深度学习报告

July 5, 2025

摘要

TODO: 稍后补充

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1 引言

2 引言

在现代商业环境中,选址决策是品牌扩张和市场布局过程中至关重要的一环。一个优质的门店位置不仅能够提升品牌曝光度和客流量,还直接影响企业的经济效益和市场竞争力。根据波士顿咨询集团(BCG)的研究,门店位置因素能够影响实体零售业绩高达 30% 至 40%,甚至在某些特定行业中这一数字可能高达 70%。然而,传统的选址方法主要依赖于专家经验和简单的人口统计分析,存在主观性强、难以量化、适应性差等显著局限。

随着大数据、人工智能技术的迅猛发展,数据驱动的商业智能选址方法正在革新传统商业布局策略。特别是深度学习技术在时空序列分析中的突破性进展,为挖掘品牌扩张的隐含空间逻辑和内在规律提供了强大工具。这种基于数据挖掘和深度学习的智能选址方法,能够融合多源异构数据,捕捉复杂的时空依赖关系,从而实现更科学、精准、有效的选址决策支持。

2.1 研究目标与挑战

本课题聚焦于"商业智能选址预测"这一前沿领域,旨在通过分析品牌历史门店的地理分布序列数据,构建能够精确预测品牌下一家门店最优选址的智能模型。具体而言,我们以网格(Grid)为基本地理单元,利用品牌在城市中的历史开店网格序列及每个网格的多维度特征,挖掘品牌扩张的时空模式与内在偏好。

该研究面临诸多技术挑战:首先,商业选址数据具有明显的空间异质性和时序依赖性,传统机器学习模型难以有效捕捉;其次,不同品牌的扩张策略和偏好存在显著差异,需要模型具备较强的自适应能力;此外,选址数据往往具有高维稀疏特性,对特征工程和模型设计提出了更高要求。

2.2 技术路线与创新点

为应对上述挑战,本研究采用深度学习为核心的多模态融合建模方法。在系统架构设计上,我们实现了一个端到端的商业选址智能预测框架,包含数据预处理、特征增强、多模态信息融合、深度学习建模与模型评估等完整技术链条。

核心创新点体现在以下几个方面:

- 1. **多模态特征融合机制**:模型设计创新性地融合了三类关键信息流:历史选址序列信息(通过 LSTM 编码)、空间地理特征信息(经 MLP 编码)以及 POI(兴趣点)分布特征(经专用特征提取器),实现了序列依赖性、空间相关性与区域功能属性的有机结合。
- 2. **序列感知的空间建模:** 针对商业选址的时序演化特性,我们采用了基于 LSTM(长短期记忆网络)的序列编码器(SeqEncoder)捕捉品牌扩张的历史轨迹信息,其嵌入维度为 32,隐藏层维度为 64,有效提取了选址序列的时间依赖性。
- 3. **特征工程创新**: 针对空间数据的特殊性,引入了密度排序算法(sort_by_density)对选址序列进行预处理,通过计算网格间欧氏距离和 K 近邻聚类特性,更好地表征了商业布局的空间集聚特性。
- 4. **高效评估体系**:实现了基于 Top-K 准确率和 MRR(Mean Reciprocal Rank)的多维度评估框架,全面衡量模型在不同精度要求下的性能表现。

2.3 数据与实现

本项目采用包含多个品牌历史选址数据的大规模数据集,其中包括训练数据(train_data.csv)、测试数据(test_data.csv)以及网格地理属性数据(grid_coordinates-2.csv)。数据预处理模块(data_preprocessing.py)实现了数据加载、特征标准化和序列构建等功能,保证了建模的数据质量。

在模型实现方面,我们构建了基于 PyTorch 的 NextGridPredictor 类作为核心预测模型,采用了模块化设计思想,将多模态信息的编码与融合解耦为不同功能模块,提高了系统的可扩展性和维护性。该模型包含三个关键编码器: 序列编码器(SeqEncoder)、坐标特征编码器(coord_encoder)和 POI 特征编码器(poi_encoder),通过非线性融合层(fusion)将多模态特征有机整合,最终通过分类器层预测下一个最可能的选址网格。

