

# 深度学习报告

July 5, 2025

摘要

TODO: 稍后补充

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# 1 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能力。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、适应性差等局限。随着大数据、机器学习和深度学习技术的快速发展，基于数据驱动的选址预测方法逐渐成为学术界和业界关注的热点。

本课题聚焦于“商业智能选址预测”，旨在通过分析品牌历史门店的地理分布数据，建立能够预测品牌下一家门店最优选址的模型。具体而言，课题以网格（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地理属性特征，挖掘品牌扩张的空间模式和内在偏好。通过对历史数据的建模与学习，预测品牌未来最有可能选址的网格位置，为企业提供科学、量化的决策依据。

本项目的数据集包含多个品牌的历史门店分布（训练集和测试集），以及覆盖研究区域的网格地理坐标信息。数据已按 7:3 比例划分为训练集和测试集，网格划分保证了空间分析的精度和一致性。研究区域的经纬度范围明确，便于空间特征的提取和建模。

在方法设计上，项目不仅实现了数据预处理、特征增强、模型训练与评估等完整流程，还探索了多种深度学习与空间分析方法，包括序列建模（如 RNN、LSTM、Transformer）、空间关系建模（如图神经网络 GNN）以及多模态信息融合等。针对品牌门店分布的空间依赖性和数据稀疏性等挑战，项目尝试引入迁移学习等先进技术，以提升模型的泛化能力和预测准确率。

本课题的研究不仅具有重要的理论意义，也为实际商业选址提供了可行的智能化解决方案。通过本项目的实践，同学们能够深入理解数据驱动的空间决策建模流程，掌握深度学习与空间分析的前沿方法，并积累解决真实复杂问题的宝贵经验。

## 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)
```

```

33     self.poi_encoder = MLPDecoder(poi_dim, poi_out_dim)
34     self.fusion = nn.Sequential(
35         nn.Linear(lstm_hidden + coord_out_dim + poi_out_dim, fusion_dim),
36         nn.ReLU(),
37         nn.Dropout(dropout),
38         nn.Linear(fusion_dim, fusion_dim),
39         nn.ReLU(),
40         nn.Dropout(dropout)
41     )
42     self.classifier = nn.Linear(fusion_dim, num_classes)
43     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
32     -3, patience=5):
33     model = model.to(device)
34     opt = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
35     criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
36     best_mrr = -1
37     best_state = None
38     no_improve = 0
39     for epoch in range(1, num_epochs+1):
40         model.train()
41         losses = []
42         for seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets in batch_iter(train_set, batch_size):
43             seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi, targets = (
44                 seq_ids.to(device), seq_coords.to(device), seq_poi.to(device), targets.
45                 to(device)
46             )
47             opt.zero_grad()
48             logits = model(seq_ids, seq_coords, seq_poi)
49             loss = criterion(logits, targets)
50             loss.backward()
51             opt.step()
52             losses.append(loss.item())
53         val_acc_k, val_mrr = evaluate_model(model, val_set, device)
54         print(f"Epoch {epoch} | loss={np.mean(losses):.4f} | Val_MRR={val_mrr:.4f} |
55         Acc@1={val_acc_k[1]:.3f} Acc@5={val_acc_k[5]:.3f} Acc@10={val_acc_k[10]:.3f}")
56         if val_mrr > best_mrr:
57             best_mrr = val_mrr
58             best_state = model.state_dict()
59             no_improve = 0
60         else:
61             no_improve += 1
62             if no_improve >= patience:
63                 print("Early stop triggered.")
64                 break
65     if best_state is not None:
66         model.load_state_dict(best_state)
67     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)
23         poi_feat_map[gid] = row[poi_columns].values.astype(float)
24     # 归一化空间和poi
25     xs, ys = zip(*coords_map.values())
26     x_min, x_max = min(xs), max(xs)
27     y_min, y_max = min(ys), max(ys)
28     for gid in coords_map:
29         x, y = coords_map[gid]
30         coords_map[gid] = [(x - x_min) / (x_max - x_min + 1e-8), (y - y_min) / (y_max -
31         y_min + 1e-8)]
32     all_poi = np.stack(list(poi_feat_map.values()))
33     poi_min, poi_max = all_poi.min(axis=0), all_poi.max(axis=0)
34     for gid in poi_feat_map:
35         poi_feat_map[gid] = (poi_feat_map[gid] - poi_min) / (poi_max - poi_min + 1e-8)
36     return coords_map, poi_feat_map
37
38 def sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map):
39     if len(gid_list) <= 1: return gid_list[:]
40     k = 3
41     locs = [coords_map[g] for g in gid_list]
42     scores = []
43     for i, g in enumerate(gid_list):
44         xi, yi = locs[i]
45         dists = [np.linalg.norm([xi-xj, yi-yj]) for j, (xj, yj) in enumerate(locs) if i
46         != j]
47         avg = np.mean(sorted(dists)[:min(k, len(dists))]) if dists else 1e5
48         scores.append((avg, g))
49     scores.sort()
50     return [g for _, g in scores]
51
52 def make_samples(data_csv_path, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx, max_seq_len=10):
53     data_df = pd.read_csv(data_csv_path)
54     brand_samples = []
55     for _, row in data_df.iterrows():
56         brand = row['brand_name']
57         gid_list = parse_list(row['grid_id_list'])
58         seq = sort_by_density(gid_list, coords_map)
59         if len(seq) < 2: continue
60         for l in range(1, len(seq)):
61             prefix = seq[:l]
62             target = seq[l]
63             if len(prefix) > max_seq_len:
64                 prefix = prefix[-max_seq_len:]
65             prefix_idx = [grid2idx[g] for g in prefix]
66             prefix_coords = [coords_map[g] for g in prefix]
67             prefix_poi = [poi_feat_map[g] for g in prefix]
68             target_idx = grid2idx[target]
69             brand_samples.append((prefix_idx, prefix_coords, prefix_poi, target_idx))
70     return brand_samples
71
72 def load_all_data(train_csv, test_csv, grid_csv, val_size=0.2):
73     coords_map, poi_feat_map = load_grid_info(grid_csv)
74     # 构造全网格字典
75     all_grids = set()
76     for csvf in [train_csv, test_csv]:
77         df = pd.read_csv(csvf)
78         for _, row in df.iterrows():
79             all_grids.update(parse_list(row['grid_id_list']))
80     grid2idx = {gid: idx for idx, gid in enumerate(sorted(all_grids))}
81     num_classes = len(grid2idx)
82     train_samples = make_samples(train_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
83     test_samples = make_samples(test_csv, coords_map, poi_feat_map, grid2idx)
84     # 再在train_samples中拆分出val
85     train_idx, val_idx = train_test_split(np.arange(len(train_samples)), test_size=
86     val_size, random_state=42)
87     train_set = [train_samples[i] for i in train_idx]

```

