



## Preview Homework set 11

[Start again](#)**1**

Marks: 1

The phenomenon where individuals are trapped in a fitness value and are unable to improve themselves is called a:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Global optimum
- ☐ b. Local minima
- ☐ c. Local optimum
- ☐ d. All are correct

**2**

Marks: 1

Each iteration of a genetic algorithm is called a(n):

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Time step
- ☐ b. Generation
- ☐ c. Step
- ☐ d. Epoch

**3**

Marks: 1

There is a random chance that crossover will occur.

Answer:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

**4**

Marks: 1

There is a random chance that mutation will occur.

Answer:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

**5**

Marks: 1

\_\_\_\_\_ is based on the process of reproduction, mutation, competition and selection.

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Natural selection
- ☐ b. Evolution
- ☐ c. Neo-Darwinism
- ☐ d. Inheritance

**6**

Marks: 1

The operator which changes the gene value in some randomly chosen location is called:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Crossover
- ☐ b. All are correct
- ☐ c. Selection
- ☐ d. Mutation

7

Marks: 1

The theory of natural selection was originally proposed by:

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Sir Barristan Selmy
  - ☐ b. August Weismann
  - ☐ c. Charles Darwin
  - ☐ d. Gregor Mendel

8

Marks: 1

In genetic algorithms, the position of the one, correct solution is called the:

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Local optimum
  - ☐ b. Global optimum
  - ☐ c. Local minima
  - ☐ d. All are correct

9

Marks: 1

Optimization is guaranteed to find the correct solution to a problem.

- Answer:
- ☐ True
  - ☐ False

10

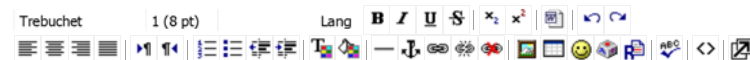
Marks: 1

Give C/C++ code that calculates the offspring of two children for a max ones simulation. The crossover should be a one-point crossover, at a randomly determined point in the chromosome. The length of the chromosome and the two parents are given. The children should be placed \*offspringOne and \*offspringTwo pointers that are passed to the function. The template follows:

```
void crossover( int parentOne, int parentTwo, int* offspringOne, int* );
```

*Tip: Assume that fitness and chance of crossover (pc) has already been done; and that random() has been initialized and necessary libraries included. Just place the children into the pointers, do not calculate their fitness.*

Answer:



Path:



11

Marks: 1

Consider the example of a genetic algorithm given in the text on pg. 224. Give C/C++ code for a function that takes an individual chromosome (given as a bit string) and calculates the fitness of that individual. The goal is to find the maximum of the function  $f(x) = 15x - x^2$ . The template of the function is:

```
float fitness( bool *chromosome, int chromLength );
```

*Tips: The purpose of this particular genetic algorithm's simulation is the find the maxima of the function  $f(x)$ .*

Answer:

**12** 

Marks: 1

The selection method where the ratio of fitness determines the chromosomes chance of being selected for mating is called:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Roulette wheel
- ☐ b. Random
- ☐ c. Tournament
- ☐ d. No answers are correct

[Save without submitting](#)[Submit all and finish](#) [Moodle Docs for this page](#)

You are logged in as [Alberto Cruz](#) ([Logout](#))

[CMPS3560S18](#)