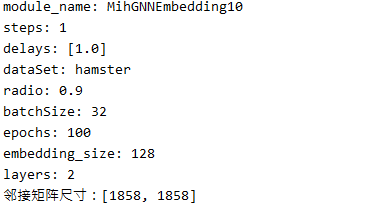
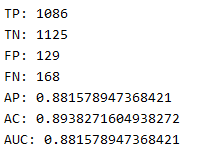
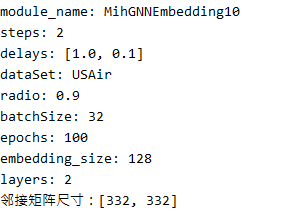
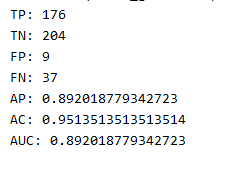
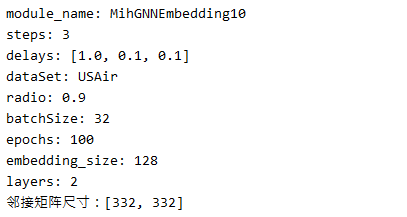
## 一．



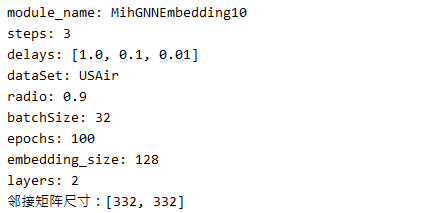


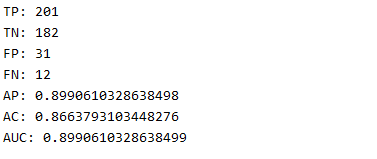






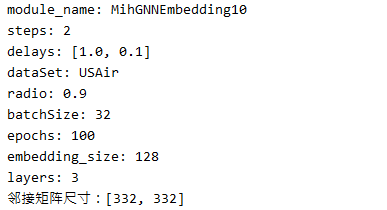


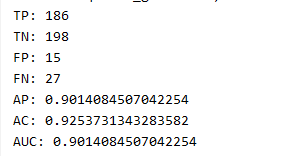


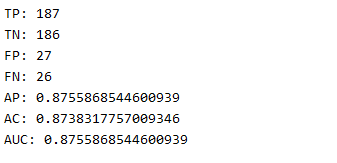


## 实验点：随着后续转换矩阵的增多，会不会效果变好：

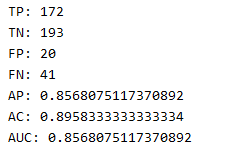
Layers=3

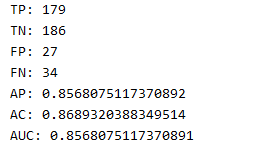


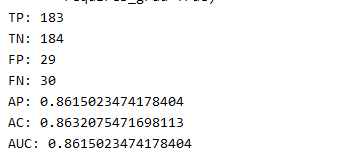




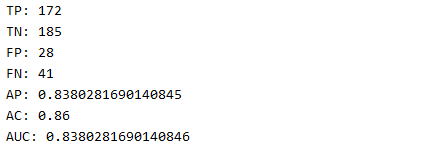
Layers=4







Layers=5



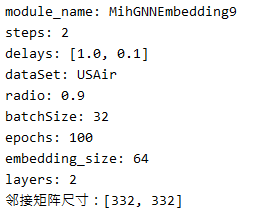
## 初步结论：

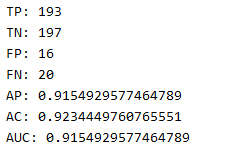
不是后续转换矩阵越多越好

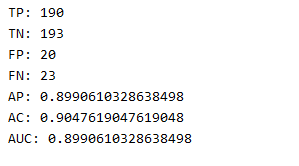
## 试验点：邻接矩阵的处理对结果的影响：

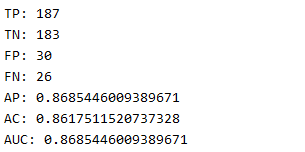
使用标准的GNN的方法测试：

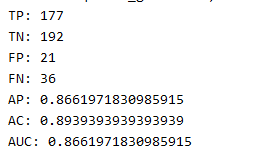
1. 



