



TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE  
OSTWESTFALEN-LIPPE  
UNIVERSITY OF  
APPLIED SCIENCES  
AND ARTS

# Welcome

**to Advanced Topics in Algorithms**

# Results ATA - Exercises 1

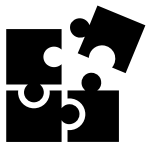
- ###: Jonas Janzen, Lisa Gebauer
- NICE: Niklas Büscher, Sean Nagel
- ###: Sai Srujana Kadambari
- ###: Mohamed Kassabji
- ###: Maryam Fayyaz, Sai Srujana Kadambari, Muhammad Hassan Shamsi
- ###: Baboucarr Jarbo

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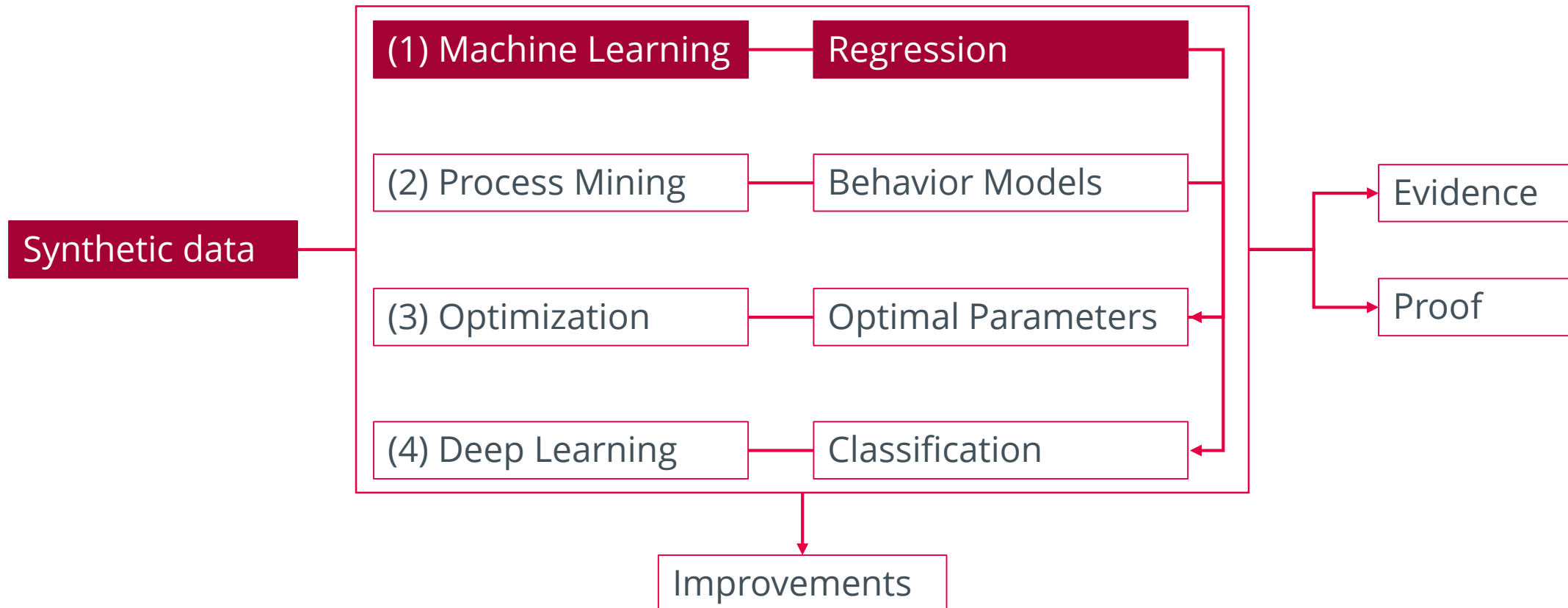
Next deadline: 10/21/2022

Subject: ATA E2 [TEAMNAME]

