

Research Article

Different Transfer Functions for Binary Particle Swarm Optimization with a New Encoding Scheme for Discounted {0-1} Knapsack Problem

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The discounted {0-1} knapsack problem (DKP01) is a kind of knapsack problem with group structure and discount relationships among items. It is more challenging than the classical 0-1 knapsack problem. In this paper, we study binary particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithms with different transfer functions and a new encoding scheme for DKP01. An effective binary vector with shorter length is used to represent a solution for new binary PSO algorithms. Eight transfer functions are used to design binary PSO algorithms for DKP01. A new repair operator is developed to handle isolation solution while improving its quality. Finally, we conducted extensive experiments on four groups of 40 instances using our proposed approaches. The experience results show that the proposed algorithms outperform the previous algorithms named FirEGA and SecEGA. Overall, the proposed algorithms with a new encoding scheme represent a potential approach for solving the DKP01.

1. Introduction

The discounted 0-1 knapsack problem (DKP01) is a new kind of knapsack problem proposed by Guldan [1]. This problem has an important role in the real-world business process. It is a part of many key problems such as investment decision-making, mission selection, and budget control. An exact algorithm based on dynamic programming for the DKP01 is first proposed in [1]. An approach combining dynamic programming with the core of the DKP01 to solve it is studied in [2]. Two algorithms based on genetic algorithm for DKP01 are named FirEGA and SecEGA in [3].

Assume that there are n groups. Each group contains three items. Consider a given set of $3 \cdot n$ items; each of them has an integer weight w_i and an integer profit p_i . The problem is to select a subset from the set of $3 \cdot n$ items in n groups such that the overall profit is maximized without exceeding a given weight capacity C . We cannot choose more than 1 item in each group. It is an NP-Hard problem and hence it does not have a polynomial time algorithm

unless $P = NP$. The problem may be mathematically modelled as follows:

$$\text{maximize } f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_{3i}p_{3i} + x_{3i+1}p_{3i+1} + x_{3i+2}p_{3i+2}), \quad (1)$$

$$\text{subject to } x_{3i} + x_{3i+1} + x_{3i+2} \leq 1, \quad i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{subject to } (x_{3i}w_{3i} + x_{3i+1}w_{3i+1} + x_{3i+2}w_{3i+2}) \leq C, \quad (3)$$

$$x_{3i}, x_{3i+1}, x_{3i+2} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}, \quad (4)$$

where x_{3i} , x_{3i+1} , and x_{3i+2} represent whether the items $3i$, $3i+1$, and $3i+2$ are put into the knapsack: $x_j = 0$ indicates that the item j ($j = 0, 1, \dots, 3n-1$) is not in knapsack, while $x_j = 1$ indicates that the item j is in knapsack. It is worth noting

that a binary vector $X = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{3n-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{3n}$ is a potential solution of DKP01. Only if X meets both equations (2) and (3), it is a feasible solution of DKP01.

Recently, He et al. 2016 also had a detailed study of the algorithms of the DKP01 and proposed brand new deterministic algorithm and approximation algorithms. A new exact algorithm and two approximation algorithms with a greedy repair operator were proposed to solve DKP01 [4]. An algorithm based on PSO is named GBPSO using discrete particle swarm optimization [5]. An evolution algorithm combines with ring theory to solve DKP01 [6]. Multistrategy monarch butterfly optimization algorithm, Binary Moth Search algorithm [7], and hybrid teaching-learning-based optimization algorithm [8] are proposed for DKP01. Binary PSO is also developed to solve many optimization problems such as scheduling of appliances in smart homes [9], fault diagnosis of bearing [10], operation cost reduction in unit commitment problem [11], channel selection in the EEG signals and its application to speller systems [12], wireless sensor networks [13], transmission expansion planning considering $n-1$ security criterion [14], a bare-bones multiobjective particle swarm optimization algorithm for environmental/economic dispatch [15], multiobjective particle swarm optimization for feature selection with fuzzy cost [16], multiobjective particle swarm optimization approach for cost-based feature selection in classification [17], and variable-size cooperative coevolutionary particle swarm optimization for feature selection on high-dimensional data [18].

Many algorithms were proposed to solve DKP01, and each of them has its advantages and disadvantages. Further study on this problem is necessary. In this paper, we study binary particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithms with different transfer function and a new encoding scheme for DKP01. An effective binary vector with 2^* -dimensional length is used to represent an individual the proposed binary PSO strategies. Eight types of transfer functions are used to design binary PSO algorithms for DKP01. Finally, we conducted extensive experiments on four groups of 40 instances using our proposed approaches. The experience results demonstrate that the proposed algorithms outperform the genetic algorithm and original binary PSO in solving 40 DKP01 instances. The main contributions of this work can be listed as follows:

- (i) Binary particle swarm optimization algorithms with difference binary transfer functions and new solution presentation are proposed to solve the discounted $\{0-1\}$ knapsack problem.
- (ii) A new encoding scheme has shorter binary vector (the length is $2n$ compared to $3n$) and also automatically satisfies the constraint that chose the most one item in each group.
- (iii) A new repair operator is developed to handle isolation solution while improving its quality.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents previous algorithms for KP01. Section 3 presents the binary particle swarm optimization for DKP01. The

simulated results of the proposed algorithms are presented in Section 4. We conclude this paper and suggest potential future work in Section 5.

2. Related Works

2.1. Particle Swarm Optimization. The PSO implements a population of particles. A population of particles is randomly created initially [19, 20]. The standard molecule swarm optimizer keeps up a swarm of molecule that speaks to the potential arrangements to issue on hand. Suppose that the search space is D -dimensional, and the position of the i th particle of the swarm can be described using a D -dimensional vector, $x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{id}, \dots, x_{iD})$. The velocity of the particle x_i is described by a D -dimensional vector $v_i = (v_{i1}, \dots, v_{id}, \dots, v_{iD})$. The last best position of the i th particle is named as $p_i = (p_{i1}, \dots, p_{id}, \dots, p_{iD})$. In substance, the direction of each molecule is upgraded concurring to its claim flying experience as well as to that of the finest molecule within the swarm. The fundamental PSO calculation can be depicted as

$$v_{i,d}^{k+1} = w \cdot v_{i,d}^k + c_1 \cdot r_1^k \cdot (p_{i,d}^k - x_{i,d}^k) + c_2 \cdot r_2^k \cdot (p_{g,d}^k - x_{i,d}^k), \quad (5)$$

$$x_{i,d}^{k+1} = x_{i,d}^k + v_{i,d}^{k+1}, \quad (6)$$

where $v_{i,d}^k$ is the d th dimension velocity of particle i in cycle k ; $x_{i,d}^k$ is the d th dimension position of particle i in cycle k ; $p_{i,d}^k$ is the d th dimension position of personal best (pbest) of particle i in cycle k ; $p_{g,d}^k$ is the d th dimension position of global best particle (gbest) in cycle k ; w is the inertia weight; c_1 is the cognitive weight and c_2 is a social weight; r_1 and r_2 are two random values uniformly distributed in the range of $[0, 1]$ [21].

The pseudocode of the PSO is given in Algorithm 1.

2.2. Binary Particle Swarm Optimization. The binary particle swarm optimization algorithm was introduced by Bansal and Deep to allow the PSO algorithm to operate in binary problem spaces [21–23]. It uses the concept of velocity as a probability that a bit (position) takes on one or zero. In the BPSO, equation (5) for updating the velocity remains unchanged, but equation (6) for updating the position is redefined by the rule using the two following equations:

$$x_{i,d}^{k+1} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if rand} \geq S(v_{i,d}^{k+1}), \\ 1, & \text{if rand} < S(v_{i,d}^{k+1}), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$x_{i,d}^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \text{not}(x_{i,d}^k), & \text{if rand} \geq S(v_{i,d}^{k+1}), \\ x_{i,d}^k, & \text{if rand} < S(v_{i,d}^{k+1}), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where $S(\cdot)$ is the sigmoid function for transforming the velocity to the probability as the following expression:

Input: Initial parameters
Output: optimal solution
(1) **for** each particle **do**
(2) Initialize particle
(3) **while** stop condition is not met **do**
(4) **for** each particle **do**
(5) Evaluate objective function
(6) **if** the objective function value $\leq pBest$ **then**
(7) current value is replace by **pBest**
(8) Calculate the **gBest** (the global best value)
(9) **for** each particle **do**
(10) Calculate particle velocity by equation (5)
(11) Update particle position by equation (6)

ALGORITHM 1: PSO algorithm.

