# (GA) 計畫書

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一、計畫目標:產生初始群集並利用 Ackley function 將此群集基因有較好的品質, Fitness 越小則越佳。

二、計畫內容:利用隨機變數來產生基因,並將基因(Chromosome)存至群集(Poplution)中,利用 Ackley function 當作 fitness,其中值越小代表基因具有較好的品質,選擇方式利用菁英挑選法(預設3菁英),挑選前幾名 fitness 較好的菁英基因來做交配及突變,交配方式利用單點交配(設定交配率為0.9),利用隨機變數來決定是否交配,突變利用單點突變(突變率為0.2),亦是利用隨機變數來決定是否交配,突變利用單點突變(突變率為0.2),亦是利用隨機變數來決定是否突變。另外全部數量設為30,維度設為5,菁英及bit數個別設為3及4,希望選擇方法1000次迭代後,最佳fitness值為0,且該最佳基因為[0,0,0,0,0]。

三、計畫執行之方法與步驟: 利用 python 來實行,步驟設置個流程之函式,生成基因並放置族群,設置 fitness function(本計畫使用 Ackley function),選方式用挑選前幾名 fitness 較好菁英挑選法,交配利用單點交配(交配率 0.9),突變利用單點突變(突變率 0.2),主程式利用以上函式找出最佳值。

四、執行程式碼與結果

### Code

```
1.
           import numpy as np
2.
           import random
           import math
3.
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4.
           from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
5.
           import warnings
           np.set_printoptions(suppress=True)
7.
           %matplotlib inline
           warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
9.
10.
               def __init__(self,Num=30,Dimension=5,Bitnum=4,Elite_num=3,Cr
11.
   ossoverR=0.9, MutationR=0.2, Max_Iteration=1000):
```

```
self.N=Num #數量
12.
                  self.D=Dimension
13.
                  self.B=Bitnum
14.
                  self.n=Elite_num #菁英
15.
                  self.cr=CrossoverR #交配率
16.
                  self.mr=MutationR #突變率
17.
18.
                  self.max_iter=Max_Iteration
19.
               def generatePopulation(self):
                  population=[] #族群設定空的
20.
                  for number in range(self.N):
21.
                      chrom_list=[] #基因設為空的
22.
23.
                      for run in range(self.D):
                         elemt=(np.zeros((1,self.B))).astype(int)
24.
                         for i in range(1):
25.
                             for j in range(self.B):
26.
                                 elemt[i,j]=np.random.randint(0,2) #0,1 隨機
27.
   編排
28.
                         Chromosome=list(elemt[0])
                         chrom_list.append(Chromosome) #放入列表中
29.
                      population.append(chrom_list) #再將基因放入族群
30.
                  return population #並回傳族群
31.
              def BitToDec(self,pop):
32.
33.
                  dec=str(pop[0])+str(pop[1])+str(pop[2])+str(pop[3]) #因 b
   itnum 設為 4
                  return int(str(dec),2)
34.
```

