

Review Question Midterm 1

Applied Genetic and Evolutionary Systems (Concordia University)



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Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering (ECE), Concordia University

APPLIED MACHINE LEARNING & EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHMS

COEN 432 (6321): Fall 23/24

Part 2. Long-Form Questions (for revision)

- Q01. What is the general scheme of an evolutionary algorithm (EA)?
- Q02. What are variation operators and what role do they play in evolution?
- Q02. What is the relationship between exploration and exploitation?
- Q03. What is diversity and what is selection pressure, and what is the relationship between them?
- Q04. What is the difference between the genotype and phenotype of a candidate solution?
- Q05. When does selection operate in an EA?
- Q06. What is the typical progression of fitness (mean or best) during an evolutionary run?
- Q07. What is a typical binary, integer, real-valued and permutation representation?
- Q08. What is 1-point, n-point, uniform crossovers and what kind of bias do they suffer?
- Q09. What is uniform, non-uniform and adaptive mutation, and what are the dis/ad-vantages of each?
- Q10. Describe different crossover operators applicable to real-valued representations?
- Q11. What kind of problems (solutions really) lend themselves to binary, integer, real-valued and permutation representations?
- Q12. What are scramble, swap, insert and inversion mutations? How do they affect order and adjacency?
- Q13. What are PMX and cycle crossover operators?
- Q14. Describe edge crossover.
- Q15. What representation is used to represent programs and mathematical expressions? How?
- Q16. What is generational vs. steady-state selection and how do you measure generational gap?
- Q17. Describe how fitness based selection is applied to a population (with known fitness values)?
- Q18. Enumerate the different ways in which fitness can be scaled (e.g., ranking)?
- Q19. Describe how tournament selection acts on a population to select parents (with and without replacement)?
- Q20. What is the purpose of survivor selection, and what can it be based on?
- Q21. List three different methods of fitness-based replacement.
- Q22. What is the difference between (mu, lambda) and (mu+lambda) selection?
- Q23. What is the key difference between explicit and implicit methods of diversity maintenance?
- Q24. What is the difference between genotype and phenotype diversity, and how could you measure each?
- Q25. Describe sharing and crowding approaches to diversity maintenance.
- Q26. What are the different parameters of the island model? And, what how do cellular EAs work?
- Q27. What is the key difference between parameter tuning and parameter control?
- Q28. What are the different types of parameter control?
- Q29. What quality (or qualities) could we be optimizing when we are searching the parameters' space of an EA?
- Q30. What is best/best fitness at termination, average number of evaluations to a solution, success rate, robustness?

- Q31. How can we differentiate between relevant and irrelevant parameters?
- Q32. What is the main challenge when we are trying to optimize the performance of a EA with symbolic parameters (e.g., a,b,c vs. [0, 100])?
- Q33. List 5 different EA parameters that we might want to optimize?
- Q34. What are the special features of an evolutionary strategies and what kind of applications would you apply it to?
- Q35. What is special about the representation (and hence, variation operators) of evolutionary programming (EP)?
- Q36. What kind of problems would you use EP for?
- In genetic programming,
- Q37. How is a population initialized (ramped half and half: what is it?);
- Q38. What are typical mutation and crossover operators?
- Q39. Is mutation applied in parallel with or after crossover?
- Q40. What is (100-X) type parent selection?
- Q41. What is bloat and how could it be reduced?
- Q42. What is a classifier? And, how can one evolve a classifier?
- Q43. What is the key difference between the Michigan and the Pittsburgh approach to leaning classifier systems (LCSs)?
- Q44. Describe the MCS algorithm.
- Q45. Can a computer and a human collaborate in evolving an acceptable/optimal solution to a problem? Provide an example.

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