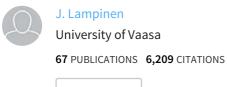
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# DE''s selection rule for multiobjective optimization

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# **Lappeenranta University of Technology** Department of Information Technology Laboratory of Information Processing **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.
1	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:

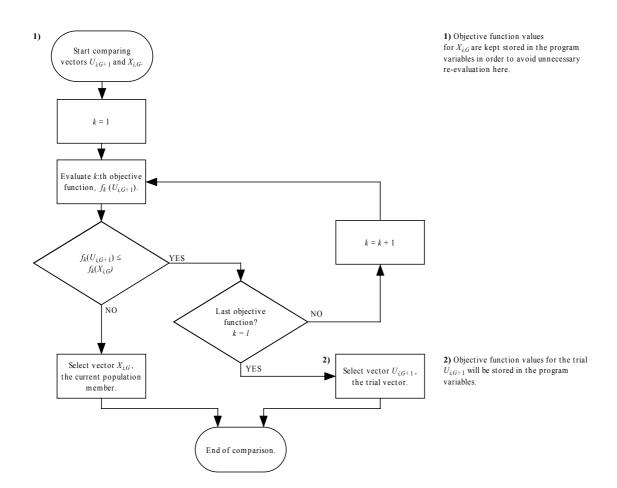
$$X_{i,G+1} = \begin{cases} U_{i,G+1} & \text{if} \quad f(U_{i,G+1}) \le f(X_{i,G}) \\ X_{i,G} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

### Multiobjective selection scheme

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

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

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:

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

Start comparing vectors  $U_{i,G+1}$  and  $X_{i,G}$ 1) Objective and constraint function values for  $X_{i,G}$  are kept stored in the program 1) Evaluate j:th constrain function,  $g_j(U_{i,G+1})$ . variables in order to avoid unnecessary 2) 2) After finding  $U_{i,G+1}$  violating any of the constraints more than  $X_{iG}$ ,  $U_{iG+1}$ j = j + 1can be rejected immediately, without Does  $U_{i,G+1}$  violate evaluating the remaining constraint function values at all. more than XiG YES Last constraint? YES 3) 3) If the current population member,  $X_{i,G}$  , satisfies all the constraints, trial  $U_{i,G+1}$  is also feasible here, since it does not violate any of the constraints more than  $X_{i,G}$ . Does  $X_{i,G}$  satisfy YES k = 14) Objective functions needs to be evaluated Evaluate k:th objective for the trial  $U_{i,G+1}$  only in case that both  $U_{i,G+1}$  and  $X_{i,G}$  have been found feasible. function,  $f_k(U_{i,G+1})$  $f_k(X_{i,G})$ NO 5) Constraint function values for the trial Select vector  $X_{i,G}$ , YES Select vector U<sub>i,G+1</sub>  $U_{i,G+1}$  will be stored in the program the current population variables. The objective function value is computed and stored only in case that  $U_{i,G+1}$  is a feasible solution. For an the trial vector in feasible  $U_{i,G+1}$  the objective function value is not computed, since it is not needed later on for the comparisons either in case of an infeasible  $U_{i,G+1}$  or  $X_{i,G}$ . See note 3).