

# Genetic Programming

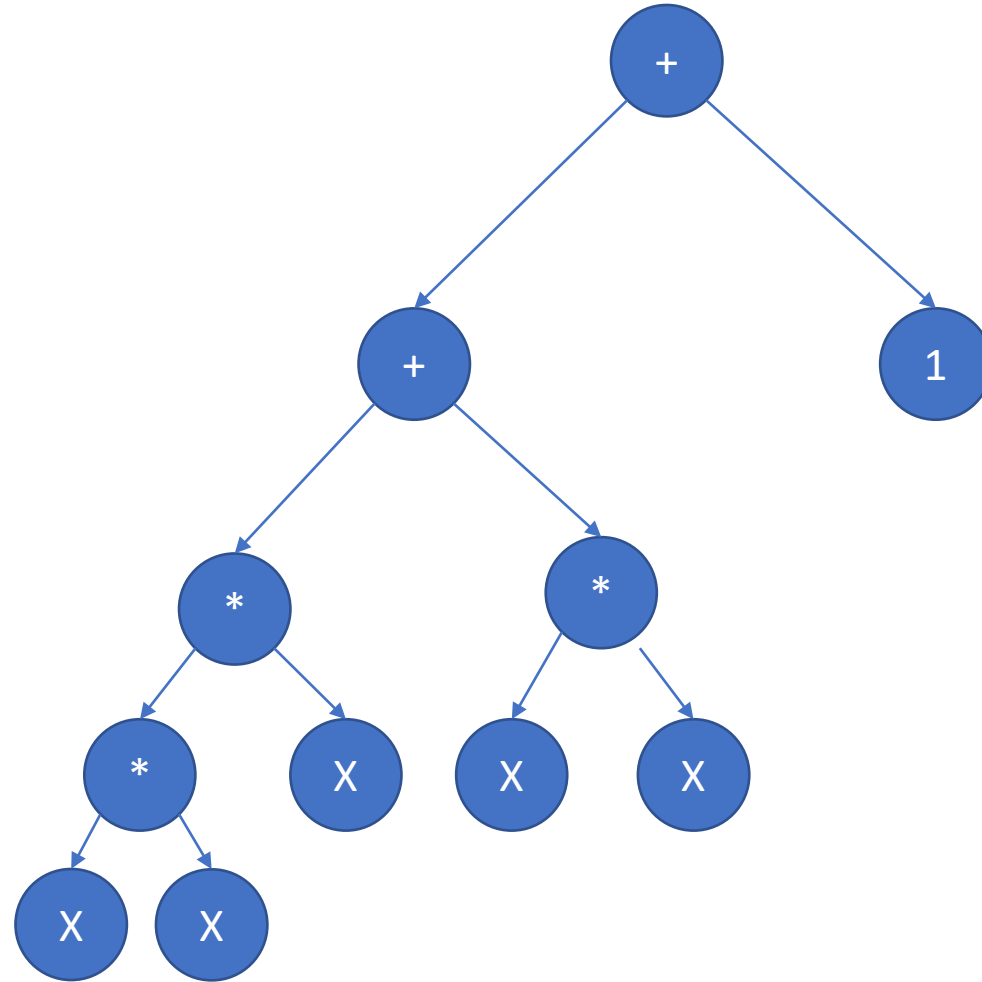
# Problem, a simple function:

data =  $\mathbf{x}^3 + \mathbf{x}^2 + 1$

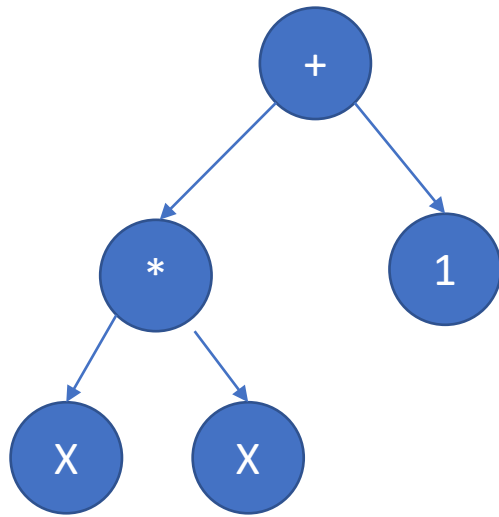
Operators :  $*$ ,  $+$  and  $-$

Terminators : -2,-1,0, 1 ,2 and  $\mathbf{x}$

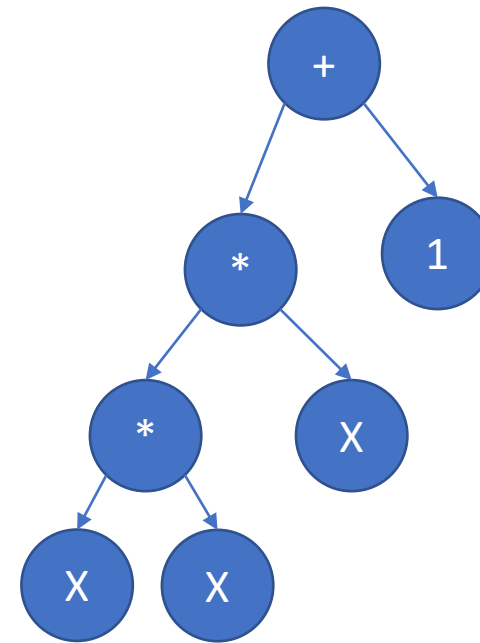
$-1 \leq x \leq 1$



