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2.1 Allele Bounds

A set of $a^i e^j e^k$ bounds determines the general direction in the search space which an individual takes by defining the range in which the bounds may find a profitable point. Moreover, if an increase in a gene's value due to $\uparrow \uparrow$ or $\downarrow \downarrow$ effects an increase in the individual's fitness then presumably over time the selected allele opposite direction would prove detrimental to the individual's fitness. The operator chooses for a mate which contains genes whose $a^i e^j e^k$ are between the corresponding genes $a^i e^j e^k$ bounds in the first parent. The neighbour contains the most successful alleles selected as a mate and one offspring is produced which consists of $a^i e^j e^k$ alleles and the re

3 Experiments

3.1 Functions Used

In order to assess the performance of the algorithm in relation to standard one point crossover various optimization problems were used as represented by the following functions

The first three to be minimized are the standard suite of five functions originally constructed by De Jong and which were intended to represent continuous optimization problems in an isolated manner

The De Jong's Fitness as a function of x and y is defined by

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

for $-10 \leq x_i \leq 10$

The De Jong's Fitness is a noisy random Gaussian noise is added to its value every time it is evaluated and is defined by

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \text{Gauss}$$

for $-10 \leq x_i \leq 10$

The De Jong's Fitness as a function of x and y is defined by

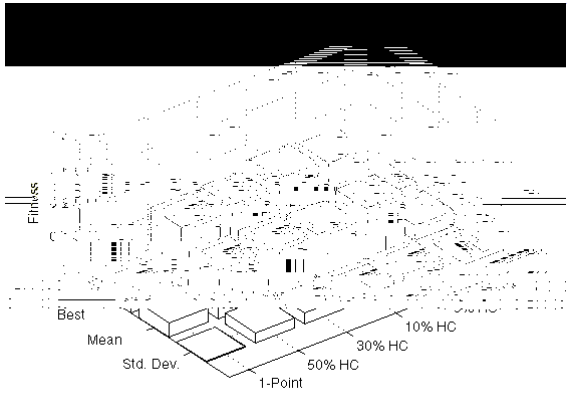
For a suitable unit peak problem the following constrained function was defined by Keane

$$\frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \cos^{-1} x_i - \prod_{i=1}^n \cos x_i \right|}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n i x_i}} \quad \text{for } 0 < x_i < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

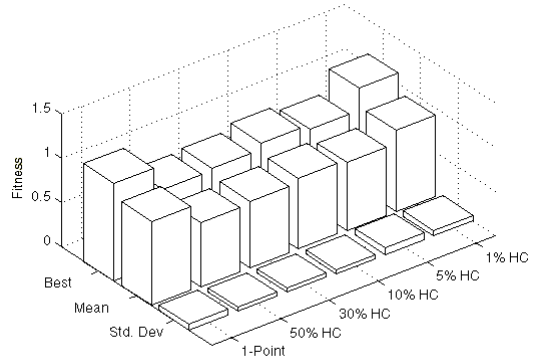
for $0 < x_i < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$

subject to $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i > 0$

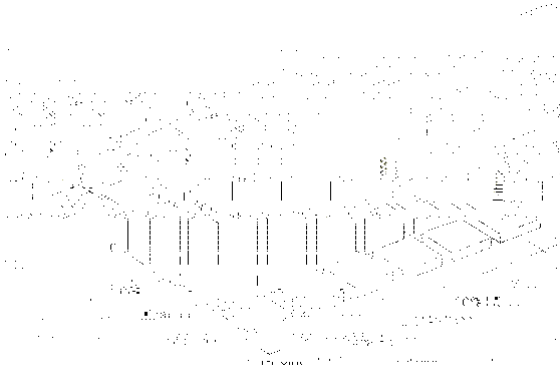
and $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$



