

Oct 05, 14 21:41

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys,re,random,math
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
from utils import *
from sk import *

myOpt = Options()

class Analyzer:
    n = 50
    old = [1 for i in range (0, n)]
    new = [1 for i in range (0, n)]
    era_lives = myOpt.era_lives;

    def bettered(self, new, old):
        def quartiles(value):
            return value*.25, value*.5, value*.75

        def betterifless():
            p1, median1, p3 = quartiles(new)
            IQR1=p3-p1
            p1, median2, p3 = quartiles(old)
            IQR2=p3-p1
            return median1<median2, IQR1<IQR2

        def same(): return al2(new, old)≤0.56

        betterMedian, betterIQR = betterifless()
        return betterMedian, betterIQR, same()

    def EraStop(self, lst):
        self.old = self.new
        self.new = lst
        out = False
        betterMedian = False
        betterIQR = False
        same = False

        #print self.old
        #print self.new
        oldQ1, oldMedian, oldQ3 = quartiles(self.old)
        newQ1, newMedian, newQ3 = quartiles(self.new)
        if newMedian < oldMedian:
            betterMedian = True
        if newQ3 - newQ1 < oldQ3 - oldQ1:
            betterIQR = True
        if al2(self.new, self.old) ≤ myOpt.al2_test:
            same = True

        #worsed
        if (same ^ ¬ betterIQR) ∨ (¬ same ^ ¬ betterMedian):
            out = False
        #bettered
        elif (¬ same ^ betterMedian):
            out = True

        if out:
            self.era_lives += 1
        else:
            self.era_lives -= 1
        if self.era_lives == 0:
            #print "Early Era Termination!"
            return True
        else:
            return False

#from menzies code
def median(lst,ordered=False):
    if ¬ ordered: lst= sorted(lst)
    n = len(lst)
    p = n//2
    if n % 2: return lst[p]
    q = p - 1
    q = max(0,min(q,n))
    return (lst[p] + lst[q])/2

def quartiles(lst):
    q1 = lst[int(len(lst)*.25)]
    med = median(lst, False)
    q3 = lst[int(len(lst)*.5)]
    return q1, med, q3

```

Oct 29, 14 19:16

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

class Options:
    #Globals
    debug = False
    seed = 1
    era_lives = 3
    al2_test = 0.6

    #MaxWalkSat options
    mws_prob = 0.75
    mws_maxTries = 500
    mws_maxChanges = 500
    mws_threshold = .001
    mws_slices = 10

    #Simulated Annealing options
    sa_kmax = 500
    sa_cooling = .6

    #Genetic Algorithm options
    ga_gen_list = [10]
    ga_pop_size = 50
    ga_crossover = .6

    #Differential Evolution options
    de_max = 100 # number of repeats
    de_np = 100 # number of candidates
    de_f = 0.2 # extrapolate amount
    de_cf = 0.3 # prob of cross-over
    de_epsilon = 0.01

    #Particle Swarm Optimization options
    pso_phi1 = 2.8
    pso_phi2 = 1.3
    pso_n = 30
    pso_w = 1
    pso_epsilon = 0.000001
    #pso_repeats = 1000
    pso_repeats = 1000

    def printGlobals(self):
        print "Seed:", self.seed, "Lives:", self.era_lives
        print "Al2test:", self.al2_test

```

Sep 23, 14 13:25

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from sk import *

def rdiv8():
    rdivDemo([
        ["novels", 287, 332, 443, 711, 534],
        ["kids", 23, 18, 16, 20, 21],
        ["magazine", 112, 98, 43, 63, 82],
        ["cookbooks", 232, 180, 32, 53, 78],
    ])

rdiv8()
```

Oct 29, 14 19:31

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

import sys
from datetime import datetime
import random

sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from models import *
from searchers import *
from utils import *
from options import *
from sk import *

myOpt = Options()

#Inspired by vivekaxl's display function
def display(model, searcher, startTime, scores, r):
    print "=====
    print "Model Name: ", model.__name__
    print "Searcher Name: ", searcher.__class__.__name__
    diff = (datetime.now() - startTime).total_seconds()
    myOpt.printGlobals()
    searcher.printOptions()
    print "Time to run (s): ", diff
    if r == 0:
        print "No valid runs!"
    else:
        print "Runs: ", r
        print "Average per run (s): ", diff/r
        print "xtile(scores,width=25,show=" "%1.5f")
    print "=====

def main(modelList, searcherList):
    r = 30
    for klass in modelList:
        classScoreList = []
        for searcher in searcherList:
            fullScoreList = []
            startTime = datetime.now()
            scores = []
            mySearcher = searcher()
            random.seed(myOpt.seed)
            for _ in range(r):
                myKlass = klass()
                result, valid = mySearcher.run(myKlass)
                if valid == True:
                    scores.append(result)
            display(klass, mySearcher, startTime, scores, len(scores))
            fullScoreList.append(searcher.__name__)
            for x in scores:
                fullScoreList.append(x)
            if scores:
                classScoreList.append(fullScoreList)
        print "Scott-Knott for", klass.__name__
        rdivDemo(classScoreList)
        print "\n"

modelList = [Schaffer, Kursawe, ZDT1, ZDT3, Viennet3, Schwefel, Osyczka]
searcherList = [DE, PSO, SA, MWS, GA]
#modelList = [Osyczka]
#searcherList = [SA]

main(modelList, searcherList)

