Definiciones genéticos

miércoles, 15 de junio de 2022

16:17

Individuo:

Dado un conjunto de genes A, se define

Un individuo de k genes como un \mathcal{A}^k

Crossover:

Sean:

$$P,Q\in\mathcal{A}^k$$

R, R' los hijos de P y Q que se van a definir

Multiple Point Crossover:

Dado $m = \{0,1\}^k$

$$R_{i} = \begin{cases} m_{i} = 0 & \rightarrow & P_{i} \\ \sin no & \rightarrow & Q_{i} \end{cases}$$

$$R'_{i} = \begin{cases} m_{i} = 0 & \rightarrow & Q_{i} \\ \sin no & \rightarrow & P_{i} \end{cases}$$

Métodos de selección:

Sea:

$$W = (w_1, ..., w_n)$$
 una población

 $F: \{1, ..., n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ la función de fitnnes (Se evalúa en subíndices)

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i}{n}$$

$$E_i = \frac{F_i}{\bar{F}}$$

$$S_j = \sum_{i=1}^j E_i$$

Selección por ruleta:

Sea $r \in [0, n]^n$ números al azar entre 0 y n

$$W'_k = \min\{j \in \{1, ..., n\} : S_j \ge r_k\}$$

Stochastic Universal Sampling (SUS): (asegura que i aparezca almenos $\lfloor E_i \rfloor$ veces) Sea:

 $t \in [0,1]$ número al azar σ una parmutación al azar de $\{0,\dots,n-1\}$

$$r_k = \sigma(k) + t$$

$$W'_k = \min\{j \in \{1, ..., n\} : S_j \ge r_k\}$$

Métodos con resto: (aseguran que i aparezca almenos $\lfloor E_i \rfloor$ veces) A i se le asigna $\lfloor E_i \rfloor$ veces

$$m = n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} [E_i]$$

Se asignan m con algún metodo

- III): Para los siguientes progenitores en una codificación basada en el orden, hacer crossover usando:
- a) El primer método dado en clase, con corte de dos puntos.
- b) PMX (usar el mismo corte de a), para comparar)
- c) cyclic crossover
- i. $P_1 = (B, F, E, H, C, I, G, D, A)$, $P_2 = (I, E, A, D, F, G, H, B, C)$
- ii. $P_1 = (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I), P_2 = (I, H, G, F, E, D, C, B, A).$

i) $P_1 = BFEHCIGDA$ $P_2 = IEADFGHBC$

a) Corte en 3 y en 6 BFE | HCI | GDA IEA | DFG | HBC

BFEDFGGDA IEAHCIHBC

b) Corte en 3 y en 6 b) Corte en 2 y 7

BFE | HCI | GDA BF | EHCIG | DA IEA DFG HBC IE | ADFGH | BC BFE DFG GDA BF | ADFGH | DA IEA | HCI | HBC IE | EHCIG | BC BFE | DFG | GHA BF | ADFGH | DE IEA | HCI | DBC IE | EHCIG | BC BCE | DFG | GHA BF | ADFGH | IE IEA | HCI | DBF DE | EHCIG | BC BCE | DFG | IHA BC | ADFGH | IE

DE | EHCIG | BF

c) BFEHCIGDA IEADFGHBC

GEA | HCI | DBF

IFEHCIGDA BEADFGHBC

IFEHCGGDA BEADFIHBC

IFEHCGHDA BEADFIGBC

IFEDCGHDA BEAHFIGBC

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| ii) | | | | | | | | | | |
| P ₁ = | ABCDEFGH | I | | | | | | | | |
| P ₂ = | IHGFEDCB | A | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Co | rte en 3 y ei DEF GHI | n 6 | | | | | | | | |
| ABCI | DEFIGHI | | | | | | | | | |
| THG | FED CBA | | | | | | | | | |
| ADC L | FEDICUT | | | | | | | | | |
| THEI | FED GHI DEF CBA | | | | | | | | | |
| 111011 | DEFICEA | | | | | | | | | |
| h) Co | rto on 3 v o | n 6 h) Con | corto on 2 | v 6 | | | | | | |
| ARC I | rte en 3 y e DEF GHI | ARICO | FF GHT | уО | | | | | | |
| IHG | FED CBA | THIGE | ED CBA | | | | | | | |
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| ABCI | FED GHI | ABIGF | ED GHI | | | | | | | |
| IHG | DEF CBA | IHICD | EF CBA | | | | | | | |
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| | | AB GF | ED CHI | | | | | | | |
| | | IH CD | EF GBA | | | | | | | |
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| c) | FFCUT | | | | | | | | | |
| | EFGHI EDCBA | | | | | | | | | |
| TUGE | EDCDA | | | | | | | | | |
| IBCD | EFGHI | | | | | | | | | |
| | EDCBA | | | | | | | | | |
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| | EFGHA | | | | | | | | | |
| AHGF | EDCBI | | | | | | | | | |
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IV): En los siguientes items, se tiene una poblacion cuyas fitness son las dadas. Cuando deba usar numeros al azar, tome los siguientes números entre 0 y 1 como fuente de aleatoriedad, elija n de ellos y multipliquelos por el n apropiado en cada caso. Le damos dos series de números aleatorios para que haga cada ejercicio dos veces si quiere.

- i) aletorios entre 0 y 1: 0,72 | 0,15 | 0,38 | 0,57 | 0,88 | 0,32 | 0,22 | 0,98
- ii) aletorios entre 0 y 1: 0, 22 | 0, 54 | 0, 81 | 0, 12 | 0, 75 | 0, 64 | 0, 47 | 0, 33

Con esos numeros al azar y las fitness, decir quienes serán los individuos seleccionados para reproducirse con los metodos de:

- a. Ruleta
- b. SUS
- c. Remainder con Ruleta para los restos.

