

Beam Algorithm - Software Version (v0.0.5)

1. Initialize a groupoid G of minimum size 3×3 . Initialize a beam of width w and the set of male terms M equal the set of term variables \vec{x} . Initialize T , 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} .
2. At beam level 0, initialize a set F containing w empty female terms $f_0(\diamond)$. Let variable H be the current level of a female term in the beam, initialized to 0.
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 $f_0(m(\vec{x}))$.
4. Start a process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ 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 with respect to the validity array of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.
5. Let variable C be 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.

START LOOPING CONTINUOUSLY

6. Let $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ be a valid female term returned by a process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$. Assume $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ was found using female term candidates chosen at random inside of a process $P_{f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)}$ using the Gamblers Ruin Algorithm (GRA). Add $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ to beam level $H + 1$.
7. Let $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ be the parent term at level H of the valid female term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ found in step 6.
8. Mate the valid female term $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ (from 6) 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 12.
9. If $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ has produced C children at $H+1$:
 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 with respect to validity array of $f_{H+1}(\vec{x}, \diamond)$.

Next let PL be the ordered set of processes 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 with respect to the validity array of that child of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ that it was assigned to. Once all child terms of $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$ have an assigned running process or there are no more processes running below level $H+1$, return to step 6.

10. If 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 with respect to the array of the term that they were respectively assigned to. Return to step 6.

11. If conditions 9 and 10 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 with respect to $f_H(\vec{x}, \diamond)$. Return to step 6.

CONTINUE LOOPING CONTINUOUSLY

12. Some solution term $f_H(\vec{x}, m(\vec{x}))$ was found at step 8. 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 .