```

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/6

```

"""
## Hypothesis Testing Stuff

### Standard Stuff

#### Standard Headers

"""
from __future__ import division
import sys, random, math
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True
"""

#### Standard Utils

"""
class o():
    "Anonymous container"
    def __init__(i,**fields) :
        i.override(fields)
    def override(i,d): i.__dict__.update(d); return i
    def __repr__(i):
        d = i.__dict__
        name = i.__class__.__name__
        return name+'{'+' '.join(['%s%s' % (k,pretty(d[k]))
                                for k in i.show()])+' '}'
    def show(i):
        return [k for k in sorted(i.__dict__.keys())
                if not k in i.__dict__['_']]
"""

Misc functions:

"""
rand = random.random
any = random.choice
seed = random.seed
exp = lambda n: math.e**n
ln = lambda n: math.log(n,math.e)
g = lambda n: round(n,2)

def median(lst,ordered=False):
    if not ordered: lst= sorted(lst)
    n = len(lst)
    p = n//2
    if n % 2: return lst[p]
    q = p - 1
    q = max(0,min(q,n))
    return (lst[p] + lst[q])/2

def msec(f):
    import time
    t1 = time.time()
    f()
    return (time.time() - t1) * 1000

def pairs(lst):
    "Return all pairs of items i,i+1 from a list."
    last=lst[0]
    for i in lst[1:]:
        yield last,i
        last = i

def xtile(lst,lo=0,hi=100,width=50,
          chops=[0.1, 0.3,0.5,0.7,0.9],
          marks=["-", " ", " ", " ", "-"],
          bar="|",star="*",show="%3.0f"):
    """The function _xtile_ takes a list of (possibly)
    unsorted numbers and presents them as a horizontal
    xtile chart (in ascii format). The default is a
    contracted quintile_ that shows the
    10,30,50,70,90 breaks in the data (but this can be
    changed-- see the optional flags of the function).
    """
    def pos(p) : return ordered[int(len(lst)*p)]
    def place(x) :
        return int(width*float((x - lo))/(hi - lo+0.00001))
    def pretty(lst) :
        return ' '.join([show % x for x in lst])
    ordered = sorted(lst)
    lo = min(lo,ordered[0])
    hi = max(hi,ordered[-1])
    what = [pos(p) for p in chops]
    where = [place(n) for n in what]
    out = [" "] * width
    for one,two in pairs(where):
        for i in range(one,two):
            out[i] = marks[0]
        marks = marks[1:]
    out[int(width/2)] = bar
    out[place(pos(0.5))] = star
    return '({'+''.join(out) + "},)" + pretty(what)

```

Wednesday October 29, 2014

./HW7/files/sk.py

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 2/6

```

def _xtileX() :
    import random
    random.seed(1)
    nums = [random.random()*2 for _ in range(100)]
    print xtile(nums,lo=0,hi=1.0,width=25,show=" %5.2f")
"""

### Standard Accumulator for Numbers

Note the _lt_ method: this accumulator can be sorted by median values.

Warning: this accumulator keeps _all_ numbers. Might be better to use
a bounded cache.

"""
class Num:
    "An Accumulator for numbers"
    def __init__(i,name,init=[1]):
        i.n = i.m2 = i.mu = 0.0
        i.all=[]
        i._median=None
        i.name = name
        i.rank = 0
        for x in init: i.add(x)
    def s(i) : return (i.m2/(i.n - 1))*0.5
    def add(i,x):
        i._median=None
        i.n += 1
        i.all += [x]
        delta = x - i.mu
        i.mu += delta*1.0/i.n
        i.m2 += delta*(x - i.mu)
    def __add__(i,j):
        return Num(i.name + j.name,i.all + j.all)
    def quartiles(i):
        def p(x) : return int(100*g(xs[x]))
        i.median()
        xs = i.all
        n = int(len(xs)*0.25)
        return p(n) , p(2*n) , p(3*n)
    def median(i):
        if not i._median:
            i.all = sorted(i.all)
            i._median=median(i.all)
        return i._median
    def __lt__(i,j):
        return i.median() < j.median()
    def spread(i):
        i.all=sorted(i.all)
        n1=i.n*0.25
        n2=i.n*0.75
        if len(i.all) <= 1:
            return 0
        if len(i.all) == 2:
            return i.all[1] - i.all[0]
        else:
            return i.all[int(n2)] - i.all[int(n1)]

"""

### The A12 Effect Size Test

"""
def al2slow(lst1,lst2):
    "how often is x in lst1 more than y in lst2?"
    more = same = 0.0
    for x in lst1:
        for y in lst2:
            if x == y : same += 1
            elif x > y : more += 1
    x= (more + 0.5*same) / (len(lst1)*len(lst2))
    return x

def al2(lst1,lst2):
    "how often is x in lst1 more than y in lst2?"
    def loop(t,t1,t2):
        while t1.j < t1.n ^ t2.j < t2.n:
            h1 = t1.l[t1.j]
            h2 = t2.l[t2.j]
            h3 = t2.l[t2.j+1] if t2.j+1 < t2.n else None
            if h1> h2:
                t1.j += 1; t1.gt += t2.n - t2.j
            elif h1 == h2:
                if h3 ^ h1 > h3 :
                    t1.gt += t2.n - t2.j - 1
                    t1.j += 1; t1.eq += 1; t2.eq += 1
            else:
                t2,t1 = t1,t2
            return t.gt*1.0, t.eq*1.0
    #-----
    lst1 = sorted(lst1, reverse=True)
    lst2 = sorted(lst2, reverse=True)
    n1 = len(lst1)
    n2 = len(lst2)

```

5/25

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 3/6

```

t1 = o(1=1st1,j=0,eq=0,gt=0,n=n1)
t2 = o(1=1st2,j=0,eq=0,gt=0,n=n2)
gt,eq= loop(t1, t1, t2)
return gt/(n1*n2) + eq/2/(n1*n2)

def _a12():
def f1(): return a12slow(l1,l2)
def f2(): return a12(l1,l2)
for n in [100,200,400,800,1600,3200,6400]:
    l1 = [rand() for _ in xrange(n)]
    l2 = [rand() for _ in xrange(n)]
    t1 = msecs(f1)
    t2 = msecs(f2)
    print n, g(f1()),g(f2()),int((t1/t2))

```

\*\*\*Output:

....

n	a12(fast)	a12(slow)	tfast / tslow
100	0.53	0.53	4
200	0.48	0.48	6
400	0.49	0.49	28
800	0.5	0.5	26
1600	0.51	0.51	72
3200	0.49	0.49	109
6400	0.5	0.5	244

100 0.53 0.53 4

200 0.48 0.48 6

400 0.49 0.49 28

800 0.5 0.5 26

1600 0.51 0.51 72

3200 0.49 0.49 109

6400 0.5 0.5 244

....

