

计算智能选讲

武建

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内容:

- 搜索最优解的群体策略
- 群体策略的遗传算法实现



- ●问题
- ●建立目标函数
- ●建立群体
- ●群体优劣评价
- ●迭代搜索最优解

1 问题

$$AX = b$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

求解方程组的近似最优解。

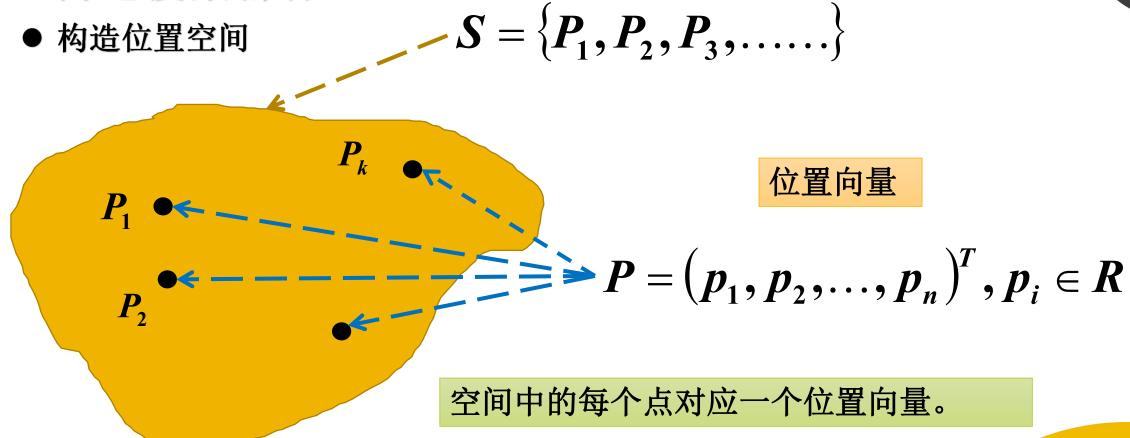
2 建立优化目标函数

$$Obj = ||AX - b||$$

范数

目标函数值越小, 搜索得到的解向量越好

3 构造搜索群体



位置向量的维数与解向量的维数相同。

● 构造随机向量

个体向量或个体

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^d} P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)^T \in S$$

取值
随机变量
$$x_i \longrightarrow p_i \in [c_i, d_i], i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

每个个体的一次取值对应一个可能得解向量

● 构造群体向量组或矩阵

Population =
$$\{X_1, X_2, ..., X_N\}$$

或

$$egin{aligned} extbf{ extit{Population}} &= egin{pmatrix} X_1 \ X_2 \ dots \ X_N \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

群体的一次取值对应多个可能得解向量

4 群体优劣评价

计算每个个体的目标函数值,称作适应度:

