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TE COMPS B Batch B
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8940

substring])

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Genetic Algorithm: -
Find the smallest x possible for the equation x+1/x
# genetic algorithm search for continuous function optimization
from numpy.random import randint from numpy.random import rand
# objective function
def objective(x):
return x[0]+1/x[0]
# decode bitstring to numbers def
decode(bounds, n_bits, bitstring):
    decoded = list()
                       largest = 2**n_bits
                                                 for
i in range(len(bounds)):
                                 # extract the
                  start, end = i * n_bits, (i *
substring
                       substring =
n_bits)+n_bits
bitstring[start:end] # convert bitstring to a string
of chars chars = ''.join([str(s) for s in
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# convert string to integer
                                           integer = int(chars, 2)
scale integer to desired range
                                      value = bounds[i][0] + (integer/largest)
* (bounds[i][1] - bounds[i][0])
       # store
decoded.append(value) return
decoded
# tournament selection def
selection(pop, scores, k=3): # first
random selection
                    selection_ix =
randint(len(pop)) for ix in
randint(0, len(pop), k-1):
       # check if better (e.g. perform a tournament)
if scores[ix] < scores[selection ix]:</pre>
           selection_ix = ix
return pop[selection ix]
# crossover two parents to create two children def
crossover(p1, p2, r_cross):
   # children are copies of parents by default
c1, c2 = p1.copy(), p2.copy()
                                # check for
                 if rand() < r_cross:</pre>
recombination
        # select crossover point that is not on the end of the string
pt = randint(1, len(p1)-2)
       # perform crossover c1
       = p1[:pt] + p2[pt:] c2
       = p2[:pt] + p1[pt:]
    return [c1, c2]
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# mutation operator def mutation(bitstring,
r mut):
         for i in range(len(bitstring)):
# check for a mutation
                             if rand() <
                  # flip the bit
bitstring[i] = 1 - bitstring[i]
# genetic algorithm def genetic_algorithm(objective, bounds, n_bits, n_iter,
n_pop, r_cross, r_mut):
   # initial population of random bitstring pop = [randint(0, 2,
n_bits*len(bounds)).tolist() for _ in range(n_pop)]
   # keep track of best solution best, best_eval = 0,
objective(decode(bounds, n_bits, pop[0]))
   # enumerate generations for gen in range(n_iter):
# decode population decoded = [decode(bounds,
n_bits, p) for p in pop]
                              # evaluate all
candidates in the population
                                   scores =
[objective(d) for d in decoded]
       # check for new best solution
                                  if
for i in range(n pop):
scores[i] < best eval:</pre>
               best, best_eval = pop[i], scores[i]
                                                                 print(">%d,
new best f(%s) = %f" % (gen, decoded[i], scores[i]))
       # select parents selected = [selection(pop, scores) for _
                                 # create the next generation
       in range(n pop)]
       children = list()
                                  for i in range(0, n_pop, 2):
       # get selected parents in pairs
                                                      p1, p2 =
       selected[i], selected[i+1]
                                               # crossover and
       mutation
                            for c in crossover(p1, p2, r_cross):
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# mutation
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mutation(c, r_mut)
                                   # store
for next generation
children.append(c)
                           # replace
population
                   pop = children
return [best, best_eval]
# define range for input bounds =
[[1.0, 100.0], [1.0, 100.0]] #
define the total iterations n_iter =
100 # bits per variable n_bits = 16
# define the population size n_pop = 100 #
crossover rate r_cross = 0.25 # mutation
rate r_mut = 1.0 / (float(n_bits) *
len(bounds)) # perform the genetic
algorithm search
best, score = genetic algorithm(objective, bounds, n bits, n iter, n pop,
r_cross, r_mut) print('Done!') decoded = decode(bounds, n_bits, best)
print('f(%s) = %f' % (decoded, score))
```

OUTPUT:-

```
# >0, new best f([24.008255004882812, 67.03675842285156]) = 24.049907
# >0, new best f([9.967041015625, 13.468658447265625]) = 10.067372
# >0, new best f([5.3369903564453125, 27.59295654296875]) = 5.524362
# >0, new best f([2.900360107421875, 45.71586608886719]) = 3.245145
# >1, new best f([2.59521484375, 75.99775695800781]) = 2.980539
# >1, new best f([1.510589599609375, 61.86137390136719]) = 2.172583
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# >4, new best f([1.4728240966796875, 89.80180358886719]) = 2.151792 # >5, new
best f([1.123870849609375, 58.76762390136719]) = 2.013653
# >7, new best f([1.1102752685546875, 83.13090515136719]) = 2.010953
# >7, new best f([1.0861053466796875, 21.739303588867188]) = 2.006826
# >9, new best f([1.027191162109375, 68.05038452148438]) = 2.000720
# >10, new best f([1.009063720703125, 93.37895202636719]) = 2.000081
# >13, new best f([1.00604248046875, 68.62895202636719]) = 2.000036
# >15, new best f([1.0015106201171875, 21.450775146484375]) = 2.0000002
# >15, new best f([1.0, 46.10258483886719]) = 2.000000
# Done!
# f([1.0, 46.10258483886719]) = 2.000000
```