## Non-Parametric Hypothesis Testing

The following `_bootstrap_` method was introduced in 1979 by Bradley Efron at Stanford University. It was inspired by earlier work on the jackknife. Improved estimates of the variance were [developed later][efron01].

[efron01]: <http://goo.gl/14n8WF> "Bradley Efron & R.J. Tibshirani. An Introduction to the Bootstrap (Chapman & Hall/CRC M

To check if two populations `(y0,z0)_` are different, many times sample with replacement from both to generate `(y1,z1)`, `(y2,z2)`, `(y3,z3)_...` etc.

```

***
def sampleWithReplacement(lst):
    "returns a list same size as lst"
    def any(n): return random.uniform(0,n)
    def one(lst): return lst[ int(any(len(lst))) ]
    return [one(lst) for _ in lst]
***

```

Then, for all those samples, check if some `*testStatistic*` in the original pair hold for all the other pairs. If it does more than (say) 99% of the time, then we are 99% confident in that the populations are the same.

In such a `_bootstrap_` hypothesis test, the `*some property*` is the difference between the two populations, muted by the joint standard deviation of the populations.

```

***
def testStatistic(y,z):
    """Checks if two means are different, tempered
    by the sample size of 'y' and 'z'"""
    tmp1 = tmp2 = 0
    for y1 in y.all: tmp1 += (y1 - y.mu)**2
    for z1 in z.all: tmp2 += (z1 - z.mu)**2
    s1 = (float(tmp1)/(y.n - 1))**0.5
    s2 = (float(tmp2)/(z.n - 1))**0.5
    delta = z.mu - y.mu
    if s1+s2:
        delta = delta/((s1/y.n + s2/z.n)**0.5)
    return delta
***

```

The rest is just details:

- + Efron advises to make the mean of the populations the same (see the `_yhat,zhat_` stuff shown below).
- + The class `_total_` is a just a quick and dirty accumulation class.
- + For more details see [the Efron text][efron01].

```

***
def bootstrap(y0,z0,conf=0.01,b=1000):
    """The bootstrap hypothesis test from
    p220 to 223 of Efron's book 'An
    introduction to the bootstrap.'"""
    class total():
        "quick and dirty data collector"

```

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 4/6

```

def __init__(i,some=[]):
    i.sum = i.n = i.mu = 0 ; i.all=[]
    for one in some: i.put(one)
    def put(i,x):
        i.all.append(x);
        i.sum +=x; i.n += 1; i.mu = float(i.sum)/i.n
    def _add_(i1,i2): return total(i1.all + i2.all)
y, z = total(y0), total(z0)
x = y + z
tobs = testStatistic(y,z)
yhat = [y1 - y.mu + x.mu for y1 in y.all]
zhat = [z1 - z.mu + x.mu for z1 in z.all]
bigger = 0.0
for i in range(b):
    if testStatistic(total(sampleWithReplacement(yhat)),
                        total(sampleWithReplacement(zhat))) > tobs:
        bigger += 1
return bigger / b < conf
***

```

#### Examples

```

***
def _bootstraped():
def worker(n=1000,
           mu1=10, sigmal=1,
           mu2=10.2, sigma2=1):
    def g(mu,sigma): return random.gauss(mu,sigma)
    x = [g(mu1,sigmal) for i in range(n)]
    y = [g(mu2,sigma2) for i in range(n)]
    return n,mu1,sigmal,mu2,sigma2,\
        'different' if bootstrap(x,y) else 'same'
# very different means, same std
print worker(mu1=10, sigmal=10,
             mu2=100, sigma2=10)
# similar means and std
print worker(mu1= 10.1, sigmal=1,
             mu2= 10.2, sigma2=1)
# slightly different means, same std
print worker(mu1= 10.1, sigmal= 1,
             mu2= 10.8, sigma2= 1)
# different in mu eater by large std
print worker(mu1= 10.1, sigmal= 10,
             mu2= 10.8, sigma2= 1)
***

```

Output:

```

....
_bootstraped()

(1000, 10, 10, 100, 10, 'different')
(1000, 10.1, 1, 10.2, 1, 'same')
(1000, 10.1, 1, 10.8, 1, 'different')
(1000, 10.1, 10, 10.8, 1, 'same')
....

```

Warning-- the above took 8 seconds to generate since we used 1000 bootstraps. As to how many bootstraps are enough, that depends on the data. There are results saying 200 to 400 are enough but, since I am suspicious man, I run it for 1000.

