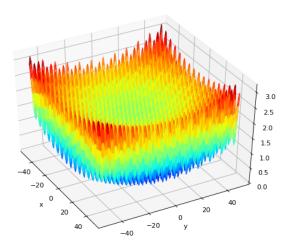
Particle swarm optimisation with the use of chaos maps

Piedebout Laurent, Habbal Younes, Demangeon Antoine, Choiset Flore

03 juin 2022

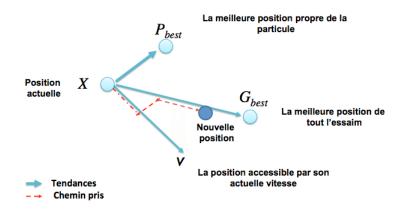
Introduction and motivations

What is optimisation?



Introduction and motivations

PSO algorithm



James Kennedy and Russel Eberhart, 1995

Algorithm

Computation method

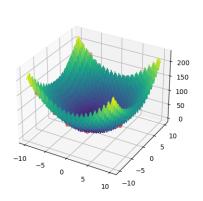
$$V_{k+1} = \omega_{v} V_{k} + r_{1} \omega_{I} (P_{localbest} - P_{k}) + r_{2} \omega_{g} (P_{globalbest} - P_{k})$$
 $X_{k+1} = X_{k} + V_{K+1}$
 $\omega_{v} \in [0,1], \ r_{1} \in [0,1], \ r_{2} \in [0,1]$
 r_{1} and r_{2} are computed using the chaos map

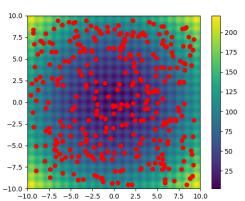
$$P_k = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{4,1} & \cdots & x_{q,1} \\ x_{1,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{4,2} & \cdots & x_{q,2} \\ x_{1,3} & x_{2,3} & x_{3,3} & x_{4,3} & \cdots & x_{q,3} \\ & & & & & & \\ x_{1,n} & x_{2,n} & x_{3,n} & x_{4,n} & \cdots & x_{q,n} \end{bmatrix}; V_k = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{4,1} & \cdots & x_{q,1} \\ x_{1,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{4,2} & \cdots & x_{q,2} \\ x_{1,3} & x_{2,3} & x_{3,3} & x_{4,3} & \cdots & x_{q,3} \\ & & & & & & \\ x_{1,n} & x_{2,n} & x_{3,n} & x_{4,n} & \cdots & x_{q,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

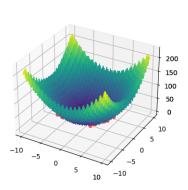
Algorithm

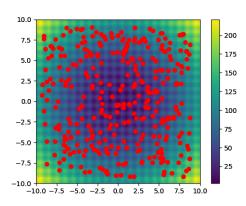
Computation method

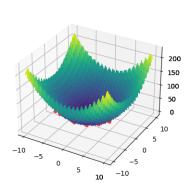
```
k_{max} \leftarrow n
i \leftarrow 0
X_{\nu} \leftarrow X_{0}
X_{kminlocal} \leftarrow X_k
X_{kminglobal} \leftarrow min(X_{kminlocal})
while ERX(X_k) > \epsilon and i < k_{max} do
      V_k \leftarrow \omega_v V_{k-1} + r_1(i)\omega_l(P_{localbest} - P_k)
     V_k \leftarrow V_k + r_2(i)\omega_{g}(P_{globalbest} - P_k)
     X_k \leftarrow X_{k-1} + V_k
     X_{kminlocal} \leftarrow min(X_k)
     X_{kminglobal} \leftarrow min(X_{kminlocal})
      i \leftarrow i + 1
end while
```