# Randomly generate a number of solutions and evaluate them

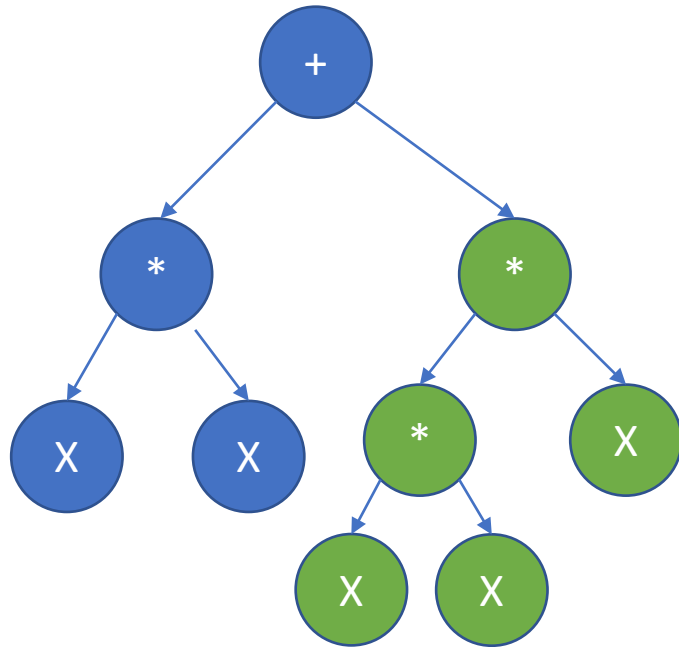


$$Y = x^2 + 1 \text{ (15.3)}$$

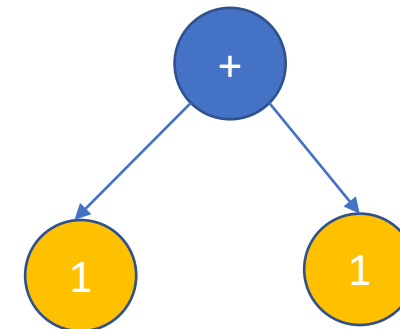
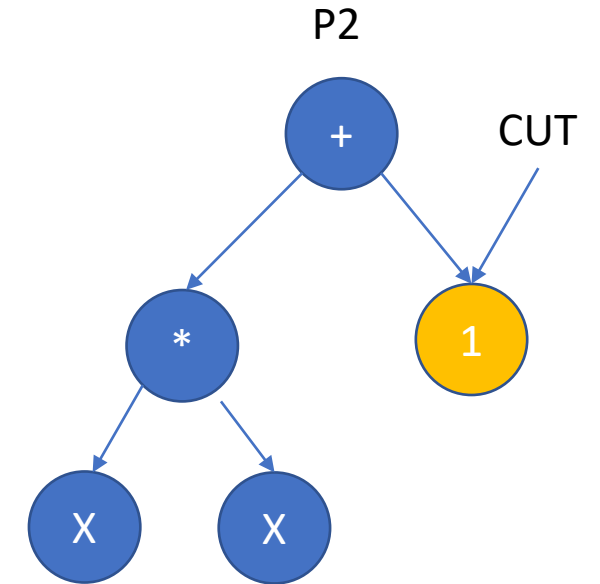
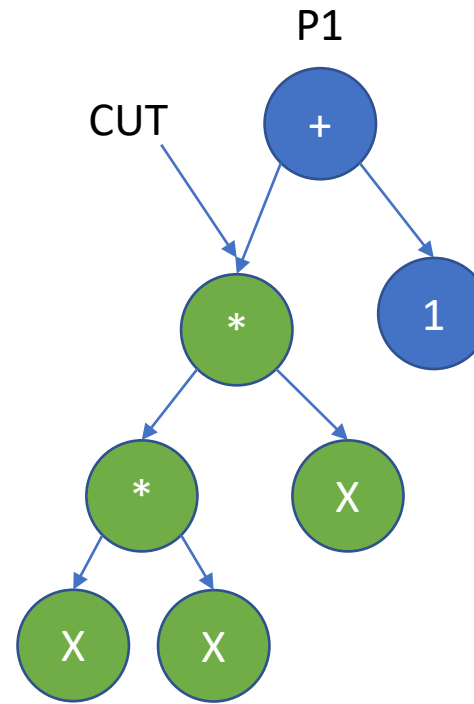


$$Y = x^3 + 1 \text{ (21.0)}$$

# Cross parents to create offspring

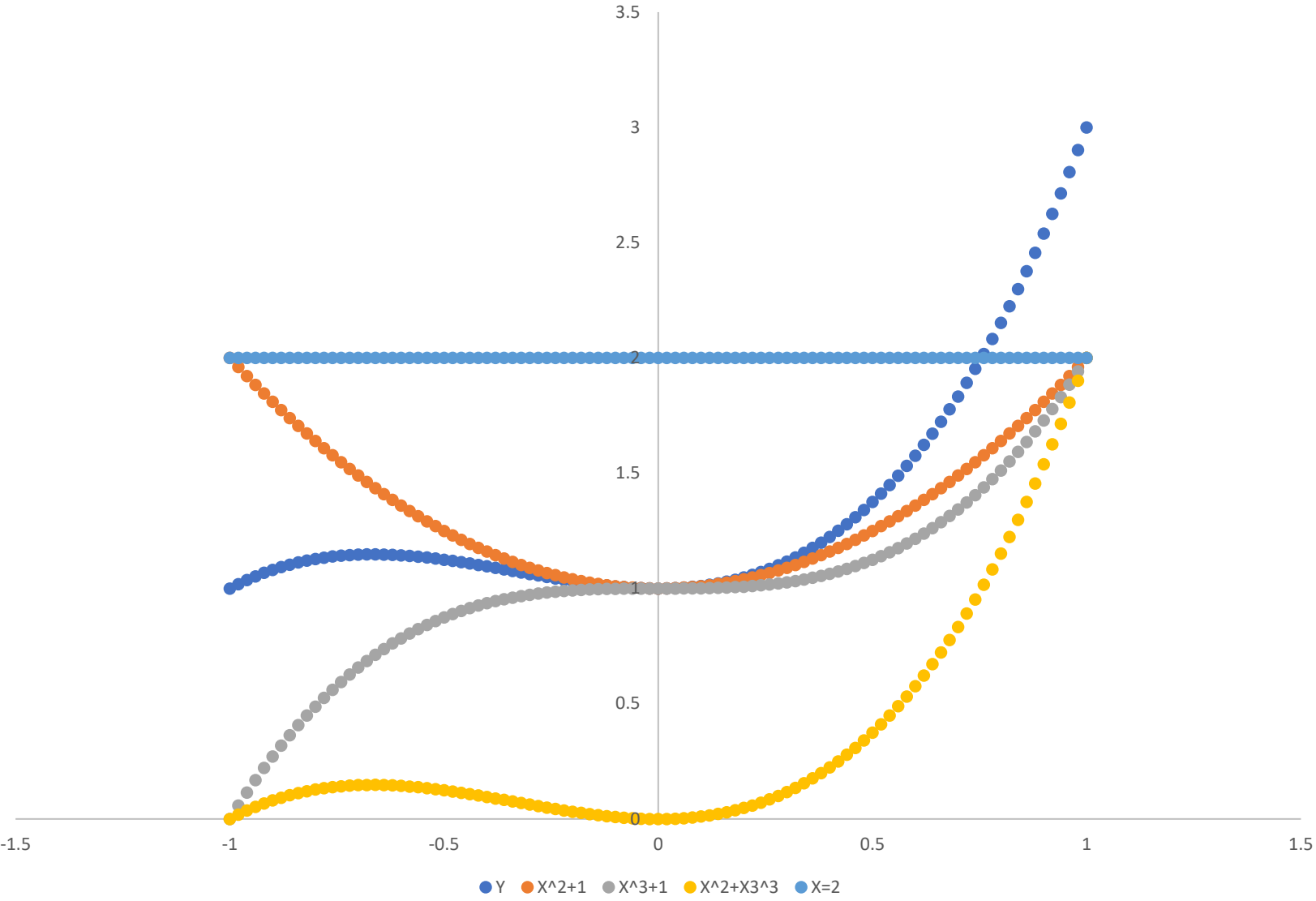