2.4 意义与展望

本研究不仅在理论上探索了深度学习在空间序列预测中的新应用范式,也为商业实体的选址 决策提供了具有实践意义的智能化解决方案。该方法可广泛应用于零售、餐饮、金融服务等多个行 业的门店网络规划,助力企业科学制定扩张策略,提升市场竞争力。 未来研究方向将进一步探索图神经网络(GNN)在捕捉空间依赖关系中的应用、注意力机制在多源异构数据融合中的优势,以及迁移学习在应对数据稀疏性挑战中的潜力,不断提升商业智能选址的精度和泛化能力。

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
4 class SeqEncoder(nn.Module):
      def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers, dropout):
          super().__init__()
          self.embed = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_dim)
          self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers,
                              batch_first=True, dropout=dropout if lstm_layers > 1 else 0)
     def forward(self, seq_ids):
          emb = self.embed(seq_ids)
          out, (h, _) = self.lstm(emb)
          return out[:, -1, :]
14
15 class MLPEncoder(nn.Module):
     def __init__(self, in_dim, out_dim, hidden_dim=32):
          super().__init__()
          self.model = nn.Sequential(
              nn.Linear(in_dim, hidden_dim),
              nn.ReLU(),
              nn.Linear(hidden_dim, out_dim),
              nn.ReLU()
          )
     def forward(self, x):
          return self.model(x)
27 class NextGridPredictor(nn.Module):
      def __init__(self, num_classes, embed_dim=32, lstm_hidden=64, lstm_layers=1,
                   coord_dim=2, poi_dim=10, coord_out_dim=16, poi_out_dim=16, fusion_dim
      =64, dropout=0.1):
          super().__init__()
          self.seq_encoder = SeqEncoder(num_classes, embed_dim, lstm_hidden, lstm_layers,
      dropout)
          self.coord_encoder = MLPEncoder(coord_dim, coord_out_dim)
          self.poi_encoder = MLPEncoder(poi_dim, poi_out_dim)
33
          self.fusion = nn.Sequential(
              nn.Linear(lstm_hidden + coord_out_dim + poi_out_dim, fusion_dim),
              nn.ReLU(),
              nn.Dropout(dropout),
              nn.Linear(fusion_dim, fusion_dim),
              nn.ReLU().
              nn.Dropout(dropout)
          )
          self.classifier = nn.Linear(fusion_dim, num_classes)
      def forward(self, seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi):
          # 输入: (batch, seq_len, dim)
          seq_out = self.seq_encoder(seq_ids)
                                                            # (batch, lstm_hidden)
          coords_out = self.coord_encoder(seq_coords.mean(dim=1)) # (batch, coord_out_dim)
          poi_out = self.poi_encoder(seq_poi.mean(dim=1)) # (batch, poi_out_dim)
          x = torch.cat([seq_out, coords_out, poi_out], dim=-1)
          f = self.fusion(x)
          logits = self.classifier(f)
50
          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
7 device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
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__':
      print("加载并处理数据...")
      train_set, val_set, test_set, num_classes, grid2idx = load_all_data(
14
          train_csv, test_csv, grid_csv, val_size=0.2
      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)
      print("开始训练...")
      model = train_model(model, train_set, val_set, device, num_epochs=40, batch_size=32,
      lr=1e-3, patience=5)
     print("在测试集上评估...")
      acc_k, mrr = evaluate_model(model, test_set, device)
      print(f"Test_MRR: {mrr:.4f}")
      for k in [1, 5, 10]:
          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
7 def batch_iter(samples, batch_size=32, shuffle=True):
      idxs = np.arange(len(samples))
      if shuffle:
          np.random.shuffle(idxs)
      for i in range(0, len(samples), batch_size):
          batch = [samples[j] for j in idxs[i:i+batch_size]]
          maxlen = max(len(x[0]) for x in batch)
          # pad to maxlen
          seq_ids = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen), dtype=np.int64)
          seq_coords = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 2), dtype=np.float32)
          seq_poi = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 10), dtype=np.float32)
          for i, (pidx, pcoord, ppoi, _) in enumerate(batch):
              L = \frac{1}{len}(pidx)
19
               seq_ids[i, -L:] = pidx
              seq_coords[i, -L:, :] = pcoord
seq_poi[i, -L:, :] = ppoi
          targets = np.array([x[3] for x in batch], dtype=np.int64)
          yield (
              torch.from_numpy(seq_ids),
               torch.from_numpy(seq_coords),
               torch.from_numpy(seq_poi),
               torch.from_numpy(targets)
          )
31 def train_model(model, train_set, val_set, device, num_epochs=40, batch_size=32, lr=1e
      -3, patience=5):
      model = model.to(device)
      opt = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
```

