

Exploring the Difficulties and Breakthrough Ways of High School Mathematics Teaching in the Internet+

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Abstract: *With the constant penetration of the Internet in people's work and life, many schools have also begun to advocate the Internet plus teaching mode and change the teaching method. This article will study the difficulties and breakthrough ways of high school mathematics teaching in the era of Internet plus, aiming at innovating teaching methods and improving the teaching level of high school mathematics. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and international trade are two important economic activities in the globalized economy. FDI involves multinational companies making direct investments abroad to gain control or participate in business activities, while international trade involves cross-border transactions of goods and services. There exists a close connection and mutual dependence between the two. FDI promotes the growth of international trade by expanding the scope of investments and market access for enterprises. On the other hand, international trade provides multinational companies with more business opportunities and markets, thus driving the development of FDI. This article aims to explore the linkages and interactions between FDI and international trade, as well as their impact on the global economy and local economies.*

Keywords: Principles of Management; Classroom Teaching Process; Explore.

1. INTRODUCTION

The learning of high school mathematics is different from middle school mathematics and elementary school mathematics, and its knowledge system has entered a more difficult stage. In traditional teaching models, classes are often taught in strict and rigid teaching methods, but it is often difficult to restrain students. On the one hand, due to the increased difficulty of the curriculum system, students' fear of learning high school mathematics and other related factors increases; On the other hand, due to contemporary students receiving new ideological education and being exposed to internet technology, they have a rebellious mentality towards traditional constrained teaching. This makes it difficult for students to fully absorb high school mathematics knowledge in the classroom, leading to poor teaching quality. Although face-to-face teaching and various new teaching methods have been introduced in some schools, it is difficult for most teachers, especially older teachers, to make groundbreaking innovations due to their rich teaching experience but conservative mindset, which is not conducive to accepting the new internet education model. Many universities with economics and management majors have opened the course of management principles, which focuses on the introduction of management theories, but in the specific teaching, teachers need to combine the practical content with the theory buried in the book to enhance the teaching effect. This subject is to allow students to construct the principle consciousness of management in their minds, so that the consciousness can guide students to carry out management practice activities. Originally, management laid the foundation for many management disciplines. In the classroom teaching of this discipline, teachers must actively explore and adopt better teaching methods to help students understand the principles and related laws, so that students can internalize the understanding of the principles into ideological consciousness, which can better improve their ability in management practice.

The Chinese excellent traditional culture, as the soul support of the country, embodies the spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation, is related to the direction of the country's development, and provides inexhaustible power for the country's development. How to cultivate the college students' cultural confidence is the key to the current ideological and political education in universities and the development of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics. College students are the main force of the times, who are the builders of socialism and the practitioners of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. However, influenced by social trends and external environment, the cultivation of cultural confidence among college students has faced new challenges. Therefore, based on the problems existing in the cultivation of cultural confidence among college students in the new era, this study proposes specific and feasible cultivation approaches, aiming at improving the effectiveness of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, promoting the development of college students' cultural confidence, and improving students' personal comprehensive quality.

2. THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNET PLUS ON HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHING

In order to comprehensively understand the situation of PWDs in Liaoning, a horizontal comparison was also made with 31 regions in China (see Figure 1, due to statistical limitations, the data did not include Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). By 2021, Judging from the whole trend of registered person, the total quantity of registered PWDs in Liaoning (1,093,227 persons) accounted for 2.87% of the nationwide (3,80,049,193 persons), 1,858,773 fewer than Henan, which has the largest quantity of registered PWDs, and 980,385 more than Tibet, which has the smallest quantity. Henan accounted for 7.76% of the nationwide, and Tibet accounted for 0.3%. In addition, from the perspective of disability category, the quantity curves of registered male, female and rural PWDs in all regions of China are consistent with the trend of registered PWDs curve, while the quantity curve of urban PWDs is slightly different. However, the quantity of urban PWDs in Liaoning is stable, is not the cause of this phenomenon. To sum up, it is not difficult to find that the total quantity and each type distribution of registered PWDs in Liaoning is similar to that of most regions in China, and the quantity of PWDs in Liaoning is in the middle level of the nationwide. An agreement entered into in order to achieve the purpose of administration or to safeguard the public interest is an administrative agreement stipulated in administrative law. The administrative subject realizes the goal of public administration through the performance of administrative agreement, so the administrative subject complies with the mandatory provisions of relevant laws and administrative rules and performs the relevant obligations stipulated in the agreement, which is the prerequisite guarantee for the realization of administrative agreement. If the administrative subject, as a party with administrative coercive power, cannot perform its obligations in time according to the provisions, it is bound to cause practical troubles to the administrative counterpart in the performance of the agreement. Similarly, if the administrative counterpart violates the content of the agreement and does not properly perform its obligations, complex administrative agreement disputes will also arise. Administrative disputes can be divided into administrative agreement disputes and consensual administrative agreement disputes according to the strength of the influential factors of administrative advantage right. Administrative agreement disputes, as the name suggests, are disputes based on the exercise of administrative advantage rights, such as the abuse of supervision and command power, arbitrary exercise of unilateral change, cancellation of the right to cause disputes. The consensual administrative agreement disputes refer to the disputes caused by the non-performance or incorrect performance of the contents of the agreement by both sides of the administrative agreement, which can be further divided into the disputes caused by the administrative subject's failure to perform the contents of the agreement or not fully perform the contents of the agreement, and the disputes caused by the violation of the agreement caused by the counterparty's failure to perform the contents of the agreement or not fully perform the contents of the agreement. Distinguishing the causes of administrative agreement disputes and clarifying the causes of disputes have an important guiding role in the choice of remedies for administrative agreement disputes.

2.1 Making Teaching More Interesting

The use of the internet for teaching is attractive to students, as their addiction to the internet is often due to the fun it brings them. If the Internet is combined with high school mathematics teaching, the fun of the Internet can be introduced into the dull high school mathematics knowledge, making students feel interesting in the process of learning knowledge. Similarly, due to the different interests of different technologies on the Internet, students develop a spirit of exploration when learning mathematics, which is more conducive to their mastery and application of high school mathematics knowledge. This will greatly promote the entire high school mathematics teaching model.

2.2 Make Teaching More Autonomous

Improving students' autonomous learning ability will be more conducive to students' Mastery learning knowledge. When using the internet for teaching, due to the student-centered nature of the internet, teachers act as guides and guides in the teaching mode. This has undergone significant changes compared to traditional teaching modes, resulting in an exchange of status between students and teachers. Under the internet teaching mode, students have more autonomy and can engage in self-directed learning. For the dull knowledge points of high school mathematics, they can choose suitable learning methods according to their own situation, which is more conducive to the absorption, digestion, and application of knowledge points.

2.3 Make teaching more spatial

In the previous teaching model, learning mathematical knowledge theory was limited to school classroom, but after the Internet was added to high school mathematics teaching, it can better use Internet knowledge to create unlimited Learning space for students. Make the learning area not limited to the classroom, but also make the knowledge points learned not limited to the textbook. This is beneficial for students to fully utilize their independent thinking ability and apply innovative concepts to comprehensively master high school mathematics knowledge, thereby improving their learning efficiency. The application of the Internet in teaching not only provides opportunities for students to improve their comprehensive abilities, but also brings vitality and motivation to high school mathematics teaching.

3. WAYS TO BREAK THROUGH THE DILEMMA OF HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHING BASED ON INTERNET PLUS

The development of the work for PWDs is an important part of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and helping the disabled is an important symbol of social civilization and progress. Doing a good job in the employment of PWDs, in which makes PWDs simply rely on the relief and support of the state, society and relatives change into self-supporting workers, plays an important role in promoting economic development, social progress and the construction of spiritual civilization. To ensure the employment of PWDs, the Chinese government has formulated a series of laws, regulations and policies, with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China as the core, the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China and the Employment Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China as the basis, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of PWDs and the Regulations on the Employment of PWDs as the main body. The employment policy system for PWDs supplemented by the relevant regulations and regulations of The State Council, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Disabled Persons' Federation has basically stepped on the right track and developed in the direction of scientific, standardized and systematic development. Since 2021, in order to continuously improve the quality and efficiency of employment services for PWDs, the State Council of China has successively issued important documents such as the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Protection and Development of PWDs and the Three-year Action Plan for Promoting the Employment of Persons with Disabilities (2022- 2024). The goal of creating one million new jobs for PWDs has been set for three years.