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2v_{i,d}^{k+1}}}, \\
S_2(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v_{i,d}^{k+1}}}, \\
S_3(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/2 v_{i,d}^{k+1}}}, \\
S_4(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{(1/3)v_{i,d}^{k+1}}}, \\
S_5(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \left| \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} v_{i,d}^{k+1} \right) \right|, \\
S_6(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \left| \tanh(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) \right|, \\
S_7(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + v_{i,d}^{k+12}}} \right|, \\
S_8(v_{i,d}^{k+1}) &= \left| \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} v_{i,d}^{k+1} \right) \right|.
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

In this section, we propose 8 binary algorithms based on BSO named BPSO1 to BPSO8. The algorithm BPSO_x uses transfer function S_x (where x is integer in [1, 8]), and BPSO1–BPSO4 use formula (7), while BPSO5–BPSO8 use formula (8) to calculate binary vector X .

3. Proposed Binary Particle Swarm Optimization for DKP01

3.1. Solution Presentation. At present, there are two methods to encode a solution which are using a binary vector with length equal to the $3 \times n$ -dimensional problem [3, 7, 24, 25], and the other method is an integer vector with length equal to number of groups n to present a solution [8]. Each encoding scheme has its advantages and disadvantages. The binary scheme has an advantage when many metaheuristics have a good design to be directly applied to solution.

In this paper, a new binary encode scheme with length $2 \times n$ is used to present the solution. The advantage of this encode scheme is shorter length and it automatically satisfies constraint 2. The new binary encoding scheme is presented in Table 1.

3.2. Repair Function. The new encoding scheme automatically satisfies constraint 2. To handle constraint 3 and improve the quality of solution, a new repair based on the idea in [3] is proposed. The advantage of this repair procedure is the balance between CPU time cost and not getting stuck in local optima. The items are sorted according to the profit-to-weight ratio p_i/w_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) so that they are not increasing. It means that

$$\frac{p_i}{w_i} \geq \frac{p_j}{w_j}, \quad \text{for } i < j. \tag{10}$$

This repair operator consists of two phases. The first phase (called repair phase) examines each variable in increasing order of p_j/w_j and drops item from knapsack if feasibility is violated. The first phase (called optimization phase) examines each variable in increasing order of p_j/w_j and adds item to knapsack as long as feasibility is not violated. The aim of the repair phase is to obtain a feasible solution from an infeasible solution, while the optimization phase seeks to improve the fitness of a feasible solution. The pseudocode for the repair operator is given in Algorithm 2. The time complexity of repair operator is $O(n)$.

The overall pseudocode of the BPSO algorithms for DKP01 is given in Algorithm 3.

4. Simulation Results

In this paper, the experience results of eight BPSO algorithms are compared to find out the best one among them to solve DKP01. The best proposed BPSO is used to compare the results of two algorithms taken from [6] named FirEGA and SecEGA. 40 DKP01 test instances are 10 uncorrelated instances (denoted as UDKP1–UDKP10), 10 weakly correlated instances (denoted as WDKP1–WDKP10), 10 inverse strongly correlated instances (denoted as

TABLE 1: New binary encoding scheme.

No.	Binary encoding scheme	Meaning
1	00	No item of group is chosen
2	01	First item of group is chosen
3	10	Third item of group is chosen
4	11	Fourth item of group is chosen

Input: Solution x , value vector v , weight vector w , index vector id , and knapsack capacity C .

Output: Solution x

```

(1) % Repair phase
(2)  $n \leftarrow \text{length}(x)/2$  for  $i = 1 : 3*n$  do
(3)    $k \leftarrow \text{floor}((id(i) - 1)/3)$ ;
(4)    $r \leftarrow \text{mod}(id(i) - 1, 3)$ ;
(5)   if  $x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge r = 0 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) \leq C$  then
(6)      $fv \leftarrow fv + v(id(i))$ 
(7)      $fw \leftarrow fw + w(id(i))$ 
(8)   else if  $x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge r = 0 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) > C$ 
then
(9)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 0$ 
(10)     $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 0$ 
(11)   if  $x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge r = 1 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) \leq C$ 
then
(12)      $fv \leftarrow fv + v(id(i))$ 
(13)      $fw \leftarrow fw + w(id(i))$ 
(14)   else if  $x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge r = 1 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) > C$ 
then
(15)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 0$ 
(16)      $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 0$ 
(17)   if  $x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge r = 2 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) \leq C$ 
then
(18)      $fv \leftarrow fv + v(id(i))$ 
(19)      $fw \leftarrow fw + w(id(i))$ 
(20)   else if  $x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge x(2k+1) = 1 \wedge r = 2 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) > C$ 
then
(21)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 0$ 
(22)      $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 0$ 
(23) % Optimization phase
(24) for  $i = 1 : 3*n$  do
(25)    $k \leftarrow \text{floor}((id(i) - 1)/3)$ ;
(26)    $r \leftarrow \text{mod}(id(i) - 1, 3)$ ;
(27)   if  $x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge x(2k+1) = 0 \wedge fw + w(id(i)) \leq C$  then
(28)      $fv \leftarrow fv + v(id(i))$ 
(29)      $fw \leftarrow fw + w(id(i))$ 
(30)   if  $r = 0$  then
(31)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 0$ ;  $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 1$ 
(32)   if  $r = 1$  then
(33)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 1$ ;  $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 0$ 
(34)   if  $r = 2$  then
(35)      $x(2k+1) \leftarrow 1$ ;  $x(2k+2) \leftarrow 1$ 
(36) return  $x$ 

```

ALGORITHM 2: Repair operator.

IDKP1–IDKP10), and 10 strongly correlated instances (denoted as SDKP1–SDKP10) [3].

All experiments of the proposed algorithms are performed on a Dell Vostro 5471 VTI5207W laptop with an Intel (R) Core (TM) i5-8250u CPU-1.6 GHz and 8 GB DDR3 memory. The operating system is Microsoft Windows 10. All the algorithms are implemented using MATLAB R2018a.

The parameters of FirEGA and SecEGA are shown in [6]. The population sizes of FirEGA and SecEGA are set to 50, and the iteration is set to be equal to the dimension of the DKP01. For a fair comparison, the parameters for BPSO algorithms are set as follows: the number of particles is equal to 50, C_1 and C_2 are set to 2, w is linearly decreased from 0.9 to 0.4, the maximum number of iterations is set to be equal

Input: Initial parameters
Output: Optimal solution
(1) **for each particle do**
(2) Initialize particle
(3) **while stop condition is not met do**
(4) **for each particle do**
(5) Evaluate objective function
(6) **if the objective function value $\leq pBest$ then**
(7) current value is replace by **pBest**
(8) Caculate the **gBest** (the global best value)
(9) **for each particle do**
(10) Calculate particle velocity by equation (5)
(11) Caculate $S(.)$ using a transfer function
(12) Update particle position by equations (7) or (8)
(13) Apply repair operator for current particle position.

ALGORITHM 3: Overall pseudocode of BPSO algorithms for DKP01.

