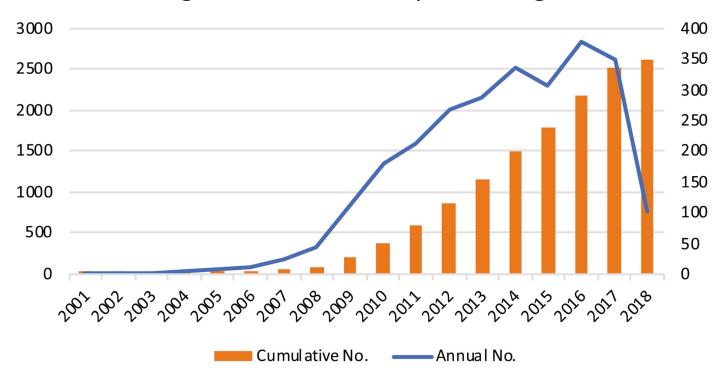
# Harmony Search 和声搜索

和声搜索 (Harmony Search, HS) 算法是2001年由韩国学者 Geem ZW等人提出[1]

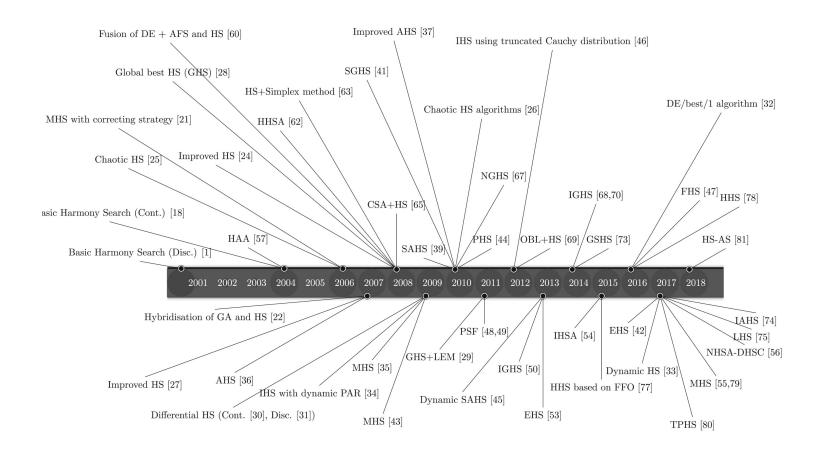
HS模拟了音乐演奏的原理。在音乐演奏中,乐师们凭借自己的记忆,通过反复调整乐队中各乐器的音调,最终达到一个美妙的和声状态。

[1] Geem ZW, Kim JH, Loganathan GV. A new heuristic optimization algorithm: harmony search. Simulation, 2001, 76(2):60–68.

发展趋势 Growing interest in Harmony Search algorithm



[1] Zhang T, Geem Z W. Review of harmony search with respect to algorithm structure[J]. Swarm and Evolutionary Computation, 2019, 48: 31-43.



[1] Zhang T, Geem Z W. Review of harmony search with respect to algorithm structure[J]. Swarm and Evolutionary Computation, 2019, 48: 31-43.