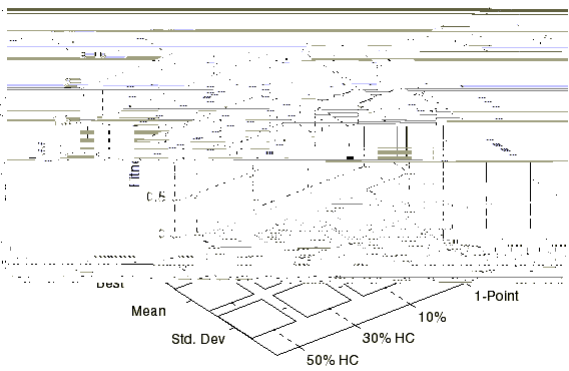
a F_{\rightarrow}



b F

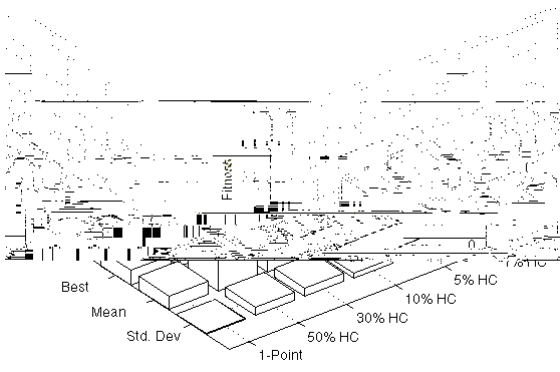


c F_{\rightarrow}

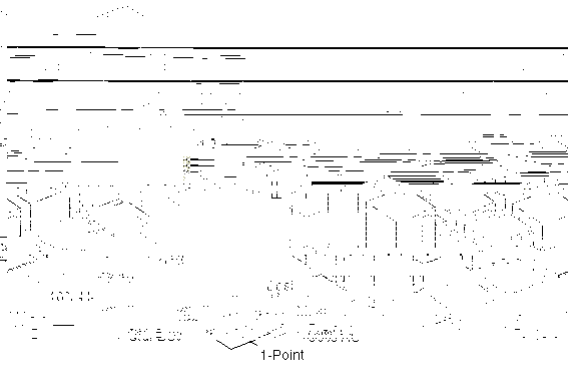


d F

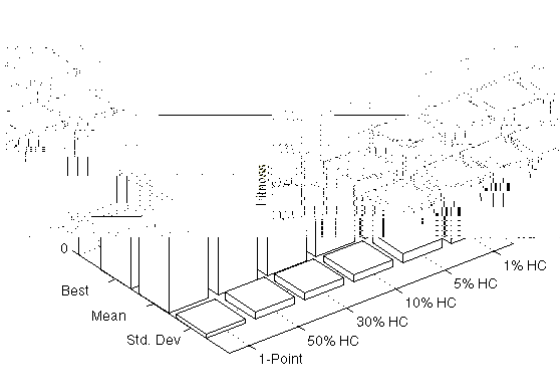
Figure results for runs using utation method



