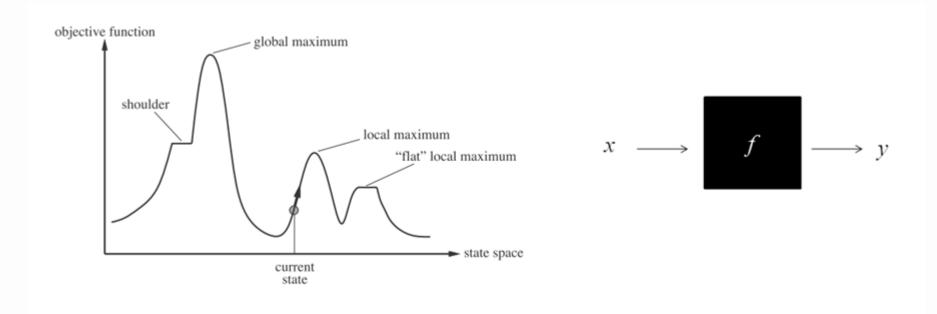


# 最佳化演算法



## 黑箱最佳化

- ●尋找特定的x使得代入「目標函數」f的結果y為最大值。
- ●區域最大值/全域最大值。





### 梯度下降法

- 又稱作「最速下降法」。
- 情境類似於「在大霧中爬山」。
- 允許橫向移動有助於尋找最大值,但必須有條件限制以避免無窮迴圈。

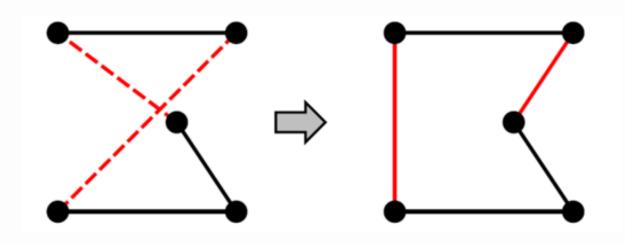
#### HILL-CLIMBING(problem)

```
1   current = MAKE-NODE(problem.initial_state)
2   repeat
3    neighbor = a highest-valued successor of current
4    if neighbor.value ≤ current.value
5    return current.state
6   current = neighbor
```



## 範例:旅行推銷員問題

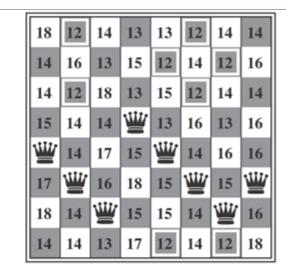
- 用最短的距離連接所有的城市。
- 從任意完整的路徑開始。
- 檢查是否存在兩條路徑對調(SWAP-2)使得總路徑變短。
- 兩個以上的路徑互相交換也可以做,但所需計算時間較久,通常2~3條就能做得不錯。

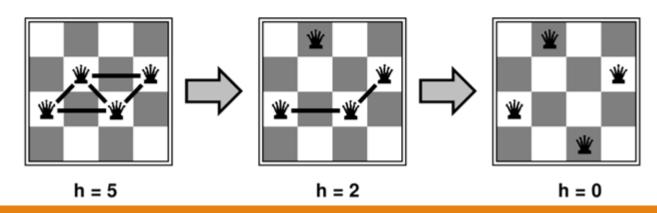




# 範例:n個皇后問題

- 移動一個皇后使得互吃的情形減少。
- 在數量極大(n≅ 10<sup>6</sup>)的情況仍能迅速解決。

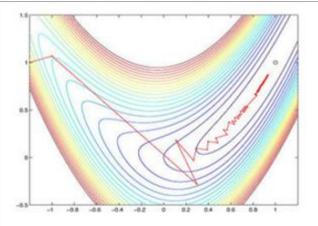






## 梯度下降法的限制

- 只能找到「最近的區域最大值」。
- 受路徑蜿蜒影響可能會收斂的很慢。
- 高原或山嶺狀圖形會難以找到最大值。
- 加入隨機重啟機制可以改善問題。





# 模擬退火法(Simulated Annealing)=

- 梯度下降法有機率收斂在區域極值。
- 需要隨機產生移動來跳脫區域極值。
- 模擬退火法加入了溫度參數T,會隨著時間緩緩的減少。
- ullet 最佳化的過程中若新的值的能量較低則採用,反之則有 $e^{\Delta E/T}$ 的機率採用。
- 只要T下降的速度足夠慢,模擬退火法就能找到全域的極值。

