## 多目标优化的ZDT基准问题详细介绍(最全概括)



**ZDT** 

### 简介

ZDT问题集根据下面过程构建:

$$\min f_1(x)$$
  
 $\min f_2(x) = g(x) h(f_1(x), g(x))$ 

其中都是两个目标的优化问题,共有6个具体实例

#### 1.ZDT1

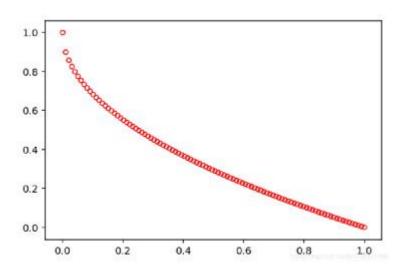
ZDT1有30个决策变量,其定义如下:

$$egin{align} f_1(x) = & x_1 \ g(x) = & 1 + rac{9}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i \ h(f_1,g) = & 1 - \sqrt{f_1/g} \ 0 \le & x_i \le & 1 \quad i = 1,\dots,n \ \end{cases}$$

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$0 \le x_1^* \le 1$$
 and  $x_i^* = 0$  for  $i = 2, \dots, n$ 

其Pareto Front是个凸集:



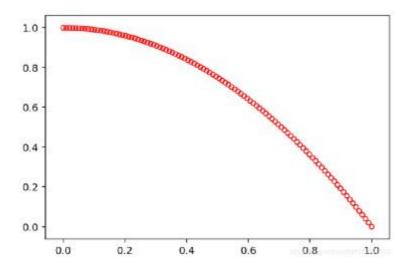
**2.ZDT2**ZDT2也有30个决策变量,其定义如下:

$$egin{aligned} f_1(x) &= x_1 \ g(x) &= 1 + rac{9}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i \ h(f_1,g) &= 1 - (f_1/g)^2 \ 0 &\leq x_i &\leq 1 \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$0 \leq x_1^* \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_i^* = 0 \text{ for } i = 2, \ldots, n$$

其Pareto Front是个非凸集:



3.ZDT3

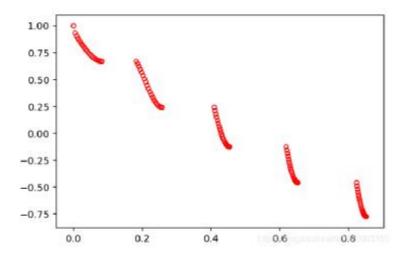
ZDT3也有30个决策变量,其定义如下:

$$f_1(x) = x_1$$
  $g(x) = 1 + \frac{9}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i$   $h(f_1, g) = 1 - \sqrt{f_1/g} - (f_1/g) \sin(10\pi f_1)$   $0 \le x_i \le 1 \quad i = 1, \dots, n$ 

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$egin{aligned} 0 &\leq x_1^* \leq 0.0830 \ 0.1822 \leq x_1^* \leq 0.2577 \ 0.4093 \leq x_1^* \leq 0.4538 \ 0.6183 \leq x_1^* \leq 0.6525 \ 0.8233 \leq x_1^* \leq 0.8518 \ x_i^* &= 0 ext{ for } i = 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

其Pareto Front是个非连接集:



### 4.ZDT4

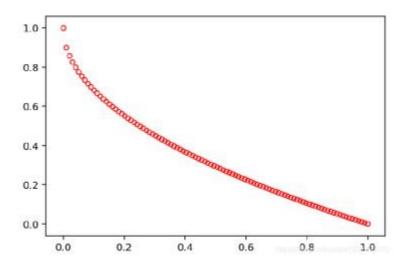
ZDT4有10个决策变量,其定义如下:

$$egin{aligned} f_1(x) = & x_1 \ g(x) = 1 + 10(n-1) + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i^2 - 10\cos(4\pi x_i)) \ h(f_1,g) = & 1 - \sqrt{f_1/g} \ & 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1 \ -10 \leq & x_i \leq 10 \quad i = 2,\dots,n \end{aligned}$$

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$0 \leq x_1^* \leq 1 \quad ext{and} \quad x_i^* = 0 ext{ for } i = 2, \ldots, n$$

其Pareto Front是个凸集:



#### **5.ZDT5**

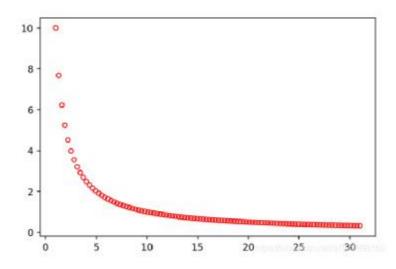
ZDT5中变量用2进制编码,共11个决策变量,其中x1用30位编码,其余都用5位编码,值得注意的是,目标函数g(x)具有欺骗性,因为目标函数最小值是由x2-x11全部为5构成,但搜索过程中越靠近5,目标函数越大。其定义如下:

$$f_1(x) = 1 + u(x_1)$$
  $g(x) = \sum_{i=2}^n v(u(x_i))$   $v(u(x_i)) = \begin{cases} 2 + u(x_i) & ext{if } u(x_i) < 5 \ 1 & ext{if } u(x_i) = 5 \end{cases}$   $h(f_1, g) = 1/f_1(x)$ 

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$0 \leq u(x_1^*) \leq 30 \quad ext{and} \quad u(x_i^*) = 5 ext{ for } i = 2, \ldots, n$$

其Pareto Front是个凸集:



#### 6.ZDT6

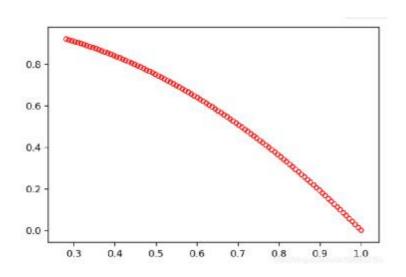
ZDT6有10个决策变量,其定义如下:

$$f_1(x) = 1 - \exp(-4x_1)\sin^6(6\pi x_1)$$
  $g(x) = 1 + 9igg[igg(\sum_{i=2}^n x_iigg)/9igg]^{0.25}$   $h(f_1,g) = 1 - (f_1/g)^2$   $0 \le x_i \le 1$   $i = 1,\dots,n$ 

最优情况下,决策变量的值为:

$$0 \leq x_1^* \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_i^* = 0 \text{ for } i = 2, \ldots, n$$

其Pareto Front是个密度分布不均匀的非凸集:



### 返回受约束的多目标优化问题优秀论文及总结目录



什么是CICD Penn Li的博客 ② 20万+ 什么是CICD一、简介二、持续集成(CI)三、持续交付(CD)四、持续部署(CD)五、下一步是什么?一、.... NSGA-II算法C++实现(测试函数为ZDT1) zhenaoxi1077的博客 ③ 1637 別人的代码,整理了一下,可以直接运行的。NSGA-II算法C++实现(测试函数为ZDT1):原文代码链接:ht... 非常使用的 基于geohash 找最近位置iava代码 03-12

非常使用的基于geohash找一定范围内的最近位置java代码

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ZDT

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5.ZDT5

6.ZDT6

返回受约束的多目标优化问题优秀论文及...

## (2条消息) 常见的新算法的标准测试函数\_剑云的博客-CSDN博客\_zdt测试函数

标准测试函数相关详细介绍请参考<u>测试函数集</u>: http://www.sfu.ca/~ssurjano/index.html。

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- 2) 收敛性评价指标IGD
- 3)覆盖率指标C

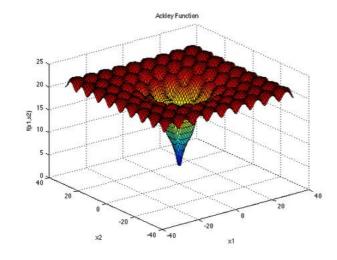
测试函数一般分类大概分为以下9个大类

## 1、优化测试问题【Optimization Test Problems】

## 1) 许多局部极小值 【Many Local Minima】

1.阿克力函数【<u>Ackley Function</u>】

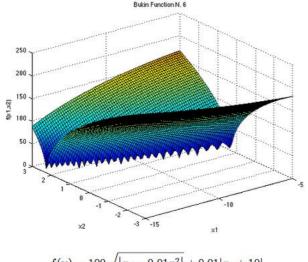
### **ACKLEY FUNCTION**



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -a \exp\left(-b\sqrt{\frac{1}{d}\sum_{i=1}^{d}x_i^2}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{1}{d}\sum_{i=1}^{d}\cos(cx_i)\right) + a + \exp(1)$$