As one of China's old industrial bases, Liaoning has an imperfect social security system for PWDs compared with economically developed regions. Although the employment rate, scale and services of PWDs made great progress in recent years, the development of work for PWDs has suffered due to the COVID-19 since the end of 2019. How to scientifically implement the relevant spirit and instructions from the Party Central Committee and The State Council of China, and clearly grasp the current situation and problems of PWDs' employment has become the primary task. Based on the statistical data of CDPF from 2018 to 2022, this paper analyzes the recent situation and characteristics of PWDs' employment in Liaoning, finds problems and puts forward improvement suggestions, and provides new ideas for improving employment security and services for PWDs in Liaoning.

3.1 Using Information Technology

Create Scenarios to Better Stimulate Students' Learning Interest Under the New Curriculum Concept, Mathematics Teaching is a process in which mathematics teachers guide students to engage in mathematics. The teaching of activities, the teacher's responsibility is to provide students with opportunities to engage in mathematical activities, Create effective problem situations, stimulate students' learning potential in activities, and guide them to actively engage in independent exploration, cooperative communication, and innovative practice. The main purpose of stimulating students' interest in learning in mathematics teaching is to stimulate their learning enthusiasm and promote their active exploration of knowledge. In mathematics teaching, if mathematical knowledge is learned in an active and lively context, it is easier to stimulate students' interest in learning. However, using computer teaching can display beautiful images, beautiful music, interesting animations, create good teaching situations, and maximize students' interest in learning. This has played a visual and intuitive role, saved time and teaching aids, improved classroom efficiency, and achieved twice the result with half the effort.

3.2 Through Flipped classroom

Flipped classroom is a teaching method that is beneficial to the improvement of students' comprehensive ability. In the process of use, students use the Internet to carry out independent learning. Teachers play a guiding and supervisory role in it. It has changed the traditional status relationship between teachers and students, making students the main subjects of classroom knowledge learning. For example, in high school mathematics teaching,

teachers can first teach students new concepts and knowledge about Trigonometric functions. After simple explanations, students can give full play to their subjective initiative and learn Trigonometric functions knowledge independently. During the learning process, use the internet to provide relevant knowledge and answer questions. When students believe they have basically mastered the knowledge points, they can also consolidate their knowledge through exercises provided by the internet.

3.3 Learning through MOOC

Muke learning mode refers to a teaching mode that brings a large number of students together through the internet to receive knowledge teaching. This breaks the limitations of only learning knowledge in the school classroom, allowing students to fully utilize the internet to interact with different educational methods and teaching concepts of teachers from different regions and schools. While using MOOC to learn high school mathematics knowledge, it also improves their ability to master knowledge. For teachers, while using MOOCs for teaching, they can also learn from different methods used by other teachers in other regions to teach the same knowledge points, and actively improve their teaching methods.

3.4 Leveraging the advantages of remote education networks and achieving complementary educational resources

There are many ways to obtain information and solve problems nowadays, and obtaining information on the internet is the most interesting for students. The Internet is an ocean of information, the world's largest repository of knowledge and resources. It has the richest information resources, almost covering the latest content and achievements in various fields and disciplines. Students can access knowledge and information from any country, region, discipline, or field through online learning, and receive guidance from any expert or scholar in the world, providing them with endless knowledge, experience, and lessons learned.

3.5 Applying Information Technology is Organizing High School Teaching Activities

The application of information technology in high school teaching can effectively integrate the content knowledge of mathematics textbooks with the knowledge of other disciplines. In the process of teaching, teachers can use information technology to create situations related to mathematical teaching content. By allowing students to watch pictures and videos, they can have an intuitive understanding of the knowledge they have learned. This is beneficial for transforming abstract mathematical theory knowledge into visualization and concretization, reducing the difficulty of high school mathematics, and enabling students to better understand.