Todos ellos usando la Esperanza usual. $(E_i = \frac{F_i}{\overline{F}})$. Como ejercicio adicional para interesados, luego repetir usando la esperanza dada con sigma scaling. $(E_i^* = 1 + \frac{F_i - \overline{F}}{2\sigma})$. (para lo cual se les da la desviacion estandard en cada ejercicio) pero en los finales solo usaremos la Esperanza usual.

$$1): F_1 = 0, 3 \quad F_2 = 90, 8 \quad F_3 = 45, 2 \quad F_4 = 71, 7 \quad F_5 = 30, 2 \quad F_6 = 9, 3 \ \sigma = 35, 2642$$

2):
$$F_1 = 7,7$$
 $F_2 = 0,3$ $F_3 = 0,5$ $F_4 = 0,9$ $F_5 = 4,1$ $F_6 = 2,5$ $\sigma = 2,8577$

3):
$$F_1 = 8,09$$
 $F_2 = 0,16$ $F_3 = 7,07$ $F_4 = 3,59$ $F_5 = 9,98$ $F_6 = 4,07$ $F_7 = 6,52$ $F_8 = 9,1$ $\sigma = 3,2696$

1)

$$F_1 = 0.3$$

 $F_2 = 90.8$
 $F_3 = 45.2$
 $F_4 = 71.7$
 $F_5 = 30.2$
 $F_6 = 9.3$

$$\bar{F} = \frac{0.3 + 90.8 + 45.2 + 71.7 + 30.2 + 9.3}{6} = 41.25$$

$$E_1 = \frac{F_1}{\bar{F}} = \frac{0.3}{41.25} \approx 0.00727$$

$$E_2 = \frac{90.8}{41.25} \approx 2.20121$$

$$E_3 = \frac{45.2}{41.25} \approx 1.09575$$

$$E_4 = \frac{71.7}{41.25} \approx 1.73818$$

$$E_5 = \frac{30.2}{41.25} \approx 0.73212$$

$$E_6 = \frac{9.3}{41.25} \approx 0.022545$$

$$S_1 \approx 0.00727$$

$$S_2 \approx 0.00727 + 2.20121 = 2.20848$$

$$S_3 \approx 2.20848 + 1.09575 = 3.30423$$

$$S_4 \approx 3.30423 + 1.73818 = 5.04241$$

$$S_5 \approx 5.04241 + 0.73212 = 5.77453$$

$$S_6 \approx 5.77453 + 0.22545 = 5.99998$$

$$= 6$$

$$S = (0.00727, 2.20848, 3.30423, 5.04241, 5.77453, 6)$$
Ruleta:
$$r = (6^*0.72, 6^*0.15, 6^*0.38, 6^*0.57, 6^*0.88, 6^*0.32, 6^*0.22, 6^*0.98)$$

$$= (4.32, 0.9, 2.28, 3.42, 5.28, 1.92, 1.32, 5.88)$$
Se eligen para cada $k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$:
$$\min\{j \in \{1, \dots, n\} : S_j \geq r_k\}$$
Esto es:
$$4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 2, 6$$
SUS:
$$\sigma = (1 \rightarrow 4, 2 \rightarrow 3, 3 \rightarrow 0, 4 \rightarrow 1, 5 \rightarrow 5, 6 \rightarrow 2) \implies r = 0.72$$

$$r_k = \sigma(k) + r$$

$$r = (4.72, 3.72, 0.72, 1.72, 5.72, 2.72)$$
Se eligen para cada $k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$:
$$\min\{j \in \{1, \dots, n\} : S_j \geq r_k\}$$
Esto es:
$$4, 4, 2, 2, 5, 3$$
Esto es:
$$4, 4, 2, 2, 5, 3$$

| Re | mainder con ruleta: |
|----|--|
| | En primer lugar: |
| | 2 aparece 2 veces |
| | 3 y 4 aparecen 1 vez cada uno |
| | m = 6 - 2 - 1 - 1 = 2 |
| | m = 6 - 2 - 1 - 1 = 2 |
| | Elijo 2 con ruleta |
| | r = (4.32, 0.9) |
| | |
| | Se eligen para cada $k \in \{1,2\}$: |
| | $\min\{j\in\{1,\ldots,n\}:S_j\geq r_k\}$ |
| | Esto es: |
| | 4, 2 |
| | |
| | Queda entonces: |
| | 2 2 2 4 4 2 |
| | 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2 |
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V): Probar que en sigma scaling la suma de las fitness normalizadas sigue siendo n.

Sea:

$$F \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$E_i^* = 1 + \frac{F_i - \bar{F}}{2\sigma_F}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_i^* = n$$

Demostración:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_i^* = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{i}^{*} = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 + \frac{F_{i} - \bar{F}}{2\sigma_{F}}\right) = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{F_{i} - \bar{F}}{2\sigma_{F}} = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\sigma_{F}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (F_{i} - \bar{F}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} (F_{i} - \bar{F}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{F} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{F} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{F_i - \bar{F}}{2\sigma_F} = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sigma_F}\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i - \bar{F}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (F_i - \bar{F}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{F} = 0$$

| | | | n. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | • | \sum_{i}^{n} | F | пĒ | = 0 |) | | | | | | | | |
| | | _ | ^ i=1 | ι | 701 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \Leftrightarrow | | n | | n | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | • | $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ | G | \sum_{n} | F | - 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4 | ∠_ ′ i=1 | i – | $\underset{i=1}{\underline{\angle}}$ | r _i - | - 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | \Leftrightarrow | | | | v _ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \Leftrightarrow | | = 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \Leftrightarrow | | True | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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