#### 乐理知识

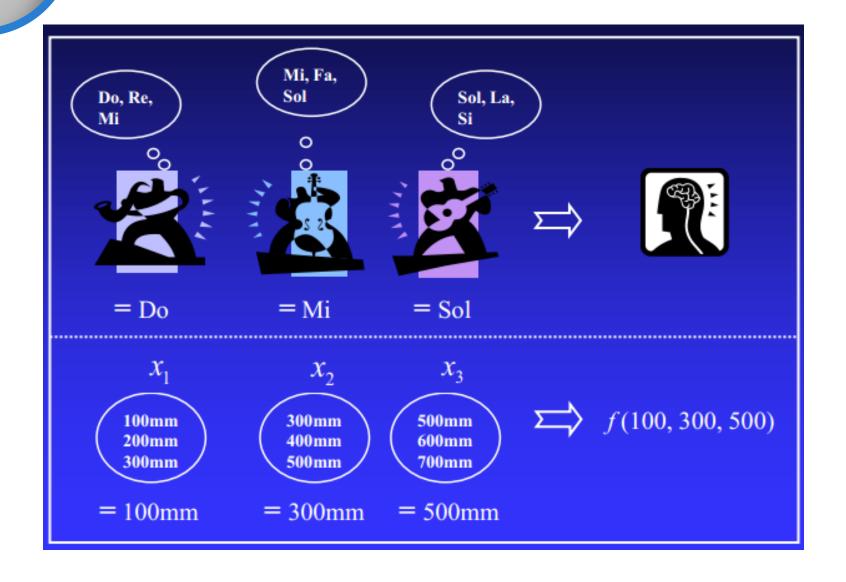
音调:声音频率的高低

音高: 1234567这些音的高低

和声:由3个或者3个以上不同的音按一定的法则同时发声而

构成的音响组合。

**常见的和声**:大三和弦(135),主要用在大调的音乐中,比如国歌;小三和弦(1降35,613),主要用在小调的音乐中,比如俄罗斯和日本的音乐;四六和弦,古典音乐中比较常用。四部和声,就是有4个声部的和声



#### 音乐表演 4 优化算法

音乐演奏→寻找由美学评价所决定的最佳状态 优化算法→寻找由目标函数值所决定的最优值

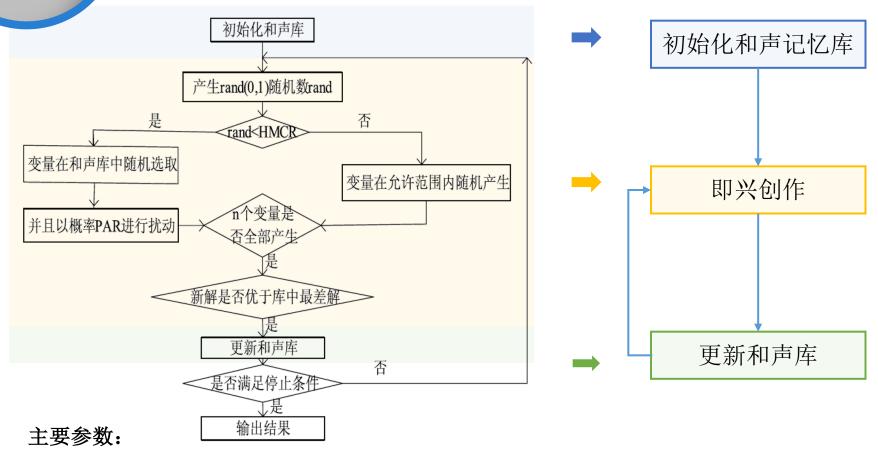
- ▶乐器 ₩ 决策变量
- ▶音调范围 ひ 决策变量取值范围
- ▶和声 ₩ 解向量
- ▶审美(音乐效果评价) □ 目标函数
- ▶练习 # 迭代
- ▶经验 ₩ 知识库

#### 问题介绍

#### 优化问题:

$$\min f(X)$$
s.t.  $x(i) \in D_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n$ 

$$f(x)$$
 目标函数  $X = \{x(1), ..., x(n)\}$  解向量  $x(i)$  第 $i$ 个决策变量  $D_i = [x_{min}(i), x_{max}(i)]$  连续决策变量的取值范围; 离散决策变量则为 $D_i = (x(i,1), x(i,2), ..., x(i,K))$   $n$  决策变量个数  $K$  离散决策变量可能值的个数



- 和声记忆库大小(Harmony memory size, HMS)
- 记忆库取值概率 (Harmony memory considering rate,  $P_{CR}$ )
- 微调概率 (Pitch adjusting rate,  $P_{AR}$ )
- 音调微调带宽dB
- 创作的次数Tmax

