

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 the SGE model is the arrangement of the non-terminal symbols in the phenotype. The SGE model uses a non-terminal symbol for each list of the corresponding non-terminal symbols. 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 SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model.

Therefore, the proposed model generation process follows the same idea as in [2]. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model.

As shown in Figure 1, the main process receives a set of parameters for both the SGE and DE algorithms. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model.

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 of each model is calculated. The fitness of each model is calculated. The fitness of each model is calculated.

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 based on the SGE model. The energy prediction process is based on the SGE model. The energy prediction process is based on the SGE model.

In this section, we will describe the energy prediction process. The energy prediction process is based on the SGE model. The energy prediction process is based on the SGE model. The energy prediction process is based on the SGE model.

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

Since the grammar has six derivation rules, each SGE individual will have six genes. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model. The SGE model uses the DE algorithm to optimize the parameters of the model.

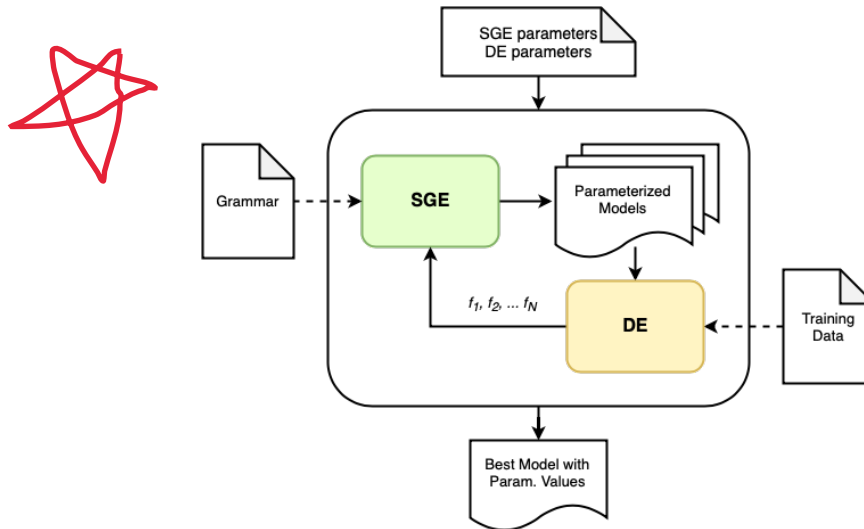


Figure 1: Flow diagram with the algorithmic SGE+DE process.

```

(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 produce energy demand estimation models. In this section, we will show the ability of the proposed algorithm to produce energy demand estimation models. In this section, we will show the ability of the proposed algorithm to produce energy demand estimation models.

Table 1: Mapping procedure that converts an individual (first row, right) to a multi-term expression using SGE. Each row represents a step in the derivation process. Each gene has its own expansion rule. The table shows the expansion rules for <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], [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], [0], [4], [2]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - w[6] * <var>	[[1], [0], [0], [4], [1]]
w[0] + w[10] * x[13] - w[6] * x[5]	[[1], [0], [0], [0], [1]]

4.1 Setup

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

For the comparison, we use the same numerical parameters for both algorithms. For the comparison, we use the same numerical parameters for both algorithms. For the comparison, we use the same numerical parameters for both algorithms. For the comparison, we use the same numerical parameters for both algorithms.

