粘菌アメーバコンピュータ:巡回セールスマン問題

バウンスバック制御 (詳細追記180427)

Normalized Area of Amoeba Branch in Lane Vk:

 $X_{Vk}(t) \in [0.0,1.0],$

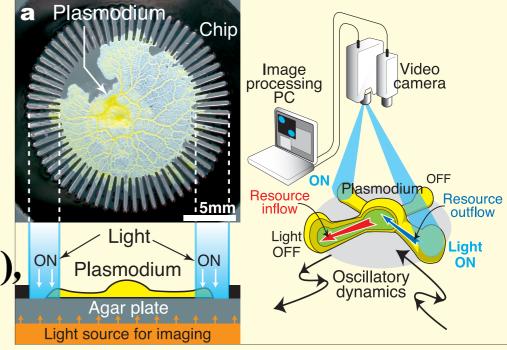
where Vk indicates that **city** V is visited in the kth order.

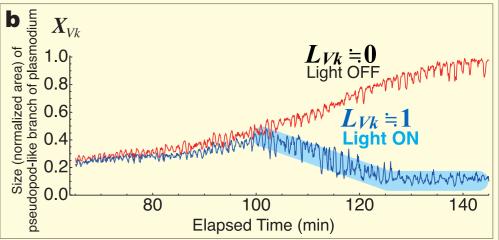
Bounceback (Light) Signal $L_{Vk} \in [0.0,1.0]$:

$$L_{Vk}(t+\Delta t) = 1 - \sigma_{1000,-0.5} \left(\sum_{Ul} W_{Vk,Ul} \cdot \sigma_{35,0.6} (X_{Ul}(t)) \right),$$

$$\sigma_{\gamma,\theta}(X) = 1/(1 + \exp(-\gamma \cdot (X - \theta))) \in [0.0, 1.0],$$

$$W_{Vk,Ul} = \begin{cases} -\lambda & (\text{if } V = U \text{ and } k \neq l), \\ -\mu & (\text{if } V \neq U \text{ and } k = l), \\ -\nu \cdot dist(V,U) & (\text{if } V \neq U \text{ and } |k - l| = 1), \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}), \end{cases}$$





where the **sigmoid function** σ with parameters γ and θ controls the sensitivity. The **coupling weight** $W_{Vk,Ul}$ (= $W_{Ul,Vk}$ < 0), which is defined with parameters λ =0.5, μ =0.5, ν (< ν * [upper limit]), and the **distance between cities** V and U. ν * = $-\theta/(dist(V^*,V^{**})+dist(V^{**},V^{***})$) is obtained numerically, where θ = -0.5 and $\{V^*,V^{**},V^{***}\}=argmax\{V^*,V^{**},V^{***}\}$ ($dist(V^*,V^{***})+dist(V^{**},V^{****})$).

粘菌アメーバコンピュータ:巡回セールスマン問題

モデル: AmoebaTSP (誤記訂正180504)

Normalized Area of Amoeba Branch in Lane Vk:

$$X_{Vk}(t+\Delta t)$$

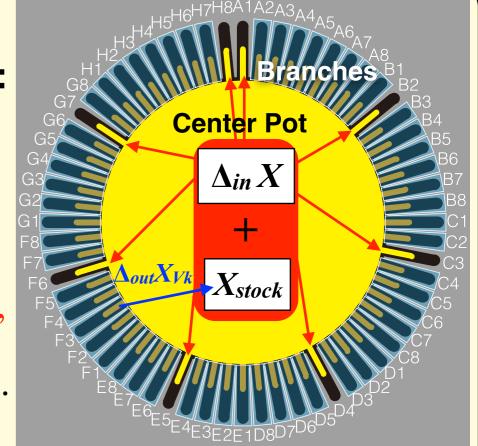
$$= \begin{cases} X_{Vk}(t) - \Delta_{out} X_{Vk}(t+\Delta t) + \xi_{Vk}(t), \\ (\text{if } L_{VK}(t+\Delta t) > 0.5 \text{ Light ON}) \\ X_{Vk}(t) + \Delta_{redist} X_{Vk}(t+\Delta t) + \xi_{Vk}(t), \\ (\text{if } L_{VK}(t+\Delta t) \leq 0.5 \text{ Light OFF}), \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_{redist} X_{Vk}$ is the redistribution from the center pot, and $\xi_{Vk} \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$ with $\varepsilon = .03$ is random white noise.