TABLE 2: Comparison of 8 BPSO algorithms on IDKP1–IDKP10.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
IDKP1	Best	67982	65735	66130	65215	69940	69944	69905	69950
	AVE	66360.4	65219.1	64523.1	64206.4	69650.5	69689.3	69652.8	69761.0
	Worst	65724	64686	63911	63583	69345	69069	69348	69521
	Std. dev	450.89	285.19	468.09	367.69	127.49	184.26	151.25	109.15
	Gap	5.34	6.97	7.96	8.42	0.65	0.59	0.65	0.49
IDKP2	Best	111220	109980	107920	106690	117840	117700	117960	118000
	AVE	109885.7	108308.3	106567.0	105800.3	117157.7	117265.3	117237.7	117418.0
	Worst	108670	107420	105580	104920	116530	116690	116880	117040
	Std. dev	526.83	583.77	527.62	375.53	317.69	220.23	250.72	228.83
	Gap	7.09	8.42	9.89	10.54	0.94	0.85	0.87	0.72
IDKP3	Best	223100	220370	217660	217270	234550	234600	234510	234540
	AVE	221673.7	219018.7	216489.0	215686.7	234234.0	234193.3	234192.3	234253.7
	Worst	220330	218260	215340	214360	233870	233740	233820	233800
	Std. dev	655.53	522.10	621.85	588.95	170.00	194.82	196.90	192.52
	Gap	5.59	6.72	7.80	8.14	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23
IDKP4	Best	262250	261600	256030	254560	281630	281460	281860	281560
	AVE	260578.7	257426.7	254213.0	253443.3	280915.7	280937.0	280926.7	280953.3
	Worst	259350	255980	253070	251990	280230	280210	280310	280220
	Std. dev	680.61	1036.33	669.28	545.32	370.76	298.83	381.13	328.28
	Gap	7.79	8.90	10.04	10.31	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.58
IDKP5	Best	306710	304080	300290	299740	334080	334460	334370	334330
	AVE	305651.3	302176.0	298676.3	297292.7	333196.0	333540.0	333450.7	333380.7
	Worst	304530	300500	297810	296300	331670	332140	331700	332480
	Std. dev	627.16	837.40	572.50	822.63	558.47	545.39	595.10	479.64
	Gap	8.92	9.96	11.00	11.41	0.71	0.61	0.64	0.66
IDKP6	Best	424860	420840	414340	414270	451530	451120	451180	451390
	AVE	422738.0	418002.7	412954.3	410614.0	450461.3	450450.0	450227.7	450455.0
	Worst	420920	416490	411800	409440	449550	449230	449230	448980
	Std. dev	1094.93	1134.30	671.58	922.85	476.18	491.61	468.12	563.12
	Gap	6.57	7.62	8.73	9.25	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.44
IDKP7	Best	445470	440660	437100	434590	485500	485610	485970	485920
	AVE	443578.0	438952.7	434153.7	432156.0	484351.7	484123.3	484322.3	484205.7
	Worst	441760	437450	432760	430820	482930	482580	482450	482400
	Std. dev	973.40	1031.28	1060.95	965.40	741.76	739.59	938.96	879.02
	Gap	9.32	10.26	11.24	11.65	0.98	1.03	0.99	1.01

TABLE 2: Continued.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
IDKP8	Best	476350	469590	465180	462400	528810	528720	528910	528450
	AVE	473369.7	467065.0	462243.3	460488.7	526964.3	526535.3	526150.3	526356.7
	Worst	470860	465310	459400	459070	524250	524640	523860	524150
	Std. dev	1361.11	1059.54	1294.50	853.73	1377.91	1070.18	1437.35	1268.72
	Gap	11.33	12.51	13.41	13.74	1.29	1.37	1.44	1.40
IDKP9	Best	467480	460890	456610	452870	521210	521390	520960	522140
	AVE	463983.7	458418.0	453862.3	451666.0	516689.3	517894.3	518507.0	518834.7
	Worst	460970	456540	451430	450200	513400	514390	514080	515480
	Std. dev	1575.60	1013.39	1205.04	700.42	1976.73	1723.29	1353.10	1726.89
	Gap	12.15	13.20	14.06	14.48	2.17	1.94	1.82	1.76
IDKP10	Best	512140	505660	503250	500520	571780	572400	572250	572260
	AVE	509844.0	503661.7	498110.3	495816.3	568518.7	569094.3	568045.0	569364.7
	Worst	506800	501750	495910	493320	564150	564620	563900	566140
	Std. dev	1072.29	996.78	1548.61	1635.38	1711.13	1681.26	1724.57	1446.41
	Gap	12.28	13.35	14.30	14.70	2.19	2.09	2.27	2.04

TABLE 3: Comparison of 8 BPSO algorithms on SDKP1–SDKP10.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
SDKP1	Best	91046	90103	90067	89558	94300	94421	94414	94363
	AVE	90484.4	89446.6	88655.5	88449.9	94089.3	94112.7	94174.4	94181.6
	Worst	89964	88772	87835	87847	93687	93807	93920	93897
	Std. dev	240.44	312.35	513.73	422.86	152.07	128.84	103.15	113.74
	Gap	4.21	5.31	6.14	6.36	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.29
SDKP2	Best	152080	149910	148440	148320	160470	160490	160430	160570
	AVE	150627.7	148857.0	147307.0	146598.3	160058.0	160033.3	160127.0	160136.0
	Worst	149590	148000	146410	145830	159730	159380	159480	159780
	Std. dev	591.17	505.77	535.13	595.93	190.92	237.35	214.82	182.33
	Gap	6.33	7.43	8.39	8.83	0.46	0.48	0.42	0.42
SDKP3	Best	225340	222940	220310	218570	237580	237350	237430	237370
	AVE	223456.7	221130.0	218620.0	217727.3	236629.7	236821.0	236829.3	236778.3
	Worst	222120	219740	217530	217020	235770	236390	236110	235960
	Std. dev	617.52	777.22	567.24	435.05	359.95	265.44	352.00	314.48
	Gap	6.21	7.18	8.24	8.61	0.68	0.60	0.60	0.62
SDKP4	Best	317610	313630	310850	310020	338360	338480	338520	338240
	AVE	315521.0	311837.3	308411.3	306979.7	337381.0	337525.0	337545.0	337433.0
	Worst	314020	310180	306940	305490	336270	336540	336440	336210
	Std. dev	938.08	789.99	1010.63	1074.09	501.50	524.94	540.16	495.98
	Gap	7.21	8.29	9.30	9.72	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.76
SDKP5	Best	438720	431560	427340	425190	459900	459890	460190	459970
	AVE	435066.7	429523.7	424714.0	422803.3	458421.7	458479.3	458505.0	458292.0
	Worst	432570	427170	422560	421120	456570	456980	457430	457130
	Std. dev	1412.53	1057.97	1127.73	833.64	724.35	669.22	548.81	802.76
	Gap	6.04	7.24	8.28	8.69	1.00	0.98	0.98	1.02
SDKP6	Best	428070	424110	417840	415960	463040	462310	463070	462650
	AVE	424916.3	420600.0	415690.3	413662.3	461229.3	461288.0	461370.0	461310.7
	Worst	423230	418080	414020	412230	459870	459390	459610	459880
	Std. dev	1121.73	1370.31	1020.89	994.05	759.15	708.60	789.20	680.64
	Gap	8.84	9.76	10.81	11.25	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.03
SDKP7	Best	580940	574630	567460	562990	615640	615810	615100	614830
	AVE	578574.3	571778.7	564752.3	561783.7	613474.3	613542.7	613242.0	613182.7
	Worst	576180	569410	563080	560270	611790	611970	611180	610700
	Std. dev	1210.37	1118.88	1034.42	708.71	955.25	1000.74	953.90	984.83
	Gap	6.75	7.84	8.98	9.45	1.12	1.11	1.16	1.17

TABLE 3: Continued.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
SDKP8	Best	619660	613680	605780	602220	665540	665340	665070	665230
	AVE	616572.0	609950.0	603096.3	600201.3	663894.7	663703.3	663633.7	663681.7
	Worst	614660	607940	601290	598950	662710	661970	661310	661500
	Std. dev	1288.63	1507.53	1244.25	876.08	772.79	865.64	806.70	925.22
	Gap	8.07	9.06	10.08	10.51	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.05
SDKP9	Best	679360	672620	664590	661320	733260	732790	732800	732910
	AVE	676278.0	668958.7	661978.0	659159.0	731433.3	731057.0	731107.0	730950.3
	Worst	671400	667010	659530	657170	730050	729290	728590	728990
	Std. dev	1620.02	1566.35	1313.95	1201.62	645.22	869.96	892.30	1024.07
	Gap	8.50	9.49	10.44	10.82	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.11
SDKP10	Best	691200	681980	677280	672420	758000	757900	758090	758110
	AVE	687130.3	679407.7	672908.3	669316.7	756100.0	756291.0	756452.3	756337.3
	Worst	684090	676750	669860	667010	754400	754250	754150	753730
	Std. dev	1737.15	1527.54	1694.79	1452.26	837.73	993.51	1023.71	1038.86
	Gap	10.22	11.23	12.07	12.54	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.17

