

Optimization via Gene Expression Algorithms:

Gene Expression Algorithms (GEA) are inspired by the biological process of gene expression in living organisms. This process involves the translation of genetic information encoded in DNA into functional proteins. In GEA, solutions to optimization problems are encoded in a manner similar to genetic sequences. The algorithm evolves these solutions through selection, crossover, mutation, and gene expression to find optimal or near-optimal solutions. GEA is effective for solving complex optimization problems in various domains, including engineering, data analysis, and machine learning.

Implementation Steps:

1. Define the Problem: Create a mathematical function to optimize.
2. Initialize Parameters: Set the population size, number of genes, mutation rate, crossover rate, and number of generations.
3. Initialize Population: Generate an initial population of random genetic sequences.
4. Evaluate Fitness: Evaluate the fitness of each genetic sequence based on the optimization function.
5. Selection: Select genetic sequences based on their fitness for reproduction.
6. Crossover: Perform crossover between selected sequences to produce offspring.
7. Mutation: Apply mutation to the offspring to introduce variability.
8. Gene Expression: Translate genetic sequences into functional solutions.
9. Iterate: Repeat the selection, crossover, mutation, and gene expression processes for a fixed number of generations or until convergence criteria are met.
10. Output the Best Solution: Track and output the best solution found during the iterations.

ALGORITHM/LOGIC-

OPTIMIZATION VIA GENE EXPRESSIONS

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PURPOSE:

The Gene Expression Algorithm (GEA) is inspired by biological processes where genetic information is expressed to produce functional proteins. Primary goal is to solve complex optimization problems by simulating genetic evolution.

APPLICATION:

1. Engineering: Optimizing design parameters for systems
2. Data Analysis: Feature selection and predictive modelling
3. Machine Learning: Training and feature optimization in models
4. Mathematical Optimization: Finding solutions to non-linear and combinatorial optimization problems.

ALGORITHM:

Input: $f(x)$, M , N , c , G

Output

1. Initialize population P with N random chromosomes
2. Evaluate fitness of each chromosome in P using $f(x)$
3. For generation $g = 1$ to G :
 - a. select parent from P based on fitness
 - b. Perform crossover on selected parents with probability c to produce offspring.

- c. Apply mutation to offspring with probability m
- d. evaluate fitness of the new population
- e. Update P with offspring population
- f. Track the best chromosome found so far.
4. End loop
5. Return the best chromosome x^* and its corresponding solution.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Define the problem: formulate mathematical function
2. Initialize the parameters: set variables like population size etc.
3. Initialize population
4. Evaluate fitness
5. selection: select fittest individuals for reproduction
6. crossover: combine genetic material of parents to create offspring
7. mutation: introduce variability in offspring
8. Gene Expression: Translate genetic sequence into functional solution
9. Iterate: Repeat steps till convergence is reached
10. Output best solution

OUTPUT:

Generation 1: Best fitness = 0.99799,
Best solution = -0.04489

Generation 2: Best fitness = 0.99799,
Best solution = -0.04489

Generation 50: Best fitness = 1.00000
Best solution = 0.00132

Optimal solution:

Best solution: 0.0013201

Best fitness: 0.999998

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INPUT-

```
import random
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import numpy as np
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# Objective Function to Optimize (Example: Minimize x^2)
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def objective_function(x):
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    return x ** 2
```

```
# Initialize Population
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def initialize_population(pop_size, lower_bound, upper_bound):
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```
    return [random.uniform(lower_bound, upper_bound) for _ in range(pop_size)]
```

```

# Evaluate Fitness
def evaluate_fitness(population):
    return [1 / (1 + objective_function(ind)) for ind in population] # Fitness is inverse of objective

# Select Parents (Roulette Wheel Selection)
def select_parents(population, fitness):
    total_fitness = sum(fitness)
    probabilities = [f / total_fitness for f in fitness]
    parents = random.choices(population, probabilities, k=len(population))
    return parents

# Perform Crossover (Single-Point)
def crossover(parents, crossover_rate):
    offspring = []
    for i in range(0, len(parents), 2):
        if i + 1 < len(parents) and random.random() < crossover_rate:
            # Single-point crossover
            alpha = random.random() # Blending factor
            child1 = alpha * parents[i] + (1 - alpha) * parents[i + 1]
            child2 = alpha * parents[i + 1] + (1 - alpha) * parents[i]
            offspring.extend([child1, child2])
        else:
            offspring.extend([parents[i], parents[i + 1] if i + 1 < len(parents) else parents[i]])
    return offspring

# Perform Mutation
def mutate(offspring, mutation_rate, lower_bound, upper_bound):
    for i in range(len(offspring)):
        if random.random() < mutation_rate:
            offspring[i] += random.uniform(-1, 1) # Small random change
            offspring[i] = max(lower_bound, min(offspring[i], upper_bound)) # Keep within bounds
    return offspring

# Main Gene Expression Algorithm
def gene_expression_algorithm(
    pop_size, generations, crossover_rate, mutation_rate, lower_bound, upper_bound
):
    # Step 1: Initialize Population

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population = initialize_population(pop_size, lower_bound, upper_bound)
best_solution = None
best_fitness = float('-inf')

for gen in range(generations):
    # Step 2: Evaluate Fitness
    fitness = evaluate_fitness(population)

    # Step 3: Track the best individual
    max_fitness = max(fitness)
    if max_fitness > best_fitness:
        best_fitness = max_fitness
        best_solution = population[fitness.index(max_fitness)]

    # Step 4: Select Parents
    parents = select_parents(population, fitness)

    # Step 5: Crossover
    offspring = crossover(parents, crossover_rate)

    # Step 6: Mutation
    population = mutate(offspring, mutation_rate, lower_bound, upper_bound)

    # Log Progress
    print(f'Generation {gen+1}: Best Fitness = {best_fitness:.5f}, Best Solution = {best_solution:.5f}')
    return best_solution, best_fitness

# Parameters
POPULATION_SIZE = 20
GENERATIONS = 50
CROSSOVER_RATE = 0.7
MUTATION_RATE = 0.1
LOWER_BOUND = -10
UPPER_BOUND = 10
# Run the Algorithm
best_solution, best_fitness = gene_expression_algorithm(
    POPULATION_SIZE, GENERATIONS, CROSSOVER_RATE, MUTATION_RATE,
    LOWER_BOUND, UPPER_BOUND
)

```



```
print("\nOptimal Solution:")
print(f'Best Solution: {best_solution}')
print(f'Best Fitness: {best_fitness}')
```

OUTPUT:

[illegible]

```

Generation 45: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00043
Generation 46: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00043
Generation 47: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00043
Generation 48: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00043
Generation 49: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00001
Generation 50: Best Fitness = 1.00000, Best Solution = -0.00001

```

Optimal Solution:
Best Solution: -8.15520154000618e-06
Best Fitness: 0.999999999334928