

main advantage of SGE in relation to GE is the reduction of the redundancy in the representation of individuals, as well as the increasing of the locality in the space of solutions [10]. These features make SGE more effective and robust in the exploration of solutions than GE [8], being able to obtain even better results than the GS proposal.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 describes how the proposed model is structured. Section 3 describes the SGE generation process. Section 4 presents the experimental results. Section 5 concludes the paper by giving some concluding remarks on the work carried out.

2 MODEL GENERATION WITH SGE

Structure of the SGE model. The SGE model is a proposed variation of the GE model. The main characteristic of SGE is the arrangement of the non-terminal symbols in the phenotype. In SGE, the non-terminal symbols are arranged in a way that each list of non-terminal symbols corresponds to a non-terminal symbol. Consequently, the modulus operator is not needed, which decreases the redundancy introduced by it.

Differential Evolution (DE) is an evolutionary algorithm, presented in [16]. It is a population-based optimization algorithm, represented as a vector of real numbers. The main idea is to make a population of individuals and evolve them using a set of operators.

Therefore, the proposed model generation follows the same idea as in [2]. The main idea is to use a heuristic to generate a population of models. In this case, the SGE is used to generate a population of models for energy demand.

As shown in Figure 1, the main process receives a set of parameters for both SGE and DE algorithms. The main process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The DE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The DE process generates a population of models.

For example, a population of 3 parameterized models could be the following:

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 \times x_1 + (x_2 \times w_2) - x_3 \\ w_0 + (w_1/x_1) + (w_3 \times x_3) \\ w_0 - (w_1/x_1) + (x_2 \times w_2) - w_3 \times x_3 \end{aligned}$$

In this toy example the parameters are represented by the w_i elements and the variables by the x_i elements. The first two models have 3 parameters and 2 variables, and the third model has 4 parameters and 3 variables.

Then, the training process is performed. For each model, the fitness is calculated. The fitness is the value of the function that the model generates. The fitness is calculated for each model. The fitness is calculated for each model. The fitness is calculated for each model.

As it can be seen from the figure, this is a general process that can be adapted to any different context. Additionally, the SGE and DE processes must be adapted to the energy prediction scenario.

3 ENERGY PREDICTION

3.1 Energy Prediction. The energy prediction process is a variation of the SGE process. The main idea is to use the SGE process to generate a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models.

In this process, we will use the SGE process to generate a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models.

The grammar does not strictly fix the structure of the model, because the `<recExpr>` element allows the extension of the mathematical expression. The SGE algorithm allows the extension of the mathematical expression. The SGE algorithm allows the extension of the mathematical expression. The SGE algorithm allows the extension of the mathematical expression.

Since the grammar has six derivation rules, each SGE individual will have six genes. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models. The SGE process generates a population of models.

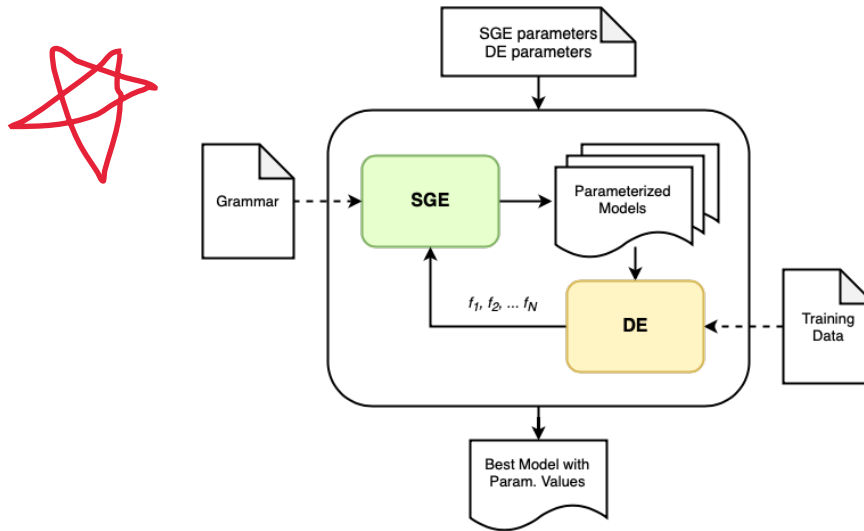


Figure 1: Flow diagram with the algorithmic SGE+DE process.

```

(I)  <start> ::= w[0] <op> <recExpr>
(II) <recExpr> ::= <expr> | <expr> <op> <recExpr>
(III) <expr> ::= <param> <op> <var> |
               <param> <op> (<var>)**(<param>
               >) |
               exp(abs(<param> <op> <var>)) |
               log(abs(<param> <op> <var>))
(IV) <param> ::= w[1]|w[2]|w[3]|w[4]|w[5]|w[6]|
                w[7]|w[8]|
                w[9]|w[10]|w[11]|w[12]|w[13]|w
                [14]
(V)  <var> ::= x[1]|x[2]|x[3]|x[4]|x[5]|x[6]|
            x[7]|x[8]|
            x[9]|x[10]|x[11]|x[12]|x[13]|x
            [14]
(VI) <op> ::= +|-|*

```

SGE实验中使用的文法

Figure 2: Grammar used for SGE experiments, adapted from [11].

into a +. The decoding process continues till all the non-terminals are processed, returning the expression that is shown in the last row of the table.