2.bukin函数【Bukin Function N. 6】

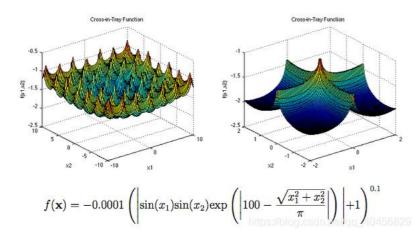
### **BUKIN FUNCTION N. 6**



 $f(\mathbf{x}) = 100\sqrt{|x_2 - 0.01x_1^2|} + 0.01|x_1 + 10|$ 

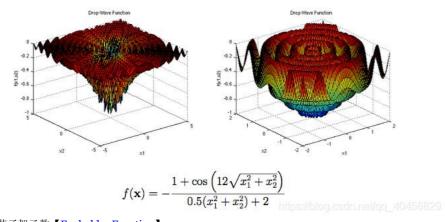
3.交叉进纸盘函数【Cross-in-Tray Function】

### **CROSS-IN-TRAY FUNCTION**



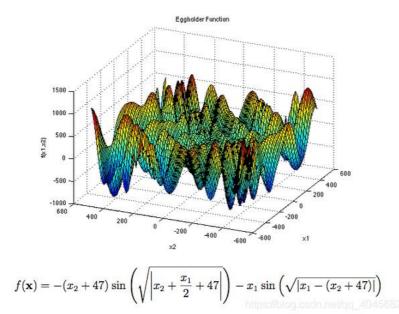
4.滴波函数【Drop-Wave Function】

### **DROP-WAVE FUNCTION**



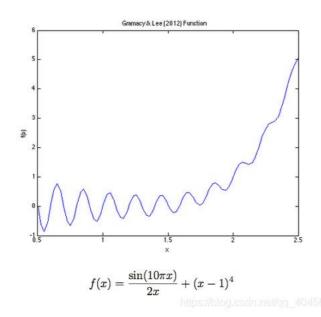
5.茄子架函数【Eggholder Function】

## **EGGHOLDER FUNCTION**



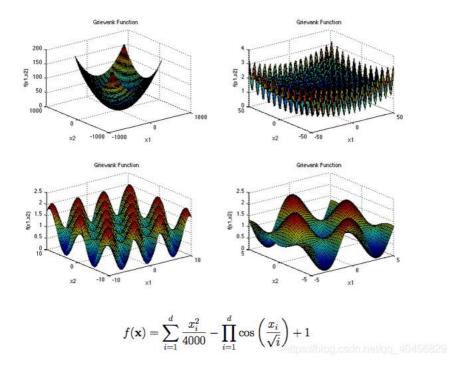
6.Gramacy&Lee (2012) 函数【Gramacy& Lee (2012) Function】

## **GRAMACY & LEE (2012) FUNCTION**



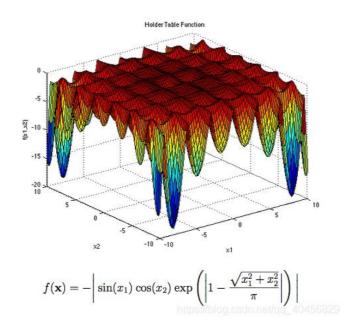
7.格栅函数【Griewank Function】

## **GRIEWANK FUNCTION**



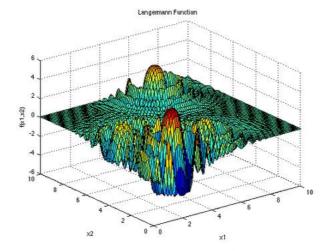
8.支架台函数【<u>Holder Table Function</u>】

### HOLDER TABLE FUNCTION



9. 朗格曼函数【Langermann Function】

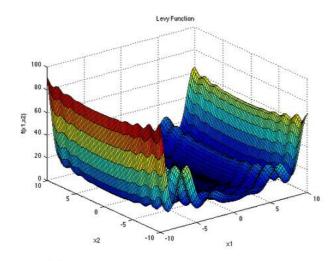
### LANGERMANN FUNCTION



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \exp\left(-rac{1}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^d (x_j - A_{ij})^2
ight) \cos\left(\pi \sum_{j=1}^d (x_j - A_{ij})^2
ight)$$