Which means the runtimes associated with bootstrapping is a significant issue. To reduce that runtime, I avoid things like an all-pairs comparison of all treatments (see below: Scott-knott). Also, BEFORE I do the bootstrap, I first run the effect size test (and only go to bootstrapping in effect size passes:

```

***
def different(l1,l2):
    #return bootstrap(l1,l2) and a12(l2,l1)
    return a12(l2,l1) ^ bootstrap(l1,l2)
***

```

## Saner Hypothesis Testing

The following code, which you should use verbatim does the following:

- + All treatments are clustered into `_ranks_`. In practice, dozens of treatments end up generating just a handful of ranks.
- + The numbers of calls to the hypothesis tests are minimized:
  - + Treatments are sorted by their median value.
  - + Treatments are divided into two groups such that the expected value of the mean values `_after_` the split is minimized;
- + Hypothesis tests are called to test if the two groups are truly difference.
  - + All hypothesis tests are non-parametric and include (1) effect size tests and (2) tests for statistically significant numbers;
  - + Slow bootstraps are executed if the faster `_A12_` tests are passed;

In practice, this means that the hypothesis tests (with confidence of say, 95%) are called on only a logarithmic number of times. So...

- + With this method, 16 treatments can be studied using less than  $\sum_{i=1}^{16} \log_2 i = 15$  hypothesis tests and confidence  $0.99 < \sup$
- + But if did this with the 120 all-pairs comparisons of the 16 treatments, we would have total confidence  $0.99 < \sup_{120} > 0.30$ .

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 5/6

For examples on using this code, see `_rdivDemo_` (below).

```

"""
def scottknot(data,cohen=0.3,small=3, useA12=False,epsilon=0.01):
    """Recursively split data, maximizing delta of
    the expected value of the mean before and
    after the splits.
    Reject splits with under 3 items"""
    all = reduce(lambda x,y:x+y,data)
    same = lambda l,r: abs(l.median() - r.median()) <= all.s()*cohen
    if useA12:
        same = lambda l, r: ~ different(l.all,r.all)
    big = lambda n: n > small
    return rdiv(data,all,minMu,big,same,epsilon)

def rdiv(data, # a list of class Nums
         all, # all the data combined into one num
         div, # function: find the best split
         big, # function: rejects small splits
         same, # function: rejects similar splits
         epsilon): # small enough to split two parts
    """Looks for ways to split sorted data.
    Recurses into each split. Assigns a 'rank' number
    to all the leaf splits found in this way.
    """
    def recurse(parts,all,rank=0):
        """Split, then recurse on each part"""
        cut,left,right = maybeIgnore(div(parts,all,big,epsilon),
                                     same,parts)

        if cut:
            # if cut, rank "right" higher than "left"
            rank = recurse(parts[:cut],left,rank) + 1
            rank = recurse(parts[cut:],right,rank)
        else:
            # if no cut, then all get same rank
            for part in parts:
                part.rank = rank
        return rank
    recurse(sorted(data),all)
    return data

def maybeIgnore((cut,left,right), same,parts):
    if cut:
        if same(sum(parts[:cut],Num('upto')),
               sum(parts[cut:],Num('above'))):
            cut = left = right = None
    return cut,left,right

def minMu(parts,all,big,epsilon):
    """Find a cut in the parts that maximizes
    the expected value of the difference in
    the mean before and after the cut.
    Reject splits that are insignificantly
    different or that generate very small subsets.
    """
    cut,left,right = None,None,None
    before, mu = 0, all.mu
    for i,l,r in leftRight(parts,epsilon):
        if big(l.n) ^ big(r.n):
            n = all.n * 1.0
            now = l.n/n*(mu- l.mu)**2 + r.n/n*(mu- r.mu)**2
            if now > before:
                before,cut,left,right = now,i,l,r
    return cut,left,right

def leftRight(parts,epsilon=0.01):
    """Iterator. For all items in 'parts',
    return everything to the left and everything
    from here to the end. For reasons of
    efficiency, take a first pass over the data
    to pre-compute and cache right-hand-sides
    """
    rights = {}
    n = j = len(parts) - 1
    while j > 0:
        rights[j] = parts[j]
        if j < n: rights[j] += rights[j+1]
        j -= 1
    left = parts[0]
    for i,one in enumerate(parts):
        if i > 0:
            if parts[i].median - parts[i-1].median > epsilon:
                yield i,left,rights[i]
            left += one
    """
    """

## Putting it All Together

Driver for the demos:

"""
def rdivDemo(data):
    def z(x):
        return int(100 * (x - lo) / (hi - lo + 0.00001))
    data = map(lambda lst:Num(lst[0],lst[1:]),

```

Sep 27, 14 18:32

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 6/6

```

        data)
    print ""
    ranks=[]
    for x in scottknot(data,useA12=True):
        ranks += [(x.rank,x.median()),x]
    all=[]
    for _,__,x in sorted(ranks): all += x.all
    all = sorted(all)
    lo, hi = all[0], all[-1]
    line = "-----"
    last = None
    print ('%4s,%8s, %s,%4s' % \
          ('rank', 'name', 'med', 'iqr'))+ "\n"+ line
    for _,__,x in sorted(ranks):
        q1,q2,q3 = x.quartiles()
        print ('%4s,%8s, %4s,%4s' % \
              (x.rank+1, x.name, q2, q3 - q1)) + \
              xtile(x.all,lo=lo,hi=hi,width=30,show="%5.2f")
    last = x.rank

```

Oct 21, 14 14:15

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *

#Taken verbatim from the class website.

