

REPORT

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Introduction

Differential Evolution: These algorithms overcome the disadvantages faced by Genetic Algorithms. Every candidate has its mutant vector with which its crossover is done and the resultant is called a trial vector. Selection of this trial vector as the next iteration of the respective candidate depends upon Elitism.

Particle Swarm Optimization: In these class of algorithms, each candidate maintains its individual identity and travels through the solution space through exchange of information

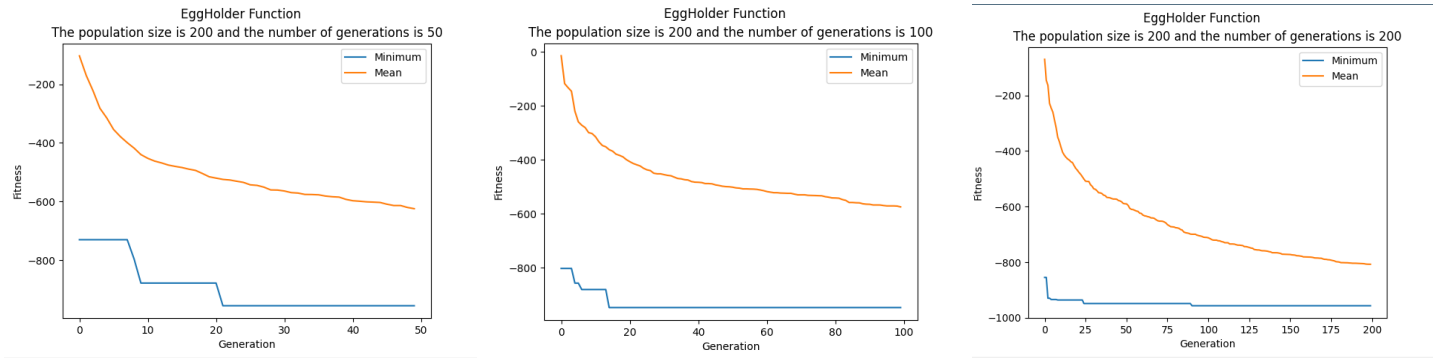
Comparision

EggHolder:-959.6407	HolderTable Function:-19.2085
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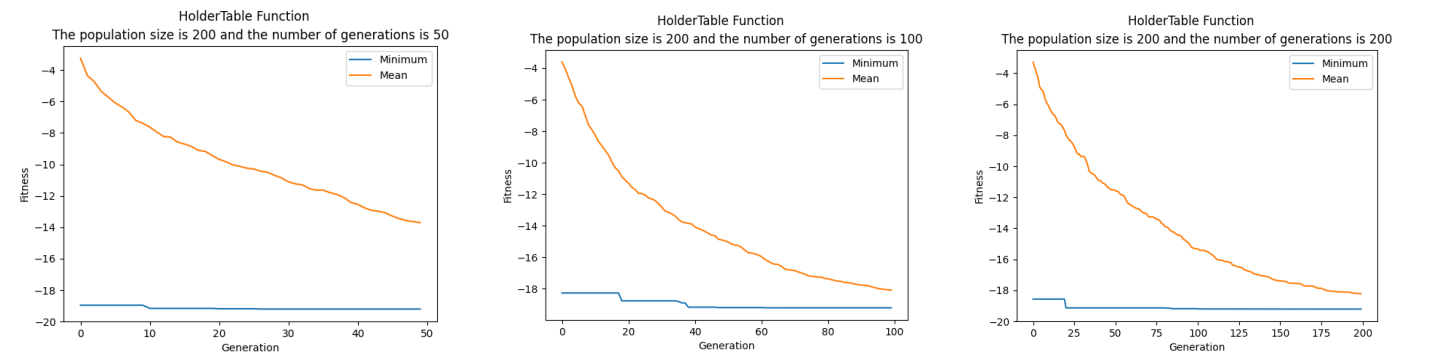
		NUMBER OF GENERATIONS					
POPULATION SIZE		50		100		200	
	20	-950.778 5915912 339	-18.8764 1841318 8908	-955.971 9448913 479	-19.1817 1712633 8736	-949.960 6426718 97	-19.2084 4463431 8635
	50	-934.011 8344414 061	-18.8764 1841318 8908	-956.198 6589087 173	-19.2066 0096967 0674	-954.900 8672137 268	-19.2084 4463431 8635
	100	-933.594 4024372 739	-19.1694 8654676 573	-957.241 7062602 022	-19.2070 3192710 531	-952.733 4280730 804	-19.2085 0239615 0905
	200	-945.046 1757386 734	-19.1819 7446438 527	-957.911 6825606 212	-19.2080 8265521 4888	-957.179 1077649 787	-19.2085 0239615 0905

Differential Evolution

EggHolder Function with population size of 200 and 50,100 and 200 generations:

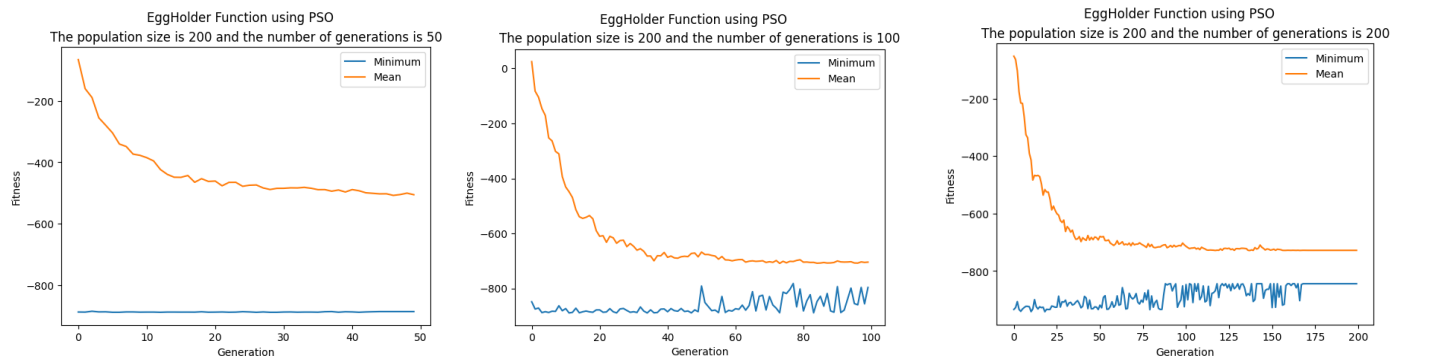


HolderTable Function with population size of 200 and 50,100 and 200 generations:



Particle Swarm Optimization:

EggHolder Function with population size of 200 and 50,100 and 200 generations:



HolderTable Function with population size of 200 and 50,100 and 200 generations:

