Final exam

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数据处理

- 异常值处理: 四分位距(IQR)方法
- 类别变量:标签编码、独热编码、类别编码
- 正则表达式:清洗标点符号、数字、提取文本(建筑面积、梯户、户型)
- 文本分析: 提取高频词, 自定义词库, 构建新的特征变量
- 聚类方法: 使用K Means聚类创建环线特征、使用KNN创建区域价值特征

数据处理

• 正则表达式:清洗标点符号、数字、提取文本(建筑面积、梯户、户型)

```
# 处理阿拉伯数字格式 (如"2梯3户"或"2T3户")
arabic_pattern = r'(\\d+)(?:梯|T)(\\d+)户'
arabic_df = df['梯户比例'].str.extract(arabic_pattern)
arabic_df.columns = ['梯数', '户数']
arabic_df = arabic_df.astype(float)
```

```
words = [
# 分词并过滤标点符号
word for word in jieba.lcut(text_data)
# 使用正则表达式过滤非文本字符(保留中文、英文、数字)
if len(word) > 1 and re.search(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5a-zA-Z0-9]{2,}', word)
]
```

数据处理

• 聚类方法: 使用K Means聚类创建环线特征、使用KNN创建区域价值特征

```
create_ring_features(df, n_clusters=5):
                                                                       # 3. 使用KNN创建区域价值特征
"""为每个城市创建环线特征"""
                                                                       def create_area_value_feature(df, n_neighbors=50):
                                                                          """创建基于邻近房屋价值的区域特征"""
df['环线'] = 0 # 初始化环线特征
                                                                          # 只使用训练数据计算(避免数据泄露)
for city in df['城市'].unique():
                                                                          train_data = df[df['价格'].notnull()]
    city_df = df[df['城市'] == city]
    # 使用KMeans聚类
                                                                          # 初始化模型
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, random_state=42)
                                                                          knn = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=n_neighbors)
    clusters = kmeans.fit_predict(city_df[['lon', 'lat']])
                                                                          knn.fit(train_data[['lon', 'lat']])
    # 获取聚类中心并排序(从市中心到郊区)
    centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_
                                                                          # 为所有房屋查找邻近房屋
    main_center = centers.mean(axis=0) # 主中心点
                                                                          distances, indices = knn.kneighbors(df[['lon', 'lat']])
    # 计算每个中心点到主中心的距离
    distances = np.linalg.norm(centers - main_center, axis=1)
                                                                          # 计算邻近房屋的平均价格(仅对训练数据)
    sorted_indices = np.argsort(distances)
                                                                          neighbor_prices = train_data.iloc[indices.flatten()]['价格'].values.reshape(indices.shape)
    # 创建环线映射(距离市中心越近、环线值越小)
                                                                          avg_neighbor_price = np.nanmean(neighbor_prices, axis=1)
    ring_mapping = {sorted_indices[i]: i+1 for i in range(n_clusters)
                                                                          df['区域价值指数'] = avg_neighbor_price
    # 应用环线分类
                                                                          df['区域价值指数'].fillna(df['区域价值指数'].mean(), inplace=True)
    city_rings = [ring_mapping[cluster] for cluster in clusters]
```

模型选择

• 神经网络:添加梯度裁剪、调整学习率调度器、添加完整监控

```
# 模型编译
                                                                                            model1.compile(
model1 = Sequential([
                                                                                                 optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001, clipvalue=0.5), #添加梯度裁剪
  Dense(512, kernel_initializer='he_normal', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001), input_dim=X_train.shape[1]),
                                                                                                 loss=Huber(delta=1.5), # 调整delta参数
  BatchNormalization().
                                                                                                 metrics=['mae',
  LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1),
                                                                                                            RootMeanSquaredError(name='rmse')]
  Dropout(0.4),
                                                                                             # 调整学习率调度器
                                                                                            callbacks = [
  Dense(256, kernel_initializer='he_normal', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001)),
                                                                                                 EarlyStopping(monitor='val_rmse', patience=15, mode='min'),
  BatchNormalization(),
                                                                                                 ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.2, patience=5, min_lr=1e-6),
  LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1),
                                                                                                 ModelCheckpoint('best_model.h5', monitor='val_loss', save_best_only=True)
  Dropout(0.3),
                                                                                             # 启动训练(添加完整监控)
  Dense(128, kernel_initializer='he_normal', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001)),
                                                                                            history = model1.fit(
  BatchNormalization(),
                                                                                                 X_train_scaled, y_train,
  LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1),
                                                                                                 epochs=200,
                                                                                                 batch_size=64,
  Dropout(0.2),
                                                                                                 validation_split=0.25,
                                                                                                 callbacks=callbacks,
  Dense(1, activation='linear')
                                                                                                 verbose=2
```

模型选择

• XG Boost: 扩大最大迭代次数、延长早停观察窗口、更频繁的进度输出

```
print(performance_table_sj)
model2 = xgb.train(params, dtrain, num_boost_round=5000,
                                                                            2 print(performance_table_xg)
              evals=[(dtrain, 'train'), (dvalid, 'valid')],
              early_stopping_rounds=50, verbose_eval=100)
                                                                                指标
                                                                                                     值
print(f"Best iteration: {model2.best_iteration}, Best MAE: {model2.best_score:.4f}")
                                                                               MAE 1.609084e+05
model3 = xgb.train(
                                                                              RMSE
                                                                                     6.654770e+10
                                                                                     9.204757e-01
   params,
   dtrain,
                                                                              MAPE 1.355798e+01
                            # 扩大最大迭代次数
   num_boost_round=5000,
                                                                                指标
                                                                                                     值
   evals=[(dvalid, 'valid')],
                           # 专注验证集表现
                                                                               MAE 1.157187e+05
                           # 延长早停观察窗口
   early_stopping_rounds=100,
                                                                              RMSE
                                                                                    3.214545e+10
                           # 更频繁的进度输出
   verbose_eval=50
                                                                                     9.615863e-01
                                                                              MAPE 1.071735e+01
                                                 张雷臻
                                                             已评审
submission 1.csv
                          2025/06/16 04:05
                                                                         62.085
                                                                                                     62.085 (i)
```