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DE's Selection Rule for Multiobjective Optimization

Jouni Lampinen

Lappeenranta 2001

Symbols and Abbreviations

X	Individual vector, member of the current population.
U	Trial vector.
i	Index referring to an individual vector into population.
G	Generation index, current generation.
f, f_k	Objective function to be minimized.
l	The number of objective functions.
k	Index pointing to an individual objective function.
g, g_j	Constraint function
m	The number of constraint functions
j	Index pointing to an individual constraint function

DE's original selection scheme

The population for the next generation, P_{G+1} , is selected from the current population, P_G , and the child population, according to the following rule:

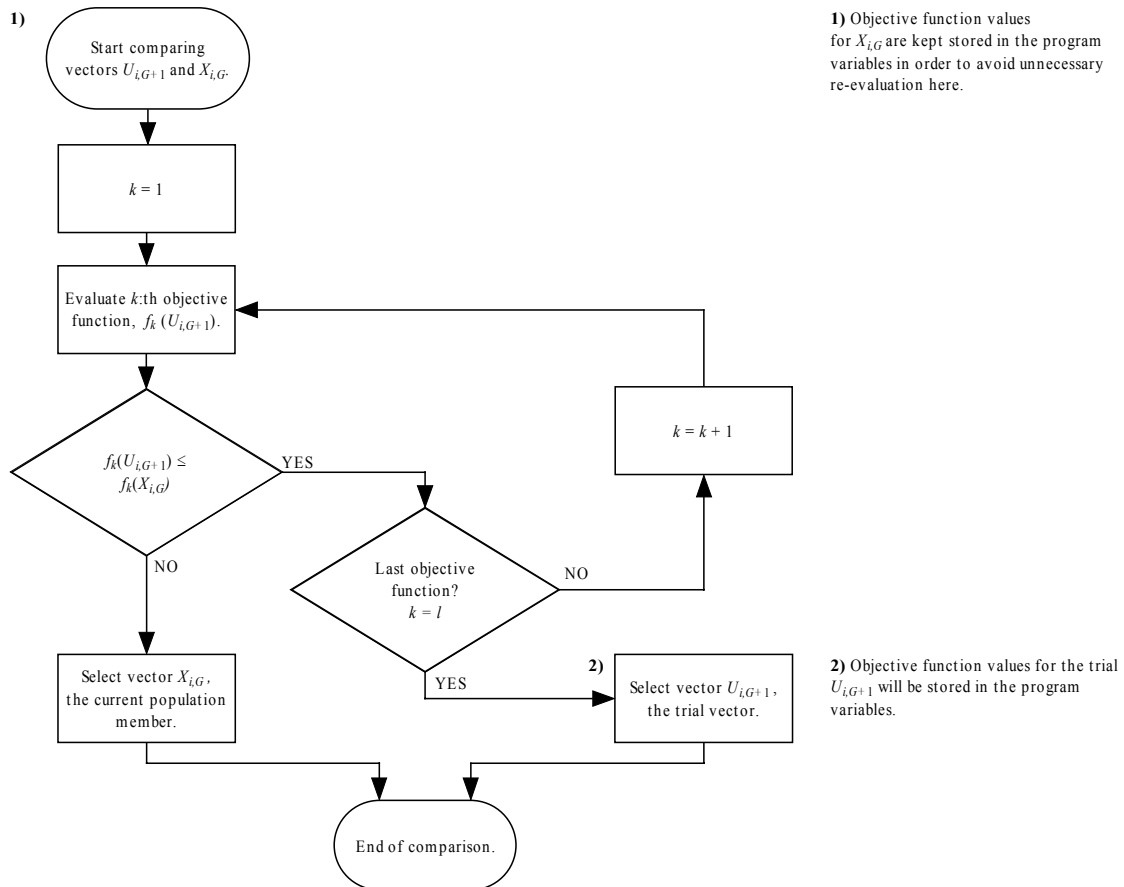
$$X_{i,G+1} = \begin{cases} U_{i,G+1} & \text{if } f(U_{i,G+1}) \leq f(X_{i,G}) \\ X_{i,G} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Multiobjective selection scheme

Multiobjective selection scheme can be implemented on the basis of the Pareto optimization concept:

$$X_{i,G+1} = \begin{cases} U_{i,G+1} & \text{if } \forall k \in \{1, \dots, l\} : f_k(U_{i,G+1}) \leq f_k(X_{i,G}) \\ X_{i,G} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where a trial vector will be selected if it is weakly effective in comparison with the corresponding current population member.



The constraint functions can be handled with the following selection rule:

$$X_{i,G+1} = \begin{cases} U_{i,G+1} & \text{if } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left((\forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\} : g_j(U_{i,G+1}) \leq 0 \wedge g_j(X_{i,G}) \leq 0) \wedge (\forall k \in \{1, \dots, l\} : f_k(U_{i,G+1}) \leq f_k(X_{i,G})) \right) \\ \vee \\ \left((\forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\} : g_j(U_{i,G+1}) \leq 0) \wedge (\exists j \in \{1, \dots, m\} : g_j(X_{i,G}) > 0) \right) \\ \vee \\ \left((\exists j \in \{1, \dots, m\} : g_j(U_{i,G+1}) > 0) \wedge (\forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\} : \max(g_j(U_{i,G+1}), 0) \leq \max(g_j(X_{i,G}), 0)) \right) \end{array} \right\} \\ X_{i,G} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