4. THE CULTIVATION APPROACHES TO CULTURAL CONFIDENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Yan (2021) points out that a nation's cultural confidence is not an unconditional admiration for culture, but an ability to creatively transform and develop its own culture. In the context of cultivating core socialist values, enhancing the cultural confidence of college students is an essential way to promote the effectiveness of ideological and political education for college students. At present, how to cultivate students' cultural confidence has become a heated topic of higher education reform. This paper will propose approaches to cultivating cultural confidence among college students from four aspects: society, school, family and self-education. Different from the traditional civil contract, that is, the contract on the change of the relationship between civil rights and obligations between equal subjects, the administrative agreement is to reduce the financial pressure of the government and better provide social public services, and to sign an agreement with private capital on infrastructure construction and provision of public services. It is a new way to improve citizens' participation in democratic management and introduce citizens' participation in state administration. For disputes arising from administrative agreements, the first problem is to determine the administrative nature of the contract before entering the dispute settlement procedure. Only by determining the administrative nature of an agreement can the disputes arising from the administrative agreement be considered within the scope of accepting cases in administrative litigation. As a contract concluded based on the special status of the subject, the content of the agreement is centered on the realization of public interests or public management objectives. In the process of contract performance, the administrative subject is not only the performing party of the agreement, but also the supervisor to ensure the smooth progress of the administrative agreement to achieve the purpose of administrative management. Therefore, the administrative agreement is fundamentally an administrative act with the nature of public law. At the same time, the administrative agreement puts forward obligations and requirements in the form

of negotiation, and determines the rights and obligations of both parties through negotiation. It is an agreement concluded on the condition of equality of status under the premise of voluntary agreement of both parties. Such equality is not absolute but relative. According to modern contract theory, as long as the true expression of intention is made on the basis of the independent personality and free will of both parties, it should be identified as the equal status of subjects. Equality and voluntariness is an important rule in the civil field, and this feature is embodied in administrative agreements to some extent because of the contractual nature of administrative agreements, so administrative agreements are embodied as special agreements with dual attributes.

4.1 Cultivating Cultural Confidence through Social Education

Society is one of the external environments for the growth and development of students, a sound cultural atmosphere and a healthy social network environment provide an important guarantee for the cultivation of students' cultural confidence. Therefore, social education should start with creating a good cultural atmosphere and building a healthy network environment. In terms of creating a good cultural atmosphere, the guiding role of public cultural venues should be fully employed (Qiao, 2020). Government should attach importance to the educational role of public cultural venues such as libraries, cultural centers, exhibition halls, and museums, so as to play an important role in cultivating the cultural confidence of college students. Government can regularly organize students to participate in themed education activities in corresponding cultural venues, allowing them to experience the charm of Chinese culture and enhance their sense of identification with Chinese culture through participation. In addition, the government can also cultivate students' cultural confidence through community culture. By carrying out cultural publicity activities and theme activities in the community, students can fully devote themselves to social practice, thereby strengthening students' understanding of social culture, enhancing students' social responsibility, and promoting students' identification with Chinese culture.

In terms of building a healthy network environment, on the one hand, government should make use of the positive functions of new media to constantly strengthen the construction of network culture environment. For example, the publicity of Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture should be further strengthened, so that the network can be filled with positive energy (Huang and Gu, 2021). On the other hand, the relevant departments should improve the management of the network cultural environment. In recent years, due to the high-speed development of information technology, some problems have appeared in the network environment, which hinder the cultivation of college students' cultural confidence. Therefore, the relevant departments should further intensify the monitoring and management of the network cultural environment, formulate corresponding laws and regulations, and impose serious crackdowns and penalties on network illegal behaviors.

4.2 Cultivating Cultural Confidence through School Education

Wu (2021) points out that the educational output of cultural confidence in colleges and universities is a vital way to enhance the cultural confidence of college students. Colleges and universities can cultivate students' cultural confidence from the following two aspects. Firstly, a healthy campus cultural environment is needed, which includes making good use of potential campus environmental culture and maintaining campus network culture. In terms of making good use of potential campus environmental culture, colleges and universities should create a good campus cultural atmosphere for students through bulletin boards, blackboard posters, broadcasting stations, campus television stations, campus newspapers and magazines, etc. These potential campus cultural resources can subconsciously promote the moral education of students, thus further promoting cultural confidence. In terms of maintaining campus network culture, college students live in a highly developed era of information technology, some students are easily induced by negative information. Therefore, the relevant departments should strictly supervise the campus network and prohibit the contents that are not conducive to the physical and mental development of students. In addition, colleges and universities should guide students on how to use the Internet in a healthy and safe way, so that the Internet can become a tool to promote the development of students' cultural confidence.

