



# An Introduction to Neuroevolution

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# Evolutionary, Genetic and Neuroevolution Algorithms

# Evolutionary Algorithms

„A generic population-based and meta-heuristically optimized algorithmic solution to an applied problem“

(Source: [16])

# Evolutionary Algorithms

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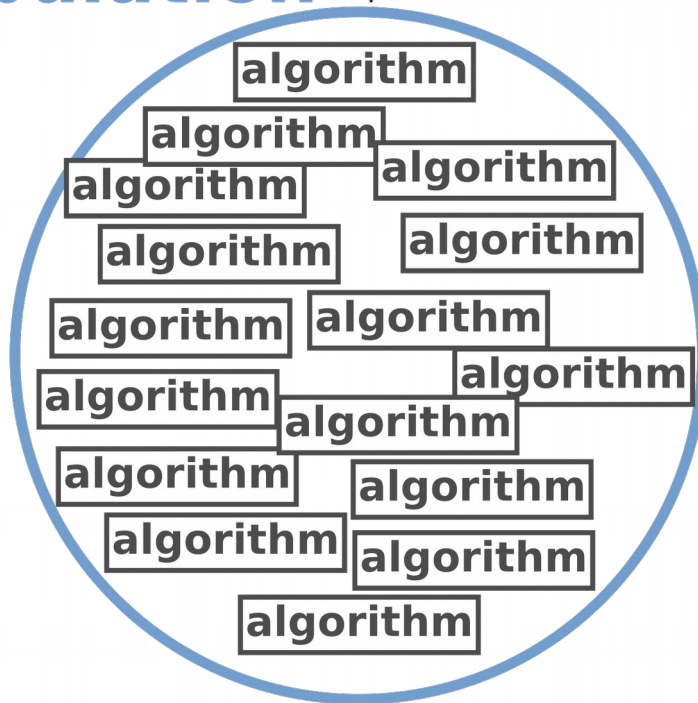
# Evolutionary Algorithms

„A generic **population-based** and meta-heuristically optimized algorithmic solution to an applied problem“

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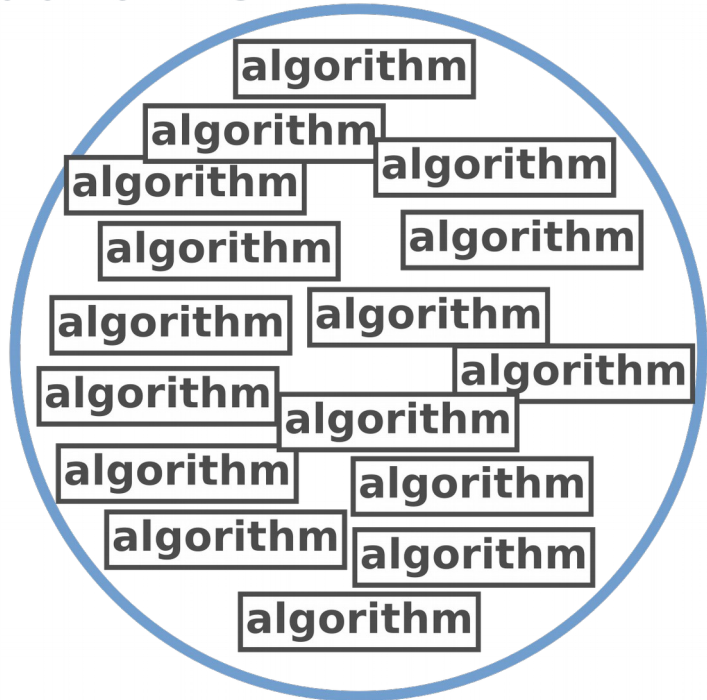
# Evolutionary Algorithms

