附录

支撑材料列表

文件夹: 题目1结果(包含21个组别的回归程序及运行结果)、神经网络与遗传算法(源代码)、SPSS数据(内含数据表)

代码

因代码程序大体相同,第一题以A1组程序为例:

```
%A1 1
x=[250 \ 275 \ 300 \ 325 \ 350];
y=[2.07 5.85 14.97 19.68 36.80];
m1=polyfit(x,y,2);
n1=248:1:370;
scatter(x,y);
hold on;
plot(n1,polyval(m1,n1));
xlabel('温度T');
ylabel('乙醇转化率');
title('A1乙醇转化率');
x=[250 \ 275 \ 300 \ 325 \ 350;
    1 1 1 1 1];
[b,bint,r,rint,stats] = regress(y',x');
x=[250 \ 275 \ 300 \ 325 \ 350;
    250*250 275*275 300*300 325*325 350*350;
    1 1 1 1 1];
[b1,bint1,r1,rint1,stats1] = regress(y',x');
rcoplot(r,rint);
%set(gca,'Color','w');
%rcoplot(r1,rint1);
%set(gca,'Color','w');
```

接下来是神经网络与遗传算法的源代码(本程序利用了谢菲尔德大学的遗传算法工具包):

```
%train.m(以本程序为例,共四个相似程序)
%神经网络构建
$1=[-10000 -10000 -10000 -10000];%数据最大值储存
$2=[-10000 -10000];
$3=[10000 10000 10000 10000 10000];%数据最小值储存
$4=[10000 10000];
trainIn = begin';%神经网络输入
trainOut =begin1'.*begin2';%神经网络输出

nhidden = 80; % 隐藏层神经元个数
learningRate = 0.01; % 学习率
times = 30000; % 训练次数
checkInterval = 100;%时间间隔

nin = length(trainIn(:, 1));
nout = length(trainIn(1, :));
trainSize = length(trainIn(1, :));
```

```
for i=1:nin
    for j=1:trainSize
        if(trainIn(i,j)>s1(i))
            s1(i)=trainIn(i,j);
        end
        if(trainIn(i,j)<s3(i))</pre>
            s3(i)=trainIn(i,j);
        end
    end
    for j=1:trainSize
        trainIn(i,j)=-1+2*(trainIn(i,j)-s3(i))/(s1(i)-s3(i));
    end
end
%输入归一化
for i=1:nout
    for j=1:trainSize
        if(trainOut(i,j)>s2(i))
            s2(i)=trainOut(i,j);
        if(trainOut(i,j)<s4(i))</pre>
            s4(i)=trainOut(i,j);
        end
    end
    for j=1:trainSize
        trainOut(i,j)=-1+2*(trainOut(i,j)-s4(i))/(s2(i)-s4(i));
    end
end
%输出归一化
11 = layer(nin, nhidden);
12 = layer(nhidden, nout);
%控制层
% x,y记录训练
if nin == 1 && nout == 1
    x = [];
    y = [];
end
% 开始训练
for i = 1: times
    % 误差
    loss = 0;
    tloss = 0;
    for j = 1:trainSize
        tempHidden = l1.run(trainIn(:, j));
        tempOut = 12.run(sigmoid(tempHidden));
        loss = sumsqr(tempOut - trainOut(:, j)); % 误差计算
        tloss = tloss + loss;
        % 反馈
        a = 2 * (tempOut - trainOut(:, j));
        12.b = 12.b - learningRate * a;
        12.w = 12.w - learningRate * (sigmoid(tempHidden)' .* a);
        b = (dsigmoid(tempHidden) .* (12.w' * a));
        11.b = 11.b - learningRate * b;
        11.w = 11.w - learningRate * (trainIn(:, j)' .* b);
```

```
end
         loss = tloss / (trainSize); % 'loss' is the average loss of the training set
        % 验证训练结果
         if mod(i, checkInterval) == 0
                 if nin == 1 <u>&&</u> nout == 1
                         % record the present training result
                          x = [x, trainIn'];
                          y = [y, trainOut'];
                          for k = 1: length(x(:, 1))
                                  y(k, end) = BPrun(11, 12, x(k, end));
                          end
                 end
                 % 打印
                 fprintf(['Training Steps: ', num2str(i), '/', num2str(times), ';\t',
'loss: ', num2str(loss), '\n']);
        end
        % 误差足够小结束
