isolation resistor used in the power divider and theoretically analyzes the effectiveness of the isolation topology. In addition, this paper further optimizes the topology of the two-way broadband filter power divider and builds a simulation model based on the basic content of the principle of good faith. From the research results, the simulation model proposed in this paper can play a certain role in the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law. On this basis, some suggestions on the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith are put forward.

1. Introduction

Due to the abstract nature of the principle of good faith, the research on its meaning and extension is bound to be controversial. "Semantic theory" is an explanation given directly from the semantic meaning. Although it explains the basic requirements and normative content of the principle, it does not deeply explore the social meaning and value meaning of the principle. Regarding the "general clause theory," although it reveals the uncertainty of the extension of the principle of good faith, it does not provide us with more relevant knowledge contained in the principle of good faith [1]. "The theory of the will of the legislator" and "the theory of balance of interests" are more comprehensive and profound than other studies, but it is wrong to regard the principle of good faith as something of the legislator. The reason is that the production of any law is based on an objective economic basis. At the same time, the theory also denies the moral attributes of the principle of good faith. Furthermore, this doctrine ignores the principle's functions of supplementing, interpreting, and adjusting the law. The "Dual Function Theory" and "Two Kinds of Honesty

Theory" do not suggest the essential meaning of the principle of good faith, because its function and form are not unique to the principle of good faith [2].

The principle of good faith, referred to as the principle of good faith, means that people pay attention to credit in market activities, abide by their promises, be honest and not deceive, and pursue their own interests without harming the interests of others [3]. The specific meaning of the principle of good faith can be understood from the following aspects. The principle of good faith is a value form and a value standard that runs through the subjective psychology, behavior process, and behavior results of the parties in a legal relationship. This requires the parties to hold a good faith and sincere attitude subjectively, keep their promises, and abide by the nonfraud behavior in the process of civil activities, so as to achieve the fairness of interests between the parties in the legal relationship and between the parties and the society, an objective result of a reasonable distribution of equilibrium. The principle of good faith, as a normative form, includes norms for external behaviors, that is, norms established by legislators and a specific society to ensure that civil acts can be implemented by the parties in good faith,

honesty, integrity, fairness, and reasonableness [4]; there are norms for internal behaviors. The norm of behavior is to require that the parties in a civil legal relationship can agree with the norm of their external behavior from the heart. As a factual form of behavior, the principle of good faith refers to all behaviors carried out by parties, judges, legislators, and a specific society in order to maintain goodwill, sincerity, trustworthiness, fairness, and reasonable value evaluation [5]. The meaning of the concept of the principle of good faith is relatively complex, and it is difficult to explain its true meaning simply from one or several legal analysis methods, but the author believes that it is still necessary to study and explore its meaning [6]. The meaning of the principle of good faith should be studied from its fundamental purpose and function. The development of human society from low level to high level, the historical trajectory of commodity economy from scratch, from simple to complex, runs through the entire history of the development of law. With the development of science and technology and the evolution of human civilization, the law will be developed more comprehensively and will affect all aspects of human activities more deeply [7]. Civil subjects carry out civil activities with the intention of being honest, goodwill, exercising their rights and not infringing on the interests of others and society, fulfilling their obligations, abiding by commitments and legal provisions, and ultimately achieving all activities to obtain civil interests; not only the interests of the parties are balanced, but also it must be the basic principle of balancing the interests of the parties and the society [8].

As a moral code, the principle of good faith has the characteristics of generality and abstraction. Under the specific background of our country, whether the introduction of the principle of good faith can produce the expected positive effect, whether the principle of good faith can be applied to people in unequal status, the relationship between the parties and the judge, and whether the principle of good faith should be embodied in judicial practice are issues worthy of our continued reflection and discussion, since it is a reflection, it should be based on a specific perspective to think about the problem [9].

The subject of the application of the principle of good faith in civil litigation is also a controversial issue in the academic and practical circles. The principle of good faith is mainly used to restrain the litigation behavior of the parties in the litigation process. The focus is on whether the principle of good faith applies to judges [10]. From the perspective of the legislative spirit, the principle of good faith applies not only to the parties, but also to the participants in other civil litigation legal relations [11]. The subject regulated by the principle of good faith involves all subjects of litigation legal relations. It is actually a general requirement for all subjects of litigation legal relations to carry out litigation acts and engage in litigation activities [12]. However, there are also scholars in the academic world who deny the application of the principle of good faith to adjust judges' behavior. If a judge or a court exercises discretionary power based on the principle of good faith, it means that "emotional justice" is allowed, which is incompatible with the content of judicial power and the principle of its exercise

[13]. The subjects bound by the principle of good faith in Korean civil litigation do not include the court, judges, and jurors, but only other litigation participants other than the parties and judges [14]. As a legal principle, the principle of good faith has the characteristics of principle and generality. In order to make this principled legal norm flexibly applicable to the judicial practice of our country, some scholars advocate that this moral legal norm should be specifically refined. According to the regulations, Professor Ren Zhong believes that the embodiment of the principle of good faith plays an important role in its implementation in civil litigation [15]. However, the viewpoint that does not support the refinement of the principle of good faith in civil litigation has not yet appeared in the academic circles.

Regarding the connotation of the principle of good faith, some people believe that the principle of good faith, although its extension is uncertain, has a coercive force. It is a general clause used to guide the parties to carry out civil activities correctly and grant judges' discretion to fill the legal gaps [16]. The principle of good faith integrates moral norms and legal norms. It has both the regulating function of the law and the regulating function of morality. The legal provisions are extremely flexible [17]. Some people think that the principle of good faith requires that civil subjects should engage in civil activities, exercise civil rights, and perform civil obligations in a state of goodwill, not only to achieve the balance of interests of all parties, but also to maintain the balance between the interests of the parties and the interests of society [18]. That is, the principle of good faith seeks to balance the interests of the parties in civil activities as well as between the parties and the society, through people's honesty and goodwill exercise of power, performance of obligations, and fair and creative justice by judges. To maintain the realization of the balance of interests of the three parties, some people think that the principle of good faith is only the requirement of not committing any fraud to the participants of civil activities and abiding by the requirements of credit [19].

