

Homework 2

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0.1 IE6511 Homework 2

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```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

np.random.seed(100)

font = {'family' : 'sans-serif',
        'weight' : 'normal',
        'size'   : 12}

matplotlib.rc('font', **font)
```

0.2 1. Homework on Genetic Algorithm

1. A binary string of length 4
2. Parent one before crossover: 0010, after crossover: 0010 Parent two before crossover: 0011, after crossover: 0011 Parent three before crossover: 0011, after crossover: 1011 Parent four before crossover: 1010, after crossover: 0010
3. Pair one children: 0010 and 0011 Pair two children: 1011 and 0010
4. After mutation, Pair one children: 0000 and 0001 Pair two children: 1001 and 0000
5. x and $f(x)$ values of children: children one, $x = 0$, $f(x) = 0$ children two, $x = 1$, $f(x) = 1$ children three, $x = 9$, $f(x) = 6561$ children four, $x = 0$, $f(x) = 0$
Total $f(x) = 6561 + 1 = 6562$
Probability of being selected: children one, $p = 0$ children two, $p = 1/6562$ children three, $p = 6561/6562$ children four, $p = 0$
6. Binary strings of parents: Parent one: 0110 0010 1001 Parent two: 0001 0010 0011
Children binary strings, x value (Crossover point 3): Children one: 0111 0010 0001, $x = (7,2,9)$
Children two: 0000 0010 1011, $x = (0,2,3)$

1 Simulated Annealing

1.1 2. SA Parameter Selection when cost function range = (MaxCost and MinCost) are known

a)

$$avg\Delta cost = 0.25(MaxCost - MinCost) \quad (1)$$

$$= 25 \quad (2)$$

$$T_0 = -\frac{avg\Delta cost}{\ln P1} \quad (3)$$

$$(4)$$

```
In [2]: P_1 = 0.4  
        T_0 = -25/ np.log(P_1)  
        print("T_0: %.4f" %T_0)
```

T_0: 27.2839

b)

$$T_0 = -\frac{0.25(MaxCost - MinCost)}{\ln P1} \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

c)

$$T_{final} = -\frac{0.25(MaxCost - MinCost)}{\ln P2} \quad (7)$$

$$(8)$$

d)

$$\alpha = \left\{ -\frac{0.25(MaxCost - MinCost)}{T_0 \ln P2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad (9)$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{25}{100 \ln 0.001} \right\}^{\frac{1}{200}} \quad (10)$$

```
In [3]: alpha = np.power(-25/(100*np.log(0.001)), 1/200)  
        print("Alpha: %.4f" %alpha)
```

Alpha: 0.9835

e)

$$\alpha = \left\{ -\frac{0.25(MaxCost - MinCost)}{T_0 \ln P_2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{G \div M}} \quad (11)$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{25}{100 \ln 0.001} \right\}^{\frac{1}{200 \div 10}} \quad (12)$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{25}{100 \ln 0.001} \right\}^{\frac{1}{20}} \quad (13)$$

```
In [4]: alpha = np.power(-25/(100*np.log(0.001)), 1/20)
        print("Alpha: %.4f" %alpha)
```

Alpha: 0.8471

1.2 3. SA Parameter Selection when you have computed AP cost values (no coding necessary)

```
In [5]: S_0 = 1
        Avg_Delta_Cost = 1/5 * np.sum([x-40 for x in [60, 50, 65, 75, 45]])
        P_1 = 0.9
        T_0 = -Avg_Delta_Cost/ np.log(P_1)
        print("T_0: %.4f" %T_0)
```

T_0: 180.3332

```
In [6]: Avg_Delta_Cost
```

Out[6]: 19.0

1.3 4. SA Implementation

```
In [7]: # cost function
        def cost(S):

            cost = np.power(10,9)-(625-np.power(S[0]-25, 2))*(1600-np.power(S[1]-10, 2))*np.sin(S[0])

            return cost

        # neighbor function
        def neighbor(S):

            neighbor = S
            pos = np.random.randint(0, 2) # randomly pick one of the two decision variables
            nei_value = S[pos]
            while nei_value == S[pos]:
```

```

        # randomly generate a neighbor value
        nei_value = np.random.randint(max(S[pos]-25, 0), min(S[pos]+25, 127)+1)
        pass
    neighbor[pos] = nei_value # form the neighbor

    return neighbor

# simulated annealing algorithm
def SA(S_initial, T_initial, alpha, beta, M, Max_time):

    solution = np.zeros([Max_time,3])

