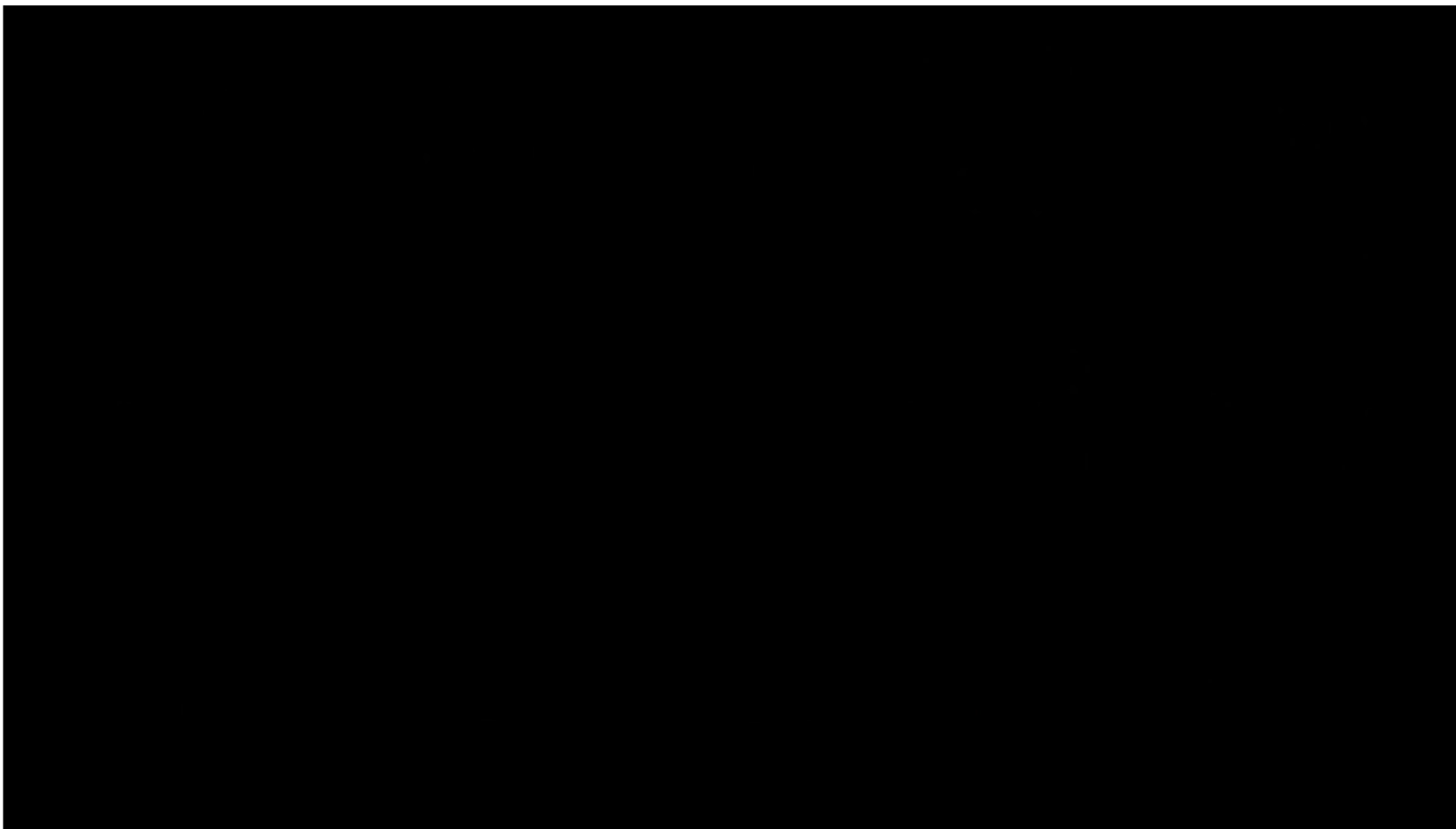


Coursework 2019

Team Pursuit Cycling



How to win

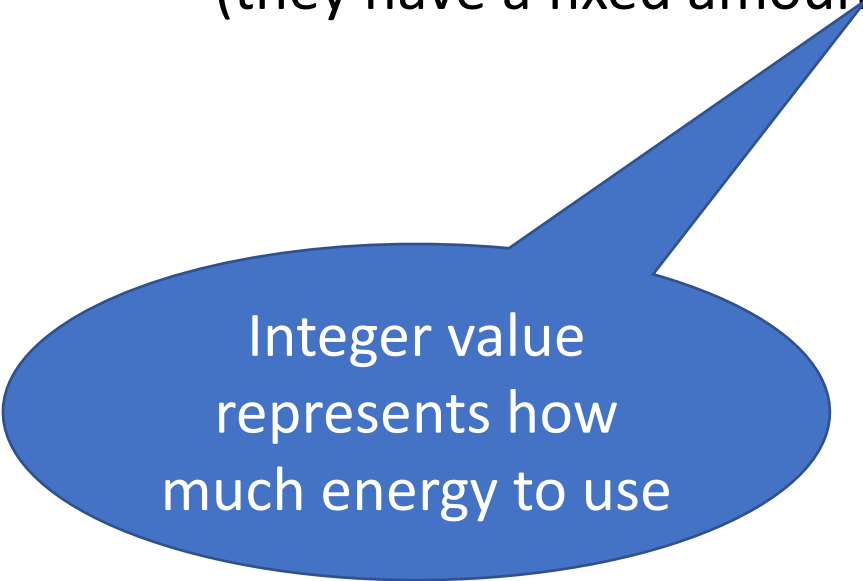
- Train well! Improve psychological and physiological performance
- Improve the specification of the bike (mass, aerodynamics)
- Optimise the transition strategy:
 - When to change the front rider
 - How fast the front rider cycles