#### 算法步骤

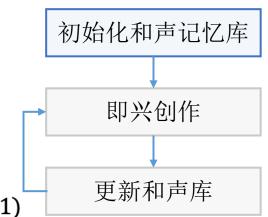
▶Step1 初始化HMS个和声向量组成和声记忆库

$$HM = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{HMS}\}$$

$$X_i = \{x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n)\}$$

连续型:  $x_i(j) = x_{min}(j) + (x_{max}(j) - x_{min}(j)) * rand(0,1)$ 

离散型:  $x_i(j) = x_i(j,k)$ , k = rand(0,K)

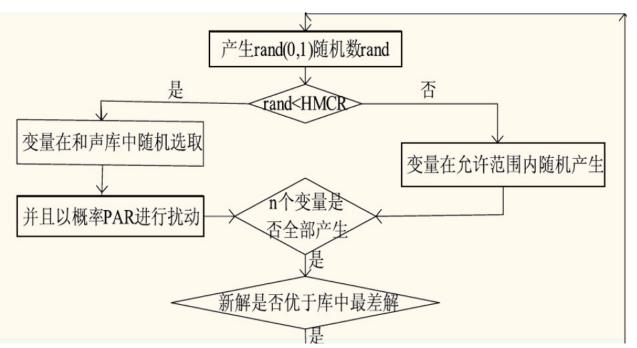


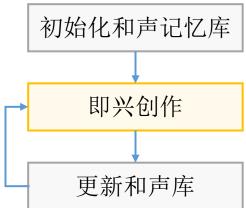
随机初始化

为产生性能较好的初始解,也可以利用**规则/知识**初始化

#### 算法步骤

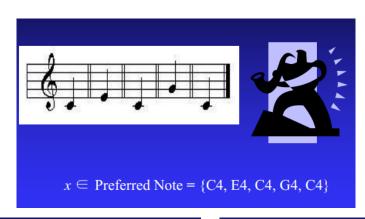
▶Step2 即兴创作产生一个新的和声向量

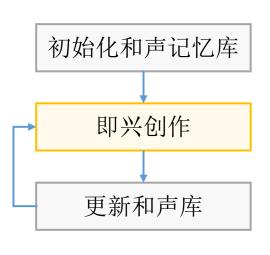


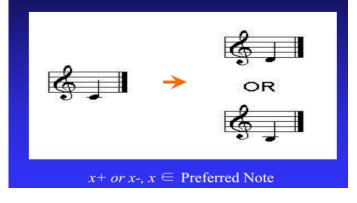


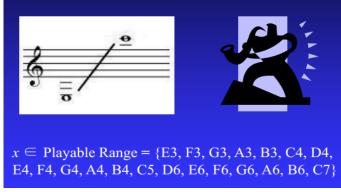
#### 算法步骤

▶Step2 即兴创作产生一个新的和声向量









#### 算法步骤

- ▶Step2 即兴创作产生一个新的和声向量
  - ▶ 学习和声记忆库

$$x_{new}(j) = x_a(j)$$

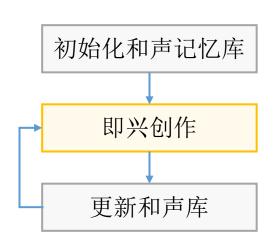
▶ 音调微调

连续型: 
$$x_{new}(j) = x_{new}(j) \pm rand(0,1) * dB$$
  
离散型  $x_{new}(j) = x_{new}(j, k \pm 1)$ 

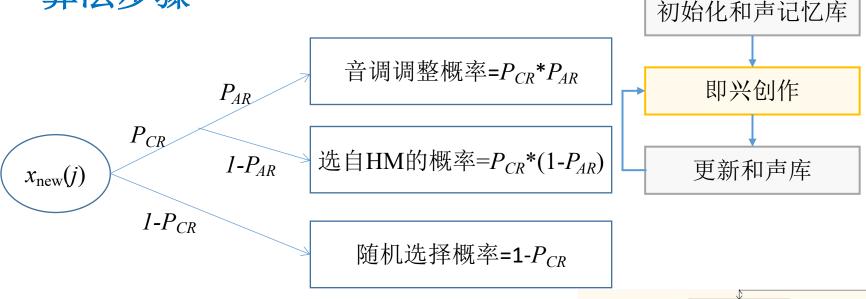
▶ 随机选择音调

连续型: 
$$x_{new}(j) = x_{min}(j) + (x_{max}(j) - x_{min}(j)) * rand(0,1)$$

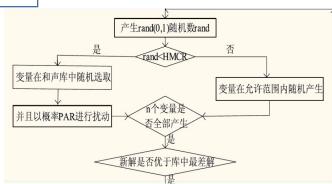
离散型:  $x_{new}(j) = x_i(j,k)$ , k = rand(0,K)



#### 算法步骤



- 记忆库取值概率 (Harmony memory considering rate,  $P_{CR}$ )
- 微调概率 (Pitch adjusting rate,  $P_{AR}$ )