Each algorithm is executed 30 times to perform statistical analysis. Table 2 summarizes 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 minimum and maximum 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 minimum and maximum 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 minimum and maximum 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 training results of the proposed method. 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 experiment.

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.

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

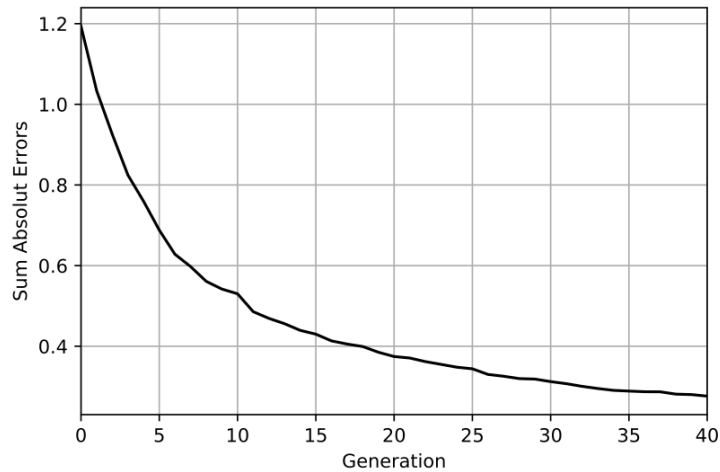


Figure 3: Mean Best Fitness evolution along the 40 generations. The results are averages of 30 runs.

图3：40代中MBF的演变。结果是30次运行的平均值。

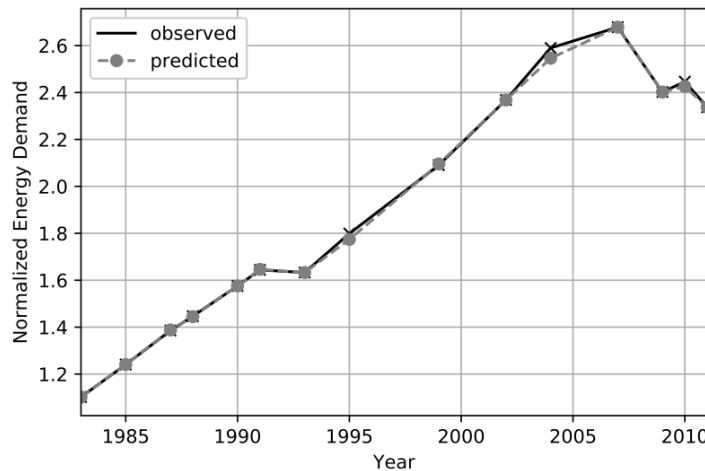


图4：训练数据的最佳进化模型（公式(2)）的预测。

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 following the SGE + DE algorithm are capable of capturing the trend of the training data, and the prediction error is very small. These results indicate that the SGE + DE model is not overfitting to the training data, and it is able to represent the real mode of the data. Another interesting aspect is that the standard deviation of the evolved models is very small, which indicates that they are robust.

Regarding the comparison with the GS method, it can be seen that the SGE + DE model achieves a smaller error, but it also is able to have a smaller standard deviation (Figure 5).

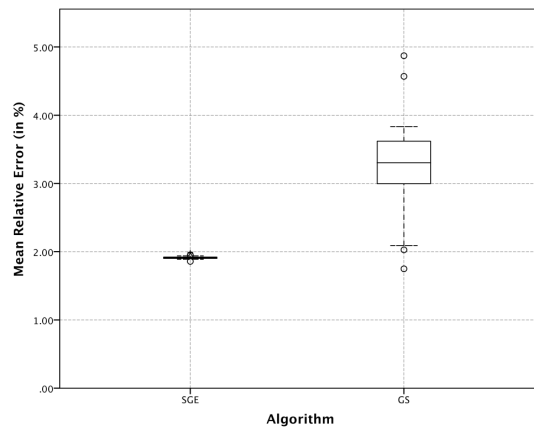


Figure 5: Comparison of the prediction results obtained with SGE and GS. 图5：在测试数据中使用SGE和GS获得的预测结果的比较。接近零的值更好。

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 SGE model and the evolved GS model. The results show that the evolved SGE model has a significantly better performance (p-value < 0.0001) and a larger impact range (r > 0.5). Finally, Figure 6 shows the predictions 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

5. 结论与展望
自从工业革命开始以来，对能源的需求已大大增加，并且由于它提供了可持续的社会，经济和/或环境发展，因此在所有国家中已变得至关重要。对于决策者而言，管理能源需求至关重要，开发用于建模和准确预测需求的工具对于新的充满活力的政策至关重要。
在这项工作中，我们调查了结构化文法演变(SGE)的能力，以寻找西班牙总能源需求的预测模型。SGE将个体表示为染色体，其中每个基因由对应于每个非末端符号产生的值的列表组成。这样，解码过程就不同于GE，并且可以增加遗传算子的位置。SGE的这些特殊性使其更强大，并且使其非常适合与DE方法结合使用。

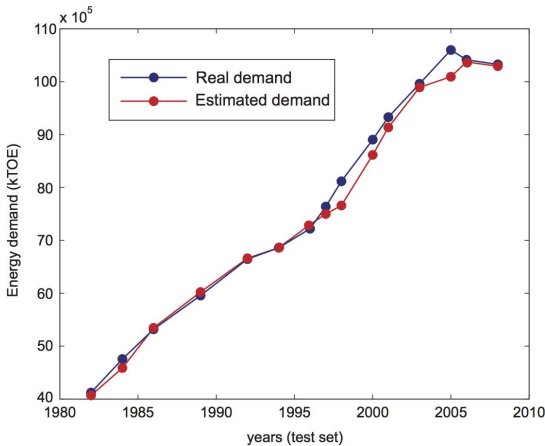


Figure 6: Predictions of the best evolved model for the testing data set. 图6：1982年至2008年之间测试数据最佳进化模型的预测。

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 obtained with the proposed method are better than the evolved models obtained with the GS method. This is due to the robustness of the SGE method, because the best evolved model in different runs has a very small standard deviation. The proposed method shows its ability to avoid the弊端 of GE, and in a year's time range obtained the excellent prediction of the energy demand of Spain.
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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