Resource Redistributed from the Center Pot:

$$\Delta_{redist} X_{Vk} (t + \Delta t) = \begin{cases} (\Delta_{in} X + X_{stock}(t)) / LightOFF(t + \Delta t) \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X_{stock}(\mathbf{t}+\Delta\mathbf{t}) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ X_{stock}(\mathbf{t}) + \sum_{Vk} \Delta_{out} X_{Vk} (\mathbf{t}+\Delta\mathbf{t}) + \Delta_{in} X \end{cases}$$



(if
$$LightOFF(t+\Delta t) > 0$$
),
(if $LightOFF(t+\Delta t) = 0$),
(if $LightOFF(t+\Delta t) > 0$),
(if $LightOFF(t+\Delta t) = 0$),

$$\Delta_{out} X_{Vk} (t + \Delta t) = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \Delta_{out} X \cdot \sigma_{20,0.6} (X_{Vk}(t)) \\ 0 \end{cases} \qquad (\text{if } L_{VK} (t + \Delta t) > 0.5 \text{ Light ON}), \\ (\text{if } L_{VK} (t + \Delta t) \leq 0.5 \text{ Light OFF}), \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_{in}X$ is the resource inflow rate that is supplied from the center pot to branches, X_{stock} is the resource stocked in the pot, LightOFF is the number of uninhibited lanes, $\Delta_{out}X_{Vk}$ is the outflow from branch Vk that accumulates with a rate adjusted by $\Delta_{out}X$.

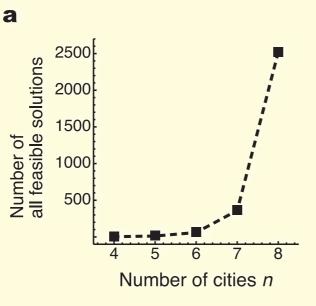
粘菌アメーバコンピュータ:巡回セールスマン問題

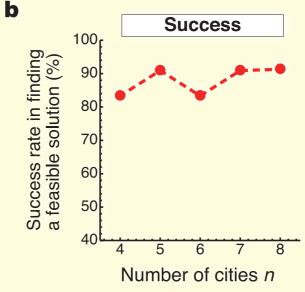
解空間のサイズ (可能なルートの数)は

実験

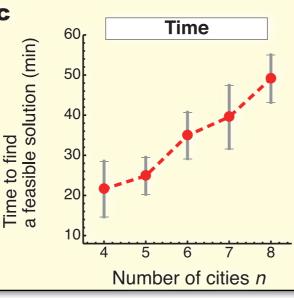
指数関数的に成長する

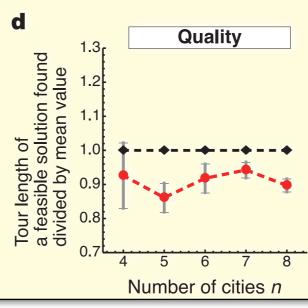
解到達に要する時間 はどのように成長するか? →Nの(ほぼ)線形関数 に抑えられた!





高確率で計算停止 (可能なルートの発見) に成功した





粘菌はどの程度の質 (ルート長の短さ) の解を発見できるか? → そこそこ良い解を発見し、 その質を劣化させること

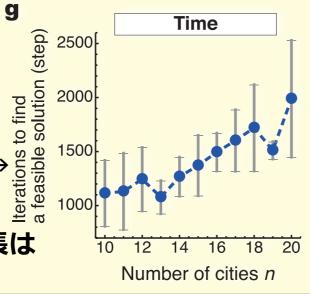
なく維持できた

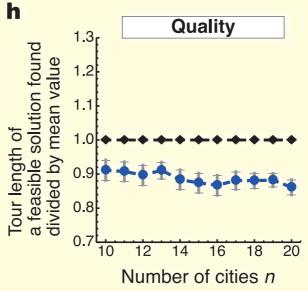
モデル: AmoebaTSP

実験結果を大体再現できた

ただし、 反復回数(単位:ステップ)→ であることに注意!

ランタイム(単位:秒)の成長は Nの5次関数となっていた





解釈:

一定レートでリソースを 再配分できるような ダイナミクスをもつデバイス (ex. アナログ電子回路?) で物理的に実装すれば、 線形時間でそこそこ良い解 を導出できる!