

# Combining Geometric Semantic GP with Gradient-descent optimization

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Gradient Descent GSGP
  - Geometric Semantic Genetic Programming
  - The ADAM algorithm
  - GSGP hybridized with GD
- 3 Experimental Settings
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusion and future directions

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# Introduction

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**IDEA** : combine GSGP with a well-known gradient-based optimizer, *Adam*, in order to leverage:

- the ability of **GSGP** to operate **structural changes** of the individuals
- the ability of **gradient-based methods** to **optimize the parameters** of a given structure.

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# Geometric Semantic GP

improve the  
performance of GP



integration of **semantic  
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Thus, we can represent a GP individual as a **point** in a real finite-dimensional vector space: the ***Semantic Space***.

## Geometric Semantic Genetic Programming (GSGP)

**GSGP** is an evolutionary technique originating from GP that directly searches the semantic space of the programs

# Geometric Semantic Operators

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## Geometric Semantic Crossover (GSC)

Given two parents functions  $T_1, T_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , **GSC** generates the real function

$$T_{XO} = (T_1 \cdot T_R) + ((1 - T_R) \cdot T_2)$$

where  $T_R$  is a random real function whose output range in the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

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## Geometric Semantic Mutation (GSM)

Given a parent function  $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , **GSM** generates the real functions

$$T_M = T + ms \cdot (T_{R1} - T_{R2})$$

where  $T_{R1}$  and  $T_{R2}$  are random real functions whose output range in the interval  $[0, 1]$  and  $ms$  is a parameter called mutation step.

# The Adam Algorithm

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*Adam* (Adaptive Moment Estimation) is an algorithm for **first-order gradient-based optimization** of stochastic objective functions, based on adaptive estimates of lower-order models.

- efficient
- easy to implement
- little memory usage for its execution
- well suited for problems dealing with a vast amount of data and/or parameter

# The Adam Algorithm

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## Algorithm 1 Pseudocode of the *Adam* algorithm.

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**Require:**  $f(\theta)$ ,  $\theta_0$ ,  $N$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta_1 \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\beta_2 \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\epsilon$

```

1:  $m_0 \leftarrow 0$ 
2:  $v_0 \leftarrow 0$ 
3: for  $i = 0 \dots N$  do
4:    $d_{i+1} \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_{i+1}(\theta_i)$                                 ▷ gradient of stochastic function  $f$ 
5:    $m_{i+1} \leftarrow \beta_1 \cdot m_i + (1 - \beta_2) \cdot d_{i+1}$               ▷ update first moment estimates
6:    $v_{i+1} \leftarrow \beta_2 \cdot v_i + (1 - \beta_2) \cdot d_{i+1}^2$           ▷ update second moment estimates
7:    $\bar{m}_{i+1} \leftarrow m_{i+1} / (1 - \beta_1^{i+1})$                       ▷ contrast intrinsic initialization bias
8:    $\bar{v}_{i+1} \leftarrow v_{i+1} / (1 - \beta_2^{i+1})$                       ▷ contrast intrinsic initialization bias
9:    $\theta_{i+1} \leftarrow \theta_i - \alpha \cdot \bar{m}_{i+1} / (\bar{v}_{i+1})$         ▷ update parameters
10: end for

```

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# WHY?

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Good jump in promising areas of the solution space (**GSGP**) and subsequent refinement of the solution (**ADAM**).

# HOW?

# How?

let's consider an equivalent definition for GSOs:

1. **GSM:**  $T_M = T + ms \cdot (R_1 - R_2)$ , where  $0 \leq m \leq 1$
2. **GSC:**  $T_{XO} = (T_1 \cdot \alpha) + ((1 - \alpha) \cdot T_2)$ , where  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

where  $T$ ,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are the parent function;  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are random real functions whose output range in  $[0, 1]$ .

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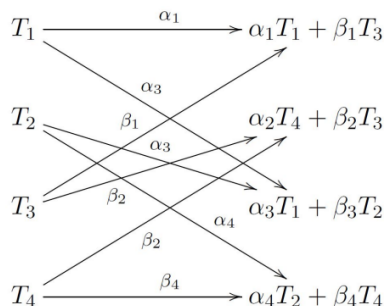
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- generate initial random population of functions
- perform **evolutionary steps** (GSM + GSC)
- obtain  $T = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_N)$  new population, composed of derivable functions
- apply **Adam optimizer**:
  1. objective function  $f(\theta) \rightarrow$  the generation considered  $T$
  2. parameter vector  $\rightarrow \theta = (\alpha, \beta = (1 - \alpha), ms)$

# A practical example

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- ▶ initial random pop  $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4$
  - ▶ only crossover operator
1. 4 new individuals created as linear combination of previous generations through parameters  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 4$ )
  2. perform Adam optimization to update parameters  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 4$ )



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1. **HYB-GSGP:** (*Hybrid Geometric Semantic Genetic Programming*) one step of GSGP is alternated to one step of the Adam optimizer.
2. **HeH-GSGP:** (*Half et Half Geometric Semantic Genetic Programming*) initially, all the GSGP genetic steps are performed, followed by an equal number of Adam optimizer steps.