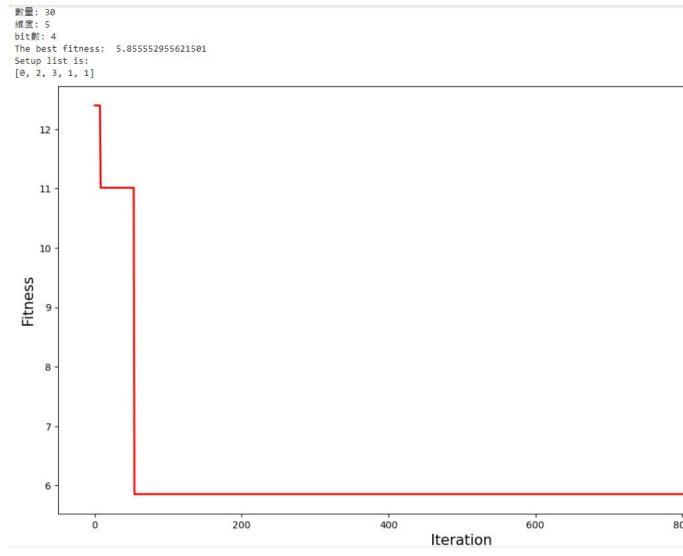
```
def DecToBit(self,num):
35.
                   return [int(i) for i in (bin(10)[2:])]
36.
               # Ackley function
37.
               def fun(self,pop):
38.
                   X=np.array(pop)
39.
40.
                   fun_sum=0
41.
                   sum1=0
                   sum2=0
42.
43.
                   term1=0
                   term2=0
44.
45.
                   for i in range(self.D):
46.
                       x=X[:,i]
                       sum1+=x**2
47.
                       sum2+=np.cos(2*np.pi*x)
48.
                   term1=-20*np.exp(-0.2*np.sqrt(sum1/self.D))
49.
                   term2=-np.exp(sum2/self.D)
50.
                   fun sum=term1+term2+20+np.exp(1)
51.
                   return list(fun_sum)
52.
53.
               # 選擇 菁英挑選法
               def Selection(self,n,pop_bin,fitness):
54.
                   select_bin=pop_bin.copy() #選擇的 bin
55.
                   fitness1=fitness.copy()
56.
                   Parents=[]
57.
                   #最佳的情形 直接選入 parent
58.
                   if sum(fitness1)==0:
59.
                       for i in range(self.n):
60.
                           parent=select_bin[random.randint(0,(self.N)-1)]
61.
                           Parents.append(parent)
62.
63.
                   else:
                       for i in range(4):
64.
65.
                           #挑選之中較佳的
                           arr = fitness1.index(min(fitness1))
66.
67.
                           Parents.append(select_bin[arr])
                           del select_bin[arr]
68.
```

```
69.
                         del fitness1[arr]
                  return Parents
70.
71.
              # 交配突變
               def Crossover_Mutation(self,parent1,parent2):
72.
                  #將兩元素交換位置(單點交配)
73.
74.
                  def swap_machine(elemt1,elemt2):
75.
                      temp=elemt1
                      elemt1=elemt2
76.
77.
                      elemt2=temp
78.
                      return elemt1,elemt2
                  child1=[]
79.
                  child2=[]
80.
                  for i in range(len(parent1)):
81.
                      #0~1 之間利用 random 隨機生成數字,決定是否交配(跟交配率比)
82.
83.
                      z1=random.uniform(0,1)
                      if z1<self.cr:</pre>
84.
                          z2 =random.uniform(0,1)
                         #決定要交換的位置點
86.
                         cross_location=math.ceil(z2*(len(parent1[i])-1))
87.
                         #進行交配
88.
                          parent1[i][:cross_location],parent2[i][:cross_loc
89.
   ation]=swap_machine(parent1[i][:cross_location],parent2[i][:cross_locat
   ion])
                          p_list=[parent1[i],parent2[i]]
90.
                         #隨機生成一數字,用以決定是否進行 mutation
91.
92.
                         for i in range(len(p_list)):
                             z3=random.uniform(0,1)
93.
                             if z3<self.mr:</pre>
                                 #決定要 mutate 的數字
95.
96.
                                 z4=random.uniform(0,1)
                                 temp_location=z4*(len(p_list[i])-1)
97.
```

```
mutation_location=0 if temp_location < 0.5</pre>
98.
    else math.ceil(temp_location)
                                   p_list[i][mutation_location]=0 if p_list[i]
99.
   [mutation_location] == 1 else 1
                           child1.append(p_list[0])
100.
101.
                           child2.append(p_list[1])
102.
                       else:
                           child1.append(parent1[i])
103.
104.
                           child2.append(parent2[i])
                   return child1, child2
