

# Evolutionary Programming

Gilgamesh  
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Evolutionary  
Algorithms

Genetic  
operators

Implementation



# Evolutionary Algorithms

- Inspired by biological evolution
- Solve optimisation problems
- Generate Artificial Intelligence

Genetic Algorithm

Genetic Programming

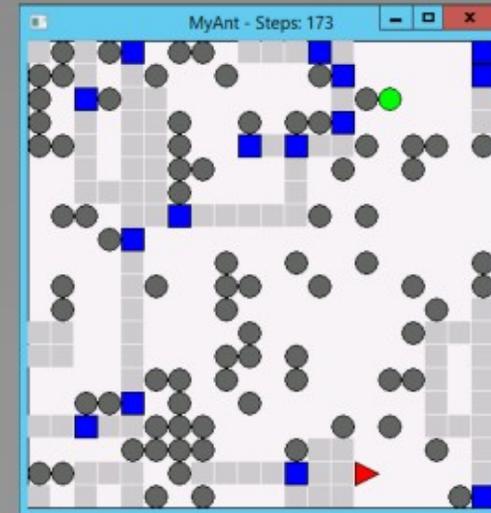
# Genetic Algorithm

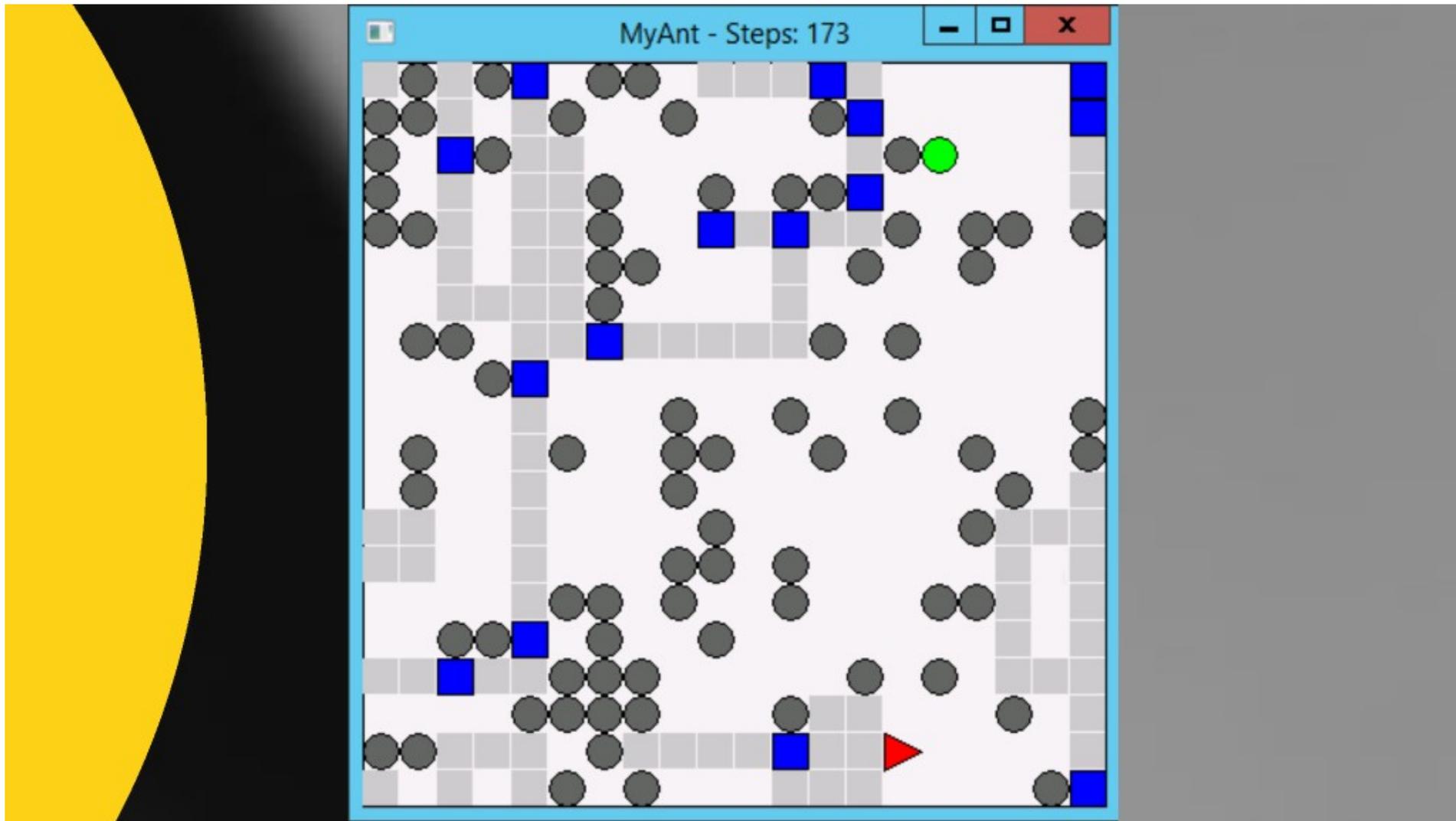
Seek the solution to a problem in the form of strings or numbers.

