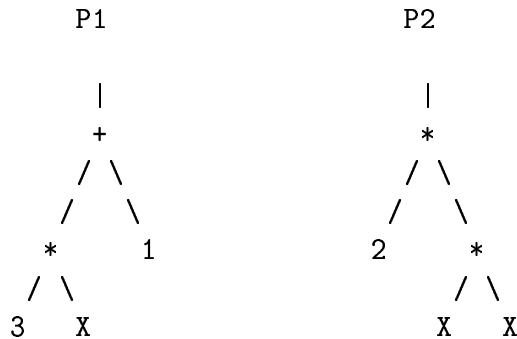


CSCI 4560/6560 Evolutionary Computation

Assignment Number 5: Due 11/18/2010 (in class)

1. [10 points] Give a classifier in the format used by the GIL program for each of the concepts C1 to C5 described in the classifier system handout on Page 268.
2. [10 points] Consider the following two genetic programming individuals:



Assume the the fitness is based on the following set of I/O pairs:

X	F(X)
1	4
2	6
3	11
4	16

- (a) If the fitness (to be maximized) is taken to be the number of pairs an individual computes correctly for all the I/O pairs, compute the fitness for P1 and P2.
 - (b) If the fitness (to be minimized) is taken to be the sum of the square errors for all the I/O pairs, compute the fitness for P1 and P2.
 - (c) Give 4 examples of individuals that may result from the crossover of P1 and P2.
3. [10 points][FIN]

Consider a genetic algorithm using a binary representation with bit strings of length 9. Consider the following two fitness functions:

- $F1(x)$ =the number of ones in bit string x
- $F2(x)$ =the number of ones or zeros in bit string x whichever is larger

- (a) What is the average fitness of schema 1111***** under $F1$?

- (b) What is the average fitness of schema 1111***** under F2?
- (c) Which of the two fitness functions may suffer from genetic drift? Briefly justify your choice.
4. **[10 points]** Consider a genetic algorithm using binary representation with strings of length 5. Assume that the initial population (generation 0) was as follows:

Individual	Genotype	Fitness
1	10001	20
2	11100	10
3	00011	5
4	01110	15

Assume also that a standard generational GA (using 1-point crossover and bit mutation) is used with mutation probability $p_m = 0.01$ and crossover probability $p_c = 1.0$.

- (a) Calculate a lower bound for the expected number of representatives of schema 1**** in generation 1.
- (b) Calculate a lower bound for the expected number of representatives of schema 0**1* in generation 1.
5. **[10 points][FIN]: Short answers please!**
- (a) Why is sharing more suitable for generational rather than steady state GAs?
- (b) Why is crowding more suitable for steady state rather than generational GAs?
- (c) Explain why diversity maintenance is usually **more** important in multi-objective evolutionary optimization than in single-objective evolutionary optimization.
- (d) It is observed that most multi-objective evolutionary optimization methods are generational GAs. Why do you think this happened? Do you think this was a correct decision by the researchers? Briefly justify your answer.