

Ant Colony Optimization

Achilleas Tsakpinis

ITI0210 Foundations of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

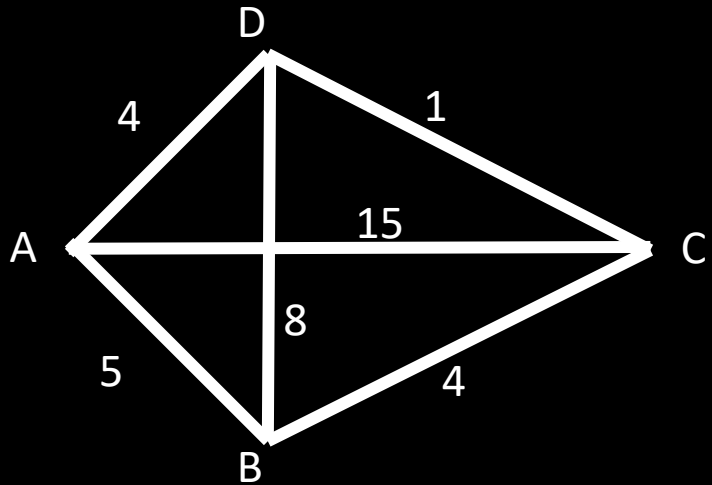
20.09.2022

Algortihm (1/9)

Prerequisites

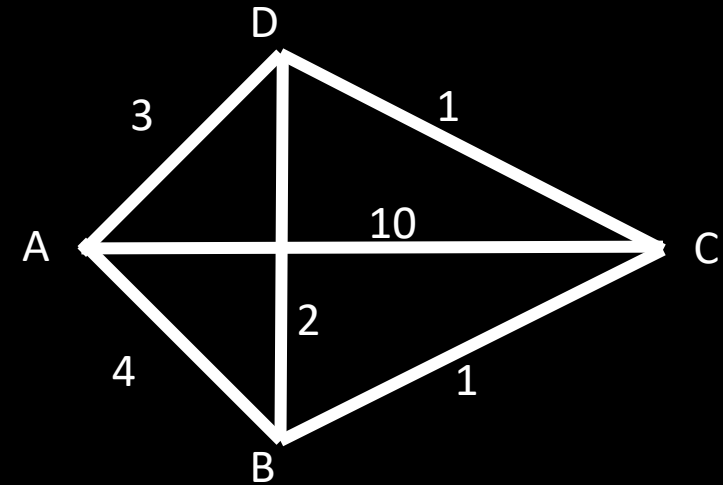
Cost matrix

	A	B	C	D
A	0	5	15	4
B	5	0	4	8
C	15	4	0	1
D	4	8	1	0



Pheromone matrix

	A	B	C	D
A	0	4	10	3
B	4	0	1	2
C	10	1	0	1
D	3	2	1	0



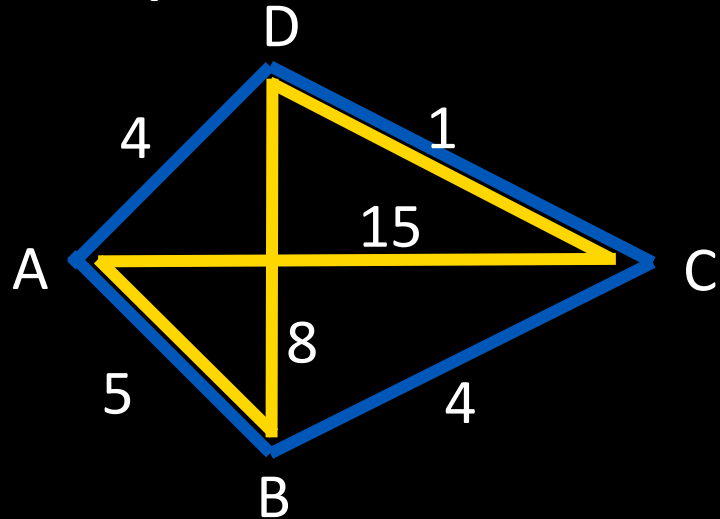
Algortihm (2/9)

Formulas

- $\Delta\tau_{i,j}^k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L_k} & k \text{ th ant travels on the edge } i,j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $\tau_{i,j}^k = \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$ without vaporization
- $\tau_{i,j}^k = (1 - \rho)\tau_{i,j} + \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$ with vaporization

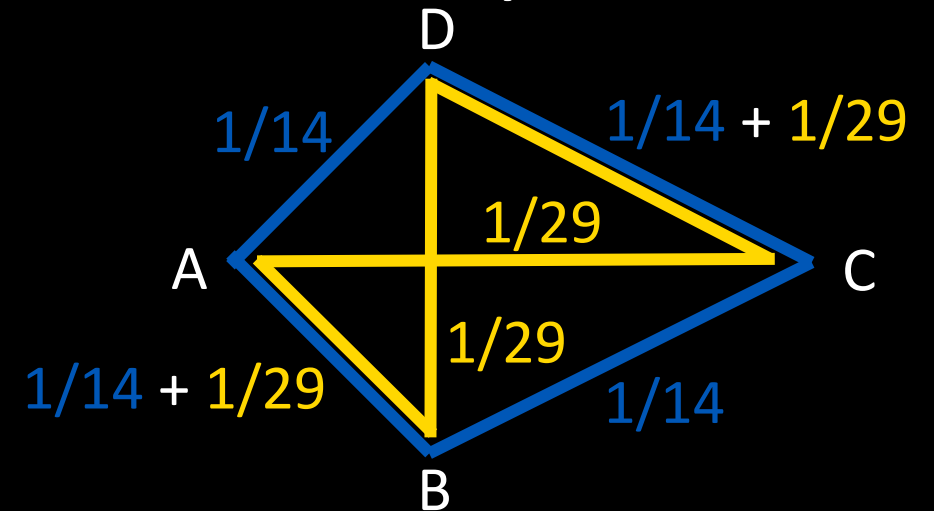
Algortihm (3/9)

Cost Graph



- Ant1: $L_1 = 14 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^1 = \frac{1}{14}$
- Ant2: $L_2 = 29 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^2 = \frac{1}{29}$