10.征收函数【<u>Levy Function</u>】

### **LEVY FUNCTION**

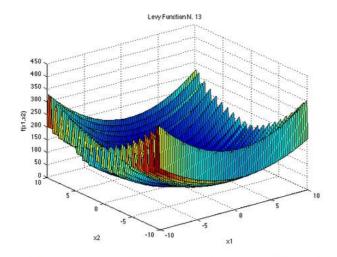


$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sin^2(\pi w_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (w_i - 1)^2 \left[ 1 + 10 \sin^2(\pi w_i + 1) \right] + (w_d - 1)^2 \left[ 1 + \sin^2(2\pi w_d) \right], \text{ where}$$

$$w_i = 1 + \frac{x_i - 1}{4}, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, d$$
https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_40456829

11.征费函数13【Levy Function N. 13】

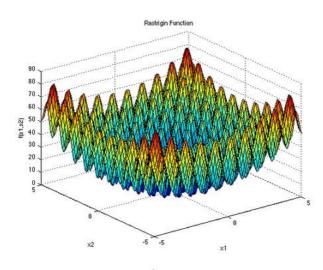
### **LEVY FUNCTION N. 13**



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sin^2(3\pi x_1) + (x_1 - 1)^2 \left[ 1 + \sin^2(3\pi x_2) \right] + (x_2 - 1)^2 \left[ 1 + \sin^2(2\pi x_2) \right]$$

12.rastrigin函数【<u>Rastrigin Function</u>】

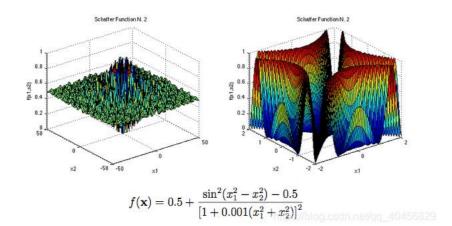
### **RASTRIGIN FUNCTION**



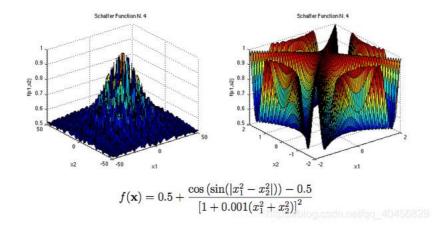
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 10d + \sum_{i=1}^{d} [x_i^2 - 10\cos(2\pi x_i)]$$

13.Schaffer函数n.2【Schaffer Function N. 2】

### **SCHAFFER FUNCTION N. 2**

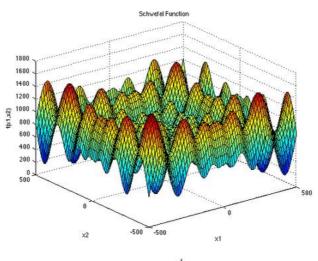


### **SCHAFFER FUNCTION N. 4**



15.Schwefel函数【 <u>Schwefel Function</u>】

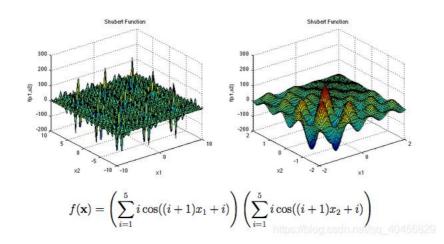
### SCHWEFEL FUNCTION



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 418.9829d - \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i \sin(\sqrt{|x_i|})$$

16.舒伯特函数【Shubert Function】

### SHUBERT FUNCTION



### 2) 碗状【Bowl-Shaped】

17.Bohachevsky Functions

18. Perm Function 0, d,  $\beta$ 

19.Rotated Hyper-Ellipsoid Function

- 20.Sphere Function
- 21.Sum of Different Powers Function
- 22.Sum Squares Function
- 23.Trid Function

### 3) 板状【Plate-Shaped】

- 24.Booth Function
- 25.Matyas Function
- 26.McCormick Function
- 27. Power Sum Function
- 28.Zakharov Function