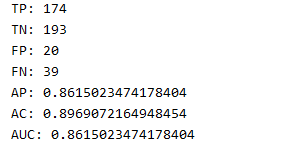


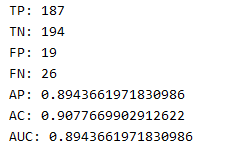


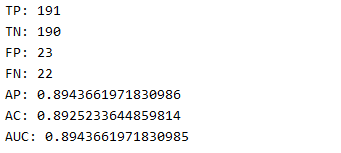




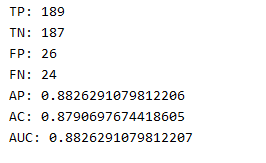
1. 

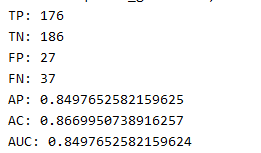




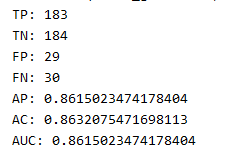


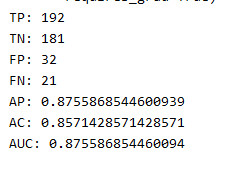
1. 

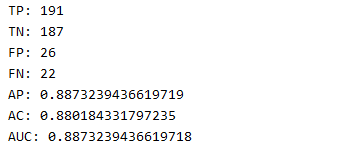


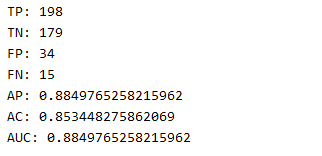


1. 

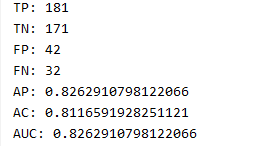


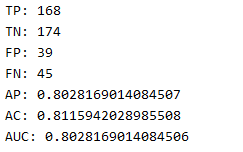




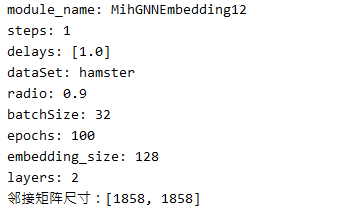


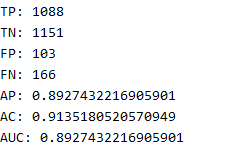
1. 





## 二．

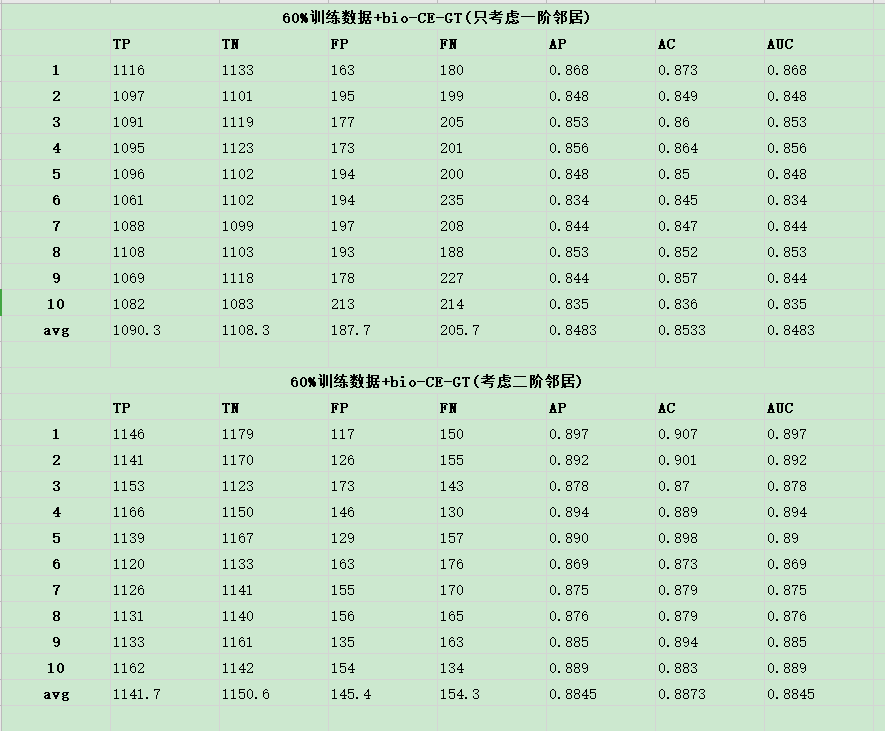




## 实验点：介数对结果的影响体现在什么地方：

改变实验训练数据的百分比：

### 取60%



### 初步结论：

当训练数据集占比减少时，采用多介数可以比较显著的提升预测结果