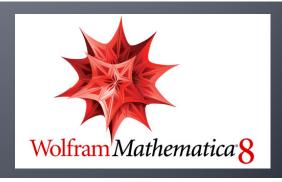
# Algoritmi Genetici Stack Problem

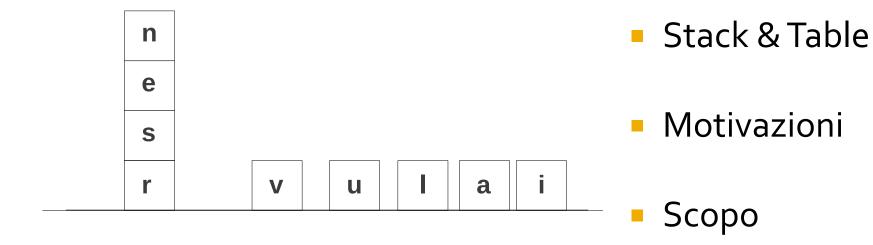
Giovanni Bocchi



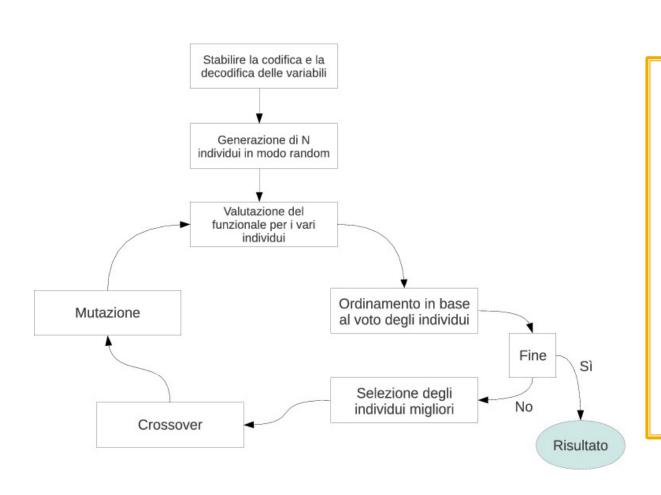
# Outline

- Stack problem
- Algoritmo Genetico
  - Individuo
  - Selezione Naturale
  - Crossover
  - Mutazione
- Mathematica
- Conclusioni

## **Stack Problem**



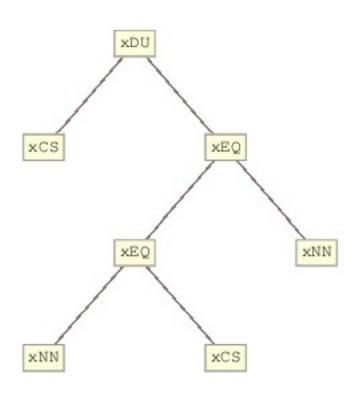
# Algoritmo Genetico



- Dati iniziali
- Individuo
- Popolazione
- Fitness
- Crossover
- Mutazione

✓ Iterazione

### Individuo



#### Funzioni

- CS (Current Stack)
- TB (Top Block)
- NN (Next Needed)
- MT (Move to Table)
- MS (Move to Stack)
- Sensori
  - DU (Do Until)
  - NOT
  - EQ (Equal)

#### **Codice**

CS: restituisce, se presente, la prima lettera di stack

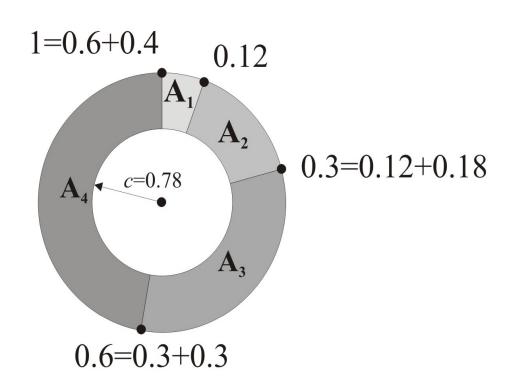
```
CS:= Module[{temp},
    If[Length[stack]==0,
         NIL,
         stack[[1]]
]
```

MT: se x è presente in stack sposta la prima lettera di stack in table

Suddivisione delle funzioni

```
lettere = {xCS,xTB,xNN,xMS[lett],xMT[lett]};
booleani = {xEQ[gen,gen],xNOT[lett],xDU[lett,bool]}
```