$$Obj = ||AX - b||$$

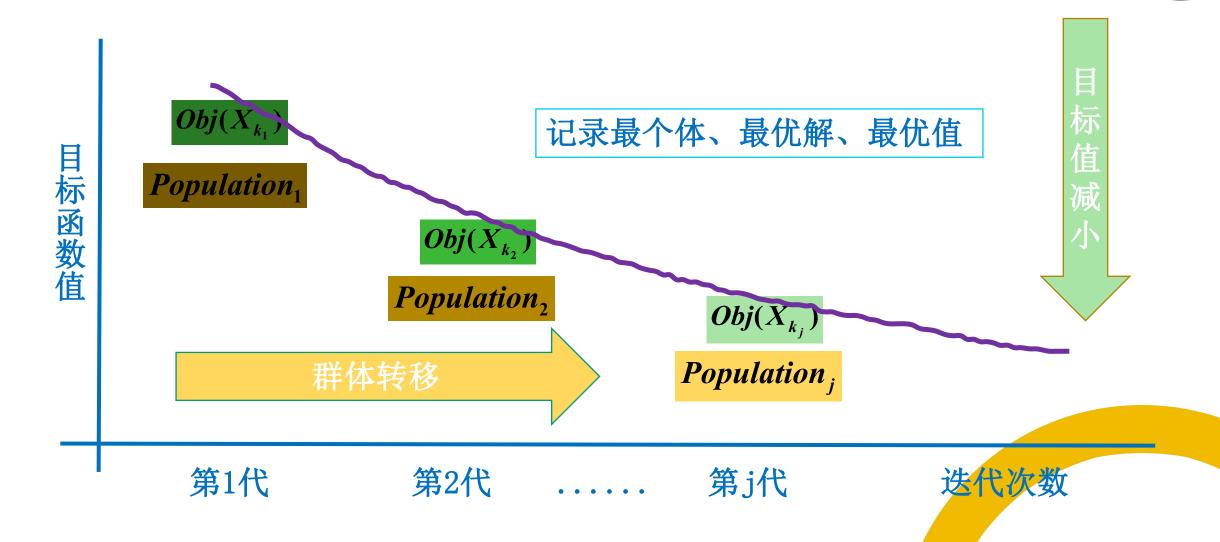
Population = $\{X_1, X_2, ..., X_N\}$

$$F(X_i) = \frac{1}{Obj(X_i) + \varepsilon}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

根据适应度确定最优个体,及其取值:

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$
 $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)^T \in S$

5 迭代搜索最优解



■遗传算法

- 建立目标函数
- 建立群体
- 群体转移
 - ◆ 遗传算子

1 建立优化目标函数

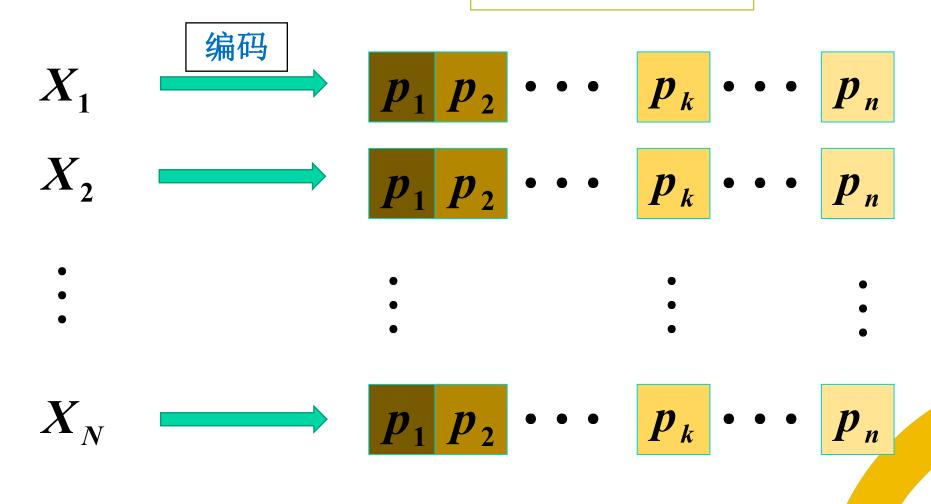
$$Obj = ||AX - b||$$

范数

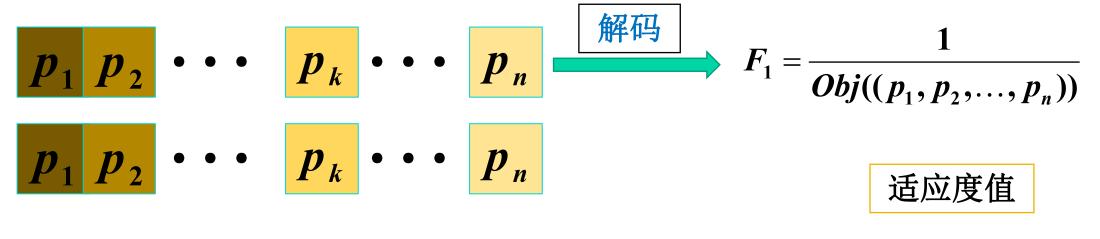
目标函数值越小, 搜索得到的解向量越好

2 建立群体

模拟染色体



3 群体转移: 选择算子



$$F_i = \frac{1}{Obj((p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n))}$$

$$p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k \cdots p_n$$

3 群体转移: 选择算子

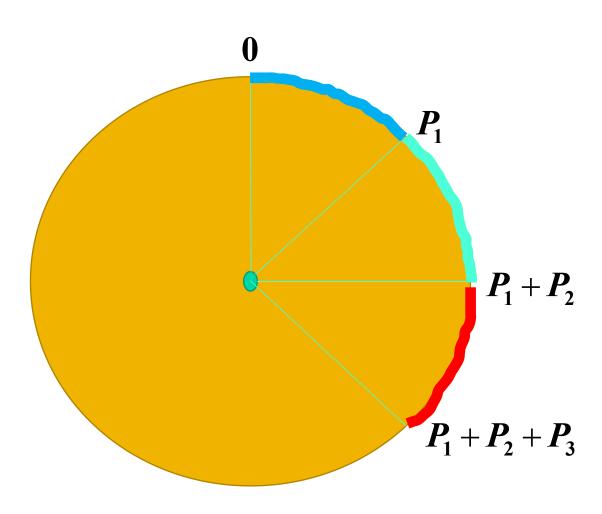
- ✓ 从父代群体中选取一些个体,遗传到下一代群体
- \checkmark 轮盘赌选择法: 个体被选中的概率与其适应度值 $_{\nearrow}F_{i}$ 大小成正比

