

# 深度学习报告

July 5, 2025

摘要

TODO: 稍后补充

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# 1 引言

随着移动互联网和位置服务技术的快速发展，基于位置的服务（Location-Based Services, LBS）已成为现代数字生活的重要组成部分。从商户分布分析到用户行为预测，空间位置数据的智能分析对于理解人类活动模式、优化商业布局和提升服务质量具有重要意义。

传统的空间位置预测方法主要依赖于统计学方法和简单的机器学习算法，这些方法往往难以充分捕获位置序列中的复杂时空依赖关系。近年来，深度学习技术在序列建模方面取得了显著进展，为解决空间位置预测问题提供了新的思路。特别是循环神经网络（RNN）及其变体长短期记忆网络（LSTM）在处理序列数据方面表现出色，能够有效学习时间序列中的长期依赖关系。

本项目针对商户品牌的位置预测问题，提出了一种基于深度学习的网格位置预测系统。该系统的核心创新在于构建了一个多模态神经网络模型，该模型不仅考虑了品牌的历史访问网格序列信息，还融合了地理空间坐标特征和兴趣点（Point of Interest, POI）特征。具体而言，系统采用 LSTM 网络对网格访问序列进行编码，同时使用多层感知机（MLP）分别对空间坐标和 POI 特征进行编码，最后通过特征融合层将多种信息整合，实现对下一个最可能访问网格位置的准确预测。

本项目使用 PyTorch 深度学习框架实现，支持 GPU 加速训练，并集成了早停机制以防止过拟合。系统采用端到端的训练方式，从原始的品牌位置数据到最终的预测结果，整个流程完全自动化。实验结果表明，该多模态融合方法相比传统方法在预测准确率和平均倒数排名（Mean Reciprocal Rank, MRR）等指标上都有显著提升。

本报告将详细介绍该深度学习位置预测系统的设计思路、模型架构、实现细节以及实验结果分析，为相关领域的研究和应用提供参考。完整的项目代码和数据集可通过 GitHub 仓库获取：<https://github.com/szw0407/DL-project-2025>。

## 2 技术背景与相关工作

### 2.1 深度学习在序列建模中的应用

长短期记忆网络（LSTM）作为循环神经网络的改进版本，通过引入门控机制有效解决了传统 RNN 的梯度消失问题。在位置预测任务中，LSTM 能够捕获用户或品牌的长期移动模式，为准确预测下一个访问位置提供基础。

### 2.2 多模态学习

多模态学习旨在整合来自不同源的信息，在位置预测任务中，我们需要同时考虑：

- 序列信息：历史访问的网格 ID 序列
- 空间信息：地理坐标特征
- 上下文信息：兴趣点（POI）特征

### 2.3 网格化空间表示

为了将连续的地理空间离散化，本项目采用网格化表示方法，将研究区域划分为若干个网格单元，每个网格具有唯一的 ID 和相应的 POI 特征。

## 3 系统架构与技术实现

### 3.1 整体架构

本系统采用多模态深度学习架构，主要包含以下几个核心组件：

- 序列编码器（SeqEncoder）：基于 LSTM 的序列建模模块，用于编码网格访问序列
- 多层感知机编码器（MLPEncoder）：用于编码空间坐标和 POI 特征
- 特征融合层：将多种模态特征进行融合
- 分类器：输出下一个网格位置的概率分布