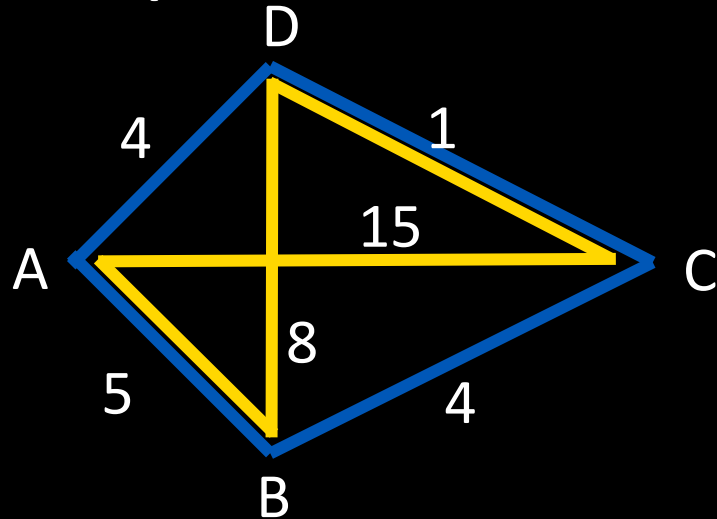
Pheromone Graph



- $\tau_{i,j}^k = \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$

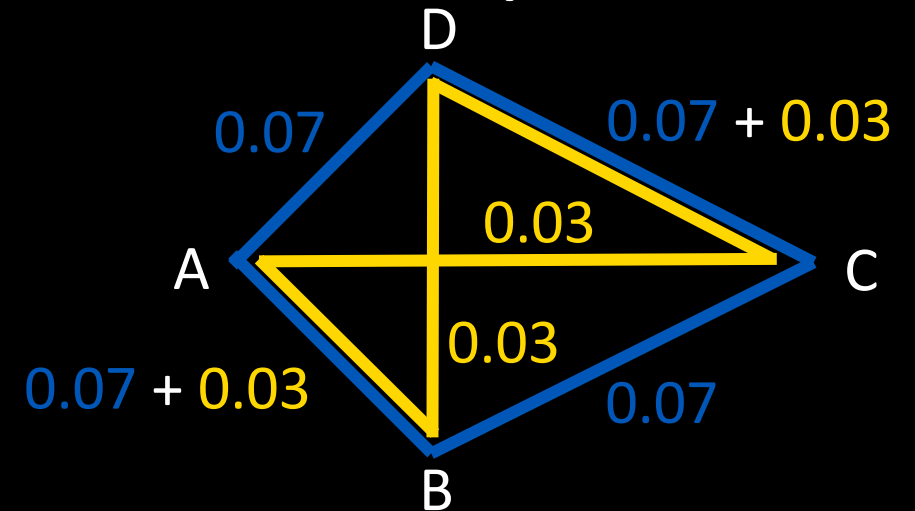
Algortihm (4/9)

Cost Graph



- Ant1: $L_1 = 14 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^1 = \frac{1}{14}$
- Ant2: $L_2 = 29 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^2 = \frac{1}{29}$

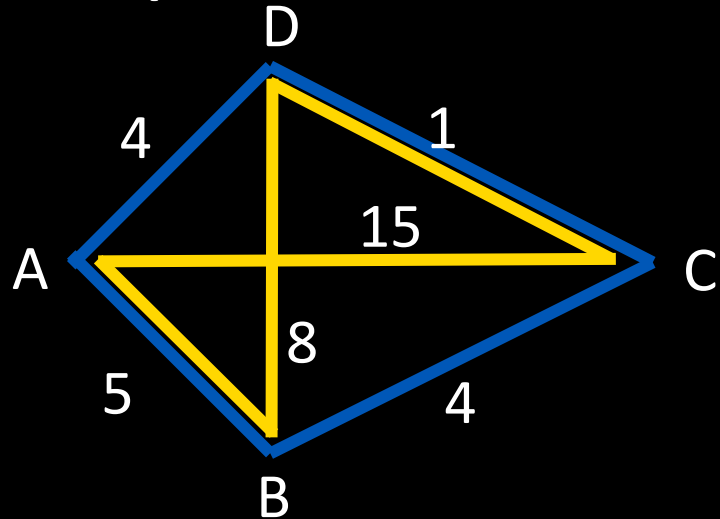
Pheromone Graph



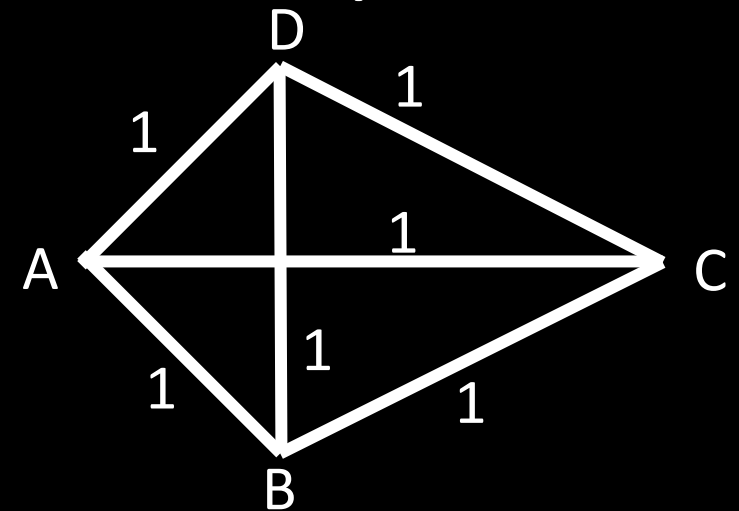
- $\tau_{i,j}^k = \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$