population

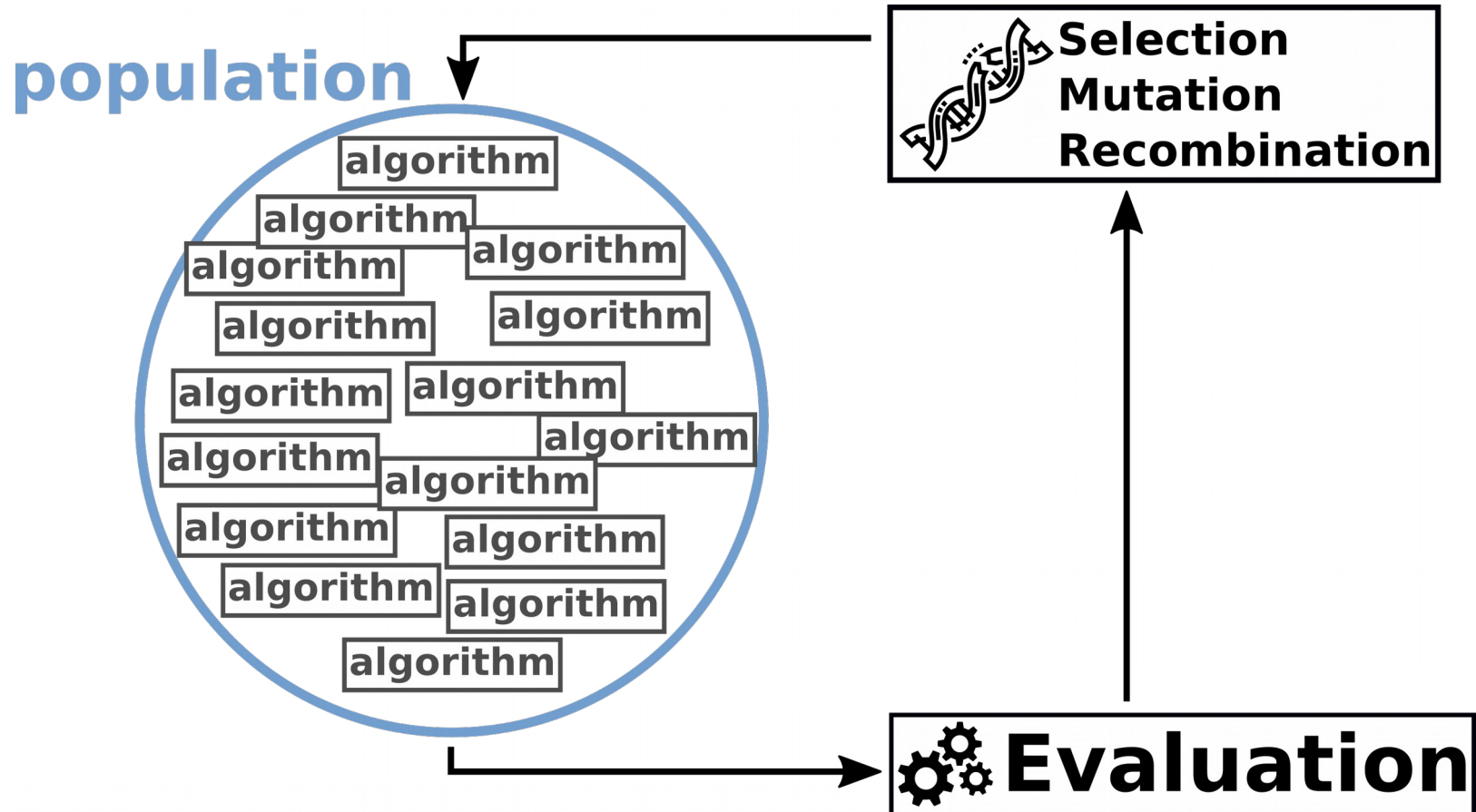


# Evolutionary Algorithms

population



# Evolutionary Algorithms





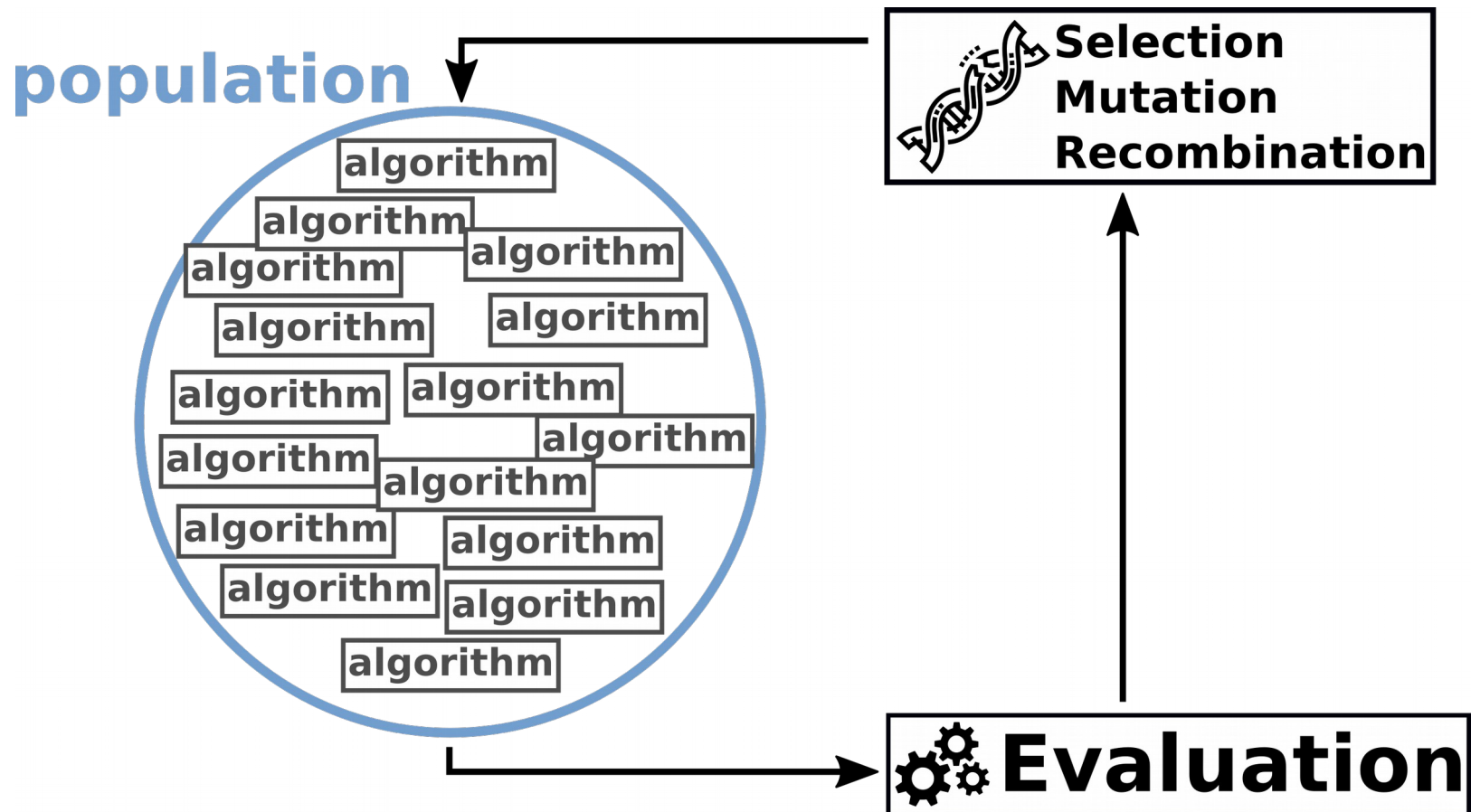
# Evolutionary Algorithms – Mutation

```
1 | max_number = 0
2 | for number in list:
3 |     if number > max_number:
4 |         number++
5 |
6 | return max_number
```

