

CSE/ECE 848

Introduction to

Evolutionary Computation

Module 3 - Lecture 12 - Part 2

Differential Evolution:

Performance

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The DE Algorithm

Initialization: # Population, # Generations, F and CR

Evaluate the fitness values of all population individuals

while the terminate criteria is not met

Pick individuals from the population

Building a donor vector for each

Making a trial vector using the parent and the donor

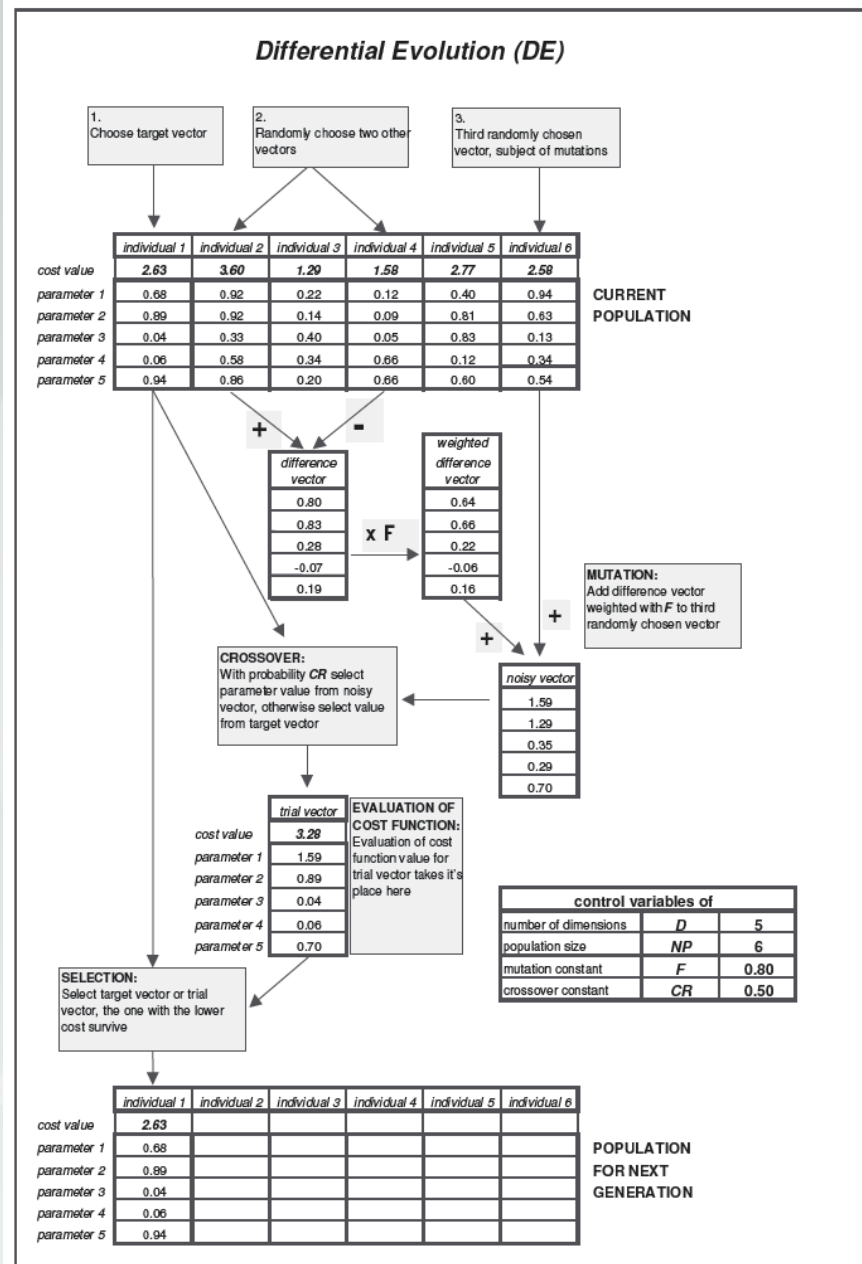
Evaluate the fitness values of new individuals (children)

Replace the child with the parent if it is better

end while

Performance

- No convergence proof
- However, shown to be effective on a large range of optimization problems
- 2004 paper by Lampinen and Storn demonstrated its power