## 3.2 数据集描述

本项目使用的数据集包含品牌商户的地理位置信息，主要特征包括：

- 品牌名称和类型
- 经纬度坐标序列
- 网格 ID 序列
- POI（兴趣点）特征

## 3.3 模型训练流程

系统采用端到端的训练方式，支持早停机制和 GPU 加速，训练流程完全自动化。

# A 附录

## A.1 项目信息

GitHub 仓库地址: <https://github.com/szw0407/DL-project-2025>

## A.2 核心模型代码

### A.2.1 神经网络模型实现 (model.py)

```
1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
3
4 class SeqEncoder(nn.Module):
5     def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers, dropout):
6         super().__init__()
7         self.embed = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_dim)
8         self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers,
9                             batch_first=True, dropout=dropout if lstm_layers > 1 else 0)
10    def forward(self, seq_ids):
11        emb = self.embed(seq_ids)
12        out, (h, _) = self.lstm(emb)
13        return out[:, -1, :]
14
15 class MLPDecoder(nn.Module):
16    def __init__(self, in_dim, out_dim, hidden_dim=32):
17        super().__init__()
18        self.model = nn.Sequential(
19            nn.Linear(in_dim, hidden_dim),
20            nn.ReLU(),
21            nn.Linear(hidden_dim, out_dim),
22            nn.ReLU()
23        )
24    def forward(self, x):
25        return self.model(x)
26
27 class NextGridPredictor(nn.Module):
28    def __init__(self, num_classes, embed_dim=32, lstm_hidden=64, lstm_layers=1,
29                coord_dim=2, poi_dim=10, coord_out_dim=16, poi_out_dim=16, fusion_dim
30                =64, dropout=0.1):
31        super().__init__()
32        self.seq_encoder = SeqEncoder(num_classes, embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers,
33        dropout)
34        self.coord_encoder = MLPDecoder(coord_dim, coord_out_dim)
35        self.poi_encoder = MLPDecoder(poi_dim, poi_out_dim)
36        self.fusion = nn.Sequential(
37            nn.Linear(lstm_hidden + coord_out_dim + poi_out_dim, fusion_dim),
38            nn.ReLU(),
39            nn.Dropout(dropout),
40            nn.Linear(fusion_dim, fusion_dim),
41            nn.ReLU(),
42            nn.Dropout(dropout)
43        )
44        self.classifier = nn.Linear(fusion_dim, num_classes)
45    def forward(self, seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi):
```

```

44     # 输入: (batch, seq_len, dim)
45     seq_out = self.seq_encoder(seq_ids) # (batch, lstm_hidden)
46     coords_out = self.coord_encoder(seq_coords.mean(dim=1)) # (batch, coord_out_dim)
47     poi_out = self.poi_encoder(seq_poi.mean(dim=1)) # (batch, poi_out_dim)
48     x = torch.cat([seq_out, coords_out, poi_out], dim=-1)
49     f = self.fusion(x)
50     logits = self.classifier(f)
51     return logits

```

Listing 1: 多模态神经网络模型实现

### A.2.2 主程序入口 (main.py)

```

1  import torch
2  from data_preprocessing import load_all_data
3  from model import NextGridPredictor
4  from train import train_model
5  from evaluate import evaluate_model
6
7  device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
8
9  train_csv = 'data/train_data.csv'
10 test_csv = 'data/test_data.csv'
11 grid_csv = 'data/grid_coordinates-2.csv'
12 if __name__ == '__main__':
13     print("加载并处理数据...")
14     train_set, val_set, test_set, num_classes, grid2idx = load_all_data(
15         train_csv, test_csv, grid_csv, val_size=0.2
16     )
17
18     print(f"训练样本数: {len(train_set)}, 验证样本数: {len(val_set)}, 测试样本数: {len(test_set)}")
19     model = NextGridPredictor(num_classes=num_classes)
20
21     print("开始训练...")
22     model = train_model(model, train_set, val_set, device, num_epochs=40, batch_size=32,
23         lr=1e-3, patience=5)
24
25     print("在测试集上评估...")
26     acc_k, mrr = evaluate_model(model, test_set, device)
27     print(f"Test_MRR: {mrr:.4f}")
28     for k in [1, 5, 10]:
29         print(f"Test_Acc@{k}: {acc_k[k]:.3f}")

```

Listing 2: 主程序实现

### A.2.3 训练逻辑实现 (train.py)

```

1  import torch
2  import torch.nn as nn
3  import torch.optim as optim
4  import numpy as np
5  from evaluate import evaluate_model
6
7  def batch_iter(samples, batch_size=32, shuffle=True):
8     idxs = np.arange(len(samples))
9     if shuffle:
10         np.random.shuffle(idxs)
11     for i in range(0, len(samples), batch_size):
12         batch = [samples[j] for j in idxs[i:i+batch_size]]
13         maxlen = max(len(x[0]) for x in batch)
14         # pad to maxlen
15         seq_ids = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen), dtype=np.int64)
16         seq_coords = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 2), dtype=np.float32)
17         seq_poi = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 10), dtype=np.float32)
18         for i, (pid, pcoord, ppoi, _) in enumerate(batch):
19             L = len(pid)
20             seq_ids[i, -L:] = pid
21             seq_coords[i, -L:, :] = pcoord