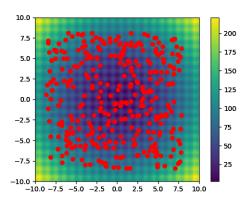


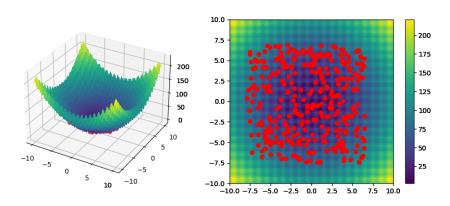


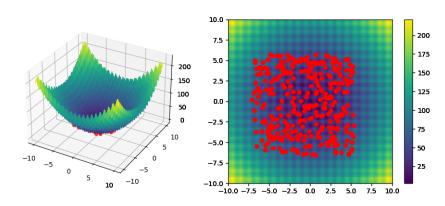


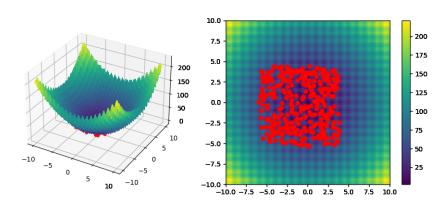


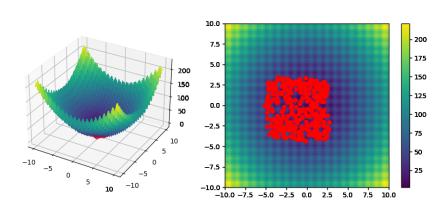


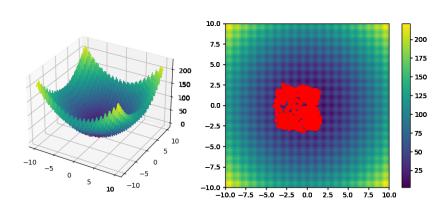


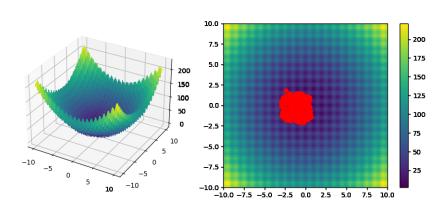


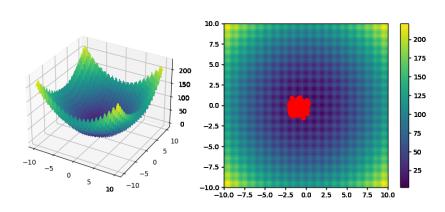


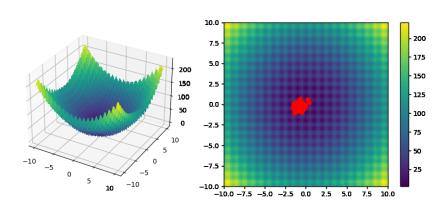


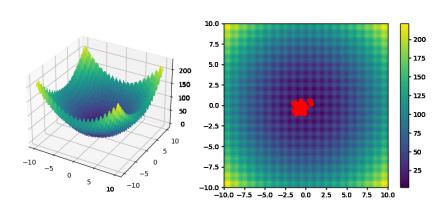


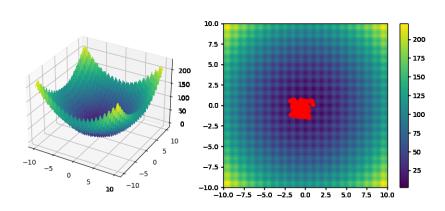


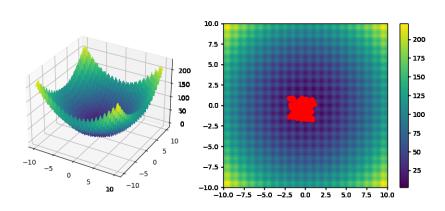


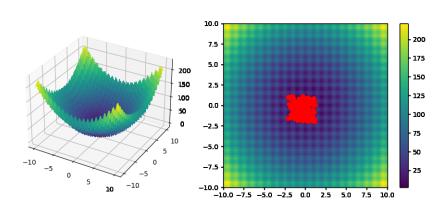


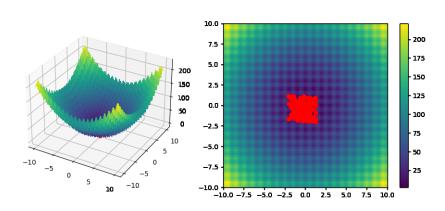


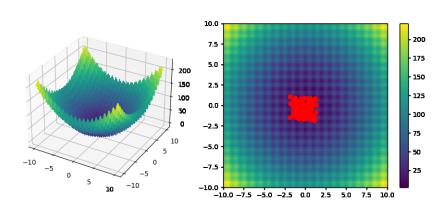


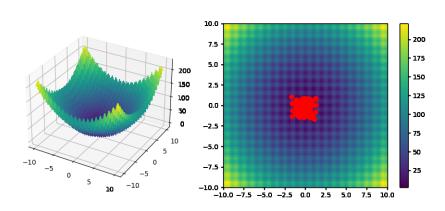


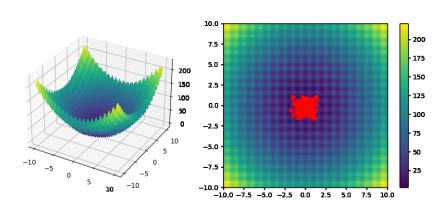


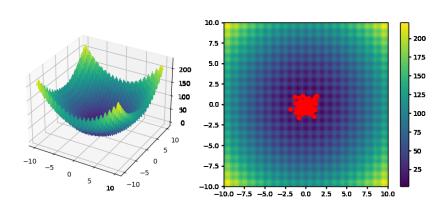


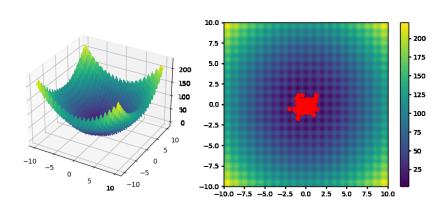


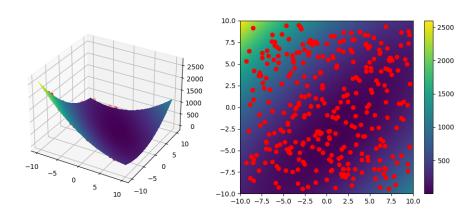


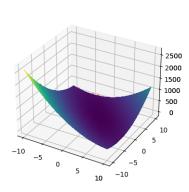


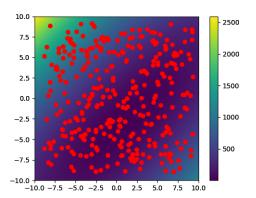


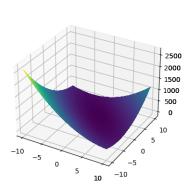


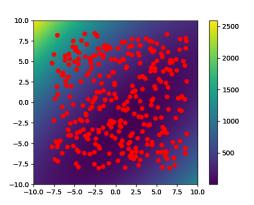


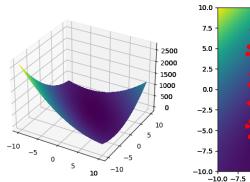


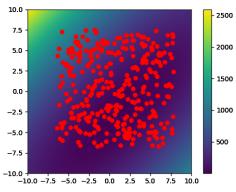