Secondly, universities should establish a reasonable curriculum system. Huang and Gu (2021) point out that classroom education is the main channel for consolidating the cultural confidence foundation of college students. Therefore, universities should strictly follow the goal of cultivating cultural confidence and reasonably set up their curriculum system. To begin with, universities should further highlight the leading position of ideological and political courses. The ideological and political theory course, as a venue for teachers to directly cultivate students' cultural confidence, should be given attention. Furthermore, ideological and political courses should keep up with

the times, add some elements that students are interested in, arouse the classroom atmosphere, activate students' cognition, and enable students to participate more actively. Meanwhile, college teachers are also required to pay attention to the complementary role of other traditional courses such as general courses and professional courses, the relationship between ideological and political courses and traditional courses are interrelated and mutually promoting. Therefore, colleges and universities should coordinate the relationship between the two in curriculum setting, so as to realize the combination of Chinese excellent culture and college curriculum.

4.3 Cultivating Cultural Confidence through Family Education

As an effective way to cultivate students' cultural confidence, family education plays an important role in the growth and development of students as well. Family education can promote the cultivation of students' cultural confidence from two aspects. One is to shape a sound family atmosphere, and the other is to strengthen the exemplary role of parents. In terms of shaping a sound family atmosphere, a good family atmosphere can guide children to cherish life, be content, be grateful and give back (Qiao, 2020). Family education has an essential role to play in the development of children's moral character, and parents should cultivate their children's patriotism and spirit of hard work. In addition, parents should also educate their children to enjoy helping others, respect the elderly and cherish the young, and have a sense of responsibility (Qiao, 2020).

In terms of strengthening the exemplary role of parents, parents are the first teachers of children, children will unconsciously imitate their parents' behavior in family education. Firstly, parents should develop their own cultural quality. By reading excellent traditional classics, parents can strengthen their own understanding of excellent traditional culture and guide their children to learn about it, facilitating their children understand it. Secondly, parents should keep up with the trend of the times and strengthen the learning of information technology and network resources. Based on the internet and information technology, parents can understand the current national policies and guidelines, continuously improve their knowledge level, and enhance their identification with excellent traditional culture. Finally, parents should pay attention to their words and deeds, and put the excellent traditional Chinese virtues into practice in their daily lives. Through the example of their parents, children are able to learn to be grateful to the motherland, contribute to society, show filial piety to the elderly and respect others.

4.4 Cultivating Cultural Confidence through Self Education

Cultivating cultural confidence among college students is a difficult task of the times and a complex long-term mission. The cultivation of cultural confidence requires a combination of multiple forces. In addition to the external environment, self-education also plays an important role. Consequently, college students should form a correct cultural attitude from the perspective of self-education, cultivate their cultural confidence, and make themselves excellent socialist builders (Wu, 2019). The self-education of college students can start from the following two aspects, including improving their own cultural quality and strengthening the awareness of cultural innovation. In terms of improving their own cultural quality, college students can only maintain confidence in Chinese culture in the context of multiculturalism by studying and deeply understanding the connotation and charm of Chinese culture (Qiao, 2020). Firstly, college students should actively study the principles of Marxism, understand the content of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics (Wu, 2019). Secondly, in the face of multiculturalism, college students should watch more classic books, film and television materials containing excellent Chinese culture, in order to improve their cultural quality and cultural identification ability. In terms of strengthening the awareness of cultural innovation, college students should establish the perception that different cultures are equal to each other (Zhao, 2021). College students are in a multicultural era, who should rationally think about foreign cultures, learn from the essence of other culture, and combine it with our national conditions to create a culture suitable for our society. At the same time, college students should cultivate a spirit of innovation based on existing cultural achievements. By raising reasonable questions, students can cultivate the ability of independent thinking and problem solving. In addition, college students should also actively participate in cultural innovation activities, contribute to Chinese cultural innovation, and improve their sense of cultural belonging and identity (Zhao, 2021).