```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
      best mrr = -1
      best_state = None
36
      no_improve = 0
      for epoch in range(1, num_epochs+1):
38
           model.train()
          losses = []
          for seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets in batch_iter(train_set, batch_size):
               seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets = (
                   seq_ids.to(device), seq_coords.to(device), seq_poi.to(device), targets.
      to(device)
               opt.zero_grad()
               logits = model(seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi)
               loss = criterion(logits, targets)
               loss.backward()
               opt.step()
               losses.append(loss.item())
           val_acc_k, val_mrr = evaluate_model(model, val_set, device)
          print(f"Epoch {epoch} | loss={np.mean(losses):.4f} | Val_MRR={val_mrr:.4f} |
       \label{local_acc_k[1]:.3f} $$Acc@1={val_acc_k[1]:.3f} $$Acc@5={val_acc_k[5]:.3f} $$Acc@10={val_acc_k[10]:.3f}") $$
           if val_mrr > best_mrr:
               best_mrr = val_mrr
               best_state = model.state_dict()
               no_improve = 0
          else:
58
               no_improve += 1
               if no_improve >= patience:
                   print("Early stop triggered.")
                   break
      if best_state is not None:
62
          model.load_state_dict(best_state)
      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
 6 def parse_list(s):
                            return ast.literal eval(s)
                 except Exception:
                           return []
12 def load_grid_info(grid_csv_path):
                 grid_df = pd.read_csv(grid_csv_path, encoding='gbk')
                 coords_map = {}
                 poi_feat_map = {}
                 poi_columns = ['医疗', '住宿', '摩托', '体育', '餐饮', '公司', '购物', '生活', '科教
16
                   ' . '汽车']
                  for _, row in grid_df.iterrows():
                            gid = int(row["grid_id"])
18
                            x = (row["grid_lon_min"] + row["grid_lon_max"]) / 2.0
                            y = (row["grid_lat_min"] + row["grid_lat_max"]) / 2.0
                            coords_map[gid] = (x, y)
                            poi_feat_map[gid] = row[poi_columns].values.astype(float)
                 # 归一化空间和poi
23
                 xs, ys = zip(*coords_map.values())
25
                 x_{min}, x_{max} = min(xs), max(xs)
                 y_{min}, y_{max} = min(ys), max(ys)
                 for gid in coords_map:
28
                            x, y = coords_map[gid]
                            coords_map[gid] = [(x - x_min) / (x_max - x_min + 1e-8), (y - y_min) / (y_max - y_
                  y_min + 1e-8)
                 all_poi = np.stack(list(poi_feat_map.values()))
                 poi_min, poi_max = all_poi.min(axis=0), all_poi.max(axis=0)
                 for gid in poi_feat_map:
                           poi_feat_map[gid] = (poi_feat_map[gid] - poi_min) / (poi_max - poi_min + 1e-8)
```