The principle of good faith is the highest guiding principle of modern civil law. According to the principle of good faith, when conducting civil activities, whether it is exercising rights or performing obligations, it should meet the requirements of "good faith"; that is, the interests of the other party, the interests of third parties, and the interests of society should be fully considered, as well as appropriate protection, through proper means and means to achieve legitimate purposes. Of course, the grasp of "justice" can be determined by the court according to the specific circumstances of both parties, the usual trading habits, the scope permitted by social morality, and the specific provisions of laws and contracts. Therefore, the principle of good faith, as the basic requirement of modern civil law for all civil legal acts, has become the highest guiding principle of modern civil law and runs through all fields of civil law, forming a relatively complete set of basic rules [20].

This paper combines intelligent algorithms to analyze the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law and analyzes the hardware and software of the system.

2. Hardware Design of Legal Data Processing System

2.1. Theoretical Analysis of Multichannel Broadband Filtering Power Divider. Figure 1 shows the proposed n-way symmetrical broadband filter power divider topology. It consists of n coupled-fed branch-loaded multimode resonators and n isolation resistors. Among them, the branch-loaded multimode resonator and its coupled feeding part are used to construct the wide operating passband and high frequency selectivity of the power divider. Interestingly, the isolation network is formed only by exploiting the open stubs of the half-wavelength step impedance on the integrated multimode resonator, and the introduced isolation resistance can be naturally located between two adjacent open stubs of the multimode resonator, which requires the introduction of an additional isolation network, and the isolation network required by the splitter can be formed only by using the transmission line that exists in the multimode resonator itself and adding resistance. This creative design reduces the complexity of the circuit topology on the premise of ensuring good isolation of the broadband filter power divider.

Figure 2 shows the basic two-way broadband power distribution unit used in the proposed n-way broadband power distribution topology.

The schematic diagrams of its even-mode and odd-mode equivalent half-division circuits are shown in Figures 3(a) and 3(b). The electrical length of θ is a quarter wavelength at the center frequency f_0. In terms of function, each odd or even-mode equivalent circuit includes two paths, namely, Path A (impedance matching control path) and Path B (bandwidth control path). The relationship between the S-parameters and the reflection coefficients of the even-mode and odd-mode half-bisector circuits can be written directly as [21]

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_{11} &= \Gamma_e, \\
S_{32} &= \frac{\Gamma_e - \Gamma_o}{2}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

Among them, Γ_e and Γ_o are the reflection coefficients of the equivalent even-mode and odd-mode half-bisected circuits, respectively. Then, we can get

$$
\Gamma_{e,o} = \frac{Z_{\text{ine},o} - Z_0}{Z_{\text{ine},o} + Z_0}.
\tag{2}
$$

Among them

$$
Z_{\text{ine},o} = -jZ_{a2}\cot\theta + \frac{Z_{b2}^2\csc^2\theta}{\left(Z_{\text{inae},o}Z_{\text{inbe},o}/Z_{\text{inae},o} + Z_{\text{inbe},o}\right) - jZ_{a2}\cot\theta},
\tag{3}
$$

$$
\begin{cases}
Z_{ai} = \dfrac{(Z_{ei} + Z_{oi})}{2}, \\
Z_{bi} = \dfrac{(Z_{ei} + Z_{oi})}{2},
\end{cases}
(i = 1 \text{ or } 2),
\tag{4}
$$

Z_{ine} and Z_{ino} are the input characteristic impedances from port 2 of the even-mode and odd-mode equivalent circuits. Z_{ine} and Z_{ino} are the input impedances from positions a and b on Path A for even and odd modes, respectively. Z_{ine} and Z_{ino} are the input impedances from positions c and d on Path B for even and odd modes, respectively. They can be expressed as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z_{\text{inae}} &= -jZ_{a1}\cot\theta + \frac{Z_{b1}^2\csc^2\theta}{2Z0 - jZ_{a1}\cot\theta}, \\
Z_{\text{inao}} &= \frac{jR\tan\theta\left(Z_3 Z_4 + Z_3^2\right) - 2Z_3^2 Z_4\tan^2\theta}{R\left(Z_3 - Z_4\tan^2\theta\right) + j2Z_3 Z_4\tan\theta}, \\
Z_{\text{inbe}} &= \frac{jZ_3\left(Z_3\tan\theta - Z_4\cot\theta\right)}{Z_3 + Z_4}, \\
Z_{\text{inbo}} &= -jZ_{a1}\cot\theta + \frac{jZ_{b1}^2\csc^2\theta}{Z_{a1}\cot\theta}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}
$$

At f_0, $Z_{\text{inbe}} = Z_{\text{inbo}} = \infty$ means that positions c and d are open. Therefore, only Path A determines the impedance matching at f_0 of the equivalent even-mode and odd-mode circuits. However, Path B has limitations on the passband bandwidth of the frequency responses of $|\Gamma_e|$ and $|\Gamma_o|$. When $Z_{\text{inbe}} = Z_{\text{inbo}} = 0$, this is achieved by generating a band-stop structure in the frequency response of $|\Gamma_e|$ and $|\Gamma_o|$. To achieve a perfect match at f_0, $Z_{\text{inae}} = Z_{\text{inao}}$ is needed in order to determine R as

$$
R = \frac{16Z_0 Z_3^2}{\left(Z_{e1} - Z_{o1}\right)}.
\tag{6}
$$

As shown in Figure 4, the characteristic impedance Z_{o1} of the coupled line on Path B of the odd-mode equivalent circuit can be used to control the bandwidth of $|\Gamma_o|$. The in-band frequency response of $|\Gamma_o|$ can be adjusted by resistor R on Path A. Therefore, by choosing appropriate values of $Z_{e1}, Z_{o1}, Z_{e2}, Z_{o2}, Z_3, Z_4$ and R to obtain small differences in Γ_e and Γ_o, a wide isolation band is achieved. Finally, as shown in Figure 5, when the filter power divider has different passband bandwidths, a wide isolation passband with an isolation degree greater than 20 dB can be obtained.