$$Y = x^2 + x^3 \text{ (101)}$$

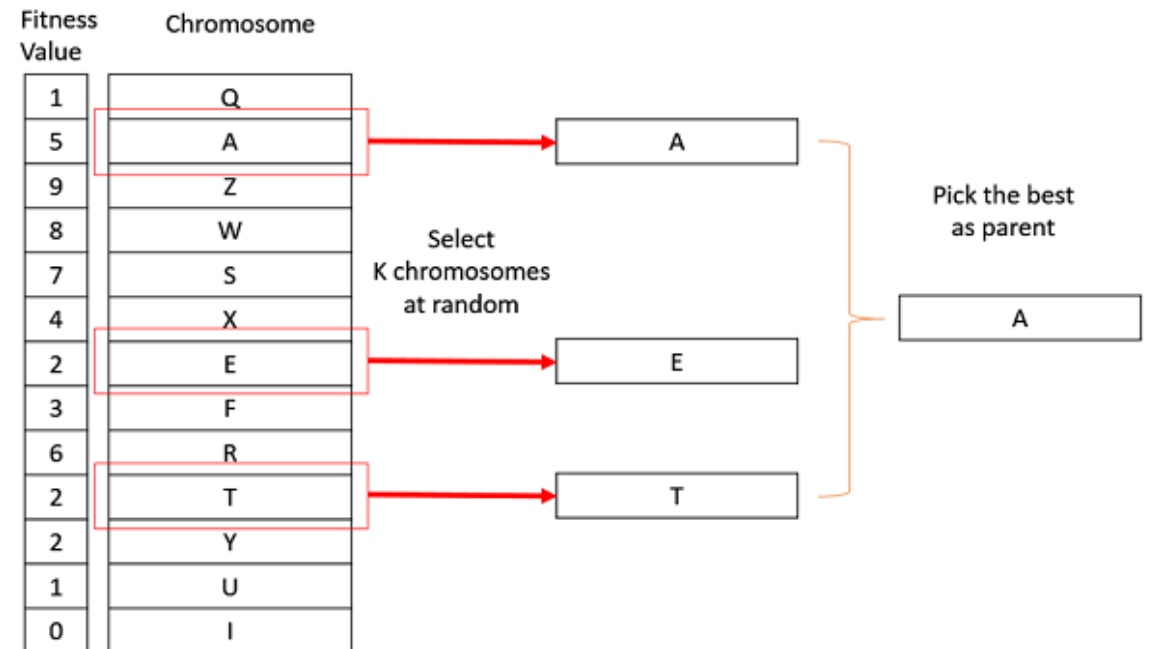
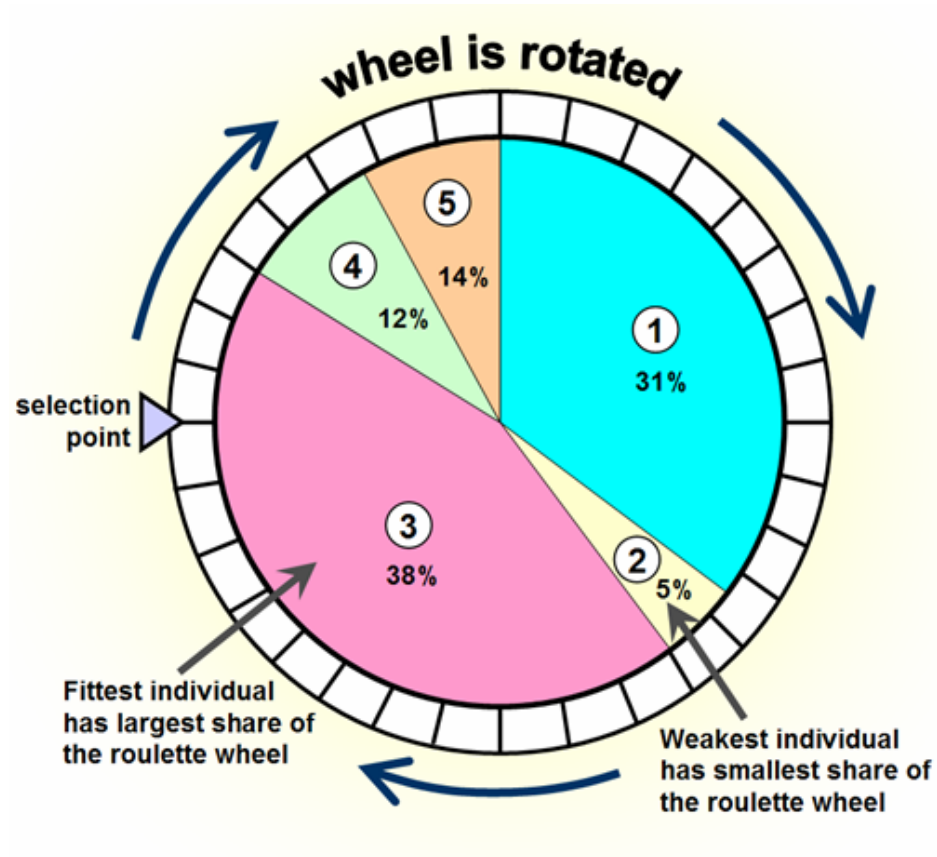