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# Dataset

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Dataset	Variables	Instances	Area	Task
%F	242	359	Pharmacokinetic	Regression
LD50	627	234	Pharmacokinetic	Regression
%PPB	627	131	Pharmacokinetic	Regression
yac	7	308	Physics	Regression
slump	10	102	Physics	Regression
conc	9	1030	Physics	Regression
air	6	1503	Physics	Regression

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- Total number of fitness evaluations must be equal for every method considered (200).



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- 100 runs for each problem.

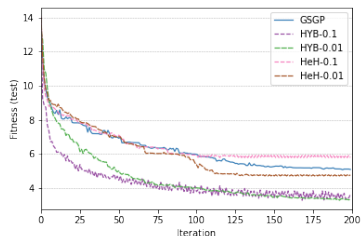
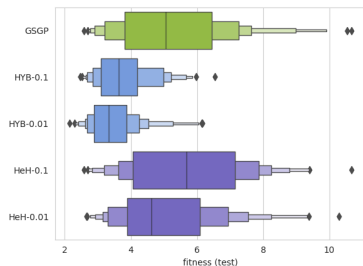
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- 100 runs for each problem.
- 70 : 30 training-test partition.

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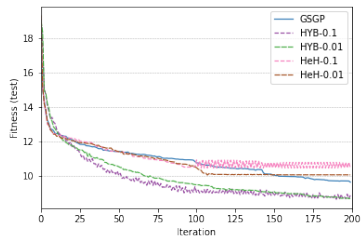
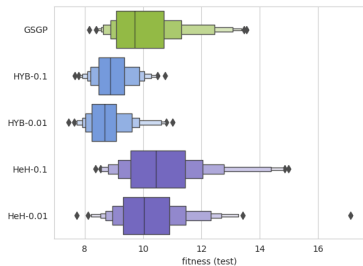
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# Slump



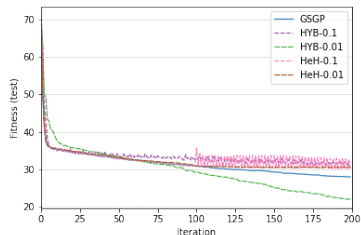
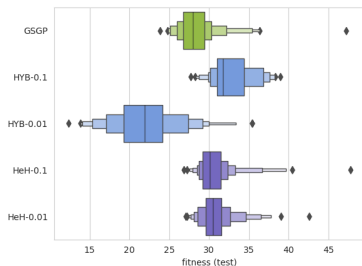
**Figure:** Boxplots of testing RMSE and median of the fitness over epochs obtained over 100 independent runs for **slump** problems.

# Concrete



**Figure:** Boxplots of testing RMSE and median of the fitness over epochs obtained over 100 independent runs for **concrete** problems.

# Airfoil



**Figure:** Boxplots of testing RMSE and median of the fitness over epochs obtained over 100 independent runs for **airfoil** problems.

# Results

		GSGP	HYB-0.1	HYB-0.01	HeH-0.1	HeH-0.01
%F	Train	38.08	37.74	<b>36.80</b>	39.61	40.60
	Test	40.15	40.48	<b>39.61</b>	40.85	41.23
LD50	Train	2118.00	<b>2086.56</b>	2128.22	2144.27	2161.00
	Test	2214.78	<b>2203.25</b>	2229.87	2221.72	2215.09
%PPB	Train	30.15	27.00	<b>24.32</b>	34.79	33.26
	Test	328.1	401.43	263.81	<b>213.86</b>	235.53
yac	Train	<b>11.83</b>	11.92	12.48	12.28	12.31
	Test	11.92	<b>11.83</b>	12.52	12.38	12.48
slump	Train	4.56	3.47	<b>2.92</b>	5.19	4.41
	Test	5.08	3.63	<b>3.32</b>	5.77	4.76
conc	Train	9.62	8.86	<b>8.50</b>	10.59	10.05
	Test	9.65	8.88	<b>8.69</b>	10.47	10.07
air	Train	27.76	31.54	<b>21.98</b>	30.37	30.46
	Test	27.94	31.71	<b>21.97</b>	30.15	30.53

**Table:** Training and testing fitness (RMSE) for the considered benchmark problems. **Bold** font indicates the best results.

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## Future work:

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## Future work:

- to consider a different kind of crossover where more than 2 parents are involved to get a structure more similar to a neural network one.
- to test this technique considering other optimizer.

thanks for your attention!!