TABLE 4: Comparison of 8 BPSO algorithms on WDKP1–WDKP10.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
WDKP1	Best	80619	79846	79486	78556	83086	83083	83083	83090
	AVE	80013.7	79208.4	78425.3	78067.9	82977.3	83001.4	82995.0	83014.1
	Worst	79143	78770	77952	77505	82783	82876	82866	82649
	Std. dev	344.73	308.46	352.70	246.35	81.16	59.47	61.93	82.14
	Gap	3.71	4.68	5.62	6.05	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.10
WDKP2	Best	129590	127850	126590	126010	138020	138040	138060	138110
	AVE	128602.7	126549.3	124836.0	124143.0	137769.7	137740.0	137814.3	137830.0
	Worst	127680	125580	123800	123260	137390	137420	137430	137270
	Std. dev	534.56	561.11	643.57	620.55	154.53	128.04	171.26	161.59
	Gap	6.95	8.44	9.68	10.18	0.32	0.34	0.29	0.28
WDKP3	Best	243760	240740	239080	237110	256120	256320	256330	256360
	AVE	242457.7	239491.0	236892.0	235980.0	255743.0	255603.0	255831.3	255778.7
	Worst	241370	238570	235560	235110	254750	254910	254930	254850
	Std. dev	661.12	581.07	749.34	481.79	330.32	377.36	351.57	325.67
	Gap	5.52	6.67	7.69	8.04	0.34	0.39	0.31	0.33
WDKP4	Best	296760	293210	289800	288090	315040	315120	315020	315040
	AVE	294886.7	291169.0	287984.7	286589.7	314392.0	314444.7	314413.3	314340.7
	Worst	293860	289950	286820	285510	313470	313900	313160	313360
	Std. dev	660.30	638.33	728.30	541.86	360.52	318.05	423.15	471.89
	Gap	6.58	7.76	8.77	9.21	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.42
WDKP5	Best	402060	397880	393220	392120	427390	427280	427420	427390
	AVE	400608.7	395759.3	391217.7	389422.0	426337.3	426314.7	426490.7	426349.7
	Worst	398530	394270	389620	387990	425140	424980	425170	424950
	Std. dev	909.19	915.60	995.13	928.49	570.29	569.34	507.68	640.64
	Gap	6.51	7.64	8.70	9.12	0.50	0.51	0.47	0.50
WDKP6	Best	432220	427900	421630	419290	464810	464440	464430	464040
	AVE	429596.3	424036.7	419191.3	417385.0	463214.7	463253.3	463201.7	463228.3
	Worst	428160	421740	417910	416010	461760	461920	462000	461980
	Std. dev	1087.14	1200.48	892.42	762.16	666.55	627.89	555.16	487.82
	Gap	7.82	9.01	10.05	10.44	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.61
WDKP7	Best	506860	503130	495310	494200	545820	545570	545570	545270
	AVE	505569.3	499531.0	493412.7	491195.3	544327.0	544235.3	544057.0	544006.7
	Worst	503840	496860	491740	489660	543130	542560	542170	542140
	Std. dev	786.27	1319.85	847.95	1281.14	620.46	884.96	783.31	779.24
	Gap	7.69	8.79	9.91	10.31	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.67

TABLE 4: Continued.

		BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
WDKP8	Best	521960	515930	509890	508840	574630	574580	573780	574290
	AVE	519367.7	513180.0	507473.7	505650.3	572645.7	572659.0	572513.7	572652.7
	Worst	515830	510670	505790	503570	571260	570240	570270	571520
	Std. dev	1441.06	1205.03	1069.10	1391.39	797.36	771.39	705.13	693.20
	Gap	9.98	11.05	12.04	12.36	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.75
WDKP9	Best	584160	577510	571210	568630	646730	647010	646690	646910
	AVE	580843.3	574534.3	568415.0	566222.3	645331.7	645445.0	645101.0	645133.0
	Worst	576840	572340	566130	564130	643900	643790	642660	642980
	Std. dev	1659.97	1273.19	1136.32	1116.77	811.74	901.38	900.69	923.83
	Gap	10.73	11.70	12.64	12.98	0.82	0.80	0.85	0.85
WDKP10	Best	592210	585730	580200	578010	675100	675790	675310	675460
	AVE	589632.0	582542.0	576737.3	574541.0	672859.7	673530.0	673296.3	673135.3
	Worst	586780	580160	574670	572440	669350	671700	671090	670990
	Std. dev	1281.47	1245.80	1511.33	1320.04	1249.33	1078.37	959.27	1171.04
	Gap	13.15	14.20	15.05	15.38	0.90	0.80	0.83	0.86

TABLE 5: Comparison of 8 BPSO algorithms on UDKP1–UDKP10.

	Algorithm	BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
UDKP1	Best	79070	77244	75113	74482	85728	85740	85728	85740
	AVE	77771.0	75977.2	74212.6	73635.3	85526.1	85555.0	85532.2	85590.0
	Worst	76454	74811	72928	72824	85193	85282	85026	85347
	Std. dev	618.95	667.48	534.68	487.81	135.12	130.18	184.05	102.30
	Gap	9.29	11.39	13.44	14.12	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.17
UDKP2	Best	145300	143840	138350	136930	163560	163500	163630	163560
	AVE	143420.3	139566.3	136063.0	134346.3	162678.3	162878.7	163002.0	163061.7
	Worst	141530	137850	134630	132520	161520	161760	162360	162260
	Std. dev	1032.82	1243.82	741.11	1018.84	466.99	399.78	304.90	314.45
	Gap	12.41	14.77	16.91	17.95	0.65	0.53	0.45	0.42
UDKP3	Best	236780	231160	227280	224910	268270	267810	268450	268430
	AVE	233404.0	228742.0	224682.7	222441.0	266421.0	266729.3	266814.3	267008.7
	Worst	231530	226860	222570	220600	264740	265150	264980	265560
	Std. dev	1247.53	1053.30	1101.78	1077.08	864.86	715.80	805.32	681.78
	Gap	13.36	15.09	16.60	17.43	1.10	0.99	0.96	0.89
UDKP4	Best	301870	295140	290750	288990	345340	345110	345980	346120
	AVE	299048.3	292933.7	287865.0	285816.7	343429.7	343510.3	343958.3	343789.0
	Worst	296850	290590	285580	284460	341160	341330	341970	341800
	Std. dev	1338.88	1104.72	1178.90	1126.14	999.47	848.45	1036.98	924.93
	Gap	13.97	15.73	17.18	17.77	1.20	1.18	1.05	1.10
UDKP5	Best	377980	370780	363930	362700	436440	437610	437610	437870
	AVE	374958.3	367368.0	361415.3	358738.3	434067.0	434640.7	435638.0	435053.0
	Worst	372200	363700	358340	354560	430540	431110	432930	431500
	Std. dev	1687.23	1465.29	1430.94	1788.70	1415.51	1410.72	1362.97	1572.94
	Gap	15.29	17.01	18.35	18.96	1.94	1.81	1.58	1.71
UDKP6	Best	460830	452640	441270	439260	528730	529110	528940	530600
	AVE	455015.3	446125.3	438852.3	435647.0	525352.3	525774.0	525666.0	527004.7
	Worst	451680	443210	435620	432550	521500	522460	519710	523880
	Std. dev	2176.80	1998.82	1368.33	1766.47	1682.21	1691.98	2340.59	1877.81
	Gap	15.20	16.86	18.21	18.81	2.09	2.01	2.03	1.78
UDKP7	Best	545040	537910	525410	521590	624860	624300	626480	627350
	AVE	542066.3	531413.7	522129.3	518659.0	620906.0	620467.7	622543.3	621875.3
	Worst	539210	527820	518860	515290	616570	615210	618950	617290
	Std. dev	1425.63	2665.99	1579.61	1717.16	1898.05	2135.62	2122.03	2120.14
	Gap	14.75	16.43	17.89	18.43	2.35	2.42	2.09	2.20

TABLE 5: Continued.

