

Multi-Objective Optimization Using Evolutionary Algorithms

First Edition

Kalyanmoy Deb

Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India

JOHN WILEY & SONS

Chichester • New York • Brisbane • Toronto • Singapore

Contents

Foreword	xv
Preface	xvii
1 Prologue	1
1.1 Single and Multi-Objective Optimization	2
1.1.1 Fundamental Differences	3
1.2 Two Approaches to Multi-Objective Optimization	4
1.3 Why Evolutionary?	7
1.4 Rise of Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	8
1.5 Organization of the Book	9
2 Multi-Objective Optimization	13
2.1 Multi-Objective Optimization Problem	13
2.1.1 Linear and Nonlinear MOOP	14
2.1.2 Convex and Nonconvex MOOP	15
2.2 Principles of Multi-Objective Optimization	16
2.2.1 Illustrating Pareto-Optimal Solutions	18
2.2.2 Objectives in Multi-Objective Optimization	22
2.2.3 Non-Conflicting Objectives	23
2.3 Difference with Single-Objective Optimization	23
2.3.1 Two Goals Instead of One	24
2.3.2 Dealing with Two Search Spaces	24
2.3.3 No Artificial Fix-Ups	25
2.4 Dominance and Pareto-Optimality	25
2.4.1 Special Solutions	26
2.4.2 Concept of Domination	28
2.4.3 Properties of Dominance Relation	29
2.4.4 Pareto-Optimality	30
2.4.5 Strong Dominance and Weak Pareto-Optimality	32
2.4.6 Procedures for Finding a Non-Dominated Set	33
2.4.7 Non-Dominated Sorting of a Population	40
2.5 Optimality Conditions	44

2.6	Summary	45
3	Classical Methods	47
3.1	Weighted Sum Method	48
3.1.1	Hand Calculations	50
3.1.2	Advantages	52
3.1.3	Disadvantages	52
3.1.4	Difficulties with Nonconvex Problems	53
3.2	ϵ -Constraint Method	55
3.2.1	Hand Calculations	56
3.2.2	Advantages	58
3.2.3	Disadvantages	58
3.3	Weighted Metric Methods	58
3.3.1	Hand Calculations	60
3.3.2	Advantages	61
3.3.3	Disadvantages	61
3.3.4	Rotated Weighted Metric Method	61
3.3.5	Dynamically Changing the Ideal Solution	63
3.4	Benson's Method	64
3.4.1	Advantages	65
3.4.2	Disadvantages	65
3.5	Value Function Method	65
3.5.1	Advantages	66
3.5.2	Disadvantages	66
3.6	Goal Programming Methods	67
3.6.1	Weighted Goal Programming	68
3.6.2	Lexicographic Goal Programming	70
3.6.3	Min-Max Goal Programming	71
3.7	Interactive Methods	72
3.8	Review of Classical Methods	72
3.9	Summary	75
4	Evolutionary Algorithms	77
4.1	Difficulties with Classical Optimization Algorithms	77
4.2	Genetic Algorithms	80
4.2.1	Binary Genetic Algorithms	80
4.2.2	Real-Parameter Genetic Algorithms	106
4.2.3	Constraint-Handling in Genetic Algorithms	122
4.3	Evolution Strategies	129
4.3.1	Non-Recombinative Evolution Strategies	129
4.3.2	Recombinative Evolution Strategies	132
4.3.3	Self-Adaptive Evolution Strategies	134
4.3.4	Connection Between Real-Parameter GAs and Self-Adaptive ESs	136
4.4	Evolutionary Programming (EP)	138

4.5	Genetic Programming (GP)	140
4.6	Multi-Modal Function Optimization	143
4.6.1	Diversity Through Mutation	144
4.6.2	Preselection	144
4.6.3	Crowding Model	145
4.6.4	Sharing Function Model	145
4.6.5	Ecological GA	156
4.6.6	Other Models	156
4.6.7	Need for Mating Restriction	158
4.7	Summary	159
5	Non-Elitist Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	161
5.1	Motivation for Finding Multiple Pareto-Optimal Solutions	162
5.2	Early Suggestions	164
5.3	Example Problems	166
5.3.1	Minimization Example Problem: Min-Ex	166
5.3.2	Maximization Example Problem: Max-Ex	167
5.4	Vector Evaluated Genetic Algorithm	169
5.4.1	Hand Calculations	170
5.4.2	Computational Complexity	172
5.4.3	Advantages	173
5.4.4	Disadvantages	173
5.4.5	Simulation Results	173
5.4.6	Non-Dominated Selection Heuristic	174
5.4.7	Mate Selection Heuristic	175
5.5	Vector-Optimized Evolution Strategy	178
5.5.1	Advantages and Disadvantages	179
5.6	Weight-Based Genetic Algorithm	179
5.6.1	Sharing Function Approach	180
5.6.2	Vector Evaluated Approach	186
5.7	Random Weighted GA	190
5.8	Multiple Objective Genetic Algorithm	190
5.8.1	Hand Calculations	193
5.8.2	Computational Complexity	196
5.8.3	Advantages	196
5.8.4	Disadvantages	196
5.8.5	Simulation Results	196
5.8.6	Dynamic Update of the Sharing Parameter	197
5.9	Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm	199
5.9.1	Hand Calculations	203
5.9.2	Computational Complexity	206
5.9.3	Advantages	206
5.9.4	Disadvantages	206