    T = T_initial
    CurS = S_initial
    BestS = CurS
    CurCost = cost(CurS)
    BestCost = CurCost
    time = 0

    while time < Max_time:

        for i in range(0, M):
            NewS = neighbor(CurS)
            NewCost = cost(NewS)
            diff_cost = NewCost - CurCost

            if diff_cost < 0:
                CurS = NewS
                CurCost = NewCost
                if NewCost < BestCost:
                    BestS = NewS
                    BestCost = NewCost
            elif np.random.random() < np.exp(-diff_cost/T):
                CurS = NewS
                CurCost = NewCost

            solution[time+i]=time+i+1, CurCost, BestCost

        time = time + M
        T = alpha*T
        M = beta*M

    solution = pd.DataFrame(solution, columns=['Iteration_Number', 'Current_Cost', 'Best_Cost'])

    return (solution, BestS)

```

1.4 5. Running SA:

1.4.1 a)

```
In [21]: #np.random.seed(100)
```

```
beta = 1
G = 1000
M = 1
Max_time = 1100
P_1 = 0.9
P_2 = 0.05
AP = 20

def SApparameter(beta, G, M, Max_time, P_1, P_2, AP):

    # generate S1
    start_s = [np.random.randint(0,128), np.random.randint(0,128)]
    AP = AP - 1

    # evaluate neighbors of S1
    s_neighbor = pd.DataFrame([[0,0]], columns = ["s1", "s2"], index = range(AP))
    cost_ap = pd.DataFrame([[0]], columns = ["cost"], index = range(AP))

    # include start_s itself
    s_neighbor.iloc[0] = start_s
    cost_ap.iloc[0] = cost(start_s)

    for i in range(1, AP):
        s_neighbor.iloc[i] = neighbor(start_s)
        cost_ap.iloc[i] = cost(s_neighbor.iloc[i])

    neighbor_cost = s_neighbor.join(cost_ap)
    avg_delta_cost = np.sum((neighbor_cost.cost-min(neighbor_cost.cost)))/(AP-1)

    # base on AP parameter search, decide on the starting S
    S_0 = neighbor_cost.sort_values('cost').head(1).values.ravel()[2]

    # calculate algorithm parameters
    T_0 = -avg_delta_cost/np.log(P_1)
    T_2 = -avg_delta_cost/np.log(P_2)
    alpha = np.power(np.log(P_1)/np.log(P_2), 1/G)

    param = [T_0,T_2,alpha, avg_delta_cost]

    return param
```

```
In [22]: param = SApparameter(beta, G, M, Max_time, P_1, P_2, AP)
```

```

print('T_0: %.5f' %param[0])
print('T_2: %.5f' %param[1])
print('alpha: %.5f' %param[2])
print('Avg_Delta_Cost: %.5f' %param[3])

```

```

T_0: 29392957.69433
T_2: 1033756.32286
alpha: 0.99666
Avg_Delta_Cost: 3096857.17938

```

1.4.2 b)

```

In [23]: T_0 = param[0]
        alpha = param[2]

        Z = [[np.random.randint(0,128), np.random.randint(0,128)] for i in range(30)]

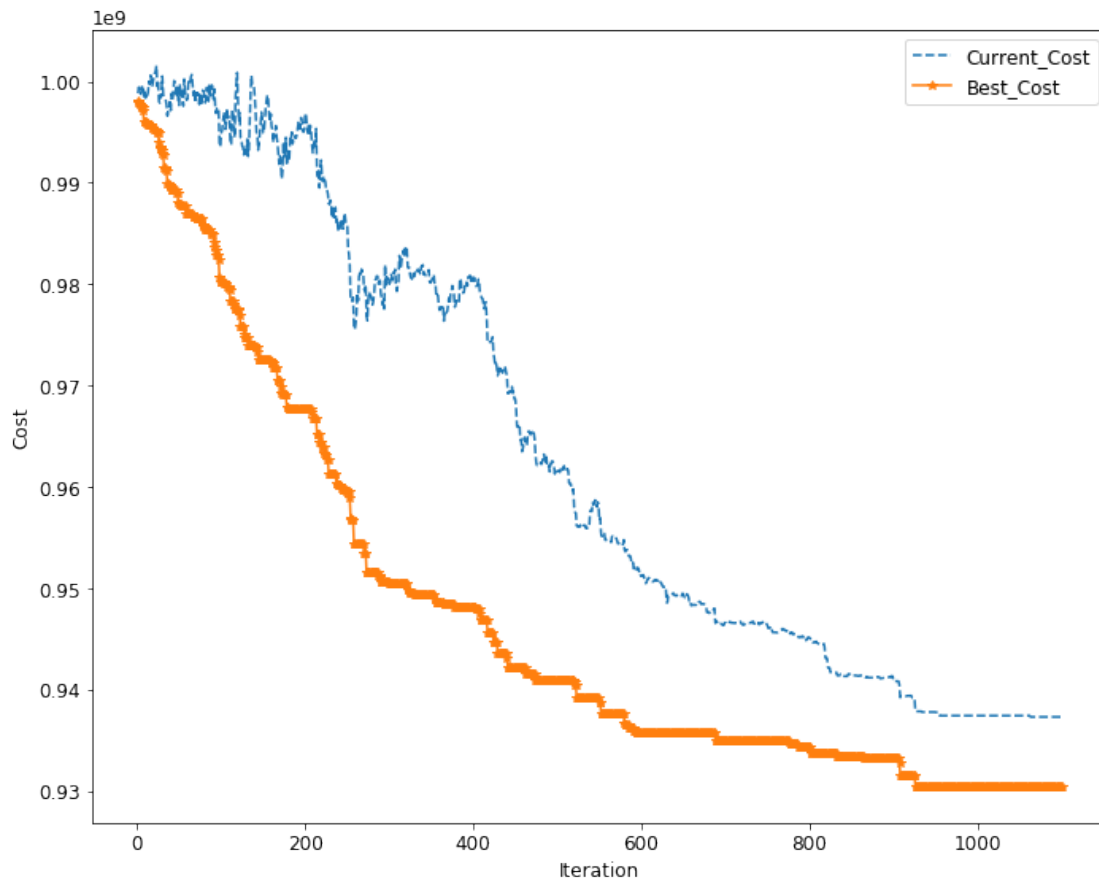
In [24]: import time
        cpu_time = []

        start_time = time.time()
        sa_combine = SA(Z[0], T_0, alpha, beta, M, Max_time)[0]
        cpu_time.append(time.time() - start_time)

        for i in range(1,30):
            start_time = time.time()
            sa_combine = sa_combine.append(SA(Z[i], T_0, alpha, beta, M, Max_time)[0])
            cpu_time.append(time.time() - start_time)

In [25]: #average of Current_Cost and Best_Cost plot
        plt.figure(figsize=[10,8])
        plt.plot(sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().Current_Cost, '--')
        plt.plot(sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().Best_Cost, '*-')
        plt.xlabel('Iteration')
        plt.ylabel('Cost')
        plt.legend(['Current_Cost', 'Best_Cost'])
        plt.tight_layout()

```



```
In [26]: print('Mean at 1000th iteration: \n')
         print(sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1000])
```

Mean at 1000th iteration:

```
Current_Cost    9.374573e+08
Best_Cost       9.304431e+08
Name: 1000.0, dtype: float64
```

```
In [27]: print('Std at 1000th iteration: \n')
         print(sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').std().loc[1000])
```

Std at 1000th iteration:

```
Current_Cost    2.607572e+07
Best_Cost       1.987003e+07
Name: 1000.0, dtype: float64
```

```
In [28]: # Average CPU time
print("Average CPU Time: %.5fs" %np.mean(cpu_time))
```

Average CPU Time: 0.03457s

1.4.3 c)

