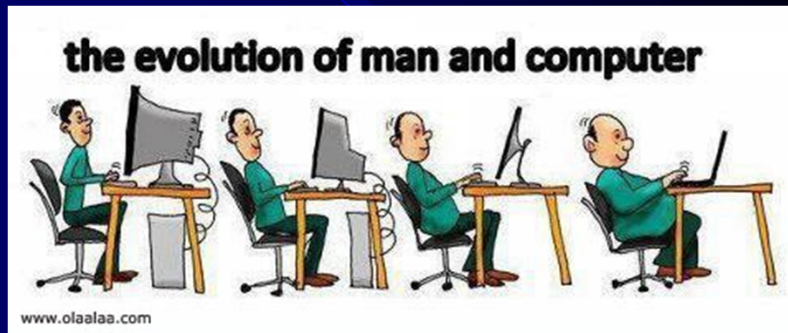
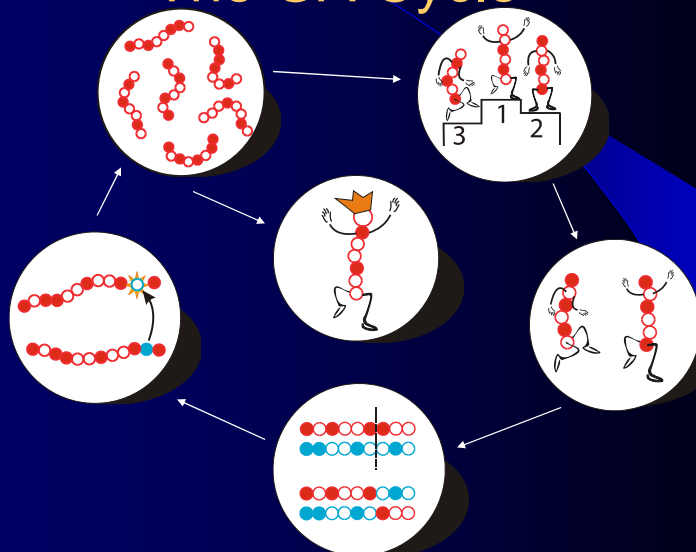


Genetic Algorithm: An Example

Lecture 3



The GA Cycle



Simple Problem

- The objective is to minimize the function

$$f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^2 + x_2 - 11)^2 + (x_1 + x_2^2 - 7)^2$$


- In the interval $0 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq 6$
- True solution is (3,2)

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Step 1

- Choose binary coding for x_1, x_2
- 10-bits are chosen for each variable
- Total string length equal to 20.
- With 10-bits we can get a solution accuracy of $(6-0)/(2^{10}-1) = 0.006$ in the interval (0,6).
- Chose roulette-wheel selection
- Crossover probability = 0.8
- Mutation probability = 0.05
- Population size = 20
- $t_{max} = 30$

4



String														Mating Pool			
	Substring 2	Substring 1	x_2	x_1	$f(x)$	$F(x)$	A	B	C	D	E	F	Substring 2	Substring 1			
1	1110010000	1100100000	5.349	4.692	959.680	0.001	0.13	0.007	0.007	0.472	10	0	0010100100	1010101010			
2	0001001101	0011100111	0.452	1.355	105.520	0.009	1.10	0.055	0.062	0.108	3	1	1010100001	0111001000			
3	1010100001	0111001000	3.947	2.674	126.685	0.008	0.98	0.049	0.111	0.045	2	1	0001001101	0011100111			
4	1001000110	1000010100	3.413	3.120	65.026	0.015	1.85	0.093	0.204	0.723	14	2	1110011011	0111000010			
5	1100011000	1011100011	4.645	4.334	512.197	0.002	0.25	0.013	0.217	0.536	10	0	0010100100	1010101010			
6	0011100101	0011111000	1.343	1.455	70.868	0.014	1.71	0.086	0.303	0.931	19	2	0011100010	1011000011			
7	0101011011	0000000111	2.035	0.041	88.273	0.011	1.34	0.067	0.370	0.972	19	1	0011100010	1011000011			
8	1110101000	1110101011	5.490	5.507	1436.563	0.001	0.12	0.006	0.376	0.817	17	0	0111000010	1011000110			
9	1001111101	1011100111	3.736	4.358	265.556	0.004	0.49	0.025	0.401	0.363	7	1	0101011011	0000000111			
10	0010100100	1010101010	0.962	4.000	39.849	0.024	2.96	0.148	0.549	0.189	4	3	1001000110	1000010100			
11	1111101001	0001110100	5.871	0.680	814.117	0.001	0.14	0.007	0.556	0.220	6	0	0011100101	0011111000			
12	0000111101	0110011101	0.358	2.422	42.598	0.023	2.84	0.142	0.698	0.288	6	3	0011100101	0011111000			
13	0000111110	1110001101	0.364	5.331	318.746	0.003	0.36	0.018	0.716	0.615	12	1	0000111101	0110011101			
14	1110011011	0111000010	5.413	2.639	624.164	0.002	0.24	0.012	0.728	0.712	13	1	0000111110	1110001101			
15	1010111010	1010111000	4.094	4.082	286.800	0.003	0.37	0.019	0.747	0.607	12	0	0000111101	0110011101			
16	0100011111	1100111000	1.683	4.833	197.556	0.005	0.61	0.030	0.777	0.192	4	0	1001000110	1000010100			
17	0111000010	1011000110	2.639	4.164	97.699	0.010	1.22	0.060	0.837	0.386	9	1	1001111101	1011100111			
18	1010010100	0100001001	3.871	1.554	113.201	0.009	1.09	0.054	0.891	0.872	18	1	1010010100	0100001001			
19	0011100010	1011000011	1.326	4.147	57.753	0.017	2.08	0.103	0.994	0.589	12	2	0000111101	0110011101			
20	1011100011	1110100000	4.334	5.724	987.955	0.001	0.13	0.006	1.000	0.413	10	0	0010100100	1010101010			