### 4) 山谷状【Valley-Shaped】

- 29.Three-Hump Camel Function
- 30.Six-Hump Camel Function
- 31.Dixon-Price Function
- 32.Rosenbrock Function

### 5) 陡峭的山脊/瀑布【Steep Ridges/Drops】

- 33.De Jong Function N. 5
- 34.Easom Function
- 35.Michalewicz Function

#### 6) 其他【Other】

- 36.Beale Function
- 37.Branin Function
- 38.Colville Function
- 39.Forrester et al. (2008) Function
- 40.Goldstein-Price Function
- 41.Hartmann 3-D Function
- 42.Hartmann 4-D Function
- 43. Hartmann 6-D Function
- 44.Perm Function d, β
- 45.Powell Function
- 46.Shekel Function
- 47.Styblinski-Tang Function

### 2、仿真/预测测试问题【Emulation/Prediction Test Problems】

### 1) Physical Models

- 1. Borehole Function
- 2. MARTHE Dataset
- 3. OTL Circuit Function
- 4. Piston Simulation Function
- 5. Robot Arm Function
- 6. Wing Weight Function

### 2) Qualitative and Quantitative Inputs

- 1. Han et al. (2009) Function
- 2. Qian et al. (2008) Function
- 3. Zhou et al. (2011) Function

#### 3) Trigonometric

- 1. Branin Function
- 2. Cheng & Sandu (2010) Function
- 3. Currin et al. (1988) Sinusoidal Function
- 4. Forrester et al. (2008) Function
- 5. Friedman Function
- 6. Gramacy & Lee (2009) Function
- 7. Gramacy & Lee (2012) Function
- 8. Higdon (2002) Function
- 9. Higdon (2002) and Gramacy & Lee (2008) Function
- 10. Holsclaw et al. (2013) Sinusoidal Function
- 11. Lim et al. (2002) Nonpolynomial Function
- 12. Santner et al. (2003) Damped Cosine Function

#### 4) Exponential/Logarithmic

- 1. Currin et al. (1988) Exponential Function
- 2. Currin et al. (1988) Survival Function
- 3. Dette & Pepelyshev (2010) 8-Dimensional Function
- 4. Dette & Pepelyshev (2010) Exponential Function
- 5. Franke's Function
- 6. Gramacy & Lee (2008) Function
- 7. Holsclaw et al. (2013) Logarithmic Function
- 8. Zhou (1998) Function

#### 5) Rational

- 1. Currin et al. (1991) Function
- 2. Lim et al. (2002) Polynomial Function
- 3. Welch et al. (1992) Function

#### 6) Other

1. Dette & Pepelyshev (2010) Curved Function

### 3、不确定度量化测试问题【Uncertainty Quantification Test Problems】

### 1) Physical Models

- 1. Borehole Function
- 2. Cantilever Beam Functions
- 3. MARTHE Dataset
- 4. Short Column Function
- 5. Steel Column Function
- 6. Sulfur Model Function

### 2) Other

- 1. Eldred et al. (2007) Lognormal Ratio Function
- 2. G-Function
- 3. Ishigami Function
- 4. Oakley & O'Hagan (2002) 1-D Function
- 5. Oakley & O'Hagan (2002) 2-D Function
- 6. Oakley & O'Hagan (2004) Function
- 7. Webster et al. (1996) Function

## 4、多保真仿真测试问题【Multi Fidelity Simulation Test Problems】

#### 1) Physical Models

- 1. Borehole Function
- 2. Currin et al. (1988) Exponential Function
- 3. Park (1991) Function 1

### 2) Other

1. Park (1991) Function 2

## 5、校准/调谐测试问题【Calibration/Tuning Test Problems】

#### 1) Physical Models

1. Environmental Model Function

### 2) Other

- 1. Park (1991) Function 1
- 2. Park (1991) Function 2

### 6、筛选测试问题【Screening Test Problems】

### 1) Physical Models

- 1. Borehole Function
- 2. MARTHE Dataset
- 3. Moon et al. (2012) Function
- 4. OTL Circuit Function
- 5. Piston Simulation Function
- 6. Wing Weight Function

#### 2) Strong Interactions

- 1. Moon (2010) High-Dimensionality Function
- 2. Moon (2010) Low-Dimensionality Function
- 3. Welch et al. (1992) Function

#### 3) High Dimensionality

- 1. Linkletter et al. (2006) Decreasing Coefficients Function
- 2. Linkletter et al. (2006) No Signal Function
- 3. Linkletter et al. (2006) Simple Function
- 4. Linkletter et al. (2006) Sinusoidal Function
- 5. Loeppky et al. (2013) Function
- 6. Morris et al. (2006) Function
- 7. Oakley & O'Hagan (2004) Function

#### 4) Qualitative and Quantitative Inputs

1.

