

遗传算法求解TSP问题

史峰等，《MATLAB智能算法30个案例分析》，北京航空航天大学出版社，2011年1月

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工具箱的安装

str=[matlabroot,'\mcr\toolbox\gatbx']; addpath(str) 或者手工添加到matlab工作路径“设置路径”

```
clear
clc
close all
X =[16. 47, 96. 10
    16. 47, 94. 44
    20. 09, 92. 54
    22. 39, 93. 37
    25. 23, 97. 24
    22. 00, 96. 05
    20. 47, 97. 02
    17. 20, 96. 29
    16. 30, 97. 38
    14. 05, 98. 12
    16. 53, 97. 38
    21. 52, 95. 59
    19. 41, 97. 13
    20. 09, 92. 55];%个城市坐标位置, 可以换成load CityPosition1.mat
NIND=100;      %种群大小
MAXGEN=200;
Pc=0. 9;      %交叉概率
Pm=0. 05;     %变异概率
GGAP=0. 9;    %代沟 (Generation gap)
D=Distance(X); %生成距离矩阵
N=size(D, 1); % (34*34)
```

初始化种群

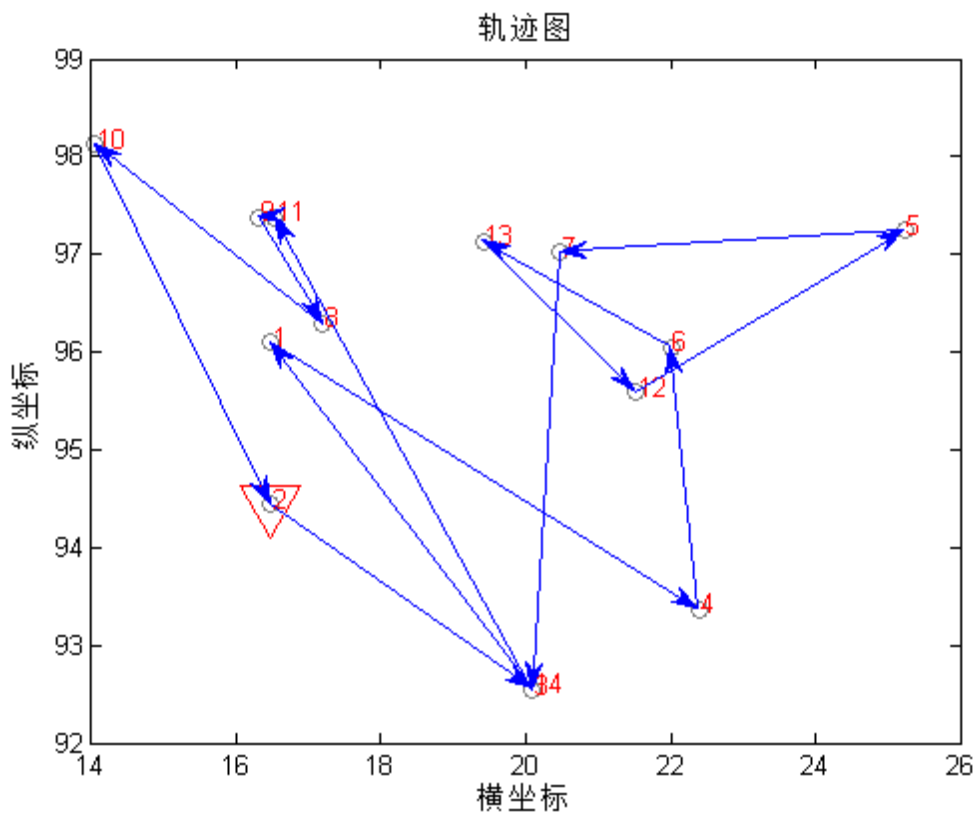
```
Chrom=InitPop (NIND, N);
```

在二维图上画出所有坐标点

```
figure plot(X(:,1),X(:,2),'o');
```

画出随机解的路线图

```
DrawPath(Chrom(1,:), X)
pause(0.0001)
```



输出随机解的路线和总距离

```
disp(' 初始种群中的一个随机值: ')
OutputPath(Chrom(1,:));
Rlength=PathLength(D,Chrom(1,:));
disp([' 总距离: ',num2str(Rlength)]);
disp(' ~~~~~~ '),
```

初始种群中的一个随机值:
2—>14—>1—>4—>6—>13—>12—>5—>7—>3—>11—>9—>8—>10—>2
总距离: 52.8204
~~~~~

优化

```
gen=0;
figure;
hold on;box on
xlim([0,MAXGEN])
title(' 优化过程')
xlabel(' 代数')
ylabel(' 最优值')
ObjV=PathLength(D,Chrom); %计算路线长度
```

```
preObjV=min(ObjV);  
while gen<MAXGEN
```

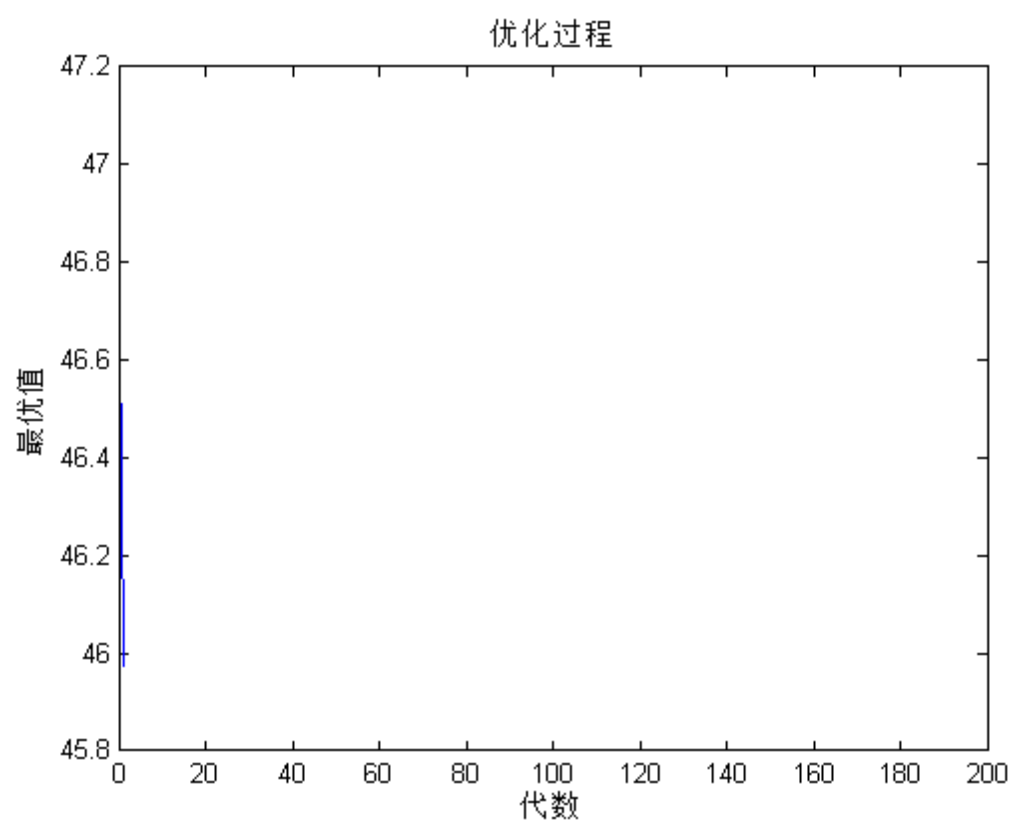
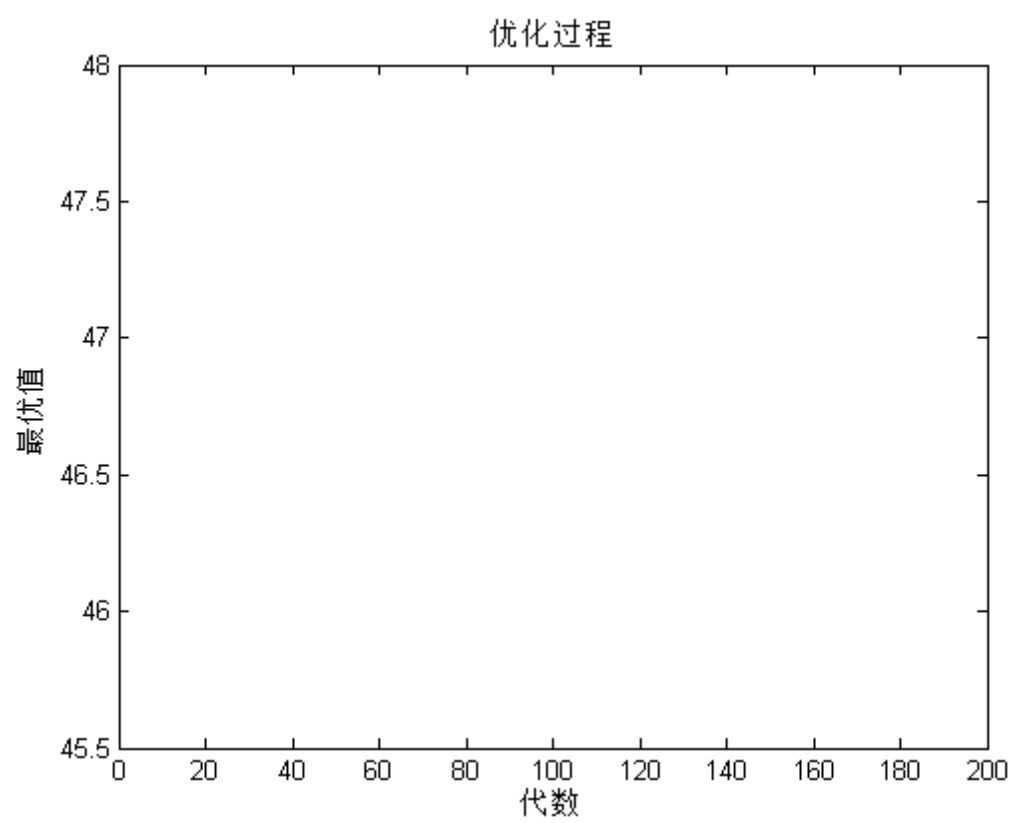
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## 计算适应度

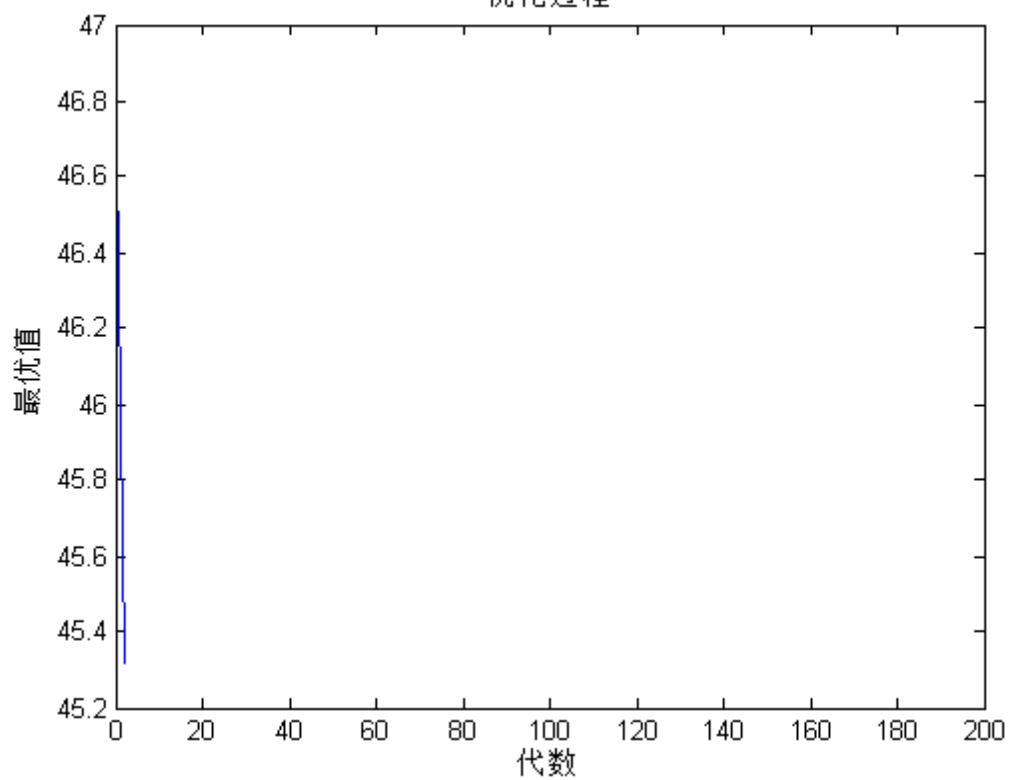
---