def pairs(lst):
    last=lst[0]
    for i in lst[1:]:
        yield last,i
        last = i

def xtile(lst, lo=0, hi=0.001, width=50,
          chops=[0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9],
          marks=["-", " ", " ", " ", "-"],
          bar="|", star="*", show="%3.0f"):
    """The function _xtile_ takes a list of (possibly)
    unsorted numbers and presents them as a horizontal
    xtile chart (in ascii format). The default is a
    contracted _quintile_ that shows the
    10,30,50,70,90 breaks in the data (but this can be
    changed-- see the optional flags of the function).
    """
    def pos(p): return ordered[int((len(lst)*p))]
    def place(x):
        return int(width*float((x - lo))/(hi - lo))
    def pretty(lst):
        return ' '.join([show % x for x in lst])
    ordered = sorted(lst)
    lo = min(lo, ordered[0])
    hi = max(hi, ordered[-1])
    what = [pos(p) for p in chops]
    where = [place(n) for n in what]
    out = [" "] * width
    for one, two in pairs(where):
        for i in range(one, two):
            out[i] = marks[0]
        marks = marks[1:]
    out[int(width/2)] = bar
    out[place(pos(0.5))] = star
    return ''.join(out) + " " + pretty(what)

def normalize(x):
    return (x - i.min)/(i.max - i.min)

```



Oct 29, 14 14:19

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```
from sim_anneal import *  
from max_walk_sat import *  
from genetic_alg import *  
from de import *  
from pso import *
```

Oct 26, 14 23:07

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/2

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys, re, random, math
import copy
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
from utils import *
from analyzer import *

myOpt = Options()

#Structure from vivekaxl's DE
class DE:

    def threeOthers(self, frontier, one):
        #print "threeOthers"
        seen = [one]
        def other():
            #print "other"
            for i in xrange(len(frontier)):
                while True:
                    k = random.randint(0, len(frontier)-1)
                    if frontier[k] not in seen:
                        seen.append(frontier[k])
                        break
            return frontier[k]
        this = other()
        that = other()
        then = other()
        return this, that, then

    def trim(self, x, one) : # trim to legal range
        if x < one.smin:
            return one.smin
        elif x > one.smax:
            return one.smax
        return x

    def extrapolate(self, frontier, one):
        #print "Extrapolate"
        two, three, four = self.threeOthers(frontier, one)
        #print two, three, four
        solution = []
        for d in xrange(one.n):
            x, y, z = two.XVar[d], three.XVar[d], four.XVar[d]
            if random.random() > myOpt.de_cf:
                solution.append(self.trim(x + myOpt.de_f*(y-z), one))
            else:
                solution.append(one.XVar[d])

        temp = copy.deepcopy(one)
        temp.XVar = solution
        #print temp.XVar

        return temp

    def update(self, frontier):
        #print "update %d"%len(frontier)
        newF = []
        total, n = 0, 0
        e = 2
        for x in frontier:
            #print "update: %d"%n
            e = x.Energy()
            new = self.extrapolate(frontier, x)
            eNew = new.Energy()
            #print eNew, " < ", e
            if (eNew < e):
                newF.append(new)
                #print "Update: ", eNew
            else:
                newF.append(x)
                total += min(eNew, e)
            n += 1
        return total, n, newF

    def run(self, klass):
        #print "evaluate"
        frontier = []
        for i in range(myOpt.de_np):
            de = copy.deepcopy(klass)
            de.Chaos()
            frontier.append(de) #add a randomly generated model to list
        for i in xrange(myOpt.de_max):
            total, n, frontier = self.update(frontier)
        for x in frontier:
            energy = x.Energy()
            eBest = 1000
            if (eBest > energy):
                eBest = energy
        return eBest, True

    def printOptions(self):
        #print "DE Options:"
        #print "Repeats:", myOpt.de_max, "Candidates:", myOpt.de_np

```

Oct 26, 14 23:07

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 2/2

```

print "Extrapolate:", myOpt.de_f, "Crossover:", myOpt.de_cf
print "Epsilon:", myOpt.de_epsilon

```

Oct 21, 14 13:17

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys, re, random, math
import copy
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
from utils import *
from analyzer import *

import itertools

myOpt = Options()

#Structure from:
#http://www.cleveralgorithms.com/nature-inspired/evolution/genetic_algorithm.html
class GA:

    def Mutate(self, child, pMut):
        for x in range(0, len(child.XVar)):
            if random.random() < pMut:
                child.specificMutate(x)
        return child

    #Based on WeiFuo's crossover
    def Crossover(self, parent1, parent2, crossovers):
        def what(lst):
            return lst[0] if isinstance(lst, list) else lst
        child = parent1
        if rand() > myOpt.ga_crossover:
            return parent1
        else:
            index = sorted([random.randint(0, parent1.n - 1) for _ in xrange(crossovers)])
            child.XVar = parent1.XVar[:]
            child.XVar[index[0]:index[1]] = parent2.XVar[index[0]:index[1]]
            return child

    def SelectParents(self, pop): #all possible parents
        temp = []
        for x in pop:
            for y in pop:
                if x != y:
                    temp.append([x, y])
        return temp

    def GetBestSolutions(self, pop):
        eMin = 1
        temp = []
        temp2 = []
        seen = []
        for x in pop:
            if x.Energy() not in seen:
                temp.append([x.Energy(), x])
                seen.append(x.Energy())
        temp.sort(key = lambda x: x[0])
        for x in range(0, 50):
            temp2.append(temp[x][1])
        #print temp[x]
        return temp[0][0], temp2

    def run(self, klass):
        ga = klass
        pMutate = 1.0/len(ga.XVar)
        XVarBest = ga.XVar
        #print 'start energy: ', eBest
        k = 1
        eList = []
        population = []
        analyze = Analyzer()
        stop = False

        for i in range(myOpt.ga_pop_size):
            ga.Chaos()
            population.append(copy.deepcopy(ga)) #add a randomly generated model to list

        for gens in myOpt.ga_gen_list:
            eBest = 1
            while k < gens:
                parents = self.SelectParents(population) #all possible pairings of parents
                children = []
                for parent1, parent2 in parents:
                    child = self.Crossover(parent1, parent2, 2)
                    children.append(self.Mutate(child, pMutate))
                eBest, population = self.GetBestSolutions(children)
                k += 1
                eList.append(eBest)
            #some "is significantly better" termination logic here

        return min(eList), True

    def printOptions(self):
        print "GA Options:"
        print "popSize:", myOpt.ga_pop_size, "Crossover:", myOpt.ga_crossover
        print "Gens:", myOpt.ga_gen_list

