

Beam Algorithm - Software Version (v0.0.6)

1. Initialize algorithm variables.
 - (a) Initialize G , a groupoid of minimum size 3×3 .
 - (b) Initialize w , the beam width of minimum size 1.
 - (c) Initialize H , the current level of a female term in the beam, to 0.
 - (d) Initialize M , the set of candidate male terms, to the set of term variables \vec{x} .
 - (e) Initialize T to the target array of length g^k where g is the size of the groupoid G and k is the number of term variables in \vec{x} .
 - (f) Initialize $lrlc$ to an integer value ≥ 0 that determines the number of beam levels that should use the solution term for the left (LA) or right array (RA) of some target A , in order to produce a female term that is valid wrt A .
 - (g) Initialize F to a set containing w empty female terms $f_0(\diamond)$ at beam level 0.
 - (h) Initialize $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$, a process for each female term $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ in F for a total of w processes. Let each process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ search for a female term at level $H + 1$ called $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that is valid wrt the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.
 - (i) Initialize pcc , a positive integer that specifies the number of child terms of some term $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that are required to promote a process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ to level $H + 1$ before a higher beam level is full. A beam level is considered full when there are w valid female terms at that level.
2. Define subalgorithms.
 - (a) Define *Valid Female Term Generation Method 1* as a method for finding valid female terms by using the GRA to produce a term $u(\vec{x})$ and then check both $u(\vec{x})\diamond$ and $\diamond u(\vec{x})$ for validity with respect to the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.
 - (b) Define *Valid Female Term Generation Method 2* as a method for finding valid female terms by randomly choosing L or R . If L , then, for each GRA term $u(\vec{x})$, check $u(\vec{x})\diamond$ for validity wrt to LA where A is the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. If $u(\vec{x})\diamond$ is valid wrt the validity array of LA , take $u(\vec{x})\diamond$ to be the term at $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. If R , then, for each GRA term $u(\vec{x})$, check $\diamond u(\vec{x})$ for validity wrt to RA where A is the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. If $\diamond u(\vec{x})$ is valid wrt the validity array of RA , take $\diamond u(\vec{x})$ to be the term at $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.

- (c) Define *Child Promotion Method 1* as a method for reassigning processes when a process has produced *pcc* child terms. Assign process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ to the child term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ at level $H+1$ and have it search for some term $f_{H+2}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that is valid wrt validity array of $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.

Next let PL be the ordered set of processes actively running at a level below $H+1$ and sorted ascending by process level and number of produced child terms. For each process $P_{f_{LH}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ in PL , kill $P_{f_{LH}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ and assign $P_{f_{LH}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ to the next child of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that doesn't already have a running process $P_{f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ associated with it. Have process $P_{f_{LH}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ search for some term $f_{H+2}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that is valid wrt the validity array of that child of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that it was assigned to.

- (d) Define *Child Promotion Method 2* as a method for reassigning processes when the beam is full at a level above the level of the lowest running process. Let PL be the set of processes running at a level below the highest full level. Kill all processes $P_{f_{LH}(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ in PL , assign them to terms at the highest full level, and have each of them search for a new female term that is valid wrt the array of the term that they were respectively assigned to.

3. At beam level 0 mate each female term $f_0(\diamond)$ with each male term $m(\vec{x})$ in M and check if the resulting offspring $f_0(m(\vec{x}))$ is a solution to the target array T . If $f_0(m(\vec{x}))$ is a solution to T , then return $f_0(m(\vec{x}))$.

START LOOPING CONTINUOUSLY

4. Let $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ be a valid female term returned by a process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ and add $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ to beam level $H + 1$. If $H > lrlc$, then assume $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ was found using subalgorithm (a) *Valid Female Term Generation Method 1*. If $H \leq lrlc$, then assume $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ was found using subalgorithm (b) *Valid Female Term Generation Method 2*.
5. Mate the valid female term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ (from 4) with each male term $m(\vec{x})$ in M and check if the resulting offspring $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, m(\vec{x}))$ has a term operation that is a solution to the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. If $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, m(\vec{x}))$ is a solution to the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$, then break from the loop and proceed to step 9.
6. If $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ has produced *pcc* children at $H+1$, then proceed with reassigning processes according to subalgorithm definition (c) *Child Promotion Method 1*. Return to step 4.
7. If the beam is full at a level above the level of the lowest running process, then proceed with reassigning processes according to sub-

algorithm definition (d) *Child Promotion Method 2*. Return to step 4.

8. If conditions 6 and 7 both were not satisfied, then rerun process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ for the parent $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ of the valid female term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. Essentially don't reassign any processes to a higher level and continue searching for another female term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that is valid wrt $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. Return to step 4.

CONTINUE LOOPING CONTINUOUSLY

9. Some solution term $f_H(\vec{x}, m(\vec{x}))$ was found at step 5. Recursively mate $f(\vec{x}, m(\vec{x}))$ with each of parent term at $f_{H-1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$, until reaching the term that has no parent. The result is a term which has an array that is a solution to the target array T .