Problem 1

Maximin Optimization Problems

$$f(x) := \min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} g(x, y).$$

求函数 f(x) 的最大值点

个人理解:

x 理解为 solution (问题的解决方案)

y 理解为 scenario (问题的可能情况)

求在最坏的情况下表现最好的方案 因此,Minimax Optimization Problem 也叫做 robust design

进化算法中要对不同的解进行比较,都是按照以下思路进行对于一个固定的 x,要找到使 g(x,y) 尽可能小的 y 对于一个固定的 y,要找到使 g(x,y) 尽可能大的 x

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Maximin Optimization Problems

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Black-Box Minimax Problem

也叫 Derivative-Free problem。不知道函数 g 的具体形式,只能询问有限次某个点的值,并且不能询问也不知道函数的斜率。

Problem 1

Maximin Optimization Problems

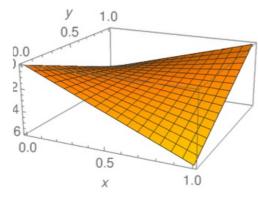
$$f(x) := \min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} g(x, y).$$

求函数 f(x) 的最大值点

The Bilinear Problem

BILINEAR $(x, y) := |y|(|x| - \beta n) - \alpha n|x|,$

对于特殊的 Bilinear 函数, 求其最大值点



Bilinear 函数图像

对于函数 g(x,y) 定义支配关系 \succeq_g , 如果有 $(x_1,y_1)\succeq_g(x_2,y_2)$ 则满足:

 $g(x_1, y_2) \ge g(x_1, y_1) \ge g(x_2, y_1).$

在该关系下最大的点就是 f(x) 的最大值点

```
Algorithm 2 Pairwise Dominance CoEA (PD-CoEA)
Require: Min-max-objective function g: \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \to \mathbb{R}.
Require: Population size \lambda \in \mathbb{N} and mutation rate \chi \in (0, n]
 1: for i \in [\lambda] do
        Sample P_0(i) \sim \text{Unif}(\{0,1\}^n)
 2:
        Sample Q_0(i) \sim \text{Unif}(\{0,1\}^n)
 4: end for
 5: for t \in \mathbb{N} until termination criterion met do
         for i \in [\lambda] do
 6:
            Sample (x_1, y_1) \sim \text{Unif}(P_t \times Q_t)
             Sample (x_2, y_2) \sim \text{Unif}(P_t \times Q_t)
            if (x_1, y_1) \succeq_g (x_2, y_2) then
                 (x,y) := (x_1,y_1)
10:
             else
11:
                 (x,y) := (x_2,y_2)
12:
             end if
13:
             Obtain x' by flipping each bit in x with prob. \chi/n.
14:
             Obtain y' by flipping each bit in y with prob. \chi/n.
15:
             Set P_{t+1}(i) := x' and Q_{t+1}(i) := y'.
16:
         end for
17:
18: end for
```

1-4 随机生成初始种群

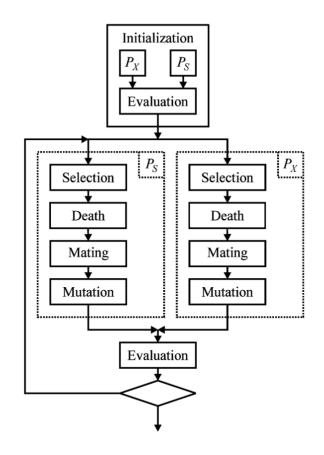
7-13 从种群中随机选出两个个体,选择在支配关系上更大的那个个体

14-16 对该个体进行变异操作,加入下一代的种群中

J. W. Herrmann. A Genetic Algorithm for Minimax Optimization Problems. In Angeline et. al., editors, Proc. 1999 Congress on Evolutionary Computation, pages 1099-1103, 1997.

Parallel Coevolutionary Algorithm

- 1. 随机生成初始种群 P₁ P₂
- 2. 根据 P_2 种群对 P_1 中的个体进行估值
- 3. 依据 P_1 种群对 P_2 中的个体进行估值
- 4. 对 P₁ 进行变异和交换操作, 生成新的 P₁ 种群
- 5. 对 P_2 进行变异和交换操作,生成新的 P_2 种群
- 6. 回到步骤 2



J. W. Herrmann. A Genetic Algorithm for Minimax Optimization Problems. In Angeline et. al., editors, Proc. 1999 Congress on Evolutionary Computation, pages 1099-1103, 1997.