```
ObjV=PathLength(D,Chrom); %计算路线长度  
% fprintf(' %d    %1.10f\n',gen,min(ObjV))  
line([gen-1,gen],[preObjV,min(ObjV)]);pause(0.0001)  
preObjV=min(ObjV);  
FitnV=Fitness(ObjV);
```

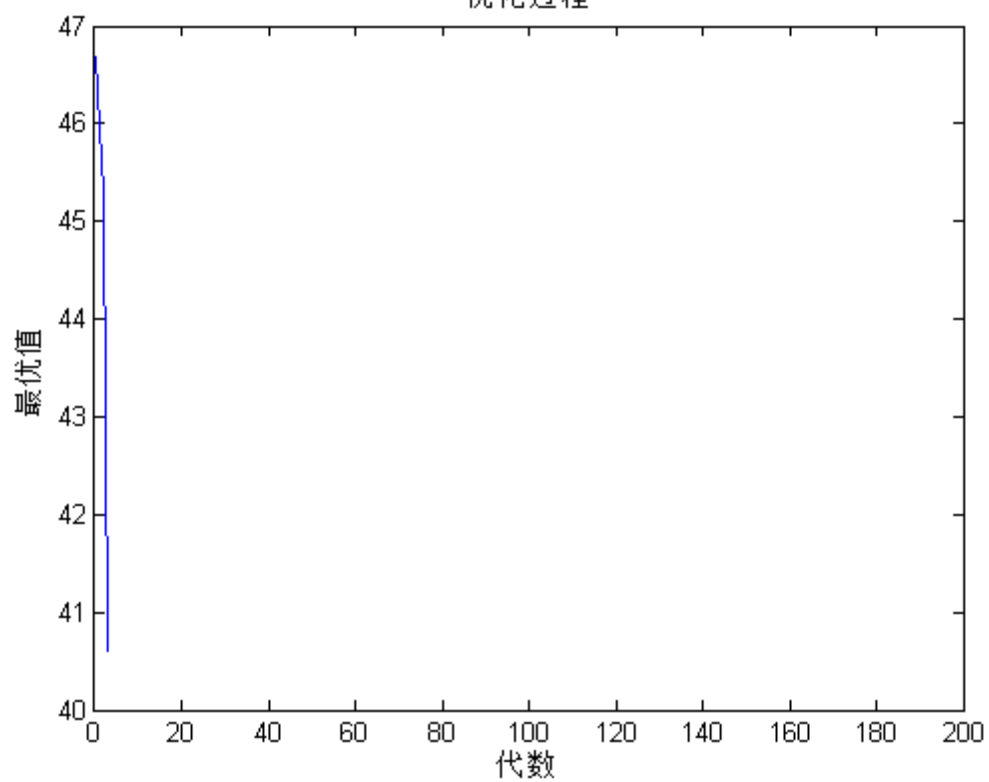
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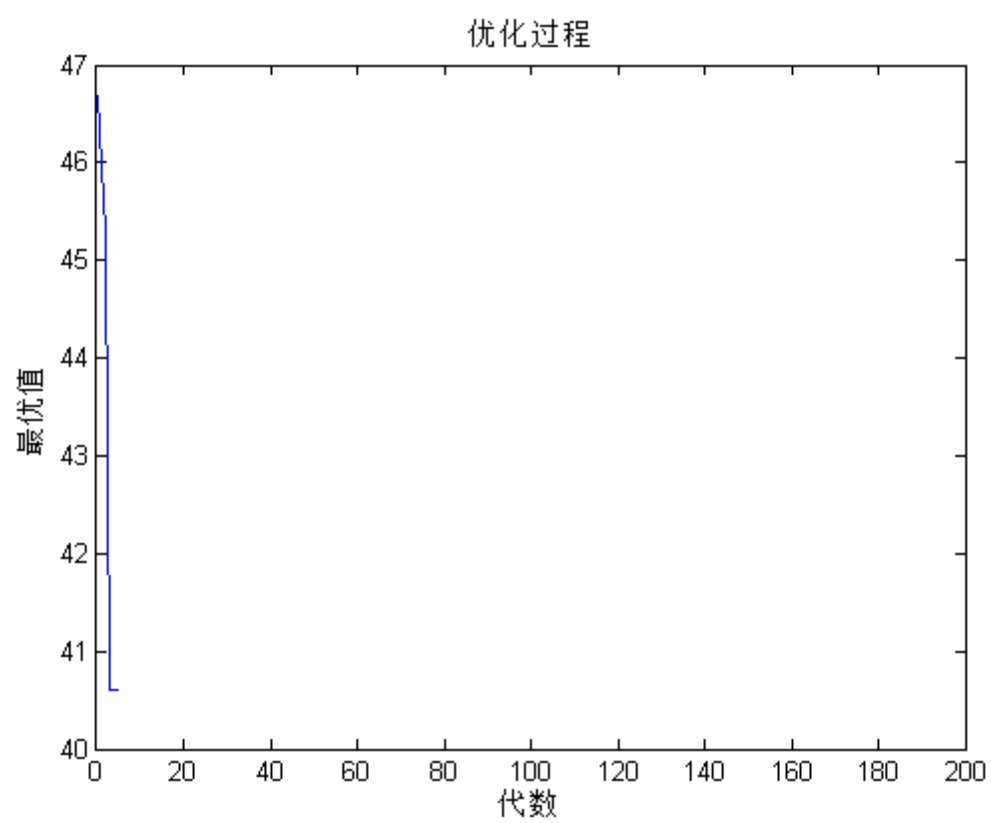
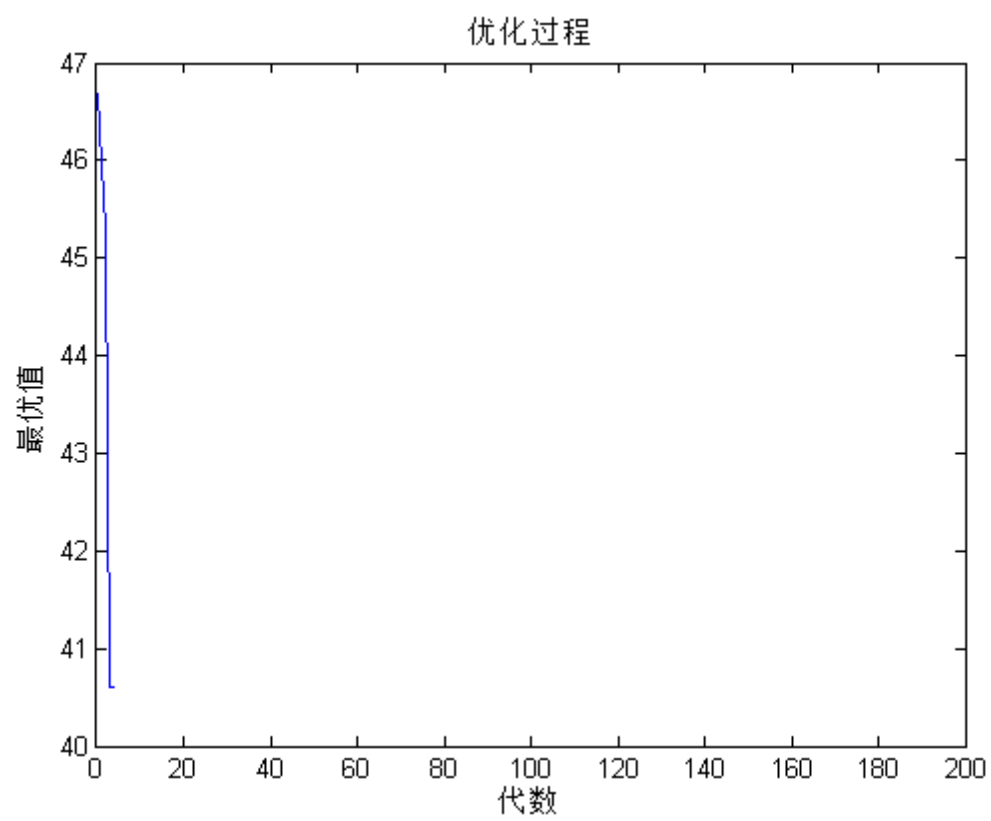


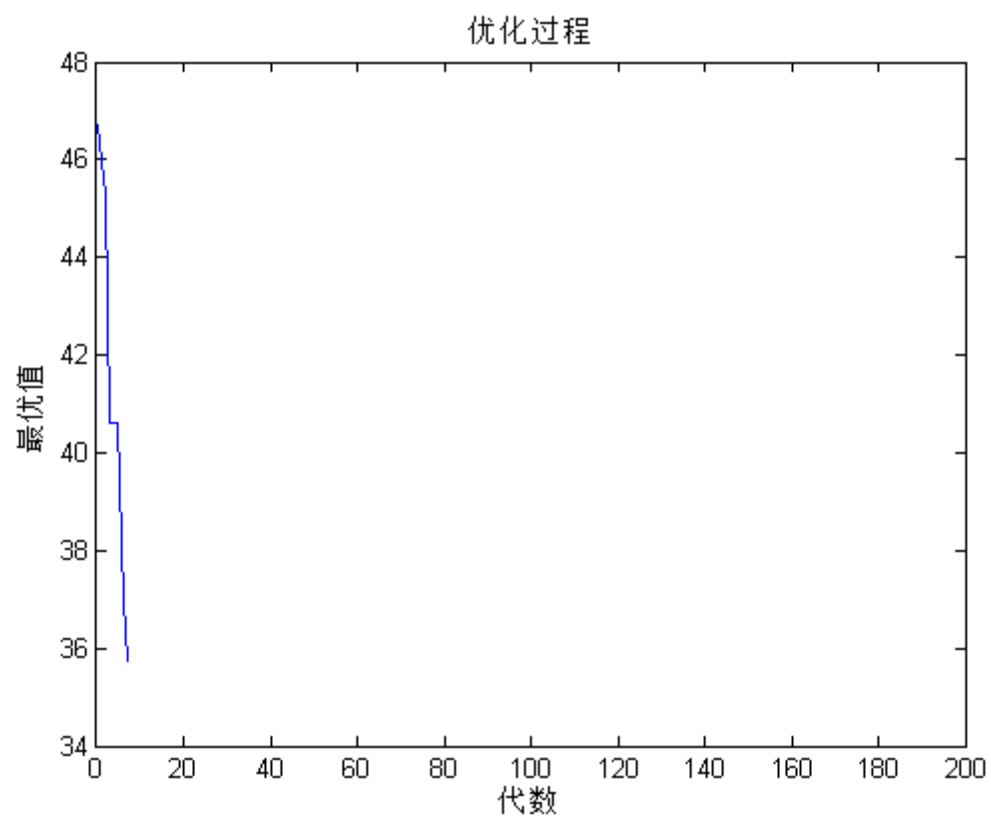
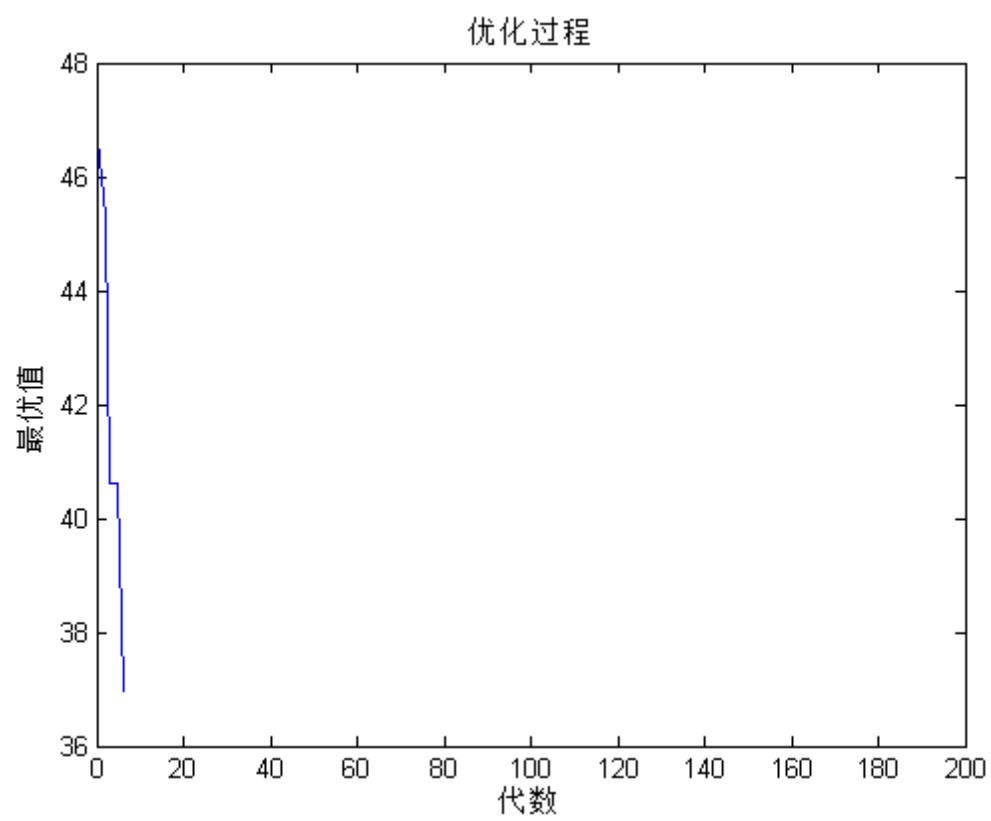
优化过程

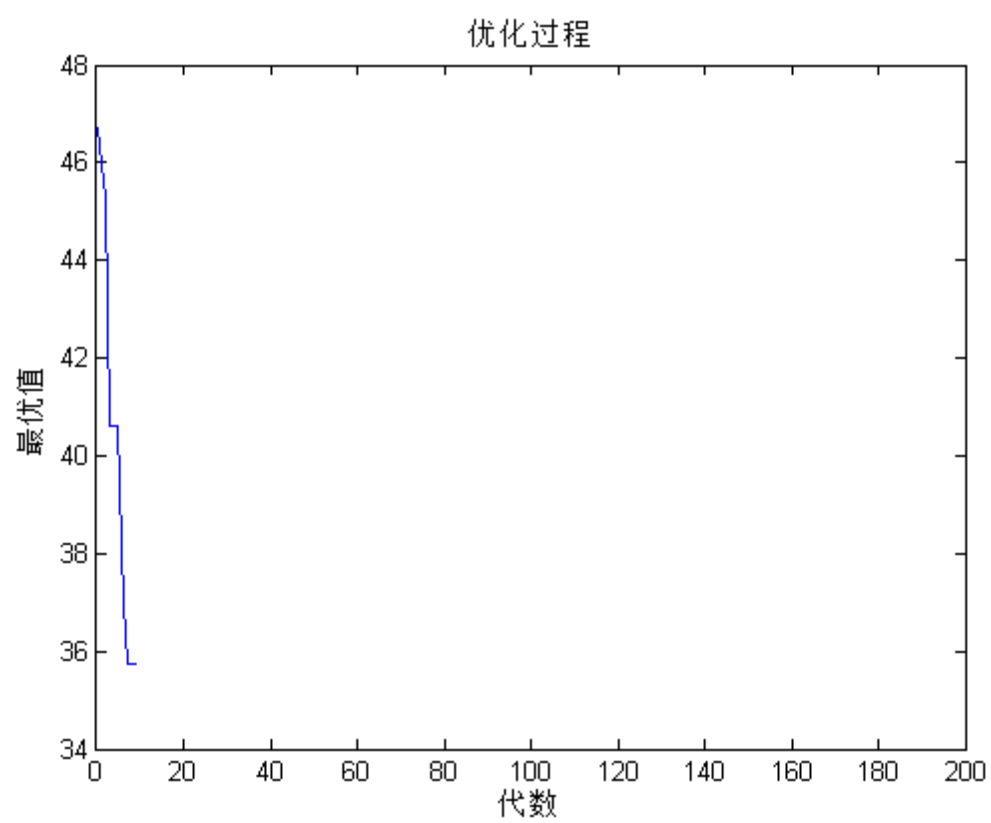
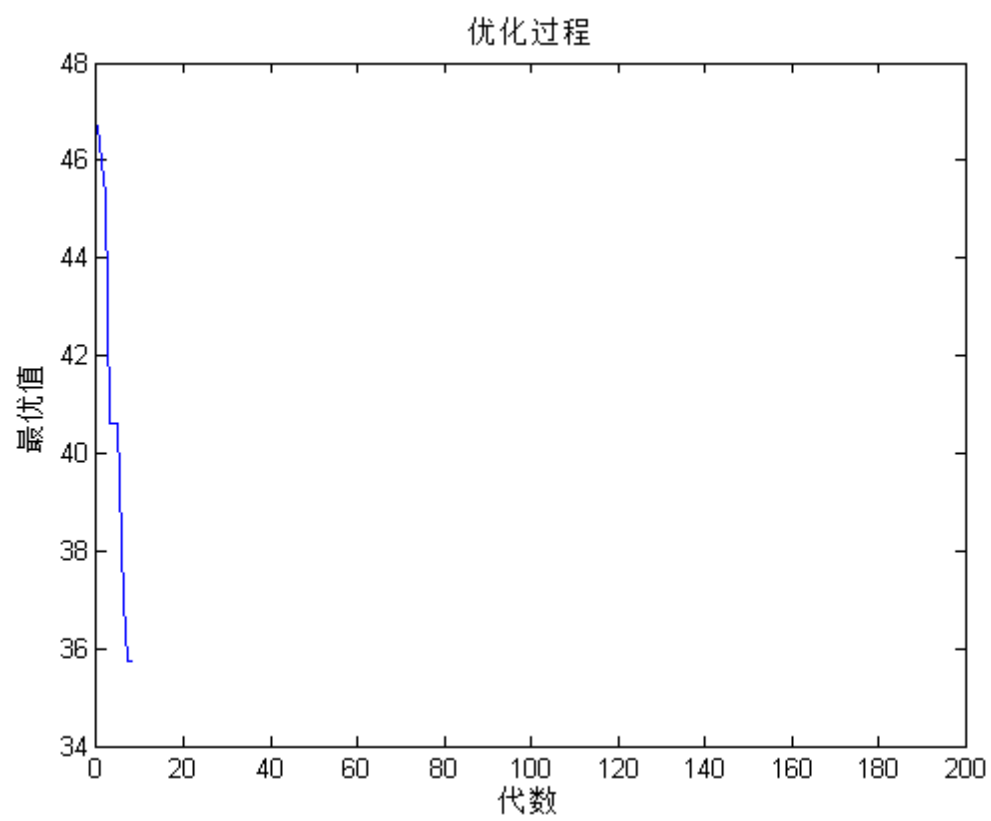


优化过程

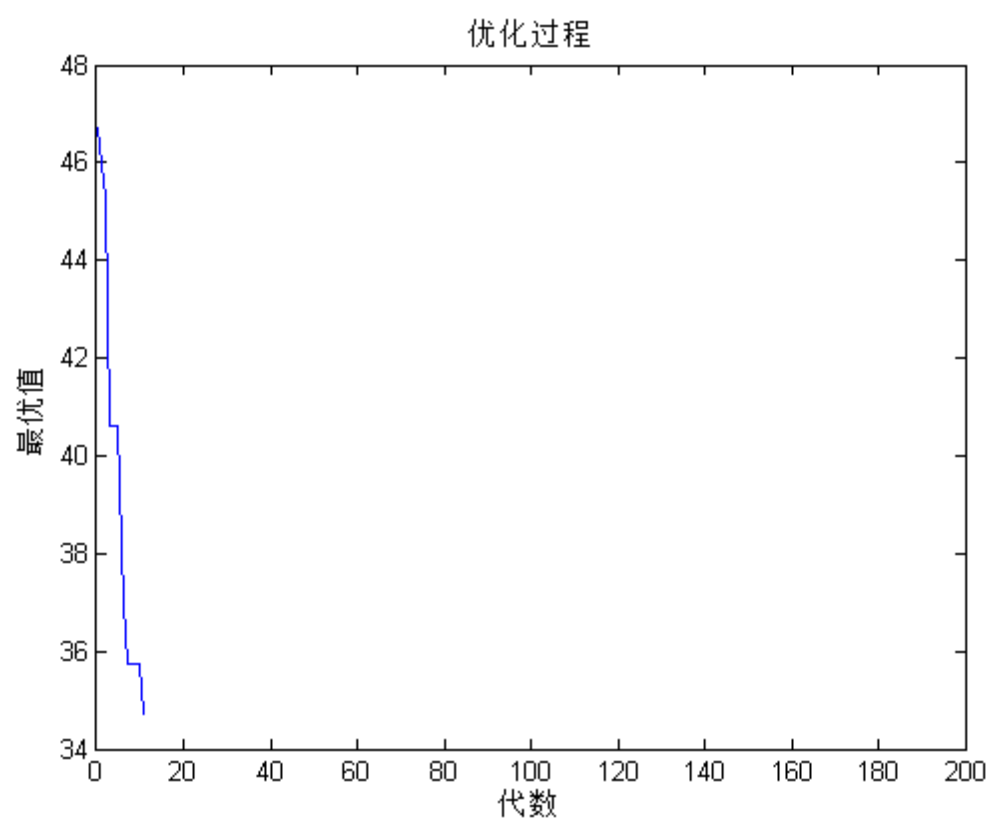
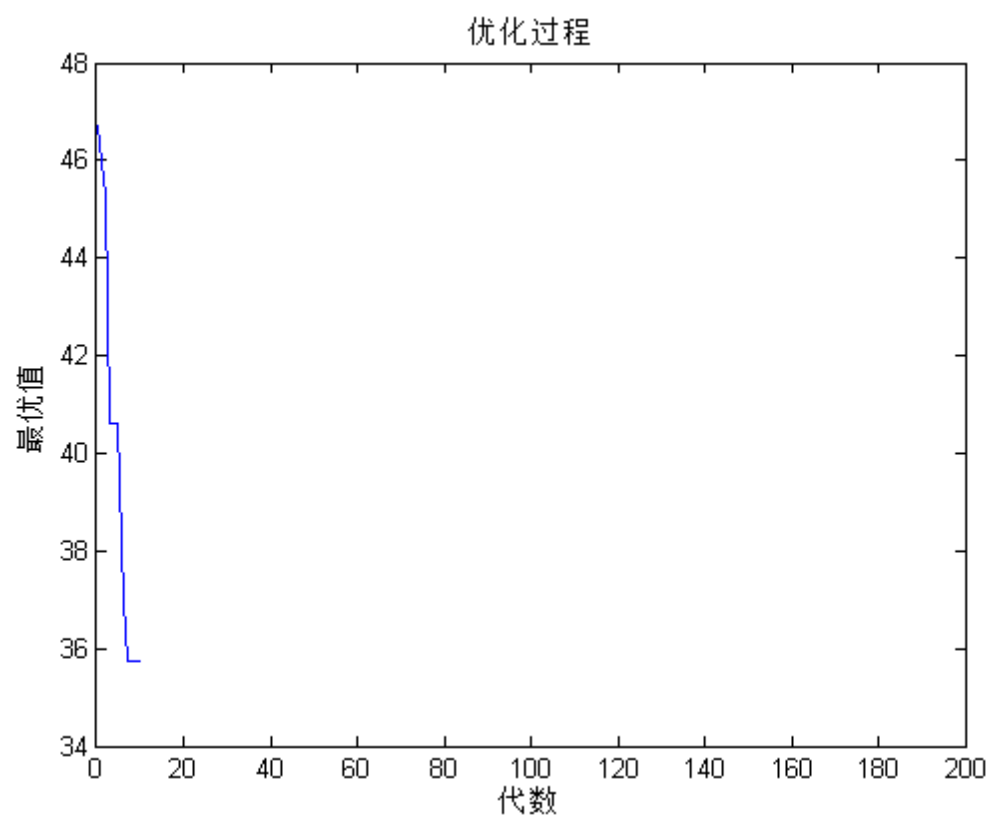


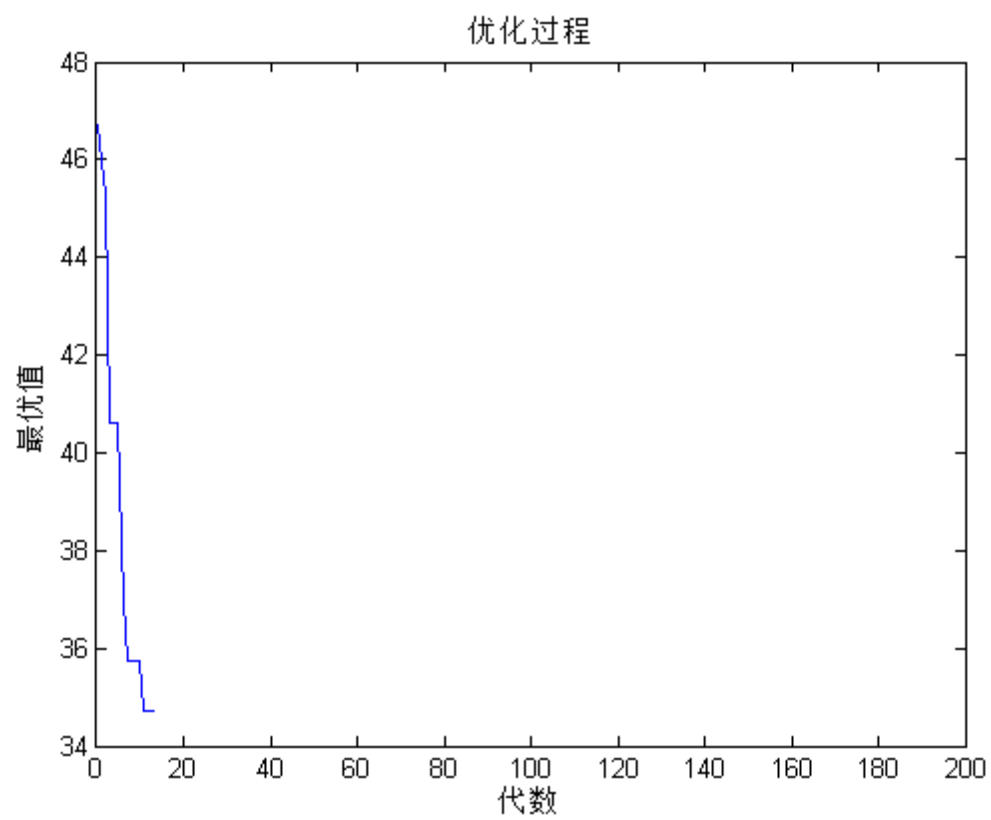