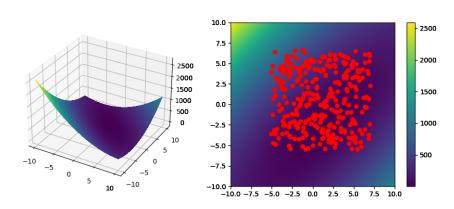


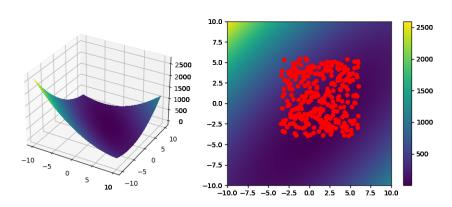


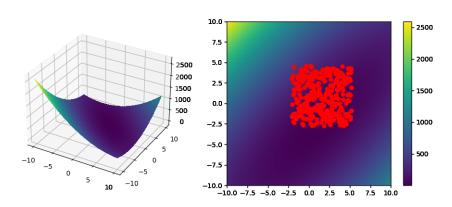


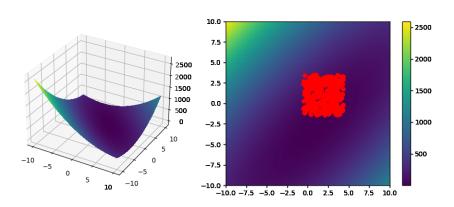


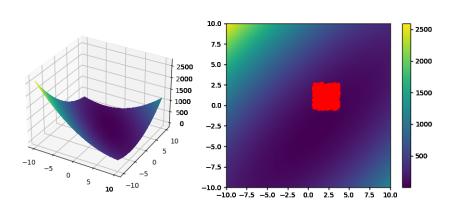


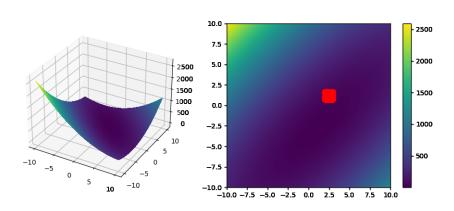




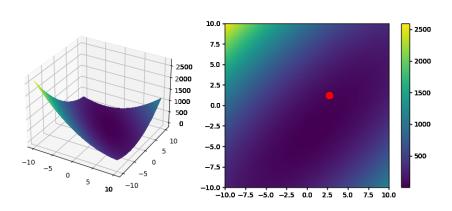








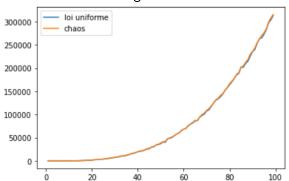
Booth function



Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a uniform distribution

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the dimension

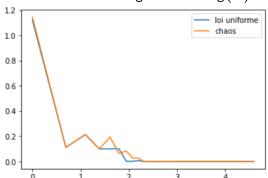
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the dimension



Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a uniform distribution

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(K)

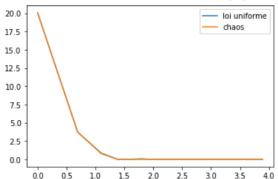
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(K)



Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a uniform distribution

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(P)

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(P)



Algorithm

Generating rk using the standard normal distribution