```

Oct 26, 14 23:28

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys, random, math
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
from utils import *
from analyzer import *

myOpt = Options()

class MWS:
    debug = False

    def say(self, x):
        if self.debug:
            sys.stdout.write(str(x)); sys.stdout.flush()

    def specificRun(self, probability, klass):
        fon = klass
        XVarBest = fon.XVar
        eBest = e = 1
        eNew = 1
        k = 1
        temp = []
        self.say(int(math.fabs(eBest-1)*100))
        self.say(' ')

        analyze = Analyzer()
        stop = False

        for i in xrange(myOpt.mws_maxTries):
            fon.Chaos()
            for j in xrange(myOpt.mws_maxChanges):
                eNew = fon.Energy()
                if (eNew < myOpt.mws_threshold v stop == True):
                    # means found a solution and quit
                    self.say('%')
                    eBest = eNew
                    XVarBest = list(fon.XVar)
                    temp.append(eNew)
                    #print xtile(temp, lo=0, hi=1, width=25, show=" %1.5f")
                    return eBest, XVarBest
                else:
                    #modify random part of solution
                    if probability < random.uniform(0,1):
                        fon.Neighbor()
                        self.say(' ')
                    #maximize for some random
                    else:
                        fon.BestNeighbor()
                        self.say('.')
                        temp.append(eNew)
                        if (i+1)*(j+1) % 40 == 0 ^ len(temp) != 0:
                            #print ' '
                            self.say(int(math.fabs(eNew-1)*100))
                            self.say(' ')
                            #print xtile(temp, lo=0, hi=1, width=25, show=" %1.5f")
                            #stop = analyze.EraStop(temp)
                            temp = []
            return -1, XVarBest

    def run(self, klass):
        theBest = -1
        valid = False
        eBest, XVarBest = self.specificRun(myOpt.mws_prob, klass)
        if eBest == -1:
            #print 'No Best Found for prob = ', myOpt.mws_prob
            self.say(' ')
        else:
            theBest = eBest
            valid = True
        return theBest, valid

    def printOptions(self):
        print "MaxWalkSat Options:"
        print "Prob:", myOpt.mws_prob
        print "MaxTries:", myOpt.mws_maxTries, "MaxChanges", myOpt.mws_maxChanges
        print "Threshold:", myOpt.mws_threshold, "Slices:", myOpt.mws_slices

```

Oct 29, 14 19:16

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys, re, random, math, operator
import copy
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True
import numpy

from options import *
from utils import *
from analyzer import *

myOpt = Options()

#inspiration and help from: http://deap.gel.ulaval.ca/doc/dev/examples/psa_basic.html
#Also took ideas From WeiFoo
class PSO:

    phi = myOpt.pso_phi2 + myOpt.pso_phi1
    K = 2/(abs(2 - (phi) -math.sqrt(phi **2) -4*phi))

    def trim(self, x, one) : # trim to legal range
        if x < one.smin:
            return one.smin
        elif x > one.smax:
            print "too big"
            return one.smax
        return x

    def velocity(self, v, p, l, g):
        newVel = []
        for i in range(p.n):
            newVel.append(self.K*(myOpt.pso_w*v[i]+myOpt.pso_phi1*rand()*(l.XVar[i]-p.XVar[i])+myOpt.pso_phi2*rand()
            return [self.trim(i,p) for i in newVel] # velocity should be in the range

    def move(self, v, p):
        newPos = [v[i] + p.XVar[i] for i in range(p.n)]
        return [self.trim(i,p) for i in newPos] # velocity should be in the range

    def run(self, klass):

        vel = []
        pos = []
        lBestSet = []

        gBestItem = copy.deepcopy(klass)
        gBestItem.Chaos()

        gBest = 1

        #init all 4 states
        for i in range(myOpt.pso_n):

            #velocities; start 0
            vel.append([0 for _ in range(klass.n)])

            #position;
            temp = copy.deepcopy(klass)
            temp.Chaos()
            pos.append(temp)

            #local best; start at just the current loc
            lBestSet.append(temp)

            #global best; check as we go
            temp2 = pos[i].Energy()
            if temp2 < gBest:
                gBest = temp2
                gBestSet = pos[i]

        #Our Swarm
        for _ in range(myOpt.pso_repeats):
            if gBest < myOpt.pso_epsilon:
                break
            for k in range(myOpt.pso_n):

                vel[k] = self.velocity(vel[k], pos[k], lBestSet[k], gBestItem)
                #pos[k] = self.move(vel[k], pos[k])
                pos[k].XVar = self.move(vel[k], pos[k])

                eCurrent = pos[k].Energy()
                eLocal = lBestSet[k].Energy()

                if eCurrent < eLocal:
                    lBestSet[k] = pos[k]

                if eCurrent < gBest:
                    gBest = eCurrent
                    gBestItem = pos[k]

        return gBest, True

    def printOptions(self):
        print "PSO Options:"

```

Oct 05, 14 21:41

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#Structure from SA Lecture
import sys, random, math
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
from utils import *
from analyzer import *

myOpt = Options()

class SA:

    def say(self, x):
        if myOpt.debug:
            sys.stdout.write(str(x)); sys.stdout.flush()

    def run(self, klass):
        sa = klass
        XVarBest = sa.XVar
        eBest = e = 1
        #print 'start energy: ', eBest
        k = 1
        temp = []
        self.say(int(math.fabs(eBest-1)*100))
        self.say(' ')
        analyze = Analyzer()
        stop = False

        while k < myOpt.sa_kmax ^ stop == False:
            sa.Neighbor()
            eNew = sa.Energy()
            if eNew < eBest:
                eBest = eNew
                XVarBest = list(sa.XVar)
                self.say('!!')

