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# Modeling Ant Colony Algorithms Using Learning Automata

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## Abstract

Ant colony algorithms are a group of heuristic optimization algorithms that have been inspired by ants foraging for food. In these algorithms there are some agents, the ants, that for finding the suitable solution, search the solution space. On the other hand, Learning Automata is an abstract model that can do finite actions. Each selected action is evaluated by a random environment and the environment makes a response back to Learning Automata. Using this response, Learning Automata select its action for the next step and improves its efficiency. In this paper we show that ant colony algorithms can be modeled by a group of cooperating Learning Automata and then using a group of set of cooperating learning automata an algorithm for solving the routing problem in computer networks has been proposed. Computer simulations have been conducted to show the efficiency of the proposed method.

**Keywords:** Ant Colony, Learning Automata, Modeling, Routing in Computer Networks.

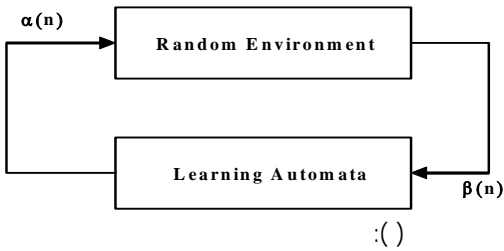
[ ]

$$[ \quad ]$$

$$\beta = \{\beta_1,...,\beta_m\} \qquad \alpha = \{\alpha_1,...,\alpha_r\} \qquad E \equiv \{\alpha, \beta, c\}$$

$$\alpha_i \qquad \beta(n) \qquad c_i \qquad [0,1] \qquad \beta(n) \qquad c_i$$

$$\beta_2 = 0 \qquad \beta_1 = 1 \qquad [0,1]$$



$$\{ \alpha, \beta, F, G, \phi \}$$

$$F: \phi \times \beta \rightarrow \phi \qquad \beta \equiv \{ \beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_m \} \qquad \alpha \equiv \{ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r \}$$

$$G: \phi \rightarrow \alpha \qquad \phi(n) \equiv ( \phi_1, \phi_2, ..., \phi_k )$$

$$: L_{2N,2}$$

$$( \quad )$$

$\alpha_1$

:Krinsky

:Krylov



$\beta = 1$



$\beta = 1$

$$\alpha \equiv \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\}$$

$\alpha_i$

n

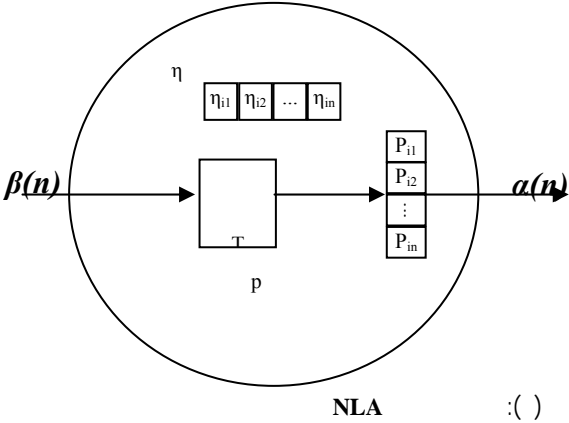
$$p_i(n)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{ij}(t+1) &= \rho \cdot \iota_{ij}(t) + \Delta \iota_{ij}(t,t+1) \\ \Delta \iota_{ij}^k(t,t+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta \iota_{ij}^k(t,t+1) \\ \iota_{ij}(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &\equiv \{NLA_1, NLA_2, \dots, NLA_n\} \\ NLA &\equiv \{\alpha, \beta, p, T, \eta\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\equiv \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} \\ \beta &\equiv \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m\} \\ p &\equiv \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r\} \\ p(n+1) &= T[\beta(n), p(n)] \\ \eta &\equiv \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r\} \end{aligned}$$



:NLA

( )

NLA

:NLA

NLA

NLA

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NLA

$$p_{ij} = \frac{\eta_{ij}^\beta}{\sum_{l=1}^n \eta_{il}^\beta} \quad ( )$$

$\beta$   $j$   $i$   $\eta_{ij}$   $i$  NLA  $j$   $p_{ij}$   
:  $i$  NLA ..