A = Expected Count =

B = Probability Selection

C = Cumulative probability of selection

D = Random number between 0 and 1

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F = True Count in the Mating pool

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Step 2

- Evaluate each string in the population
- First sub-string - 1100100000
 $\rightarrow (2^9 + 2^8 + 2^5)$
 $\rightarrow 800$
 $\rightarrow 0 + (6-0) \times 800 / (1024-1) = 4.692$
- Second sub-string 1110010000 $\rightarrow 5.349$
- $f(x) = 959.680$
- Fitness function value at this value using the transformation rule: $F(x) = 1.0 / (1.0 + 959.680) = 0.001$
- Calculate for other populations

6

	String												Mating Pool		
	Substring 2	Substring 1	x_2	x_1	$f(x)$	$F(x)$	A	B	C	D	E	F	Substring 2	Substring 1	
1	1110010000	1100100000	5.349	4.692	959.680	0.001	0.13	0.007	0.007	0.472	10	0	0010100100	1010101010	
2	0001001101	0011100111	0.452	1.355	105.520	0.009	1.10	0.055	0.062	0.108	3	1	1010100001	0111001000	
3	1010100001	0111001000	3.947	2.674	126.685	0.008	0.98	0.049	0.111	0.045	2	1	0001001101	0011100111	
4	1001000110	1000010100	3.413	3.120	65.026	0.015	1.85	0.093	0.204	0.723	14	2	1110011011	0111000010	
5	1100011000	1011100011	4.645	4.334	512.197	0.002	0.25	0.013	0.217	0.536	10	0	0010100100	1010101010	
6	0011100101	0011111000	1.343	1.455	70.868	0.014	1.71	0.086	0.303	0.931	19	2	0011100010	1011000011	
7	0101011011	0000000111	2.035	0.041	88.273	0.011	1.34	0.067	0.370	0.972	19	1	0011100010	1011000011	
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10	0010100100	1010101010	0.962	4.000	39.849	0.024	2.96	0.148	0.549	0.189	4	3	1001000110	1000010100	
11	1111101001	0001110100	5.871	0.680	814.117	0.001	0.14	0.007	0.556	0.220	6	0	0011100101	0011111000	
12	0000111101	0110011101	0.358	2.422	42.598	0.023	2.84	0.142	0.698	0.288	6	3	0011100101	0011111000	
13	0000111110	1110001101	0.364	5.331	318.746	0.003	0.36	0.018	0.716	0.615	12	1	0000111101	0110011101	
14	1110011011	0111000010	5.413	2.639	624.164	0.002	0.24	0.012	0.728	0.712	13	1	0000111110	1110001101	
15	1010111010	1010111000	4.094	4.082	286.800	0.003	0.37	0.019	0.747	0.607	12	0	0000111101	0110011101	
16	0100011111	1100111000	1.683	4.833	197.556	0.005	0.61	0.030	0.777	0.192	4	0	1001000110	1000010100	
17	0111000010	1011000110	2.639	4.164	97.699	0.010	1.22	0.060	0.837	0.386	9	1	1001111101	1011100111	
18	1010010100	0100001001	3.871	1.554	113.201	0.009	1.09	0.054	0.891	0.872	18	1	1010010100	0100001001	
19	0011100010	1011000011	1.326	4.147	57.753	0.017	2.08	0.103	0.994	0.589	12	2	0000111101	0110011101	
20	1011100011	1110100000	4.334	5.724	987.955	0.001	0.13	0.006	1.000	0.413	10	0	0010100100	1010101010	

A = Expected Count =
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D = Random number between 0 and 1
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Step 3

- Since $t < t_{max}$ We proceed to Step 4.