	Algorithm	BPSO1	BPSO2	BPSO3	BPSO4	BPSO5	BPSO6	BPSO7	BPSO8
UDKP8	Best	551650	540430	532270	533240	638060	638320	641500	637900
	AVE	546316.3	536630.3	528103.7	524527.7	633762.3	635553.7	635667.3	634388.3
	Worst	543810	532280	524740	521420	630280	630450	630150	629600
	Std. dev	1938.41	1996.29	1807.58	2466.31	2124.68	1784.87	2357.17	2121.45
	Gap	15.98	17.47	18.78	19.33	2.53	2.25	2.24	2.43
UDKP9	Best	594880	582140	570220	565930	702810	705110	704700	704350
	AVE	588958.7	577306.7	566914.3	561907.7	699517.7	699452.3	700655.0	699156.3
	Worst	584970	574490	561620	558820	692160	693090	694810	693320
	Std. dev	2264.91	1811.95	1962.56	1931.90	2335.85	2628.18	2570.03	3132.54
	Gap	18.03	19.65	21.10	21.80	2.65	2.66	2.49	2.70
UDKP10	Best	633620	619750	604900	598780	763810	760920	762640	767550
	AVE	627361.3	612962.3	598703.3	593618.7	756328.3	757261.7	757706.3	756768.3
	Worst	620570	608500	594060	589560	751310	752420	749190	749330
	Std. dev	3489.47	2565.51	2702.42	2415.98	3078.53	2348.74	3148.56	3865.48
	Gap	19.51	21.36	23.19	23.84	2.97	2.85	2.79	2.91

TABLE 6: Average ranks of 8 BPSO algorithms on 40 instances.

Index	Algorithm	Average best rank	Average mean rank	Average worst rank
1	BPSO1	5.0	5.1	4.8
2	BPSO2	6.1	5.9	5.3
3	BPSO3	6.9	6.7	5.8
4	BPSO4	8.0	7.2	6.3
5	BPSO5	2.7	3.1	3.4
6	BPSO6	2.5	2.6	3.6
7	BPSO7	2.5	3.4	3.4
8	BPSO8	2.2	2.0	3.5

TABLE 7: Comparison of BPSO8, SecEGA, and FirEGA on IDKP1-IDKP10.

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
1	IDKP1	70106	FirEGA	70106	70099	70090	7	0.01
			SecEGA	68663	68000	67369	328	3.00
			BPSO8	69950	69761	69521	109	0.49
2	IDKP2	118268	FirEGA	118169	117869	117625	102.59	0.34
			SecEGA	114434	113385	112307	7446.67	4.13
			BPSO8	118000	117418.0	117040	228.83	0.72
3	IDKP3	234804	FirEGA	234497	233997	233666	175.42	0.34
			SecEGA	220096	217982	216313	835.83	7.16
			BPSO8	234540	234253.7	233800	192.52	0.23
4	IDKP4	282591	FirEGA	282148	280695	278881	827.63	0.67
			SecEGA	263238	260425	258922	933.4	7.84
			BPSO8	281560	280953.3	280220	328.28	0.58
5	IDKP5	335584	FirEGA	335004	333484	329621	1173.9	0.63
			SecEGA	309573	306878	304881	907.19	8.55
			BPSO8	334330	333380.7	332480	479.64	0.66
6	IDKP6	452463	FirEGA	451680	449863	446704	1161.52	0.58
			SecEGA	414090	411367	408788	1099.31	9.08
			BPSO8	451390	450455.0	448980	563.12	0.44
7	IDKP7	489149	FirEGA	488009	485592	476385	2294.28	0.73
			SecEGA	451528	444316	442133	1280.31	9.17
			BPSO8	485920	484205.7	482400	879.02	1.01
8	IDKP8	533841	FirEGA	533035	529984	514196	2308.11	0.72
			SecEGA	490494	481831	478035	2215.66	9.74
			BPSO8	528450	526356.7	524150	1268.72	1.40

TABLE 7: Continued.

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
9	IDKP9	528144	FirEGA	526410	523982	511651	2216.13	0.79
			SecEGA	489661	477001	471848	3656.22	9.68
			BPSO8	522140	518834.7	515480	1726.89	1.76
10	IDKP10	581244	FirEGA	578903	576772	568903	1905.18	0.77
			SecEGA	535541	521604	516445	4265.07	10.26
			BPSO8	572260	569364.7	566140	1446.41	2.04

TABLE 8: Comparison of BPSO8, SecEGA, and FirEGA on SDKP1–SDKP10

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
1	SDKP1	94459	FirEGA	93235	93171	93070	42.15	1.36
			SecEGA	89769	88832	87463	594.91	5.96
			BPSO8	94363	94181.6	93897	113.74	0.29
2	SDKP2	160805	FirEGA	159159	159004	158859	61.54	1.12
			SecEGA	153821	152059	150753	489.39	5.44
			BPSO8	160570	160136.0	159780	182.33	0.42
3	SDKP3	238248	FirEGA	235454	235241	235043	79.86	1.26
			SecEGA	224997	223580	221918	543.38	6.16
			BPSO8	237370	236778.3	235960	314.48	0.62
4	SDKP4	340027	FirEGA	336353	335963	335709	122.41	1.20
			SecEGA	318510	315513	313747	851.14	7.21
			BPSO8	338240	337433.0	336210	495.98	0.76
5	SDKP5	463033	FirEGA	452900	447587	444255	1974.99	3.34
			SecEGA	420238	416964	413933	1291.65	9.95
			BPSO8	459970	458292.0	457130	802.76	1.02
6	SDKP6	466097	FirEGA	459254	458893	458584	162.94	1.55
			SecEGA	430738	427304	425504	1031.12	8.32
			BPSO8	462650	461310.7	459880	680.64	1.03
7	SDKP7	620446	FirEGA	599361	592279	579673	3949.03	4.54
			SecEGA	561224	556083	552007	1926.26	10.37
			BPSO8	614830	613182.7	610700	984.83	1.17
8	SDKP8	670697	FirEGA	661276	660104	659367	426.06	1.58
			SecEGA	611644	606263	603774	1446.94	9.61
			BPSO8	665230	663681.7	661500	925.22	1.05
9	SDKP9	739121	FirEGA	729135	727544	727064	343.67	1.57
			SecEGA	674885	667900	664580	1614.04	9.64
			BPSO8	732910	730950.3	728990	1024.07	1.11
10	SDKP10	765317	FirEGA	756205	753394	750757	985.46	1.56
			SecEGA	708935	695557	691994	2956.08	9.12
			BPSO8	758110	756337.3	753730	1038.86	1.17

TABLE 9: Comparison of BPSO8, SecEGA, and FirEGA on WDKP1–WDKP10.

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
1	WDKP1	83098	FirEGA	82803	82693	82592	52.04	0.49
			SecEGA	80014	79022	78096	473.67	4.91
			BPSO8	83090	83014.1	82649	82.14	0.10
2	WDKP2	138215	FirEGA	137704	137584	137356	63.23	0.46
			SecEGA	133315	132276	131337	415.62	4.30
			BPSO8	138110	137830.0	137270	161.59	0.28
3	WDKP3	256616	FirEGA	254120	253657	253307	173.01	1.15
			SecEGA	238331	235721	234025	873.58	8.14
			BPSO8	256360	255778.7	254850	325.67	0.33

TABLE 9: Continued.

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
4	WDKP4	315657	FirEGA	313966	312849	311998	484.76	0.89
			SecEGA	293640	290851	288764	950.06	7.86
			BPSO8	315040	314340.7	313360	471.89	0.42
5	WDKP5	428490	FirEGA	426311	424548	423058	798.53	0.92
			SecEGA	393617	390014	387992	1059.83	8.98
			BPSO8	427390	426349.7	424950	640.64	0.50
6	WDKP6	466050	FirEGA	463185	461672	457718	1107.57	0.94
			SecEGA	429208	425112	423269	1058.37	8.78
			BPSO8	464040	463228.3	461980	487.82	0.61
7	WDKP7	547683	FirEGA	544019	541949	538126	1224.68	1.05
			SecEGA	501557	496134	493845	1230.94	9.41
			BPSO8	545270	544006.7	542140	779.24	0.67
8	WDKP8	576959	FirEGA	573427	571559	563253	1495.36	0.94
			SecEGA	530971	523203	520350	2157.09	9.32
			BPSO8	574290	572652.7	571520	693.20	0.75
9	WDKP9	650660	FirEGA	647477	644820	630086	2056.06	0.90
			SecEGA	598343	586770	583854	2315.5	9.82
			BPSO8	646910	645133.0	642980	923.83	0.85
10	WDKP10	678947	FirEGA	675452	673008	668239	1441.96	0.88
			SecEGA	620230	606215	609964	3090.86	10.72
			BPSO8	675460	673135.3	670990	1171.04	0.86

TABLE 10: Comparison of BPSO8, SecEGA, and FirEGA on UDKP1–UDKP10.