# Evolutionary Algorithms – Mutation

```
1 | max_number = 0
2 | for number in list:
3 |     if number > max_number:
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7 | return max_number
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# Evolutionary Algorithms

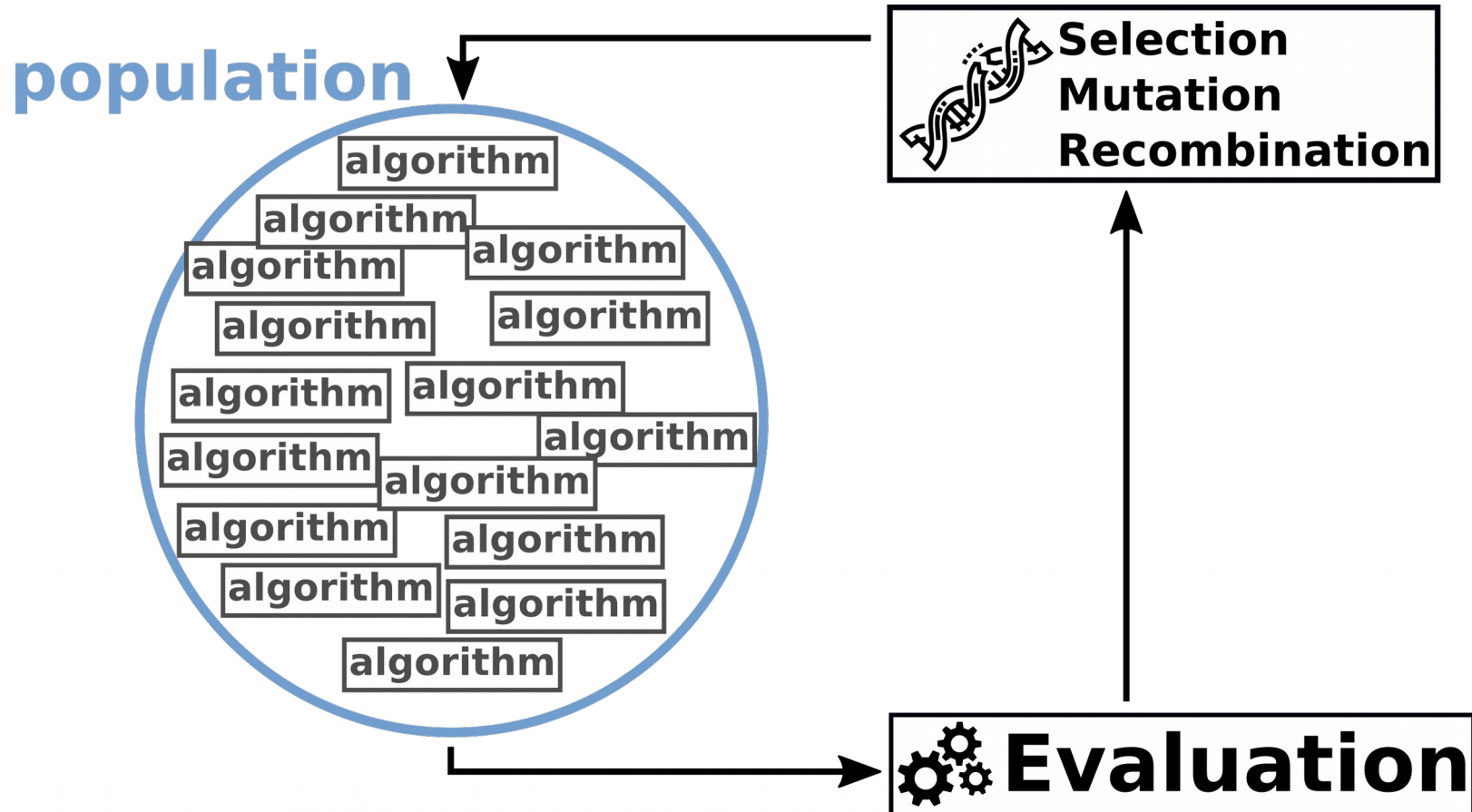


# Evolutionary Algorithms

„A generic population-based and **meta-heuristically optimized** algorithmic solution to an applied problem“

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# Evolutionary Algorithms



# Evolutionary Algorithms

„A **generic population-based** and meta-heuristically optimized algorithmic solution to an applied problem“

(Source: [16])

# Genetic Algorithms

```
1 | max_number = 0
2 | for number in list:
3 |     if number > max_number:
4 |         number++
5 |
6 | return max_number
```

(a)

0010 0000 0100 1010 0011 0111

(b)

# Genetic Algorithms

```
1 | max_number = 0
2 | for number in list:
3 |     if number > max_number:
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0010 0000 0100 1010 0011 0111

(a)

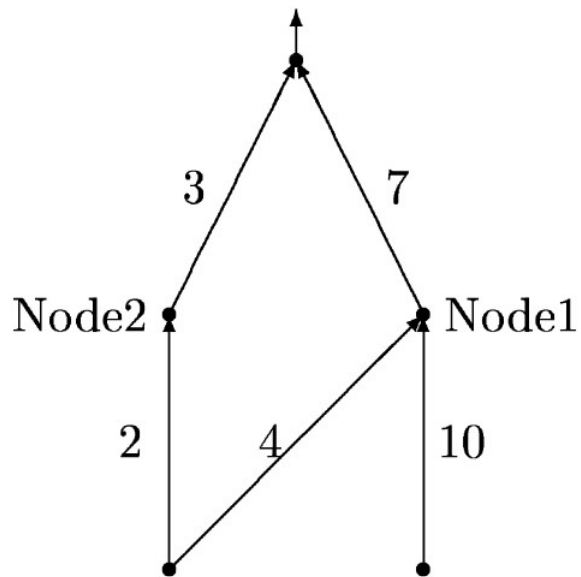
**[phenotype]**

(b)

