PAGE :
DATE : / /

Bio inspired System

1. Genetic Algorithm for optimization problems:

It is a method used to solve problems by mimicking how nature evolves living things. A genetic algorithm is a computer science & operations research techniques that uses nature selection to find solutions to complex problems.

Applications:
1) Engineering design
2. Machine learning
3. Bio informatics
4. Robotics

Optimization Techniques:
1. Selection Methods
2. Parallel processing
3. ~~Cross~~ Crossover techniques

Summary:

It works by evolving a population of candidate solutions over multiple generations. Each solution is evaluated using a fitness function & the best solutions are selected for reproduction through crossover and mutation.

These genetic operators introduce variation, allowing the algorithm to explore new areas of the solution space. GA is particularly useful for solving complex, non-linear, & high dimensional optimization problems. & it converges towards optimal or near optimal solutions over time

PAGE :
DATE : / /

2. Particle Swarm Optimization :- [PSO]

It imitates the organized movements of bird flocks to find food without a leader, the birds go with the one nearest to the food source.

Applications :-

1. Engineering :- Design optimization
2. Machine learning
3. Image processing
4. Power system : Economic load dispatch

Optimization techniques :

1
2

Summary :

PSO is an efficient & straightforward algorithm for solving complex, multidimensional optimization problems. It combines individual learning with social cooperation, allowing particles to explore the search space effectively by balancing exploration (global search) & exploitation (local refinement). PSO is known for its flexibility, ease of implementation, and relatively low computational cost compared to other optimization algorithms. It is highly applicable across various domains, from engineering to machine learning, where finding optimal solutions quickly is crucial. However, PSO may struggle with convergence speed or accuracy in highly complex landscapes or in problems with multiple local optima.

3. Ant colony ~~Search~~ Optimization:

In computer science & operations research the ant colony optimization is a probabilistic technique for solving computational problems that can be reduced to finding good paths through graphs. Artificial ants represent multi-agent methods inspired by the behaviour of real ants.

Applications:-

1. Traveling Salesman Problem
2. Job Scheduling
3. Network Routing
4. Scheduling & Resource Allocation.

Optimization Technique:-

1. ~~*~~. Hybrid Approaches
2. Dynamic Problem Adaptation
3. Exploration vs Exploitation

Summary:-

It is a probabilistic algorithm inspired by the behavior of ants searching for food. In AI & programming, it is primarily used for solving complex optimization problems such as TSP.

It is efficient in solving NP-hard problems, where traditional algorithms may struggle with scalability or complexity.

PAGE :
DATE : / /

4. Cuckoo Search :

It can be defined as a metaheuristic optimization algorithm & It involves making modifications to the original algorithm to improve its effectiveness.

Such as : population reduction & the use of biased random walk

It was inspired by the cuckoo birds. Cuckoo birds lay their eggs in the nests of the other host birds.

Applications :

1. Machine learning
2. Image Processing
3. Robotics
4. Wireless Networks

optimization techniques :

1. Randomization & Discovery
2. Selection of Best Solutions
3. Balance b/w Exploration & Exploitation

Summary :

It is a nature inspired optimization algorithm based on the brood parasitism of cuckoos & their ability to lay eggs in other birds nests. The algorithm uses levy flight-based random walks for exploring the search space & finds optimal or near optimal solutions by balancing global exploration & local exploitation

> Effective for solving continuous optimization problems & has been applied in various domains

> It's ability to avoid local minima & efficiently explore the sol-n space makes it a robust optimization tool.

PAGE :
DATE : / /

5. Grey Wolf optimizer :-

It is a population-based meta-heuristics algorithm that simulates the leadership hierarchy & hunting mechanism of grey wolves in nature.

Applications :-

1. Bio-medical Applications
2. Supply chain Management
3. Renewable Energy
4. Image Processing

Optimization techniques

1. Modified search strategies
2. Parameter Tuning
3. Dynamic Adaptation

Summary :-

It categorizes the population into alpha, beta, delta, & omega wolves, with the top three wolves guiding the search for the best solution. The algorithm mimics the wolves' hunting process, including encircling, chasing, & attacking prey, which represents finding optimal solutions in the search space.

GWO effectively balances exploration & exploitation & is used in various optimization problems due to its simplicity & efficiency.

PAGE :
DATE : / /

6. Parallel cellular Algorithm :-

PCA's are a class of optimization algorithms derived from cellular automata. These algorithms take advantage of localized, parallel interactions b/w neighboring cells in a grid-like structure. Each cell in a PCA updates its state based on interactions with its neighboring cells, allowing for decentralized computations & efficient parallel processing. It is well-suited for solving optimization problems where the sol^{n} space can be represented as a distributed or spatially structured environment. By dividing the sol^{n} space into smaller, localized regions, PCAs enable exploration & exploitation in a parallel & scalable manner.

Applications :-

1. Optimization Problems :-
   - Knapsack, TSP, Graph coloring
2. Telecommunication Networks.
3. Robotics & Path planning
4. Image Processing

Optimization techniques :-

1. Adaptive Rules for cell updates
2. Migration & Communication
3. Neighborhood structure optimization

Summary :- In PCA, the search space is divided into a grid or lattice, where each cell represents a potential sol^{n} & these cells evolve based on local interactions with their neighbors.

> Combine Concepts from cellular automata with parallel computing to solve complex optimization problems.

PAGE :
DATE : / /

7 Gene expression Programming :

It is an evolutionary algorithm that creates computer programs or models. These computer programs are complex tree structures that learn & adapt by changing their sizes, shapes, & composition, much like living organism

Application :

1. Symbolic Regression
2. optimization
3. Function Approximation
4. Control System & Circuit Design
5. Pattern Recognition

optimization techniques :

1. Adaptive Genetic operators
2. Multi-objective optimization
3. Parallelization

Summary :

It combines principles of Genetic algorithm & Genetic Programming to evolve computer programs or mathematical models that solve complex problems.

In GEP, individuals are represented as linear chromosomes (genes) which are expressed as nonlinear tree structures during execution, similar to biological gene expression.