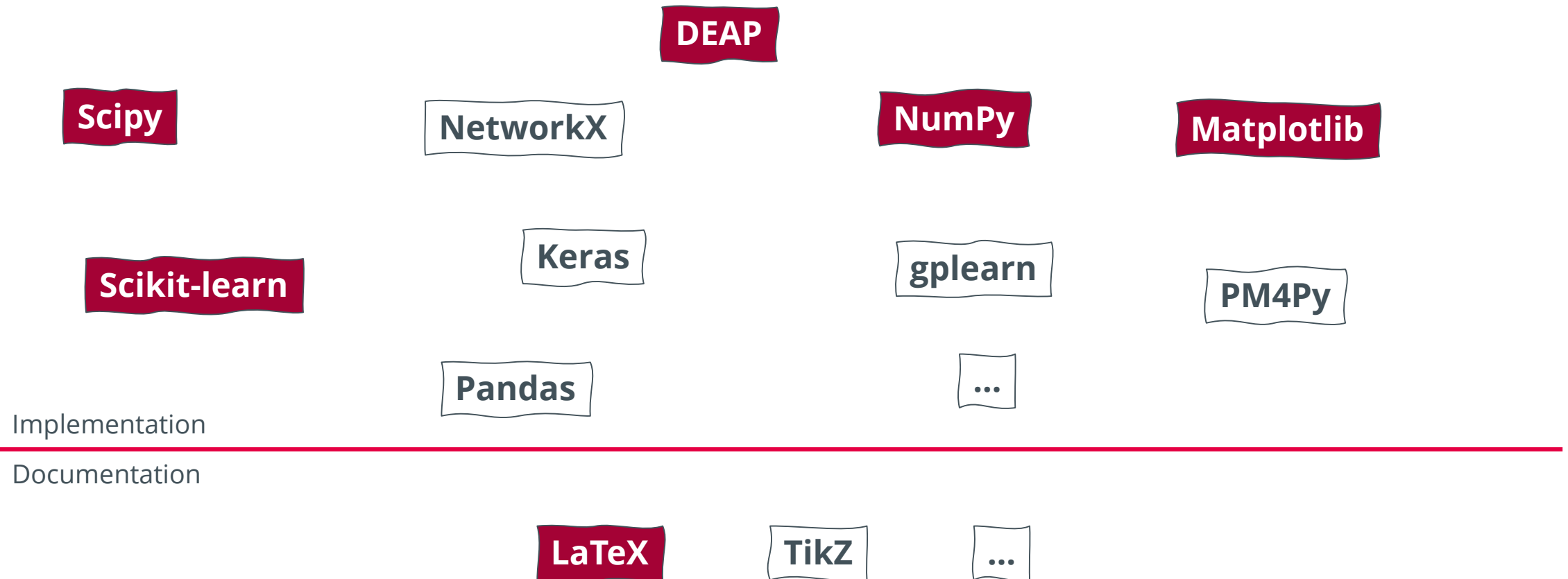
Only one PDF



# Overview: Advanced Topics in Algorithms



# Overview: Practical Part

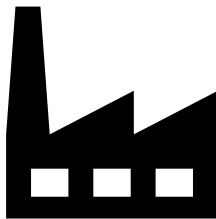


# Background: Cyber-physical Systems (CPS)

Cyber-physical Systems (CPS) are networks of software and hardware components controlling physical processes, i.e. time-dependent and concurrent processes.

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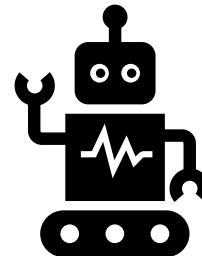
**Production Systems**



**Self-driving car**



**Robotics**

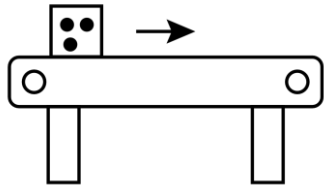


**Smartphone**



# Use Case: Production Systems

**Conveyor**



Time	Motor	Energy	
09:59	0	0	
10:00	1	21.16	
10:01	1	42.33	
10:02	1	63.49	⋮
10:03	1	84.65	
10:04	1	105.81	
10:05	1	126.97	
10:06	0	0	
...			



Time	Motor	
09:59	0	
10:00	1	⋮
...		
10:05	1	
10:06	0	
...		

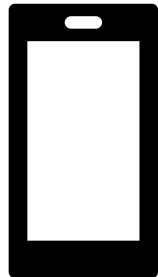
**Scope of today**



Time	Energy	
09:59	0	
10:00	21.16	⋮
...		
10:05	126.97	
10:06	0	
...		

# Use Case: Smartphone

## Smartphone

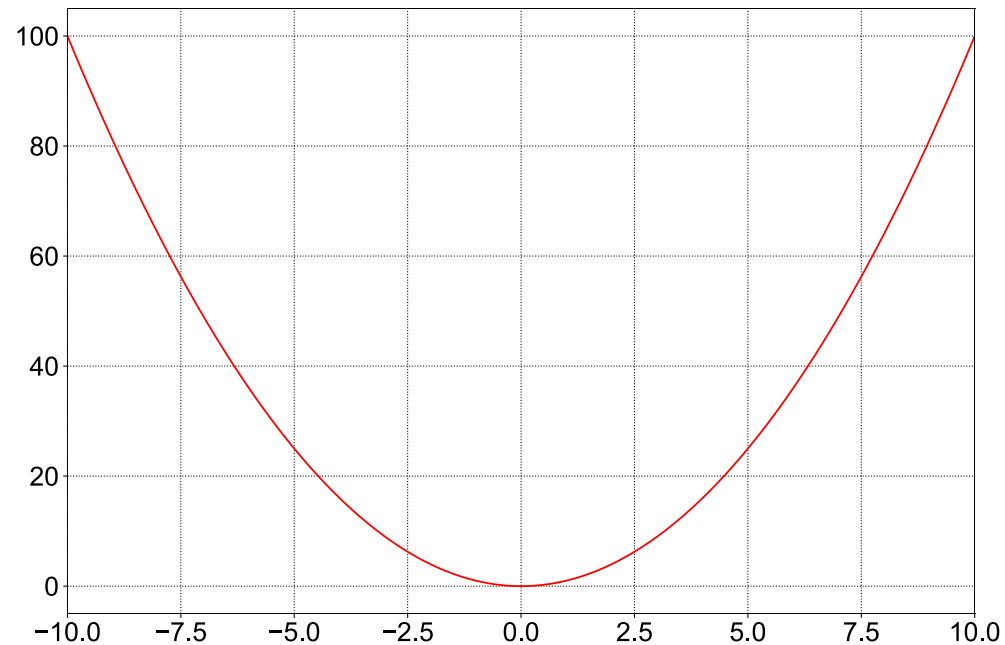


- What sensors have a smartphone?
- What information can we extract?

