

LOCAL OPTIMA NETWORKS (LONS)

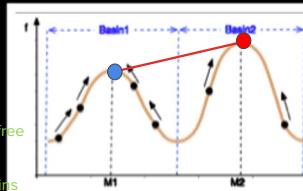


Nodes - local optima according to a hill-climbing heuristic

Edges - transitions between optima (basin, escape, crossover)

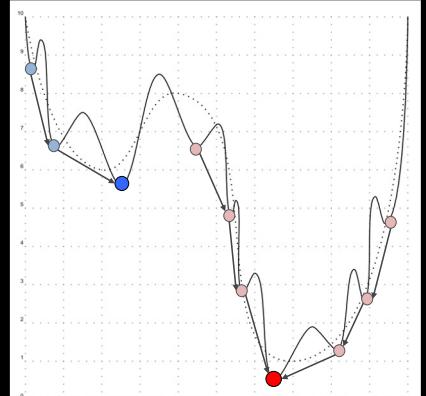
P. K. Doye. *The network topology of a potential energy landscape: a static scale-free network*. *Physical Review Letter*, 2002.

G. Ochoa, M. Tomassini, S. Verel, and C. Darabos. *A study of NK landscapes' basins and local optima networks*. *GECCO 2008*



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Characterising Funnels with LONs

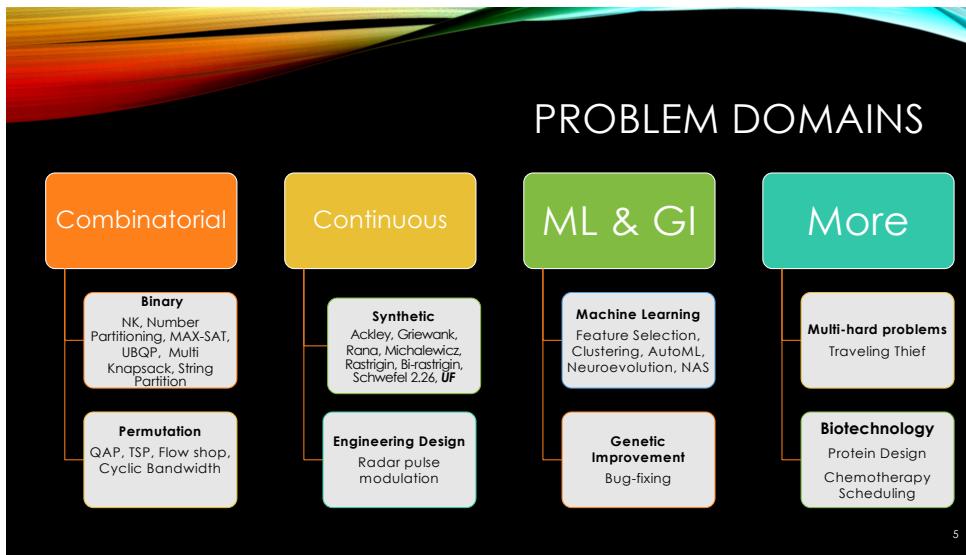


- Global minimum **MLONs**
- Sub-optimal sink
- Local minimum in optimal funnel
- Local minimum in sub-optimal funnel
- ↓ Monotonic edge

Monotonic Sequence: a descending sequence of adjacent minima

Funnel: the aggregation of all monotonic sequences ending at the same point (or sink).

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Number Partitioning (NPP)

Given a set of n positive integers $A=\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$, drawn at random from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, find a disjoint partition (S_1, S_2) of A such that the discrepancy D between their sums is minimised

A partition is perfect if $D = 0$, where

$$D = |\sum_{S_1} a_i - \sum_{S_2} a_i|$$



Easy-hard phase transition, $k = \log_2(M)/n$
(Gent & Walsh, 1996)

$k < 1$ many partitions
 $k > 1$ very few perfect partitions
 $k = 1$ easy/hard phase transition

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NPP Instance example

$N = 10, k = 0.4$

Instance data, ten numbers: **10 7 10 4 14 14 11 3 9 6**

Worst solutions: when there is a maximal difference between the two sets.

