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چکیده

(PLF)

PLF

(FFNN)

PLF

واژه‌های کلیدی:

مقدمه

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## مروری بر مراجع

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(AI)

(ANNs)

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FFNN SOM

### تحلیل داده‌ها

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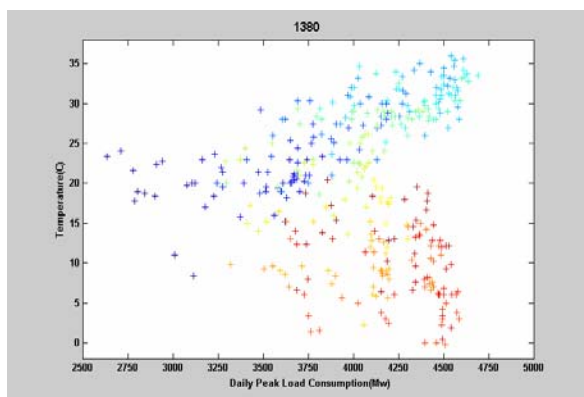
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## تأثير عوامل آب و هوایی بر الگوی مصرف بار

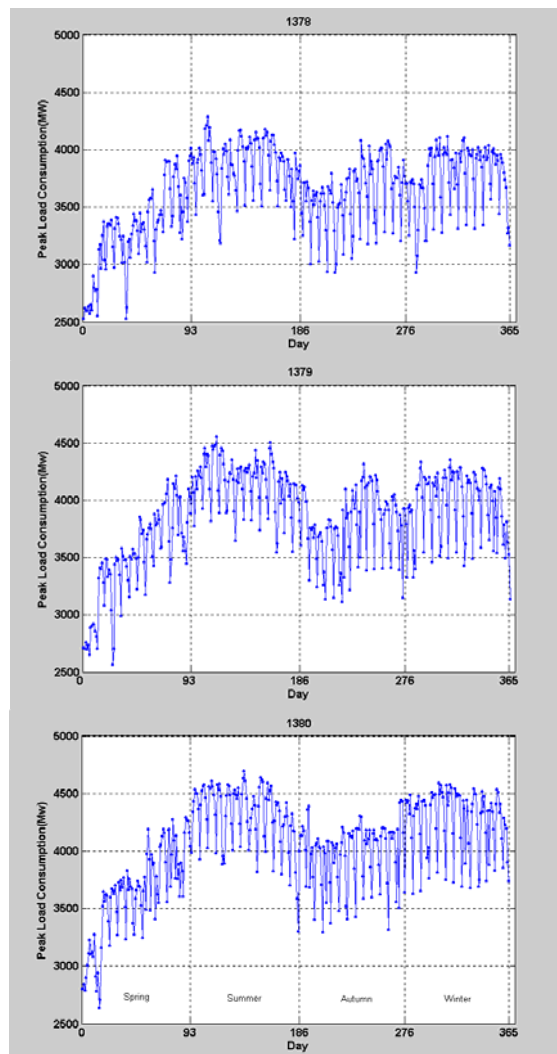
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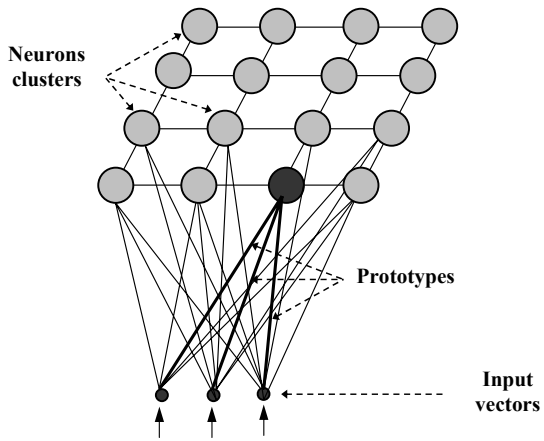


شکل ۲: رابطه بین پیک بار روزانه و دمای هوا در سال ۱۳۸۰.



شکل ۱: سری زمانی پیک بار الکتریکی روزانه..

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شکل ۳: نقشه خودسازمانده.

خوشه‌بندی با شبکه نقشه خودسازمانده

$$m_i = [m_{i1}, \dots, m_{id}]$$

SOM

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(SOM)

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### الگوریتم SOM

SOM

SOM

$$m_i \in R^n$$

$$x \in R^n$$

$Q$

$$i=1, \dots, C \quad Q_i$$

$x$

$x$

$b$

(BMU)

( )

$$\|x - m_b\| = \min\{\|x - m_i\|\} \quad (1)$$

BMU

$$: \quad (2) \quad i$$

$$m_i(t+1) = m_i(t) + \alpha(t)h_{bi}(t)(x(t) - m_i(t)), \quad (3)$$

$$(\quad) \quad - \quad (\quad) \quad t$$

:

SOM

$$\frac{1}{C} \sum_{j=1}^C \max_{l \neq j} \left\{ \frac{S_c(Q_j) + S_c(Q_l)}{d_{ce}(Q_j, Q_l)} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$0 < \alpha(t) < 1$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$h_{bi}(t)$$

$$S_c(Q_j)$$

$$b \quad i$$

[ ]

$$d_{ce}(Q_j, Q_l)$$

$$(\quad)$$

نحوه خوشه‌بندی و نرمالسازی داده‌های ورودی

$$h_{bi}(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|r_i - r_b\|^2}{2\sigma^2(t)}\right), \quad (5)$$

$$i \quad b \quad r_b \in R^2 \quad r_i \in R^2$$

$$\sigma(t)$$

SOM

$$\sqrt{N}$$

$$N$$

SOM

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$$: \quad (\quad)$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C h_{bi} \|x_i - m_j\|^2 \quad (6)$$

$$h_{bi}(t) \quad C$$

$$x_i \quad \text{BMU}$$

$$b$$

$$j$$

$$) \quad \text{SOM} \quad (\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$: \quad (\quad)$$

$$y_{new} = \frac{y_{old} - mean}{std}, \quad (7)$$

$$y_{new}$$

$$y_{old}$$

$$std \quad mean$$

-

الگوهای آرایه‌ای شبکه و نرم فاصله  
SOM

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$$\sqrt{N}$$

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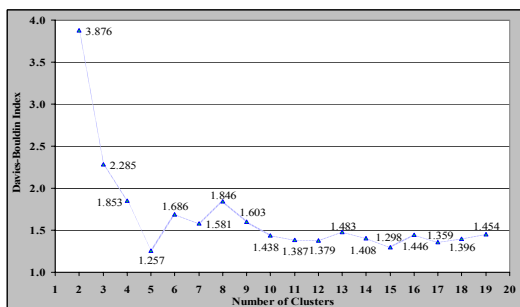
خروجی خوشه‌بندی

SOM

آموزش SOM  
SOM

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شکل ۴: مقادیر شاخص دیویس-بولدین برای برخی از آرایه‌ها در سال ۱۳۸۰.





پیش‌بینی با شبکه عصبی پیشخوراند

FFNN (FFNN)

$$a^2 = f^2(W^2 f^1(W^1 p + b^1) + b^2) \quad ( )$$

$W^1$   $W^2$

$p$

$f^1$   $f^2$

$b^1$   $b^2$

داده‌های ورودی

پیش‌پردازش داده‌ها



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### الگوریتمهای آموزش شبکه

(OSS)				(KMO)	۲۱	-	-	%
	(BFGS)	-	-	-				
(RP)		(LM)	-	PCA				[ ]
	[ ]							

- الگوریتم پس انتشار خطای ارتجاعی

تعداد لایه‌ها، نرونها و توابع تبدیل

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- الگوریتم برویدن-فلچر-گلدفارب-شانو(BFGS)

- الگوریتم لونبرگ-مارکوارت

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - A_k^{-1} \cdot g_k$$

( )

$$H = J^T * J$$

$$g = J^T * e$$

e

»

« ( ) »

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - [J^T \cdot J + \mu I]^{-1} \cdot J^T \cdot e$$

( )

$\mu$

BFGS

$$\mu \quad n \quad n^2 * n^2$$

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- الگوریتم شبه نیوتنی تقاطع یک مرحله‌ای

OSS

RP

LM

BFGS

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(MAPE)

MAPE

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MAPE (

جدول ۳: مقایسه نتایج بدست آمده از سه مدل پیش بینی.

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(MSE)

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MAPE

MAPE

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{|actual(i) - forecast(i)|}{actual(i)} * 100\% \quad ( )$$

$actual(i)$   $M$

$i$   $forecast(i)$   $i$

نتایج پیش بینی

OSS, BFGS, LM, RP



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## واژه‌های انگلیسی به ترتیب استفاده در متن

- 1 - Artificial Intelligence
  - 2 - Artificial Neural Networks
  - 3 - Self-Organizing Map
  - 4 - Feed forward
  - 5 - Quasi-Newton
  - 6 - Gray
  - 7 - Steepest Descent
  - 8 - Levenberg-Marquardt
  - 9 - Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno
  - 10 - One Step Secant
  - 11 - Deterministic Annealing
  - 12 - Map Units
  - 13 - Best Matching Unit
  - 14 - Neighborhood Kernel
  - 15 - Davies-Bouldin Index
  - 16 - Spherical Clusters
  - 17 - Random Order Incremental Training
  - 18 - Lag
  - 19 - Principal Component Analysis
  - 20 - Rotated Component Matrix
  - 21 - Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy
  - 22 - Mean Absolute Percentage Error
  - 23 - Mean of Square Error
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