# Synthetic Data 1/2

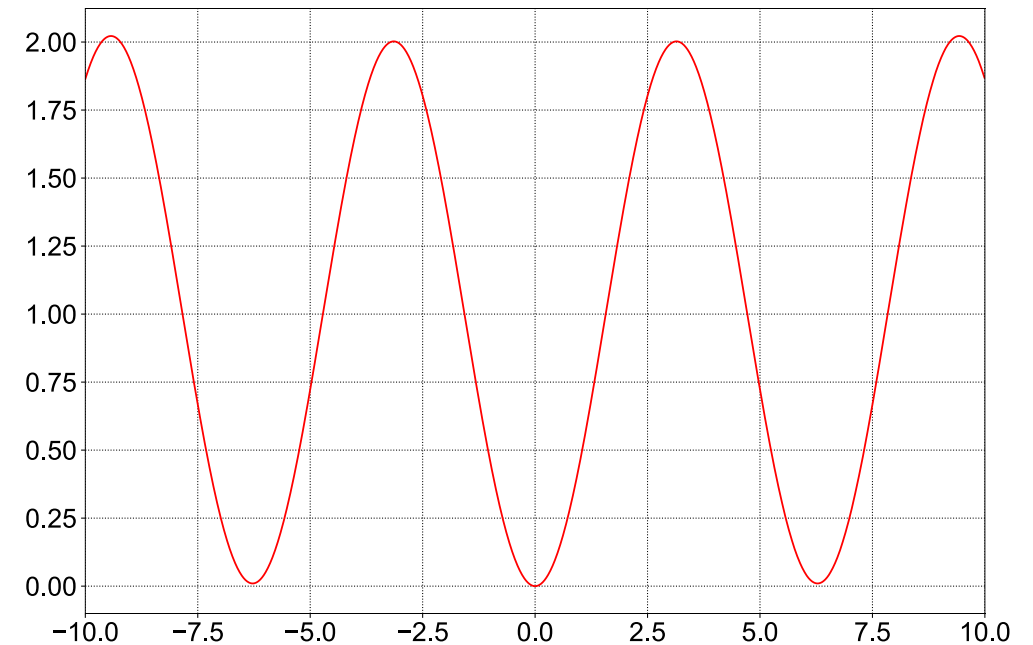
## Sphere

$$f_s(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$



## Griewank

$$f_g(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{i}}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^2}{4000}$$