2.2. Design of Multichannel Broadband Filtering Power Divider. Based on the above two-channel broadband power division unit, an n-channel broadband power division topology structure with a wide isolation passband is proposed, and the following analysis is carried out:

When power flows in from port 1, the voltages between any two power division paths of the power divider at the same location are equal. Therefore, the isolation resistor itself does not work in this mode, and the path can be equivalently disconnected. Thus, the symmetry plane between two adjacent power division paths is equivalent to a magnetic wall (m.w.). At this time, the n-way topology can be further simplified, as shown in Figure 6. In this equivalent
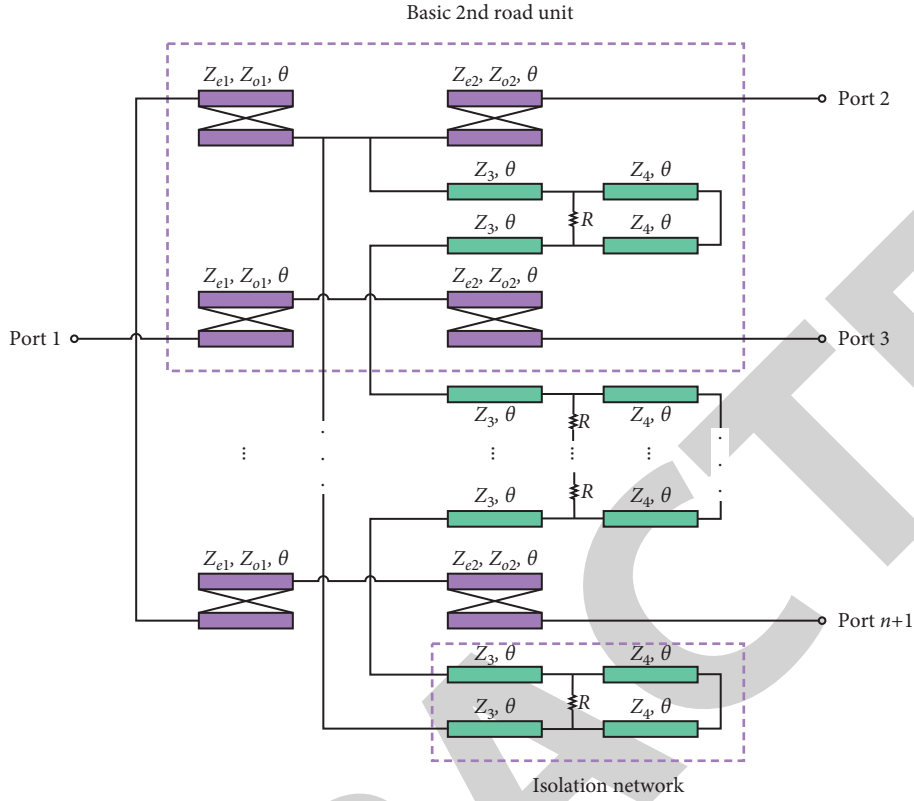
Basic 2nd road unit

FIGURE 1: The topology of the proposed n-channel broadband filter power divider.

Coupled type of branch-loaded multimode resonators

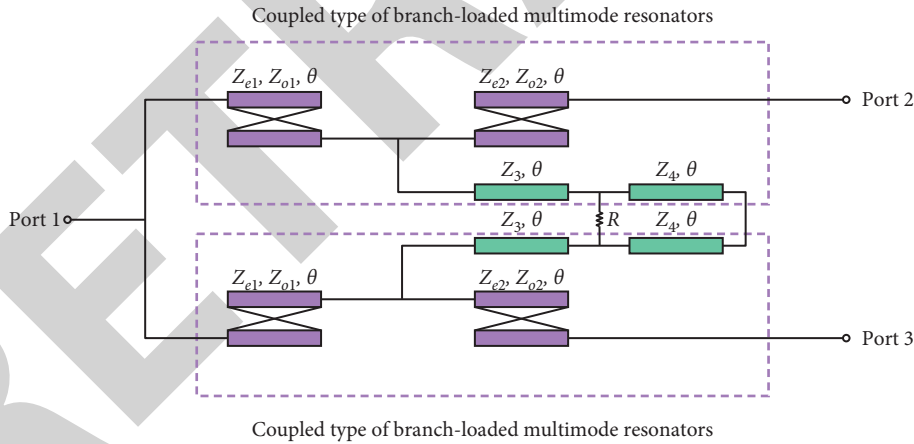Coupled type of branch-loaded multimode resonators

FIGURE 2: The schematic diagram of the basic two-way broadband filter power divider proposed in this paper.

circuit, the port load impedance of port 1 is $n Z_0$. Since this equivalent circuit is a reciprocal lossless two-port network, the reflection and transmission coefficients at input port 1 can be derived as

$$S_{11} = \Gamma_{2ee}, \tag{7}$$

$$S_{i1=2\sim(n+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(1 - \Gamma_{2ee}^2\right)}{n}}. \tag{8}$$

From equation (8), it can be known that the frequency response of S_{i1} is only determined by the equivalent

even-even (ee) mode circuit in the proposed n-channel filter power divider. Γ_{2ee} is the reflection coefficient seen from port 2. Then, the input impedance S_{in2} at port 2 is obtained as

$$S_{in2} = \frac{jZ_3 \left(Z_3 \tan \theta - Z_4 \cot \theta\right)}{2\left(Z_3 + Z_4\right)}. \tag{9}$$

Similar to formula (3), the input impedances Z_{in1} and Z_{in3} can be obtained. Then, the reflection coefficient can be expressed as