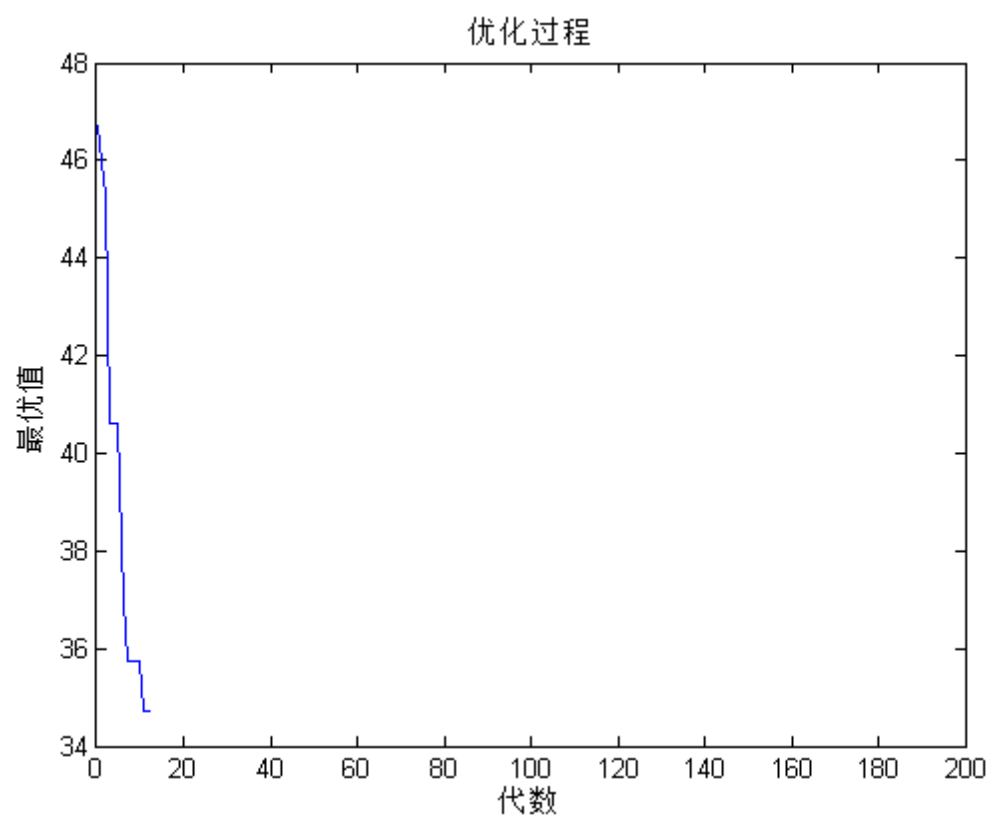




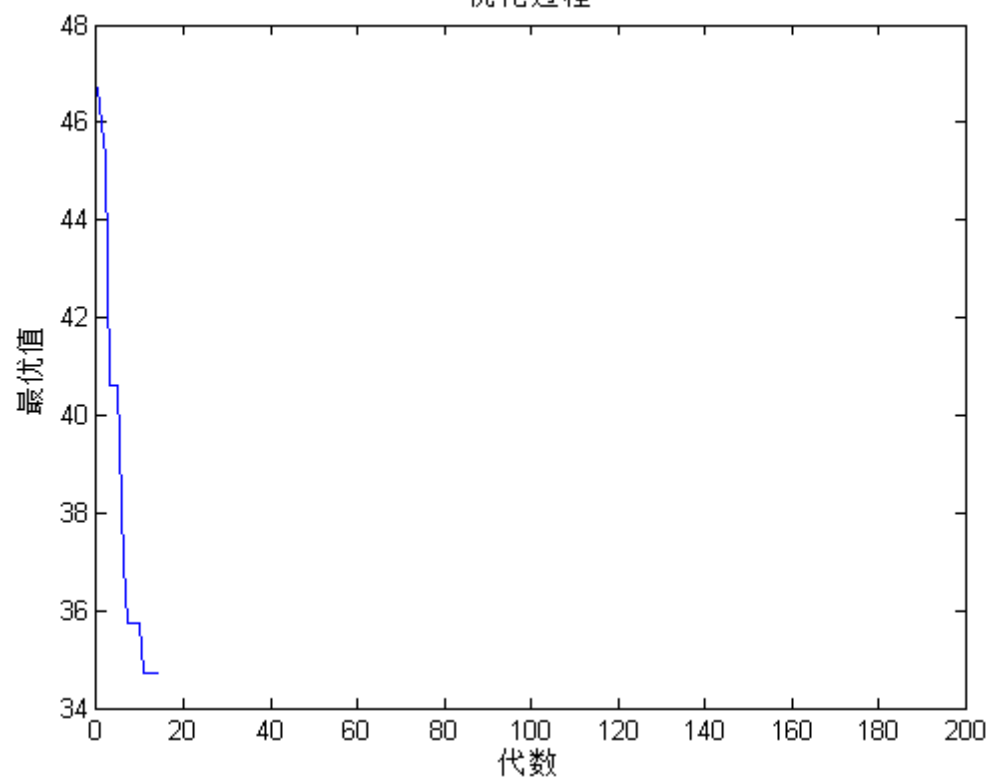




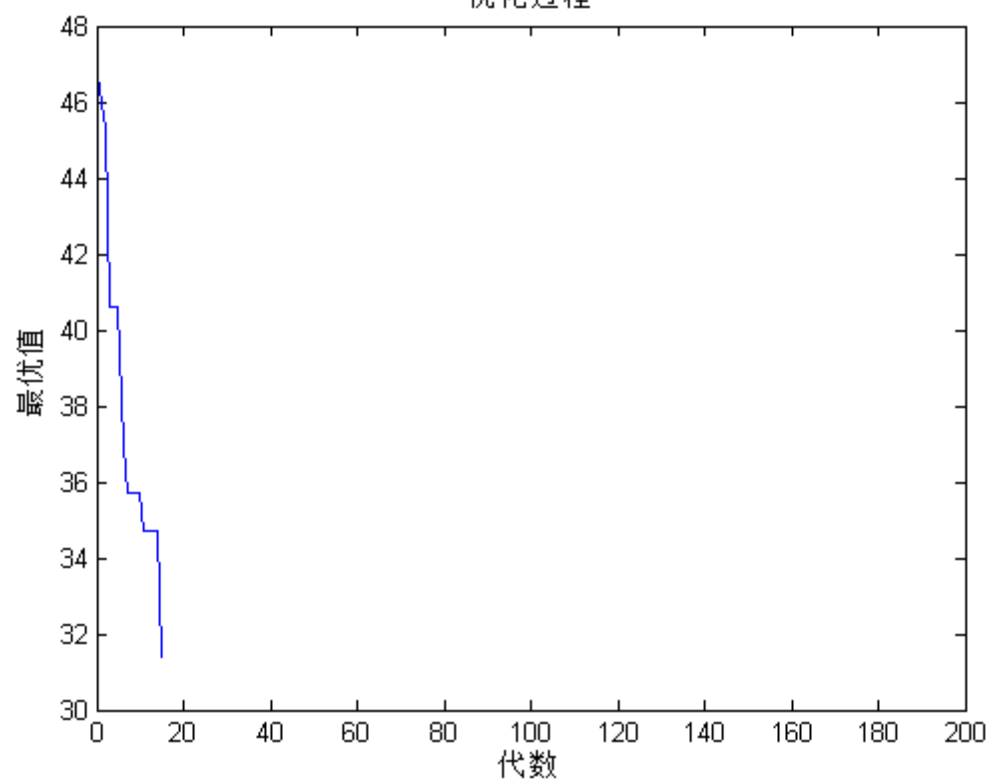




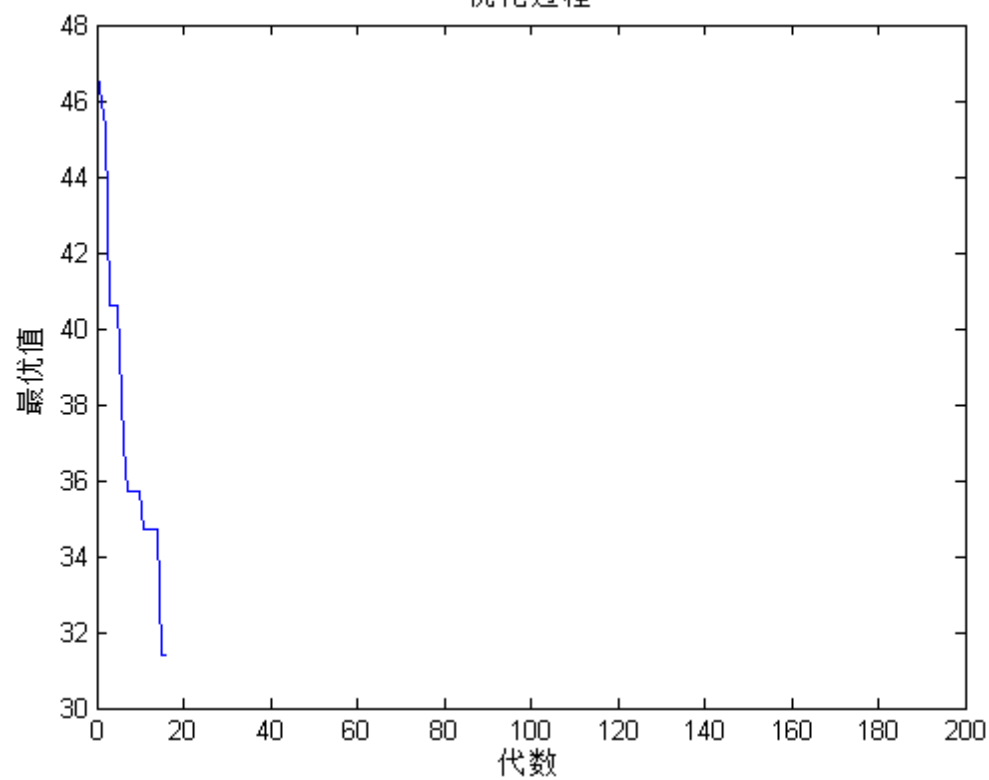
优化过程



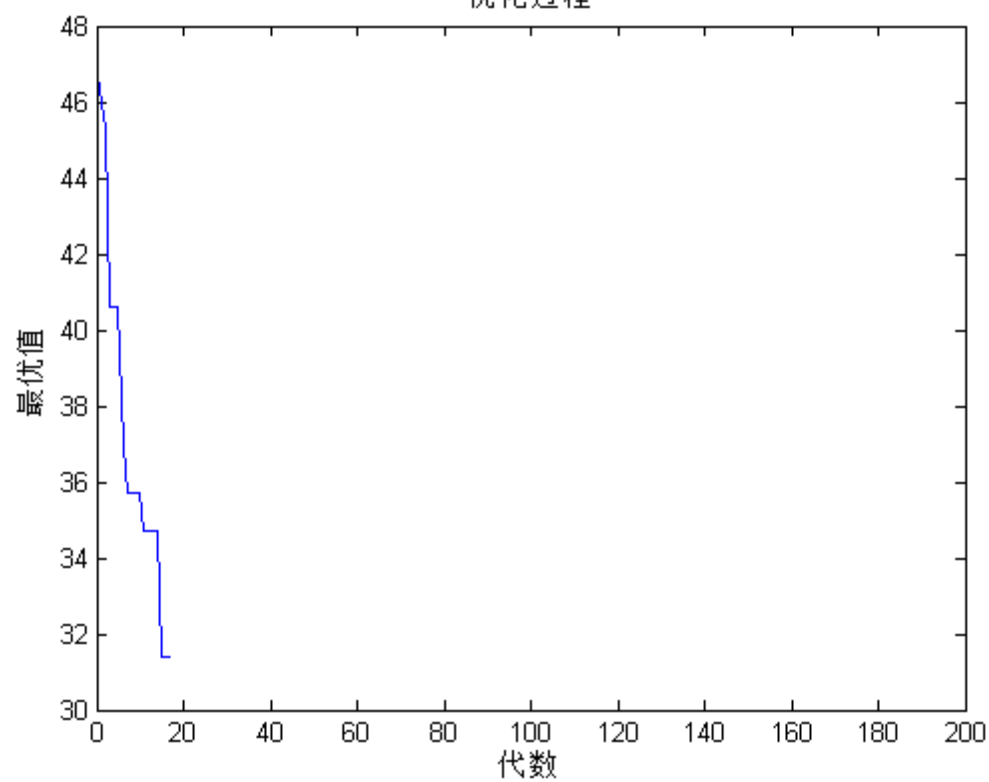
优化过程



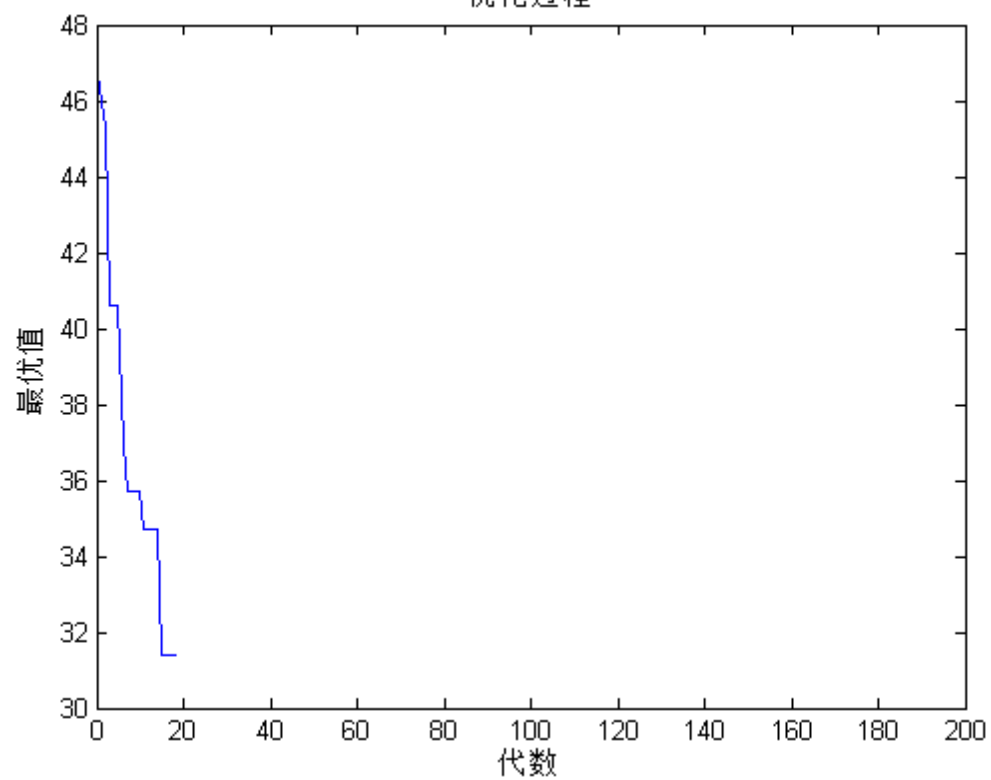
优化过程



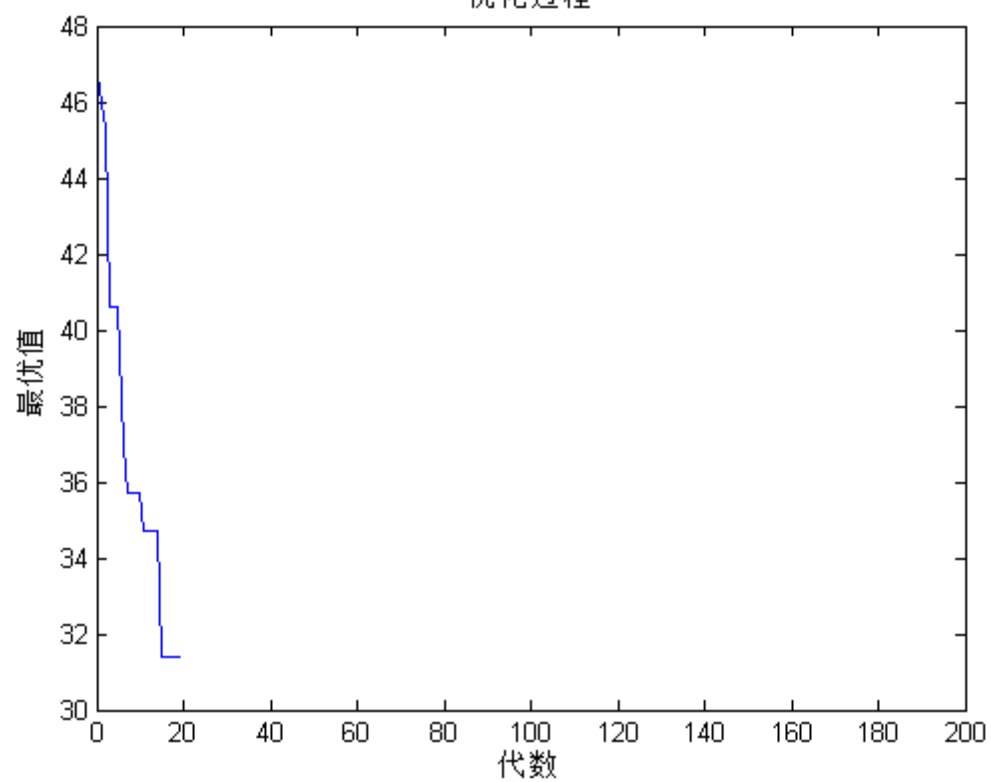
优化过程

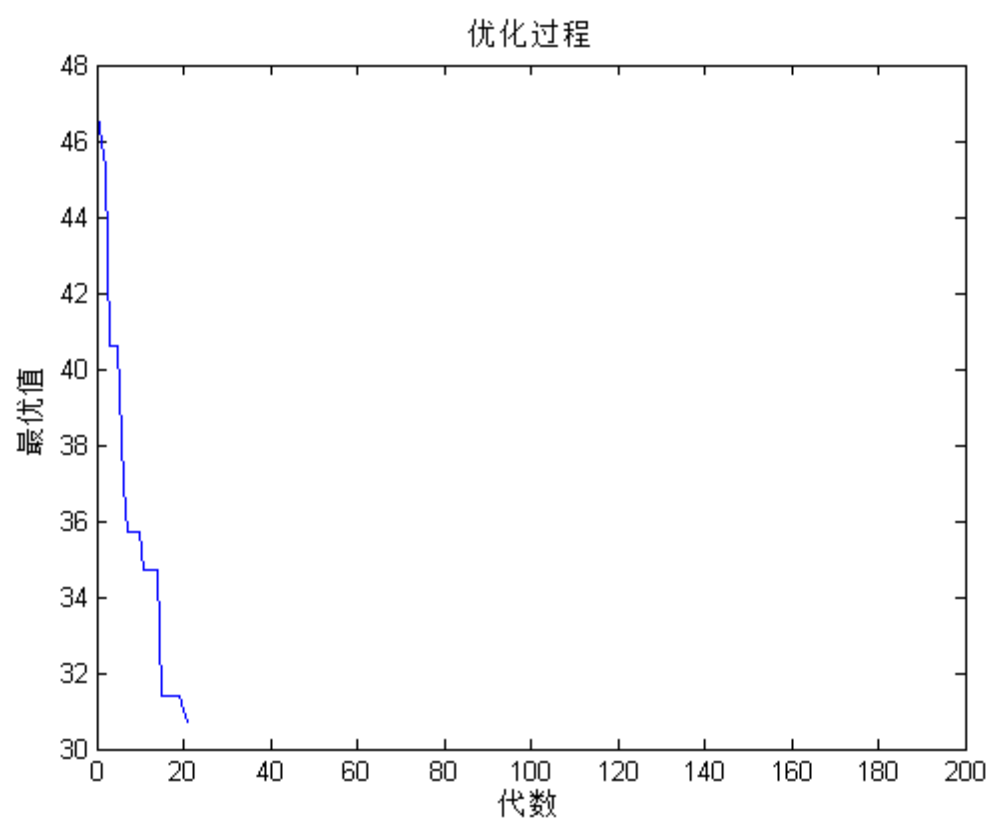
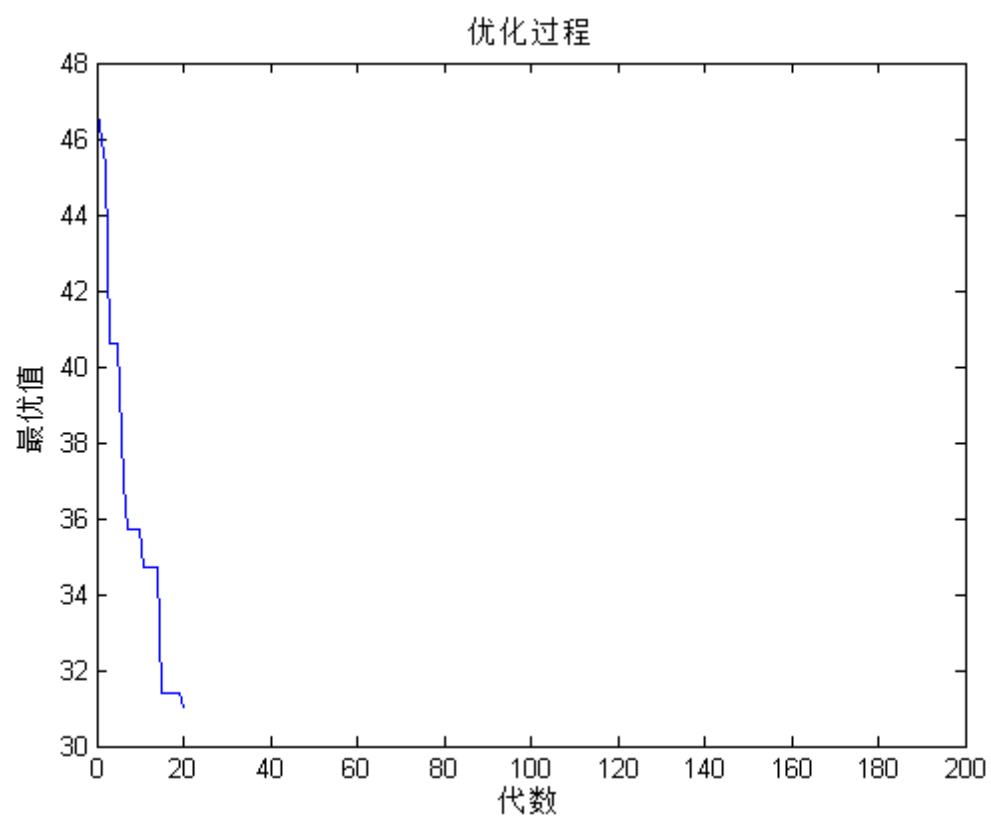


优化过程

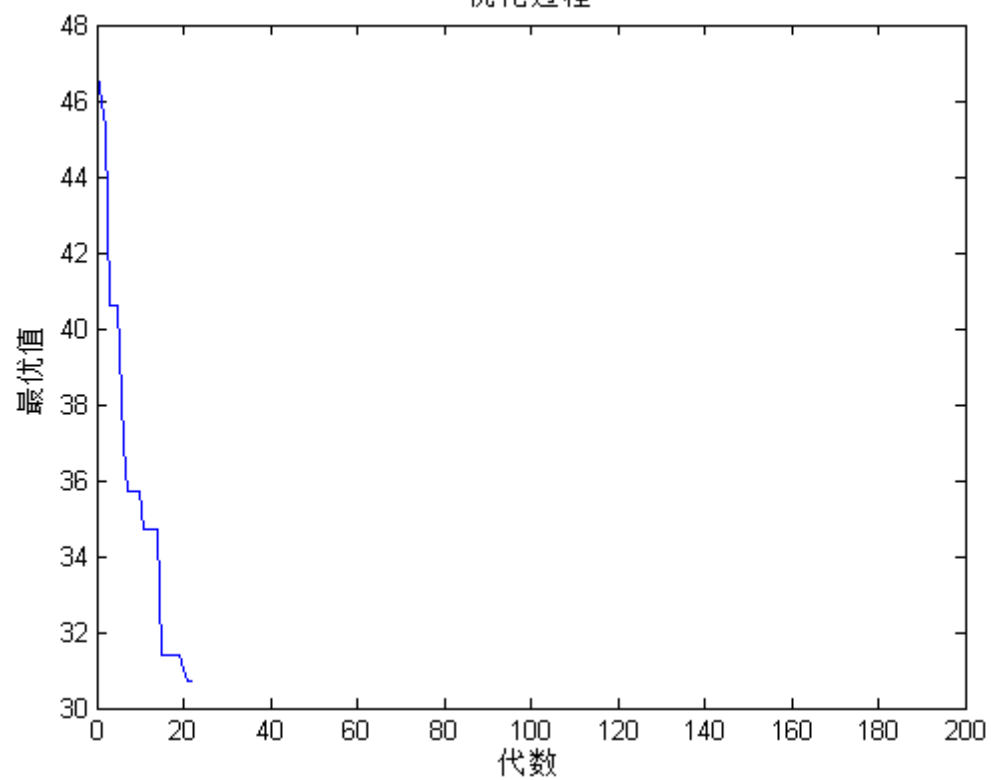


优化过程

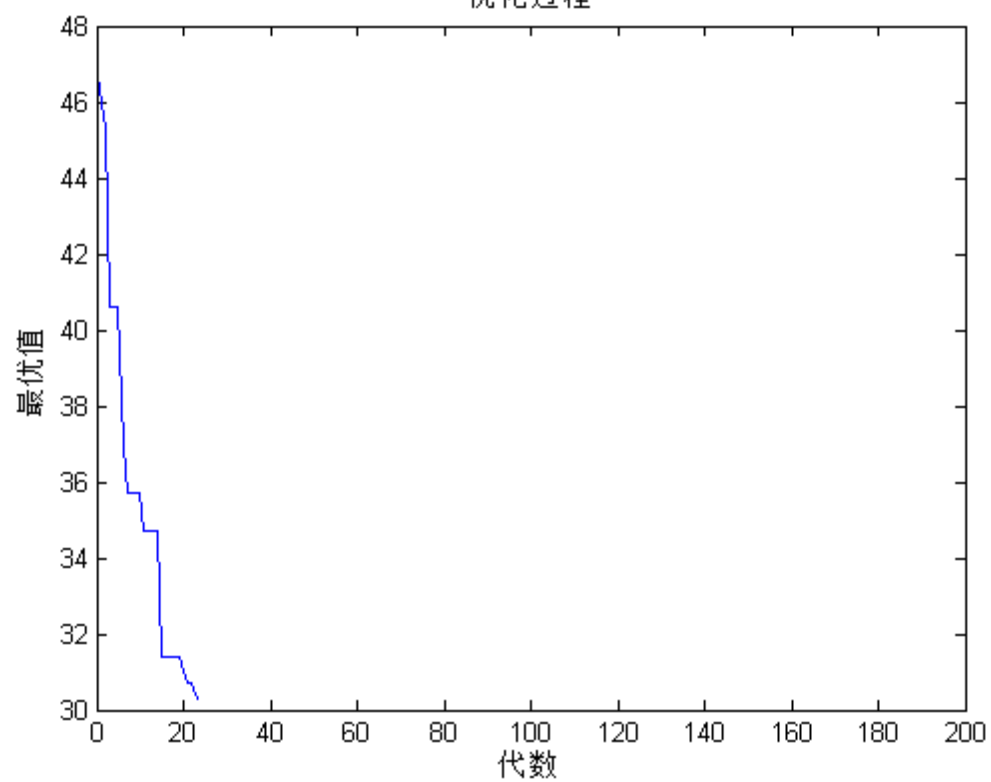




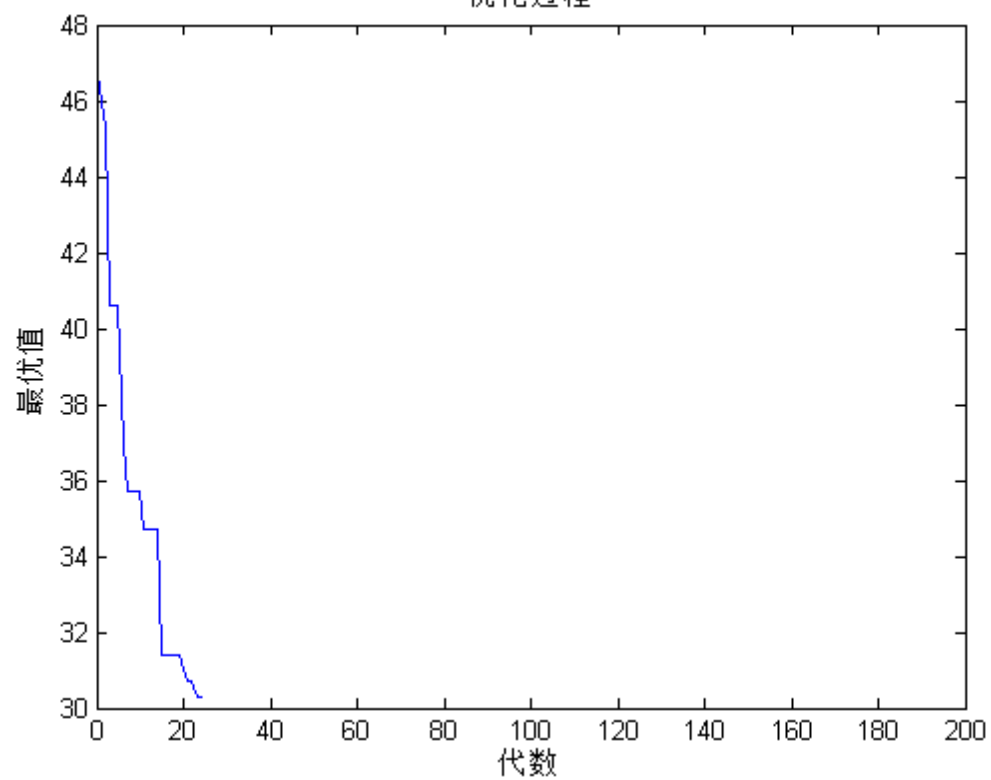
优化过程



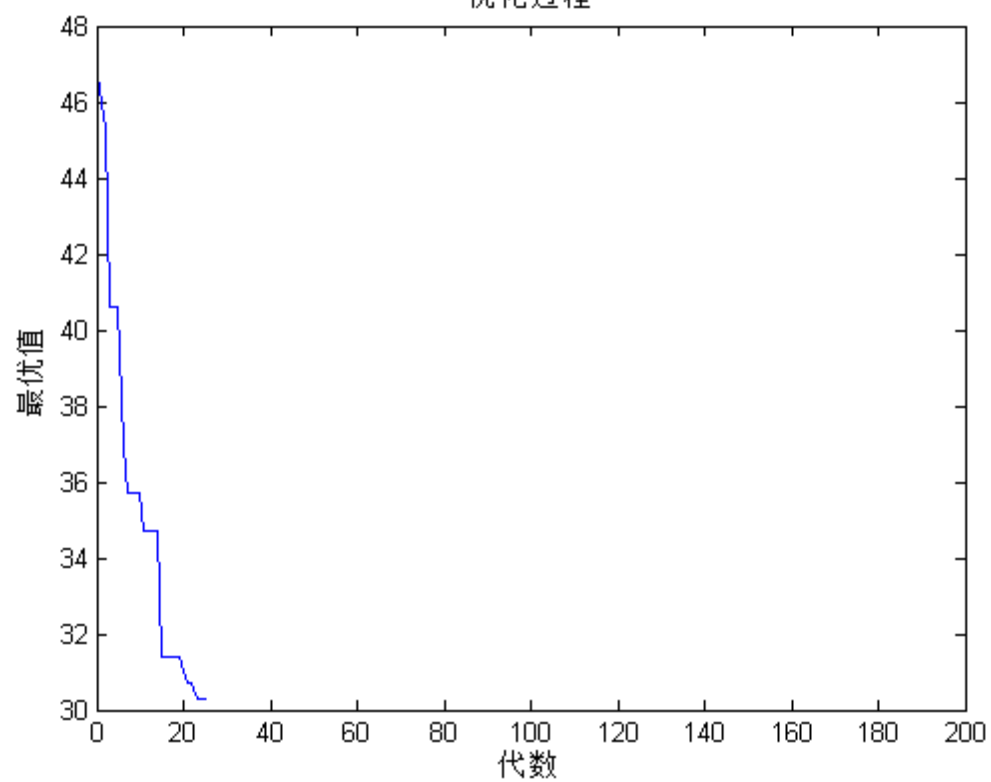
优化过程



优化过程

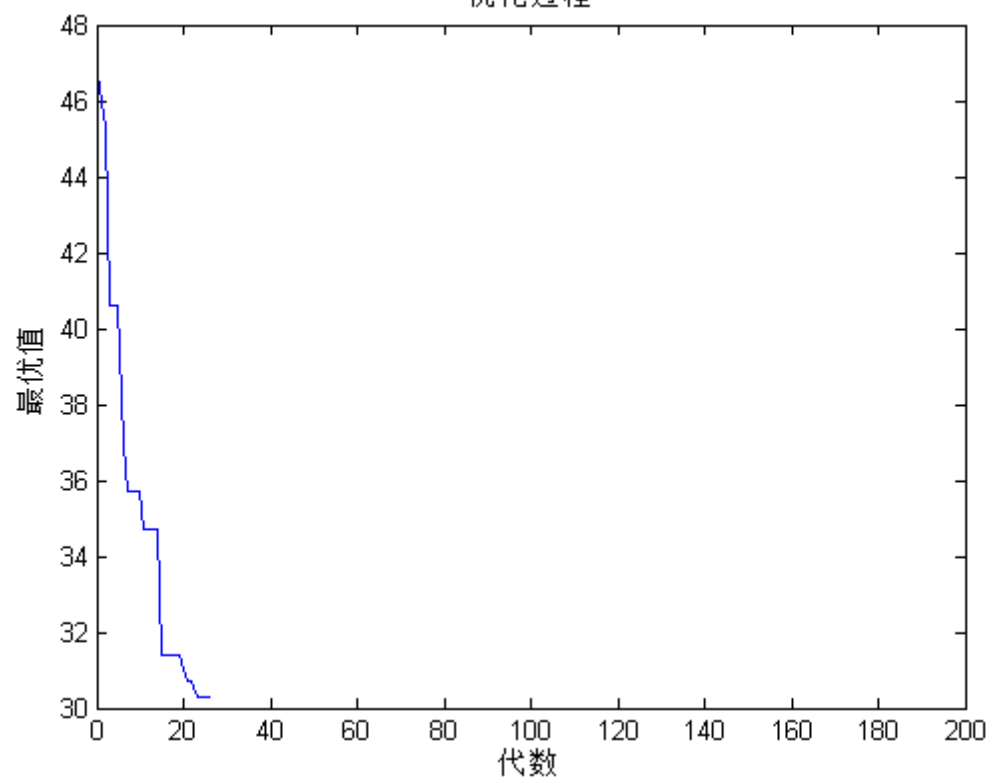


