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%%A PSO-GRNN Model for Railway Freight Volume Prediction by Sun Yan
%%数据预处理
p train=p(1:16,:);
t train=t(1:16,:);
p test=p(17:21,:);
t test=t(17:21,:);
p zz train=p train';%矩阵的转置
t zz train=t train';
p zz test=p test';
t zz test=t test';
p_gy_train=mapminmax(p zz train,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
t gy train=mapminmax(t zz train,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
p gy test=mapminmax(p zz test,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
t gy test=mapminmax(t zz test,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
%%PSO 算法参数设置
clinitial=0.1;%cl 起始值
c1final=0.05;%c1 终止值
c2initial=0.05;%c2 起始值
c2final=0.1;%c2 终止值
wmin=0.1;%w 最小值
wmax=0.5;%w 最大值
popmax=1;%pop 最大值
popmin=0;%pop 最小值
vmax=0.01;%v 最大值
vmin=-0.01;%v 最小值
maxgen=150;%最大迭代次数
popsize=40;%种群规模
%%测试样本期望输出矩阵的构建
test out expect=repmat(t gy test,popsize,1);%期望输出矩阵的维度与输出矩阵维度
相同, repmat (复制矩阵名称,复制行数,复制列数)
%%初始化:计算每个粒子的适应度值
for i=1:popsize
   pop(i,:)=abs(rands(1,1));%确定每个粒子的位置,在(0,1)之间,abs绝对值函数
   v(i,:)=rands(1,1)*0.01;%确定每个粒子的速度
   spread(i)=pop(i,:);%设置光滑因子取值,光滑因子必须是正值
   net=newgrnn(p gy train,t gy train,spread(i));%构建广义回归神经网络
   test out sim(i,:)=sim(net,p gy test);%输出测试结果
   error(i,:)=test out expect(i,:)-test out sim(i,:);%计算绝对误差
   fitness(i)=mse(error(i,:));%计算均方差函数值,得到适应值
end
%%寻找初始化个体最优和初始化全局最优
[bestfitness bestindex]=min(fitness);
gbest=pop(bestindex,:);%寻找全局最佳位置
pbest=repmat(pop,1,1);%寻找个体最佳位置
fitnessphest=fitness;%个体最佳适应值
fitnessgbest=bestfitness;%全局最佳适应值
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%%PSO 算法迭代寻优
for j=1:maxgen
   %个体最优更新
   %粒子速度更新
   for i=1:popsize
   w=wmax-(wmax-wmin)*j/maxgen;%获得惯性权重
   c1=(c1final-c1initial)*j/maxgen+c1initial;%获得加速因子c1
   c2=(c2final-c2initial)*j/maxgen+c2initial;%获得加速因子 c2
   v(i,:) =
                     w*v(i,:) +
                                        c1*rand*(pbest(i,:)-pop(i,:))+
   c2*rand*(gbest-pop(i,:));%更新粒子速度
   v(i,find(v(i,:)>vmax))=vmax;%最大速度约束
   v(i,find(v(i,:)<vmin))=vmin;%最小速度约束
   %粒子位置更新
   pop(i,:)=pop(i,:)+v(i,:);%更新粒子位置
   pop(i,find(pop(i,:)>popmax))=popmax;%最大位置约束
   pop(i,find(pop(i,:)<popmin))=popmin;%最小位置约束
   %粒子适应值更新
   spread(i) = pop(i,:);
   net=newgrnn(p gy train, t gy train, spread(i));
   test out sim(i,:)=sim(net,p gy test);
   error(i,:)=test out expect(i,:)-test out sim(i,:);
   fitness(i) = mse(error(i,:));
   end
   for i=1:popsize
   if fitness(i) < fitnesspbest(i)</pre>
   pbest(i,:)=pop(i,:);
   fitnesspbest(i) = fitness(i);
   end
   end
   %全局最优更新
   for i=1:popsize
   if fitness(i) < fitnessgbest
   gbest=pop(i,:);
   fitnessgbest=fitness(i);
   end
   aa(j)=fitnessgbest;%每次迭代的最优适应值
   bb(j)=gbest;%每次迭代的最优粒子位置
end
%%绘图,在一个图中画若干条曲线时,加 hold on
xlabel('Iteration Process', 'fontsize',12);
ylabel('Best Fitness Value of the Swarm', 'fontsize', 12);
plot(bb)
xlabel('Iteration Process', 'fontsize',12);
ylabel('Best Position of the Swarm', 'fontsize', 12);
%%寻找最佳光滑因子,以此构建 GRNN
[globalbestfitness globalbestindex]=min(aa);
globalbestspread=bb(globalbestindex);
net=newgrnn(p_gy_train,t gy train,globalbestspread);
test out best=sim(net,p gy test);
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%%BPNN 预测
p train=p(1:16,:);
t train=t(1:16,:);
p test=p(17:21,:);
t test=t(17:21,:);
p zz train=p train';
t_zz_train=t train';
p_zz_test=p_test';
t zz test=t test';
p gy train=mapminmax(p zz train,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
t_gy_train=mapminmax(t zz train,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
p_gy_test=mapminmax(p_zz_test,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
t gy test=mapminmax(t zz test,0,1);%归一化至(0,1)区间
NodeNum=33;
TypeNum=1;
Epochs=500;
TF1='logsig';TF2='logsig';
net=newff(minmax(p gy train),[NodeNum TypeNum],{TF1 TF2},'trainlm');
net.trainParam.epochs=Epochs;
net.trainParam.goal=1e-7;
net=train(net,p gy train,t gy train);
t gy sim=sim(net,p gy test);
%%GRNN
p train=p(1:16,:);
t train=t(1:16,:);
p test=p(17:21,:);
t test=t(17:21,:);
p zz train=p train';
t_zz_train=t train';
p_zz_test=p_test';
t_zz_test=t_test';
p_gy_train=mapminmax(p_zz_train,0,1);
t gy train=mapminmax(t zz train,0,1);
p gy test=mapminmax(p zz test,0,1);
t gy test=mapminmax(t zz test,0,1);
spread=1;
net=newgrnn(p gy train, t gy train, spread);
test out sim=sim(net,p gy test);
>> error=test out sim-t gy test;
>> fitness=mse(error);
%%RBF
p train=p(1:16,:);
t train=t(1:16,:);
p test=p(17:21,:);
t test=t(17:21,:);
p_zz_train=p train';
t zz train=t train';
p zz test=p test';
t_zz_test=t_test';
p_gy_train=mapminmax(p_zz_train,0,1);
t gy train=mapminmax(t zz train,0,1);
p gy test=mapminmax(p zz test,0,1);
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t_gy_test=mapminmax(t_zz_test,0,1);
spread=1;
net=newrbe(p_gy_train,t_gy_train,spread);
test_out_sim=sim(net,p_gy_test);
>> error=test_out_sim-t_gy_test;
>> fitness=mse(error);
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