This happens when all the elements are in one set

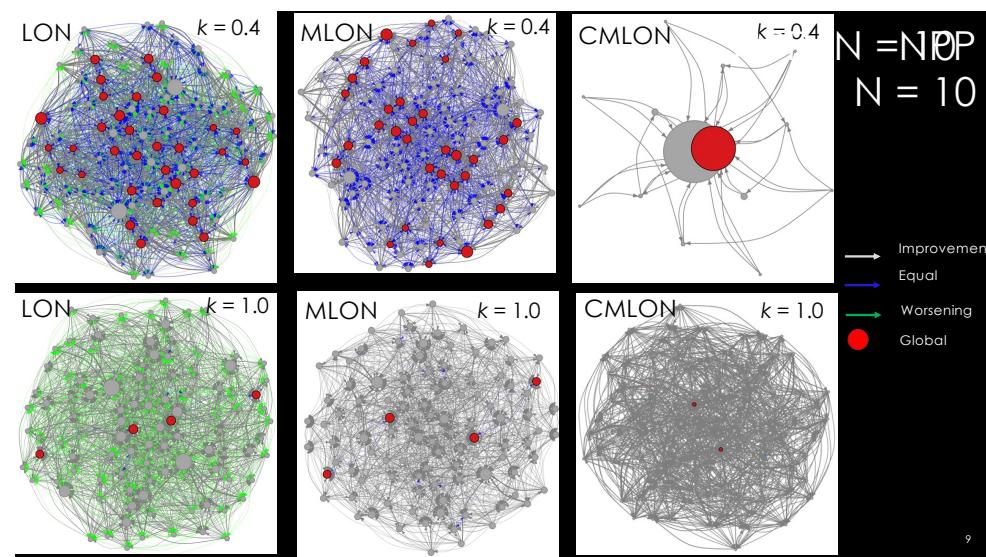
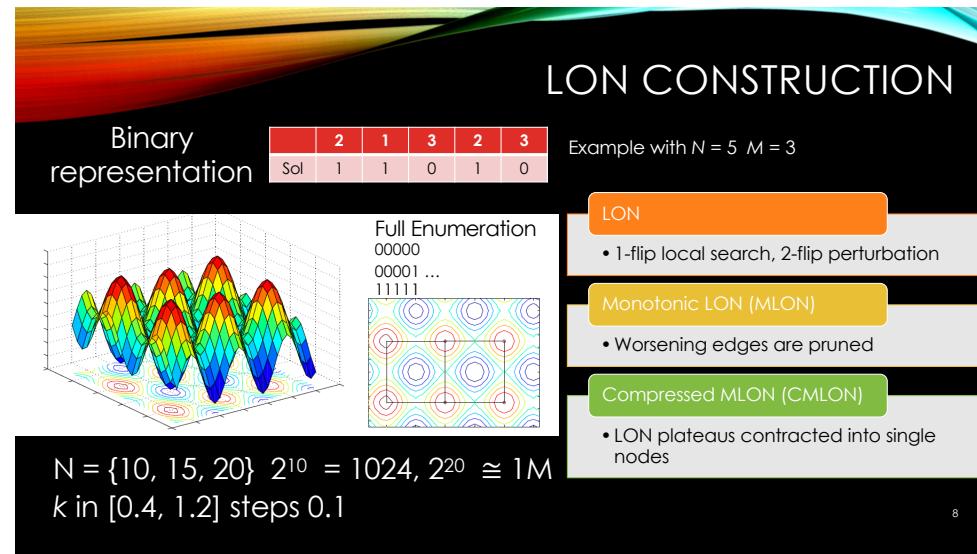
$$10 + 7 + 10 + 4 + 14 + 14 + 11 + 3 + 9 + 6 = 88$$

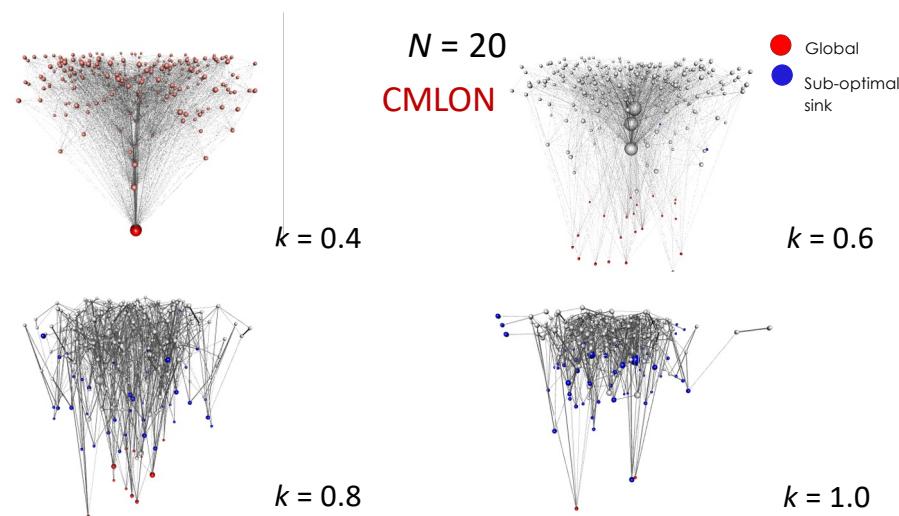
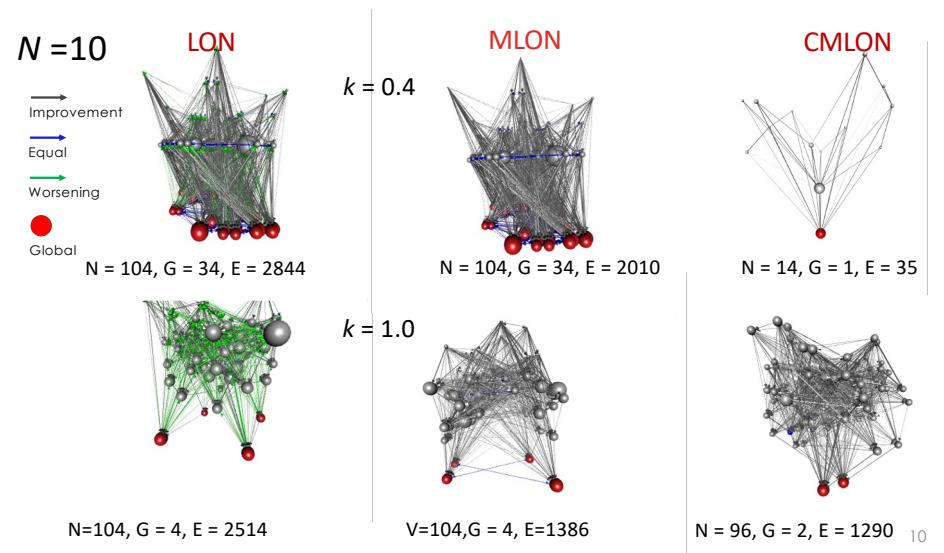
$x = 0000000000 \quad f(x) = 88 - 0 = 88$

