

Optimization via Gene Expression Algorithms:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def objective_function(x):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Define the mathematical function to optimize.
```

```
    Example: Sphere function  $f(x) = \sum(x^2)$ .
```

```
    """
```

```
    return np.sum(x**2)
```

```
def initialize_population(pop_size, num_genes, bounds):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Generate an initial population of random genetic sequences.
```

```
    """
```

```
    return np.random.uniform(bounds[0], bounds[1], size=(pop_size, num_genes))
```

```
def evaluate_fitness(population):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Evaluate the fitness of each genetic sequence.
```

```
    """
```

```
    return np.array([objective_function(individual) for individual in population])
```

```
def selection(population, fitness, num_parents):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Select genetic sequences based on their fitness for reproduction.
```

```
    """
```

```
    parents = np.zeros((num_parents, population.shape[1]))
```

```
    for i in range(num_parents):
```

```
        best_idx = np.argmin(fitness)
```

```
        parents[i, :] = population[best_idx, :]
```

```
        fitness[best_idx] = float('inf') # Exclude the selected individual
```

```
return parents
```

```
def crossover(parents, offspring_size):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform crossover between selected sequences to produce offspring.
```

```
    """
```

```
    offspring = np.zeros(offspring_size)
```

```
    num_parents = parents.shape[0]
```

```
    for i in range(offspring_size[0]):
```

```
        parent1_idx = i % num_parents
```

```
        parent2_idx = (i + 1) % num_parents
```

```
        crossover_point = np.random.randint(1, offspring_size[1])
```

```
        offspring[i, :crossover_point] = parents[parent1_idx, :crossover_point]
```

```
        offspring[i, crossover_point:] = parents[parent2_idx, crossover_point:]
```

```
    return offspring
```

```
def mutation(offspring, mutation_rate, bounds):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Apply mutation to the offspring to introduce variability.
```

```
    """
```

```
    for i in range(offspring.shape[0]):
```

```
        if np.random.rand() < mutation_rate:
```

```
            gene_idx = np.random.randint(0, offspring.shape[1])
```

```
            offspring[i, gene_idx] = np.random.uniform(bounds[0], bounds[1])
```

```
    return offspring
```

```
def gene_expression(genetic_sequences):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Translate genetic sequences into functional solutions (if needed).
```

```
    Here, the genetic sequences directly represent solutions.
```

```
    """
```

```
return genetic_sequences
```

```
def gene_expression_algorithm(  
    pop_size, num_genes, bounds, num_generations, mutation_rate, crossover_rate  
):  
    """  
    Main implementation of the gene expression algorithm.  
    """  
    # Initialize population  
    population = initialize_population(pop_size, num_genes, bounds)  
  
    # Track the best solution  
    best_solution = None  
    best_fitness = float('inf')  
  
    for generation in range(num_generations):  
        # Evaluate fitness  
        fitness = evaluate_fitness(population)  
  
        # Track the best solution  
        current_best_idx = np.argmin(fitness)  
        if fitness[current_best_idx] < best_fitness:  
            best_fitness = fitness[current_best_idx]  
            best_solution = population[current_best_idx]  
  
        # Selection  
        num_parents = int(crossover_rate * pop_size)  
        parents = selection(population, fitness, num_parents)  
  
        # Crossover  
        offspring_size = (pop_size - parents.shape[0], num_genes)
```

```

    offspring = crossover(parents, offspring_size)

    # Mutation
    offspring = mutation(offspring, mutation_rate, bounds)

    # Gene Expression (if needed)
    offspring = gene_expression(offspring)

    # Create the new population
    population[:parents.shape[0], :] = parents
    population[parents.shape[0]:, :] = offspring

    return best_solution, best_fitness

# Parameters
pop_size = 100 # Population size
num_genes = 5 # Number of genes (dimensionality of the solution space)
bounds = [-10, 10] # Bounds for the solution space
num_generations = 50 # Number of generations
mutation_rate = 0.1 # Probability of mutation
crossover_rate = 0.5 # Fraction of population involved in crossover

# Run the algorithm
best_solution, best_fitness = gene_expression_algorithm(
    pop_size, num_genes, bounds, num_generations, mutation_rate, crossover_rate
)

print(f"Best Solution: {best_solution}")
print(f"Best Fitness: {best_fitness}")

```

Output:

```
Best Solution: [-0.06016522  0.28760975  0.48263338  9.17836477  0.08649596]  
Best Fitness: 0.3300982665540435
```