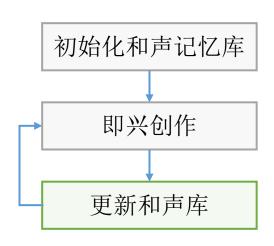


#### 算法步骤

▶Step3 更新记忆库

$$X_{\text{Worst}} = X_{\text{new}} \text{ if } f(X_{\text{new}}) < f(X_{\text{Worst}})$$

对Step2 中的新解进行评估,如果优于 HM 中的函数值最差的一个,则将新解更 新至HM 中



#### GA 与HS 搜索机制的相似点

- 1. 基础HS和GA都是随机初始化
- 2. 都有适者生存机制,会淘汰效果较差的解
- 3. HS有类似于GA的交叉与变异机制

#### GA 与HS 搜索机制的差异比较

	GA	HS
复制	父代个体中挑选出成对的染色体	从和声库里挑选和声
交叉	任意两条染色体进行交叉:通常进行单点或双点交叉	HMS组解进行交叉采用多点 交叉模式
变异	交叉后进行变异	变量有1-P <sub>CR</sub> 的概率逃 脱和声记忆库
微调	无微调机制	选自HMS中的变量有P <sub>AR</sub> 的 概率进行微调

#### 算法优点

- 1. 通用框架,不依赖问题信息
- 2. 原理简单,易于实现
- 3. 群体搜索,具有记忆个体最优解的能力
- 4. 协同搜索,具有利用个体局部信息和群体全局信息指导算法进一步搜索的能力
- 5. 易于与其他算法混合,构造出具有更优性能的算法

## 算法示例 (1)

$$Min f(x) = (x(1)-2)^2 + (x(2)-3)^2 + (x(3)-1)^2 + 3, x(j) \in (0, 6)$$

初始化和声记忆库 (HMS = 3)
$$X_1 = \{1.5, 2.1, 1\} \qquad 4.06$$

$$X_2 = \{1.7, 3, 4.4\} \qquad 14.65$$

$$X_3 = \{5.5, 3.8, 2.6\} \qquad 18.45$$

## 算法示例 (1)

$$Min f(x) = (x(1)-2)^2 + (x(2)-3)^4 + (x(3)-1)^2 + 3, x(j) \in (0, 6)$$

即於包身作  

$$X_{\text{new}} = \{-, -, -\}$$
  
 $x_{\text{new}}(1) < P_{CR}, rand(0, 1) > P_{AR}$   
 $x_{\text{new}}(1) = x_2(1) = 1.7$   
 $x_{\text{new}}(2) = x_1(2) = 2.1$   
 $x_{\text{new}}(2) = x_{\text{new}}(2) + rand(0, 1) * dB = 2.1 + 0.5 * 1 = 2.6$ 

 $X_{\text{new}} = \{1.7, 2.6, 1.8\}$  (3.89)