5. THE EXISTING MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT

5.1 The One-sided Nature of Administrative Litigation System

The basic institution of administrative litigation in our country is built on the basis of protecting the legal rights of

administrative counterparts. If we want to start the procedure of administrative litigation can only be conducted according to the request of the administrative relative person, and the content of administrative litigation mainly tries whether the conduct of the administrative subject is lawful. An administrative agreement, as a contractual agreement signed by an administrative organ, a citizen or a legal person through negotiation, is not only a unilateral act of an administrative organ. Although the administrative litigation can only be initiated by the administrative counterpart to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the relatively weak parties to the agreement, if the parties fail to perform the agreement according to the provisions of the agreement and the administrative organ cannot sue the administrative counterpart, the administrative organ can only unilaterally take corresponding measures to safeguard the public interest. For example, by applying for non-litigation execution or carrying out enforcement in accordance with the law to achieve the relief of agreement disputes, so as to achieve the purpose of the agreement, but this will violate the principle of trust protection of administrative law, and does not meet the requirements of the spirit of rule of law. In reality, in most cases, the contract itself is not clear about the rights enjoyed by the parties to the agreement, which will lead to the lack of clear and reliable sources for the organ to apply for exercising the right of enforcement. Administrative organs are often helpless after the dispute occurs in the agreement, and can only trigger litigation through passive breach of contract.

5.2 Unreasonable Distribution of Burden of Proof in Litigation

In the distribution of the burden of proof in the administrative procedure law of our country, the burden of proof is generally borne by the administrative organ, that is, the fixed defendant in the litigation. This is a system design to promote the smooth progress of administrative litigation after measuring the difficulty of both parties' evidentiary behavior, because the administrative subject enjoys strong administrative power as backing, to balance the inequality of the status of both parties. However, in the administrative agreement, because the administrative agreement is the result of the agreed expression of intention reached after the two parties have a certain negotiation, both sides of the agreement play a great role in promoting the formation and determination of the legal relationship. Some scholars believe that in the case of disputes arising from administrative agreements, there is no need to formulate another special principle of burden of proof to solve the disputes. However, disputes over administrative agreements inevitably involve the rights and obligations of both parties, and the reasonableness of restricting the burden of proof to the administrative organ in the single direction of burden of proof should be further studied, because the performance of the agreement largely depends on the administrative counterpart, and part of the evidence is mastered by the administrative counterpart. When the administrative organ fails to provide evidence and the evidence is mastered by the administrative counterpart, if only the administrative organ should bear the burden of proof and bear the risk of loss, it is not in line with the spirit of the contract carried by the administrative agreement, and is not conducive to the smooth promotion and progress of administrative litigation, and will bring certain obstacles to the court's timely and accurate understanding of the case and open and fair trial.

5.3 The Defects of the Existing Remedies for Administrative Agreement Disputes

5.3.1 Whether Administrative Reconsideration Can Be Used as a Means of Dispute Resolution has not been Clearly Stipulated

Although Article 6 of the Administrative Review Law stipulates the specific scope of case acceptance for administrative review, the scope of case acceptance only specifies that in the case of disputes over agricultural contracts, such administrative disputes belong to disputes that can be reviewed, and whether other types of administrative agreement disputes arising from other reasons can be reviewed. The Administrative Review Law does not make relevant provisions for the time being. In the judicial interpretation of the administrative agreement, Article 24 stipulates that if the opposite party of the agreement should perform its obligations but fails to do so and fails to apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative lawsuit within the statutory time limit after receiving the written decision, and still fails to perform, and the contents of the agreement are enforceable, the administrative organ may apply to the people's court for compulsory execution. This provision seems to affirm the reasonable status of administrative review in administrative agreement disputes, but there is no more expression on how to carry out judicial interpretation of administrative review. As a result, the connection between the administrative litigation mechanism and the administrative reconsideration mechanism is not smooth on the issue of administrative agreement disputes, which will also limit the administrative reconsideration in the relief of administrative agreement disputes to play its due role. In the reply letter of the Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council to the letter of the Ministry of Transport on whether the administrative agreement disputes caused by the government franchise agreement belong to the scope of administrative reconsideration, it is pointed out that: "The agreement disputes such as the government franchise agreement do not belong to the scope of administrative

reconsideration cases as stipulated in article 6 of the Administrative Reconsideration Law of the People's Republic of China". According to this, it can be seen that the administrative agreement disputes through the way of administrative review so far is not a feasible solution.