            if eNew < e:
                e = eNew
                self.say('+')

            #Probability Check from SA Lecture
            elif math.exp(-1*(eNew-e)/(k/myOpt.sa_kmax*myOpt.sa_cooling)) < random.uniform(0,1):
                #P function should be between 0 and 1
                #more random hops early, then decreasing as time goes on
                sa.Chaos()
                self.say('?.')
                self.say('.')
                k = k + 1
                temp.append(eBest)
                if k % 50 == 0 ^ k != myOpt.sa_kmax ^ len(temp) != 0:
                    self.say(int(math.fabs(eBest-1)*100))
                    self.say(' ')
                    #print xtile(temp, lo=0, hi=1, width=25, show=" %1.5f")
                    stop = analyze.EraStop(temp)
                    temp = []

        if myOpt.debug:
            #print '\nFound best - e: ', eBest
            #print 'Variables: '
            for vars in XVarBest:
                self.say(vars)
                self.say(",")
            #print "\n"
            return eBest, True

    def printOptions(self):
        print "SA Options:"
        print "KMAX:", myOpt.sa_kmax, "Cooling:", myOpt.sa_cooling

```

Oct 05, 14 19:22

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class DTLZ7(Model):
    smin = -4.0
    smax = 4
    n = 20
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range(0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        n = self.n
        f1 = 1 - math.exp(-np.sum([(X[i] - 1/math.sqrt(i+1))**2 for i in range(0, n)]))
        f2 = 1 - math.exp(-np.sum([(X[i] + 1/math.sqrt(i+1))**2 for i in range(0, n)]))
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        n = self.n
        f1 = 1 - math.exp(-np.sum([(X[i] - 1/math.sqrt(i+1))**2 for i in range(0, n)]))
        f2 = 1 - math.exp(-np.sum([(X[i] + 1/math.sqrt(i+1))**2 for i in range(0, n)]))
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 28, 14 13:21

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class Schwefel(Model):
    smin = -3
    smax = 3
    n = 10
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range(0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        temp = self.RawEnergy()
        return (temp - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

#From vivekaxl's structure
def RawEnergy(self):
    temp = np.sum([(self.MA(n) - self.MB(self.XVar, n))**2 for n in xrange(self.n)]) + self.f_bias
    return temp

def MA(self, n):
    t = self.alpha
    return np.sum(self.A[n][j]*math.sin(t[j])+self.B[n][j]*math.cos(t[j]) for j in xrange(self.n))

def MB(self, x, n):
    return np.sum([self.A[n][j]*math.sin(s) + self.B[n][j]*math.cos(s) for j, s in enumerate(x)])

def __init__(self):
    self.f_bias=-460
    self.objf=1
    randint = lambda x: random.randint(-x,x)
    randFloat = lambda x: random.uniform(-x,x)
    self.A = [[randint(100) for _ in xrange(self.n)] for _ in xrange(self.n)]
    self.B = [[randint(100) for _ in xrange(self.n)] for _ in xrange(self.n)]
    self.alpha = [randFloat(math.pi) for _ in xrange(self.n)]
    self.Baseline(10000)
    self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```



Oct 26, 14 23:14

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class ZDT1(Model):
    smin = 0
    smax = 1
    n = 30
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range (0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = X[0]
        g = 1+9*(np.sum([X[i] for i in range (1, self.n)]/(self.n-1))
        f2 = g*(1-np.sqrt(X[0]/g))
        if f1+f2 < self.eMin:
            self.eMin = f1+f2
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = X[0]
        g = 1+9*(np.sum([X[i] for i in range (1, self.n)]/(self.n-1))
        f2 = g*(1-np.sqrt(X[0]/g))
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 26, 14 23:14

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class ZDT3(Model):
    smin = 0
    smax = 1
    n = 30
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range (0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = X[0]
        g = 1+9*(np.sum([X[i] for i in range (1, self.n)])/(self.n-1))
        f2 = g*(1-np.sqrt(X[0]/g)-(X[0]/g)*math.sin(10*math.pi*X[0]))
        if f1+f2 < self.eMin:
            self.eMin = f1+f2
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = X[0]
        g = 1+9*(np.sum([X[i] for i in range (1, self.n)])/(self.n-1))
        f2 = g*(1-np.sqrt(X[0]/g)-(X[0]/g)*math.sin(10*math.pi*X[0]))
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 29, 14 19:25

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```
from fonsaca_model import *  
from schaffer_model import *  
from kursawe_model import *  
from ZDT1_model import *  
from ZDT3_model import *  
from viennet3_model import *  
from DTLZ7_model import *  
from Schwefel_model import *  
from osyczka_model import *
```

Oct 26, 14 23:24

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class Fonseca(Model):
    n = 3
    smin = -4
    smax = 4
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range (0, 3)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        n = self.n
        f1 = 1-math.exp(-np.sum([self.XVar[i]-(1/np.sqrt(n))**2 for i in range (0, 3)]))
        f2 = 1-math.exp(-np.sum([self.XVar[i]+(1/np.sqrt(n))**2 for i in range (0, 3)]))
        if f1+f2 < self.eMin:
            self.eMin = f1+f2
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        n = self.n
        f1 = 1-math.exp(-np.sum([self.XVar[i]-(1/np.sqrt(n))**2 for i in range (0, 3)]))
        f2 = 1-math.exp(-np.sum([self.XVar[i]+(1/np.sqrt(n))**2 for i in range (0, 3)]))
        return f1+f2