# 算法示例 (1)

$$Min f(X) = (x(1)-2)^2 + (x(2)-3)^4 + (x(3)-1)^2 + 3, x(j) \in (0, 6)$$

更新记忆库

$$X_{\rm W} = X_3$$

$$f(X_{\text{new}}) = 3.89 < f(X_{\text{W}}) = 18.45$$

$$X_3 = X_{\text{new}}$$

旧记忆库

$$X_1 = \{1.5, 2.1, 1\}$$
 4.06

$$X_2 = \{1.7, 3, 4.4\}$$
 14.65

$$X_3 = \{5.5, 3.8, 2.6\}$$
 18.45

#### 新记忆库

$$X_1 = \{1.5, 2.1, 1\}$$

$$X_2 = \{1.7, 3, 4.4\}$$

$$X_3 = \{1.7, 2.6, 1.8\}$$

#### 流水线车间调度问题 (FSP)

- ▶ *n*个工件需要在*m*台机器上加工,每个工件访问机器的顺序相同 (置换流水线:每台机器加工工件的顺序也相同)
- ▶ 确定工件的加工顺序, 使调度目标最优

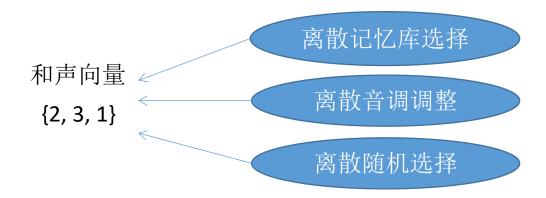


#### HS如何求解组合优化问题?

连续 离散

#### > 设计连续域到离散域的映射

#### > 设计离散化算法操作



#### 连续域到离散域的映射

第j维

 $x_i(j)$ 

➤ Largest position value (LPV)规则



工件序列  $x_i(j)$  非增排序

2	4	1	3	5
0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1



$$\pi_i = \{2, 4, 1, 3, 5\}$$

#### 设计离散化算法操作

▶ 记忆库选择

If  $x_a(j)$  is not included in  $x_{\text{new}}()$ 

$$x_{\text{new}}(j) = x_a(j);$$

#### **Else**

randomly select a job that is not included in  $x_{\text{new}}$ ();

#### **End If**

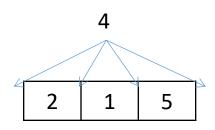
▶ 随机选择

randomly select a job that is not included in  $x_{\text{new}}$ ()

#### 设计离散化算法操作

#### > 音调调整

将第j位的工件依次插入到当前序列的第1到j位,并选择使目标值最小的序列



4 2 1 5 2 4 1 5 2 1 4 5 2 1 5 4

#### 设计离散化算法操作

$$\operatorname{HM} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\Rightarrow j = 1$  记忆库选择:  $x_{\text{new}}(1) = x_2(1) = 1$ 
 $\Rightarrow j = 2$  记忆库选择:  $x_{\text{new}}(2) = x_3(2) = 2$ 
音调调整:  $\{2 & 1\}$ ,  $\{1 & 2\} \rightarrow \{2 & 1\}$ 
 $\Rightarrow j = 3$  随机选择:  $\{3, 4\} \rightarrow x_{\text{new}}(3)$ ,  $x_{\text{new}}(3) = 3$ 
 $\Rightarrow j = 4$  记忆库选择:  $x_{\text{new}}(4) = x_1(4) = 3$ 
 $\{4\} \rightarrow x_{\text{new}}(4)$ ,  $x_{\text{new}}(4) = 4$ 
 $X_{\text{new}} = \{2, 1, 3, 4\}$ 

算法改进的三个方向:

- ▶算法参数动态调整
- ▶基于问题性质的搜索策略
- ▶和其他算法协同优化

> 算法参数动态调整

$$PAR (Imp) = PAR_{min} + \frac{Imp}{MaxImp} \times (PAR_{max} - PAR_{min}),$$

$$\mathrm{PAR}\left(\mathrm{Imp}\right) = \mathrm{PAR}_{\mathrm{min}} + \tfrac{f_{\mathrm{Imp,max}} - f_{\mathrm{mean}}}{f_{\mathrm{Imp,max}} - f_{\mathrm{Imp,min}}} \times \left(\mathrm{PAR}_{\mathrm{max}} - \mathrm{PAR}_{\mathrm{min}}\right)$$