# 模擬退火法(Simulated Annealing)

#### SIMULATED-ANNEALING(problem, schedule)

```
1 current = MAKE-NODE(problem.initial\_state)

2 for t = 1 to \infty

3 T = schedule(t)

4 if T == 0

5 return \ current

6 next = a \ randomly \ selected \ successor \ of \ current

7 \triangle E = next.value - current.value

8 if \triangle E > 0

9 current = next

10 else

11 current = next \ only \ with \ probability \ e^{\triangle E/T}
```

# 演化策略(Evolutionary Strategies)

- 早期的演化策略實驗
- ●演化策略範例
- 演化策略運算符介紹
- 與基因演算法之比較
- 基礎演進理論—模擬登山情境



Ingo Rechenberg



# Rechenberg的最佳化儀

Lab mutations selected if improvement (1965).

Selection + mutation. Examples from 1973 book *Evolution strategies by Rechenberg*.

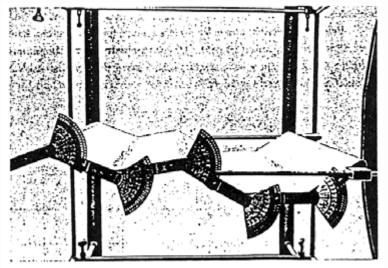


Bild 1. Versuchsobjekt - Gelenkplatte

Rechenberg, I. (2000). Case studies in evolutionary experimentation and computation. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 186, 125-140.



#### Linked Plate Results

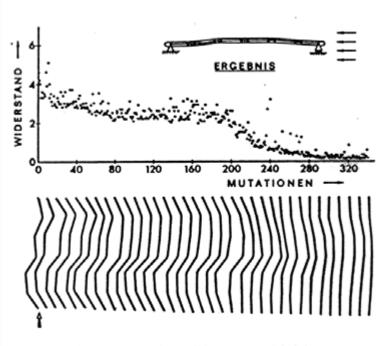
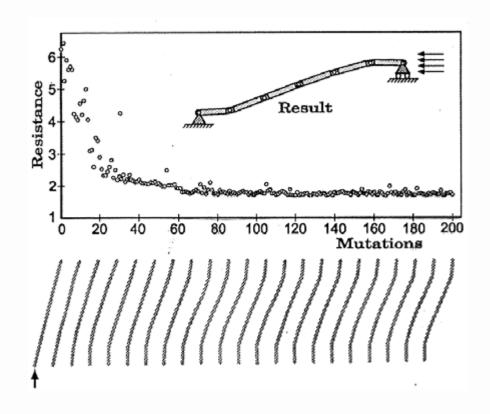


Bild 3. Verlauf der Optimierung der parallel angeströmten Gelenkplatte



# Linked Plate Results (contd.)





# 彎管裝置

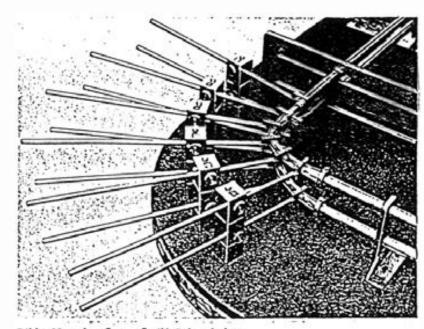


Bild 3. Versuchsaufbau - flexible Robrumlenkung

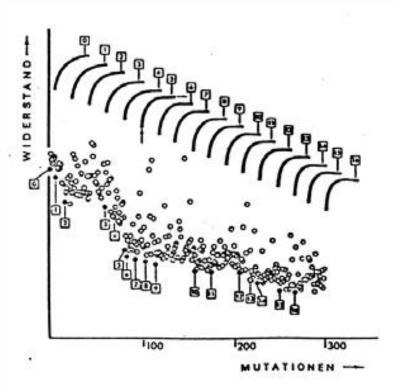
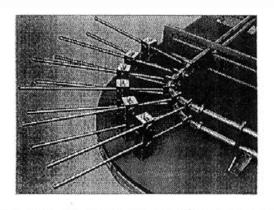