Program **FIXED**  
Parameters **VARIABLE**

Sample implementation in APL using  
Artificial Neural Network as  
chromosomes:

<https://github.com/eggille/gpapl>









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# Genetic operators

Used to guide algorithm towards a solution.

Analogous to those in natural world.

Selection

Crossover /  
Recombination

Mutation

# Selection

Selects individuals from population of solution candidates.

Best solutions determined using a *Fitness Function*

Fitness  
Proportionate  
Selection

Tournament  
selection

Elitist  
selection

# Fitness Proportionate Selection

Probability of selection  
proportionate to fitness

```
SelectProbabilistic←{  
  A ω ↔ (population)(fitness value)  
  p ← f/ω  
  p0 ← cα{>=1}ω ≥ α?>φω}+lf  
}
```

```

SelectProbabilistic ← {
  A ω ↔ (population)(fitness value)
  p f ← ω
  p ⌊  $\frac{f}{\sum \omega} \geq \alpha$  ?  $\phi \omega$  : f
}

```

# Tournament selection

Select fittest solution from a random subset of the population.

```
SelectTournament←{  
  A α ← tournament size  
  A ω ← (population)(fitness value)  
  pop fit←ω  
  f←(c←α([?←]fit))fit  
  (c←2↑ψf)[]i[]pop  
}
```

```

SelectTournament ← {
  A α ↔ tournament size
  A ω ↔ (population)(fitness value)
  pop fit ← ω
  f ← (c i ← α (L ? t) ≠ fit) [] fit
  (c (c 2 ↑ ψ f) [] i) [] pop
}

```

# Tournament selection

Select fittest solution from a random subset of the population.

```
SelectTournament←{  
  A α ← tournament size  
  A ω ← (population)(fitness value)  
  pop fit←ω  
  f←(c←α([?←]fit))fit  
  (c←2↑f) i)pop  
}
```



## Elitist selection

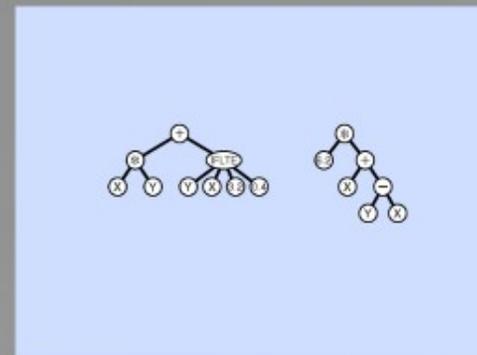
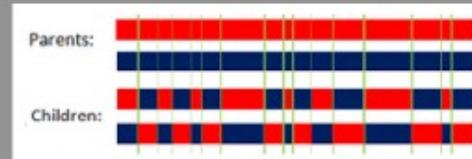
Fittest solution selected.

# Crossover / Recombination

(sexy time)

Recombines genetic code from 2 (or more) parent solutions to generate a child solution.

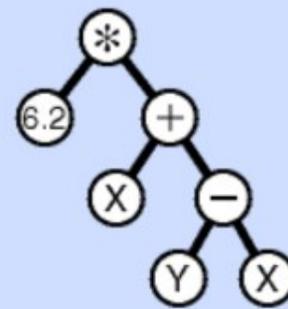
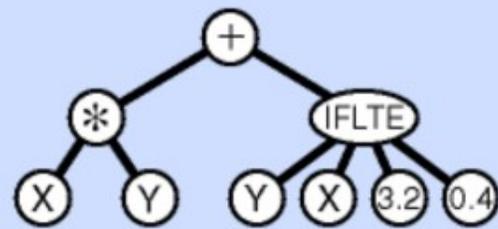
Method selected based on the chromosome's representation of solution.



Parents:



Children:

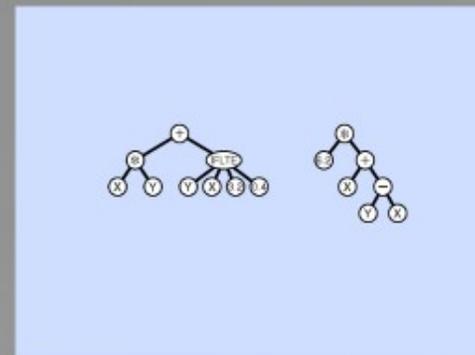
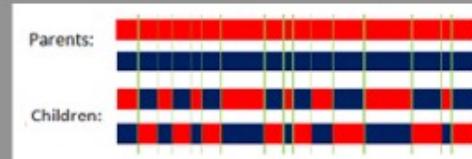


# Crossover / Recombination

(sexy time)

Recombines genetic code from 2 (or more) parent solutions to generate a child solution.