How to win

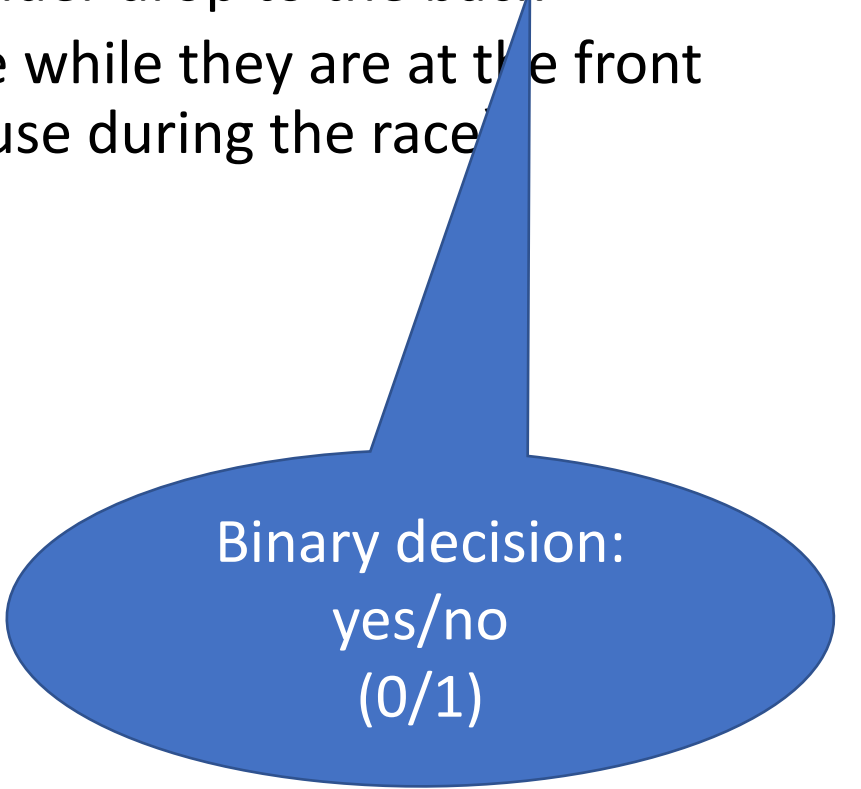
- ~~• Train well! Improve psychological and physiological performance~~
- ~~• Improve the specification of the bike (mass, aerodynamics)~~
- Optimise the transition strategy:
 - When to change the front rider
 - How fast the front rider cycles

Coursework....

- There are two things to optimise:
 1. At the end of each half-lap – should the front rider drop to the back
 2. For the front rider – how fast should they cycle while they are at the front (they have a fixed amount of energy they can use during the race)



Integer value
represents how
much energy to use



Binary decision:
yes/no
(0/1)

Chromosome representation

1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1

One bit for each possible transition
(number of transitions is fixed to 22)

234 860 345 573884 204

One integer value representing the power during each of the 23 half-laps
Max power=1200
Min power =200

Two chromosomes:
Each has one value that refers to a half-lap

The half-laps are listed in order (e.g half-lap-first, half-lap2, ..., half-lap-last)

Fitness Function

- This is a **minimisation** problem – you have to find the minimum time possible
- If the team runs out of energy, then the race stops and a time cannot be assigned
 - The default code returns a fitness of 1000 for **any** unfinished race (but you can modify this)
 - *But you can also get information from the system as to how close to the end of the race the team was*
- If the team finishes, the fitness is the time taken
 - The shorter the better!

What can you do?

- Optimise just the transition strategy and keep the pacing strategy fixed
- Optimise just the pacing strategy and keep the transition strategy fixed
- Optimise one strategy then the other (in an order you choose)
- Optimise both strategies simultaneously

How can you do it?

- *Tune the parameters of the algorithm supplied in a systematic manner without changing any code*
- Use another type of optimisation algorithm (Hill—climber, simulated-annealing)
 - Should be something that is inline with the module
 - If you want to use something not covered in class, please discuss with me first
- Modify the EA given in some way(s)
 - As per previous slide, decide what to optimise
 - Add new operators (crossover, mutation, selection)
 - Modify the fitness function
 - Change the representation:
 - However, you must convert it back into the format supplied before you call the simulator to get a fitness
 - The simulator expects to strings as shown on the previous slide
- Tune your new EA

What can't you do...

- Don't..change the number of half laps (the length of the race)
- Don't... change the min/max power
- Don't change the physics parameters (drag etc.)
- Don't change the parameters of the cyclists
- Don't change the parameters of the bicycles

Marking

- The marks are based on the report – not on how efficient/pretty your code is
- Marks for good ideas that reflect an understanding of EAs
 - Even if they don't work well
- Marks for a methodical experimental design
- Marks for good presentation of results
- Marks for using statistics to evaluate your results