5.9.5	Simulation Results	206
5.10	Niched-Pareto Genetic Algorithm	208
5.10.1	Hand Calculations	210
5.10.2	Computational Complexity	212
5.10.3	Advantages	212
5.10.4	Disadvantages	212
5.10.5	Simulation Results	213
5.11	Predator–Prey Evolution Strategy	213
5.11.1	Hand Calculations	214
5.11.2	Advantages	216
5.11.3	Disadvantages	216
5.11.4	Simulation Results	217
5.11.5	A Modified Predator–Prey Evolution Strategy	218
5.12	Other Methods	220
5.12.1	Distributed Sharing GA	221
5.12.2	Distributed Reinforcement Learning Approach	221
5.12.3	Neighborhood Constrained GA	222
5.12.4	Modified NESSY Algorithm	222
5.12.5	Nash GA	224
5.13	Summary	224
6	Elitist Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	227
6.1	Rudolph’s Elitist Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithm	228
6.1.1	Hand Calculations	230
6.1.2	Computational Complexity	232
6.1.3	Advantages	232
6.1.4	Disadvantages	232
6.2	Elitist Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm	233
6.2.1	Crowded Tournament Selection Operator	235
6.2.2	Hand Calculations	237
6.2.3	Computational Complexity	240
6.2.4	Advantages	240
6.2.5	Disadvantages	240
6.2.6	Simulation Results	241
6.3	Distance-Based Pareto Genetic Algorithm	241
6.3.1	Hand Calculations	244
6.3.2	Computational Complexity	246
6.3.3	Advantages	246
6.3.4	Disadvantages	246
6.3.5	Simulation Results	247
6.4	Strength Pareto Evolutionary Algorithm	249
6.4.1	Clustering Algorithm	251
6.4.2	Hand Calculations	252

6.4.3	Computational Complexity	256
6.4.4	Advantages	256
6.4.5	Disadvantages	256
6.4.6	Simulation Results	257
6.5	Thermodynamical Genetic Algorithm	258
6.5.1	Computational Complexity	259
6.5.2	Advantages and Disadvantages	260
6.6	Pareto-Archived Evolution Strategy	260
6.6.1	Hand Calculations	263
6.6.2	Computational Complexity	264
6.6.3	Advantages	265
6.6.4	Disadvantages	265
6.6.5	Simulation Results	266
6.6.6	Multi-Membered PAES	266
6.7	Multi-Objective Messy Genetic Algorithm	267
6.7.1	Original Single-Objective Messy GAs	267
6.7.2	Modification for Multi-Objective Optimization	269
6.8	Other Elitist Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	270
6.8.1	Non-Dominated Sorting in Annealing GA	270
6.8.2	Pareto Converging GA	271
6.8.3	Multi-Objective Micro-GA	272
6.8.4	Elitist MOEA with Coevolutionary Sharing	272
6.9	Summary	273
7	Constrained Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	275
7.1	An Example Problem	276
7.2	Ignoring Infeasible Solutions	277
7.3	Penalty Function Approach	277
7.3.1	Simulation Results	281
7.4	Jiménez-Verdegay-Gómez-Skarmeta's Method	283
7.4.1	Hand Calculations	284
7.4.2	Advantages	286
7.4.3	Disadvantages	286
7.4.4	Simulation Results	286
7.5	Constrained Tournament Method	287
7.5.1	Constrained Tournament Selection Operator	290
7.5.2	Hand Calculations	291
7.5.3	Advantages and Disadvantages	292
7.5.4	Simulation Results	293
7.6	Ray-Tai-Seow's Method	294
7.6.1	Hand Calculations	296
7.6.2	Computational Complexity	297
7.6.3	Advantages	297