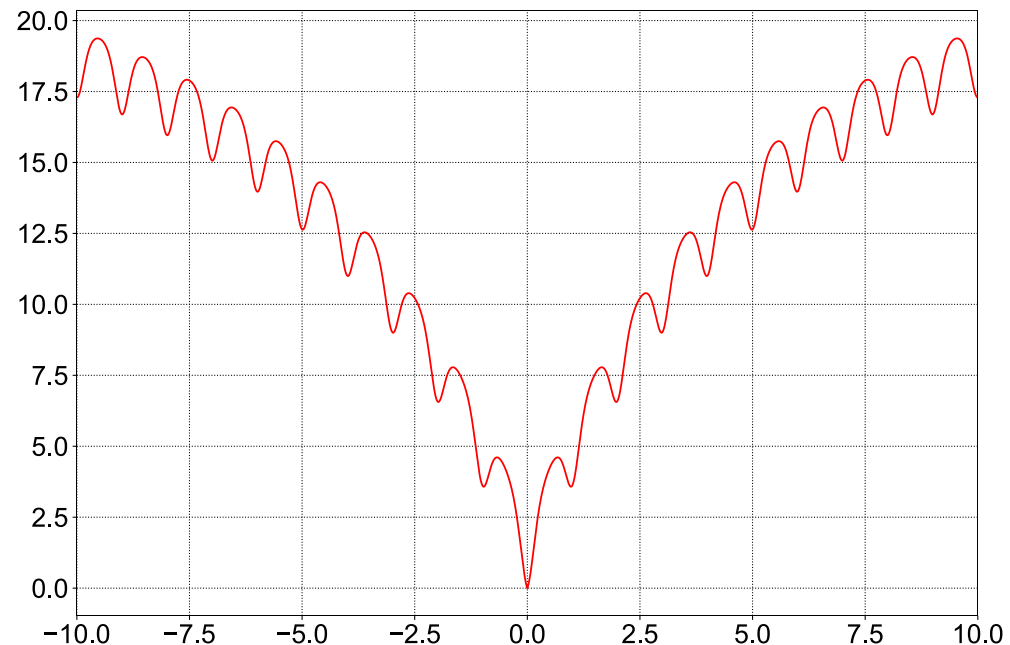




# Synthetic Data 2/2

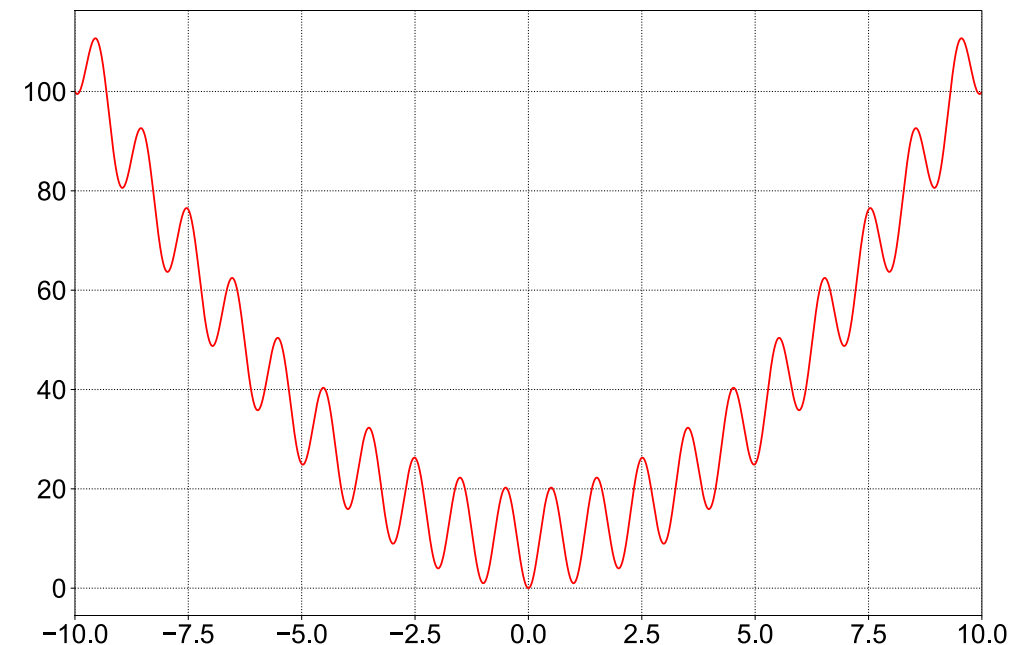
## Ackley

$$f_a(x) = 20 - 20 * \exp \left[ -0.2 \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n}} \right] + \exp(1) - \exp \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \cos(2\pi x_i)}{n} \right]$$

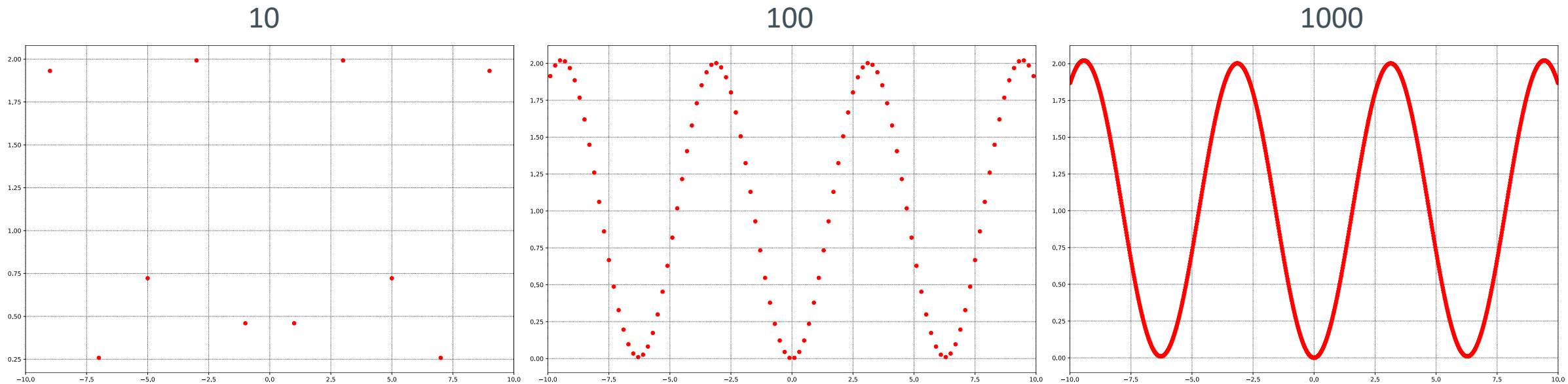


## Rastrigin

$$f_r(x) = 10 \cdot \left[ n - \sum_{i=1}^n \cos(2\pi x_i) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$



# Latin Hypercube Sampling



It is among the most popular sampling techniques in computer experiments thanks to its simplicity and projection properties with high-dimensional problems.

Jin, R. and Chen, W. and Sudjianto, A. (2005), "An efficient algorithm for constructing optimal design of computer experiments." *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, 134:268-287.

[https://smt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/\\_src\\_docs/sampling\\_methods/lhs.html](https://smt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/_src_docs/sampling_methods/lhs.html)

# Symbolic Regression 1/3

## Input

Time	Energy	
09:59	0	
10:00	21.16	
...		⋮
10:05	126.97	
10:06	0	
...		

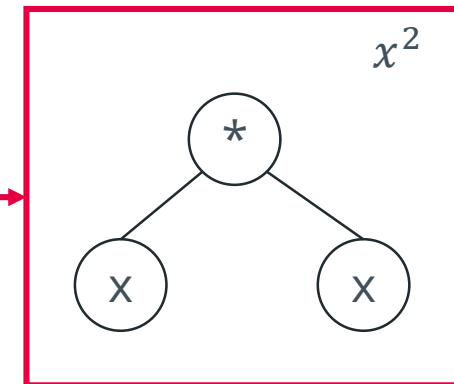
## Primitives

- add
- sub
- mult
- ...