        if loss < 0.00001
                 break
         end
end
%遗传算法寻找最优解
opt_minmax=1; %优化目标类型:1最大化 0最小化
num_ppu=60; %种群规模,个体个数。
num_gen=100; %最大遗传代数
                               %变量个数
num_v=5;

      1en_ch=20;
      %基因长度

      gap=0.9;
      %代沟

                            %变量取值下限
sub=-1;
                            %变量取值上限
up=1;
cd_gray=1;
                                %是否选择格雷码编码方式 1是,0否
sc_log=0;
                                        %是否选择对数标度: 1是,0否
                                                          %遗传迭代性能跟踪器
trace=zeros(num_gen,2);
%区域描述器, rep为矩阵复制函数
field=[repmat([len_ch],[1,num_v]);repmat([sub;up],[1,num_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);repmat([1-mum_v]);rep
cd_gray;sc_log;1;1],[1,num_v])];
chrom=crtbp(num_ppu,len_ch*num_v); %初始化生产种群
k_gen=0;
x=bs2rv(chrom, fieldd);
                                                           %翻译初始化种群为10进制
fun_v=BPrun(11,12,x'); %计算目标函数值
fun_v=fun_v';
while k_gen<num_gen
         fit_v=ranking(-opt_minmax*fun_v); %计算目标函数适应度
        selchrom=select('rws',chrom,fit_v,gap); %使用轮盘赌方式选择
        selchrom=recombin('xovsp',selchrom); %交叉
        selchtom=mut(selchrom);
                                                                                                                 %变异
        x=bs2rv(selchrom, fieldd);
                                                                                                                 %子代个体翻译
         fun_v_sel=BPrun(l1,l2,x');
                                                                               %计算子代个体对应目标函数值
        fun_v_sel=fun_v_sel';
        fit_v_sel=ranking(-opt_minmax*fun_v_sel);
[chrom,fun_v]=reins(chrom,selchrom,1,1,opt_minmax*fun_v,opt_minmax*fun_v_sel);
%根据目标函数值将子代个体插入新种群
                                                                                                                 %寻找当前种群最优解
         [f,id]=max(fun_v);
```

```
x=bs2rv(chrom(id,:),fieldd);
f=f*opt_minmax;
fun_v=fun_v*opt_minmax;
k_gen=k_gen+1;
trace(k_gen,1)=f;
trace(k_gen,2)=mean(fun_v);
end
fprintf(['温度: ', num2str((x(1)+1)/2*(s1(1)-s3(1))+s3(1)), ': 催化剂质量: ',
num2str((x(2)+1)/2*(s1(2)-s3(2))+s3(2)), ';催化剂比例', num2str((x(3)+1)/2*(s3(3)-s1(3))+s1(3)),'co浓度: ',num2str((x(4)+1)/2*(s3(4)-s1(4))+s1(4)),'乙醇流速',num2str((x(5)+1)/2*(s3(5)-s1(5))+s1(5)) ,'\n','烯烃收率',num2str((f+1)/2*(s2(1)-s4(1))+s4(1))]);
```

```
%ds.m
function y = dsigmoid(x)
% 双极性传递
y = sigmoid(x) .* (1 - sigmoid(x));
end
```

```
%layer.m
classdef layer
   % 层的类
   properties
       nin %输入向量大小
       nout % 输出向量大小
       w % 权衡向量
       b % 偏差矢量
   end
   methods
       function obj = layer(nin_, nout_)
           obj.nin = nin_;
           obj.nout = nout_;
           obj.w = - ones(nout_, nin_) + 2 * rand(nout_, nin_);
           obj.b = - ones(nout_, 1) + rand(nout_, 1);
       end
       function vout = run(obj, vin)
           vout = obj.w * vin + obj.b;
       end
    end
end
```

```
%run.m
function vout_ = BPrun(lin_, lout_, vin_)
% 输出函数
vout_ = lout_.run(sigmoid(lin_.run(vin_)));
end
```

```
%s.m
function y = sigmoid(x)
% 单极性s函数
y = 1 ./ (1 + exp(-x));
end
```