4 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

4.1 实验结果

In this section, we will show the ability of the proposed algorithm to predict the energy demand of one year.

在本节中，我们将展示所提出算法产生模型的能力，该模型使用宏观经济输入来预测西班牙的能源需求，预测时间为一年。

Table 1: Mapping procedure that converts an individual (first row, right) to a multi-term expression (second row, left) using SGE. Each row represents a step in the derivation process. Every gene has its own expansion in Figure 2. The integers in the table represent the expansion of <start>, <recExpr>, <expr>, <param>, <var> and <op>, respectively. Adapted from [9].

Derivation step	Integers left
<start>	[[0], [1, 0], [0, 0], [8, 5], [11, 4], [0, 2, 1, 2]]
w[0] <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [1, 0], [0, 0], [8, 5], [11, 4], [0, 2, 1, 2]]
w[0] + <recExpr>	[[1], [1, 0], [0, 0], [8, 5], [11, 4], [2, 1, 2]]
w[0] + <expr> <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [0], [0], [8, 5], [11, 4], [2, 1, 2]]
w[0] + <param> <op> <var> <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [0], [0], [8, 5], [11, 4], [2, 1, 2]]
w[0] + w[10] <op> <var> <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [0], [0], [5], [11, 4], [2, 1, 2]]
w[0] + w[10] * <var> <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [0], [0], [5], [11, 4], [1, 2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] <op> <recExpr>	[[1], [0], [0], [5], [4], [1, 2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - <expr>	[[1], [0], [5], [4], [1, 2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - <param> <op> <var>	[[1], [0], [5], [4], [2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - w[6] <op> <var>	[[1], [0], [5], [4], [2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - w[6] * <var>	[[1], [0], [5], [4], [1]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - w[6] * x[5]	[[1], [0], [5], [4], [1]]

4.1 Setup

In order to make a fair comparison, we use the same numerical parameters for both algorithms.

为了进行公平的比较，我们尽可能使用文献中描述的共同数值参数[11]。对于SGE算法，我们定义了50个个体的种群，这些种群在40代中进行了评估。我们允许10%的最佳个体不受任何影响地生存下来，并直接传递给下一代。应用变异算子的概率对于重组为0.65，对于变异为0.02。关于与基因型表示相关的参数，我们有一个基因型，允许深度在5到17之间变化的派生树。另一方面，在DE方法的配置中，我们使用了75个个体的种群，这些种群在100代。对于变异算子的比率，我们使用0.8803进行交叉，使用0.4717进行突变[2]。

每个算法执行30次，以便进行统计分析。表2总结了每种算法的参数。Table 2 summarises the parameters of each algorithm.

Table 2: Parameters used in the experimental analysis for each method.

Parameter	Value
GE	
Number of runs	30
Population Size	50
Generations	40
Selection Method	Tournament with size 3
Elitism	10%
Crossover Rate	0.65
Mutation Rate	0.02
Initialisation	Random
Min. Initialisation Depth	5
Max. Initialisation Depth	6
Max. Tree Depth	17
DE	
Population Size	75
Generations	100
DE Strategy	best1bin
Crossover Rate (CR)	0.8803
Mutation Rate (Differential Weight)	0.4717

The evolutionary process is guided by the minimization of the sum of the absolute errors between the predicted values and the observed values. The fitness function is defined as $SAE = \sum_{i=1}^T (|\hat{y}_i - y_i|)$, where \hat{y}_i is the predicted value for sample i , and y_i is the observed value.

$$SAE = \sum_{i=1}^T (|\hat{y}_i - y_i|) \quad (1)$$

4.2 Dataset for Energy Demand Estimation

The data used in this study is the energy demand data of Spain, and our experimental data set corresponds to the real data of Spain, and our experimental data set corresponds to the real data of Spain, and our experimental data set corresponds to the real data of Spain.

- (1) Gross Domestic Product (  )
- (2) Population
- (3) Exports (  )
- (4) Imports (  )
- (5) Energy production (kTOE)
- (6) Electricity power transport (kWh)
- (7) Electricity production (kWh)
- (8) GDP per unit of energy use (   per kTOE)
- (9) Energy imports net (% use)
- (10) Fossil fuel consumption (% total)
- (11) Electric power consumption (kWh)
- (12) CO2 emissions (Mton)
- (13) Unemployment rate
- (14) Diesel consumption in road (kTOE)

All the variables have been gathered between the years of 1980 and 2011. The data set is divided into two parts, one for training and one for testing. The training set is composed of 15 years: 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011. The test set is composed of 16 years: 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008. All the data was standardised according to the min and max values.