- mean squared error
- root mean squared error

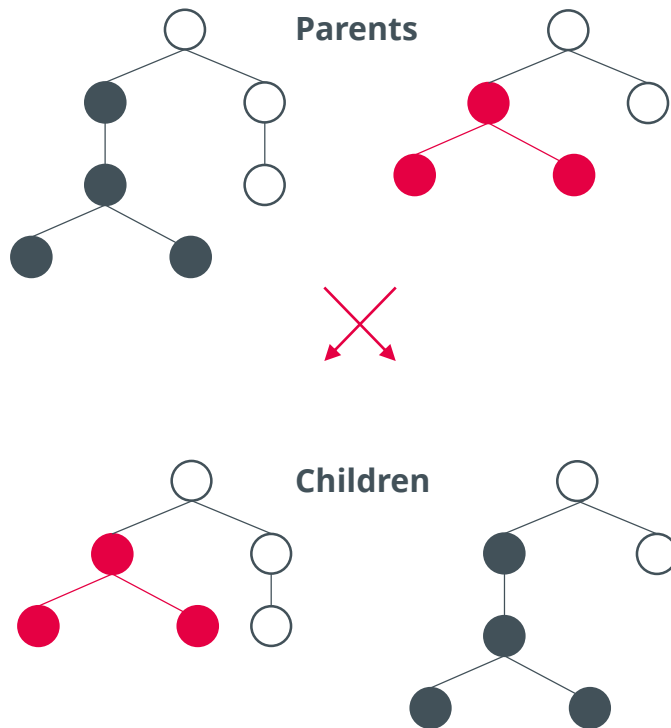
## Symbolic Regression

## Output



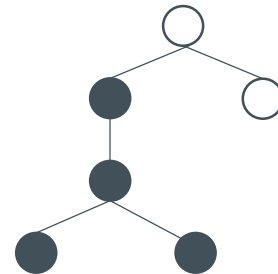
# Symbolic Regression 2/3

## Crossover

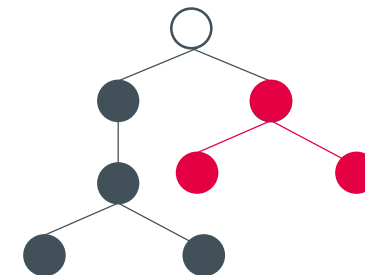
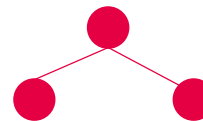


## Mutation

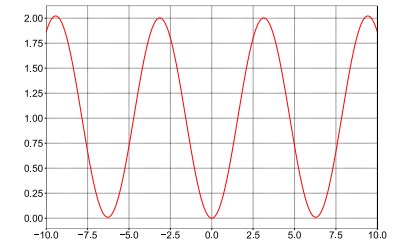
### Selected Individual



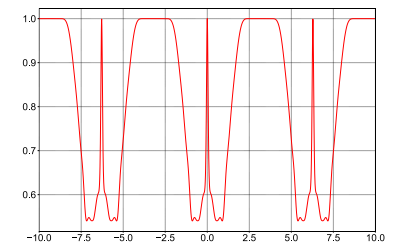
### Generate Mutation



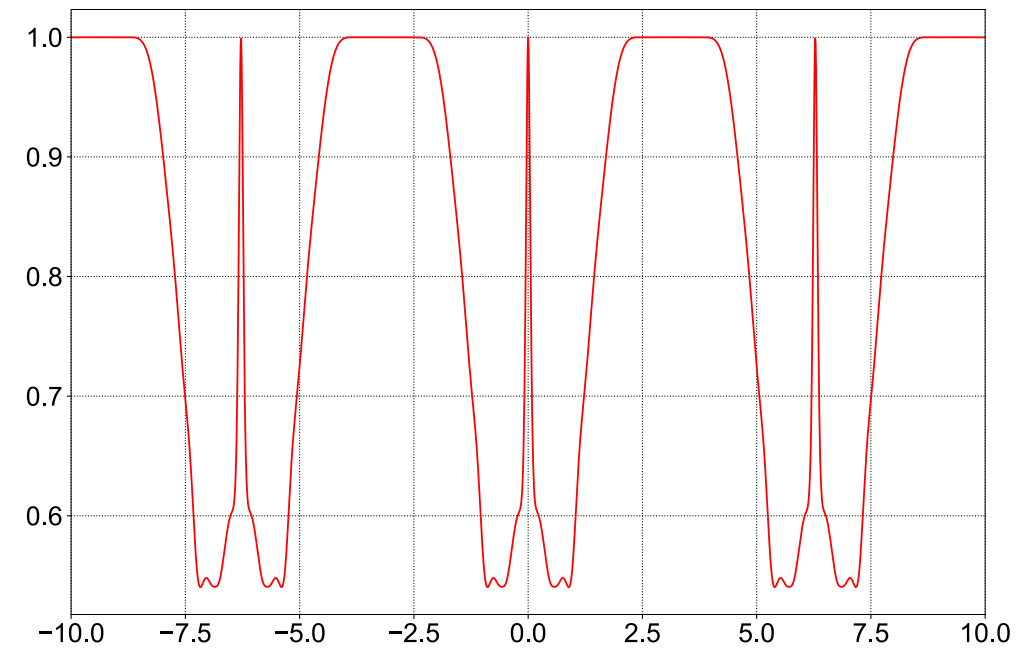
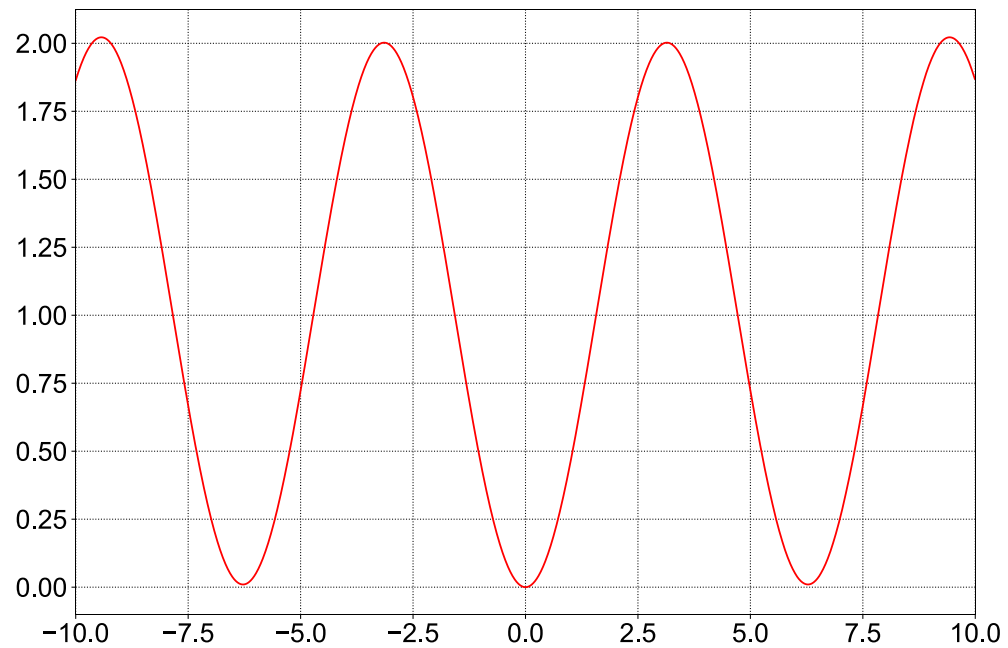
## Evaluate