7.6.4	Disadvantages	297
7.6.5	Simulation Results	298
7.7	Summary	298
8	Salient Issues of Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	301
8.1	Illustrative Representation of Non-Dominated Solutions	302
8.1.1	Scatter-Plot Matrix Method	302
8.1.2	Value Path Method	302
8.1.3	Bar Chart Method	304
8.1.4	Star Coordinate Method	305
8.1.5	Visual Method	306
8.2	Performance Metrics	306
8.2.1	Metrics Evaluating Closeness to the Pareto-Optimal Front . . .	310
8.2.2	Metrics Evaluating Diversity Among Non-Dominated Solutions	313
8.2.3	Metrics Evaluating Closeness and Diversity	318
8.3	Test Problem Design	324
8.3.1	Difficulties in Converging to the Pareto-Optimal Front	333
8.3.2	Difficulties in Maintaining Diverse Pareto-Optimal Solutions .	333
8.3.3	Tunable Two-Objective Optimization Problems	335
8.3.4	Test Problems with More Than Two Objectives	346
8.3.5	Test Problems for Constrained Optimization	348
8.4	Comparison of Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	361
8.4.1	Zitzler, Deb and Thiele's Study	361
8.4.2	Veldhuizen's Study	364
8.4.3	Knowles and Corne's Study	364
8.4.4	Deb, Agrawal, Pratap and Meyarivan's Study	365
8.4.5	Constrained Optimization Studies	370
8.5	Objective Versus Decision-Space Niching	373
8.6	Searching for Preferred Solutions	375
8.6.1	Post-Optimal Techniques	376
8.6.2	Optimization-Level Techniques	378
8.7	Exploiting Multi-Objective Evolutionary Optimization	386
8.7.1	Constrained Single-Objective Optimization	387
8.7.2	Goal Programming Using Multi-Objective Optimization	394
8.8	Scaling Issues	400
8.8.1	Non-Dominated Solutions in a Population	402
8.8.2	Population Sizing	404
8.9	Convergence Issues	405
8.9.1	Convergent MOEAs	406
8.9.2	An MOEA with Spread	408
8.10	Controlling Elitism	412
8.10.1	Controlled Elitism in NSGA-II	414
8.11	Multi-Objective Scheduling Algorithms	418

8.11.1 Random-Weight Based Genetic Local Search	419
8.11.2 Multi-Objective Genetic Local Search	422
8.11.3 NSGA and Elitist NSGA (ENGA)	423
8.12 Summary	424
9 Applications of Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms	429
9.1 An Overview of Different Applications	430
9.2 Mechanical Component Design	432
9.2.1 Two-Bar Truss Design	432
9.2.2 Gear Train Design	434
9.2.3 Spring Design	435
9.3 Truss-Structure Design	437
9.3.1 A Combined Optimization Approach	438
9.4 Microwave Absorber Design	442
9.5 Low-Thrust Spacecraft Trajectory Optimization	444
9.6 A Hybrid MOEA for Engineering Shape Design	448
9.6.1 Better Convergence	449
9.6.2 Reducing the Size of the Non-Dominated Set	451
9.6.3 Optimal Shape Design	452
9.6.4 Hybrid MOEAs	459
9.7 Summary	460
10 Epilogue	463
References	471
Index	491

Preface

Optimization is a procedure of finding and comparing feasible solutions until no better solution can be found. Solutions are termed good or bad in terms of an objective, which is often the cost of fabrication, amount of harmful gases, efficiency of a process, product reliability, or other factors. A significant portion of research and application in the field of optimization considers a single objective, although most real-world problems involve more than one objective. The presence of multiple conflicting objectives (such as simultaneously minimizing the cost of fabrication and maximizing product reliability) is natural in many problems and makes the optimization problem interesting to solve. Since no one solution can be termed as an optimum solution to multiple conflicting objectives, the resulting multi-objective optimization problem resorts to a number of trade-off optimal solutions. Classical optimization methods can at best find one solution in one simulation run, thereby making those methods inconvenient to solve multi-objective optimization problems.

Evolutionary algorithms (EAs), on the other hand, can find multiple optimal solutions in one single simulation run due to their population-approach. Thus, EAs are ideal candidates for solving multi-objective optimization problems. This book provides a comprehensive survey of most multi-objective EA approaches suggested since the evolution of such algorithms. Although a number of approaches were outlined sparingly in the early years of the subject, more pragmatic multi-objective EAs (MOEAs) were first suggested about a decade ago. All such studies exist in terms of research papers in various journals and conference proceedings, which thus force newcomers and practitioners to search different sources in order to obtain an overview of the topic. This fact has been the primary motivation for me to take up this project and to gather together most of the MOEA techniques in one text.