**[genotype]**



# Genetic Algorithms



(a)

**[phenotype]**

0010 0000 0100 1010 0011 0111

(b)

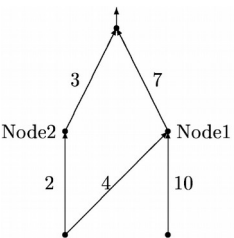
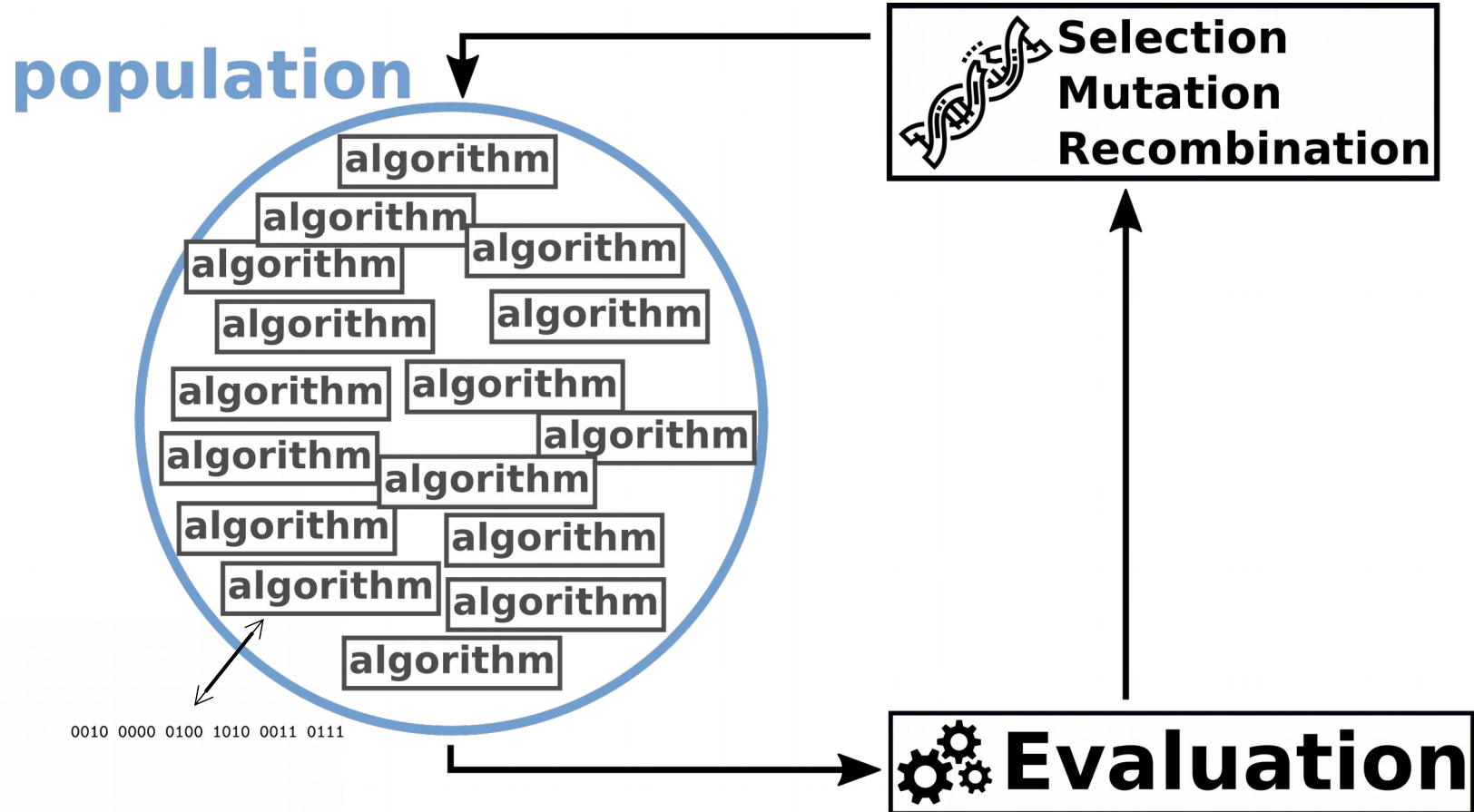
**[genotype]**

Source: [4]

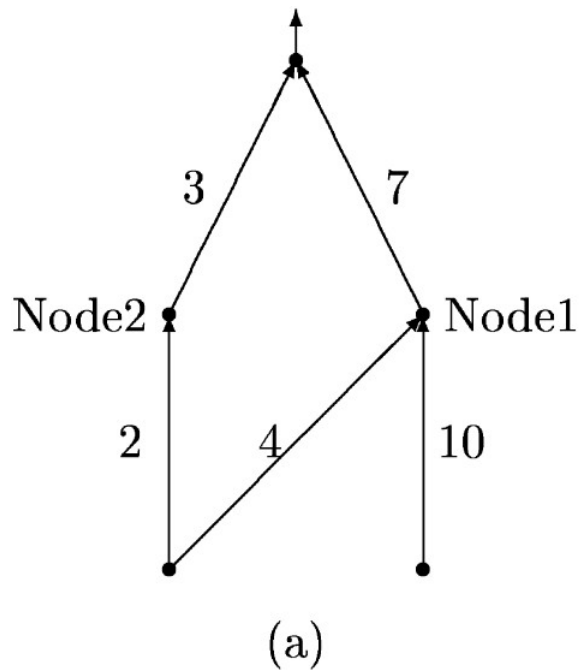
# Neuroevolution

„A *neuroevolution algorithm* is a *genetic algorithm*, whose search-space (genotypes) consists **only** of artificial neural networks. A *genetic algorithm* in turn is an *evolutionary algorithm* that evolves genotypes through **mutation, recombination and selection**.“