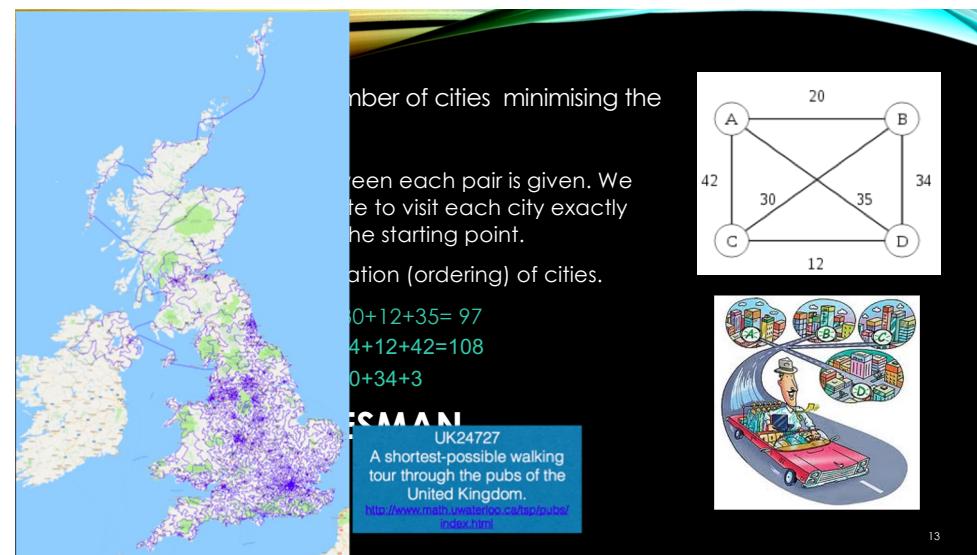
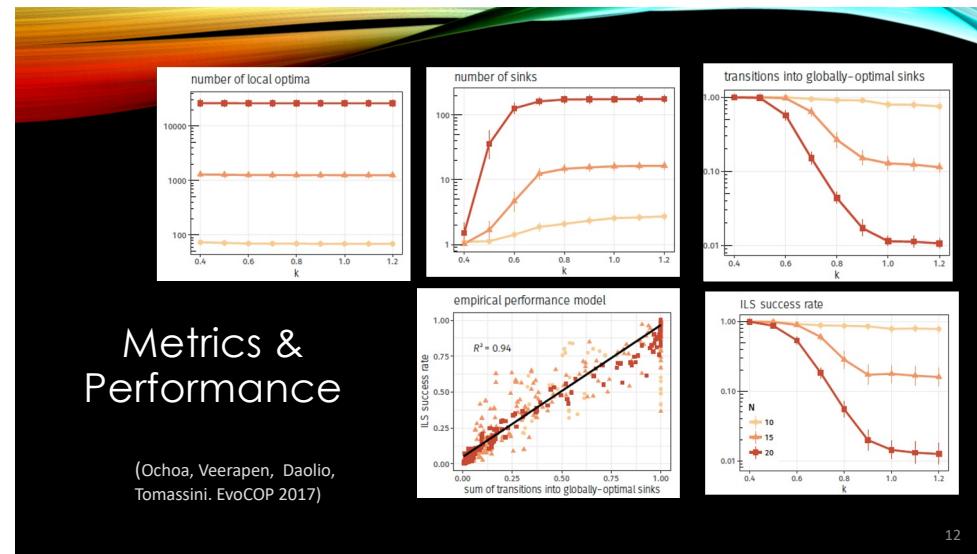
$x = 1111111111 \quad f(x) = 0 - 88 = 88$