DE Variations

- DE/x/y/z
 - x: base vector of donor
 - y: # of vectors considered for perturbation of x
 - z: type of crossover (exp: exponential; bin: binomial)
- DE/rand/1

$$v_i = x_{r1} + F(x_{r2} - x_{r3})$$
- DE/best/1

$$v_i = x_{best} + F(x_{r2} - x_{r3})$$
- DE/rand/2

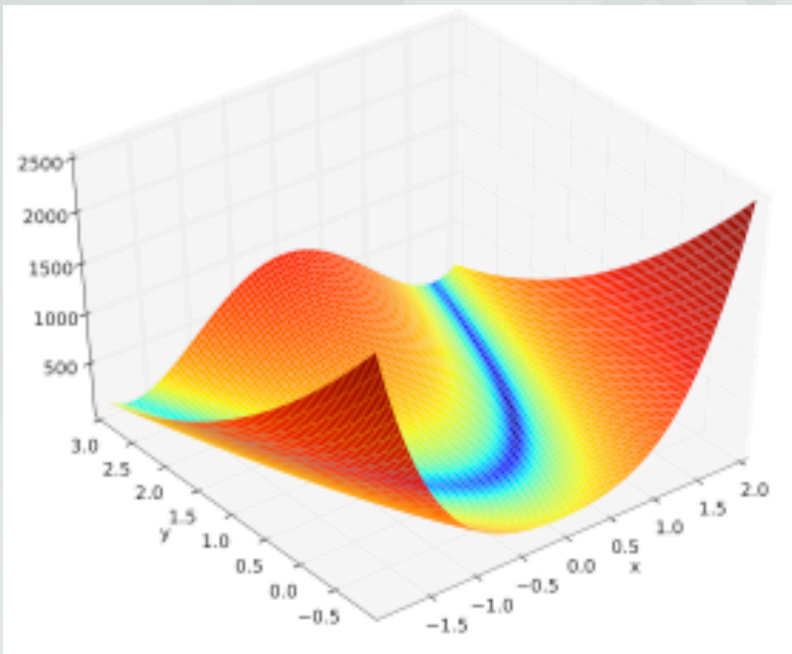
$$v_i = x_{r1} + F(x_{r2} - x_{r3} + x_{r4} - x_{r5})$$
- DE/best/2

$$v_i = x_{best} + F(x_{r2} - x_{r3} + x_{r4} - x_{r5})$$
- DE/rand to best/1

$$v_i = x_{r1} + F_1(x_{r2} - x_{r3}) + F_2(x_{best} - x_{r1})$$
- DE/curr. to best/1

$$v_i = x_i + F_1(x_{r2} - x_{r3}) + F_2(x_{best} - x_i)$$

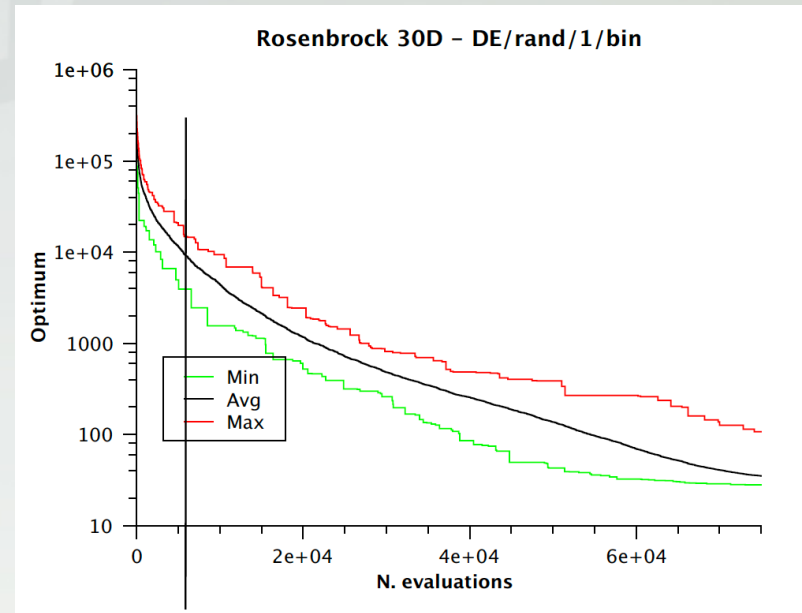
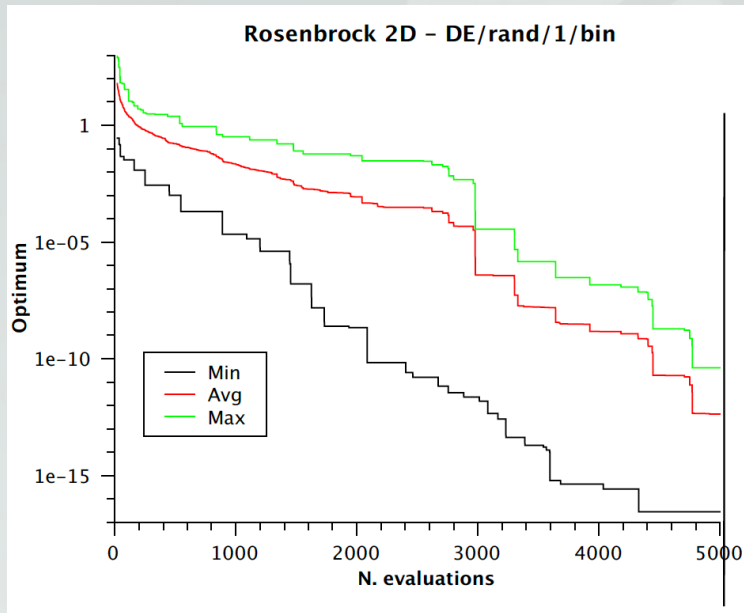
Example - DE Performance on Rosenbrock Function