105.
           def main():
106.
107.
               ga=GA()
               print("數量:",ga.N)
108.
109.
               print("維度:",ga.D)
               print("bit 數:",ga.B)
110.
               pop_bin=ga.generatePopulation()
111.
               pop_dec=[]
112.
               for i in range(ga.N):
113.
114.
                   chrom rv=[]
                   for j in range(ga.D):
115.
                       chrom_rv.append(ga.BitToDec(pop_bin[i][j])) #轉十進位
116.
                   pop_dec.append(chrom_rv) #放入群集中
117.
               fitness=ga.fun(pop_dec) #計算 fitness 值
118.
               best_fitness=min(fitness)
119.
               arr=fitness.index(best_fitness)
120.
121.
               best_dec=pop_dec[arr]
               best_rvlist=[]
122.
               best_valuelist=[]
123.
               it=0
124.
               while it<ga.max_iter:
125.
                   Parents_list=ga.Selection(ga.n,pop_bin,fitness)#菁英挑選
126.
```

```
Offspring_list=[] #子代設定
127.
128.
                   for i in range(int((ga.N-ga.n)/2)):
                      candidate=[Parents_list[random.randint(0,len(Parents_
129.
   list)-1)] for i in range(2)]
130.
                      after_cr_mu=ga.Crossover_Mutation(candidate[0], candi
   date[1])
                      offspring1,offspring2=after_cr_mu[0],after_cr_mu[1]
131.
                      Offspring_list.append(offspring1)
132.
                      Offspring_list.append(offspring2)
133.
                   final_bin=Parents_list+Offspring_list
134.
135.
                   final_dec=[]
                   for i in range(ga.N):
136.
                      rv=[]
137.
138.
                      for j in range(ga.D):
139.
                          rv.append(ga.BitToDec(final_bin[i][j]))
140.
                      final dec.append(rv)
                  #fitness 值
141.
142.
                   final_fitness=ga.fun(final_dec)
                   #拿取迭代中最佳的值(越小則越佳, 故使用 min)
143.
                   smallest_fitness=min(final_fitness)
144.
                   index=final_fitness.index(smallest_fitness)
145.
                   smallest_dec=final_dec[index]
146.
                  #儲存最佳 fitness 至列表
147.
                   best_rvlist.append(smallest_dec)
148.
                   best_valuelist.append(smallest_fitness)
149.
                  #參數回到初始值
150.
151.
                   pop_bin=final_bin
                   pop_dec=final_dec
152.
                  fitness=final_fitness
153.
154.
                   it += 1
               #儲存最佳解
155.
               every_best_value=[]
156.
```

```
157.
               every_best_value.append(best_valuelist[0])
               for i in range(ga.max_iter-1):
158.
                   if every_best_value[i]>=best_valuelist[i+1]:
159.
                       every_best_value.append(best_valuelist[i+1])
160.
                   elif every_best_value[i]<=best_valuelist[i+1]:</pre>
161.
162.
                       every_best_value.append(every_best_value[i])
               print('The best fitness: ',min(best_valuelist))
163.
               best_index=best_valuelist.index(min(best_valuelist))
164.
               print('Setup list is: ')
165.
               print(best_rvlist[best_index])
166.
               #圖形
167.
               plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
168.
               plt.xlabel("Iteration", fontsize=15)
169.
               plt.ylabel("Fitness", fontsize=15)
170.
               plt.plot(every_best_value,linewidth=2,label="Best fitness co
171.
   nvergence",color='r')
               plt.legend()
172.
               plt.show()
173.
           if __name__ == '__main__':
174.
175.
               main()
```