Best solutions: several solutions are optimal, here some examples

10 7 10 4 14 14 11 3 9 6	
o 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	$f(x) = (4+14+11+9+6) - (10+7+10+14+3) = 44 - 44 = 0$
o 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	$f(x) = (4+14+11+9+6) - (10+7+10+14+3) = 44 - 44 = 0$
o 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	$f(x) = (10+14+11+3+6) - (10+7+4+14+9) = 44 - 44 = 0$
o 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	$f(x) = (10+14+11+3+6) - (10+7+4+14+9) = 44 - 44 = 0$
...	







TRAVELLING SALESMAN (TSP)

Sampling and constructing LONs with escape edges

Algorithm 1 ILS sampling

```

 $L \leftarrow \{\}; E \leftarrow \{\}$  (initialise LON data)
repeat
   $s_0 \leftarrow \text{RandomInitialSolution}$ 
   $s^* \leftarrow \text{HillClimber}(s_0)$ 
   $L \leftarrow L \cup \{s^*\}$  (record LON data)
repeat
   $s' \leftarrow \text{RandomMutation}(s^*)$ 
   $s^{**} \leftarrow \text{HillClimber}(s')$ 
  if  $f(s^{**}) \leq f(s^*)$  then
     $L \leftarrow L \cup \{s^{**}\}$  (record LON data)
     $E \leftarrow E \cup \{(s^*, s^{**})\}$  (record LON data)