Bild 6. Verlauf der Optimierung des Robrkrummers



## 彎管裝置



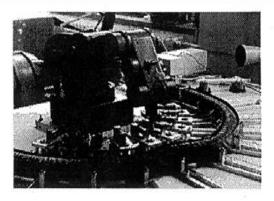


Fig. 1-4: Evolutionary experimentation by hand and with a robot. Six manually adjustable shafts (left) and 10 robot-controlled rope drives (right) determine the bending form of the pipe.

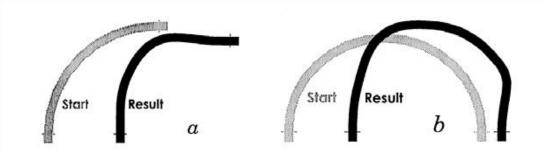


Fig. 1-5: Optimal shape of a 90°-pipe bend (a) and optimal shape of a 180°-pipe bend (b).



# 仿鳥類羽翼的演進

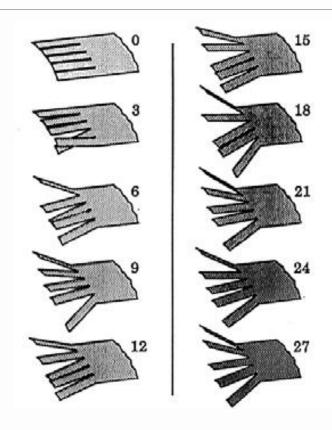


Fig. 1-8:
27 generations of the evolution of a bird-like wing.



# 透鏡設計

- (1,10)-ES
- 15s on Pentium III PC

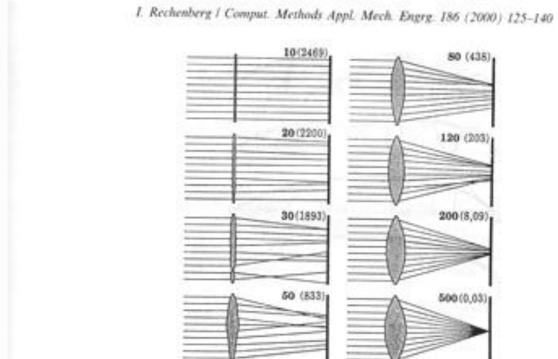
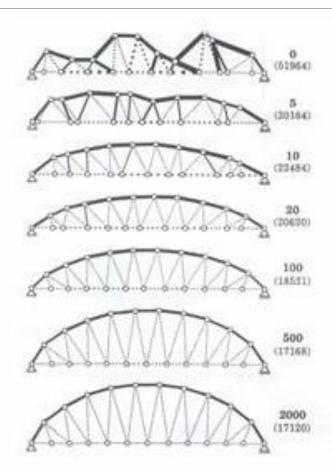


Fig. 12. From window pane to magnifying glass. The evolutionary computation needs 15 s on a Pentium II PC.



## 橋梁結構設計

- 十個可調變x,y值的上接點
- ●十個可調變x值的下接點
- 最佳化可承載之壓力/張力,及橋體最小 重量。





# 算符介紹

#### Operators

• rec:  $I^{\mu} \rightarrow I$ 

• mut:  $I \rightarrow I$ 

 $\circ \operatorname{sel}_{\mu}^{k} : I^{k} \longrightarrow I^{\mu}, \ k \in \{\lambda, \mu + \lambda\}$ 

#### **Population**

$$P^{(t)} = \{a_1, ..., a_k\} \in I^k$$



# (1+1) ES

Pseudo-code

•Operators: Elitist selection and dimension-wise Gaussian mutation.