```
return coords_map, poi_feat_map
36 def sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map):
      if len(gid_list) <= 1: return gid_list[:]</pre>
      k = 3
      locs = [coords_map[g] for g in gid_list]
      scores = []
      for i, g in enumerate(gid_list):
          xi, yi = locs[i]
          dists = [np.linalg.norm([xi-xj, yi-yj]) for j, (xj, yj) in enumerate(locs) if i
      != j]
          avg = np.mean(sorted(dists)[:min(k, len(dists))]) if dists else 1e5
          scores.append((avg, g))
      scores.sort()
      return [g for _, g in scores]
49 def make_samples(data_csv_path, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx, max_seq_len=10):
      data_df = pd.read_csv(data_csv_path)
51
      brand_samples = []
      for _, row in data_df.iterrows():
          brand = row['brand_name']
          gid_list = parse_list(row['grid_id_list'])
          seq = sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map)
          if len(seq) < 2: continue</pre>
          for 1 in range(1, len(seq)):
              prefix = seq[:1]
              target = seq[1]
              if len(prefix) > max_seq_len:
60
                  prefix = prefix[-max_seq_len:]
61
              prefix_idx = [grid2idx[g] for g in prefix]
              prefix_coords = [coords_map[g] for g in prefix]
63
              prefix_poi = [poi_feat_map[g] for g in prefix]
              target_idx = grid2idx[target]
              brand_samples.append((prefix_idx, prefix_coords, prefix_poi, target_idx))
66
67
      return brand_samples
69 def load_all_data(train_csv, test_csv, grid_csv, val_size=0.2):
      coords_map, poi_feat_map = load_grid_info(grid_csv)
      # 构造全网格字典
      all_grids = set()
72
      for csvf in [train_csv, test_csv]:
          df = pd.read_csv(csvf)
          for _, row in df.iterrows():
              all_grids.update(parse_list(row['grid_id_list']))
      grid2idx = {gid: idx for idx, gid in enumerate(sorted(all_grids))}
      num_classes = len(grid2idx)
      train_samples = make_samples(train_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
      test_samples = make_samples(test_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
      # 再在train_samples中拆分出val
      train_idx, val_idx = train_test_split(np.arange(len(train_samples)), test_size=
82
      val_size, random_state=42)
      train_set = [train_samples[i] for i in train_idx]
      val_set = [train_samples[i] for i in val_idx]
84
      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)

```
import pandas as pd
import ast
from collections import defaultdict

# 读取 train_data.csv 文件
df_train = pd.read_csv('data/train_data.csv')

# 初始化一个默认字典来存储 grid_id 和 brand_type 的计数
grid_brand_counts = defaultdict(lambda: defaultdict(int))

# 已知的 brand_type 前两个字符集合
brand_types = {'住宿', '摩托', '公司', '餐饮', '体育', '购物', '生活', '汽车', '医疗', '

科教'}
```

```
14 # 遍历 train_data.csv 的每一行
15 for _, row in df_train.iterrows():
      brand = row['brand_type'][:2] # 取 brand_type 的前两个字符
      #将 grid_id_list 从字符串解析为列表
      grid_ids = ast.literal_eval(row['grid_id_list'])
18
      # 为每个 grid_id 统计 brand_type 的数量
      for grid_id in grid_ids:
          grid_brand_counts[grid_id][brand] += 1
24 df_grid = pd.read_csv('data/grid_coordinates.csv')
26 # 为每个 brand_type 添加一列,初始化为 0
27 for brand in brand_types:
      df_grid[brand] = 0
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:
      # 确保 grid_id 存在于 df_grid 中
      if grid_id in df_grid['grid_id'].values:
          for brand, count in grid_brand_counts[grid_id].items():
             df_grid.loc[df_grid['grid_id'] == grid_id, brand] = count
37 # 保存更新后的表格到新的 Excel 文件
38 df_grid.to_csv(
      "data/grid_coordinates-2.csv", encoding='gbk'
```

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
4 @torch.no_grad()
5 def evaluate_model(model, dataset, device, k_list=[1, 5, 10]):
      model.eval()
      acc_k = {k: 0 for k in k_list}
      mrr_sum = 0
      total = 0
      for seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets in batcher(dataset, 64):
          seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets = (
              seq_ids.to(device), seq_coords.to(device), seq_poi.to(device), targets.to(
      device)
          logits = model(seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi)
15
          topk = torch.topk(logits, max(k_list), dim=1).indices.cpu().numpy()
          targets_np = targets.cpu().numpy()
          for i, target in enumerate(targets_np):
              rank = np.where(topk[i] == target)[0]
              if len(rank) > 0:
19
                  rank = rank[0] + 1
                  mrr_sum += 1.0 / rank
                  for k in k_list:
                      if rank <= k:
                           acc_k[k] += 1
              total += 1
      mrr = mrr_sum / total if total else 0
      acc_k = {k: acc_k[k]/total for k in k_list}
      return acc_k, mrr
30 def batcher(samples, batch_size=64):
31
      for i in range(0, len(samples), batch_size):
          batch = samples[i:i+batch_size]
          maxlen = max(len(x[0]) for x in batch)
          seq_ids = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen), dtype=np.int64)
          seq_coords = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 2), dtype=np.float32)
          seq_poi = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 10), dtype=np.float32)
          for j, (pidx, pcoord, ppoi, _) in enumerate(batch):
              L = len(pidx)
38
              seq_ids[j, -L:] = pidx
              seq_coords[j, -L:, :] = pcoord
```