     $s^* \leftarrow s^{**}$ 
  end if
until ILS termination condition is met
until sampling termination condition is met

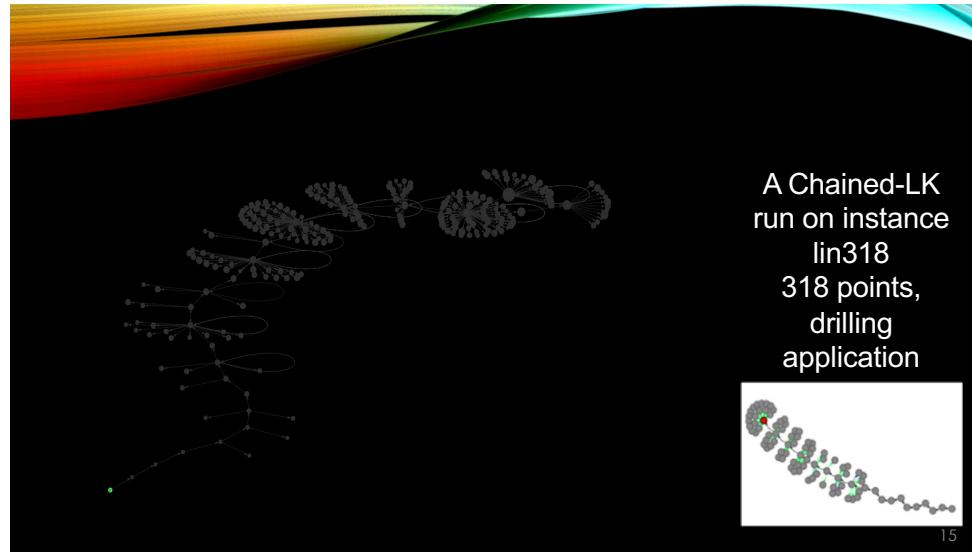
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Chained Lin-Kernighan
(Martin, Otto, Felten, 1992)

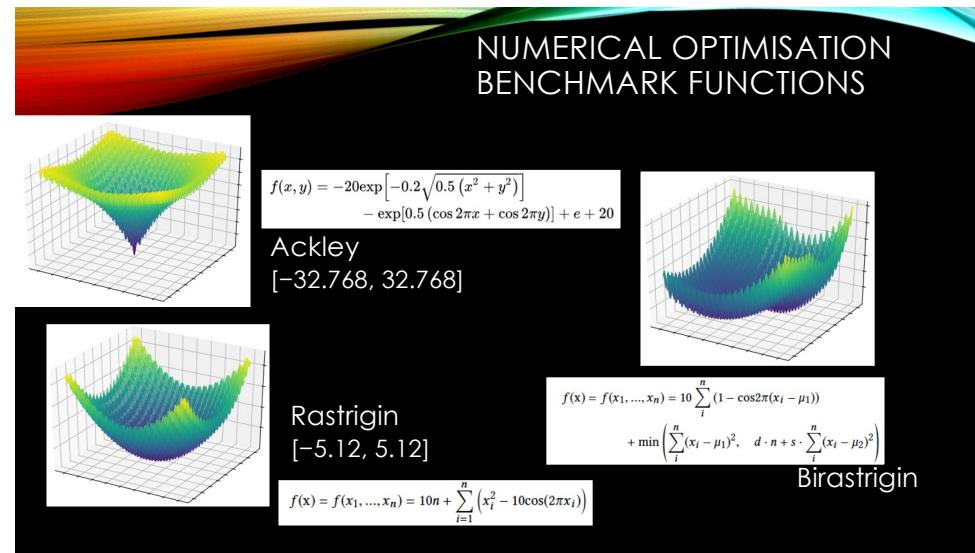
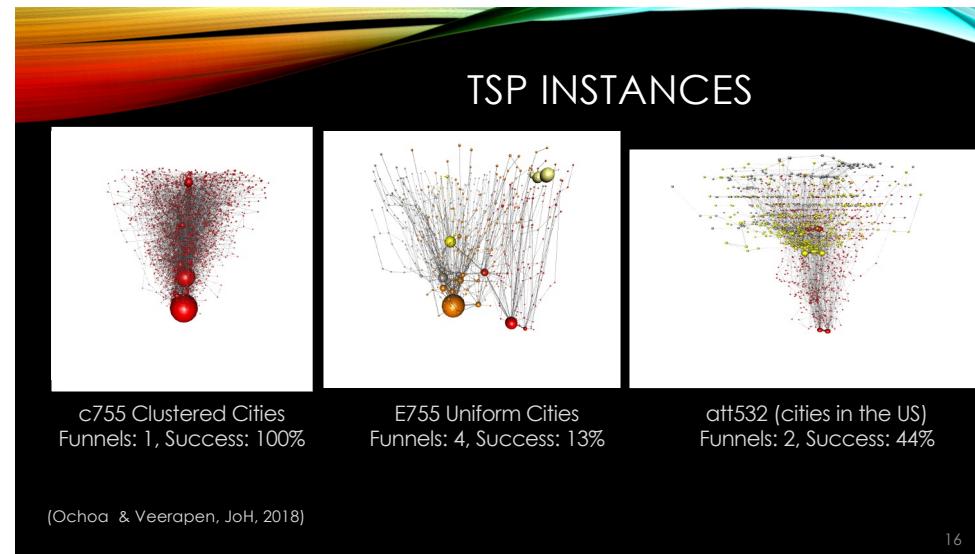
- Form of Iterated Local Search
- Diversification & Intensification

Nodes: LK local optima
Edges: double-bridge escapes

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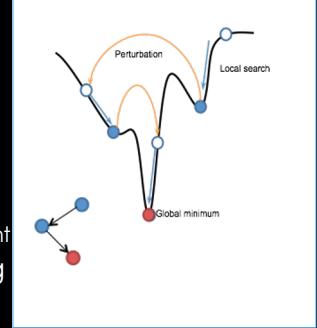