```

84     val_set = [train_samples[i] for i in val_idx]
85     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 添加一行, 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()

```

```

16     targets_np = targets.cpu().numpy()
17     for i, target in enumerate(targets_np):
18         rank = np.where(topk[i] == target)[0]
19         if len(rank) > 0:
20             rank = rank[0] + 1
21             mrr_sum += 1.0 / rank
22             for k in k_list:
23                 if rank <= k:
24                     acc_k[k] += 1
25             total += 1
26     mrr = mrr_sum / total if total else 0
27     acc_k = {k: acc_k[k]/total for k in k_list}
28     return acc_k, mrr
29
30 def batcher(samples, batch_size=64):
31     for i in range(0, len(samples), batch_size):
32         batch = samples[i:i+batch_size]
33         maxlen = max(len(x[0]) for x in batch)
34         seq_ids = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen), dtype=np.int64)
35         seq_coords = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 2), dtype=np.float32)
36         seq_poi = np.zeros((len(batch), maxlen, 10), dtype=np.float32)
37         for j, (pidx, pcoord, ppoi, _) in enumerate(batch):
38             L = len(pidx)
39             seq_ids[j, -L:] = pidx
40             seq_coords[j, -L:, :] = pcoord
41             seq_poi[j, -L:, :] = ppoi
42         targets = np.array([x[3] for x in batch], dtype=np.int64)
43         yield (
44             torch.from_numpy(seq_ids),
45             torch.from_numpy(seq_coords),
46             torch.from_numpy(seq_poi),
47             torch.from_numpy(targets)
48         )

```

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：