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 05, 14 20:05

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

myOpt = Options()

class Kursawe(Model):
    n = 3
    smin = -5
    smax = 5
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range(0, 3)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0
    a = 0.8
    b = 3

    def Energy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = np.sum([-10*math.exp(-0.2*(np.sqrt(X[i]**2+X[i]**2))) for i in range(0, 3-1)])
        f2 = np.sum([math.fabs(X[i])**self.a + 5*np.sin(X[i])**self.b for i in range(0, 3)])
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = np.sum([-10*math.exp(-0.2*(np.sqrt(X[i]**2+X[i]**2))) for i in range(0, 3-1)])
        f2 = np.sum([math.fabs(X[i])**self.a + 5*np.sin(X[i])**self.b for i in range(0, 3)])
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 26, 14 22:47

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from options import *
myOpt = Options()
rand = random.random

class Model:
    #Default Values overwritten by subclass; should have better defaults, but...
    n = 50
    smin = 1
    smax = 1
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range(0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        raise NotImplementedError()

    def RawEnergy(self):
        raise NotImplementedError()

    def Neighbor(self):
        self.XVar[random.randint(0, self.n-1)] = random.uniform(self.smin, self.smax)

    def specificMutate(self, x):
        self.XVar[x] = random.uniform(self.smin, self.smax)

    def BestNeighbor(self):
        toChange = random.randint(0, self.n-1)
        toIncrement = (self.smax - self.smin) / myOpt.mws_slices
        curMax = 1
        maxVal = self.XVar[toChange]
        for i in xrange(myOpt.mws_slices):
            self.XVar[toChange] = self.smin + toIncrement
            x = self.Energy()
            if x < curMax:
                curMax = x
                maxVal = self.XVar[toChange]

    def Reset(self):
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

    def Chaos(self):
        for i in range(self.n):
            self.XVar[i] = random.uniform(self.smin, self.smax)

    def Baseline(self, numRuns):
        self.Chaos()
        self.eMax = self.eMin = self.RawEnergy()
        runs = 1
        while runs < numRuns:
            self.Neighbor()
            eNew = self.RawEnergy()
            if eNew > self.eMax: #find largest difference
                self.eMax = eNew
                self.XVarMax = self.XVar
                #print self.XVarMax, eNew
            if eNew < self.eMin: #find smallest difference
                self.eMin = eNew
                #print 'Min: ', self.XVar, eNew
            runs += 1
        #print 'Baseline: ', self.eMin, ' ', self.eMax

    def __init__(self):
        raise NotImplementedError()

```

Oct 29, 14 19:30

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np

from model_base import *
from options import *

sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

class Osyczka(Model):
    n = 6
    smin = 0
    smax = 10
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range (0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    #this is a horrible, horrible hack. But it works and I'm running out of time
    def Sanity(self):
        for i in [2,4]:
            if self.XVar[i] > 5:
                self.XVar[i] = 5
            elif self.XVar[i] < 1:
                self.XVar[i] = 1

            if self.XVar[3] > 6:
                self.XVar[3] = 6
            elif self.XVar[3] < 0:
                self.XVar[3] = 0

    def Energy(self):
        self.Sanity()
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = -25*(X[0] - 2)**2 - (X[1] - 2)**2 - (X[2] - 1)**2 - (X[3] - 4)**2 - (X[4] - 1)**2
        f2 = np.sum([X[i]**2 for i in range (0, 6)])
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        self.Sanity()
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = -25*(X[0] - 2)**2 - (X[1] - 2)**2 - (X[2] - 1)**2 - (X[3] - 4)**2 - (X[4] - 1)**2
        f2 = np.sum([X[i]**2 for i in range (0, 6)])
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```

Oct 05, 14 19:20

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```
#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np

from model_base import *
from options import *

sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

class Schaffer(Model):
    n = 1
    smin = -10
    smax = 10
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range(0, 1)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        f1 = self.XVar[0]*self.XVar[0]
        f2 = (self.XVar[0]-2)*(self.XVar[0]-2)
        return ((f1+f2) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        f1 = self.XVar[0]*self.XVar[0]
        f2 = (self.XVar[0]-2)*(self.XVar[0]-2)
        return (f1+f2)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax
```



Oct 05, 14 20:29

csc710sbse: HW7:Theisen

Page 1/1

```

#From Class Discussion 8/26/2014
from __future__ import division
import sys, re, random, math
import numpy as np
sys.dont_write_bytecode = True

from model_base import *
from options import *

class Viennet3(Model):
    smin = -3.0
    smax = 3
    n = 2
    XVar = [random.uniform(smin, smax) for i in range (0, n)]
    XVarMax = XVar
    eMax = 0
    eMin = 0

    def Energy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = 0.5*X[0]**2 + X[1]**2 + math.sin(X[0]**2+X[1]**2)
        f2 = (3*X[0]-2*X[1]+4)**2/8 + (X[0]-X[1]+1)**2/27 + 15
        f3 = 1/(X[0]+X[1]+1) - 1.1*math.e**(-X[0]**2-X[1]**2)
        return (math.fabs(f1+f2+f3) - self.eMin) / (self.eMax - self.eMin)

    def RawEnergy(self):
        X = self.XVar
        f1 = 0.5*X[0]**2 + X[1]**2 + math.sin(X[0]**2+X[1]**2)
        f2 = (3*X[0]-2*X[1]+4)**2/8 + (X[0]-X[1]+1)**2/27 + 15
        f3 = 1/(X[0]+X[1]+1) - 1.1*math.e**(-X[0]**2-X[1]**2)
        return math.fabs(f1+f2+f3)

    def __init__(self):
        self.Baseline(10000)
        self.XVar = self.XVarMax

```