Algortihm (5/9)

Cost Graph



Pheromone Graph



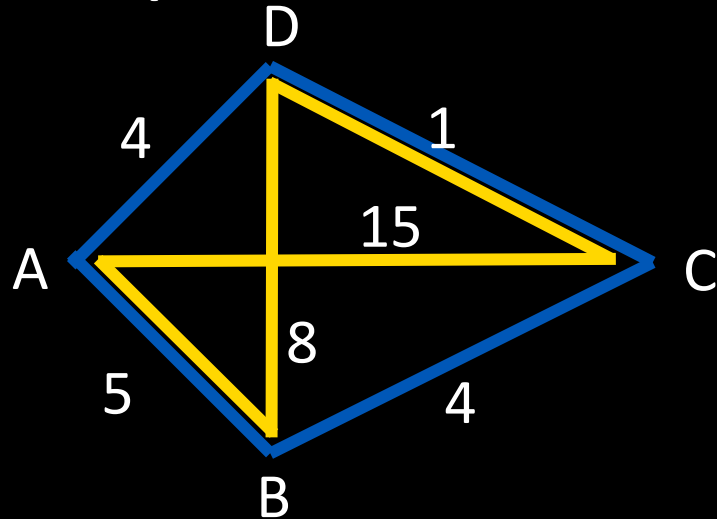
- Ant1: $L_1 = 14 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^1 = \frac{1}{14}$

- Ant2: $L_2 = 29 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^2 = \frac{1}{29}$

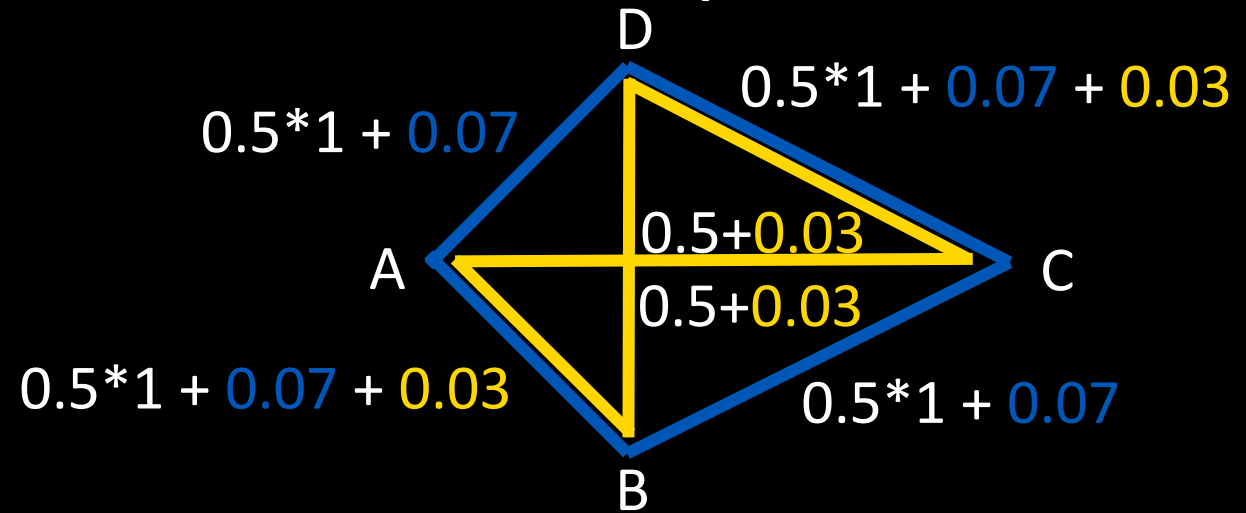
- $\tau_{i,j}^k = (1 - \rho)\tau_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$

Algortihm (6/9)