# Neuroevolution



# Neuroevolution – Mutation

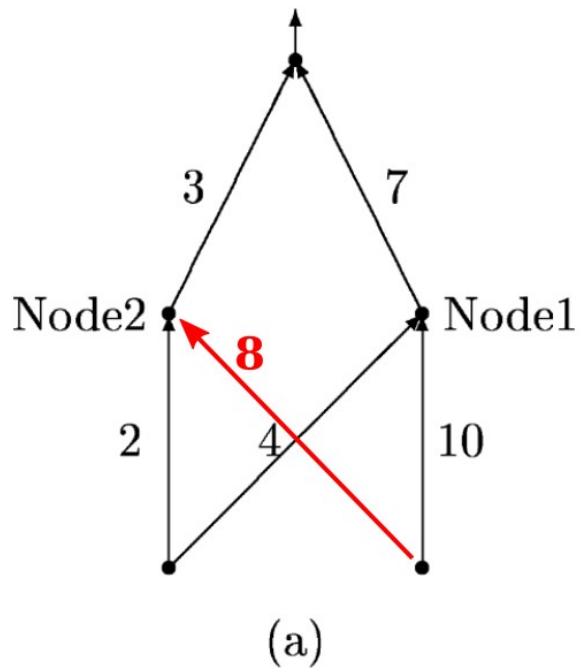


0010 0000 0100 1010 0011 0111

(b)

Source: [4]

# Neuroevolution – Mutation

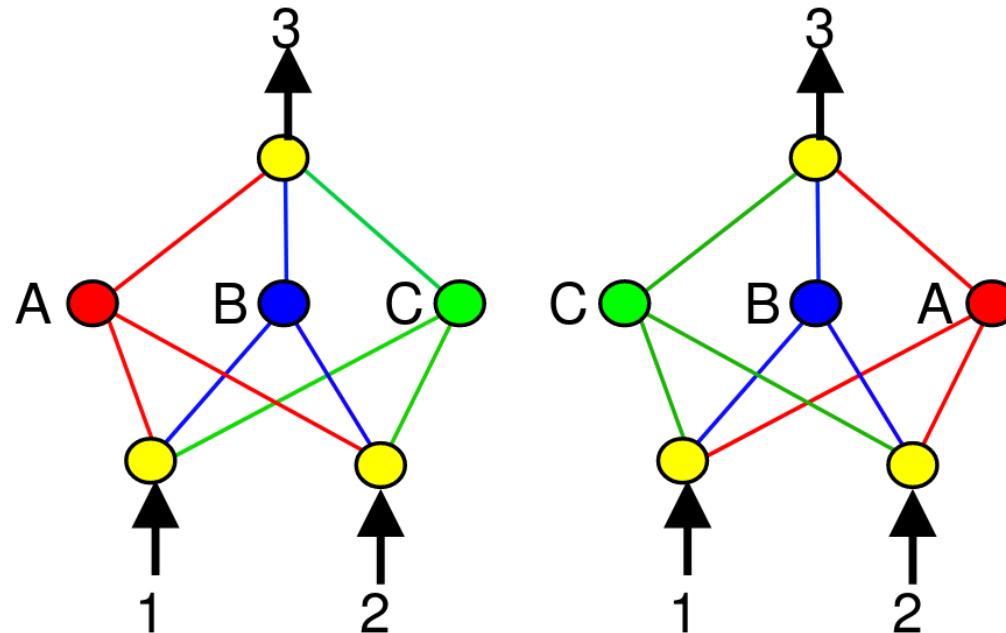


0010 **1**000 0100 1010 0011 0111

(b)

Source: [4], modified

# Neuroevolution – Recombination



$[A, B, C]$   
 $\times [C, B, A]$

Crossovers:  $[A, B, A]$      $[C, B, C]$   
(both are missing information)

Source: [7]

# Neuroevolution – Selection

Periodical **removal** of the **lowest performing algorithms** in the population

# Neuroevolution

„Neuroevolution is the - possibly boundless - process in which by the means of a genetic algorithm the population of artificial neural networks is increasingly optimized in order to maximize the accuracy or fitness of the best ANN.“