2. Moon (2010) Mixed Function

### 5) Product Integrand Functions

- 1. G-Function
- 2. Morokoff & Caflisch (1995) Function 1
- 3. Roos & Arnold (1963) Function

#### 6) Other

- 1. Bratley et al. (1992) Function
- 2. Ishigami Function
- 3. Sobol' & Levitan (1999) Function
- 4. Williams et al. (2006) Function

### 7、集成测试问题【Integration Test Problems】

### 1) Genz (1984) Integrand Families

- 1. Continuous Integrand Family
- 2. Corner Peak Integrand Family
- 3. <u>Discontinuous Integrand Family</u>
- 4. Gaussian Peak Integrand Family
- 5. Oscillatory Integrand Family
- 6. Product Peak Integrand Family

### 2) Product Functions

- 1. G-Function
- 2. Morokoff & Caflisch (1995) Function 1
- 3. Morokoff & Caflisch (1995) Function 2
- 4. Roos & Arnold (1963) Function

#### 3) Other

- 1. Bratley et al. (1992) Function
- 2. Zhou (1998) Function

### 8、功能数据测试问题【Functional Data Test Problems】

#### 1) Physical Models

1. Environmental Model Function

### 9、其他测试功能及代码【Other Test Functions and Code】

#### 1) Computer Codes & Datasets

Benchmark Proposals of GdR MASCOT-NUM: http://www.gdr-mascotnum.fr/benchmarks.html

FOAM: The Fast Ocean Atmosphere Model:

http://www.mcs.anl.gov/research/projects/foam/index.html

OOMMF/NIST Software:

http://math.nist.gov/oommf/software.html

TESTPACK, for Testing Multidimensional Integration Routines:  $\underline{http://people.sc.fsu.edu/\sim jburkardt/m\ src/testpack/testpack.html}$ 

### 2) Optimization Test Functions

 $Adorio, E.\ P., \&\ Diliman,\ U.\ P.\ MVF-Multivariate\ Test\ Functions\ Library\ in\ C\ for\ Unconstrained\ Global\ Optimization\ (2005): \\ \underline{http://www.geocities.ws/eadorio/mvf.pdf}$ 

Global Optimization Test Functions Index:

http://infinity77.net/global optimization/test functions.html#test-functions-index

**Global Optimization Test Problems:** 

http://www-optima.amp.i.kyoto-u.ac.jp/member/student/hedar/Hedar\_files/TestGO.htm

Laguna, M., & Marti, R. Experimental Testing of Advanced Scatter Search Designs for Global Optimization of Multimodal Functions (2002):

http://www.uv.es/rmarti/paper/docs/global1.pdf

## 10.单目标优化标准测试函数

Functions	Function expressions	space	Global minimum	Dimension
h1	$h1 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \left  \frac{\sin(10x_i\pi)}{10x_i\pi} \right $	(-0.5,0.5)	0	100
Step	$h2 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} [x_i + 0.5]^2$	(-100,100)	0	100
Rastrigin	$h3 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \left[x_i^2 - 10\cos(2\pi x_i) + 10\right]$	(-5.12,5.12)	0	100
Sphere	$h4 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} x_i^2$	(-5.12,5.12)	0	100
h5	$h5 = -\sum_{i=1}^{D} \left[ x_i \sin(10\pi x_i) \right]$	(-1,2)	≈-1.85n	100
h6	$h6 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \left[ \sin(x_i) + \sin(\frac{2x_i}{3}) \right]$	(3,13)	≈-1.21598n	100
Ackley	$h7 = -20 \exp(-0.02 \sqrt{\frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^{D} x_i^2}) - \exp(\frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^{D} \cos(2\pi x_i)) + 20 + e$	(-30,30)	0	100
Schwefel	$h8 = 418.9828D - \sum_{i=1}^{D} x_i \sin(\sqrt{ x_i })$	(-500,500)	0	100
h9	$h9 = 6D + \sum_{i=1}^{D} \lfloor x_i \rfloor$	(-5.12,5.12)	0 (bloglestinine	100