5.3.2 The Ambiguity of the Scope of Arbitration in Resolving Disputes

Arbitration refers to a dispute resolution mechanism whereby the parties to a dispute or dispute voluntarily submit the dispute or dispute to a neutral third party for adjudication in accordance with their agreement reached before or after the dispute or dispute occurred. Different arbitration rules shall apply to different kinds of disputes and disputes. Arbitration can be divided into civil and commercial arbitration and administrative arbitration according to the different sources of arbitration power, the composition of institutions and the procedures applied to arbitration. Administrative arbitration refers to the arbitration of a specific dispute between the parties, with the administrative authority acting as a neutral third party in the arbitration, upon the application of one party. Arbitration in the international sense only refers to civil and commercial arbitration, while administrative arbitration is a special product of administrative disputes in our country. However, the Chinese law expressly stipulates that administrative arbitration only includes labor dispute arbitration and rural land contract dispute arbitration, excluding administrative agreement arbitration. Article 26 of the Interpretation of Administrative Agreements stipulates the scope of administrative agreements that can be arbitrated, and specifies that only administrative agreements that are otherwise provided for by laws, administrative regulations or international treaties concluded and accede to by China can be settled by arbitration. If an arbitration clause is stipulated at the time of signing the administrative agreement, the people's court shall confirm that the clause is invalid when a dispute occurs. This indicates that in principle, disputes over administrative agreements cannot be settled by arbitration, except in cases where laws, administrative regulations or international treaties concluded or acceded to by China provide otherwise. Although the judicial interpretation acknowledges the legality of arbitration means to a certain extent, it also does not specify in detail the situations in which arbitration can be used, which further leads to the inability of non-litigation means in the settlement of disputes by agreement.

5.3.3 The Applicable Procedure of Mediation Means is not Clearly Stipulated

Administrative agreement is a new type of administrative mode with the form of contract as the carrier, so it retains the characteristics of autonomy of contract intention to a certain extent. Therefore, the establishment of administrative agreement is also the result obtained by the administrative organ and the counterpart on the basis of equal consultation. Administrative mediation in our country refers to a mediation system in which the parties in civil disputes or minor criminal cases voluntarily reach an agreement and are hosted by the administrative organs through persuasion and education. As a way to resolve disputes, the principle of mediation is generally established on the basis of equality and voluntoriness, which is in common with the principle of the establishment of administrative agreement to a certain extent. But even if the mediation system has the rationality as the remedy means of administrative agreement, the existing law does not carry out the corresponding system design. Previously, the Administrative Procedure Law clearly stipulates that the people's court cannot apply the mediation system in the trial of administrative cases, and can only decide whether to settle disputes through mediation on the basis of mutual willingness when administrative compensation or administrative compensation is involved. At the same time, Article 60 of the Administrative Procedure Law stipulates that people's courts may conduct mediation in cases involving administrative compensation, compensation, and the exercise of discretionary power by administrative organs as provided by laws and regulations. However, after the promulgation of the new judicial interpretation, administrative mediation has been clearly stipulated in the ranks of the means of resolving disputes in administrative agreements. According to the latest judicial interpretation on administrative agreements, "People's courts may conduct mediation according to law when trying administrative agreement cases." When people's courts conduct mediation in accordance with the law and procedures, they shall follow the principle of voluntoriness and legality. At the same time, it must take into account the requirements of not harming the national interests, social public interests and the legitimate rights and interests of others. Although the judicial interpretation recognizes the status of mediation in administrative agreement disputes, what procedures should be followed in the mediation of administrative agreement? Although mediation is a more flexible means of dispute resolution in procedure, it does not mean that it can not be regulated by standardized procedures. Mediation without due process protection is difficult to meet the needs of the parties in a just and reasonable state.

6. CONCLUSION

At present, internet technology has gradually matured, and its combination with high school mathematics teaching

is also widely applied. For high school mathematics teaching models, the internet provides them with a wider teaching space and innovative teaching methods. While maintaining the teaching philosophy, it makes learning more interesting and fully utilizes students' subjective initiative, which is beneficial to the improvement of students' comprehensive abilities and their ability to master and apply high school mathematics knowledge and more knowledge. In view of the difficulties in high school mathematics teaching in the era of Internet plus, we should solve the existing problems one by one, and strive to find a breakthrough way to make the Internet better in high school mathematics teaching.

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