五、效能比較

## (1)若所有條件都相同情況下,挑選法更改為輪盤式的菁英挑選法,以下 程式碼為輪盤式

```
1. #選擇

2. def Selection(self,n,pop_bin,fitness):

3. select_bin=pop_bin.copy()

4. fitness1=fitness.copy()

5. Parents=[]
```

```
if sum(fitness1)==0:
6.
                         for i in range(self.n):
7.
                              parent=select\_bin[random.randint(0,(self.N)-1)]
8.
                              Parents.append(parent)
9.
                     else:
10.
                          NorParent=[(1-indivi/sum(fitness1))/((self.N-1)) for indivi in
11.
    fitness1]
                         tep=0
12.
                          Cumulist=[]
13.
                         for i in range(len(NorParent)):
14.
                              tep+=NorParent[i]
15.
                              Cumulist.append(tep)
16.
                          #找父親
17.
                         for i in range(self.n):
18.
                              z1=random.uniform(0,1)
19.
                              for pick in range(len(Cumulist)):
20.
                                  if z1<=Cumulist[0]:</pre>
21.
                                      parent=select_bin[NorParent.index(NorParent
22.
   [0])]
```

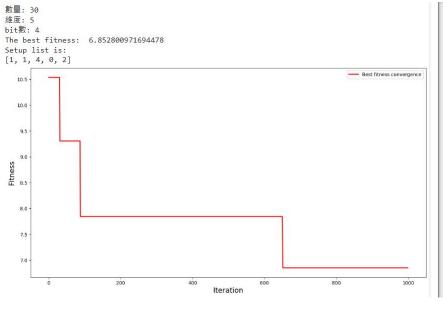
```
23. elif Cumulist[pick] < z1 <=Cumulist[pick+1]:

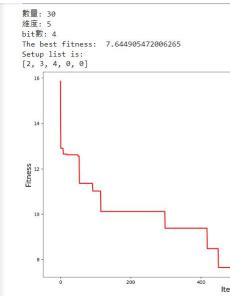
24. parent=select_bin[NorParent.index(NorParent[pi
ck+1])]

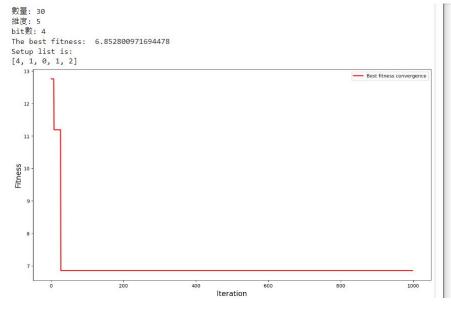
25. Parents.append(parent)

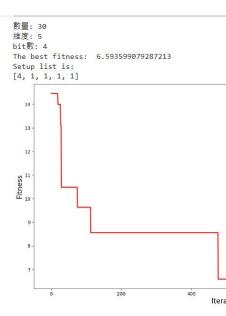
26. return Parents
```

