```
Introduction
the
past
cou-
ple
of
decades,
meta-
heuris-
\operatorname{tic}
al-
go-
rithms
be-
came
ma-
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method
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tion
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Gen-
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are
{\bf based}
on
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\operatorname{cal}
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{\rm tion}
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linear
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tive
func-
tions.
Par-
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ticle Swarm Op ${\rm global}$

op-ti-

mum,

the

other fishes

con-

verge

to

the

fish [?]. Mean-

while,

there

is

another

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go-

rithm

 ${\rm called}$

Fire-

fly Al-

go-rithm

(FA), which

is

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search

with flash-

ing light of

fire-

flies [?]. In

two

fireflies,

brighter fire-

fly

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the other

one. Although

these

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go-

rithms

are

widely used

for

op-ti-

miza-

tion

problem,

so-lu-

 ${\rm tion}$

 $x_*,$ when

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la-

 ${\rm tion}$

is

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er-ated.

Af-

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ward,

each bat

moves

to

lo-

ca-

 ${\rm tion}$

 $\begin{array}{c} x_i \\ \text{with} \end{array}$

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 v_i to-

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global best

so-lu-

tion,

as ${\rm shown}$

in

Fig. ??. Sec-

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 ${\rm step},$

gen-

erates

 \mathbf{a}

new

so-lu-

 ${\rm tion}$

 x_{new} around

global best

so-

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tion,

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shown 2nd

phase

of Fig. ??. The

equa-

tion

as be-

low

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so-
lu-
{\rm tion}
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the
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tance
for
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bat
away.
The
dis-
{\rm tance}
equa-
tion
is
writ-
ten
as
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low.
```

$$d_i^{t-1} = 1K \sum_{j=1}^{K} (x_{i*} - x_j^{t-1})$$

 $d_i^{t-1} = 1K \sum_{j=1}^K (x_{i*} - x_j^{t-1})$ (8) $d_i^{t-1} = 1K \sum_{j=1}^K (x_i^{t-1} - x_j^{t-1})$

(9) describesthe number of ${\rm near}\text{-}$ est neighbor. In

equation(??), x_{i*} means personal best solution. k-NNis

very simple method and is easy toimple-

but depending on

ment,

```
Pop-
u-
la-
tion
x_i (i = 1, 2, ..., n)
and
fre-
_{f_i}^{\rm quency}
at
lo-
ca-
{\rm tion}
x_iInitialize
pulse
rates
r_i, and
loud-
ness
A_i \ (t <
Ѝах
num-
ber
of
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er-
a-
tions)
i=1
to
n
Gen-
er-
ate
new
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{\rm tions}
x_i
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quency f_i Up-
lo-
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{\rm tion}
x_i,
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ity
[\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{eqs.}}(??)(??)(??)] and
k-
NNBA
for
for [eq.(??)(??)]
NSBA
for [eq.(??)(??)]
(rand >
r_i)
Gen-
er-
ate
```

a new

in any neighbors. ${\bf Comparison}$ with II and VI On ${\rm griewank}$ function, NSBA is almost bet- ter than k-NNBA in each neighbor ex- cept for K=4, dist of NNBA is \mathbf{a} bit smaller.Overall, disthigher than the other methodson ${\rm griewank}$ function. In rastriginfunction, k-NNBA $\operatorname{grad-}$ u-ally in- ${\it creased}.$ However, NSBA slowly de- ${\it creased}$ un- til K=16.

 ${\bf Comparison}$

with