Minimal LATEX example

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1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

2 Method

We'll probably use Rastrigin's Function[2]:

$$f(x) = A \cdot n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[x_i^2 - A \cdot \cos(2\pi x_i) \right], A = 10, x_i \in [-5.12, 5.15]$$

3 Experiments

Some of the experiments we have tried as part of the optimization problem.

- 1. Genetic algorithm
 - (a) Low crossover probability:
 - crossover probability: 0.1
 - bit mutation probability: 0.01
 - chromosome mutation probability: 0.1
 - \bullet selection: roulette
 - (b) High crossover probability:
 - crossover probability: 0.6
 - bit mutation probability: 0.01
 - chromosome mutation probability: 0.1
 - selection: roulette
- 2. Hill Climbing
 - (a) best selection
 - (b) first selection
- 3. Hybrid Hill Climbing
 - (a) 1a with 2a

4 Results

4.1 Griewangk

Experiment	Min	Max	Mean
1a	11.26	28.92	17.30
1b	12.33	29.62	19.89
2a	2.56-09	2.56-09	2.56-09
2b	0.03	2.56-09	0.40
3a	0.001	2.56-09	0.04

Figure 1: minimum, maximum and the mean values for each experiment

4.1.1 Genetic Algorithm

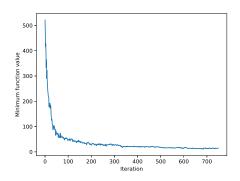


Figure 2: Function value

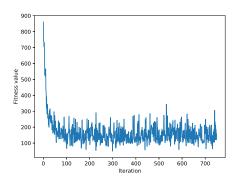
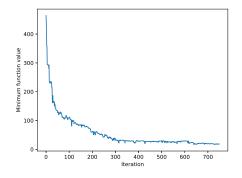


Figure 3: Fitness value

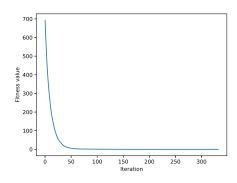


1000 - 800 - 900 -

Figure 4: Function value

Figure 5: Fitness value

4.1.2 Hill Climbing



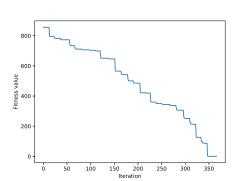
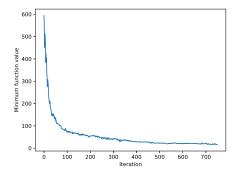


Figure 6: Best improvement

Figure 7: First improvement

4.1.3 Hybrid



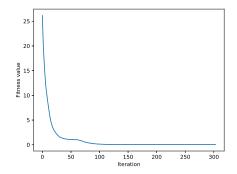


Figure 8: Genetic algorithm

Figure 9: Hill Climbing

4.1.4 Interpretation

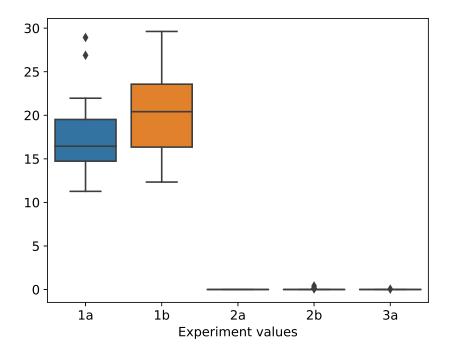


Figure 10: Griewangk experiments boxplot

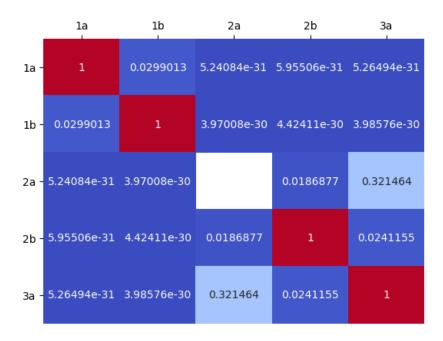


Figure 11: Griewangk experiments t test matrix

Observations We can observe in Fig. 10 that the experiments 1a and 1b have the worst results but we can't really say which of the other three is the best. The t test does not give a significant p value to affirm that the experiments means differ.

4.2 Rastrigin

Experiment	Min	Max	Mean
1a	44.09	85.05	64.57
1b	50.77	107.90	76.33
2a	26.78	59.28	44.77
2b	50.97	76.22	57.91
3a	24.30	39.43	32.16

Figure 12: minimum, maximum and the mean values for each experiment

4.2.1 Genetic Algorithm

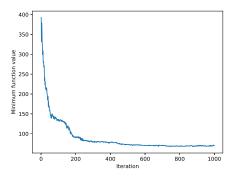


Figure 13: Function value

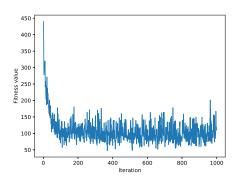


Figure 14: Fitness value

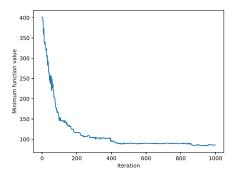


Figure 15: Function value

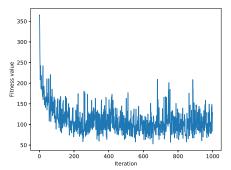
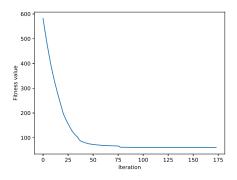