Cost Graph



Pheromone Graph



- Ant1: $L_1 = 14 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^1 = \frac{1}{14}$
- Ant2: $L_2 = 29 \rightarrow \Delta\tau_{i,j}^2 = \frac{1}{29}$

- $\tau_{i,j}^k = (1 - \rho) \tau_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta\tau_{i,j}^k$
- $\rho = 0.5$

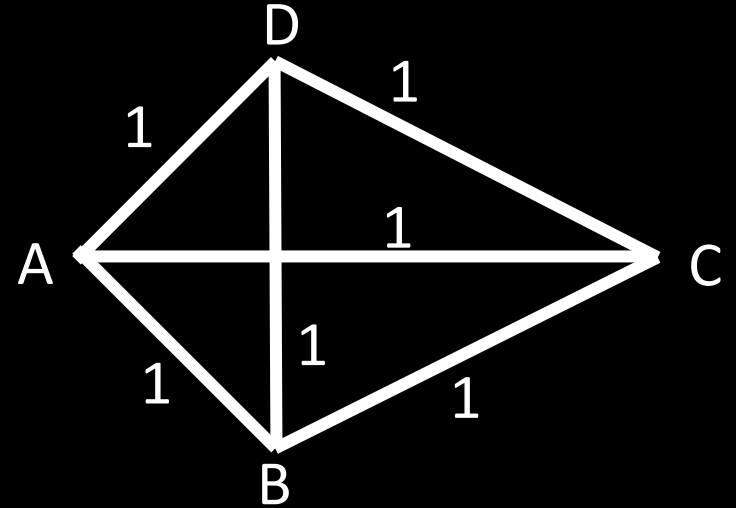
Algorithm (7/9)

Probability

$$\bullet P_{i,j} = \frac{(\tau_{i,j})^\alpha (\eta_{i,j})^\beta}{\Sigma((\tau_{i,j})^\alpha (\eta_{i,j})^\beta)}$$

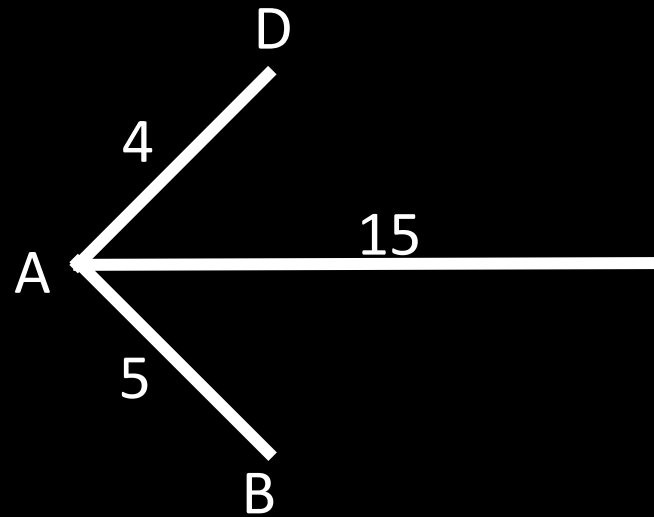
$$\bullet \eta_{i,j} = \frac{1}{L_{i,j}}$$