1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011. The test set is composed of 16 years: 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008. All the data was standardised according to the min and max values.

2009, 2010, 2011. The test set is composed by the following 16 years: 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008. All the data was standardised according to the min and max values.

4.3 Training Results

The experimental results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand.

Figure 3 shows the evolution of MBF across the 40 generations, averaging the 30 runs. An overview of the results shows that the error of the model decreases rapidly in the first 15 generations and then stabilizes. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand.

In Table 3, we can see the results of the energy demand prediction. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand.

Table 3: Best and mean best fitness results of the energy prediction.

Training	
Best Fitness	Mean Best Fitness
0.09	0.20 (�� 0.09)

Finally, the best model evolved is presented in Eq. (2). The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand. The results show that the proposed method is able to accurately predict the energy demand.

$$w_0 + w_6 * x_1 * \log(abs(w_2 * x_1)) + w_9 - (x_{11})^{(w_{11})} - w_{10} * (x_{12})^{(w_3)} - \exp(abs(w_{13} * x_{11})) * w_{13} - x_1 * w_{11} - x_8 * w_{14} - (x_4)^{(w_5)} - w_1 * (x_6)^{(w_{13})} \quad (2)$$

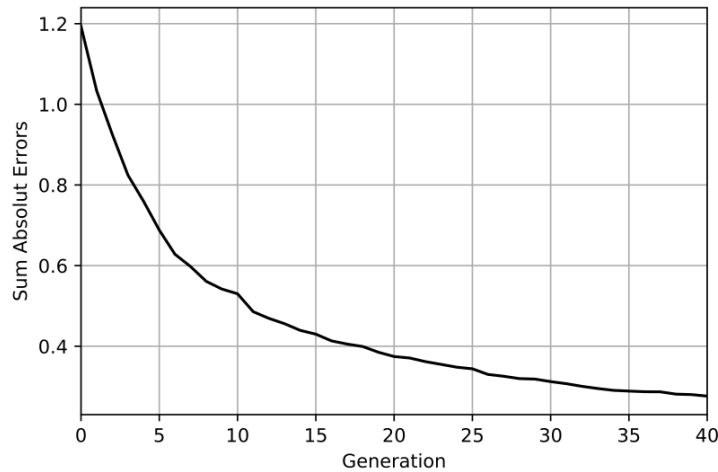


Figure 3: Mean Best Fitness evolution along the 40 generations. The results are averages of 30 runs.

图3：40代中MBF的演变。结果是30次运行的平均值。

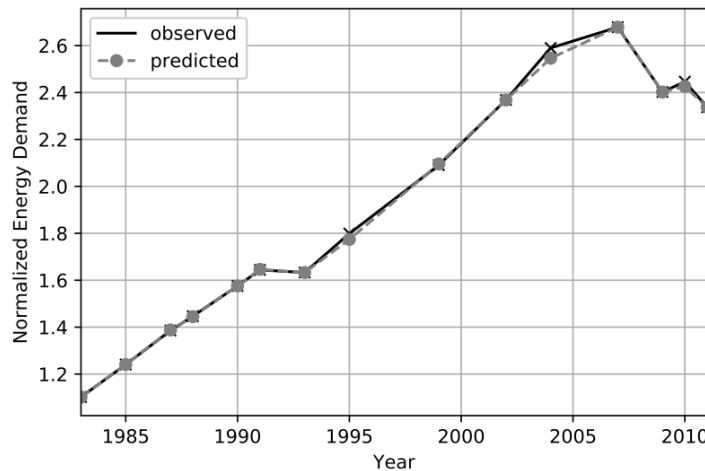


图4：训练数据的最佳进化模型（公式(2)）的预测。

Figure 4: Predictions of the best evolved model (Eq. (2)) for the training data.

4.4 Testing Results

In this section we analyse the generalisation ability of the models evolved. 4.4测试结果

在本节中，我们将分析由SGE + DE算法演化而来的模型的泛化能力。我们首先分析未用于训练算法的数据的预测结果。然后，我们将获得的结果与[11]中提出的GS方法获得的结果进行比较。为了比较这些方法，我们使用了Mann-Whitney检验，原因是数据不遵循正态分布，并且两种算法的初始总体都不同。我们使用显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。当发现统计差异时，我们计算效应大小以评估差异的意义。效应大小可以低 ($0.1 \leq r < 0.3$)，中 ($0.3 \leq r < 0.5$) 或大 ($r \geq 0.5$) [4]。

A summary of the obtained results are presented in Table 4.