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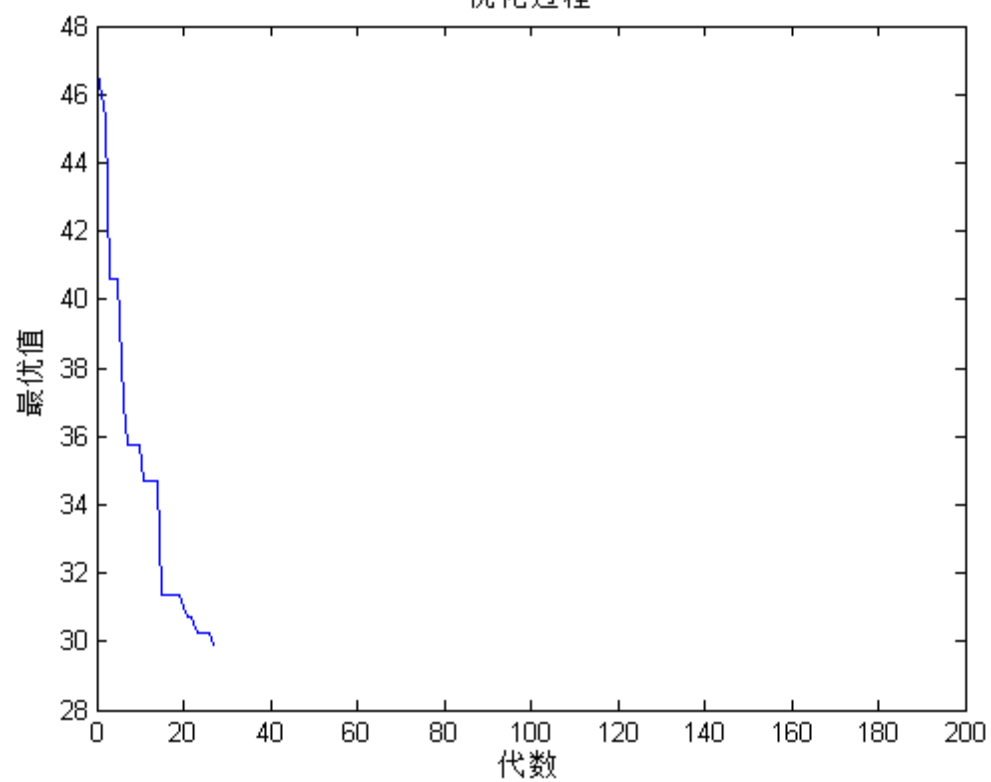




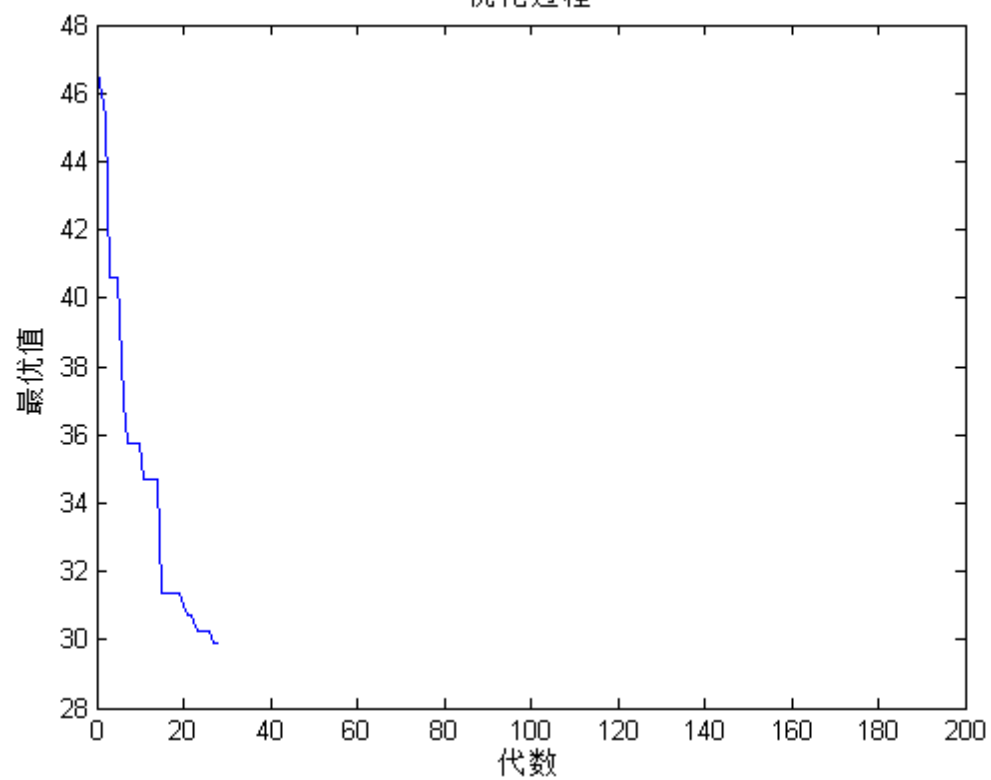
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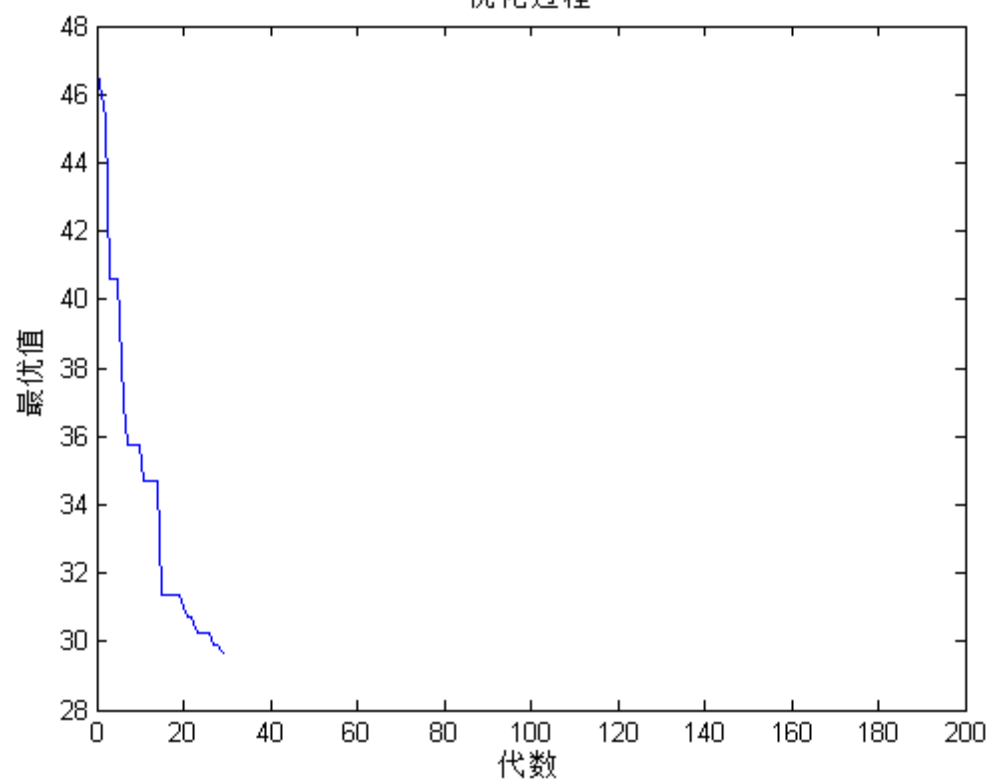
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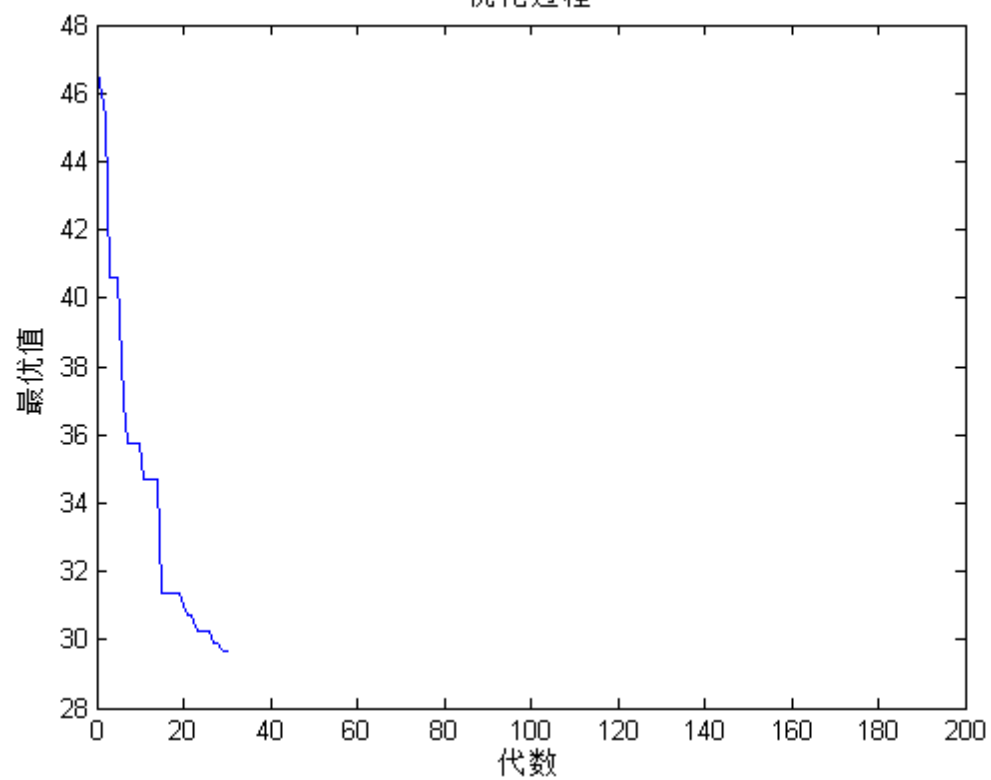
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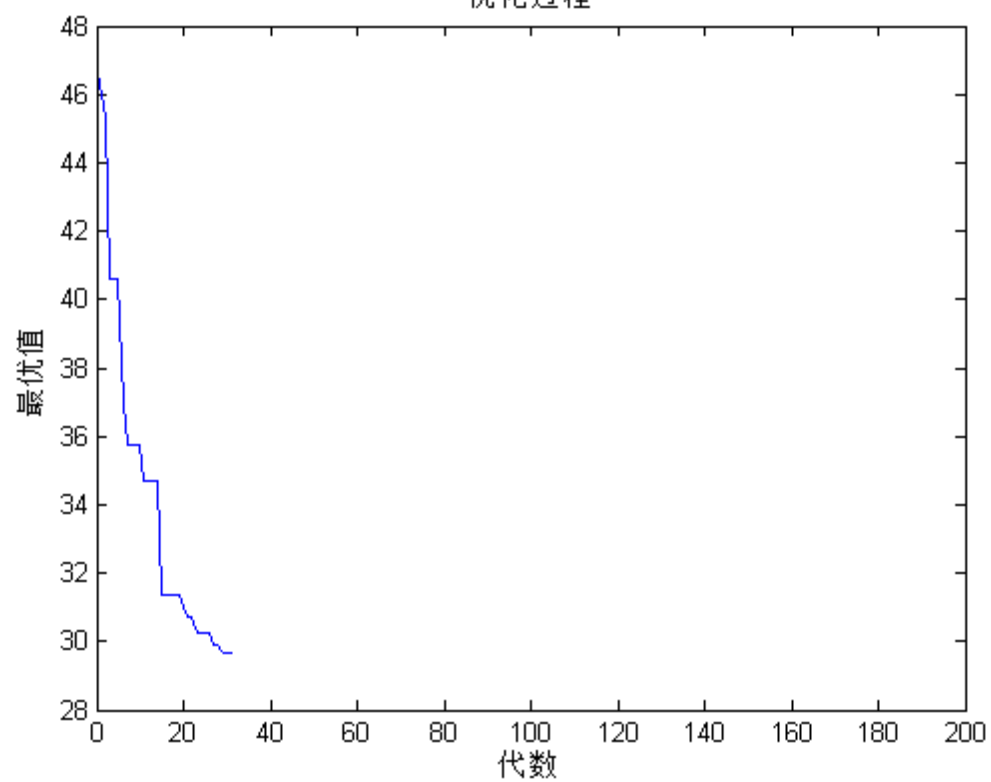
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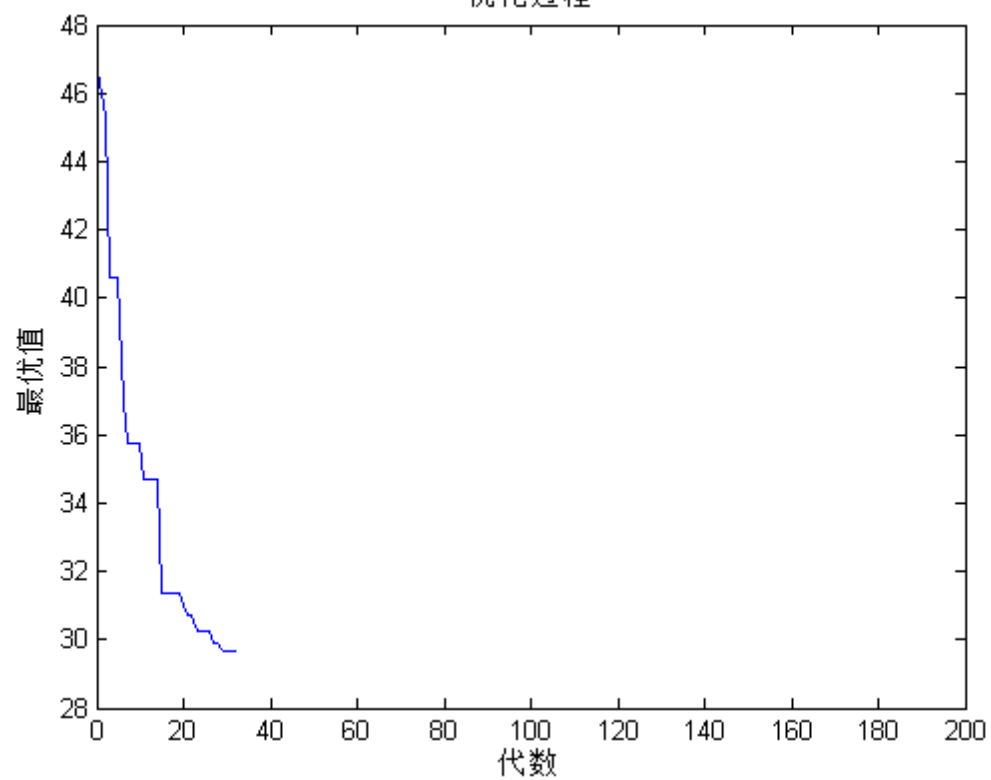
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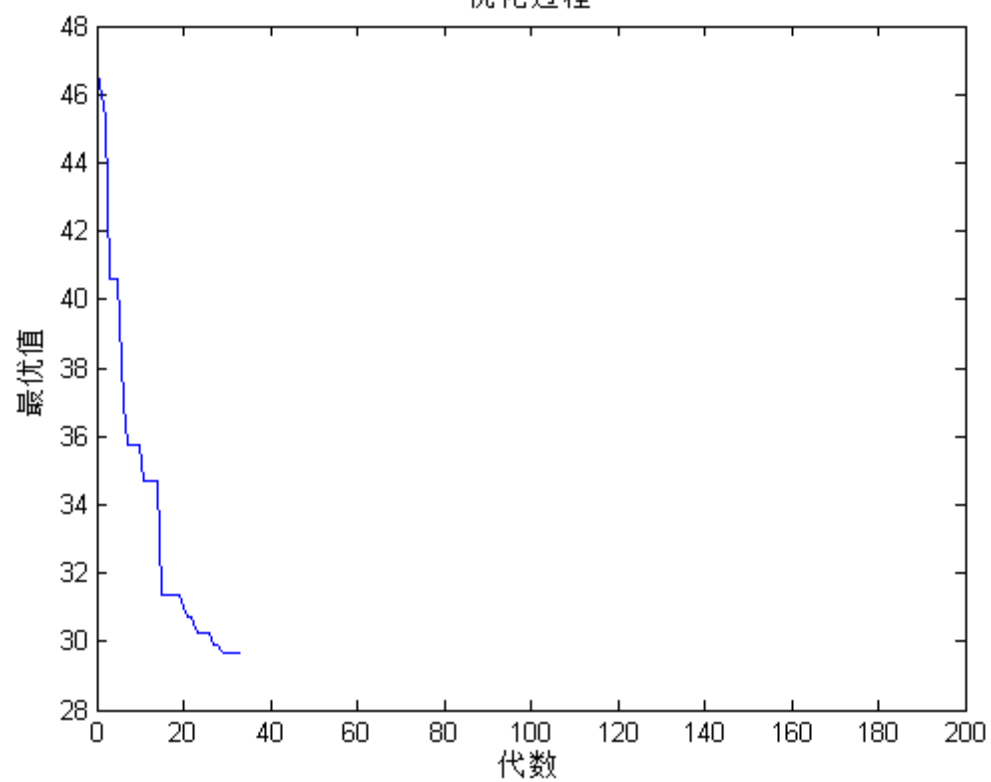
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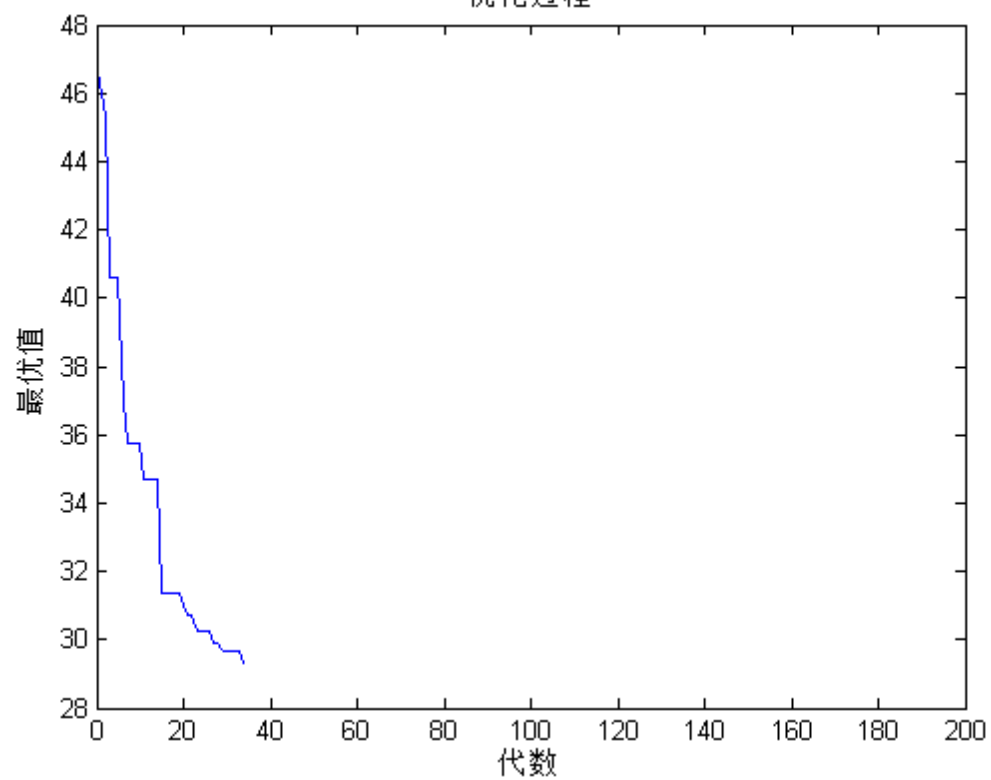