- [1] Mahdavi M, Fesanghary M, Damangir E. An improved harmony search algorithm for solving optimization problems[J]. Applied mathematics and computation, 2007, 188(2): 1567-1579.
- [2] dos Santos Coelho L, de Andrade Bernert D L. An improved harmony search algorithm for synchronization of discrete-time chaotic systems[J]. Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 2009, 41(5): 2526-2532.
- [3] Lee J H, Yoon Y S. Modified harmony search algorithm and neural networks for concrete mix proportion design[J]. Journal of Computing in Civil Engineering, 2009, 23(1): 57-61.

#### > 策略搜索

- ✔ 用前向或后向策略产生初始解
  - 前向: 按活动时间对活动进行升序排列, 依次进行调度
  - 后向: 按活动时间对活动进行降序排列, 依次进行调度
- ✓ Opposition-Based Learning 产生新解

```
{\bf Algorithm~3.}~{\bf Opposition-based~initialization}
```

- 1: **for** i = 1 to HMS **do**
- 2: **for** j = 1 to D **do**
- 3:  $x_{i,j} = L_j + rand(0,1) \cdot (U_j L_j)$
- 4:  $ox_{i,j} = L_j + U_j x_{i,j}$  //opposition-based learning
- 5: **end for**
- 6: **end for**
- [1] Ponz-Tienda J L, Salcedo-Bernal A, Pellicer E, et al. Improved adaptive harmony search algorithm for the resource leveling problem with minimal lags[J]. Automation in Construction, 2017, 77: 82-92.[2] dos Santos Coelho L, de Andrade Bernert D L. An improved harmony search algorithm for synchronization of discrete-time chaotic systems[J]. Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 2009, 41(5): 2526-2532.
- [2] Xiang W, An M, Li Y, et al. An improved global-best harmony search algorithm for faster optimization[J]. Expert Systems with Applications, 2014, 41(13): 5788-5803.

#### ▶ 算法协同

$$egin{aligned} x_{
m new,i} & \leftarrow x_{
m new,i} + y_i imes ig( x_i^U - x_i^L ig) \ y_i & = T imes {
m sign}({
m rnd} - 0.5) imes ig( ig( 1 + rac{1}{{
m T}} ig)^{|2{
m rnd} - 1|} - 1 ig) \end{aligned}$$
模拟退火

- [1] Tian Y H, Bo Y M, Gao M F. Parameters choice criteria in harmony annealing for function optimization[J]. Computer Simulation, 2005, 22(4): 70-74.[2] dos Santos Coelho L, de Andrade Bernert D L. An improved harmony search algorithm for synchronization of discrete-time chaotic systems[J]. Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 2009, 41(5): 2526-2532.
- [2] Roy G G, Panigrahi B K, Chakraborty P, et al. On optimal feature selection using modified harmony search for power quality disturbance classification[C]//2009 World Congress on Nature & Biologically Inspired Computing (NaBIC). IEEE, 2009: 1355-1360.

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- 2. Geem Z W, Lee K S, Park Y J. Application of harmony search to vehicle routing. American Journal of Applied Sciences, 2005, 2: 1552–1557.
- 3. Wang L, Pan Q K, Tasgetiren M F. Minimizing the total flow time in a flow shop with blocking by using hybrid harmony search algorithms. Expert Systems with Applications, 2010, 37(12): 7929-7936.
- 4. Wang L, Pan Q K, Tasgetiren M F. A hybrid harmony search algorithm for the blocking permutation flow shop scheduling problem. Computers & Industrial Engineering, 2011, 61(1): 76-83.
- 5. Gao K, Pan Q, Li J. Discrete harmony search algorithm for the no-wait flow shop scheduling problem with total flow time criterion. The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 2011, 56(5-8): 683-692.
- 6. Sörensen K. Metaheuristics—the metaphor exposed. International Transactions in Operational Research, 2015, 22(1): 3-18.