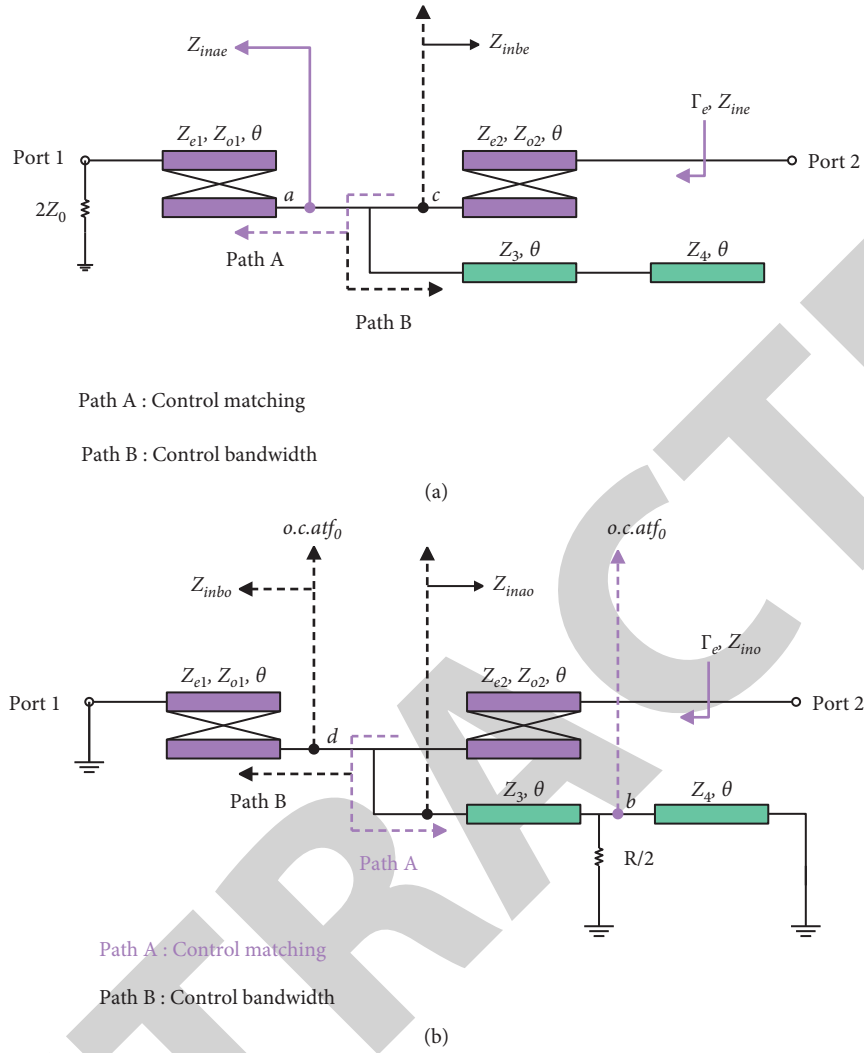$$\Gamma_{2ee} = \frac{Z_{in3} - Z_0}{Z_{in3} + Z_0}, \tag{10}$$

FIGURE 3: The odd-even mode equivalent circuit of the basic two-way broadband filtering power divider proposed in this paper. (a) Equivalent circuit of even mode. (b) Equivalent circuit of odd mode.

Z_0 is the port load impedance for port 2. At the center operating frequency f_0, Z_{in3} can simply be written as

$$Z_{in3} = \frac{(Z_{e2} - Z_{o2})^2}{(Z_{e1} - Z_{o1})^2} nZ_0. \tag{11}$$

If $Z_{in3} = Z_0$, the relationship between Z_{ei} and Z_{oi} can be obtained as

$$\frac{(Z_{e1} - Z_{o1})^2}{(Z_{e2} - Z_{o2})^2} = n \text{ at } f_0. \tag{12}$$

However, this resonator achieves perfect impedance matching of formula (12) only at f_0. Alternatively, for the broadband case, appropriate values of Z_{ei} and Z_{oi} should be chosen to ensure adequate impedance matching across the entire passband of the resonator. In addition, the open stub on the multimode resonator additionally introduces two transmission zeros (f_{z1} and f_{z2}) near the

power split passband to improve the squareness of the filter splitter. Formula (13) can be calculated when $Z_{in2} = 0$ as

$$f_{z1} = \frac{2f_0}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{Z_4}}{\sqrt{Z_3}}\right). \tag{13}$$

Taking $n = 2$ as an example, the frequency positions of f_{z1} and f_{z2} and the passband bandwidth of the power divider can be adjusted by adjusting the value of the impedance ratio (Z_4/Z_3) of the open branch on the resonator.