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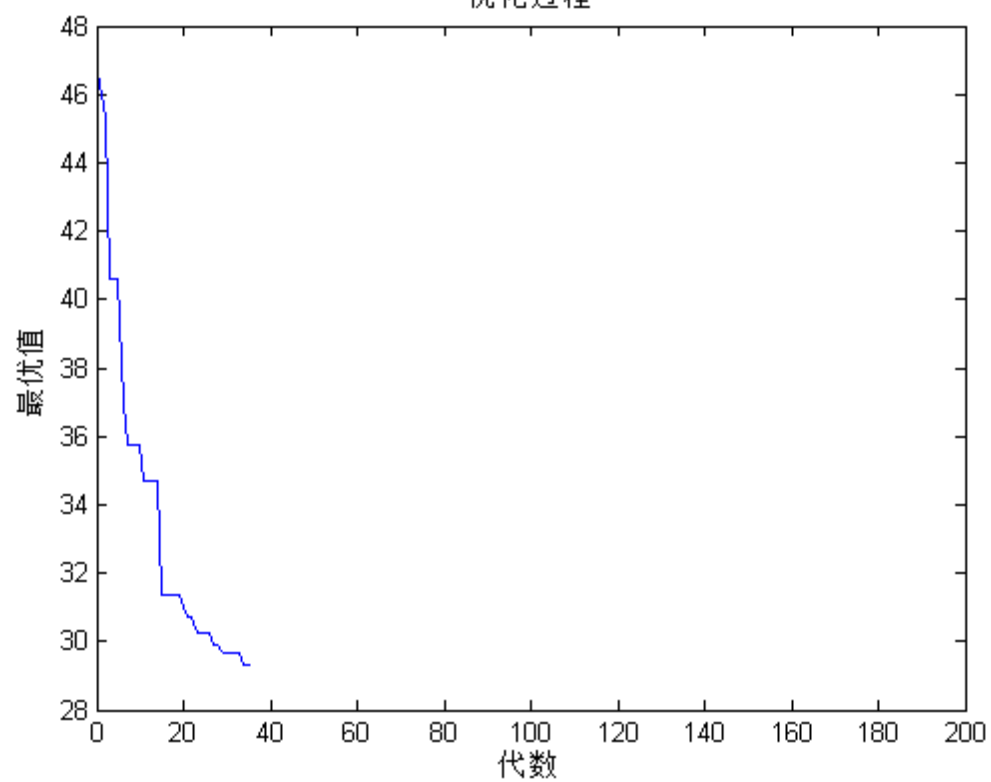
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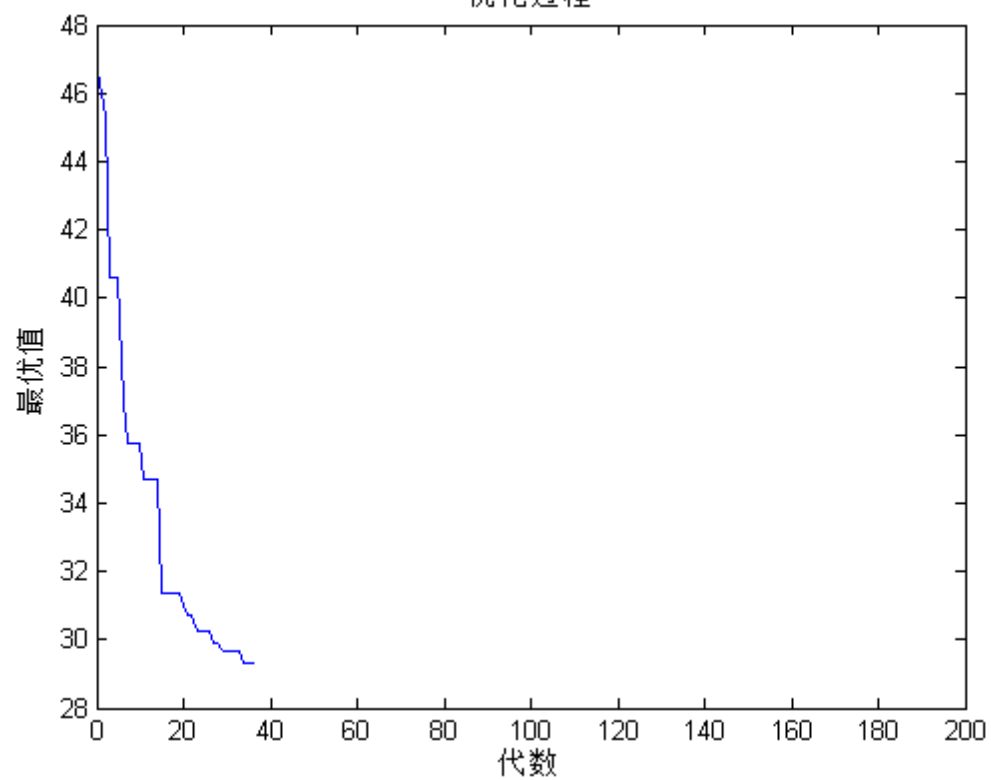
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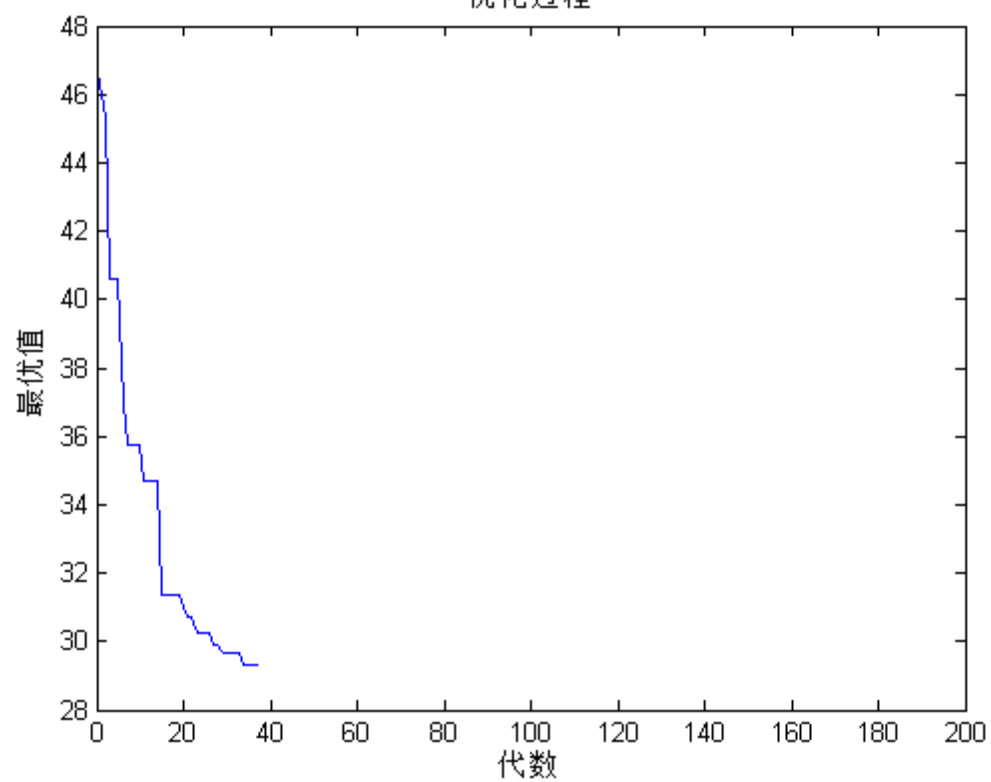
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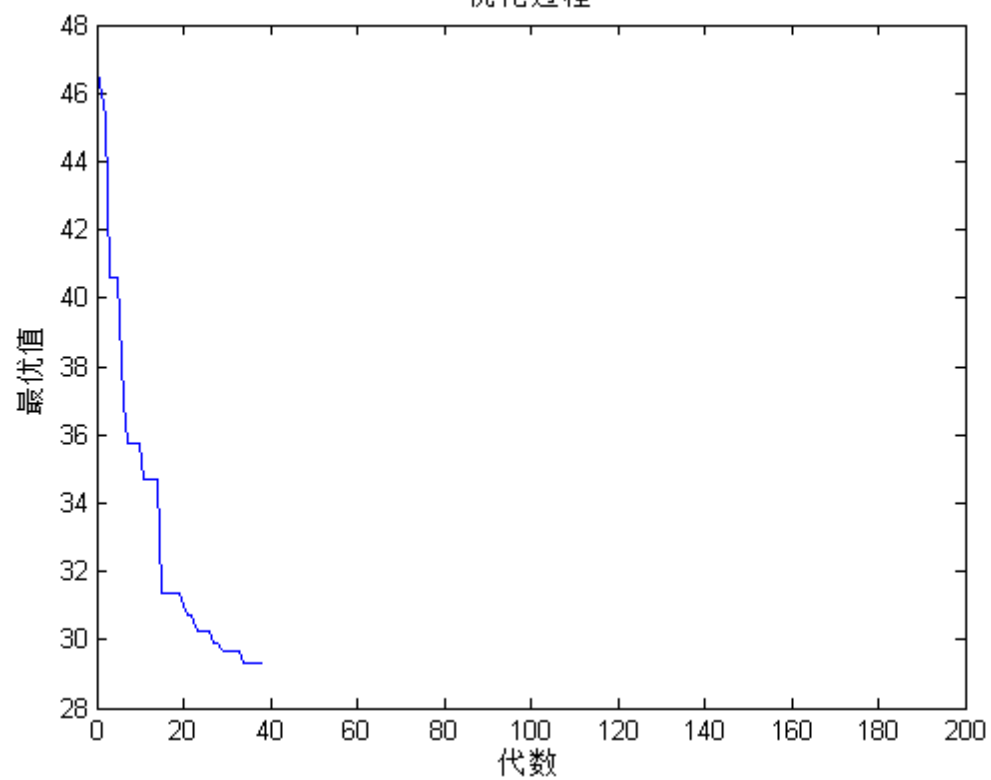
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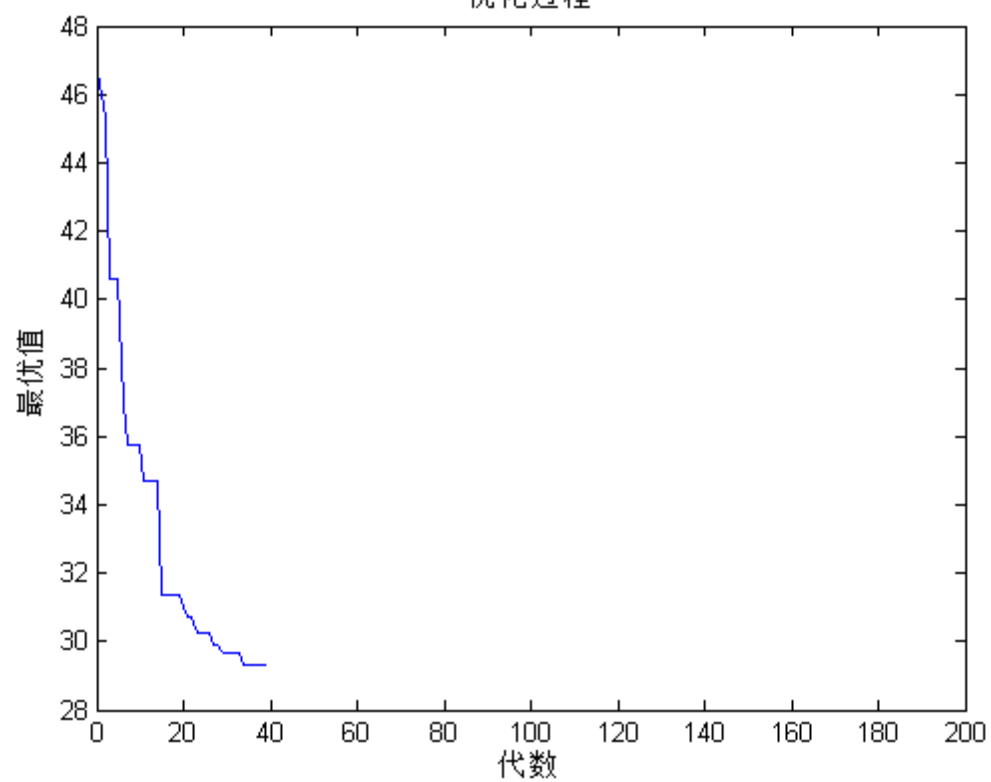
优化过程



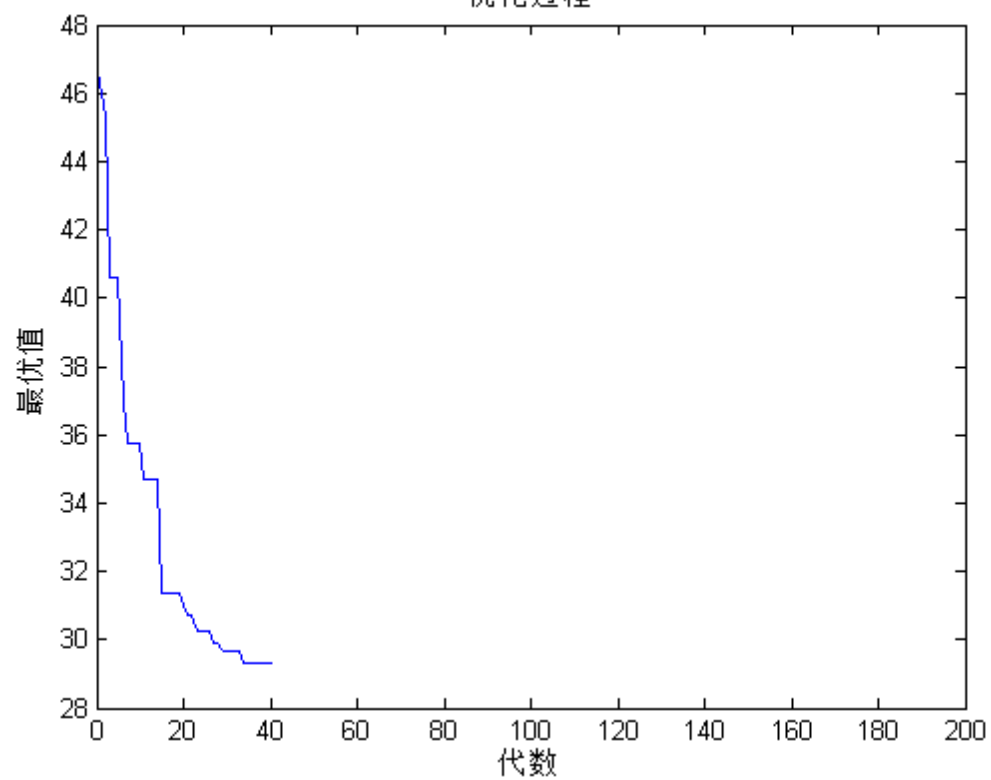
优化过程



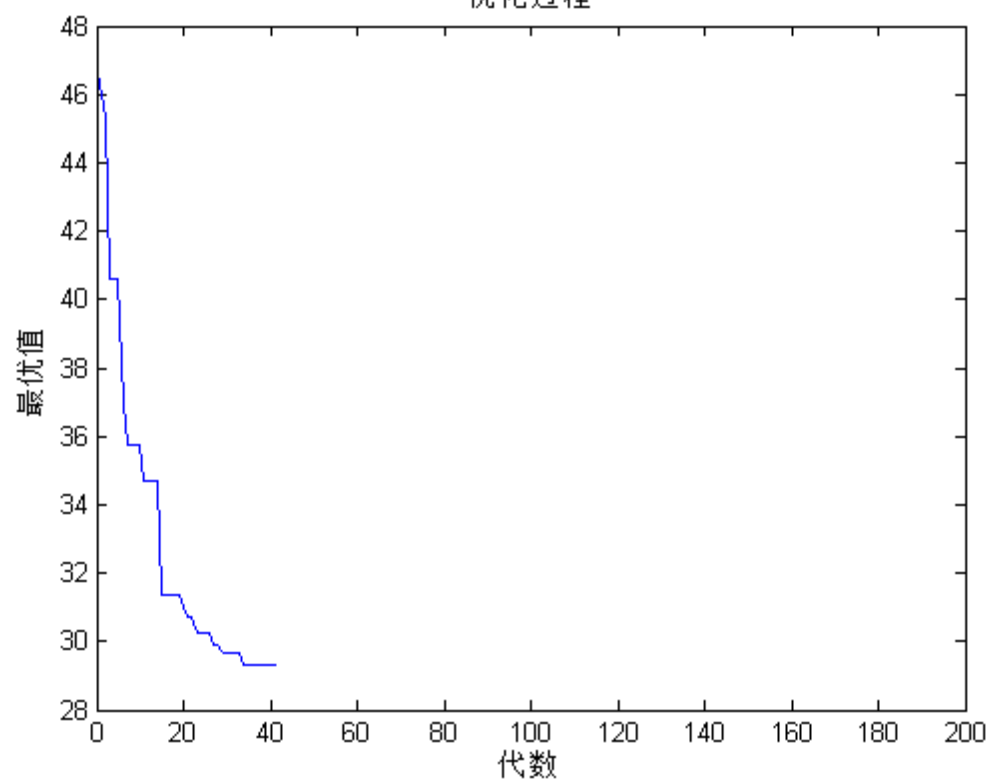
优化过程



优化过程

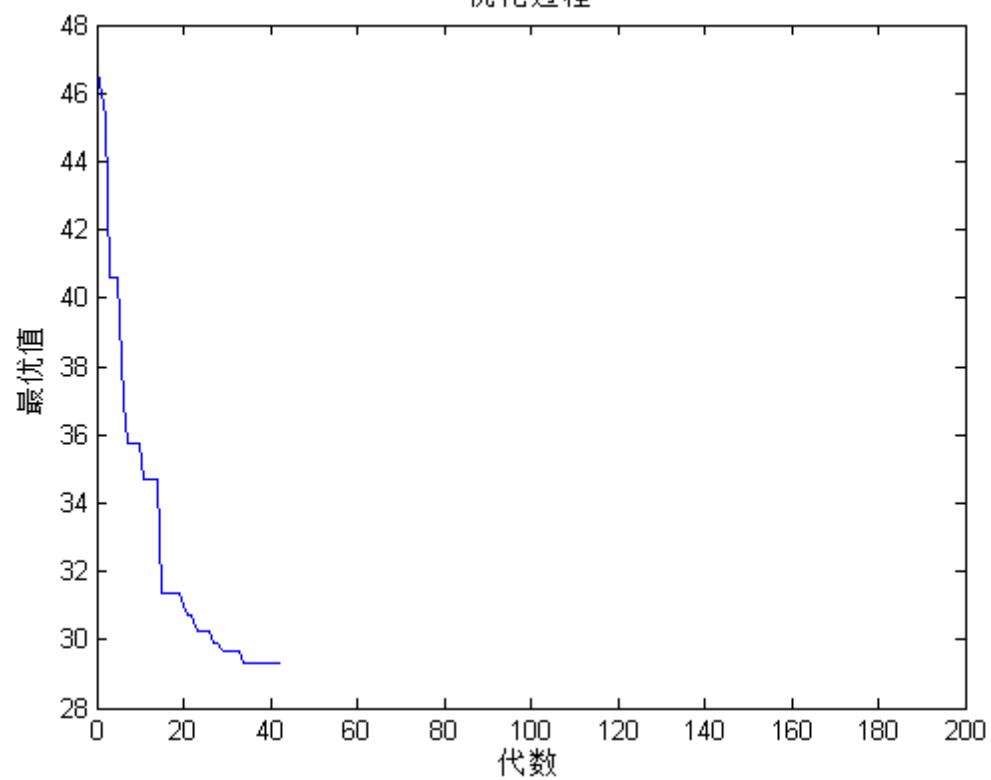


优化过程