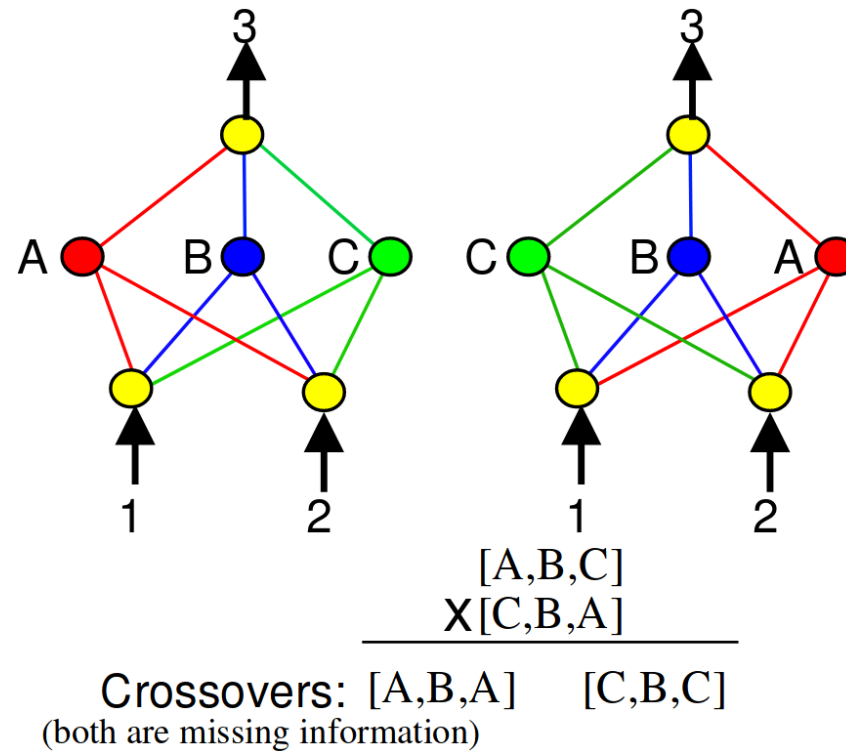


# Neuroevolution of Augmenting Topologies (abbr. NEAT)

# Neuroevolution of Augmenting Topologies

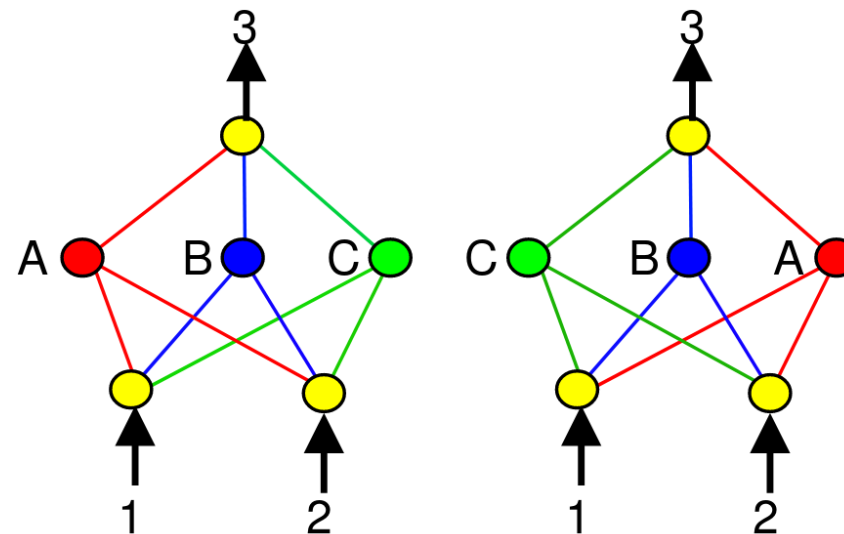
- Published in 2002 by Kenneth O. Stanley and Risto Miikkulainen [6]
- Outperformed all contemporary neuroevolution systems when introduced [8]
- Achieved performance because it solved a fundamental problem in neuroevolution, while still being elegantly simple [8, chap. 3.2]
- Still one of the most prominent neuroevolution systems today and considered a benchmark in the field [22]

# NEAT – Principle of Historical Markings



Source: [7]

# NEAT – Principle of Historical Markings



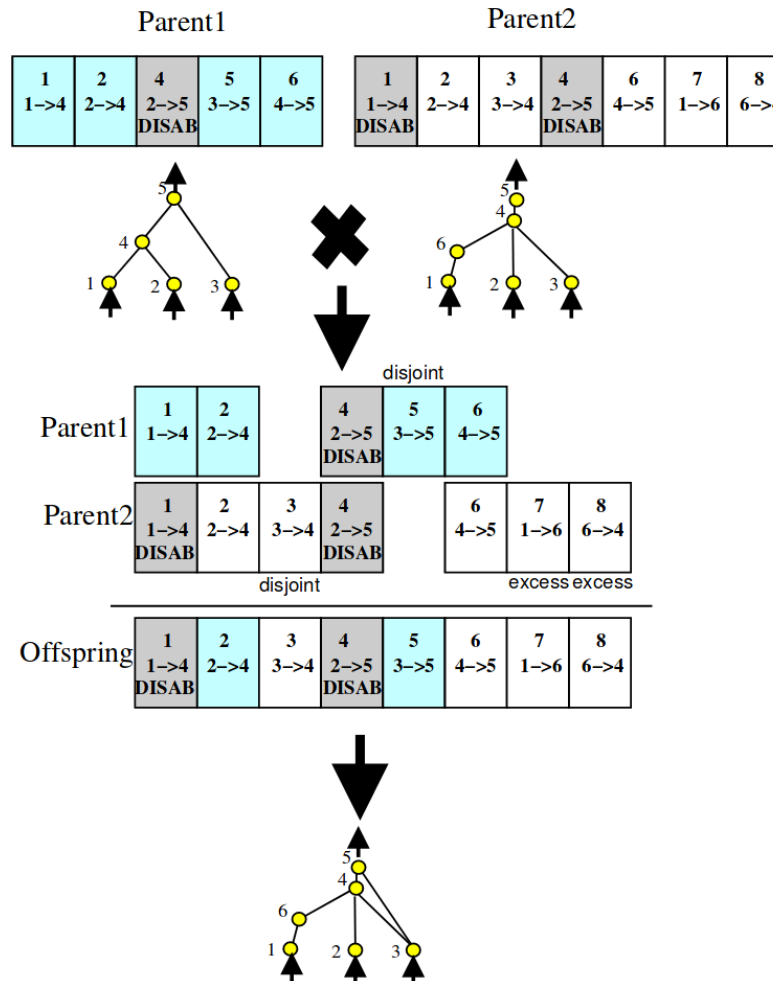
$[A, B, C]$   
 $\times [C, B, A]$

Crossovers:  $[A, B, A]$      $[C, B, C]$   
(both are missing information)

Source: [7]

Principle: „Enable information-preserving crossovers by keeping track of genes – and their presence in genomes – by introducing *innovation numbers*“