LONs for continuous optimisation - Methodology

Sampling with *Basin-Hopping* - 100 runs

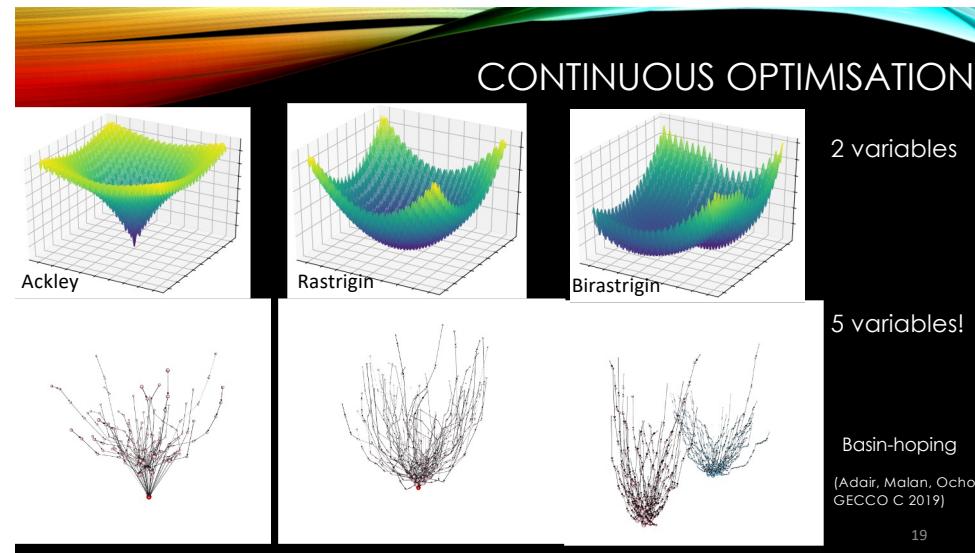
- Local minimiser: L-BFGS
- Perturbation operator (step size *pstep*)
 $x_i = x_i + pstep \times \text{uniform random } [-1, 1]$
- **pstep:** empirically determined (50% escape)
- Stopping condition: 1,000 iterations without improvement

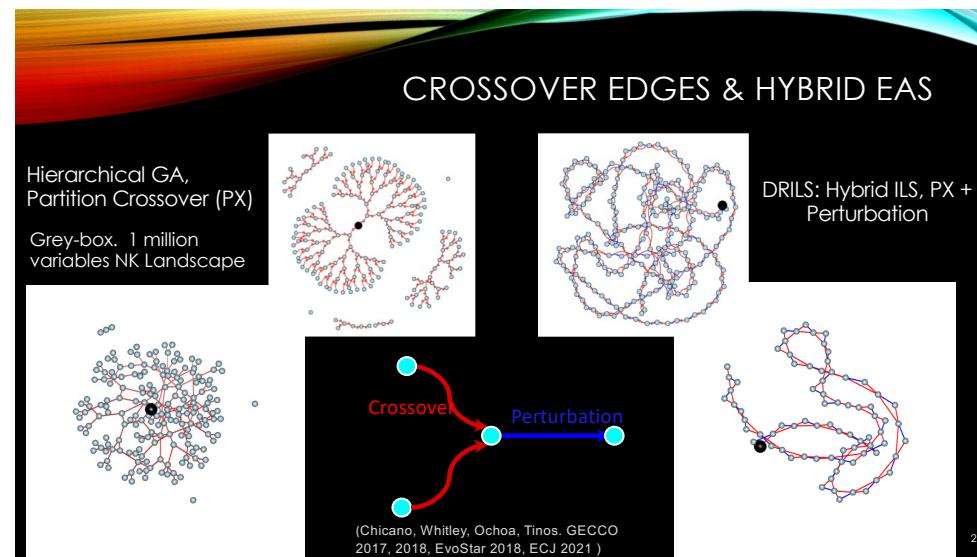
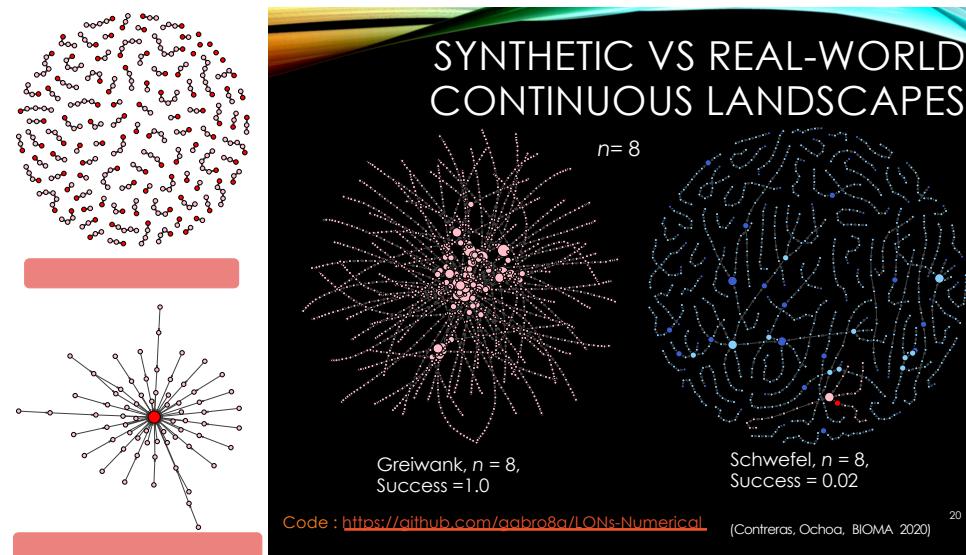
MLON. Monotonic LON – non deteriorating edges

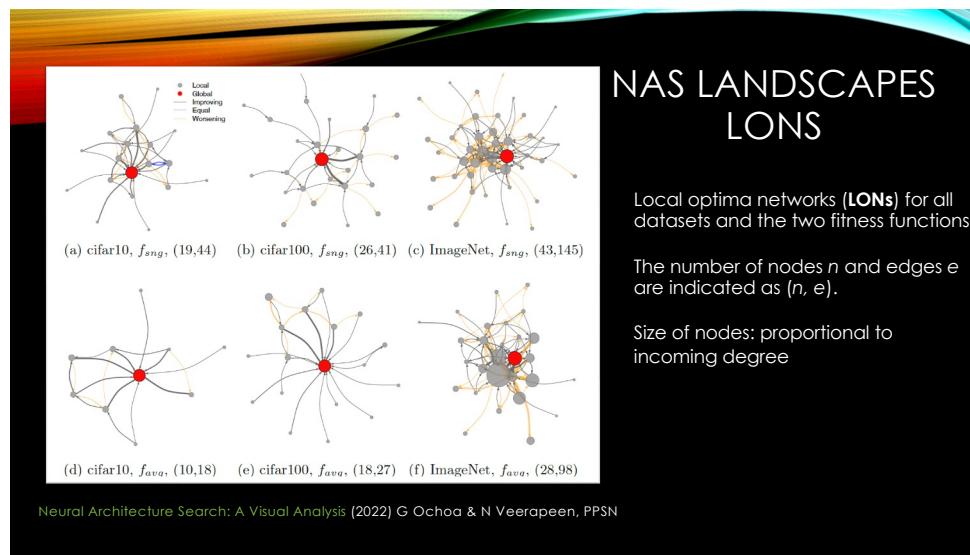