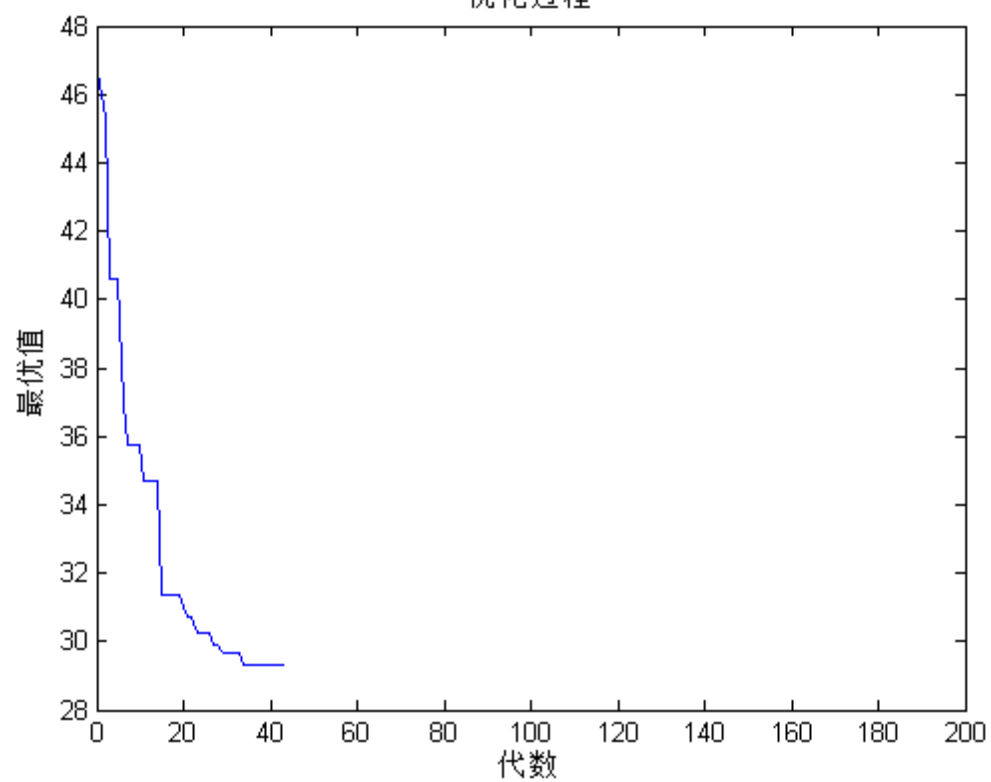




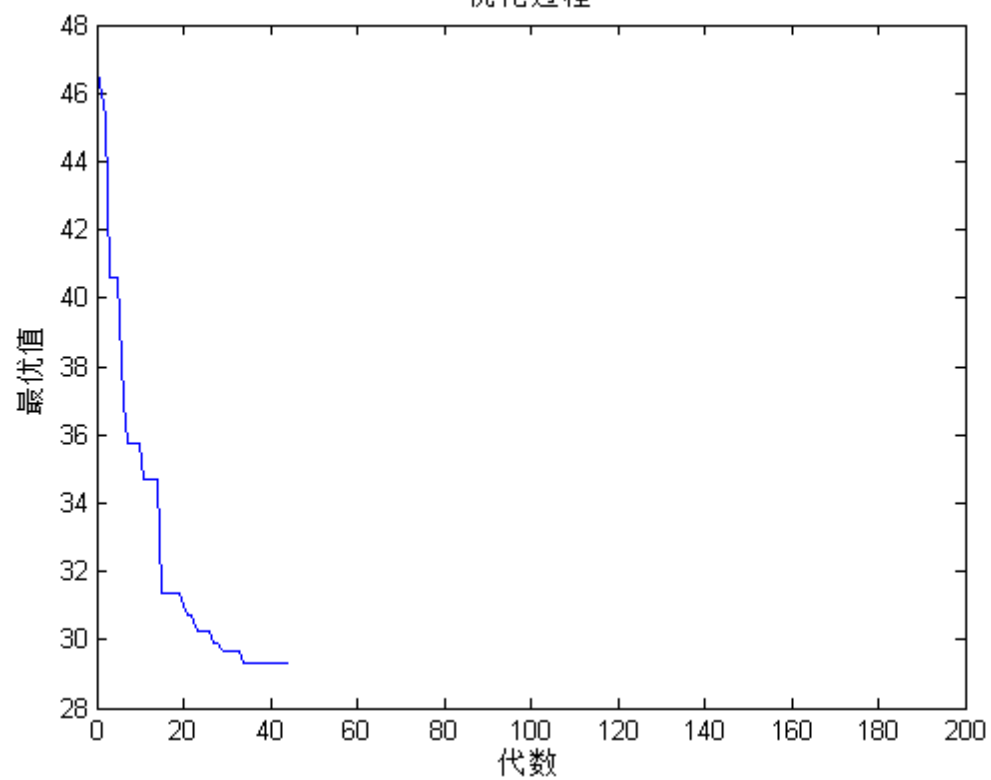
优化过程



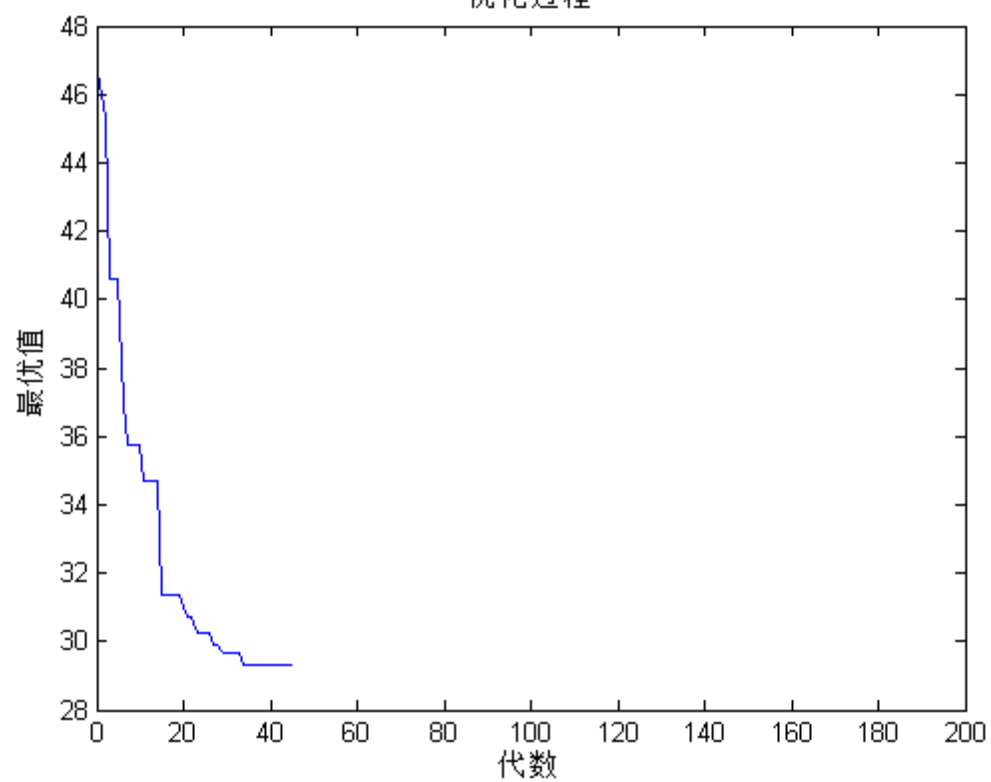
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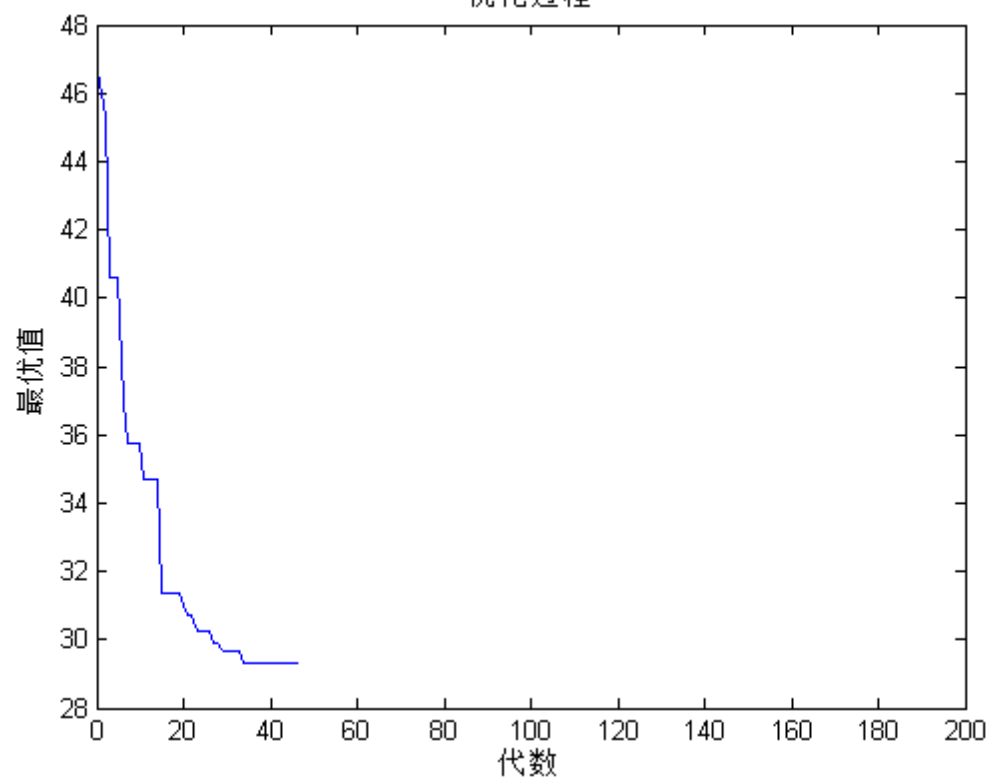
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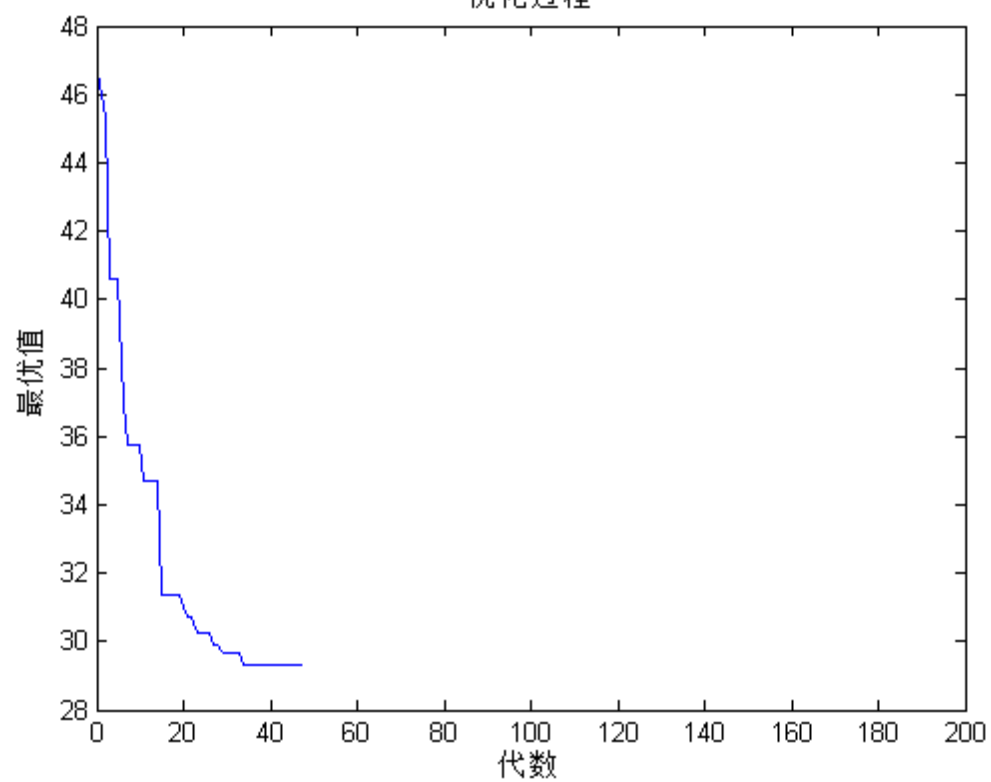
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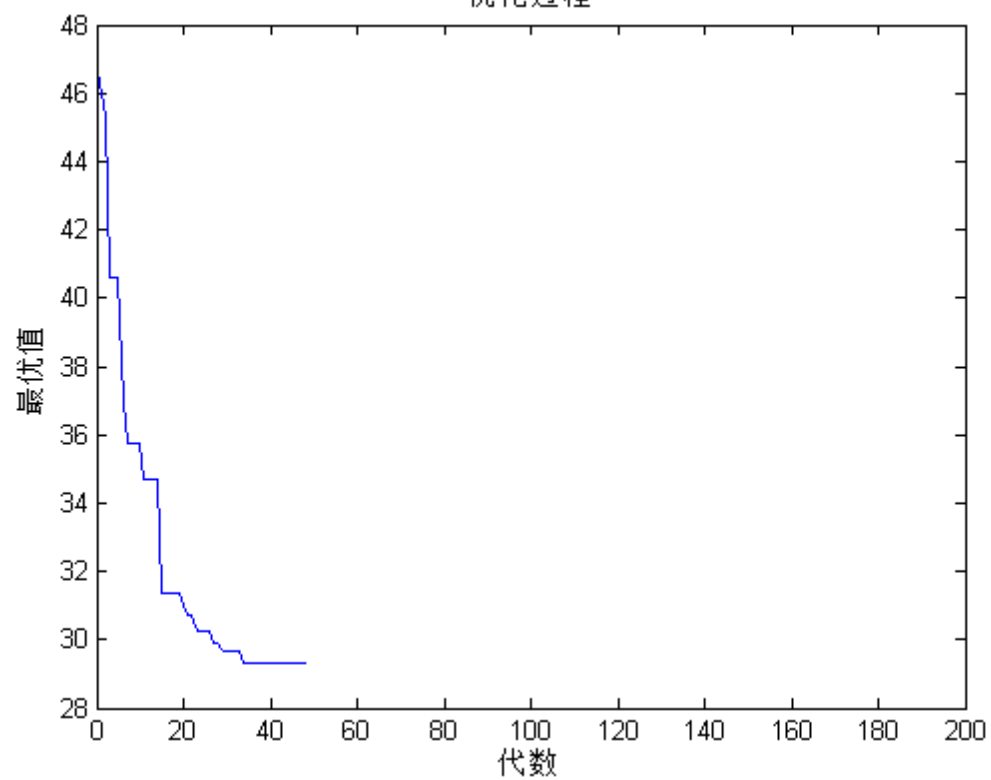
优化过程



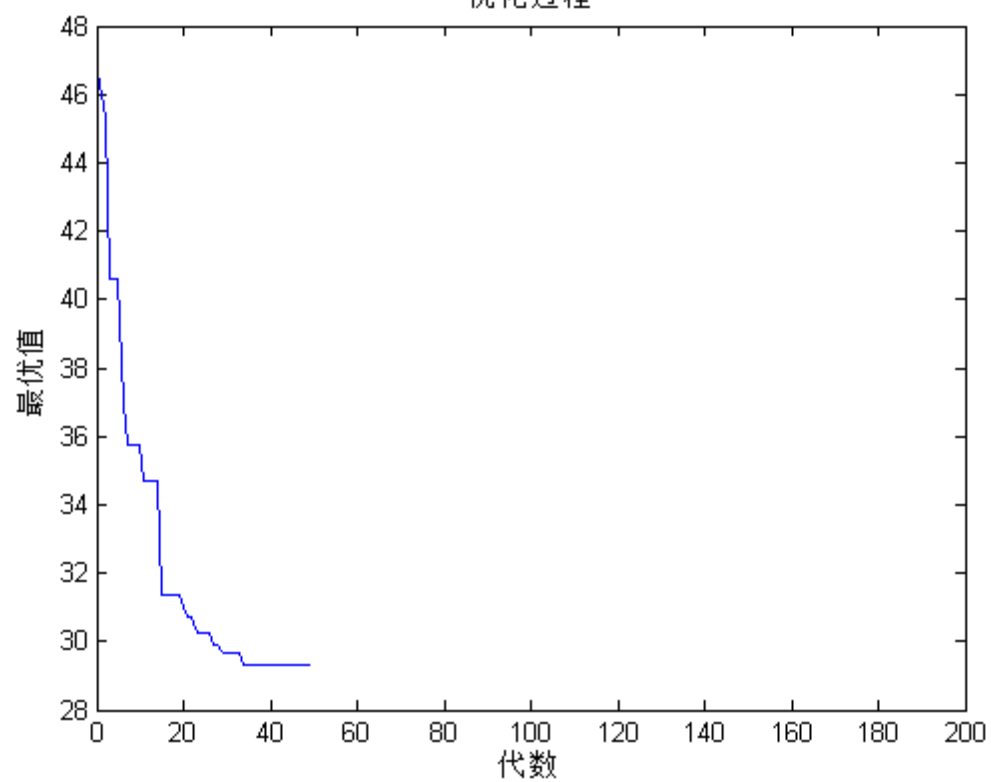
优化过程



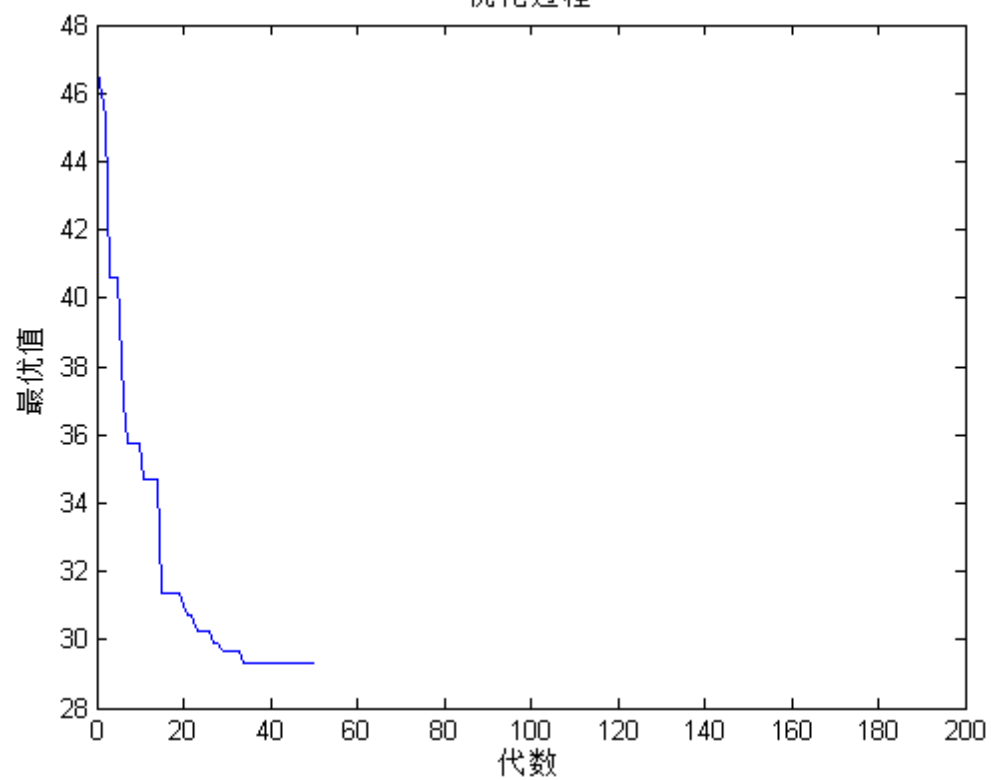
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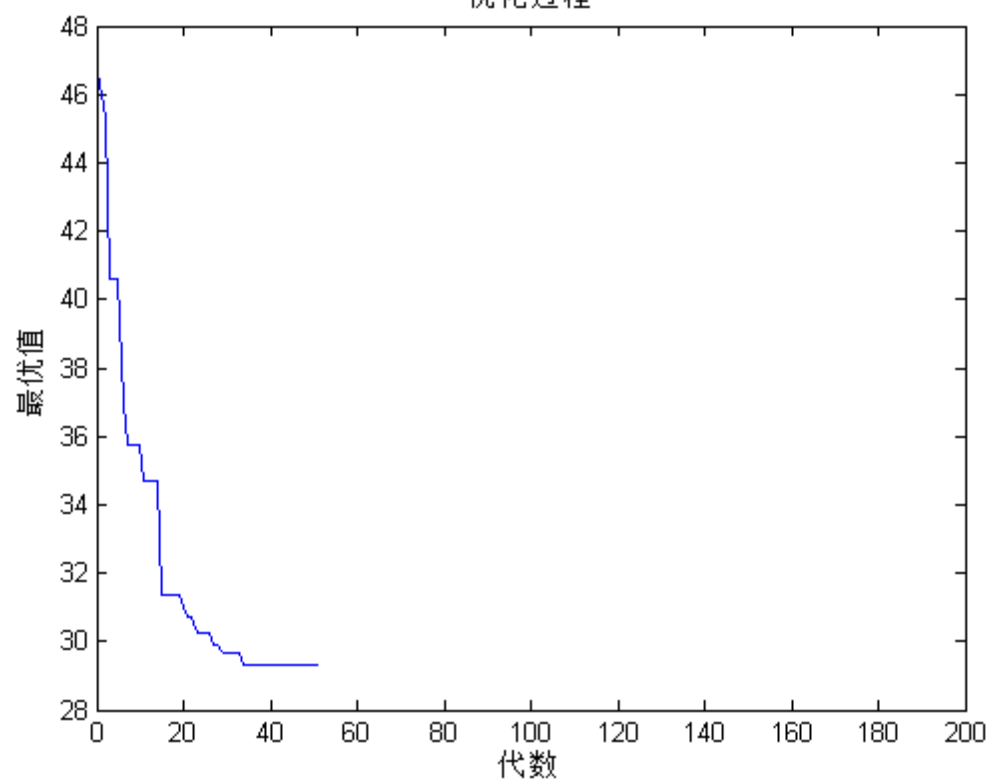
优化过程



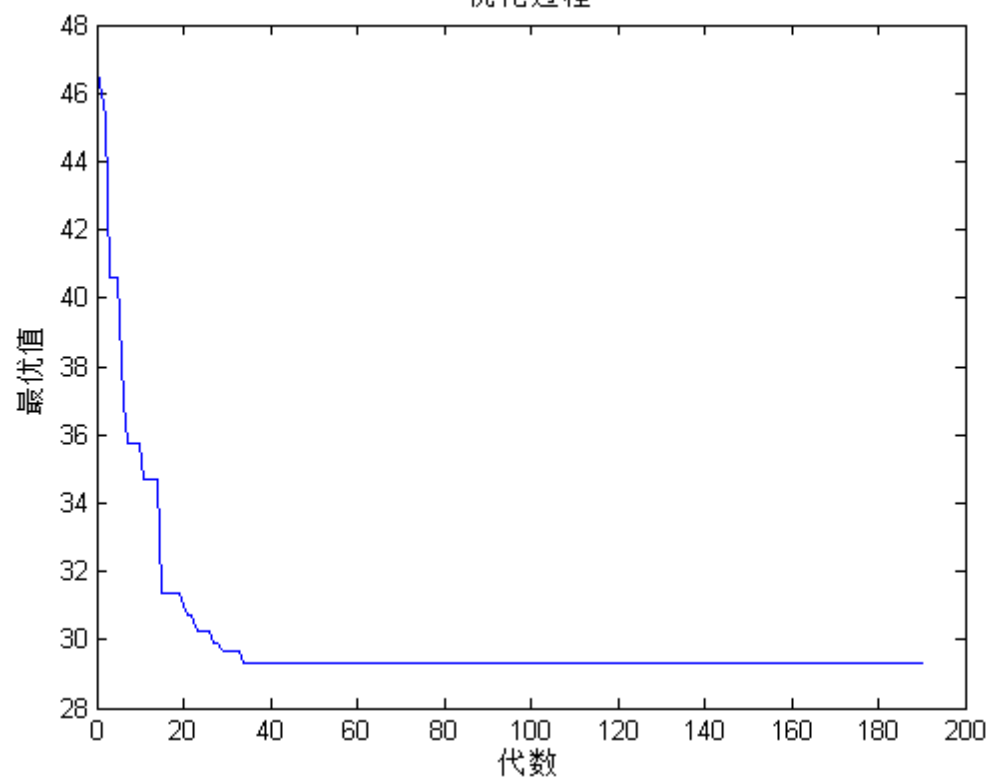