As a design example of an odd number of power division paths, first, consider the three-way filter power divider as shown in Figure 7. The three equivalent modes used to analyze the three-way power divider and the corresponding port excitation voltage distribution are shown in Figure 7(a). V_{gi} denotes the excitation voltage source at port i. Port 1 is an input port, and ports 2 to 4 are output ports. This three-way power divider uses three modes in even-odd mode
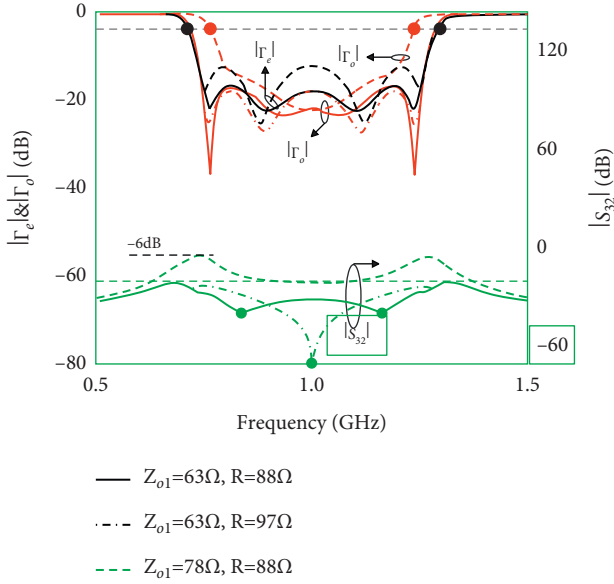
Figure 4: Theoretical values of S-parameters and reflection coefficients of the basic two-way power division unit proposed in this paper under different values of Z_{o1} and R.
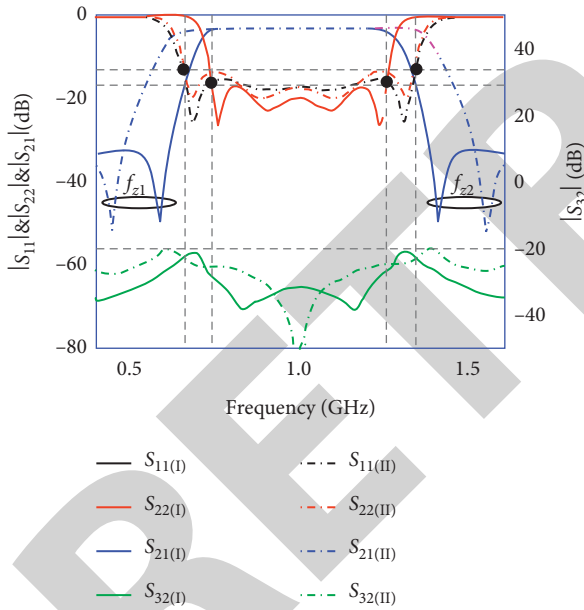

Figure 5: S-parameters of the basic two-way power division unit proposed in this paper under two different bandwidths.

analysis, that is, even-even (*ee*), odd-even (*oe*), and odd-odd (*oo*), which are derived from the analysis of the three fundamental modes of the three-wire coupled line. First, in *ee* mode, the excitation voltage source for each output is set to +V. The equivalent circuit of the *ee* mode is given in Figure 6. Then, the voltage distributions for the other two modes can be obtained in the table of Figure 7. Based on the excitation voltage distribution of the three output ports in the three modes, the relationship between the S-parameter and the reflection coefficient of the equivalent circuit of the three modes can be obtained as

$$S_{22} = \frac{2\Gamma_{2ee} + 3\Gamma_{2oe} + \Gamma_{2oo}}{6}, \tag{14}$$

$$S_{32} = \frac{\Gamma_{2ee} - \Gamma_{2oo}}{3}, \tag{15}$$

$$S_{42} = \frac{2\Gamma_{2ee} - 3\Gamma_{2oe} + \Gamma_{2oo}}{6}.$$

It should be noted that equations (15) also give two expressions of the isolation of the three-way filter power divider. Due to the symmetry of the output port of the three-way power divider proposed in this chapter, the S-parameters satisfy $S_{22} = S_{33} = S_{44}$ and $S_{32} = S_{43} = S_{42}$. Therefore, $\Gamma_{2oe} = \Gamma_{2oo}$ can be obtained in this case. Therefore, the formula for expressing isolation can ultimately be simplified to

$$S_{32} = S_{43} = S_{42} = \frac{\Gamma_{2ee} - \Gamma_{2oo}}{3}. \tag{16}$$

Taking S_{32} as an example, the equivalent circuits of the *ee* and *oe* modes are shown in Figures 6 and 7(b), respectively. To obtain good impedance matching at f_0, $\Gamma_{2ee} = \Gamma_{2oe}$ should be satisfied, and the input characteristic impedances Z_{in3} and Z_{in4} should also be satisfied:

$$Z_{in3} = Z_{in4} \text{ at } f_0. \tag{17}$$

R can be obtained as follows:

$$R = \frac{16Z_0 Z_3^2}{(Z_{e1} - Z_{o1})^2} = \text{ at } f_0. \tag{18}$$

3. The Supervision System of the Principle of Good Faith

The simplest agent is a computer process with the above characteristics. Figure 8 is an implementation model of the stimulus-response model of the CAS theory, which we call the cybernetic model. When constructing a concrete simulation system, the object entities can be abstracted into meta-agent and aggregated agent, respectively, according to the requirement of simulation granularity.

This paper combines the theory of complex adaptive systems and uses the corresponding computer simulation tools to abstract the specific market supervision into an artificial social model, that is, the principle of good faith supervision model. Although there are multiple subjects interacting in the market supervision system, and these subjects have self-adaptability, this does not prove that market supervision can be studied as a complex adaptive system. It also needs to combine theories to treat each subject in market supervision as a unified system. By analyzing the complex adaptability of the system, we can judge whether the market supervision is a complex adapting system and use relevant theories to do follow-up research. The concept of adaptive agents in complex adaptive systems (CAS) is defined, and rules are used to describe the behavior between agents, so that many independent agents in CAS can interact, coordinate, and influence each other and jointly
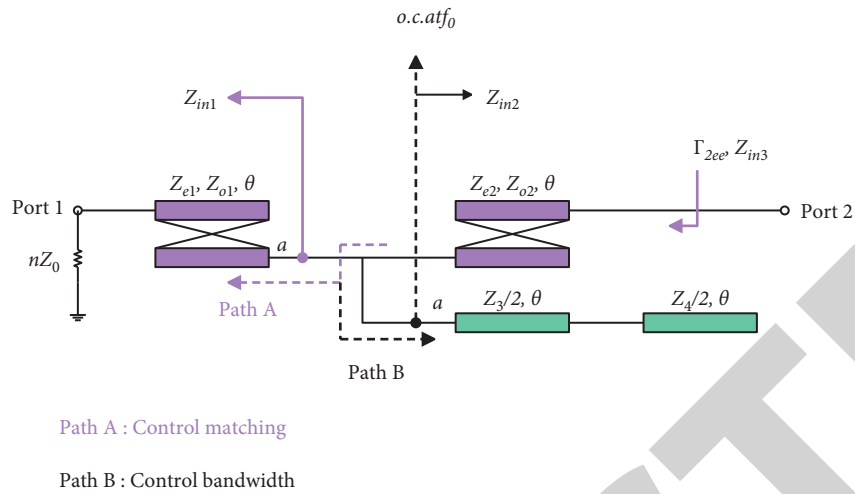
Path A : Control matching