Index	Instance	OPT	Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Std. dev	Gap
1	UDKP1	85740	FirEGA	80593	79103	77935	690.01	7.74
			SecEGA	78287	76807	75156	798.95	10.42
			BPSO8	85740	85590.0	85347	102.30	0.17
2	UDKP2	163744	FirEGA	155039	151662	149875	1044.95	7.38
			SecEGA	148043	145548	143833	883.43	11.11
			BPSO8	163560	163061.7	162260	314.45	0.42
3	UDKP3	269393	FirEGA	246698	240886	237980	1491.97	10.58
			SecEGA	228823	225492	222486	1353.58	16.30
			BPSO8	268430	267008.7	265560	681.78	0.89
4	UDKP4	347599	FirEGA	321605	317319	314486	1426.85	8.71
			SecEGA	305796	299978	297606	1435.46	13.70
			BPSO8	346120	343789.0	341800	924.93	1.10
5	UDKP5	442644	FirEGA	405409	399620	395367	1692.23	9.72
			SecEGA	376147	370808	367574	1611.71	16.23
			BPSO8	437870	435053.0	431500	1572.94	1.71
6	UDKP6	536578	FirEGA	486556	478726	474015	2233.61	10.78
			SecEGA	447438	442499	438809	1765.28	17.53
			BPSO8	530600	527004.7	523880	1877.81	1.78
7	UDKP7	635860	FirEGA	568119	560948	556938	2441.8	11.78
			SecEGA	529753	521401	518407	1813.04	18.00
			BPSO8	627350	621875.3	617290	2120.14	2.20
8	UDKP8	650206	FirEGA	590137	585286	580684	2078.87	9.99
			SecEGA	550645	546678	543836	1449.36	15.92
			BPSO8	637900	634388.3	629600	2121.45	2.43
9	UDKP9	718532	FirEGA	655172	649636	645012	2023.64	9.59
			SecEGA	613581	602215	605835	2003.75	16.19
			BPSO8	704350	699156.3	693320	3132.54	2.70
10	UDKP10	779460	FirEGA	712270	706575	701545	2013.43	9.35
			SecEGA	665459	658908	655645	1723.8	15.47
			BPSO8	767550	756768.3	749330	3865.48	2.91

TABLE 11: Average ranks of BPSO8, SecEGA, and FirEGA on 40 instances.

Index	Algorithm	Average best rank	Average mean rank	Average worst rank
1	FirEGA	1.8	1.3	1.4
2	SecGA	2.9	2.1	2.1
3	BPSO8	1.3	0.9	0.9

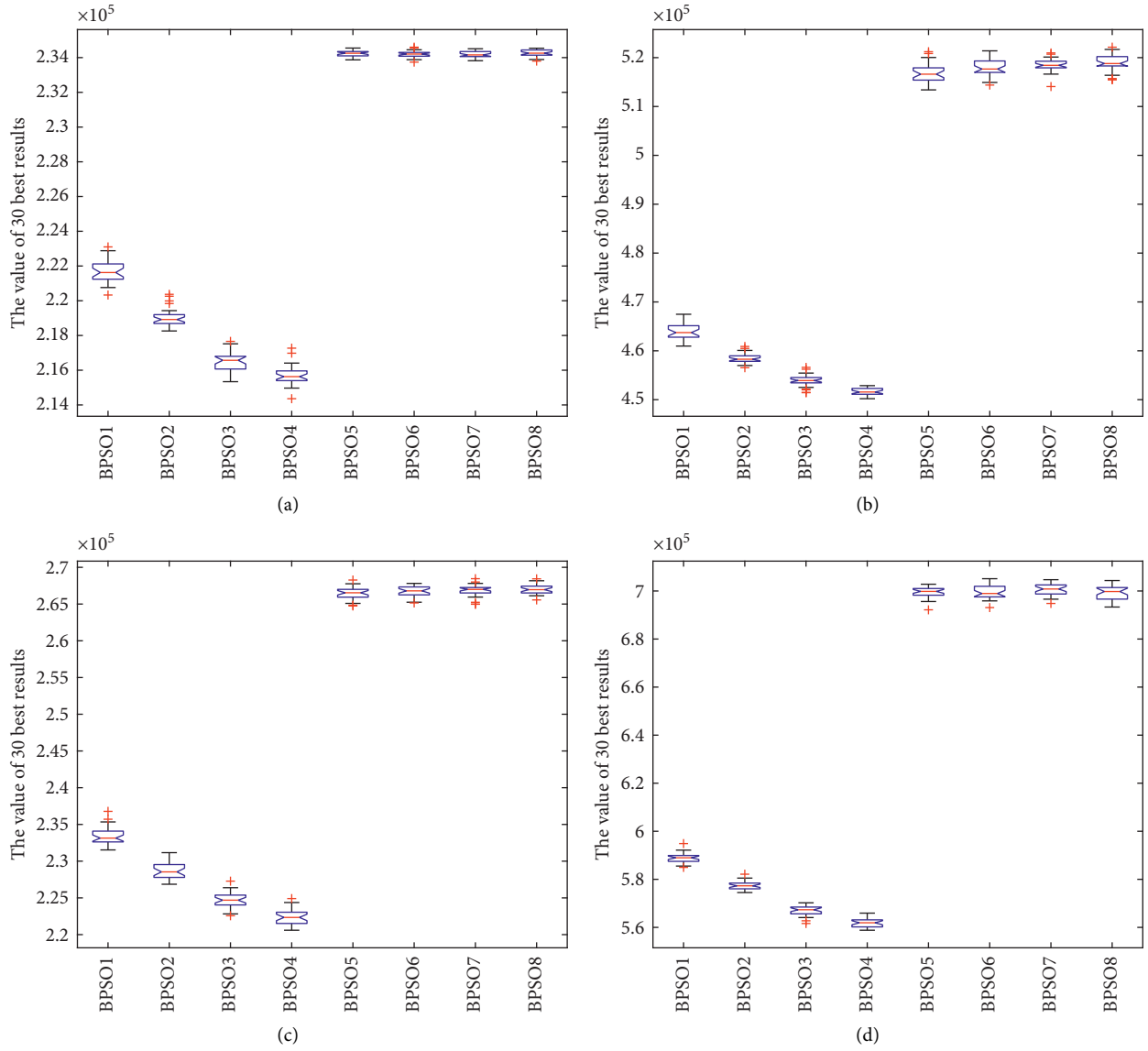


FIGURE 1: Continued.

