

# 基于狼群算法的 DBN 网络结构确定方法研究

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**摘要:** 由于深度信念网络(DBN)结构难以确定, 提出运用狼群算法确定 DBN 每层神经元个数, K-means 聚类准确性确定是否增加隐含层的方法确定 DBN 结构.根据狼群算法以最小化所有样本重构误差的平方和为目标函数来确定 DBN 每层神经元的个数, 以确定 DBN 的初步结构.为了检验 DBN 结构的有效性, 利用 DBN 提取的数据特征进行聚类测试, 进一步根据聚类结果来修正 DBN, 以获取 DBN 的最佳结构.实验中选取 Iris 数据集进行聚类测试, 其结果表明, 通过所提出的方法获取的 DBN 有效结构来处理原始数据, 能够提高聚类的准确性.

**关键词:** 深度信念网络; 狼群算法; 重构误差; 聚类测试

## Research on DBN Network Structure Determination Method Based on Wolves Algorithm

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**Abstract:** It's difficult to determine the structure of deep belief network (DBN), so raise the method that use the wolves algorithm to determine the number of DBN per layer of neurons, and K-means Clustering Accuracy Determines whether or not to increase the hidden layer method. According to the minimal reconstruction error function of wolves algorithm, it can work out the quantity of each neuron, so as to determine the initial structure of the DBN. In order to verify the effectiveness of the DBN structure, using DBN to extract the data characteristics of the clustering test, so can get the final structure of the DBN. The Iris dataset was tested in the experiment, the results show that the proposed method handles the raw data by the effective structure of the DBN obtained and improve the accuracy of clustering.

**Key words:** deep belief networks; wolves algorithm; reconstruction error; clustering test

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