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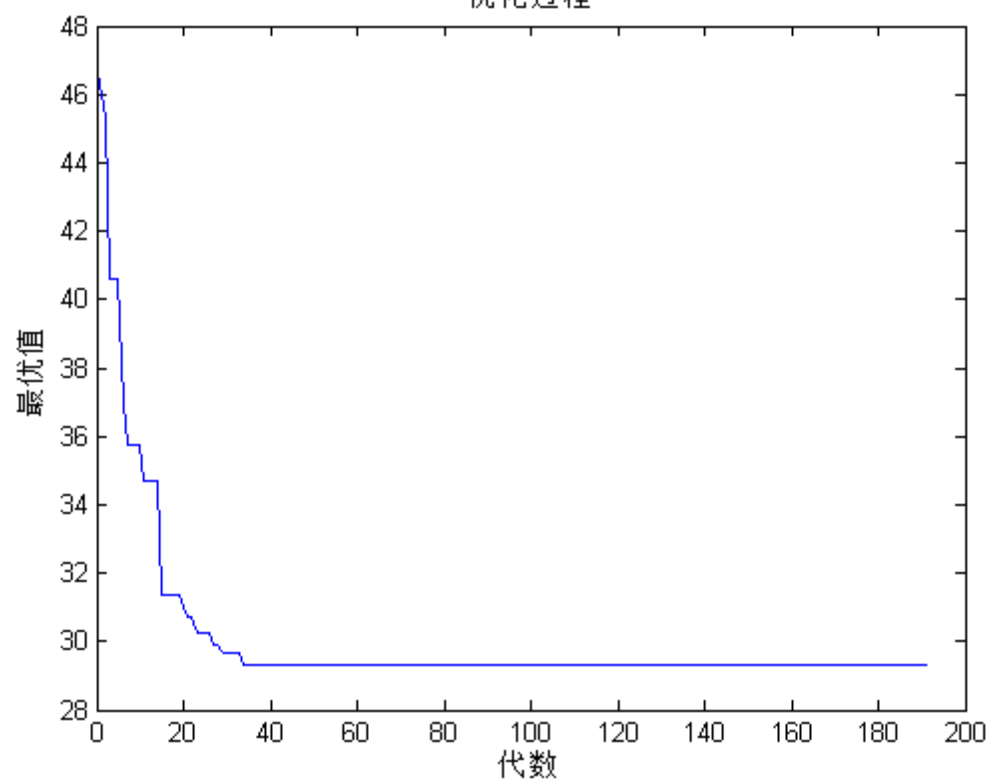
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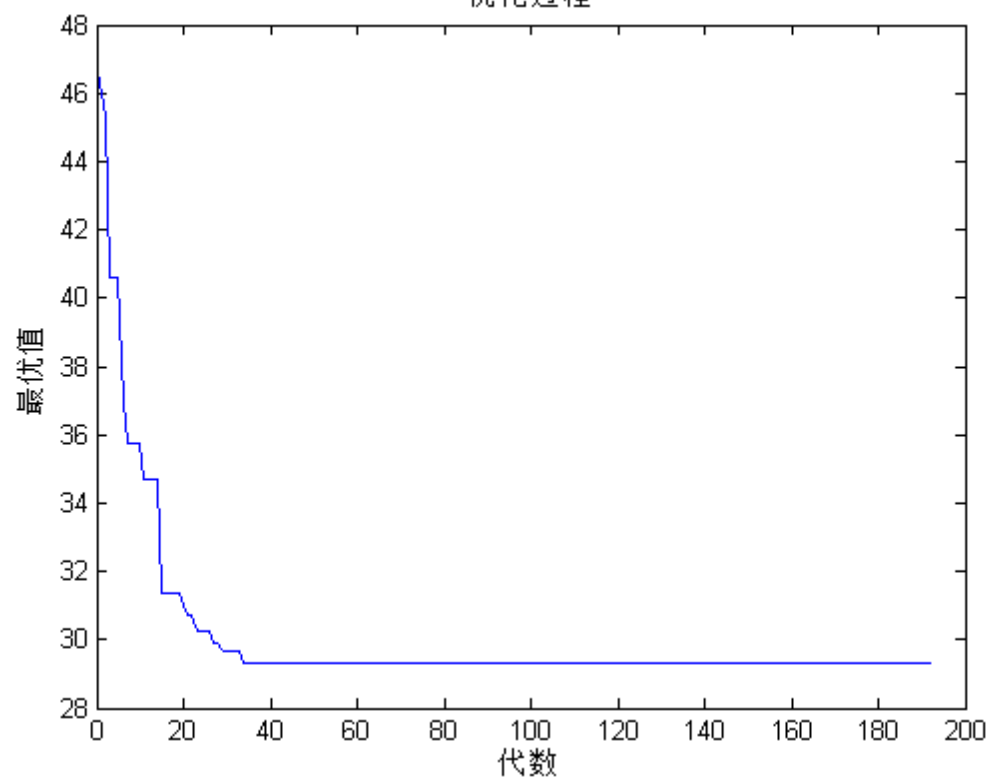
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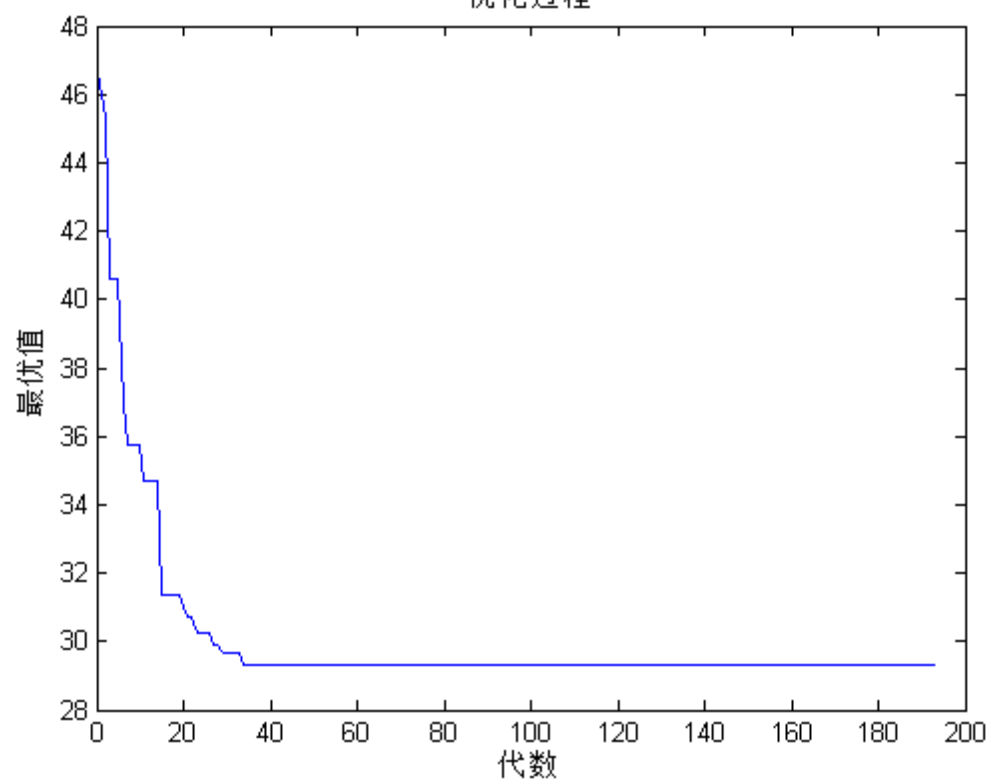
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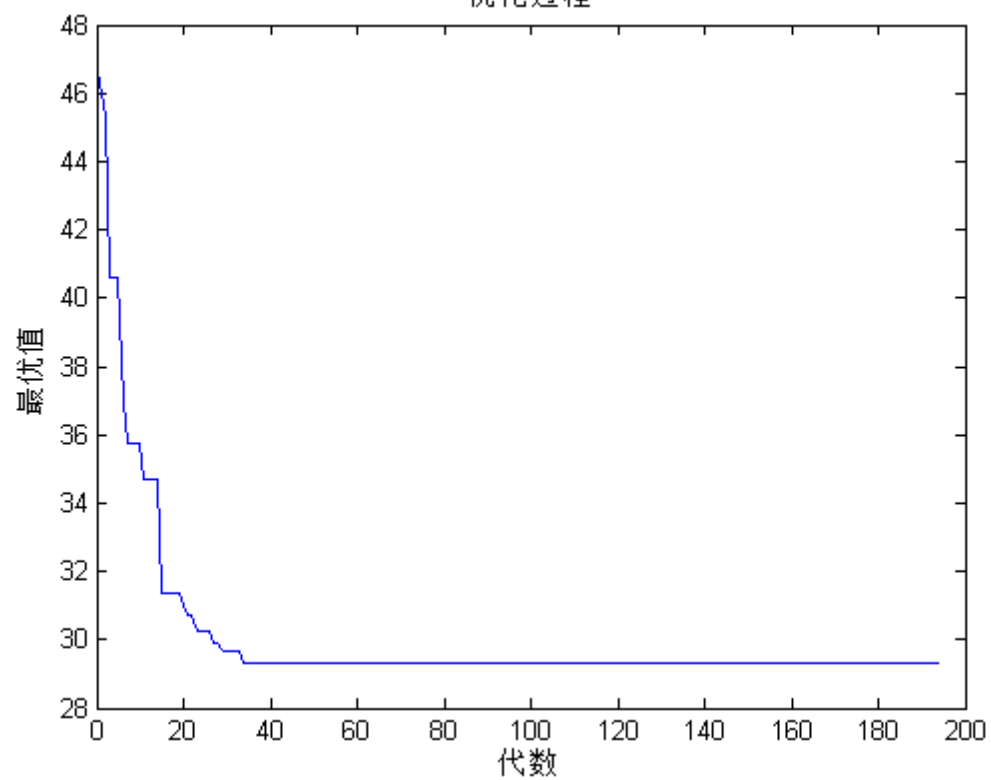
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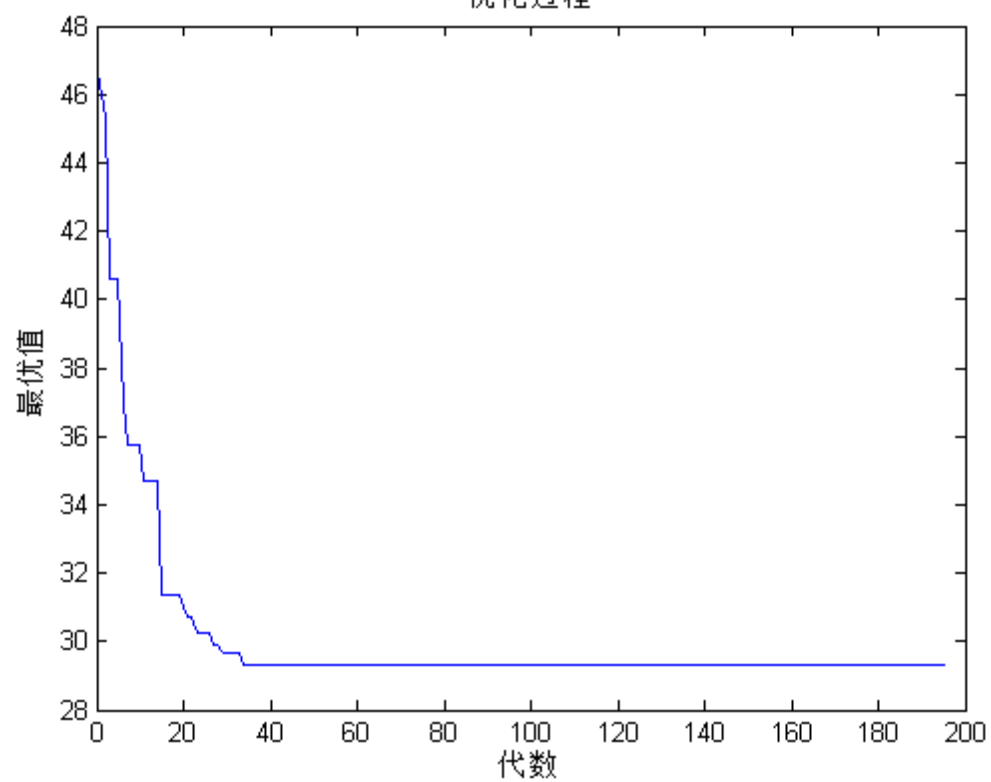
优化过程



优化过程

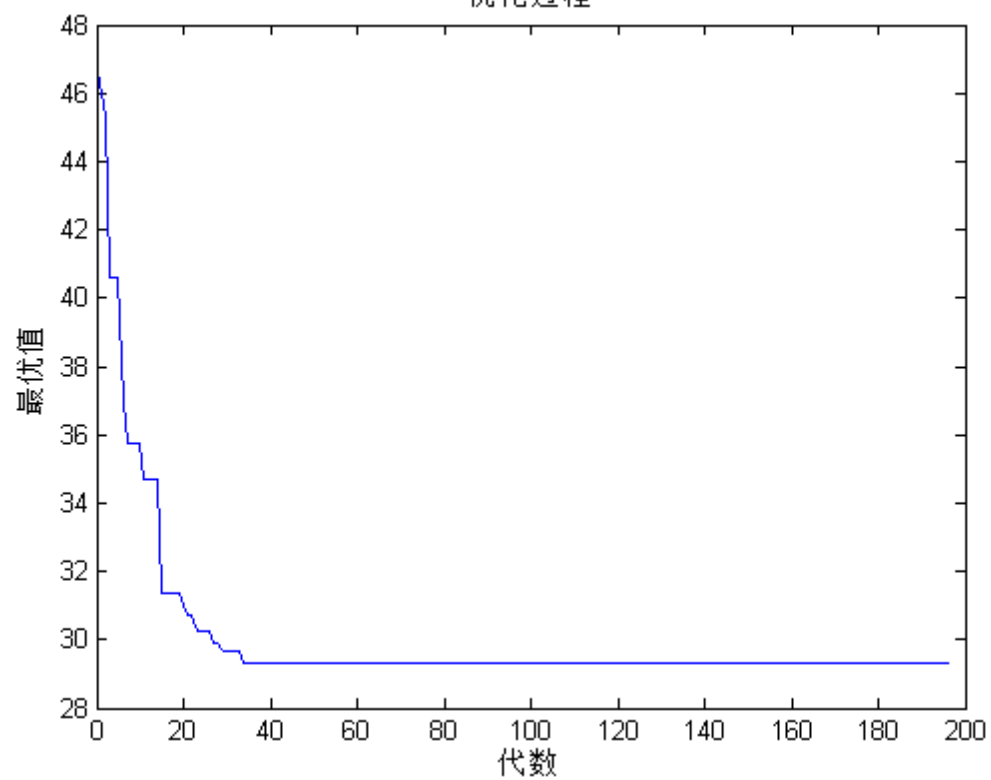


优化过程

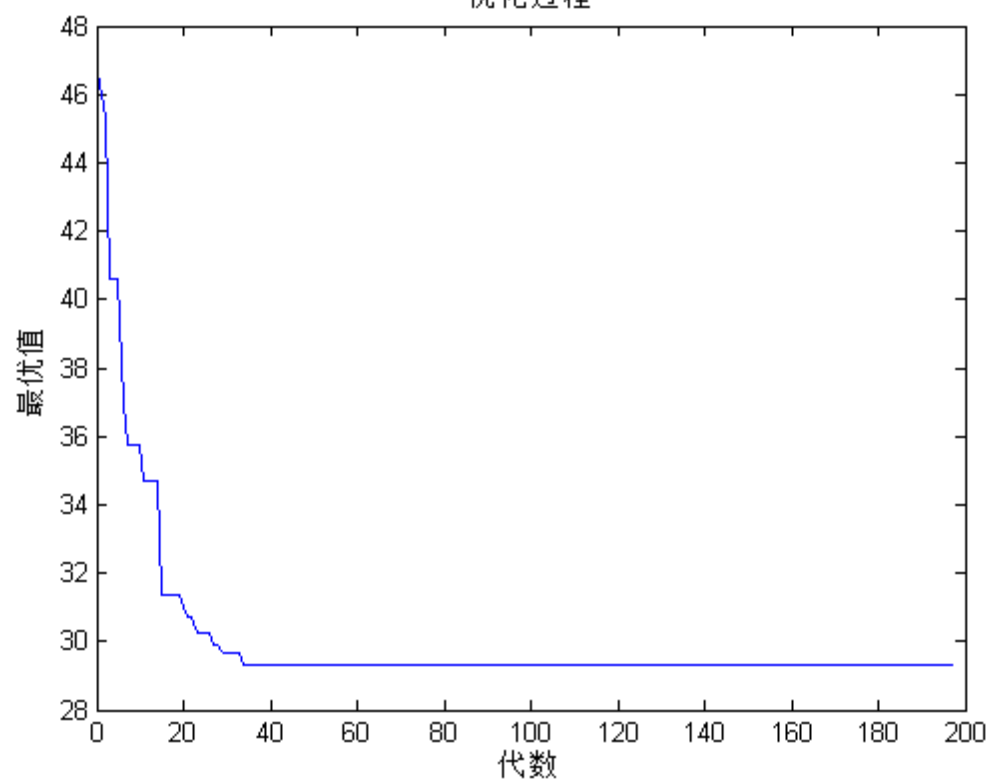


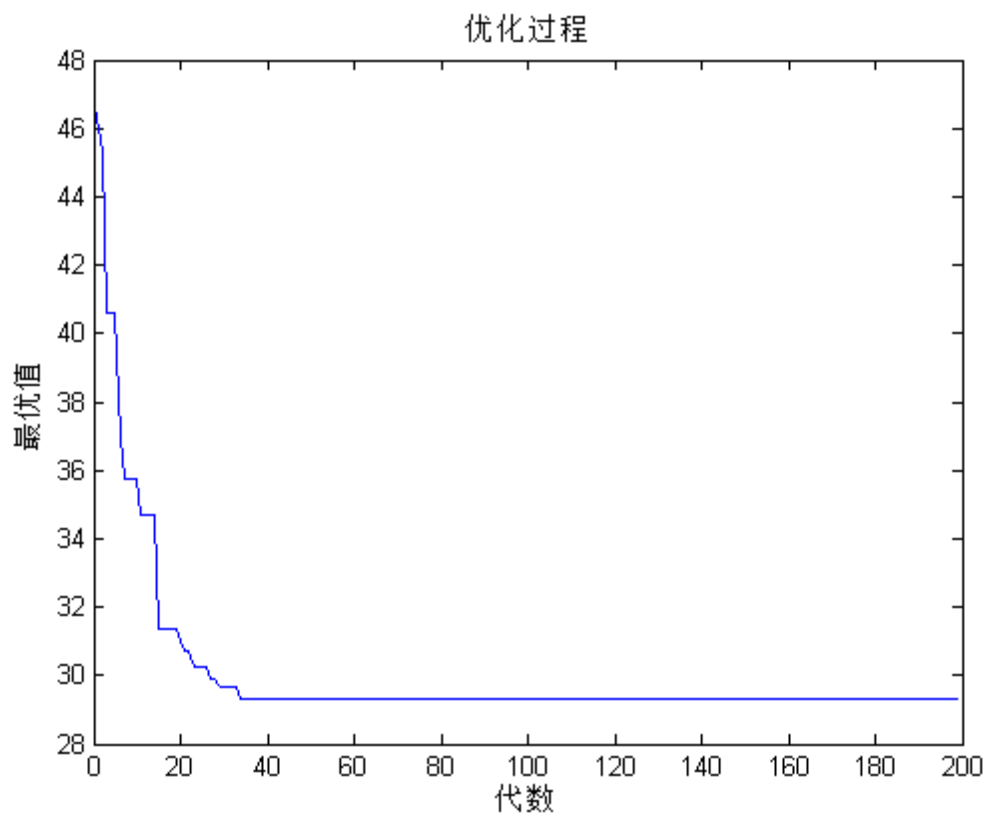
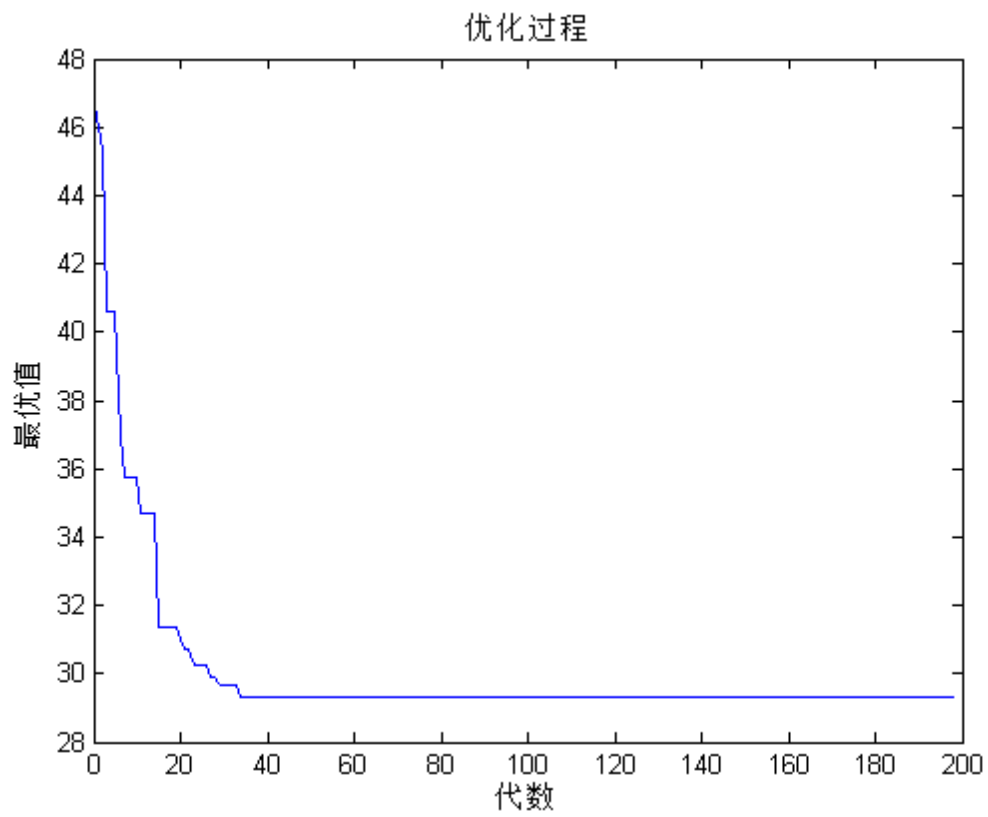


优化过程



优化过程





## 选择