```
seq_poi[j, -L:, :] = ppoi
targets = np.array([x[3] for x in batch], dtype=np.int64)
yield (
torch.from_numpy(seq_ids),
torch.from_numpy(seq_coords),
torch.from_numpy(seq_poi),
torch.from_numpy(targets)
)
```

Listing 6: 模型评估实现

A.3 数据样本展示

A.3.1 训练数据格式

以下直接展示训练数据文件的前 10 行内容:

Listing 7: 训练数据样本 (train data.csv)

A.3.2 网格坐标映射

以下直接展示网格坐标映射文件的前 10 行内容:

```
1 ,grid_id,grid_lon_min,grid_lat_min,grid_lon_max,grid_lat_max, ,'° ,² ,¿ ,M ,'« , » , ³µ , ,
2  0,1,116.8315,36.71129734099892,116.84946622349985,36.72926356449874,11,47,63,4,0,1,19,3,1,7
3  1,2,116.815,36.72926356449874,116.84946622349985,36.74722978799856,5,15,12,0,1,0,8,3,0,0
4  2,3,116.84946622349985,36.6035,116.86743244699966,36.621466223499816,125,25,2,0,0,13,5,1,0
5  3,4,116.84946622349985,36.6345244699964,116.86743244699966,36.63943244699964,15,76,71,7,3,0,36,3,3,5
6  4,5,116.84946622349985,36.63943244699964,116.86743244699966,36.657398670499454,6,11,11,3,0,0,10,2,3,0
7  5,6,116.90336489399928,36.63945244699964,116.92133111749912,36.62146622349816,10,26,34,2,0,10,0,2,0
8  6,7,116.9033648939928,36.63945244699964,116.92133111749912,36.67538670499454,3,19,16,2,0,0,6,3,0,0
9  7,8,116.90336489399928,36.65738670499454,116.9133111749912,36.67538670499454,3,19,16,2,0,0,6,3,0,0
9  7,8,116.90336489399928,36.67536489399928,116.92133111749912,36.675368670499454,3,19,16,2,0,0,6,3,0,0
9  7,8,116.90336489399928,36.67536489399928,116.92133111749912,36.67536870499454,3,19,16,2,0,0,6,3,0,0
```

Listing 8: 网格坐标映射数据 (grid_coordinates-2.csv)

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 嬰贝儿,胸物服务;专卖店;儿童用品店,"[117.096712233962, 117.1379846421835, 116.8932622025578, 117.1499975247358, 117.024877028235,
116.9530623680675, 116.9175268352235, 116.905864466299, 116.9726887822101, 116.986423264485, 117.1984933964415, 117.0789651487876,
117.0068100044073, 117.0645120634065, 117.1806712919167, 117.1291499015525, 117.1292903417397, 116.9822128030304, 116.980556733302,
117.0470645130879, 116.969951643647, 116.9668837825265, 116.392661722804, 116.8956431338762, 117.0294847274234, 117.0925924533216,
117.1404898036926, 117.067678452798, 116.9632200208925, 117.2130256724302, 117.114841357525, 116.9589876072608, 116.9112198636204,
117.0535553747466, 116.9746375020692, 117.3023863434683, 116.9984038856787, 116.9286838764815, 117.1031533779245, 117.12533931024,
116.9490482542897, 116.9335158542075, 117.0912068977715, 116.8952493698547, 116.8937014397158, 117.0012938718576, 117.1348022717404,
```

```
116.9934381463388、116.924874912076、117.0338687428631、117.1248142410434、116.989728614966、117.0789611831621、116.9819612318406、116.9761286282831、117.0620321486076、116.985282117709、116.9843296138331、117.0760148289238、116.9873118120875、116.97220884709、116.97920884709、116.97920884709、116.97920848011、36.65226127701444、38.77380125265271、36.62171062242272、38.6778058255552、36.687582580992、38.682928608661。36.64798112648911、36.65226127701444、38.77380125265271、36.62171062242272、38.6778058255552、36.687582580992、38.64278525979、36.64278525992、36.647763297191。36.6479612972892)、36.66796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 36.64796129729731 3
```

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