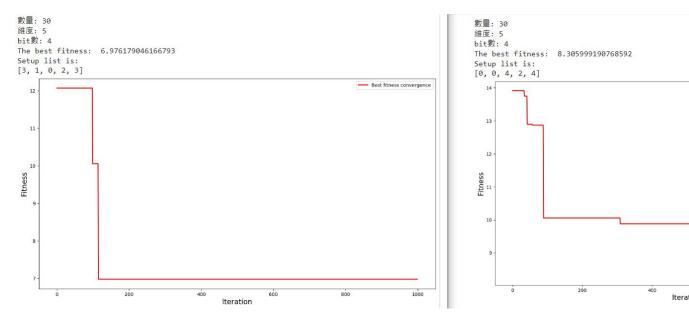
#### 左為選前幾個 fitness 好的為精英,右為用輪盤法來挑選菁英









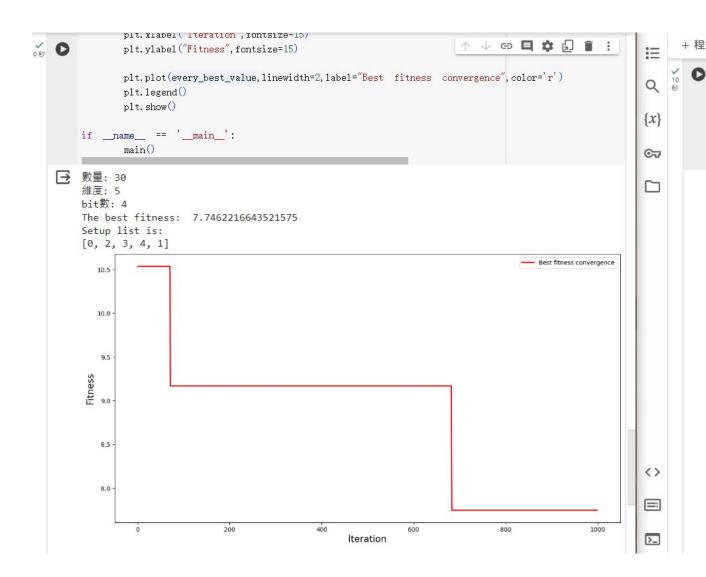


經過數次執行的結果而知,兩方法的挑選方式差不多。

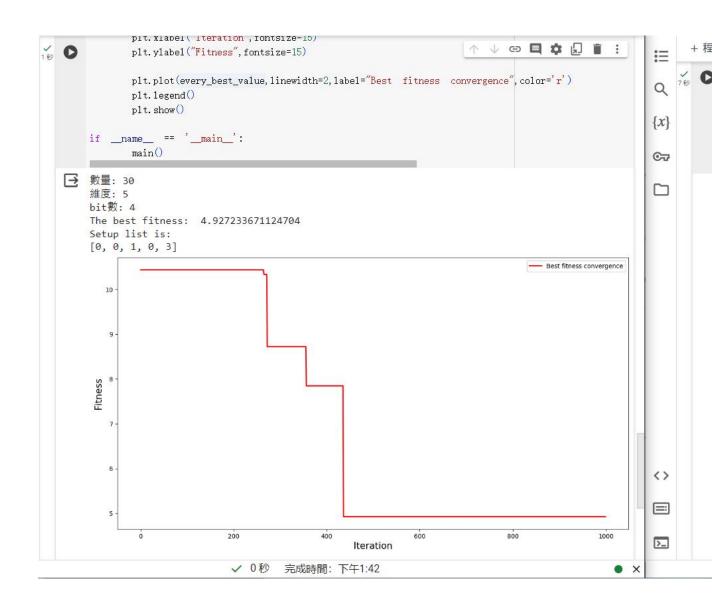
#### (2)改變最大迭代次數(1000vs10000)

Test1: 左為迭代 1000(共花 0 秒,最佳值約 7.7),右為迭代 10000(共花 10 秒,最佳值約 2.4)

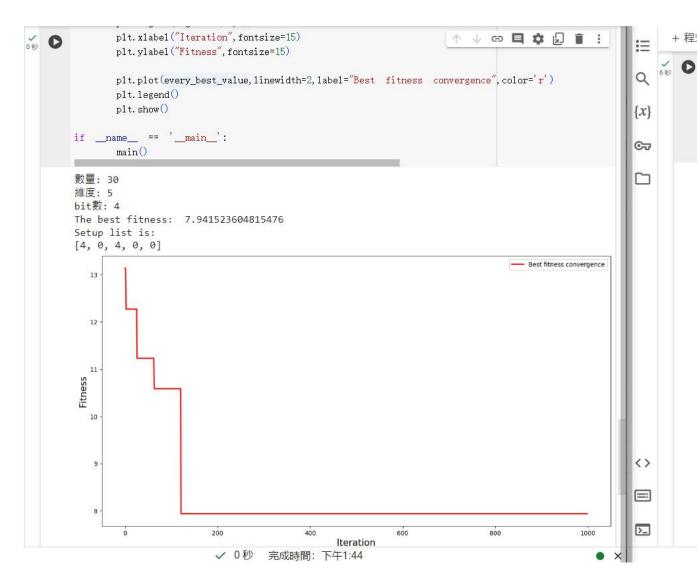
def \_\_init\_\_(self, Num=30, Dimension=5, Bitnum=4, Elite\_num=3, CrossoverR=0. 9, MutationR=0. 2, Max\_Iteration=1000):



Test2: 左為迭代 1000(共花 1 秒,最佳值約 4.9),右為迭代 10000(共花 7 秒,最佳值約 4.2)



Test3: 左為迭代 1000(共花 0 秒,最佳值約 7.9),右為迭代 10000(共花 6 秒,最佳值約 3.9)



結論,迭代多次花的時間比較久但可以找到更好的最佳值。 https://colab.research.google.com/drive/16Ckip0VgOJOJTlA2WKW8NmeVW2f99q FN?usp=sharing