This present book provides an extensive discussion on the principles of multi-objective optimization and on a number of classical approaches. For those readers unfamiliar with multi-objective optimization, Chapters 2 and 3 provide the necessary background. Readers with a classical optimization background can take advantage of Chapter 4 to familiarize themselves with various evolutionary algorithms. Beginning with a detailed description of genetic algorithms, an introduction to three other EAs, namely evolution strategy, evolutionary programming, and genetic programming, is provided. Since the search for multiple solutions is important in multi-objective optimization, a detailed description of EAs, particularly designed to solve multi-modal

optimization problems, is also presented. Elite-preservation or emphasizing currently elite solutions is an important operator in an EA. In this book, we classify MOEAs according to whether they preserve elitism or not. Chapter 5 presents a number of non-elitist MOEAs. Each algorithm is described by presenting a step-by-step procedure, showing a hand calculation, discussing advantages and disadvantages of the algorithm, calculating its computational complexity, and finally presenting a computer simulation on a test problem. In order to obtain a comparative evaluation of different algorithms, the same test problem with the same parameter settings is used for most MOEAs presented in the book. Chapter 6 describes a number of elitist MOEAs in an identical manner.

Constraints are inevitable in any real-world optimization problem, including multi-objective optimization problems. Chapter 7 presents a number of techniques specializing in handling constrained optimization problems. Such approaches include simple modifications to the MOEAs discussed in Chapters 5 and 6 to give more specialized new MOEAs.

Whenever new techniques are suggested, there is room for improvement and further research. Chapter 8 discusses a number of salient issues regarding MOEAs. This chapter amply emphasizes the importance of each issue in developing and applying MOEAs in a better manner by presenting the current state-of-the-art research and by proposing further research directions.

Finally, in Chapter 9, the usefulness of MOEAs in real-world applications is demonstrated by presenting a number of applications in engineering design. This chapter also discusses plausible hybrid techniques for combining MOEAs with a local search technique for developing an even better and a pragmatic multi-objective optimization tool.

This book would not have been completed without the dedication of a number of my students, namely Sameer Agrawal, Amrit Pratap, Tushar Goel and Thirunavukkarasu Meyarivan. They have helped me in writing computer codes for investigating the performance of the different algorithms presented in this book and in discussing with me for long hours various issues regarding multi-objective optimization. In this part of the world, where the subject of evolutionary algorithms is still a comparative fad, they were my colleagues and inspirations. I also appreciate the help of Dhiraj Joshi, Ashish Anand, Shamik Chaudhury, Pawan Nain, Akshay Mohan, Saket Awasthi and Pawan Zope. In any case, I must not forget to thank Nidamarthi Srinivas who took up the challenge to code the first viable MOEA based on the non-domination concept. This ground-breaking study on non-dominated sorting GA (NSGA) inspired many MOEA researchers and certainly most of our MOEA research activities at the Kanpur Genetic Algorithms Laboratory (KanGAL), housed at the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India.

The first idea for writing this book originated during my visit to the University of Dortmund during the period 1998–1999 through the Alexander von Humboldt (AvH) Fellowship scheme. The resourceful research environment at the University of Dortmund and the ever-supportive sentiments of AvH organization were helpful

in formulating a plan for the contents of this book. Discussions with Eckart Zitzler, Lothar Thiele, Jürgen Branke, Frank Kursawe, Günter Rudolph and Ian Parmee on various issues on multi-objective optimization are acknowledged. Various suggestions given by Marco Laumanns and Eckart Zitzler in improving an earlier draft of this book are highly appreciated. I am privileged to get continuous support and encouragement from two stalwarts in the field of evolutionary computation, namely David E. Goldberg and Hans-Paul Schwefel. The help obtained from Victoria Coverstone-Carroll, Bill Hartmann, Hisao Ishibuchi and Eric Michelssen was also very useful. I also thank David B. Fogel for pointing me towards some of the early multi-objective EA studies.

Besides our own algorithms for multi-objective optimization, this book also presents a number of algorithms suggested by other researchers. Any difference between what is presented here and the original version of these algorithms is purely unintentional. Wherever in doubt, the original source can be referred. However, I would be happy to receive any such comments, which would be helpful to me in preparing the future editions of this book.

The completion of this book came at the expense of my long hours of absence from home. I am indebted to Debjani, Debayan, Dhriti, and Mr and Mrs S. K. Sarkar for their understanding and patience.

Kalyanmoy Deb
Indian Institute Technology Kanpur
deb@iitk.ac.in