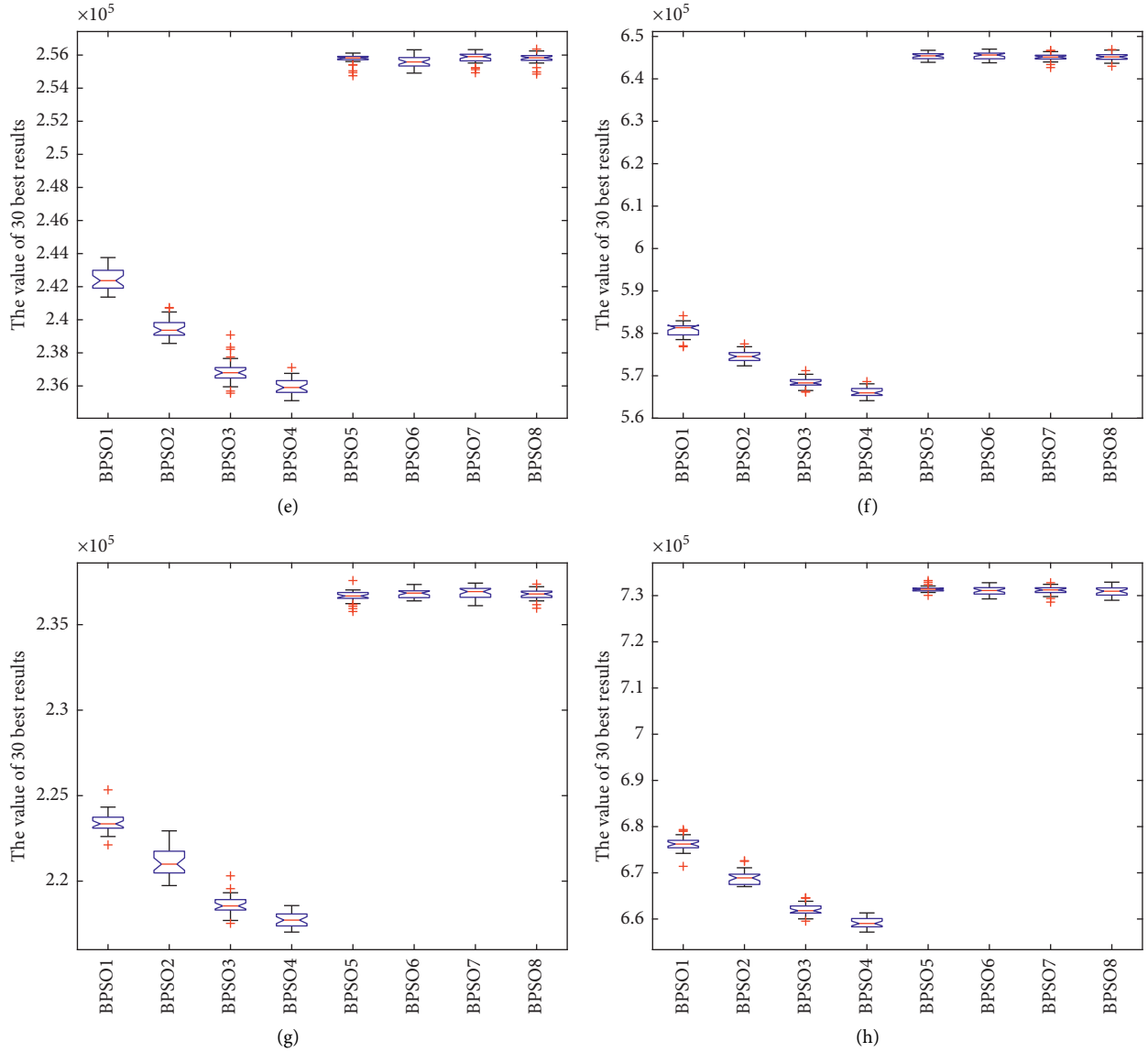


FIGURE 1: Box plot of 8 instances: (a) IDKP3, (b) IDKP9, (c) UDKP3, (d) UDKP9, (e) WDKP3, (f) WDKP9, (g) SDKP3, and (h) SDKP9.

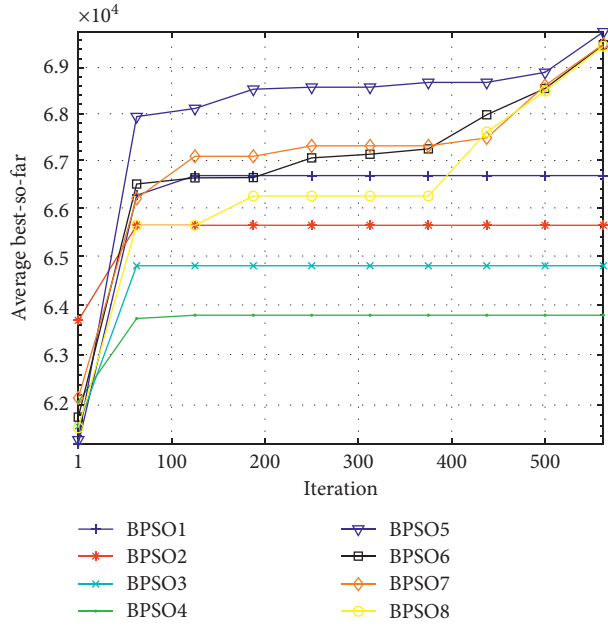
to the dimension of the DKP01, and the stopping criterion is satisfied when the maximum number of iterations is reached. For all algorithms, the numbers of objective function evaluations are similar.

Tables 2–5 summarize the comparison among 8 BPSO algorithms based on the five different performance factors, that is, the best results (BEST), the average results (AVE), the worst results (Worst), the standard deviation (Std. dev), and the gap between the AVE and OPT, where OPT is the optimal value of the instance. The results are averaged over 30 independent runs, and the best results are highlighted in bold font. The formula of computing the gap is as follows:

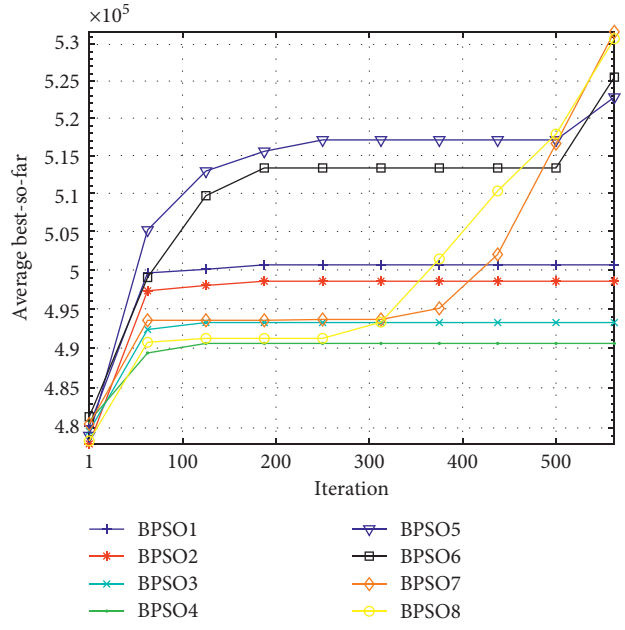
$$\text{Gap} = \frac{|\text{OPT} - \text{AVE}|}{\text{OPT}} \times 100\%. \quad (11)$$

The results show that BPSO7 and BPSO8 have better performance compared to the other six algorithms. Table 6 summarizes the average ranks of eight BPSO algorithms on

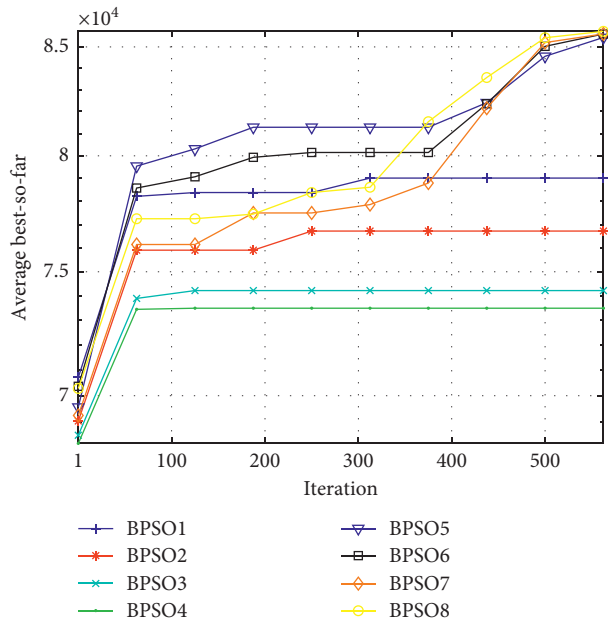
40 instances. The results showed that BPSO8 achieved the average best rank in all three factors, that is, average best rank (rank based on Best), average mean rank (rank based on AVE), and average worst rank (rank based on Worst). Tables 7–10 summarize the comparison among the FirEGA, SecEGA, and BPSO8 based on the five different performance criteria on 30 independent runs: BEST, AVE, Worst, Std. dev, and Gap. BPSO8 is better than FirEGA and SecEGA in Best, AVE, and Worst for the instances of SDKP, UDKP, and WDKP except for instances of IDKP. The results show that BPSO8 has better performance than FirEGA and SecEGA algorithms. Table 11 summarizes the average ranks of eight BPSO8, FirEGA, and SecEGA algorithms on 40 instances. The results showed that BPSO8 achieved the average best rank in all three factors, that is, average best rank (rank based on Best), the average mean rank (rank based on AVE), and average worst rank (rank based on Worst).