Path B : Control bandwidth

FIGURE 6: Even-even mode (*ee*) equivalent circuit of the n-channel filter power divider proposed in this paper.
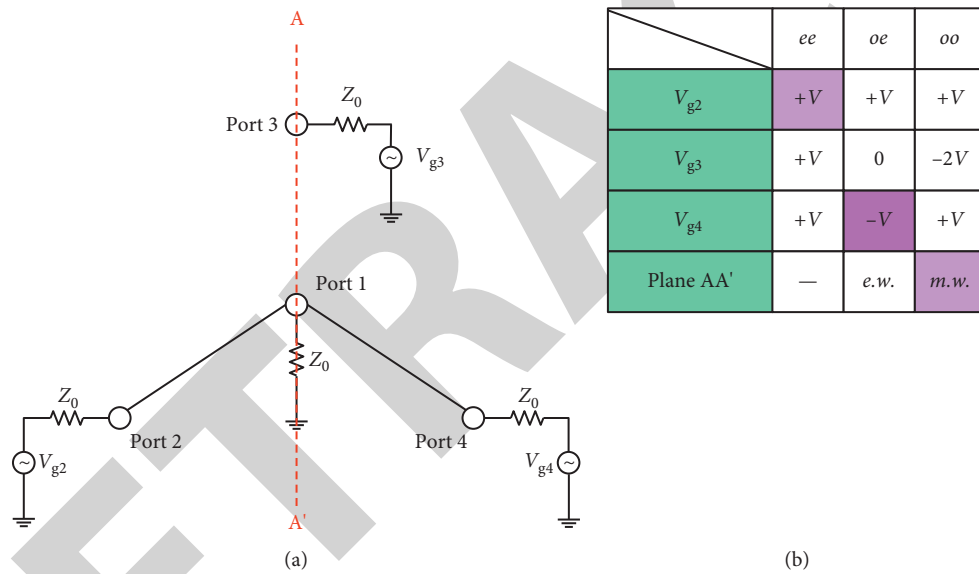

(a) (b)

FIGURE 7: The corresponding mode and voltage distribution of the three-way power divider proposed in this paper. (a) Voltage distribution. (b) Mode distribution.
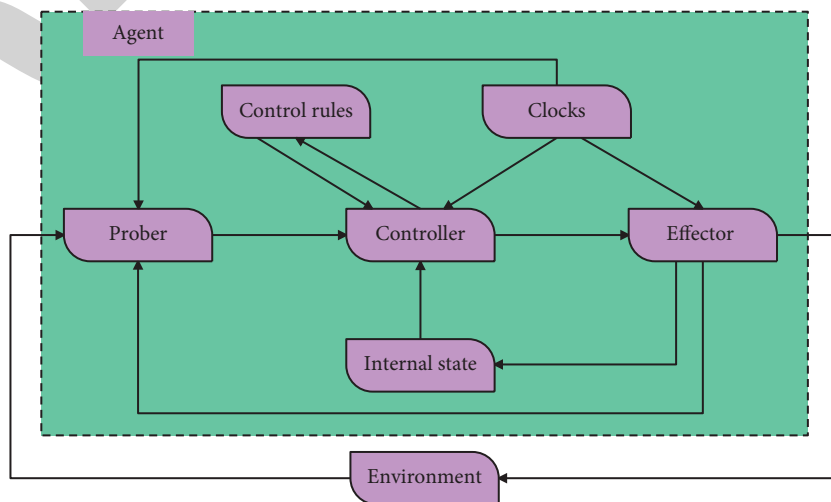

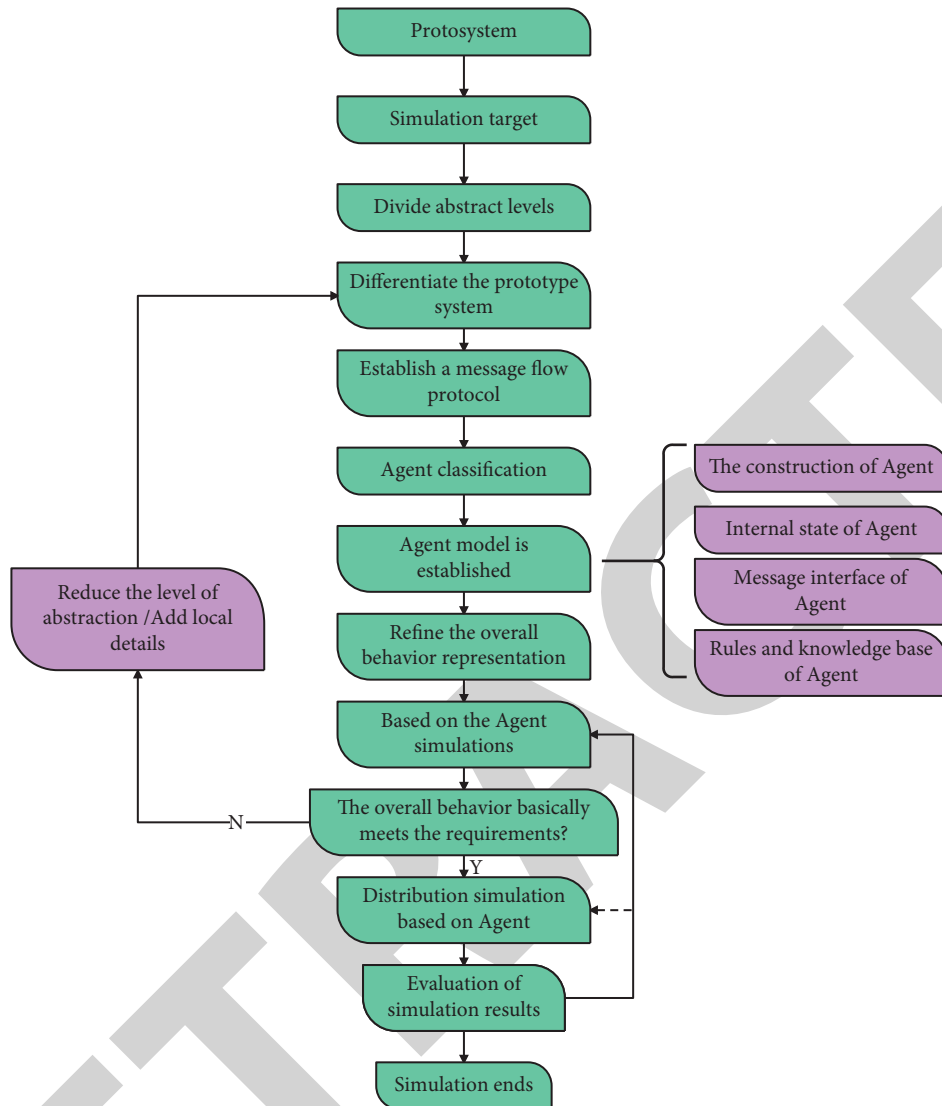FIGURE 8: Supervision system based on the principle of good faith.