Griewank	$h10 = 1 + \frac{1}{4000} \sum_{i=1}^{D} x_i^2 - \prod_{i=1}^{D} \cos(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{i}})$	(-600,600)	0	100
Michalewicz	$h11 = -\sum_{i=1}^{D} \sin(x_i) \sin^{2m} \left\{ \frac{(i)x_i^2}{\pi} \right\}, m = 10$	(0,)	-9.66	10
Rosenbrock	$h12 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} [100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (x_i - 1)^2]$	(-30,30)	0	30
Schwefel2.21	$h13 = \max\{ x_i , 1 \le i \le D\}$	(-100,100)	0	30
h14	$h14 = \exp(0.5*\sum_{i=1}^{D} x_i^2) - 1$	(-1.28,1.28)	0	30
Quartic with noise	$h15 = \sum_{i=1}^{D} ix_i^4 + random[0,1)$	(-100,100)	0	30
h16	$h16 = \sum_{i=1}^{D}  x_i * \sin(x_i) + 0.1 * x_i $	(-10,10) https://bl	<b>0</b> og.csdn.nei/qq	<b>30</b> _40456829

# 11.常见多目标测试函数

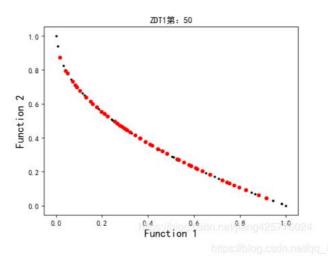
## 1) **ZDT**1

ZDT1

$$f_1(x) = x1$$

$$f_2(x) = g(x)[1 - \sqrt{f_1(x)/g(x)}]$$

$$\sharp + g(x) = 1 + \frac{9(\sum_{i=2}^n x_i)}{(n-1)}, \quad x = (x_1,...,x_n)^T \in [0,1]^n$$



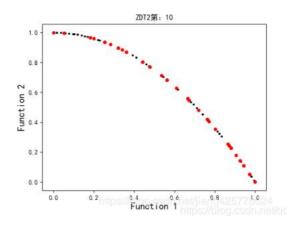
## 2) ZDT2

ZDT2

$$f_1(x) = x1$$

$$f_2(x) = g(x)[1-(\frac{f_1(x)}{g(x)})^2]$$

其中 g(x) = 1+
$$\frac{9(\sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i)}{(n-1)}$$
, x=(x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>)<sup>T</sup> ∈[0,1]<sup>n</sup>



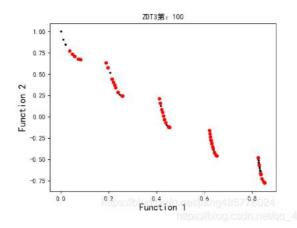
## 3) ZDT3

ZDT3

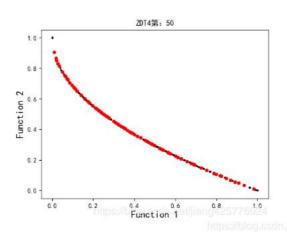
$$f_1(x) = x1$$

$$f_2(x) = g(x)[1-(\frac{f_1(x)}{g(x)})-\frac{f_1(x)}{g(x)}\sin(10\pi x_1]$$

其中 g(x) = 1+
$$\frac{9(\sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i)}{(n-1)}$$
, x=(x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>)<sup>T</sup> ∈[0,1]<sup>n</sup>



f<sub>1</sub>(x) = x1  
f<sub>2</sub>(x) = g(x)[1-
$$\sqrt{f_1(x)/g(x)}$$
]  
其中 g(x) = 1+10(n-1)+ $\sum_{i=2}^{n} [x_i^2 - 10\cos(4\pi x_i)]$  x=(x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>)<sup>T</sup>



### 12.高维多目标进化领域测试函数

1) DTLZ测试函数

DTLZ1 ~~~~DTLZ7

2) 收敛性评价指标IGD

### 3)覆盖率指标C