$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} [(1 - x_i)^2 + 100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)]$$

DE/rand/1/bin

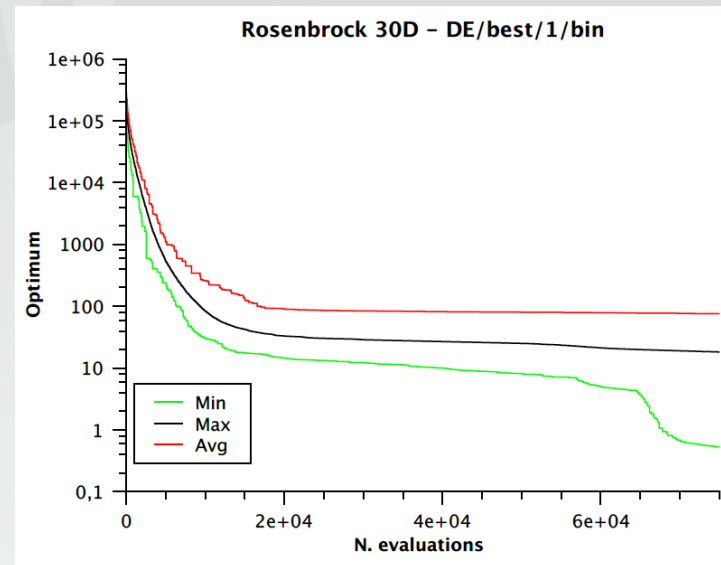
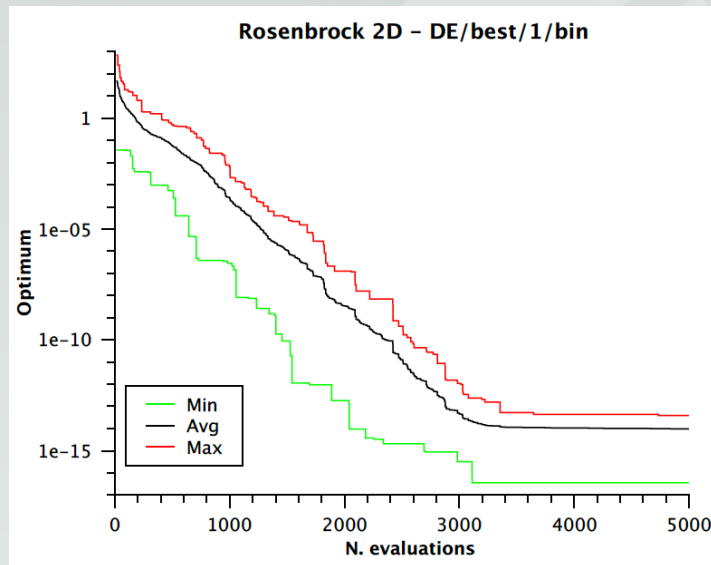
$$v_i = x_{r1} + F_1(x_{r2} - x_{r3})$$



Comparison for different dimensionality
Curse of dimensionality

DE/best/1/bin

$$v_i = x_{best} + F_1(x_{r2} - x_{r3})$$



- Much faster convergence
- Stagnation?