• 在先前的表現中加入突變。

● 1/5規則。



#### Pseudo-Code for (1+1) ES

```
initialize P^{(t)} = \{(\vec{x}, \sigma)\};

evaluate f(\vec{x});

while (T(P^{(t)}) = 0) do \{T \text{ denotes a termination criterion}\}
         (\widetilde{\vec{x}},\widetilde{\sigma}) := \mathbf{mut}((\vec{x},\sigma));
         evaluate f(\tilde{\vec{x}}); { determine objective function value}
         if (f(\vec{x}) \le f(\vec{x})) { select }
                 then P^{(t+1)} = \{(\widetilde{\vec{x}}, \widetilde{\sigma})\};
                else P^{(t+1)} := \{(\vec{x}, \widetilde{\sigma})\};
         t=t+1;
```



#### 突變

- $mut:= mu_x \circ mu_\sigma$
- 包含下列兩者:
  - 改變每步間距
  - 隨機突變

$$\widetilde{\sigma} := m u_{\sigma}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma / \sqrt[n]{C}, & p > \frac{1}{5} \\ \sigma \cdot \sqrt[n]{C}, & p < \frac{1}{5} \\ \sigma & p = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \qquad \overline{x} := m u_{x}(\overline{x}) = (x_{1} + Z_{1}, ..., x_{n} + Z_{n})$$

$$Z_{i} \sim N(0, \sigma^{2})$$

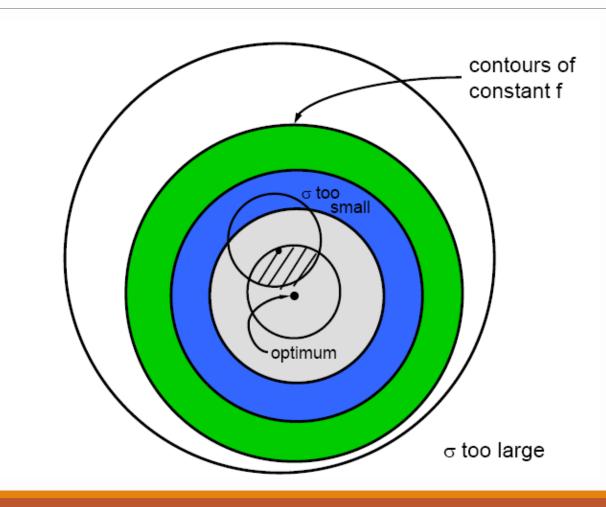


# 1/5 規則

- ●假想一個球面模型的簡單問題:  $\min f(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$
- 如果成功率>1/5→開發程度太低,增加每步間距。
- 如果成功率太低→減少每步間距。
- 為什麼p = 1/5, C = 0.817?



# 1/5規則—視覺化





### 演化策略—重組

- Richenberg於1973年提出 (*µ* +1) strategy。
- 由交差產生新個體,再進行突變、篩選。
- 交叉重組的種類:
  - Global intermediary
  - Local intermediary
  - 離散重組 (Discrete recombination)



#### 交叉重組的種類

Global intermediary

$$b_i = \frac{1}{\rho} \sum_{k=1}^{\rho} b_{k,i}$$
  $\rho$  parents

Local intermediary

$$b_i = u_i b_{k_1,i} + (1 - u_i) b_{k_2,i}$$
 select 2 of  $\rho$  parents

$$U_i \sim U([0,1])$$
 or  $U_i = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Discrete recombination

$$b_i' = b_{ki,i}$$

$$K_i \sim U(\{1,...,\rho\})$$



# Pseudo-Code for ( $\mu$ +1) ES

```
initialize P^{(0)} = \{\vec{x}_1, ..., \vec{x}_{\mu}\} \in I^{\mu};
evaluate f(\vec{x}_1), ..., f(\vec{x}_{\mu});
  while (T(P^{(t)}) = 0) do
           \widetilde{\vec{x}} := \mathbf{mut}(\mathbf{rec}(P^{(t)}));
            evaluate f(\tilde{\vec{x}});
          P^{(t+1)} := \mathbf{sel}_{\mu}^{\mu+1}(\{\widetilde{\widetilde{x}}\} \bigcup P^{(t)});
            t := t + 1;
  od
```