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Step 4

- Picking up good strings – Use roulette-wheel selection procedure.
- Calculate average fitness of the population

$$\underline{F} = \Sigma F_i / n = 0.008$$

- Column A:** Expected count of each string $F(x) / \underline{F}$
- Column B:** Probability of each string being copied in the mating pool
= Value of Column A / Population size

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String												Mating Pool			
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6	0011100101	0011111000	1.343	1.455	70.868	0.014	1.71	0.086	0.303	0.931	19	2	0011100010	1011000011	
7	0101011011	0000000111	2.035	0.041	88.273	0.011	1.34	0.067	0.370	0.972	19	1	0011100010	1011000011	
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Step 4 (Contd.)

- **Column C:** Cumulative probability of selection
- **Column D:** In order to form the mating pool, creat random numbers between zero and one and identify the particular string which is specified by each of these random numbers. e.g. for first string it has been 0.472 → that string occupies the interval (0.401,0.549) as shown in Column C → **String 10 is identified for Column E**

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	String												Mating Pool		
	Substring 2	Substring 1	x ₂	x ₁	f(x)	F(x)	A	B	C	D	E	F	Substring 2	Substring 1	
1	1110010000	1100100000	5.349	4.692	959.680	0.001	0.13	0.007	0.007	0.472	10	0	0010100100	1010101010	
2	0001001101	0011100111	0.452	1.355	105.520	0.009	1.10	0.055	0.062	0.108	3	1	1010100001	0111001000	
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6	0011100101	0011111000	1.343	1.455	70.868	0.014	1.71	0.086	0.303	0.931	19	2	0011100010	1011000011	
7	0101011011	0000000111	2.035	0.041	88.273	0.011	1.34	0.067	0.370	0.972	19	1	0011100010	1011000011	
8	1110101000	1110101011	5.490	5.507	1436.563	0.001	0.12	0.006	0.376	0.817	17	0	0111000010	1011000110	
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12	0000111101	0110011101	0.358	2.422	42.598	0.023	2.84	0.142	0.698	0.288	6	3	0011100101	0011111000	
13	0000111110	1110001101	0.364	5.331	318.746	0.003	0.36	0.018	0.716	0.615	12	1	0000111101	0110011101	
14	1110011011	0111000010	5.413	2.639	624.164	0.002	0.24	0.012	0.728	0.712	13	1	0000111110	1110001101	
15	1010111010	1010111000	4.094	4.082	286.800	0.003	0.37	0.019	0.747	0.607	12	0	0000111101	0110011101	
16	0100011111	1100111000	1.683	4.833	197.556	0.005	0.61	0.030	0.777	0.192	4	0	1001000110	1000010100	
17	0111000010	1011000110	2.639	4.164	97.699	0.010	1.22	0.060	0.837	0.386	9	1	1001111101	1011100111	
18	1010010100	0100001001	3.871	1.554	113.201	0.009	1.09	0.054	0.891	0.872	18	1	1010010100	0100001001	
19	0011100010	1011000011	1.326	4.147	57.753	0.017	2.08	0.103	0.994	0.589	12	2	0000111101	0110011101	
20	1011100011	1111010000	4.334	5.724	987.955	0.001	0.13	0.006	1.000	0.413	10	0	0010100100	1010101010	

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C = Cumulative probability of selection
D = Random number between 0 and 1
E = String Number
F = True Count in the Mating pool

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Step 4 (Contd.)

- **Column F** : True count in the mating pool (Column E)
- **Observation** : Columns A and F reveal that the theoretical expected count and the true count of each string more or less agree with each other.

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[illegible]

A = Expected Count =
B = Probability Selection
C = Cumulative probability of selection
D = Random number between 0 and 1
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Step 5

- Mating Pool are used for Crossover.
- In single-point crossover, two strings are selected at random and crossed at a random site.
- e.g. At random select strings 3 and 10 for first cross-over operation.
- First a coin is flipped with a probability $p_c = 0.8$ to check whether a cross-over is desired or not.
- Let us say – YES.

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Step 5 (Contd.)

- Find the **cross-site at random**.
- We choose a site by creating a random number between **(0, l-1) or (0,19)**
- In this case, with 10 pairs Crossover operation will be carried out.
- Store the revised strings as **Intermediate Population**

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Step 6

- Mutation process on intermediate population
- For bit-wise mutation, flip the coin with a probability $p_m = 0.05$ for every bit.
- In this case, maximum $0.05 \times 20 \times 20 = 20$ bits in population (population size 20, string length 20).

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Step 7

- Resulting population becomes the new population. Carryout steps of 2-6.
- Go on till we find the point at which the fitness value is near to 1.0

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