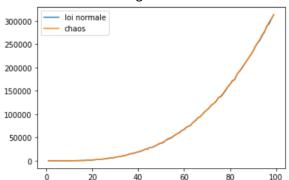
rk is a n-sized vector containing random values generated with a standard normal distribution,

```
egin{aligned} X_{min} \leftarrow min(rk) \ X_{max} \leftarrow max(rk) \ i \leftarrow 0 \ & 	ext{while } i < n 	ext{ do} \ rk[i] \leftarrow (rk[i] - X_{min})/(X_{max} - X_{min}) \ i \leftarrow i + 1 \ & 	ext{end while} \end{aligned}
```

Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a normal distribution

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the value of D

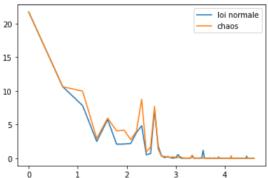
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the value of D



Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a normal distribution

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(K)

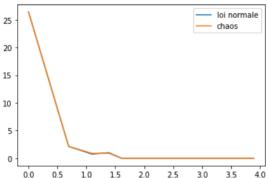
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(K)



Comparison between the ERJ obtained with a chaos map and a normal distribution

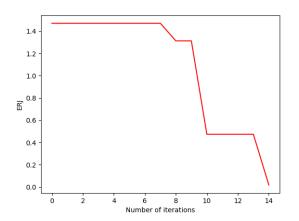
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(P)

Evolution of ERJ in regard of the log(P)