Figure 16: Fitness value

4.2.2 Hill Climbing

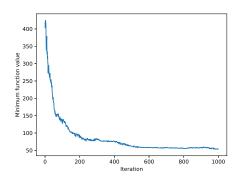


9 400 - 200 - 200 - 25 50 75 1100 125 150 175 200

Figure 17: Best improvement

Figure 18: First improvement

4.2.3 Hybrid



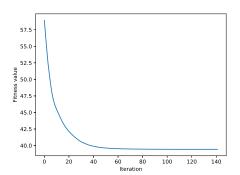


Figure 19: Genetic algorithm

Figure 20: Hill Climbing

4.2.4 Interpretation

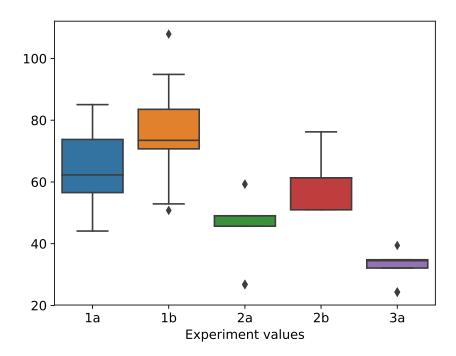


Figure 21: Rastrigin experiments boxplot

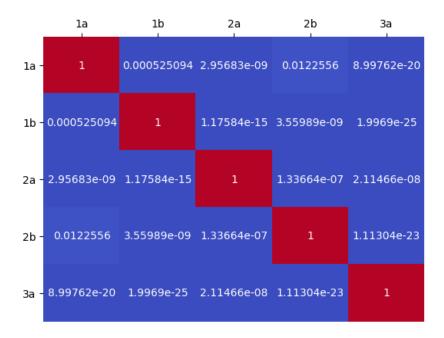


Figure 22: Rastrigin experiments t test matrix

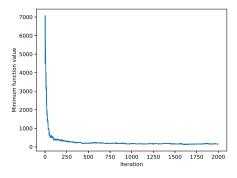
Observations We can observe in Fig. 21 that the experiment 3a goes to the best minimum value. This conclusion is also verified using t test. We can see that in Fig. 22 which shows the p value between experiments.

4.3 Rosenbrock

Experiment	Min	Max	Mean
1a	154.07	398.18	253.27
1b	109.52	382.73	272.65
2a	28.13	122.93	37.68
2b	25.25	132.46	33.21
3a	23.09	136.88	26.88

Figure 23: minimum, maximum and the mean values for each experiment

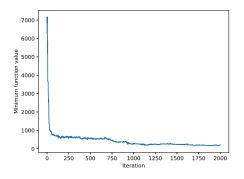
4.3.1 Genetic Algorithm



20000 - 15000 - 5000 - 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000

Figure 24: Function value

Figure 25: Fitness value



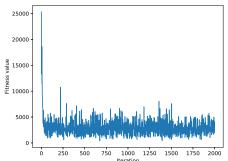
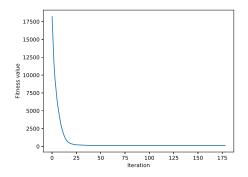


Figure 26: Function value

Figure 27: Fitness value

4.3.2 Hill Climbing



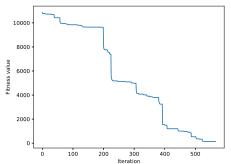
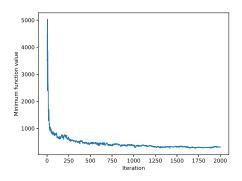


Figure 28: Best improvement

Figure 29: First improvement

4.3.3 Hybrid



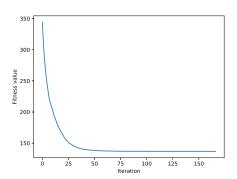


Figure 30: Genetic algorithm

Figure 31: Hill Climbing

4.3.4 Interpretation

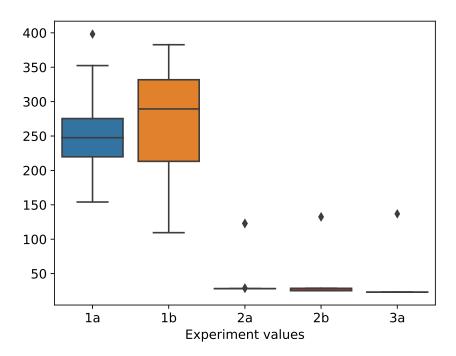


Figure 32: Rosenbrock experiments boxplot

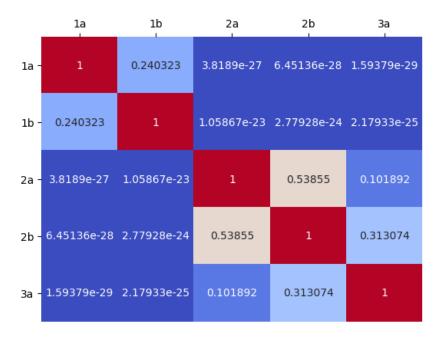


Figure 33: Rosenbrock experiments t test matrix

Observations //TODO:

5 Conclusions

References

- [1] Wikipedia Commons
 Rastrigin's Function rendered image. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
- [2] Rastrigin, L. A. "Systems of extremal control." Mir, Moscow (1974).