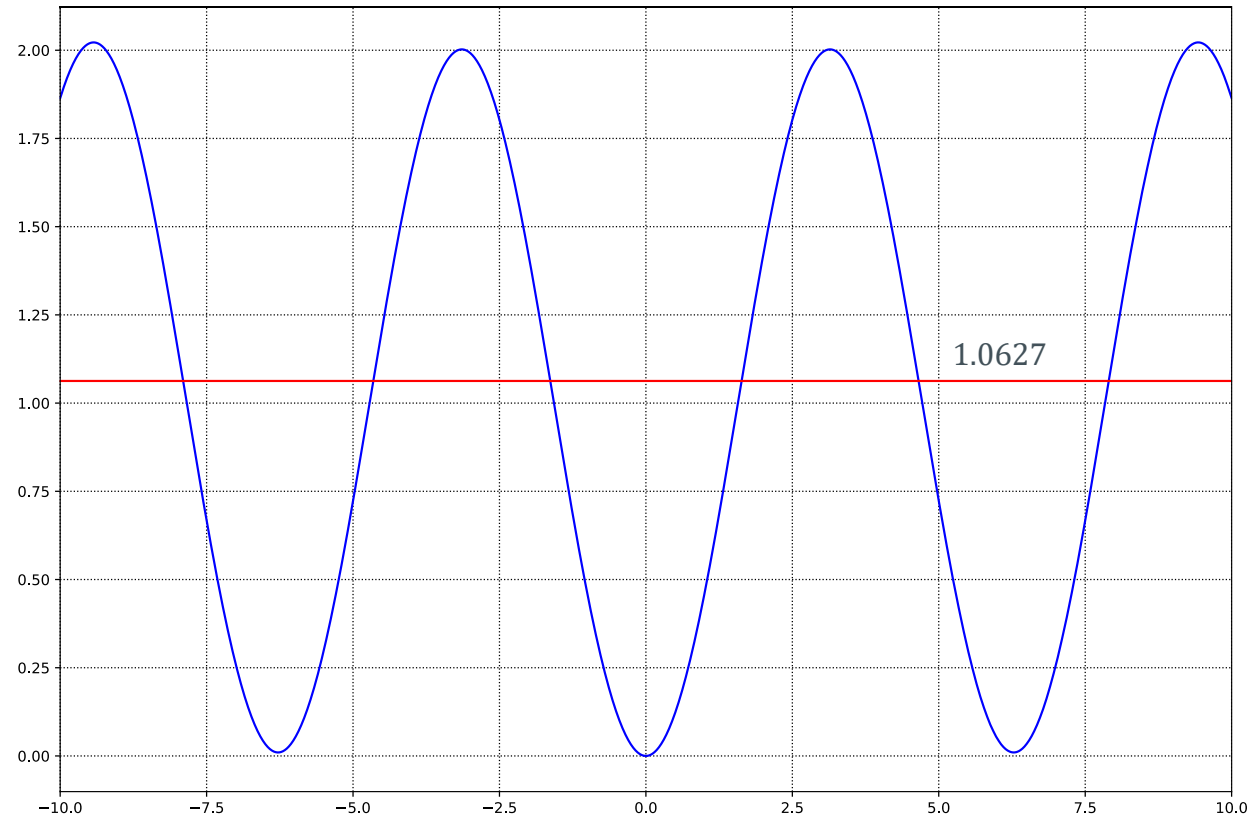
e.g. mean squared error



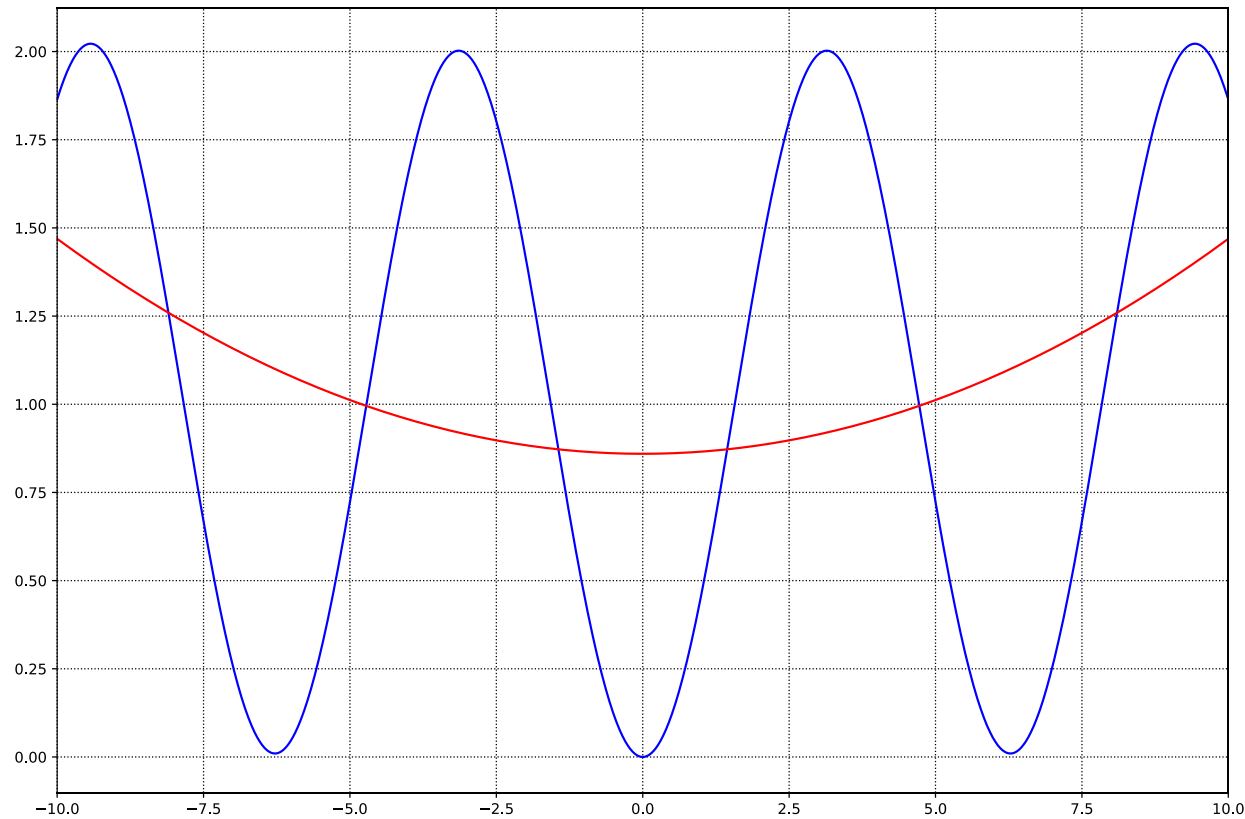
# Symbolic Regression 3/3



# Regression with Polynomial Features: Step 1

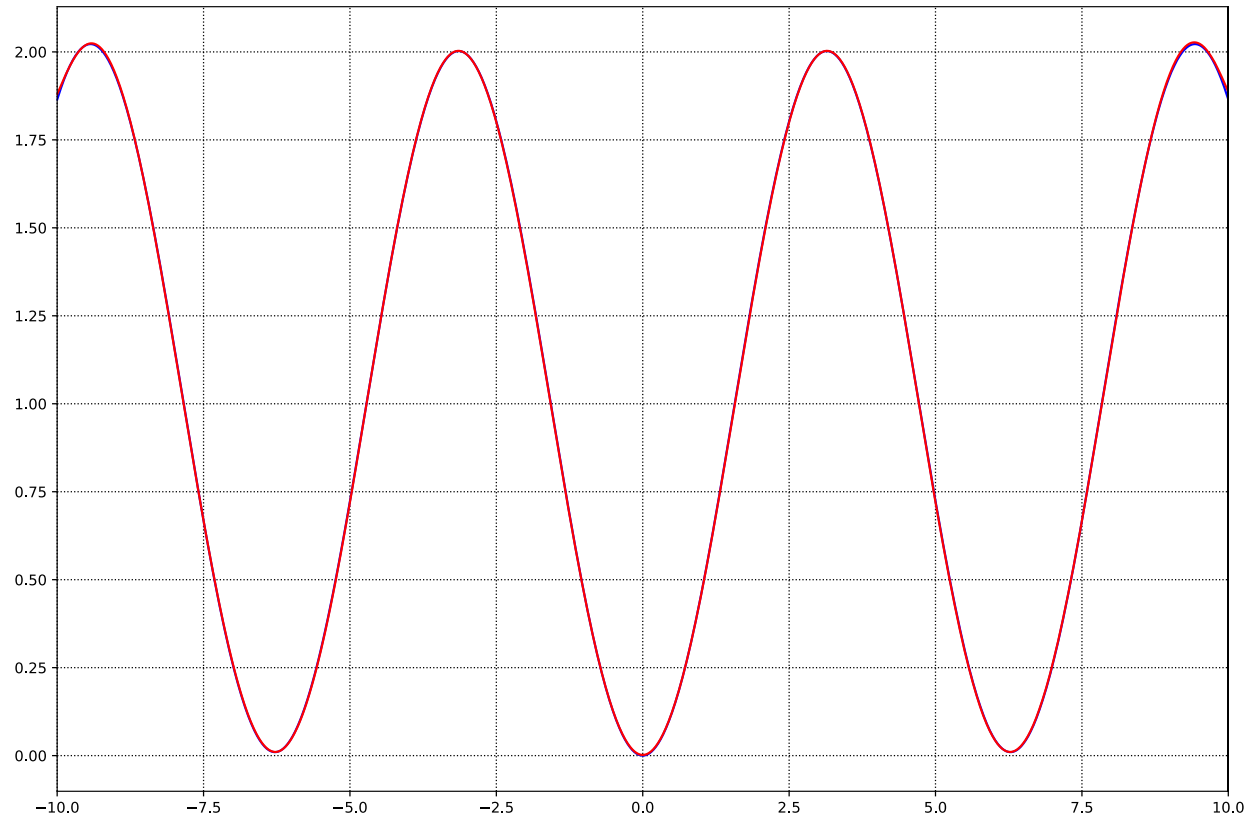


# Regression with Polynomial Features: Step 2



$$0.00609567x_0^2 + 0.8595$$

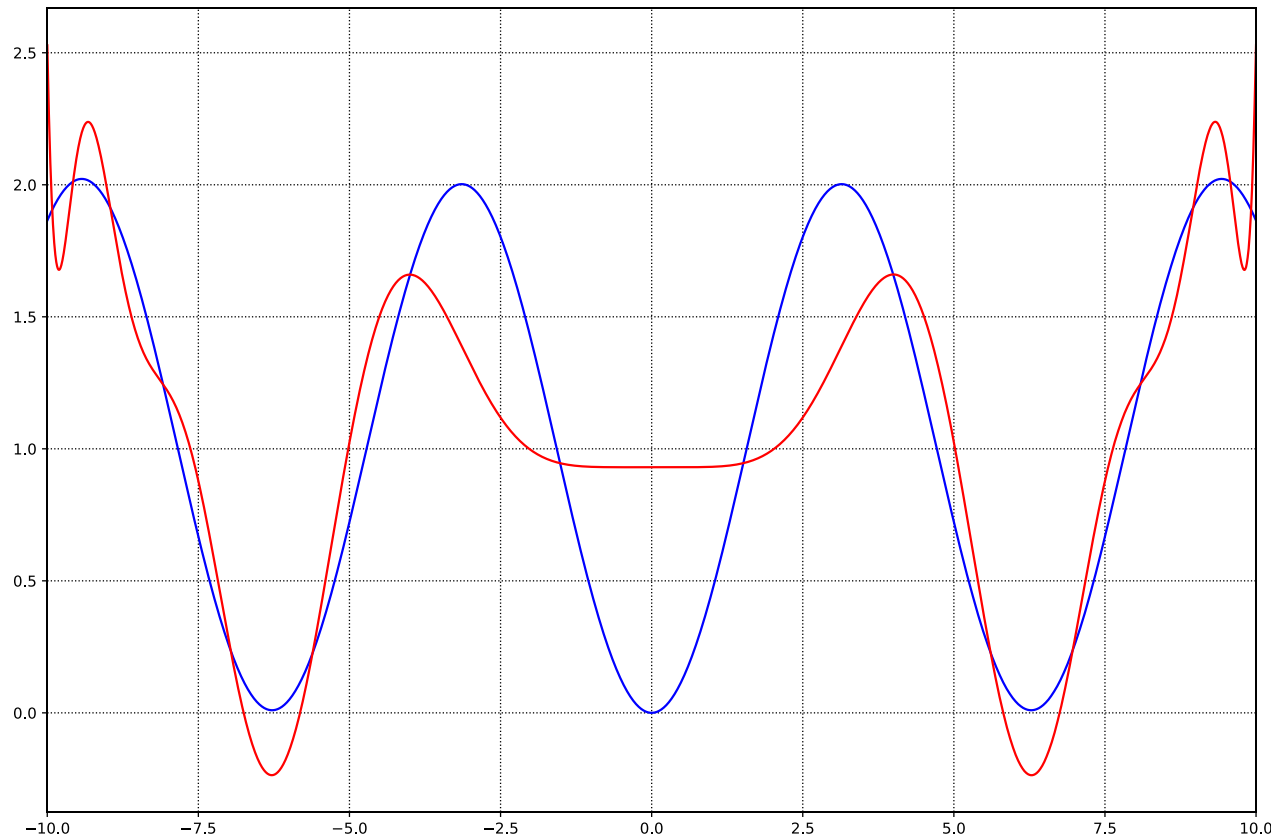
# Regression with Polynomial Features: Step 14



$$\begin{aligned} &2.0 \cdot 10^{-7} x_0^{10} - 2.167 \cdot 10^{-5} x_0^8 \\ &+ 0.00131727 x_0^6 - 4.0 \cdot 10^{-8} x_0^5 \\ &- 0.04085166 x_0^4 + 1.78 \cdot 10^{-6} x_0^3 \\ &+ 0.49669338 x_0^2 - 3.354 \cdot 10^{-5} x_0 + 0.0025 \end{aligned}$$



# Regression with Polynomial Features: Step 18



$$\begin{aligned} & -1.4 \cdot 10^{-7} x_0^{12} + 6.5 \cdot 10^{-6} x_0^{10} + 2.0 \cdot 10^{-8} x_0^9 \\ & - 0.0001587 x_0^8 - 4.2 \cdot 10^{-7} x_0^7 + 0.00150314 x_0^6 \\ & + 3.51 \cdot 10^{-6} x_0^5 + 0.00022478 x_0^4 + 6.6 \cdot 10^{-7} x_0^3 \\ & + 1.824 \cdot 10^{-5} x_0^2 + 1.589 \cdot 10^{-5} x_0 + 0.9302 \end{aligned}$$



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Thank you!