# NEAT – Principle of Historical Markings

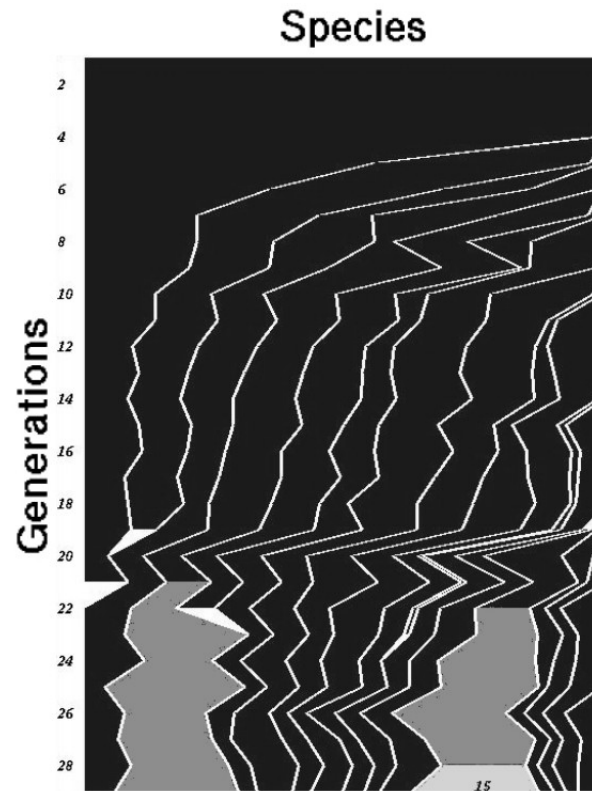


Source: [7]

# NEAT – Principle of Speciation

Principle: „Protect innovation by **dividing population into niches** according to their distinctiveness and only comparing niches against one another“

# NEAT – Principle of Speciation



Source: [8]

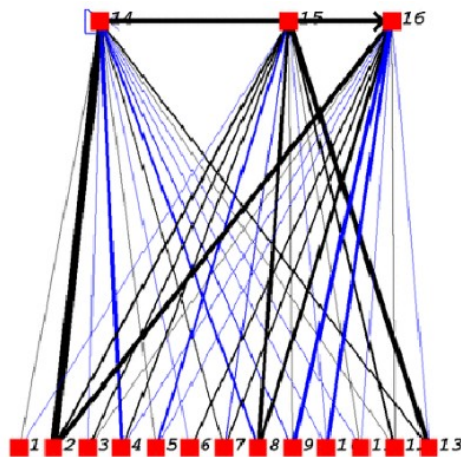
Principle: „Protect innovation by **dividing population into niches** according to their distinctiveness and only comparing niches against one another“

# NEAT – Principle of Complexification

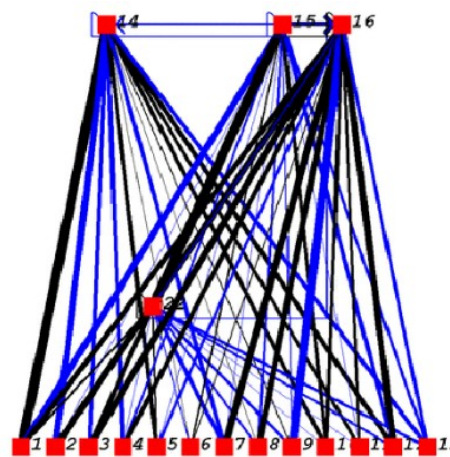
Principle: „Keep topology purposeful by providing a **minimal initial population**, which is **only expanded upon**“



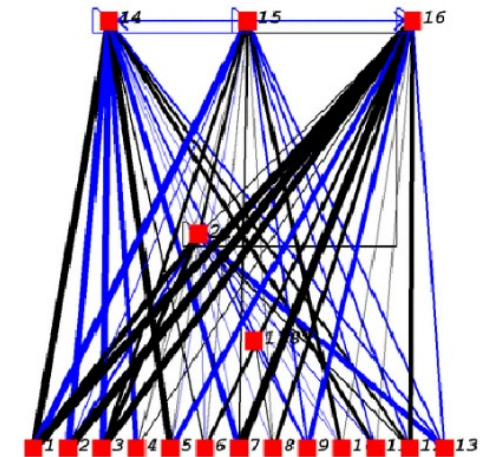
# NEAT – Principle of Complexification



(a) Generation 100



(b) Generation 267



(c) Generation 315

Source: [8]

Principle: „Keep topology purposeful by providing a **minimal initial population**, which is **only expanded upon**“

# Neuroevolution of Augmenting Topologies

The key aspects of NEAT as a neuroevolution system:

- Facilitates innovation through lossless recombination (*Principle of Historical Markings*)
- Protects innovation through speciation (*Principle of Speciation*)
- Keeps solutions minimal (*Principle of Complexification*)



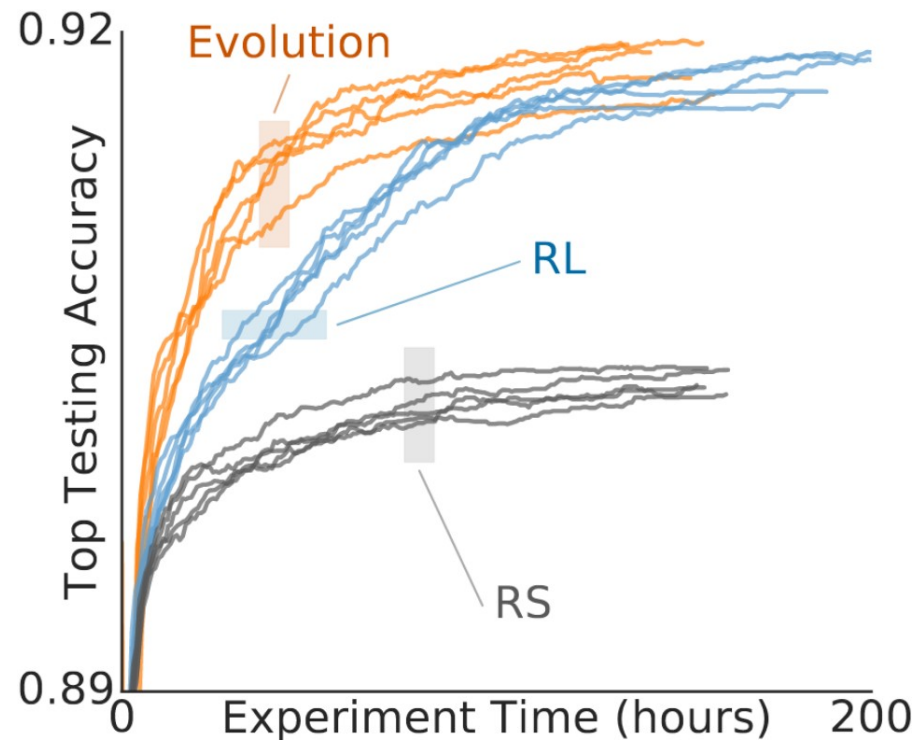
# Neuroevolution Performance and Practical Applications