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 P_1 P_2 :代表 x, y 对应的种群

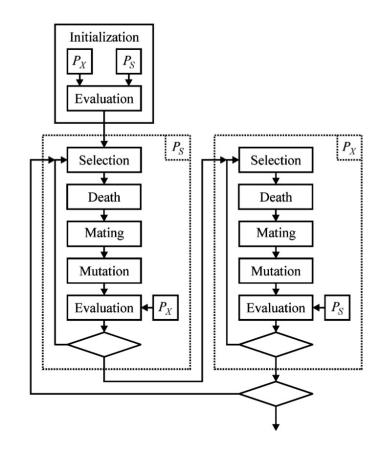
估值:对 P_1 中个体 x, 计算 g(x,y) 的最大值作为估计值, 其 中 y 属于 P_2 对 P_2 中个体 y, 计算 g(x,y) 的最小值作为估计值, 其中 x 属于 P_1

具体方案:一般采用 Tournament selection 选择出 k 个个体,然后这些个体每一位都有 p 的概率发生变异。在新个体选出最优的取代最劣的旧个体产生下一代的种群。

H.J.C.Barbosa, "A genetic algorithm for min-max problems," in Proc. 1st Int. Conf. Evol. Comput. and Applicat., 1996, pp. 99–109.

Alternating Coevolutionary Algorithm

- 1. 随机生成初始种群 P₁ P₂
- 2. 根据 P_2 种群对 P_1 中的个体进行估值
- 3. 对 P_1 进行变异和交换操作, 生成新的 P_1 种群
- 4. 依据新的 P_1 种群对 P_2 中的个体进行估值
- 5. 对 P_2 进行变异和交换操作,生成新的 P_2 种群
- 6. 回到步骤 2



H.J.C.Barbosa, "A genetic algorithm for min-max problems," in Proc. 1st Int. Conf. Evol. Comput. and Applicat., 1996, pp. 99–109.

Alternating Coevolutionary Algorithm

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- 5. 对 P_2 进行变异和交换操作,生成新的 P_2 种群
- 6. 回到步骤 2

需要函数满足 symmetric 条件:

$$\min_{x \in X} \max_{s \in S} f(x, s) = \max_{s \in S} \min_{x \in X} f(x, s)$$

不满足时该算法结果会不收敛

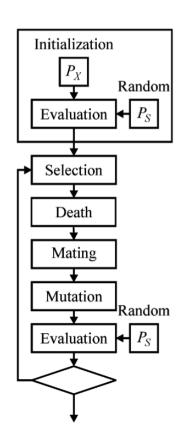
Bilinear 函数满足 symmetric 条件

A. M. Cramer, S. D. Sudhoff and E. L. Zivi, "Evolutionary Algorithms for Minimax Problems in Robust Design," in IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 444-453, April 2009

Aging Sampled Genetic Algorithm

- 1. 初始化 \times 对应种群 P_x
- 2. 随机一个 predator(y)加入 P_y ,并计算 g(x,y) 作为适应度
- 3. 在 P_x 中随机选择个体,并进行交配和变异
- 4. 将新个体替换 P_x 中适应度低的个体,产生新种群 P_x
- 5. 随机一个 predator 加入 P_y ,更新适应度。对于个体 x, P_y 中最小的 g(x,y) 作为适应度

算法的表现在很多问题里比 CoEA 要好,但需要 g(x,y) 函数比较光滑,否则可能找不到最优解

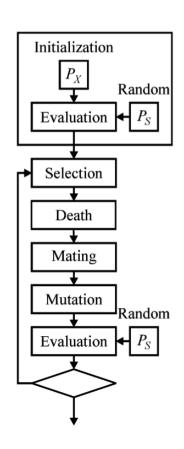


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Aging Sampled Genetic Algorithm

- 1. 初始化种群 P_x , 种群中个体是 x
- 2. 随机一个 y 加入 P_y , 并计算 g(x,y) 作为适应度
- 3. 在 P_x 中随机选择个体 x,并进行交配和变异得到新个体 x^*
- 4. 将 x^* 替换 P_x 中适应度低的个体,产生新种群 P_x
- 5. 随机一个 y 加入 P_y ,更新适应度。对于个体 x, P_y 中最小的 g(x,y) 作为适应度。
- 6. 重复步骤 2-6

同时论文也说明了目前很难知道在一个问题中,普通进化算法和合作进化算法的优劣



Xin Qiu et al. 2017. A New Differential Evolution Algorithm for Minimax Opti-mization in Robust Design. IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics (2017)