Figure 9: Simulation path of the principle of good faith.

realize the evolution process of the system. In order to further study the evolutionary process and the adaptation of agents in CAS, this paper proposes four more properties, namely, aggregation, diversity, flow, and nonlinearity. These features are common to all CASs, and three mechanisms are also proposed, namely, the identification, the building block mechanism, and the internal model port.

The core concept of complex adaptive system is agent, and the simulation based on multiagent modeling is the basis of its methodology. The traditional system modeling and simulation method focuses on the analysis, experiment, and deductive reasoning of the formal model, which obviously has characteristics similar to those of engineering technology. In modeling complex adaptive systems, the focus is on how to model a formal system and build an abstract representation method to gain an in-depth understanding of natural phenomena and the objective world. Many existing modeling methods based on traditional mathematical models are not well suited to characterize complex systems. However, if the agent-based modeling method is used to

simulate and model the basic elements in the complex system and their mutual interactions, the macroscopic phenomena and microscopic behaviors in the complex system can be organically combined. This is an effective modeling method for top-down analysis and bottom-up synthesis. Simulation based on multiagent modeling has received extensive attention at home and abroad, and it is more extensive in the research of artificial life, natural phenomenon, economic system, and other fields. These applications may not be too deep enough and, to a large extent, are still only in the laboratory stage and cannot specifically and truly carry out specific analysis and control of complex systems in the real world. However, their efforts and these research directions make the achievement of these goals possible.

Figure 9 shows the simulation path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law.

After constructing the simulation model of the connotation and the construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law, the

simulation effect of the model in this paper is verified, and the results shown in Table 1 are obtained.

From the above research, the simulation model proposed in this paper can play a certain role in the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law. On this basis, this paper proposes the following recommendations:

(1) It is necessary to further clarify the basic definition of good faith in civil and commercial law. Only by clearly defining and defining the connotation and concept of good faith in civil and commercial law can the parties have a deeper understanding in the implementation, so as to better use it and restrain their own behavior. The legal concept in the legal system needs to be formed in the long-term practice and is an extremely important element. If the concept of good faith in civil and commercial law is clearly defined, so that the public can fully understand it and meet the needs of the people's daily work, it is the foundation and essence of legislation.

(2) It is necessary to further improve honesty and credit from the Civil Code. The Civil Code embodies the core values of my country's civil law and the higher spirit of the rule of law. Therefore, we suggest that the "Civil Code" should increase the importance of the principle of good faith, improve the status of good faith in the form of law, broaden the principle of good faith, and improve its application value.

(3) The legal protection of the principle of good faith shall be strengthened. We believe that the principle of good faith is different from general legal provisions. The difference lies in the assumption that those who violate the principle of good faith will not be subject to specific legal sanctions or punishments, while legal provisions have punitive measures. As a result, the legal coercive force of the principle of good faith is weak and cannot enhance the conscious awareness of the parties. Therefore, it is necessary to realize the construction of the principle of good faith in civil and commercial law to enhance the legal protection of the principle of good faith and make it more binding. It should be noted that when incorporating the principle of good faith in civil and commercial law, individual rights should be respected, including effective management of personal information. From a legal perspective, it is necessary to ensure that market economic entities are honest and trustworthy; otherwise, they will be subject to legal sanctions. If an individual violates his personal credit, he should be punished.

(4) It is necessary to build a whole-of-society reputation system and strengthen law enforcement. In order to ensure the sound operation and development of the market economy, the society needs to establish a comprehensive reputation system according to its own situation. As mentioned above, the reputation system is not currently fully implemented in the

Table 1: Simulation effects of the simulation model of the connotation and the construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law.

Num	Simulation effect
1	82.88
2	78.62
3	79.92
4	81.35
5	81.29
6	78.53
7	82.60
8	82.59
9	82.95
10	81.97
11	81.26
12	76.46
13	81.58
14	78.41
15	82.28
16	77.66
17	79.83
18	76.89
19	76.27
20	80.58
21	82.37
22	76.66
23	80.13
24	78.37
25	77.31
26	77.36
27	77.61
28	82.12
29	78.59
30	78.00
31	81.73
32	78.27
33	78.13
34	77.09
35	77.55
36	77.22
37	77.68
38	77.85
39	79.25
40	77.24
41	76.16
42	79.82
43	81.60
44	79.35
45	78.16
46	77.52
47	81.43
48	81.77
49	79.32
50	81.40
51	78.35
52	81.72
53	79.84
54	80.71

whole society, such as food safety and hygiene such as waste oil, melamine milk powder, addition of toxic and harmful substances, and other incidents that

endanger people's life and property safety. These incidents are actually problems of social honesty and credit, businessmen do not abide by the principle of honesty, and there are illegal incidents that violate the legitimate rights and interests of others. However, at present, China cannot ensure that there are 100% corresponding legal provisions to punish such issues of loss of integrity. In order to minimize the occurrence of incidents such as honesty and credit problems, maintain social stability and harmony, and create a favorable social environment, it is necessary to further establish a sound socialist market economy reputation system. At the same time, the establishment of the reputation system should be deeply analyzed and explored to ensure the stable operation of the society.