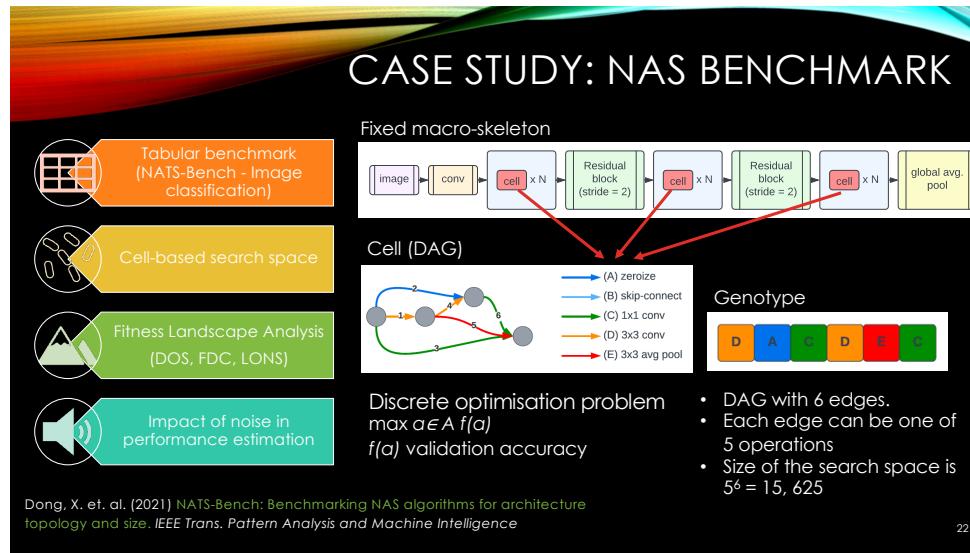


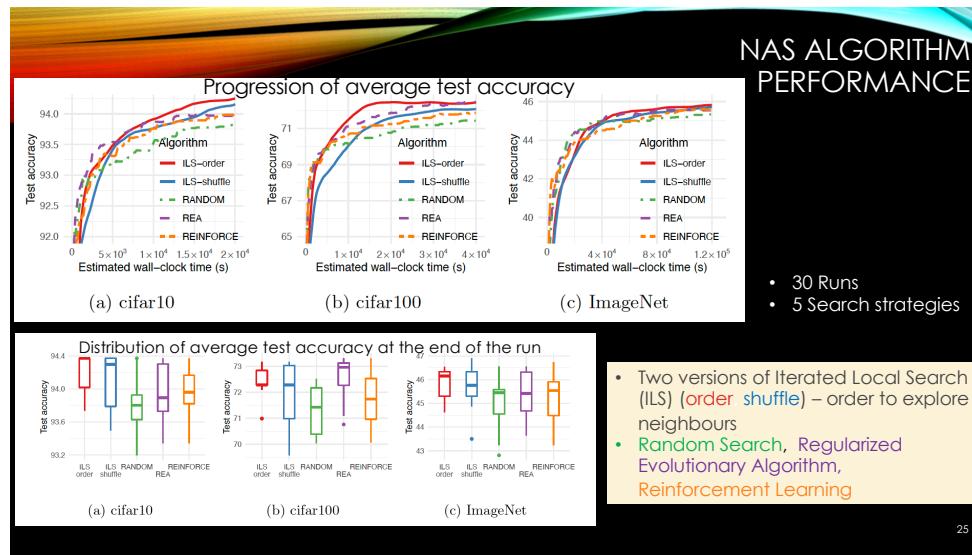
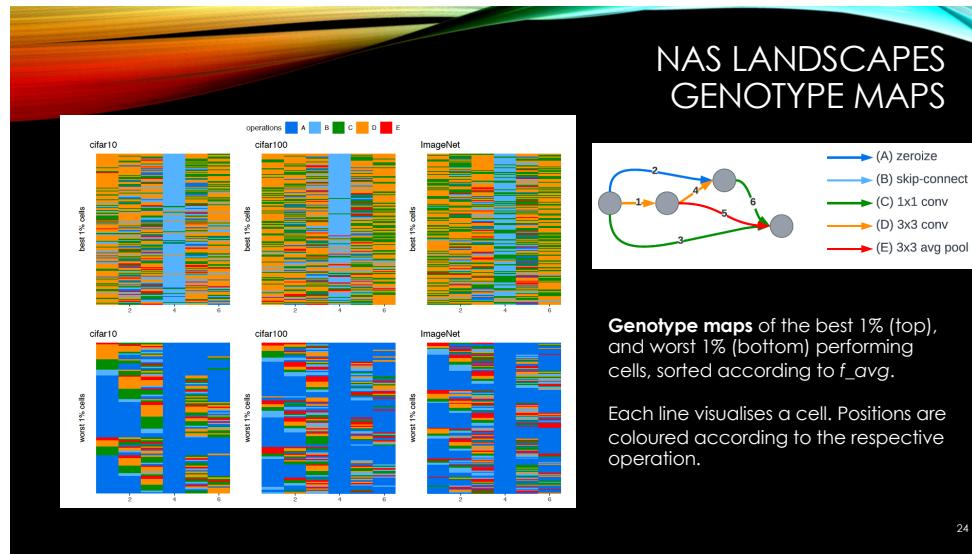
David J. Wales and Jonathan P. K. Doye (1997) Global Optimization by Basin-Hopping and the Lowest Energy Structures of Lennard-Jones Clusters Containing up to 110 Atoms. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry A* 101, 28

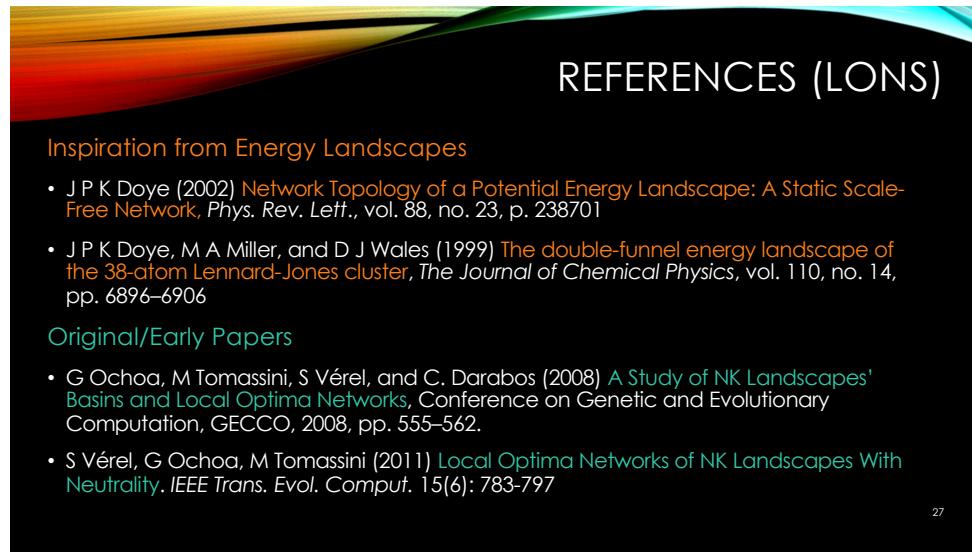
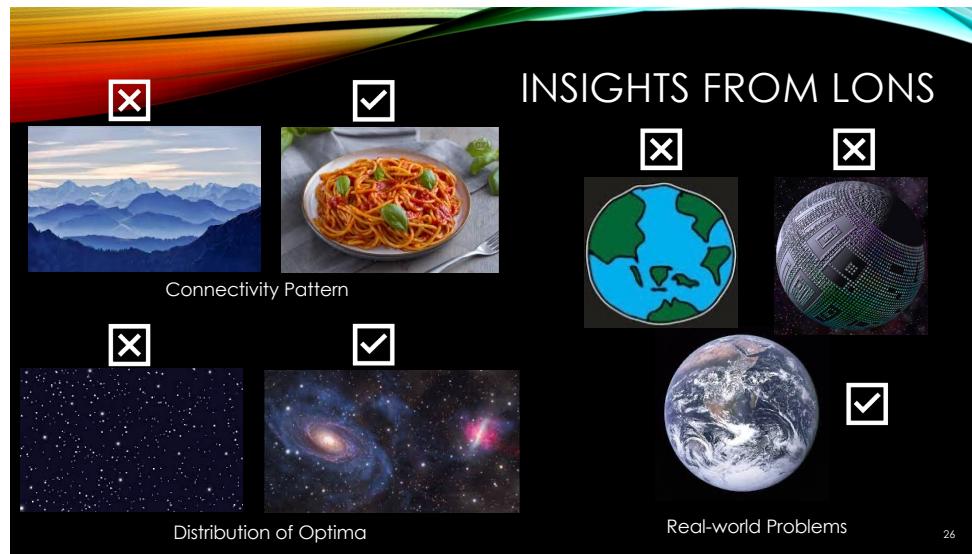
(Adair, Malan, Ochoa, GECCO C 2019)











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