✓步骤:

- ①计算所有个体的适应度值
- ②计算个体被选中遗传到下一代群体的概率
- ③模拟赌盘操作来确定个体是否遗传到下一代

رم
$$P_i = F_i / \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

模拟轮盘赌:



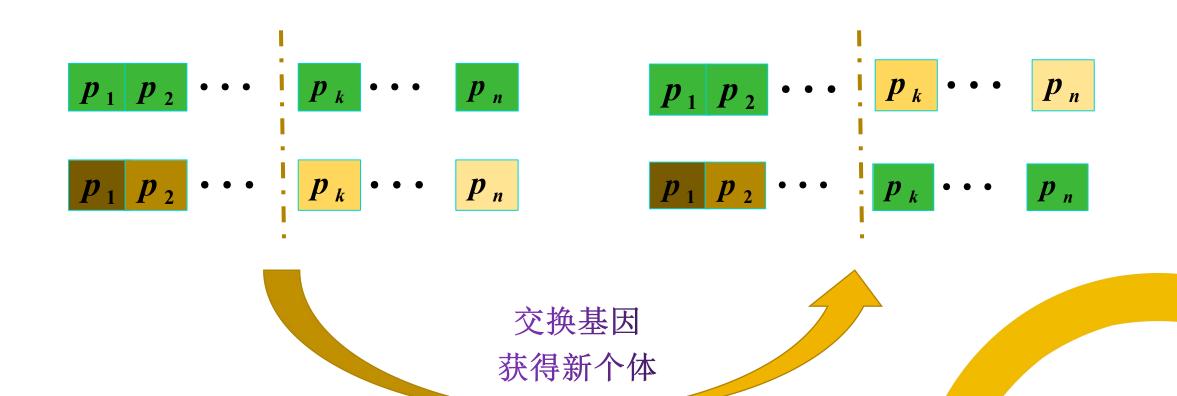
$$F_i = \frac{1}{Obj((p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n))}$$

$$P_i = F_i / \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

- ✓产生一个0到1之间的随机数
- ✓该随机数出现在哪一个区域内
- ✓ 确定个体是否被选则

4 群体转移:交叉算子

• 两个配对染色体依据交叉概率 Pc 交换其部分基因,从而形成两个新的个体。



例如,二进制编码染色体的交叉

交叉前(用" | "来表示交叉点):

00000 | 0111000000010000

11100 | 000001111111000101

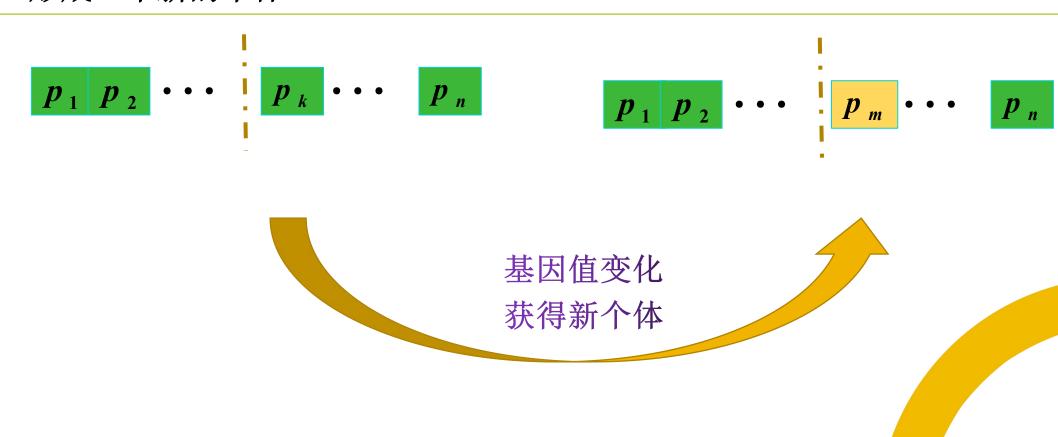
交叉后:

00000 | 000001111111000101

11100 | 0111000000010000

5 群体转移: 变异算子

• 依据变异概率 Pm 将个体编码串中的某些基因值用其它基因值来替换,从而 形成一个新的个体。



例如,二进制编码染色体的变异

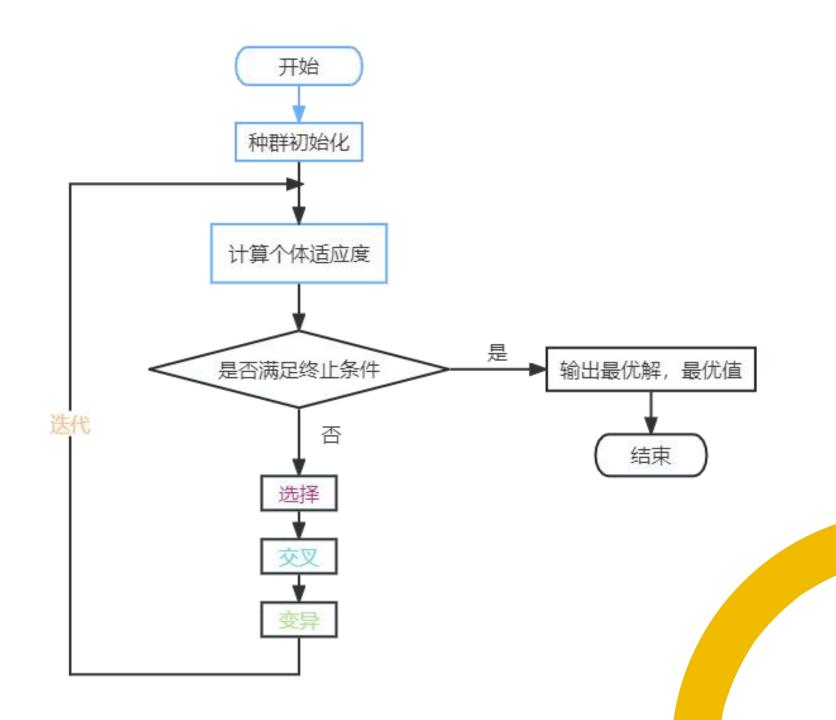
变异前(用" | "来表示变异点):

11100 | 000001111111000101

变异后:

11100 | 100001111111000101

6 算法流程



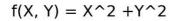
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

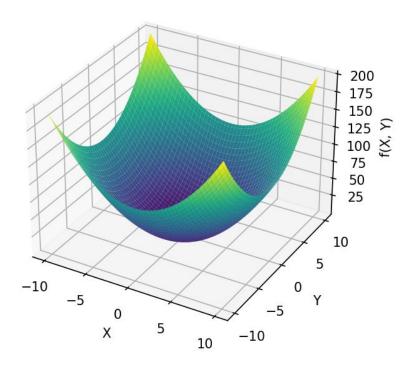
利用遗传算法迭代求解最小值

分析

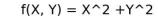
```
import random
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

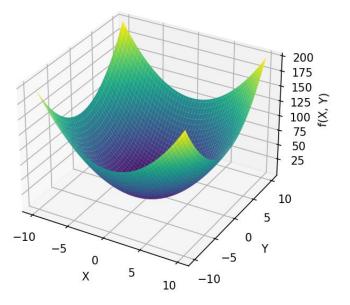
# 定义函数 f
def f(x, y):
return x**2 + y**2
```





```
# 执行遗传算法
    # 生成网格点数据
    x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
    y = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
    X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
96
    # 计算函数值
    Z = f(X, Y)
    # 绘制函数图像
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
101
    ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, cmap='viridis')
    # 设置坐标轴标签
104
    ax.set_xlabel('X')
    ax.set_ylabel('Y')
    ax.set_zlabel('f(X, Y)')
106
    # 设置图像标题
    plt.title('f(X, Y) = X^2 + Y^2')
108
    # 显示图像
    plt.show()
```





```
# 遗传算法参数设置
    population_size = 50 # 种群大小
10
    chromosome_length = 2 # 染色体长度(二维坐标)
    # 初始化种群
    1 usage
    def create_population():
13
        population = []
15
        for _ in range(population_size):
            individual = [random.uniform(-10, 10)
16
                          for _ in range(chromosome_length)]
            population.append(individual)
18
        return population
19
```

```
21 # 评估种群中个体的适应度
    1 usage
    def compute_fitness(population):
23
        fitness_scores = []
        for individual in population:
25
            x, y = individual[0], individual[1]
            fitness = 1/(f(x, y)+0.001)
26
            fitness_scores.append(fitness)
        return fitness_scores
28
```

```
# 选择操作 - 使用轮盘赌选择法
30
    def selection(population, fitness_scores):
        selected_population = []
32
        total_fitness = sum(fitness_scores)
        while len(selected_population) < population_size:</pre>
            rand_num = random.uniform(0, total_fitness)
35
36
            cumulative_fitness = 0
            for i, fitness in enumerate(fitness_scores):
38
                 cumulative_fitness += fitness
                if cumulative_fitness > rand_num:
39
                     selected_population.append(population[i])
40
41
                     break
        return selected_population
```

```
# 交叉操作 - 使用单点交叉
def crossover(population):
    offspring = []
    for i in range(0, population_size, 2):
        parent1 = population[i]
        parent2 = population[i+1]
        crossover_point = random.randint(1, chromosome_length - 1)
        child1 = parent1[:crossover_point] + parent2[crossover_point:]
        child2 = parent2[:crossover_point] + parent1[crossover_point:]
        offspring.extend([child1, child2])
    return offspring
```

