

1. Demonstrate the schema theorem by applying it to a genetic algorithm for optimizing a simple binary-encoded function.

Ans: the schema theorem is a fundamental concept in genetic algorithms. It states that short, low-order schemata with above-average fitness tend to increase their representation in subsequent generations.

1. Define a simple binary-encoded fitness function:

Create a fitness function that evaluates the binary strings your GA will be optimize.

2. Initialize the population:

Start with a population of random binary strings.

Define the size of your population & length of each binary string.

3. Schema Analysis:

Identify schemata with the binary strings, such as fixed positions with specific values.

4. Apply Genetic Operations.

- selection: choose individuals for reproduction based on fitness
- crossover: perform crossover between pairs of selected individuals to produce offspring, preserving certain schemas.
- mutation: Mutate some bits in offspring to introduce diversity, affecting schema survival.

5. Schema Theorem Application:

Use the schema theorem to predict the survival of certain schemas across generation will evolve based on fitness of crossover / mutation rates.

6. Run & observe:

Execute your genetic algorithm for a set number of generations observing how different schemas propagate or diminish over time plot or tabulate these results for clarity.

7. Conclusion:

Discuss how well the schema theorem predicts schema survival & overall behaviour of GA in optimising function.