# Neuroevolution – Performance

Model	# Parameters	# Multiply-Adds	Top-1 / Top-5 Accuracy (%)
Incep-ResNet V2 [44]	55.8M	13.2B	80.4 / 95.3
ResNeXt-101 [48]	83.6M	31.5B	80.9 / 95.6
PolyNet [51]	92.0M	34.7B	81.3 / 95.8
Dual-Path-Net-131 [7]	79.5M	32.0B	81.5 / 95.8
GeNet-2 [47]*	156M	–	72.1 / 90.4
Block-QNN-B [52]*	–	–	75.7 / 92.6
Hierarchical [30]*	64M	–	79.7 / 94.8
NASNet-A [54]	88.9M	23.8B	82.7 / 96.2
PNASNet-5 [29]	86.1M	25.0B	82.9 / 96.2
AmoebaNet-A (N=6, F=190)*	86.7M	23.1B	82.8 / 96.1
AmoebaNet-A (N=6, F=448)*	469M	104B	83.9 / 96.6

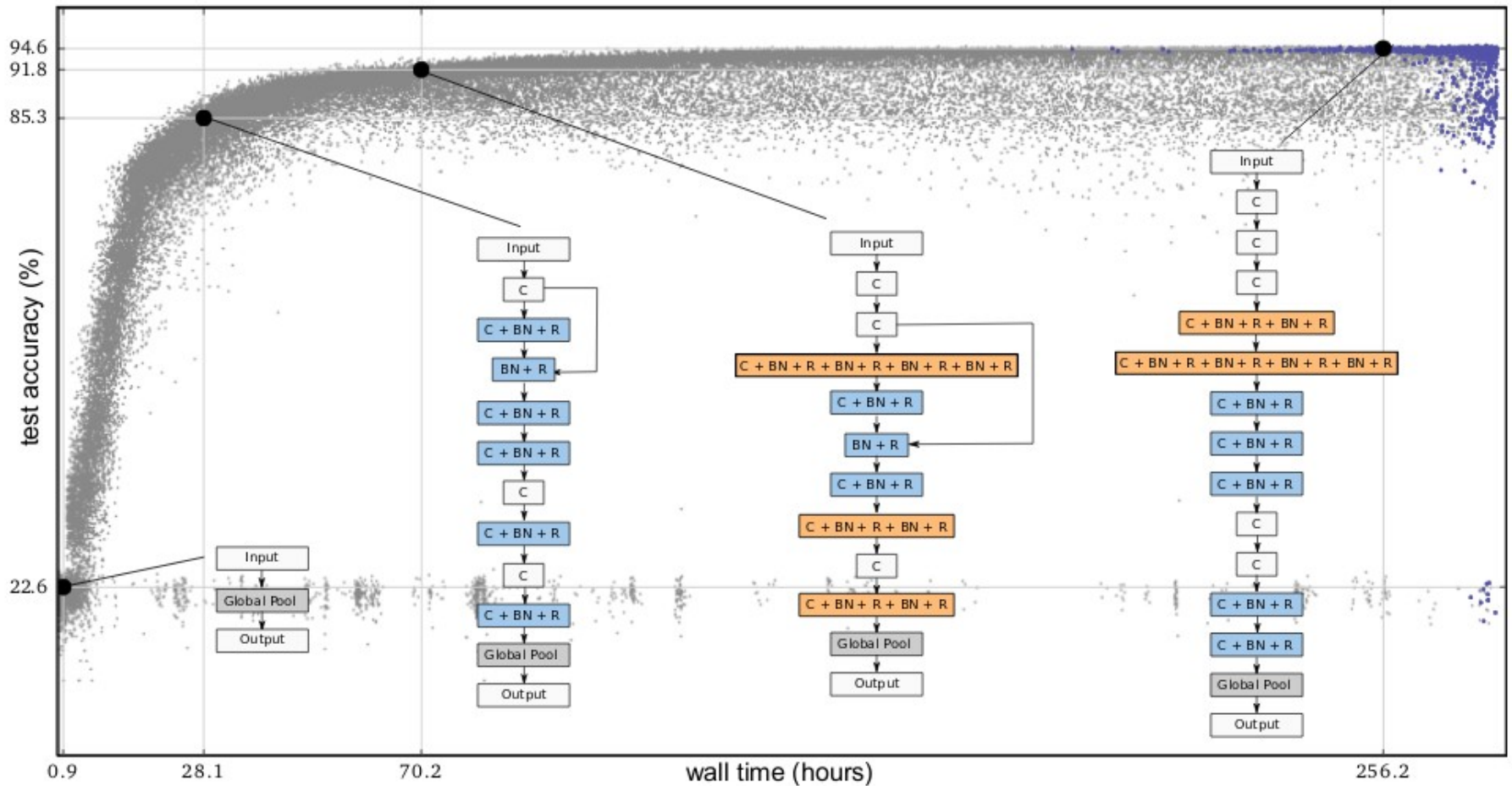
Source: [23]

# Neuroevolution – Performance



Source: [23]

# Neuroevolution – Performance



Source: [23]



# Neuroevolution – Practical Example



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