$$\bullet \tau_{i,j} = 1$$



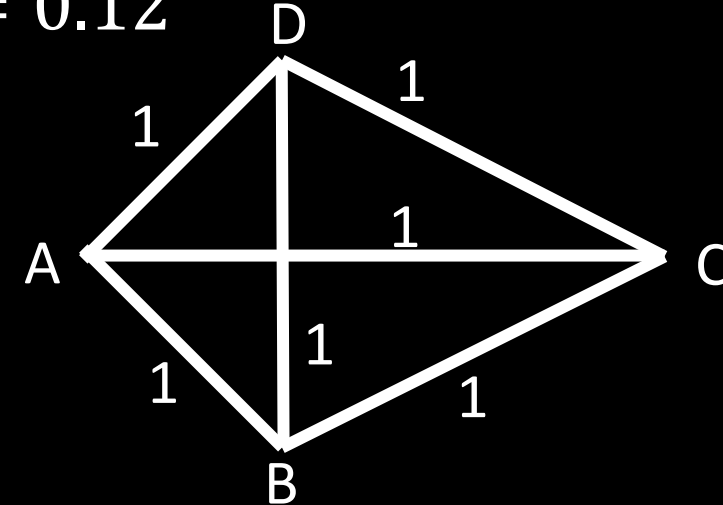
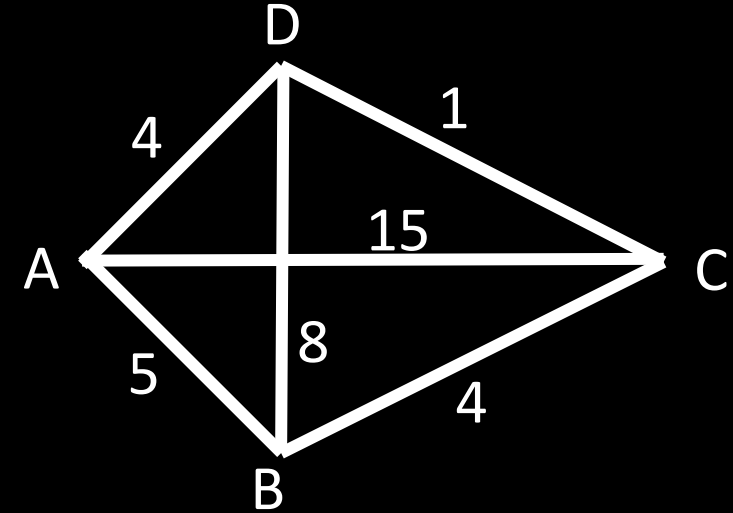
Algorithm (8/9)

$$P_{A,D} = \frac{1 * \frac{1}{4}}{\left(1 * \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{15}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{5}\right)} = 0.48$$



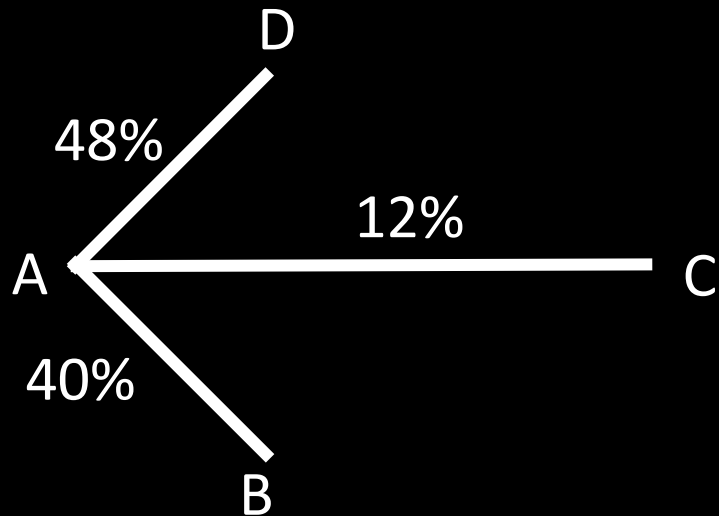
$$P_{A,C} = \frac{1 * \frac{1}{15}}{\left(1 * \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{15}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{5}\right)} = 0.12$$

$$P_{A,B} = \frac{1 * \frac{1}{5}}{\left(1 * \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{15}\right) + \left(1 * \frac{1}{5}\right)} = 0.4$$



Algortihm (9/9)

For a random number r in $[0,1]$

$$\begin{cases} 0.52 < r \leq 1.00 & \text{Go from A to D} \\ 0.12 < r \leq 0.52 & \text{Go from A to B} \\ 0.00 \leq r \leq 0.12 & \text{Go from A to C} \end{cases}$$


Example

Slime mold form a map of the
Tokyo-area railway system