```

```

22         seq_poi[i, -L:, :] = ppoi
23         targets = np.array([x[3] for x in batch], dtype=np.int64)
24         yield (
25             torch.from_numpy(seq_ids),
26             torch.from_numpy(seq_coords),
27             torch.from_numpy(seq_poi),
28             torch.from_numpy(targets)
29         )
30
31 def train_model(model, train_set, val_set, device, num_epochs=40, batch_size=32, lr=1e
-3, patience=5):
32     model = model.to(device)
33     opt = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
34     criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
35     best_mrr = -1
36     best_state = None
37     no_improve = 0
38     for epoch in range(1, num_epochs+1):
39         model.train()
40         losses = []
41         for seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets in batch_iter(train_set, batch_size):
42             seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets = (
43                 seq_ids.to(device), seq_coords.to(device), seq_poi.to(device), targets.
to(device)
44             )
45             opt.zero_grad()
46             logits = model(seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi)
47             loss = criterion(logits, targets)
48             loss.backward()
49             opt.step()
50             losses.append(loss.item())
51         val_acc_k, val_mrr = evaluate_model(model, val_set, device)
52         print(f"Epoch {epoch} | loss={np.mean(losses):.4f} | Val_MRR={val_mrr:.4f} |
Acc@1={val_acc_k[1]:.3f} Acc@5={val_acc_k[5]:.3f} Acc@10={val_acc_k[10]:.3f}")
53         if val_mrr > best_mrr:
54             best_mrr = val_mrr
55             best_state = model.state_dict()
56             no_improve = 0
57         else:
58             no_improve += 1
59             if no_improve >= patience:
60                 print("Early stop triggered.")
61                 break
62     if best_state is not None:
63         model.load_state_dict(best_state)
64     return model

```

Listing 3: 模型训练实现

#### A.2.4 数据预处理模块 (data\_preprocessing.py)

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import ast
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
5
6 def parse_list(s):
7     try:
8         return ast.literal_eval(s)
9     except Exception:
10         return []
11
12 def load_grid_info(grid_csv_path):
13     grid_df = pd.read_csv(grid_csv_path, encoding='gbk')
14     coords_map = {}
15     poi_feat_map = {}
16     poi_columns = ['医疗', '住宿', '摩托', '体育', '餐饮', '公司', '购物', '生活', '科教',
17                    '汽车']
18     for _, row in grid_df.iterrows():
19         gid = int(row["grid_id"])
20         x = (row["grid_lon_min"] + row["grid_lon_max"]) / 2.0
21         y = (row["grid_lat_min"] + row["grid_lat_max"]) / 2.0
22         coords_map[gid] = (x, y)

```

```

22     poi_feat_map[gid] = row[poi_columns].values.astype(float)
23     # 归一化空间和poi
24     xs, ys = zip(*coords_map.values())
25     x_min, x_max = min(xs), max(xs)
26     y_min, y_max = min(ys), max(ys)
27     for gid in coords_map:
28         x, y = coords_map[gid]
29         coords_map[gid] = [(x - x_min) / (x_max - x_min + 1e-8), (y - y_min) / (y_max -
30             y_min + 1e-8)]
31     all_poi = np.stack(list(poi_feat_map.values()))
32     poi_min, poi_max = all_poi.min(axis=0), all_poi.max(axis=0)
33     for gid in poi_feat_map:
34         poi_feat_map[gid] = (poi_feat_map[gid] - poi_min) / (poi_max - poi_min + 1e-8)
35     return coords_map, poi_feat_map
36
37 def sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map):
38     if len(gid_list) <= 1: return gid_list[:]
39     k = 3
40     locs = [coords_map[g] for g in gid_list]
41     scores = []
42     for i, g in enumerate(gid_list):
43         xi, yi = locs[i]
44         dists = [np.linalg.norm([xi-xj, yi-yj]) for j, (xj, yj) in enumerate(locs) if i
45             != j]
46         avg = np.mean(sorted(dists)[:min(k, len(dists))]) if dists else 1e5
47         scores.append((avg, g))
48     scores.sort()
49     return [g for _, g in scores]
50
51 def make_samples(data_csv_path, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx, max_seq_len=10):
52     data_df = pd.read_csv(data_csv_path)
53     brand_samples = []
54     for _, row in data_df.iterrows():
55         brand = row['brand_name']
56         gid_list = parse_list(row['grid_id_list'])
57         seq = sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map)
58         if len(seq) < 2: continue
59         for l in range(1, len(seq)):
60             prefix = seq[:l]
61             target = seq[l]
62             if len(prefix) > max_seq_len:
63                 prefix = prefix[-max_seq_len:]
64             prefix_idx = [grid2idx[g] for g in prefix]
65             prefix_coords = [coords_map[g] for g in prefix]
66             prefix_poi = [poi_feat_map[g] for g in prefix]
67             target_idx = grid2idx[target]
68             brand_samples.append((prefix_idx, prefix_coords, prefix_poi, target_idx))
69     return brand_samples
70
71 def load_all_data(train_csv, test_csv, grid_csv, val_size=0.2):
72     coords_map, poi_feat_map = load_grid_info(grid_csv)
73     # 构造全网格字典
74     all_grids = set()
75     for csvf in [train_csv, test_csv]:
76         df = pd.read_csv(csvf)
77         for _, row in df.iterrows():
78             all_grids.update(parse_list(row['grid_id_list']))
79     grid2idx = {gid: idx for idx, gid in enumerate(sorted(all_grids))}
80     num_classes = len(grid2idx)
81     train_samples = make_samples(train_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
82     test_samples = make_samples(test_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
83     # 再在train_samples中拆分出val
84     train_idx, val_idx = train_test_split(np.arange(len(train_samples)), test_size=
85         val_size, random_state=42)
86     train_set = [train_samples[i] for i in train_idx]
87     val_set = [train_samples[i] for i in val_idx]
88     return train_set, val_set, test_samples, num_classes, grid2idx

```

Listing 4: 数据预处理实现

#### A.2.5 数据特征增强 (测试数据文件.py)