```
SelCh=Select (Chrom, FitnV, GGAP);
```

## 交叉操作

```
SelCh=Recombin (SelCh, Pc);
```

变异

```
SelCh=Mutate(SelCh,Pm);
```

逆转操作

```
SelCh=Reverse(SelCh,D);
```

重插入子代的新种群

```
Chrom=Reins(Chrom,SelCh,ObjV);
```

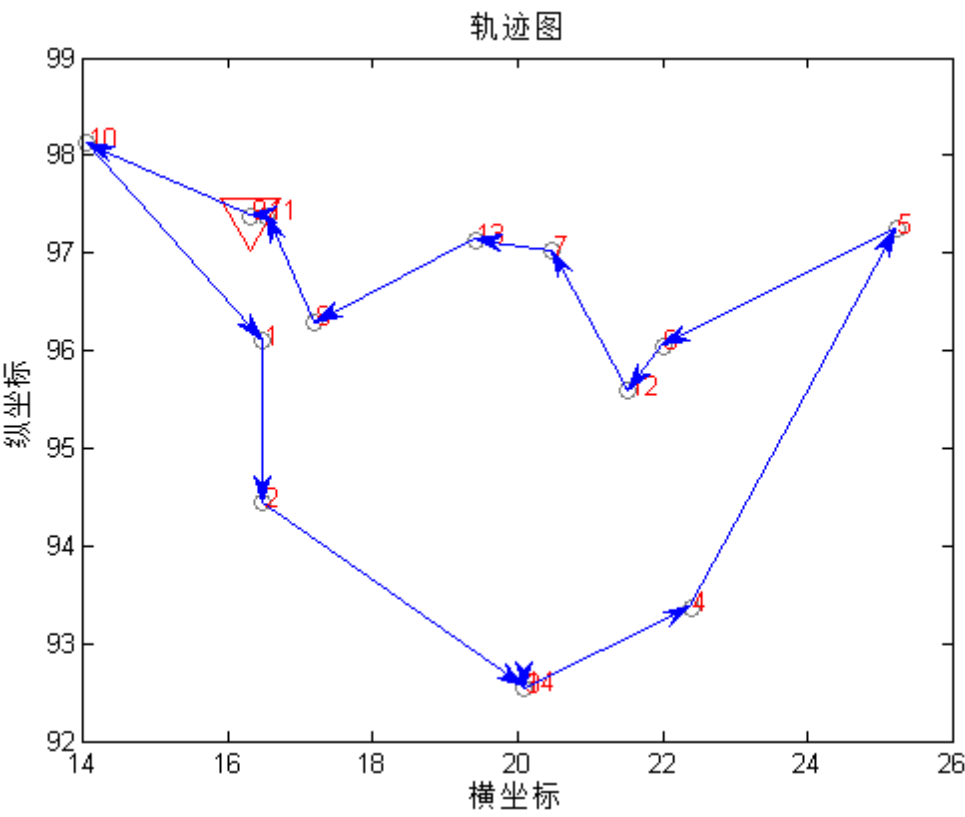
更新迭代次数

```
gen=gen+1 ;
```

```
end
```

画出最优解的路线图

```
ObjV=PathLength(D,Chrom); %计算路线长度
[minObjV,minInd]=min(ObjV);
DrawPath(Chrom(minInd(1),:),X)
```



输出最优解的路线和总距离

```
disp(' 最优解: ')
p=OutputPath(Chrom(minInd(1),:));
```

```
disp([' 总距离: ', num2str(ObjV(minInd(1)))]);  
disp('-----')
```

---

最优解:  
9—>10—>1—>2—>14—>3—>4—>5—>6—>12—>7—>13—>8—>11—>9  
总距离: 29.3405  
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