```

1 brand_name,brand_type,longitude_list,latitude_list,grid_id_list
2 四季啤酒屋,体育休闲服务;娱乐场所;酒吧,"[116.928274525344, 117.043320008084, 116.9422963244636, 117.0778221078006]", "[36.69774403270743,
3 36.69430636057923, 36.69940378336072, 36.65480559942927]", "[71, 77, 72, 25]"
3 携程旅游,生活服务;生活服务场所;生活服务场所,"[117.0099652551294, 117.0083278100292, 116.9029874347601, 117.1258233788835, 117.1318264911793,
117.130692205233, 117.0276045368049, 116.9643505011395, 117.0700358356303, 116.9762270603227, 117.0415532841417]", "[36.6151527172929,
36.64534980906663, 36.67805564190155, 36.65345336291342, 36.66021335891504, 36.676643613408, 36.65479701387262, 36.65681312305596,
36.64246444489299, 36.61303461884545, 36.68037991342308]", "[4, 21, 51, 28, 45, 64, 22, 19, 25, 3, 59]"
4 幸福时光KTV,体育休闲服务;娱乐场所;KTV,"[116.9786056408031, 116.9167728180969, 117.0098096139525, 116.9590453043534,
117.0495090946829]", "[36.66161180954602, 36.65290255903322, 36.6710547488655, 36.67043566438539, 36.66060909605174]", "[37, 16, 38, 36,
41]"
5 小电,生活服务;共享设备;充电宝,"[116.946966962845, 117.0165404020267, 117.0442775933112, 117.0251578749105, 117.0251360192659,
117.0703663502994, 116.9679460276465, 117.1241885471427, 117.0454510621802, 116.9908858098853, 117.0164047908445, 117.0595249194539,
117.1492552466137, 117.0387305279752, 117.0026990920988, 116.9833750721236, 117.0259239931365, 117.1239399242847, 116.9688828178708,
117.0047431014325, 116.9807610358491, 117.0817309886335]", "[36.70479258447448, 36.66309812601193, 36.64531065644391, 36.66396584217707,
36.66344022296101, 36.67629346501127, 36.72221597591807, 36.65502138143246, 36.67928044322549, 36.66917117386832, 36.65574600192463,
36.68491232846421, 36.70537523707548, 36.65513173060003, 36.61779391991816, 36.68115049015188, 36.66329622415145, 36.69306744935307,
36.6628680099412, 36.61928189507721, 36.66546105430051, 36.7001671212751]", "[72, 39, 23, 39, 39, 61, 89, 28, 59, 37, 22, 60, 83, 23,
4, 56, 39, 64, 36, 4, 37, 79]"
6 康明眼镜,购物服务;专卖店;眼镜店,"[117.1474925587893, 116.9899725033711, 117.0496668536213, 117.0009462913962, 116.9162896279549,
117.1410070518251]", "[36.72060927039779, 36.69860146269658, 36.67619517995269, 36.67480000224907, 36.65303092587671,
36.73127828863626]", "[98, 74, 60, 38, 16, 105]"
7 中财管道,购物服务;家居建材市场;建材五金市场,"[117.0334533368044, 116.9703254004627, 116.9880174777508, 116.9558548711589, 116.992987253108,
116.9364190460066, 117.143078283607, 116.9750794367394, 117.0050266022032, 117.0778553647915, 117.031448155798, 117.0102340663978,
116.9578983721978, 117.0242489307601, 117.039477183328, 117.0215823229305, 116.9612181682283, 116.9550518132942, 116.9431431740838,
116.9606835793541, 117.0478167565158]", "[36.68642073855862, 36.7131882069229, 36.66762686110791, 36.71761468549576, 36.68152706900885,
36.68485510759297, 36.7221657010541, 36.716158675651, 36.70174365839906, 36.71288009941338, 36.70789597294158, 36.69540520391739,
36.69043405380769, 36.69456713613525, 36.68870724027503, 36.71320839471499, 36.70611753046003, 36.66261143837973, 36.71354397295313,
36.69362291074891, 36.70676831386894]", "[59, 89, 37, 88, 56, 53, 98, 89, 75, 94, 77, 75, 55, 76, 59, 91, 73, 35, 88, 73, 78]"
8 美利达自行车,购物服务;专卖店;自行车专卖店,"[116.9524783955336, 116.9154449123776, 117.0606450771626, 117.2299536114407, 116.9908572113357,
117.0750930872932, 117.2280146835699, 117.1371797256954, 116.956813342363, 117.038657173431]", "[36.67667890606948, 36.65417998169556,
36.73888578931914, 36.68444825883368, 36.65774427345153, 36.68036777295877, 36.72384491010683, 36.65061320002995, 36.64512170736571,
36.67791786120331]", "[54, 16, 102, 68, 37, 61, 101, 29, 18, 59]"
9 酒快到,购物服务;专卖店;烟酒专卖店,"[117.1316969616346, 117.3016293700698, 117.0343191810293, 116.9759775287286,
117.1013689834804]", "[36.65471352253594, 36.67943315359312, 36.67821879365496, 36.64535937215268, 36.685721602042]", "[28, 70, 59, 20,
63]"
10 望京烧烤,餐饮服务;特色/地方风味餐厅,"[116.9464233558445, 117.0335236445724, 117.0455703904242, 117.218120082778, 116.9148782739088,
117.1755609416811]", "[36.61671256380603, 36.68151265323061, 36.71683623281009, 36.70442907328825, 36.67787789073074,
36.67421657284811]", "[1, 59, 92, 85, 52, 48]"

```

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：



[illegible]

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：

[illegible]

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>