(5) The government's supervision needs to be further improved. The Civil and Commercial Law has clearly defined the principle of good faith and provided instructive terms and regulations. However, if there is a lack of government supervision and law enforcement in the implementation process, the credibility system cannot be fully constructed, and it can only be reduced to a piece of paper. Therefore, the government must strengthen control and supervision and implement the principle of good faith system in civil and commercial law to ensure that it plays a positive role.

4. Conclusion

The so-called "principle of good faith" means that when people carry out market economic activities, they should abide by their oaths to each other, treat people involved in economic activities fairly, and ensure that activities are honest and not fraudulent. In economic activities, we must not only ensure that our legitimate rights and interests are not infringed, but also do not infringe on the legitimate rights and interests of others. By maintaining the legitimate interests of all people in economic activities, we should achieve the expected development goals that are unified with social interests. This paper combines the intelligent algorithm to analyze the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law and analyzes the hardware and software of the system. From the research results, it can be seen that the simulation model proposed in this paper can play a certain role in the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith from the perspective of civil and commercial law. On this basis, some suggestions on the connotation and construction path of the principle of good faith and good faith are put forward.

Data Availability

The labeled dataset used to support the findings of this study is available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

References

[1] E. Maegherman, K. Ask, R. Horselenberg, and P. J. Koppen, "Test of the analysis of competing hypotheses in legal decision-making," *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 62–70, 2021.

[2] M. Stanziani, J. Cox, and C. A. Coffey, "Adding insult to injury: sex, sexual orientation, and juror decision-making in a case of intimate partner violence," *Journal of Homosexuality*, vol. 65, no. 10, pp. 1325–1350, 2018.

[3] F. Prieto Ramos, "The use of resources for legal terminological decision-making: patterns and profile variations among institutional translators," *Perspectives*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 278–310, 2021.

[4] T. Carney, S. N. Then, C. Bigby, I. Wiesel, and J. Douglas, "National disability insurance scheme plan decision-making: or when tailor-made case planning met Taylorism and the algorithms?" *Melbourne University Law Review*, vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 780–812, 2019.

[5] J. Cobbe, "Administrative law and the machines of government: judicial review of automated public-sector decision-making," *Legal Studies*, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 636–655, 2019.

[6] J. Morison and A. Harkens, "Re-engineering justice? Robot judges, computerised courts and (semi) automated legal decision-making," *Legal Studies*, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 618–635, 2019.

[7] B. Mazzorana, A. Nardini, F. Comiti et al., "Toward participatory decision-making in river corridor management: two case studies from the European Alps," *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, vol. 61, no. 7, pp. 1250–1270, 2018.

[8] L. T. Meaux, J. Cox, and M. R. Kopkin, "Saving damsels, sentencing deviants and selective chivalry decisions: juror decision-making in an ambiguous assault case," *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 724–736, 2018.

[9] E. Bayamlıoğlu and R. Leenes, "The "rule of law" implications of data-driven decision-making: a techno-regulatory perspective," *Law, Innovation and Technology*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 295–313, 2018.

[10] M. Bajčić, "Linguistic comparison within CJEU's decision-making: a debunking exercise," *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law-Revue internationale de Sémiotique juridique*, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 1433–1449, 2021.

[11] S. Giordano, "Anorexia nervosa: a case for exceptionalism in ethical decision making," *Philosophy, Psychiatry, and Psychology*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 315–331, 2019.

[12] C. Weber, B. Fijalkowska, K. Ciecwierska et al., "Existential decision-making in a fatal progressive disease: how much do legal and medical frameworks matter?" *BMC Palliative Care*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 80–13, 2017.

[13] M. Brkan, "Do algorithms rule the world? Algorithmic decision-making and data protection in the framework of the GDPR and beyond," *International Journal of Law and Info Technology*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 91–121, 2019.

[14] L. Tibullo, A. M. Esquinas, M. Vargas et al., "Who gets to decide for the older patient with a limited decision-making

capacity: a review of surrogacy laws in the European Union," *European Geriatric Medicine*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 759–769, 2018.

[15] M. Parker, L. Willmott, B. White, G. Williams, and C. Cartwright, "Law as clinical evidence: a new ConstitutiveModel of medical education and decision-making," *Journal of Bioethical Inquiry*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 101–109, 2018.

[16] K. S. Henderson, "Examining the effect of case and trial factors on defense attorneys' plea decision-making," *Psychology, Crime and Law*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 357–382, 2021.

[17] N. Howard, H. Walls, S. Bell, and S. Mounier-Jack, "The role of National Immunisation Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs) in strengthening national vaccine decision-making: a comparative case study of Armenia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda," *Vaccine*, vol. 36, no. 37, pp. 5536–5543, 2018.

[18] D. Huang, "Top-level design and fragmented decision-making: a case study of an SOE merger in China's high-speed rail industry," *Journal of Contemporary China*, vol. 27, no. 109, pp. 151–164, 2018.

[19] E. A. Donnelly, "Do disproportionate minority contact (DMC) mandate reforms change decision-making? Decomposing disparities in the juvenile justice system," *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 288–308, 2019.

[20] R. K. Helm, V. P. Hans, V. F. Reyna, and K. Reed, "Numeracy in the jury box: numerical ability, meaningful anchors, and damage award decision making," *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 434–448, 2020.

[21] Y. Liu, S. Sun, and L. Zhu, "Design of n-way wideband filtering power dividers with good port–port isolation," *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, vol. 69, no. 7, pp. 3298–3306, 2021.