#### Selezione Naturale

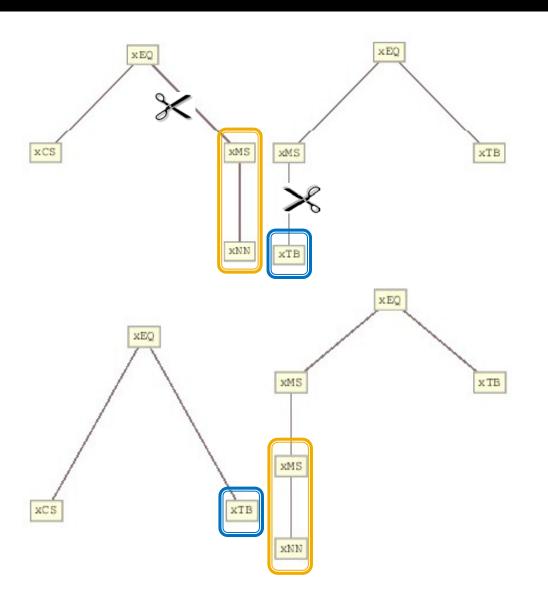


• Fitness:  $f_i$ 

Probabilità: 
$$p_i = \frac{f_i}{\sum_i f_i}$$

> Roulette Probabilità

## Crossover



Genitori

Figli

#### **Codice**

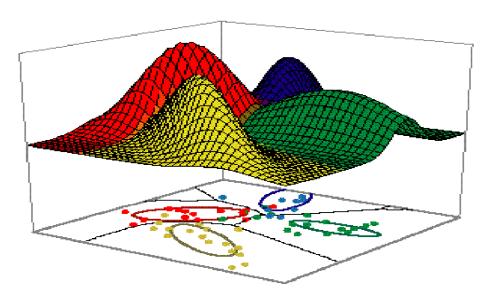
#### Individuo 1

```
Pos1 = Position[individuo1, x_, Infinity];
Pos1 = DeleteCases[pos1, {x___, 0}];
Pos1 = DeleteCases[pos1, {}];
Ramo = RandomChoice[pos1];
```

#### Individuo 2

```
Rami2 = Position[individuo2,x_/;MemberQ[appartenenza,x]];
Rami2 = DeleteCases[rami2,{0}];
Rami2 = rami2/.{x__,0}->{x};
Scambio = RandomChoice[rami2];
```

## Mutazione



**Genetic Algorithms:** How well the Role of crossover solution solves global and mutation problem optimum solution local reproduction optimum (ideal) solution most of the hill climbing is via gene crossover occassional mutation forces trial over all space Problem parameter space

- Interpretazione
- Implementazione
- Scopo

### Mathematica

Calcolo Algebrico

in: 2^3

out: 8

Calcolo Simbolico

in: Pippo^Mela out: Pippo^Mela

#### **Mathematica** - Codice

Definizione delle funzioni

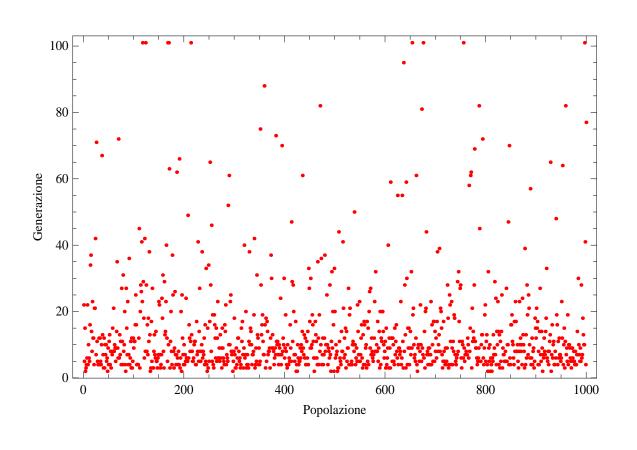
Variazione del "nome" delle funzioni

Es: CS diventa xCS

Ritorno al "nome" originale

 $/. xCS \rightarrow CS$ 

# Conclusioni



- Popolazione di 50 individui
- Risultati
- Osservazioni
- Prospettive future