```

1 import pandas as pd

```

```

2 import ast
3 from collections import defaultdict
4
5 # 读取 train_data.csv 文件
6 df_train = pd.read_csv('data/train_data.csv')
7
8 # 初始化一个默认字典来存储 grid_id 和 brand_type 的计数
9 grid_brand_counts = defaultdict(lambda: defaultdict(int))
10
11 # 已知的 brand_type 前两个字符集合
12 brand_types = {'住宿', '摩托', '公司', '餐饮', '体育', '购物', '生活', '汽车', '医疗', '
    科教'}
13
14 # 遍历 train_data.csv 的每一行
15 for _, row in df_train.iterrows():
16     brand = row['brand_type'][:2] # 取 brand_type 的前两个字符
17     # 将 grid_id_list 从字符串解析为列表
18     grid_ids = ast.literal_eval(row['grid_id_list'])
19
20     # 为每个 grid_id 统计 brand_type 的数量
21     for grid_id in grid_ids:
22         grid_brand_counts[grid_id][brand] += 1
23
24 df_grid = pd.read_csv('data/grid_coordinates.csv')
25
26 # 为每个 brand_type 添加一列，初始化为 0
27 for brand in brand_types:
28     df_grid[brand] = 0
29
30 # 更新 df_grid 中每个 grid_id 对应的 brand_type 数量
31 for grid_id in grid_brand_counts:
32     # 确保 grid_id 存在于 df_grid 中
33     if grid_id in df_grid['grid_id'].values:
34         for brand, count in grid_brand_counts[grid_id].items():
35             df_grid.loc[df_grid['grid_id'] == grid_id, brand] = count
36
37 # 保存更新后的表格到新的 Excel 文件
38 df_grid.to_csv(
39     "data/grid_coordinates-2.csv", encoding='gbk'
40 )

```

Listing 5: 数据特征增强实现

### A.2.6 模型评估模块 (evaluate.py)

```

1 import torch
2 import numpy as np
3
4 @torch.no_grad()
5 def evaluate_model(model, dataset, device, k_list=[1, 5, 10]):
6     model.eval()
7     acc_k = {k: 0 for k in k_list}
8     mrr_sum = 0
9     total = 0
10    for seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets in batcher(dataset, 64):
11        seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets = (
12            seq_ids.to(device), seq_coords.to(device), seq_poi.to(device), targets.to(
13                device)
14        )
15        logits = model(seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi)
16        topk = torch.topk(logits, max(k_list), dim=1).indices.cpu().numpy()
17        targets_np = targets.cpu().numpy()
18        for i, target in enumerate(targets_np):
19            rank = np.where(topk[i] == target)[0]
20            if len(rank) > 0:
21                rank = rank[0] + 1
22                mrr_sum += 1.0 / rank
23                for k in k_list:
24                    if rank <= k:
25                        acc_k[k] += 1
26            total += 1
27    mrr = mrr_sum / total if total else 0
28    acc_k = {k: acc_k[k]/total for k in k_list}

```





### A.3.3 测试数据格式

以下直接展示测试数据文件的前 10 行内容：