$$Y = 1+1 \text{ (68.6)}$$

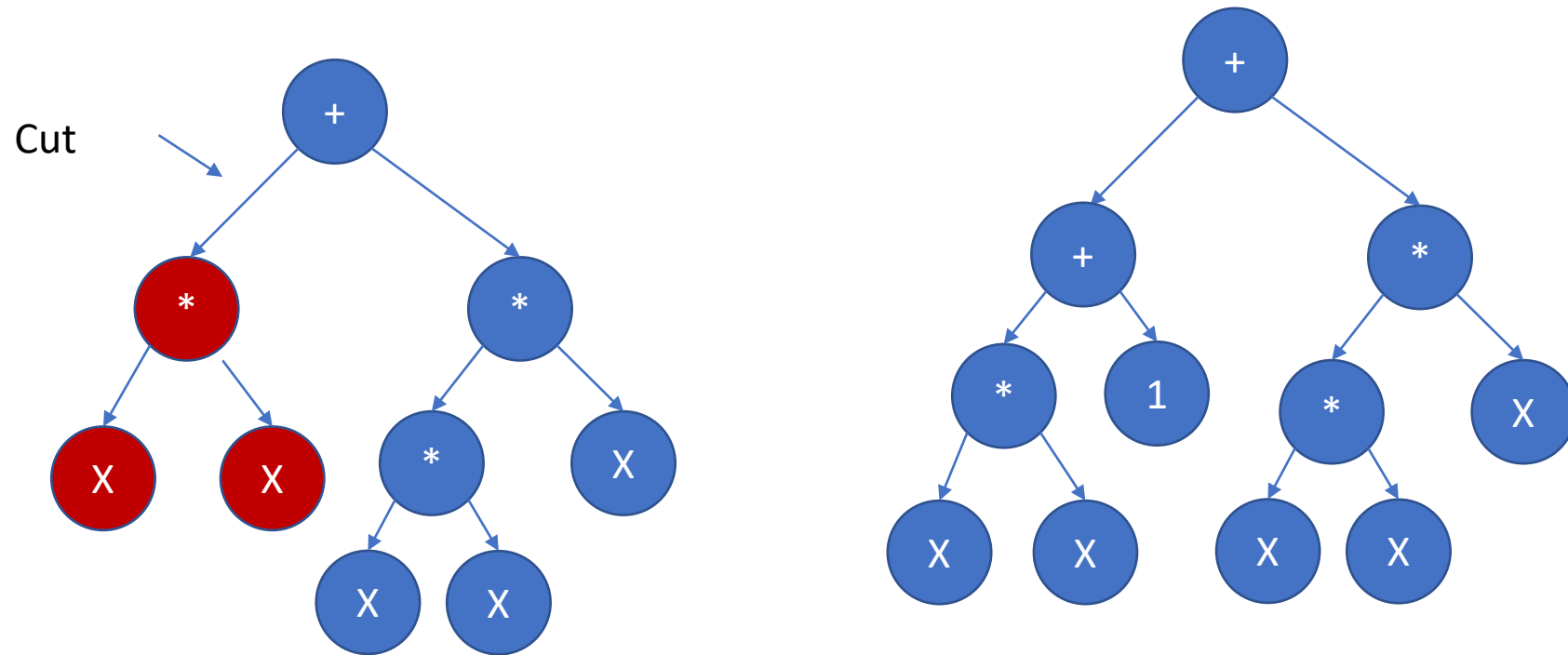
Functions



# Roulette Wheel and Tournament selection



# Mutation



$$Y = 1 + (X * X) + X * (X * X) \rightarrow 0$$

Inspired by <https://control.com/technical-articles/genetic-operators-in-evolutionary-algorithms/>

# Tiny Genetic Programming in Python

add

mul

add

sub

x

0

mul

x

x

mul

x

1

sub

-1

-2

(X-0)

(X\*X)

(X\*1)

(-1--2)

$((X-0)+(X*X))$

$((X-0)+(X*X))*(X*1)$

$((X-0)+(X*X))*(X*1) + (-1--2)$

$(X+X^2)*X+1 = X^2 + X^3 + 1$