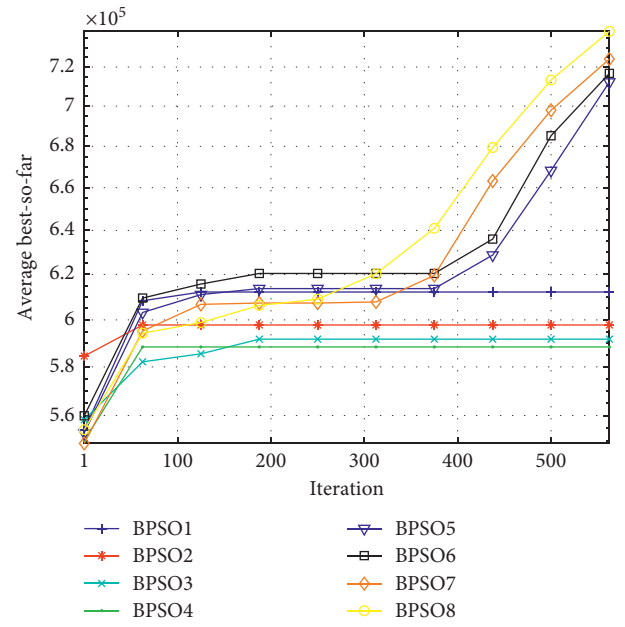
(a)



(b)

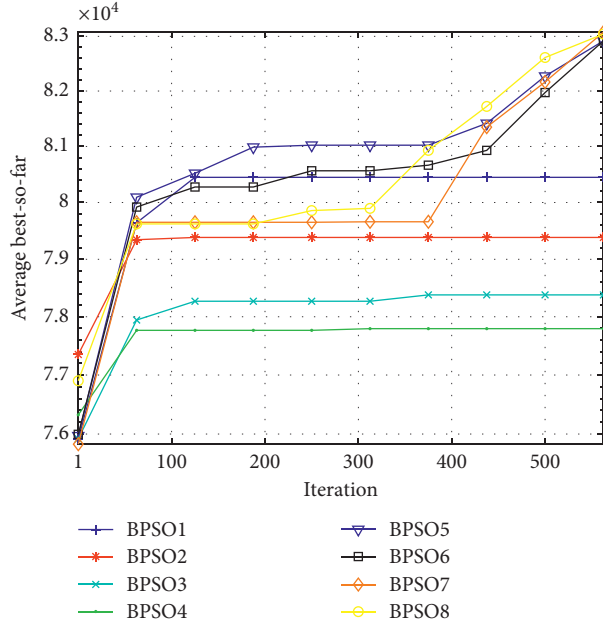


(c)

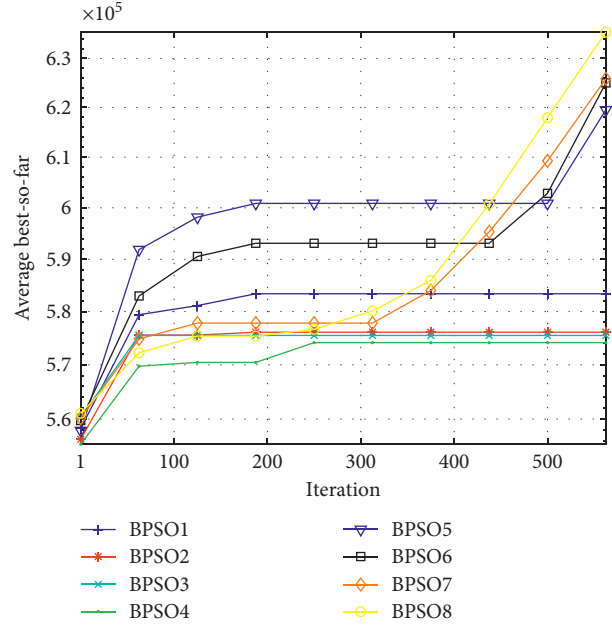


(d)

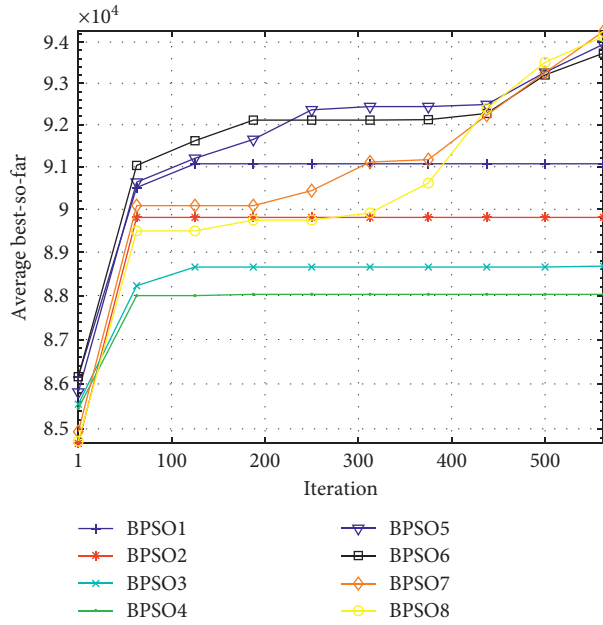
FIGURE 2: Continued.



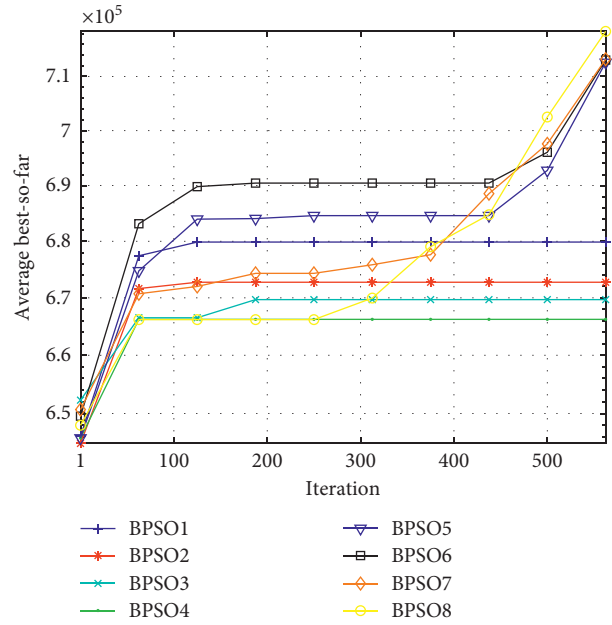
(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

FIGURE 2: Convergence curve of (a) IDKP1, (b) IDKP10, (c) UDKP1, (d) UDKP10, (e) WDKP1, (f) WDKP10, (g) SDKP1, and (h) SDKP10.

For the stability, the Std. dev and Gap value from Tables 2–10 demonstrate the stability of the proposed algorithms. Figure 1 demonstrates the box plot of eight instances. The results showed that the group of algorithms BPSO5–BPSO8 is better than group of algorithms BPSO1–BPSO4. Figure 2 demonstrates the convergence curves of eight instances. The results showed that the group of algorithms BPSO5–BPSO8 has faster convergence than the group of algorithms BPSO1–BPSO4.

Therefore, the performance of BPSO8 is excellent compared to that of BPSOs for the DKP01 problem. From

the above comparison, it is not difficult to see that, for the DKP01 problem, the BPSOs has the best performance, followed by BPSO8, and they are far better than FirEGA and SecEGA. This shows that the designed method of binary swarm optimization with a new binary encoding scheme is not only feasible but also effective.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, eight new algorithms have been proposed based on the binary particle swarm optimization with a new

repair operator to solve discounted 0-1 knapsack problem efficiently. An effective binary encoding scheme is proposed to present the solution to the problem. The new encoding scheme has two advantages, that is, helping reduce the computing effort when using shorter binary vector and also automatically satisfy the constraint that chose the most one item in each group. The simulation results on forty DKP01 instances showed that the proposed algorithms are better than the two algorithms based on genetic algorithm.

In the future, I will study the effect of transfer function combined with PSO algorithm for other optimization problems. Many other optimization algorithms are also considered to solve DKP01.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the article or are made publicly available to the research community at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336126537_Four_kinds_of_D0-1KP_instances.

Additional Points

(i) Particle swarm optimization algorithms with difference binary transfer functions and new solution presentation are proposed to solve the discounted 0-1 knapsack problem. (ii) A new encoding scheme has shorter binary vector and also automatically satisfy the constraint that chose the most one item in each group. (iii) A new repair operator is developed to handle isolation solution while improving its quality. (iv) Experiment results in 40 instances of discounted 0-1 knapsack problem showed that the proposed approaches are efficient.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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