$$p_i(n+1) = \frac{p_i(n) + \Delta p}{1 + \Delta p} \quad ( )$$

$$p_j(n+1) = \frac{p_j(n)}{1 + \Delta p} \quad 1 \leq j \leq n, j \neq i \quad ( )$$

$$/ \quad k \quad c \quad f(c) \quad \Delta p = \frac{k}{f(c)} \quad k \succ 0$$
  
$$k$$

[7] Ant-Cycle

:

$$, ( \quad ) \quad ( \quad )$$

:

:

$$( \quad ) \quad n$$

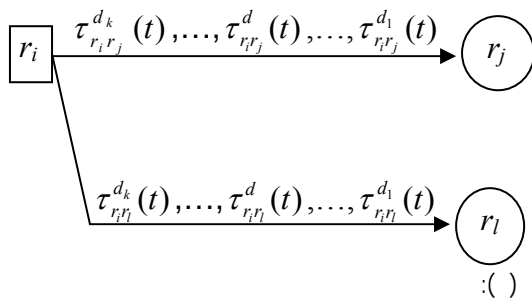
$$|R| \quad |R|-1 \quad ( \quad )$$

$$d \quad r_i \in R \quad d$$

(ACO

$$d \quad t \quad (r_i, r_j) \quad \tau_{r_i r_j}^d(t)$$

$$( \quad )$$



:( )

$$r_j \quad \text{ACO}$$

$$( \quad ) \quad d \quad k \quad r_i \quad t$$

$$p_{r_i r_j}^k(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sum_{r_l \in J_{r_i}^{T_k}} 1} & \text{if } \chi \leq p_r \\ \frac{[\tau_{r_i r_j}^d(t)/b_\tau]^\alpha \cdot [\eta_{r_i r_j}]^\beta}{\sum_{r_l \in J_{r_i}^{T_k}} [\tau_{r_i r_l}^d(t)/b_\tau]^\alpha \cdot [\eta_{r_i r_l}]^\beta} & \text{if } \chi > p_r \end{cases}$$

$$\chi \quad k \quad T_k \quad N_{r_i} \quad J_{r_i}^{T_k} \quad \beta \quad \alpha \quad [0,1]$$

$$\eta_{r_i r_j}(t) \quad t \quad r_i \quad w_k = (r_i, r_j)$$

:

$$\eta_{r_i r_j}(t) = \eta_{w_k}(t) = d(r_i, r_j).loadOut(r_i, r_j, t) + d(r_i, r_j) \quad ( \quad )$$

$$\eta_{r_i r_j}(t) \quad loadOut$$

$$0 \leq p_r \leq 1 \quad \eta_{r_i r_j}(t) \quad w_k \quad r_i$$

$$\left\{ \tau_{rr_j}^d(t) \mid (r_i, r_j) \in W \right\} \quad r_i \in T_k \quad . \quad k \quad . \quad ( )$$

$$[b_\tau, 1 - b_\tau] \quad \tau_{r_i r_j}^d(t) \quad b_\tau$$

$$\tau_{upd} = \frac{k}{length(p, t)} \quad ( )$$

$d$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_{|R|-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vdots ( )$$



i d :

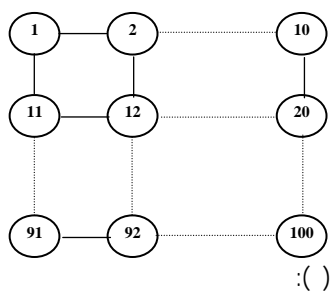
d

$f(c)$

k NLA k

[8]

( )



$\alpha = 0.5$ )

( $\beta = 0.9$   $\alpha = 0.9$ )

( $\beta = 0.5$

( )

( )

: ( )

:			
5000	5000	10000	
2849	2866	3431	
0	0	0	
851	1286	3050	
0	0	216	
1990	1580	165	
789.3 8	672.9	452.68	

( ) :  
( )

5000	
362	
0	
216	
0	
146	
396.12	

:( )

5000	5000	
2866	362	
0	0	
1286	216	
0	0	
1580	146	
672.9	396.12	

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<sup>1</sup> Ant Colony

<sup>2</sup> Tsetlin

<sup>3</sup> Pheromone

<sup>4</sup> Learning Automata

<sup>5</sup> Finite State Machine

<sup>6</sup> Environment

<sup>7</sup> Variable Structure Learning Automata

<sup>8</sup> Fixed Structure Learning Automata

<sup>9</sup> Linear Reward Penalty

<sup>10</sup> Linear Reward Epsilon Penalty

<sup>11</sup> Linear Reward Inaction

<sup>12</sup> Krinsky

<sup>13</sup> Krylov

<sup>14</sup> Visibility