Looking at Table 4, the results show that the models evolved using SGE + DE have a smaller error and a smaller standard deviation than the models evolved using GS. This indicates that the SGE + DE models are more accurate and more stable than the GS models. Regarding the trend, the models evolved using SGE + DE follow the trend of the training data better than the models evolved using GS.

Regarding the comparison with the GS method, it can be seen that the SGE + DE method obtains a smaller error and a smaller standard deviation than the GS method (Table 4). The SGE + DE method not only obtains a smaller error, but it also obtains a smaller standard deviation (Figure 5).

the SGE attains a smaller error, but it also is able to have a smaller standard deviation (Figure 5).

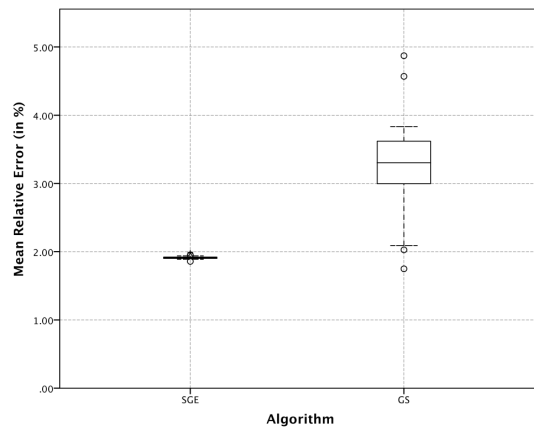


Figure 5: Comparison of the prediction results obtained with SGE and GS. 图5：在测试数据中使用SGE和GS获得的预测结果的比较。接近零的值更好。

To further confirm the effectiveness of the the SGE approach, we employed the evolved models. For statistical analysis, we performed a t-test (p-value < 0.0001) to compare the results of the evolved models. The results show that the SGE model is significantly better than the GS model (p-value < 0.0001, and the influence range is large (r > 0.5)).

Finally, Figure 6 shows the prediction results of the best evolved model for the testing data set. As we can see, the results follow the trend of the real energy demand. However, the SGE model tends to underestimate the energy demand for some years. These results confirm the quality of the evolved model and the robustness of the proposed method.

Table 4: Best and Mean Best Fitness results of the energy prediction. 表4：西班牙测试数据集的能源预测估计值的最佳和均值最佳拟合结果。接近零的值更好。***表示该算法具有统计上的显著差异，并且影响范围较大。

Testing		
Algorithm	Best Fitness	Mean Best Fitness
SGE	1.18***	1.91 (± 0.004)
GS	1.75	3.27 (± 0.124)

5 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the demand for energy has increased significantly. In order to meet this demand, it is necessary to develop sustainable energy sources. In this work, we have proposed a new method for energy demand prediction. This method is based on the genetic algorithm (GA) and the differential evolution (DE) algorithm. The results show that the proposed method is more accurate than the traditional methods. In the future, we will continue to improve the method and apply it to other fields.

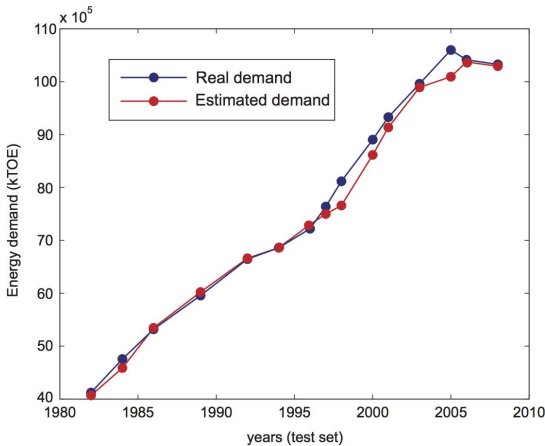


Figure 6: Predictions of the best evolved model for the testing data set. 图6：1982年至2008年之间测试数据最佳进化模型的预测。

process is different to GE and can increase the locality of the genetic operators. These particularities of SGE make it more robust and make it ideal to be combined with DE approach.

The experimental results conducted reveal that the majority of the evolved models are better than the real energy demand. The results show that the SGE model is more robust than the GS model. The results also show that the SGE model is more accurate than the GS model. The results confirm the quality of the evolved model and the robustness of the proposed method.

此外，我们将获得的结果与“文法群”(Grammatical Swarm, GS)[11]的结果进行了比较，这是解决当前问题的最有效方法之一。比较表明，SGE不仅获得了更好的模型（即，它们具有较小的误差），而且由于它们的标准偏差明显较小，因此它们也更有鲁棒性。

在未来的工作中，我们将考虑使用这种方法对其他国家能源需求进行研究，并纳入一组可能与给定国家的能源消耗相关的不同的宏观经济指标或替代性投入。

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