

LAB 1

Genetic Algorithm

What is a Genetic Algorithm?

A genetic algorithm is an optimization technique inspired by natural selection. It iteratively evolves a population of potential solutions through selection, crossover, & mutation to find optimal solution.

Why is Genetic Algorithm used?

GA's effectively handle complex problems with large search spaces, & flexible across various fields, can find global optima, adapt to constraints, & allow parallel evaluations.

Optimization Strategies

1

Parameter Tuning: Adjust key parameters like population size & mutation rates.

2

Adaptive methods: Dynamically modify parameters based on performance.

3

Elitism: Preserve the best solutions across generations.

Applications

1. Optimization : Engineering design, resource allocation
2. Machine learning : Feature selection
3. Robotics : Control systems, path finding.

Particle Swarm

What is PSO?

PSO is an optimization method that simulates the social behavior of birds or fish, using a group of candidate solutions that adjust their positions based on individual & group bests.

Why is PSO used?

PSO effectively tackles complex, high-dimensional optimization problems quickly. Its collaborative nature, ease of implementation, & robustness against local minima make it popular in various fields.

Optimization Strategies:

- 1 Parameter Tuning: Adjust swarm size & coefficients.
- 2 Adaptive Parameters: Dynamically modify parameters.
- 3 Velocity damping: Limit speeds to avoid overshooting.

Applications

1 Engineering Design : Optimizing structures

2 Finance : Portfolio optimization

3 Machine Learning : Hyperparameter tuning.

Ant colony Optimization

What is ACO?

ACO is a probabilistic optimization technique inspired by ant foraging behavior, using pheromone trails to guide solution construction. It's applied in routing, scheduling, network design, & bioinformatics.

Why Use ACO?

ACO effectively solves complex combinatorial problems, adapts to various environments, & leverages collective intelligence for efficient exploration, often yielding high-quality solutions.

Optimization

- 1 Adaptive Parameters : Modify pheromone influence during execution.
- 2 Dynamic Pheromone Update : Adjust evaporation rates based on quality.
- 3 Hybrid Algorithm : combine with other techniques

Applications

- 1 Routing : Vehicle routing ; Travelling salesman Problem
- 2 Scheduling : Job-shop Scheduling.
- 3 Robotics : Path planning.

Cuckoo Search

What is cuckoo search?

A nature-inspired optimization algorithm that mimics cuckoo brood parasitism to find optimal solutions through "cuckoo" solutions & random walk.

Why is cuckoo search used?

It efficiently finds high-quality solutions, is simple to implement, & balances exploration & refinement, making it versatile for various fields.

Optimization

Parameter Tuning

Adaptive techniques

Hybrid Approaches

Applications

Engineering Design

Machine Learning

Finance.

Grey wolf optimization

What is GWO?

A nature-inspired algorithm mimicking the hunting behaviour of grey wolves. It uses their social hierarchy to explore & exploit solutions through encircling & attacking strategies.

Why is GWO used?

GWO finds optimal solutions efficiently & is easy to implement. It balances exploration & exploitation, making it robust in dynamic environments & versatile across various fields.

Optimization

- 1 Parameter tuning
- 2 Adaptive techniques
- 3 Hybrid Approaches.

1

2

3

Applications

- 1 Engineering Design
- 2 Machine Learning
- 3 Finance.

1

2

3

Parallel cellular Algorithm

what is it?

An optimization method inspired by cellular automata, where multiple cells operate concurrently to explore solutions to complex problems through local interactions.

why is it used?

It efficiently solves complex optimization problems by leveraging parallelism for faster exploration & better convergence, making it scalable & adaptable across various fields.

Optimization

Parameter tuning

Hybrid Approaches

Load Balancing

Applications

Data Mining

Game development

Network Design

Gene Expression Algorithm

What is GEA?

An optimization technique that mimics gene expression in biology, representing solutions as chromosomes that evolve through mutation, crossover, & selection.

Why is GEA used?

It efficiently explores complex solution spaces, balances exploration & exploitation, & is robust against local optima, making it versatile for various fields.

Optimization

- 1 Parameter tuning
- 2 Adaptive mechanisms
- 3 Hybrid Approaches

Applications

- 1 Robotics
- 2 Image processing
- 3 Machine learning