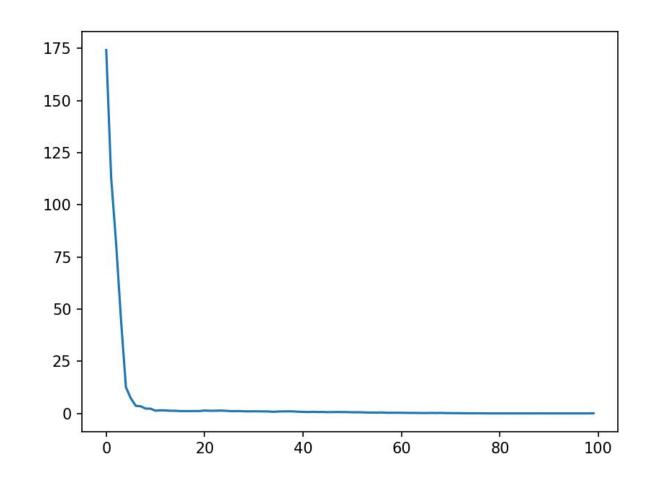
```
# 变异操作 - 在染色体上进行随机变异
    1 usage
    def mutation(population):
        mutated_population = []
        for individual in population:
            if random.random() < 0.1: # 变异概率为0.1
60
                mutated_individual = []
                for gene in individual:
                    new_gene = gene + random.uniform(-0.1, 0.1)
64
                    # 变异范围为[-0.1, 0.1]
                    mutated_individual.append(new_gene)
                mutated_population.append(mutated_individual)
66
            else:
                mutated_population.append(individual)
68
        return mutated_population
```

```
# 主函数
      1 usage
      def genetic_algorithm():
          population = create_population()
          generations = 100 # 迭代次数
          obj_value = []
          for _ in range(generations):
              temp_individual = max(population, key=lambda x: f(x[0], x[1]))
              obj_value.append(f(temp_individual[0], temp_individual[1]))
              fitness_scores = compute_fitness(population)
              selected_population = selection(population, fitness_scores)
              offspring = crossover(selected_population)
             mutated_population = mutation(offspring)
              population = mutated_population
          # 计算最好的个体
          best_individual = max(population, key=lambda x: f(x[0], x[1]))
          best_obj = f(best_individual[0], best_individual[1])
          print("最优解: ", best_individual)
         print("最小值: ", best_obj)
88
          plt.plot(obj_value)
          plt.show()
```

genetic_algorithm()

最优解: [0.05545082313034909, -0.07818789686163227]

最小值: 0.009188141001478503



模型与代码探索技术: ChatGPT

✓ https://chat.gamejx.cn

实例代码:

✓ https://github.com/wujian1112/Compute_Intelligence





参考文献

- [1] https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37587824/article/details/104110006
- [2] 范旭、陈克伟、魏曙光。 Python 智能优化算法(从原理到代码实现与应用), 电子工业出版社,北京,2022.
- [3] 郁磊、史峰、王辉、胡斐. Matlab 智能优化算法30个案例分析. 北京航空航天大学出版社,2015.

谢谢