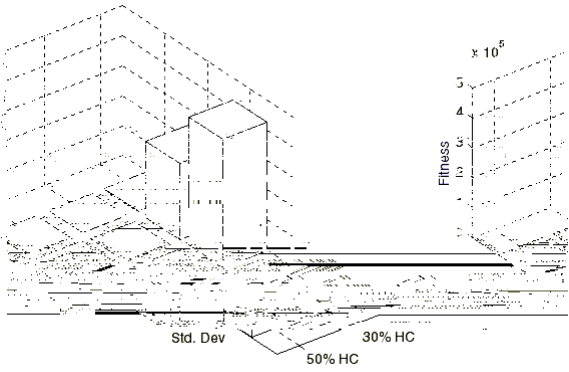
a F_{\rightarrow}



b F

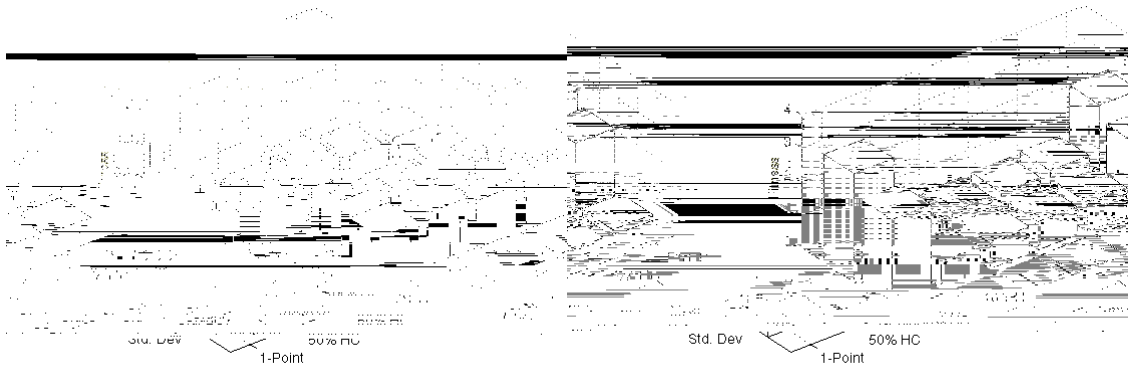


c F_{\rightarrow}



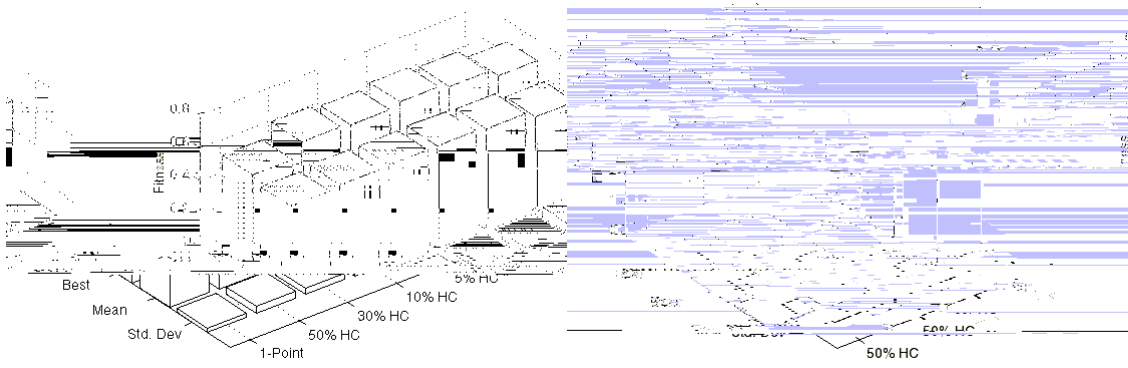
d F

Figure results for runs using utation method



a F_{r}

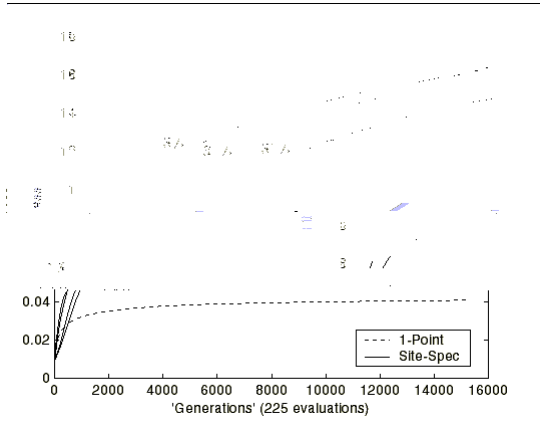
b F



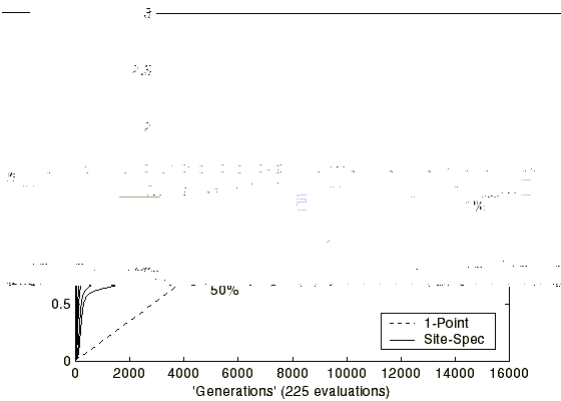
c F_{r}

d F

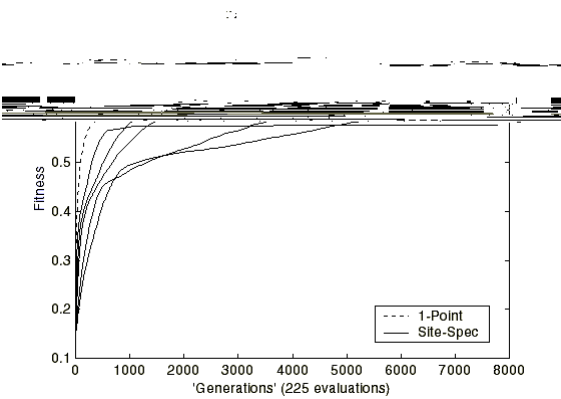
Figure results for runs with us n utat on et n



a F_1



b F_2

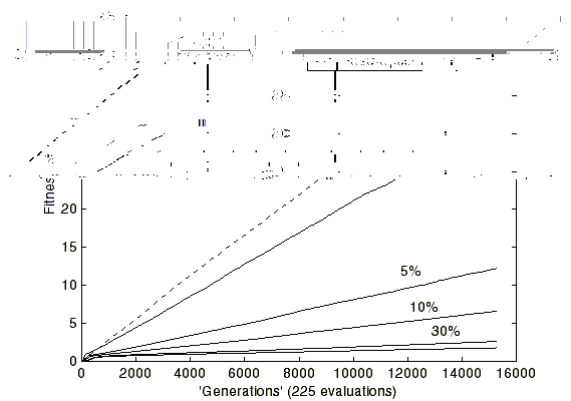


c F_3

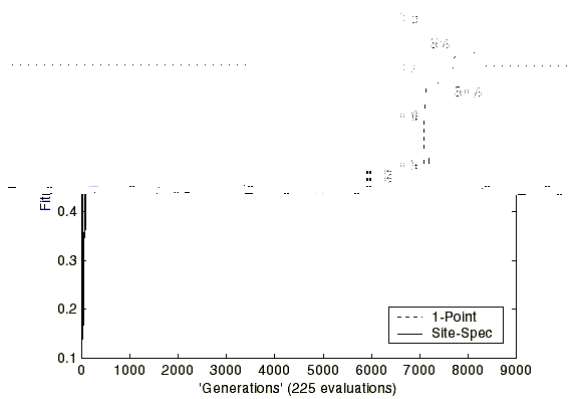
Figure 4: Average performance of ordinary runs



a F_1



b F_2



c F_3

Figure 5: Average performance of runs with local search

5 Discussion

On examination the results particularly those gathered for functions F_1 and F_2 (even though opposite characteristics) encourage a return to a traditional search method. Equally, the

significantly. Nevertheless, there would appear to be distinct optimum levels of \bar{r} for the different functions. Figure 1 illustrates that a further reduction in the amount of \bar{r} is not necessarily

that constructive crossover operations are still being carried out even at the very end of a run perhaps indicates a slowing of convergence despite the acceleration of improvement and that intuitively the nature of the

M. McClure, A. P. Husbands and J. Ives. A Comparison of Optimization Techniques for Integrated Manufacturing Planning and Scheduling. In H. M. Voigt, E. Eiben, I. Eickelberg and H. P. Schwefel, editors, *PPSN IV*. Springer, 2002.

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