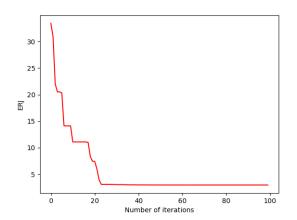
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the number of dimensions | Dimension 2

The value of the final ERJ is: 0.017894385917374578



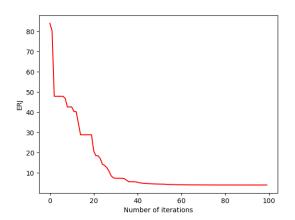
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the number of dimensions | Dimension 5

The value of the final ERJ is: 2.9848775024190743



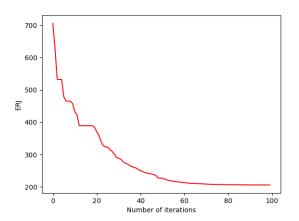
Evolution of ERJ in regard of the number of dimensions | Dimension 10

The value of the final ERJ is: 4.014968644746489



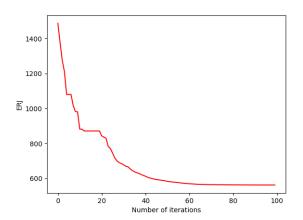
Evolution of ERJ in regards of the number of dimensions | Dimension 50

The value of the ERJ is: 205.75578243398908



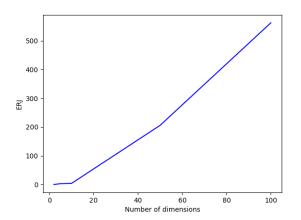
Evolution of ERJ in regards of the number of dimensions | Dimension 100

The value of the ERJ is: 562.2491221239749

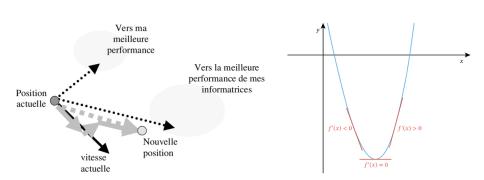


Evolution of ERJ in regard of the dimension

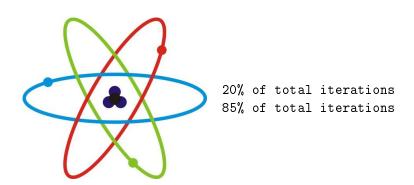
The higher the dimension, the higher the ERJ is



Study of the impact of the parameters on the convergence Optimisation in higher dimensions (above five)

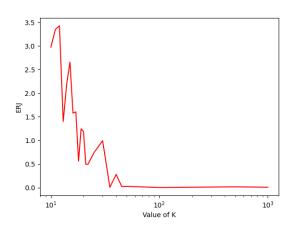


Study of the impact of the parameters on the convergence Optimisation in higher dimensions (above five)



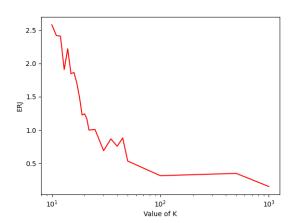
Study of the impact of the parameters on the convergence Evolution of ERJ in regard of the value of K | Rastrigin

ERJ in regard of K for the Rastrigin function



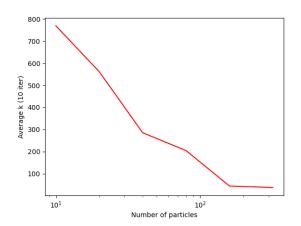
Study of the impact of the parameters on the convergence Evolution of ERJ in regard of the value of K | Booth

ERJ in regard of K for the Booth function



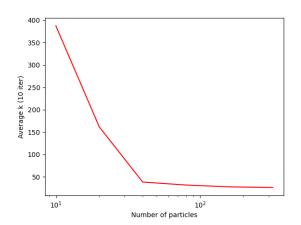
Evolution of the average k in regard of the value of $P \mid Rastrigin$

Average k in regard of P for the Rastrigin function



Evolution of the average k in regard of the value of P \mid Booth

Average k in regard of P for the Booth function



Annexes

Open the annex notebook in Colab
Open the github repository with all the other documents