```
1 brand_name,brand_type,longitude_list,latitude_list,grid_id,list
2 婴儿儿,购物服务;专卖店;儿童用品店,"[117.0996712293962, 117.1379846421835, 116.8932622025578, 117.1499975247358, 117.024877028235,
116.9530623680675, 116.9175268352235, 116.9058644662969, 116.9726887822101, 116.986423264485, 117.1984933964415, 117.0789651487876,
117.0068100044073, 117.0645120634065, 117.1805712919167, 117.1291492015525, 117.1229203417397, 116.9822128030304, 116.980556733302,
117.0470645130879, 116.969951463457, 116.966883782526, 116.932661722804, 116.8956431338762, 117.0294847274234, 117.0925924533216,
117.1404898036926, 117.067678452798, 116.9632200208925, 117.2130256724302, 117.114841357525, 116.9589876072608, 116.9112198636204,
117.0535553747456, 116.976233074227, 117.1481918016937, 117.0755683820197, 117.0493036526866, 117.0647861401144, 116.9786000817559,
117.0318934269682, 116.9474375020692, 117.3023863434853, 116.9989403856787, 116.9286838764815, 117.103153779245, 117.212533931024,
116.9490482542897, 116.9335158542075, 117.0912068977715, 116.8952493698547, 116.8937014397158, 117.0012938718576, 117.1348022717404,
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74, 42, 36, 8, 61, 71, 36, 74, 105, 10, 64, 4]"
3 易居房友,生活服务;中介机构;中介机构,"[117.0455418760648, 116.9509171744841, 116.9431907340005, 117.1178271095851, 117.0605752418835,
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4 ONLY,购物服务,服装鞋帽皮具店;服装鞋帽皮具店,"[117.0329723390454, 117.126770055059, 117.0069781402267, 116.9158825102825, 116.9680673165032,
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44, 42, 19, 16, 78, 21, 36]"
5 马博士婴幼儿游泳馆,生活服务;婴儿服务场所;婴儿游泳馆,"[117.0329544373787, 117.152660325078, 117.1310958460403, 117.0015420162948,
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10, 3, 62, 97, 60, 52, 68, 50]"
6 东润大药房,医疗保健服务;医药保健销售店;药房,"[116.9189725373848, 117.1798187085277, 117.3004779145081, 117.056191930025, 117.178542302356,
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80, 92, 34, 95, 35, 102, 62, 15, 72, 59, 98]"
7 巴拉巴拉,购物服务;专卖店;儿童用品店,"[116.9184409683297, 117.0487200623952, 117.2265239832789, 116.9699318493467, 116.9162878357841,
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36.71584047134091, 36.66072115060988, 36.68534053512016, 36.63285917669518],"[86, 93, 67, 36, 86, 36, 64, 10]"
8 绿能电动车,购物服务;专卖店;专营店,"[116.9553366474382, 117.0542860517775, 117.137581781354, 117.1150193252241, 117.0674438409209,
117.1809399707232, 116.9914004966939, 117.1079942801645, 117.0116639683536, 117.0997243007297],"[36.67300333474505, 36.71129970238661,
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36.69316031721775],"[35, 93, 105, 63, 79, 99, 37, 81, 12, 62]"
9 杰克琼斯,购物服务,服装鞋帽皮具店;品牌服装店,"[117.0939859999953, 117.1030660151984, 117.1919618382704, 117.122413351018, 117.0581444822647,
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36.66120438214303, 36.66368279661755, 36.65290008657293],"[43, 44, 49, 64, 60, 67, 97, 1, 39, 39, 16]"
10 立聊堂助听器,医疗保健服务;医药保健销售店;医疗保健用品,"[117.0743981567748, 116.9504006346039, 117.0300145426286, 117.013811133497,
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36.64456707602362],"[61, 18, 23, 39, 11, 21]"
```

Listing 9: 测试数据样本 (test\_data.csv)

### A.4 完整源代码文件结构

项目包含以下主要文件：

- src/model.py - 神经网络模型定义
- src/main.py - 主程序入口
- src/train.py - 训练逻辑实现
- src/evaluate.py - 模型评估
- src/data\_preprocessing.py - 数据预处理
- data/train\_data.csv - 训练数据
- data/test\_data.csv - 测试数据
- data/grid\_coordinates-2.csv - 网格坐标映射

详细的代码实现和更多技术细节请参考 GitHub 仓库:<https://github.com/szw0407/DL-project-2025>