```
In [29]: #np.random.seed(100)
```

```
beta = 1
G = 1000
M = 1
Max_time = 1100
P_1 = 0.7
P_2 = 0.05
AP = 20

# calculate algorithm parameters
# param[3] is to use the same avg_delta_cost from part a
T_0 = -param[3]/np.log(P_1)
alpha = np.power(np.log(P_1)/np.log(P_2), 1/G)
print('T_0: %.5f' %T_0)
print('alpha: %.5f' %alpha)
```

T_0: 8682575.63928

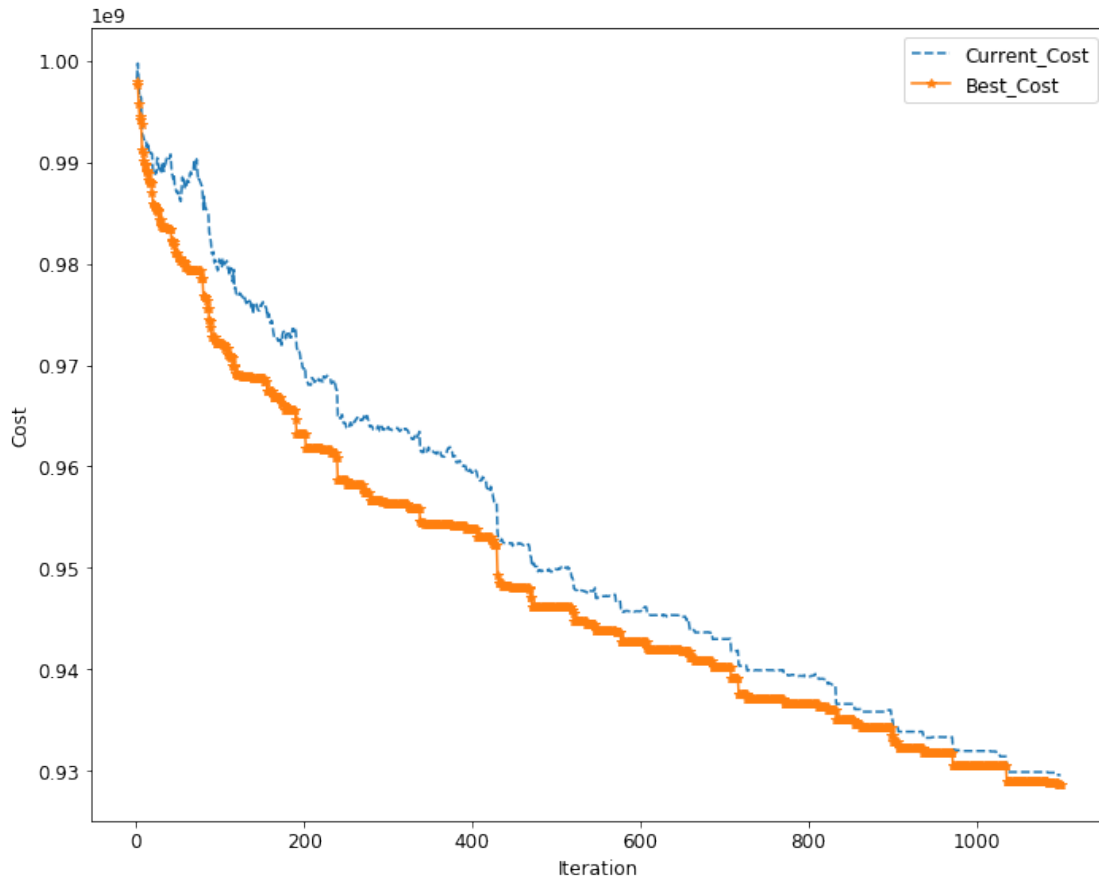
alpha: 0.99787

```
In [30]: sa_combine_part_c = SA(Z[0], T_0, alpha, beta, M, Max_time)[0]
```

```
for i in range(1,30):
    sa_combine_part_c = sa_combine_part_c.append(SA(Z[i], T_0, alpha, beta, M, Max_time))
```

```
In [31]: #average of Current_Cost and Best_Cost plot
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=[10,8])
plt.plot(sa_combine_part_c.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().Current_Cost, '--')
plt.plot(sa_combine_part_c.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().Best_Cost, '*-')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Cost')
plt.legend(['Current_Cost', 'Best_Cost'])
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
In [32]: # Compare the mean at 1100th iteration for two P_1 values
print("When P_1 = 0.9:      %.3f" %sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1100])
print("When P_1 = 0.7:      %.3f" %sa_combine_part_c.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1100])
```

When P_1 = 0.9: 930443110.363
When P_1 = 0.7: 928639254.100

1.4.4 d)

There aren't much improvement on Best Cost for from 1000th to 1100th iteration:

```
In [33]: print('When P1 = 0.9')
print("1000th Iteration:      %.3f" %sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1000])
print("1100th Iteration:      %.3f" %sa_combine.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1100])
print('When P1 = 0.7')
print("1000th Iteration:      %.3f" %sa_combine_part_c.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1000])
print("1100th Iteration:      %.3f" %sa_combine_part_c.groupby('Iteration_Number').mean().loc[1100])
```

When P1 = 0.9
1000th Iteration: 930443110.363

1100th Iteration: 930443110.363
When $P_1 = 0.7$
1000th Iteration: 930489923.274
1100th Iteration: 928639254.100