MINIMAX DIFFERENTIAL EVOLUTION ALGORTHM

- 1. 初始化种群 P_0 ,种群中的个体是二元组 (x,y)
- 2. 计算种群中个体的适应度 g(x,y)
- 3. 采用 Bottom-Boosting Scheme 调整当前种群
- 4. 采用差分进化的策略产生新个体的 x^* , 并随机生成 y^*
- 5. 将得到的新个体 (x^*, y^*) 取代种群 P 中适应度低的个体
- 6. 重复步骤 2-6

Differential Evolution Strategy

 $X_{i,j}$ 表示当前种群的第 i 个体的第 j 维度,U 为生成的新个体,F 为缩放参数,C 为 crossover 概率参数

- 1. Mutation: $V = X_i + F(X_i X_k)$ 其中 i, j, k 随机生成
- 2. Crossover: 如果 rand(0,1) < C, $U_j = V_j$; 否则 $U_i = X_{i,j}$

Bottom-Boosting Scheme

- 1. 根据种群中个体的适应度 g(x,y), 建立小根堆
- 2. 根据差分进化的策略,更新堆顶个体的 y,产生新的个体 (x, y^*)
- 3. 如果 $g(x,y) < g(x,y^*)$ (代表更坏情况),将 (x,y^*) 取代堆顶个体,同时调整堆的结构

Abdullah Al-Dujaili, Shashank Srikant, Erik Hemberg, and Una-May O' Reilly. 2019. On the application of Danskin's theorem to derivative-free minimax problems. AIP Conference Proceedings 2070, 1 (Feb. 2019)

```
Algorithm 4 Reckless
Input:
T: number of iterations,
v: number of function evaluations (FEs) per iteration
s \in (0, 0.5]: budget allocation for descent direction
  1: \mathbf{x}_0 \sim \mathcal{U}(X)
  2: \mathbf{y}_0 \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{Y})
  3: \mathbf{x}_* \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_0
  4: \mathbf{y}_* \leftarrow \mathbf{y}_0
  5: for t = 1 to T do
            y_t \leftarrow \arg \max_{v \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{L}(x_{t-1}, y) by ES with restarts and (1 - s)v FEs.
            if \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{y}_t) < \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_*, \mathbf{y}_*) then
                                                                                                ▶ best solution
  8:
                  \mathbf{x}_* \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{t-1}
  9:
                  \mathbf{y}_* \leftarrow \mathbf{y}_t
            end if
 10:
            \mathbf{x}_t \leftarrow \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_t) by ES with sv FEs.
 11:
            if (x_t - x_{t-1})^T (x_{t-1} - x_{t-2}) \le 0 then
                                                                                          ▶ restart condition
 12:
                  \mathbf{x}_t \sim \mathcal{U}(X)
 13:
                  \mathbf{y}_t \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{Y})
 14:
             end if
 15:
 16: end for
 17: return x_*, y_*
```

```
Algorithm 3 A Simplified Example of Evolution Strategy (ES)
Input:
\eta: learning rate
\sigma: perturbation standard deviation,
\lambda: number of perturbations (population size)
T: number of iterations (generations),
f: \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}: fitness function

1: \mu_0 \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{X})
2: for t = 0 to T do
3: for i = 1 to \lambda do
4: \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)
5: f_i \leftarrow f(\mu_t + \sigma \epsilon_i)
6: end for
7: \mu_{t+1} \leftarrow \mu_t + \eta \frac{1}{\lambda \sigma} \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} f_i \epsilon_i
8: end for
```

Abdullah Al-Dujaili, Shashank Srikant, Erik Hemberg, and Una-May O' Reilly. 2019. On the application of Danskin's theorem to derivative-free minimax problems. AIP Conference Proceedings 2070, 1 (Feb. 2019)

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8: end for
```

Danskin's theorem:

THEOREM 3.1 (MADRY ET AL. [23]). Let y^* be such that $y^* \in \mathcal{Y}$ and is a maximizer for $\max_{y} \mathcal{L}(x, y)$. Then, as long as it is nonzero, $-\nabla_{x}\mathcal{L}(x, y^*)$ is a descent direction for $\max_{y} \mathcal{L}(x, y)$.

使用蒙特卡洛方法, 估计函数的梯度

$$-\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}^*) = -\frac{1}{\sigma \lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x} + \sigma \epsilon_i, \mathbf{y}^*) \epsilon_i$$