Method selected based on the chromosome's representation of solution.



# Mutation

Encourages genetic diversity.

Attempts to prevent convergence on local minimum.

Method chosen to match representation of chromosome.

# Evolutionary Programming

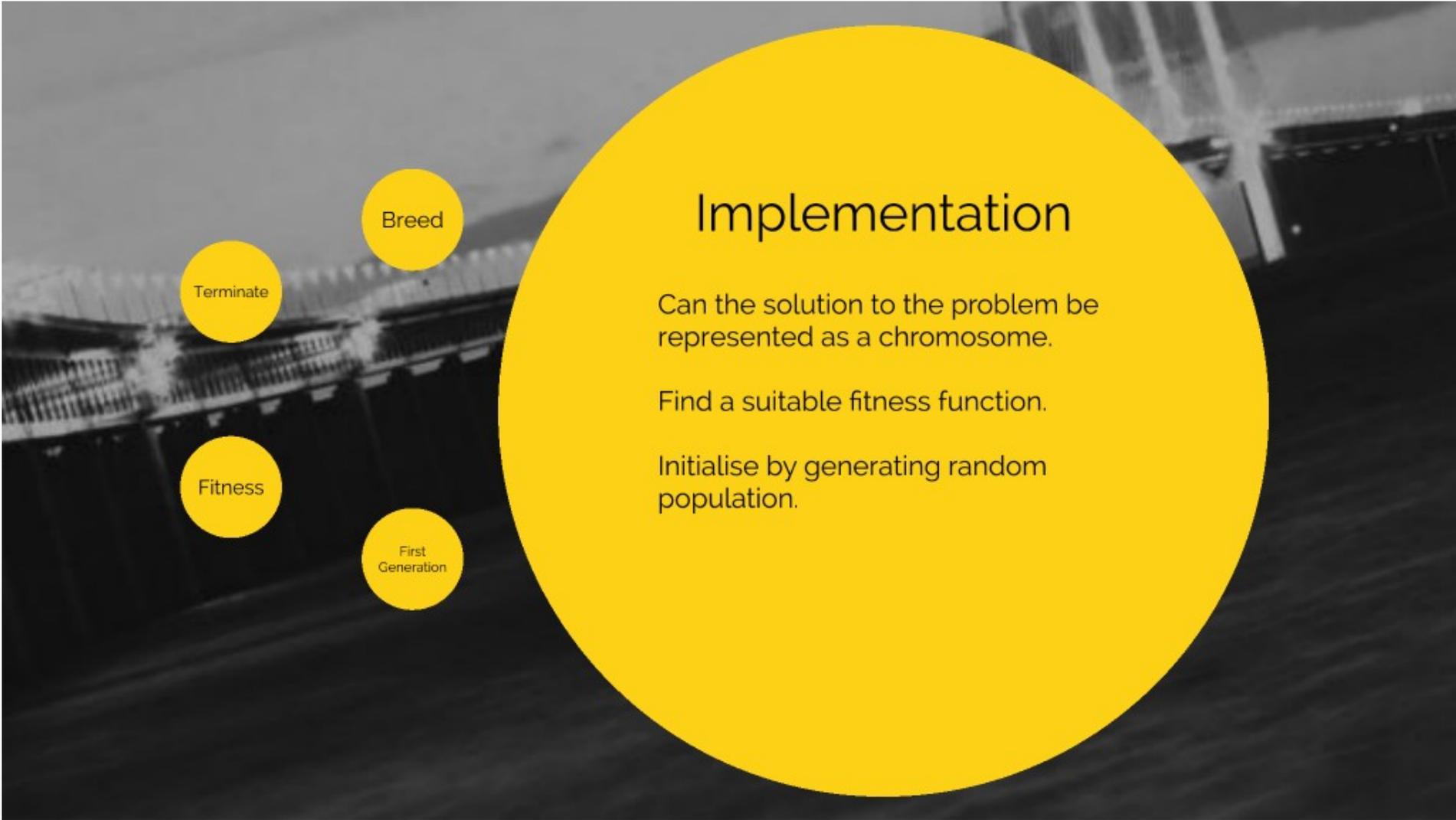
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# Implementation

Can the solution to the problem be represented as a chromosome.

Find a suitable fitness function.

Initialise by generating random population.

Terminate

Breed

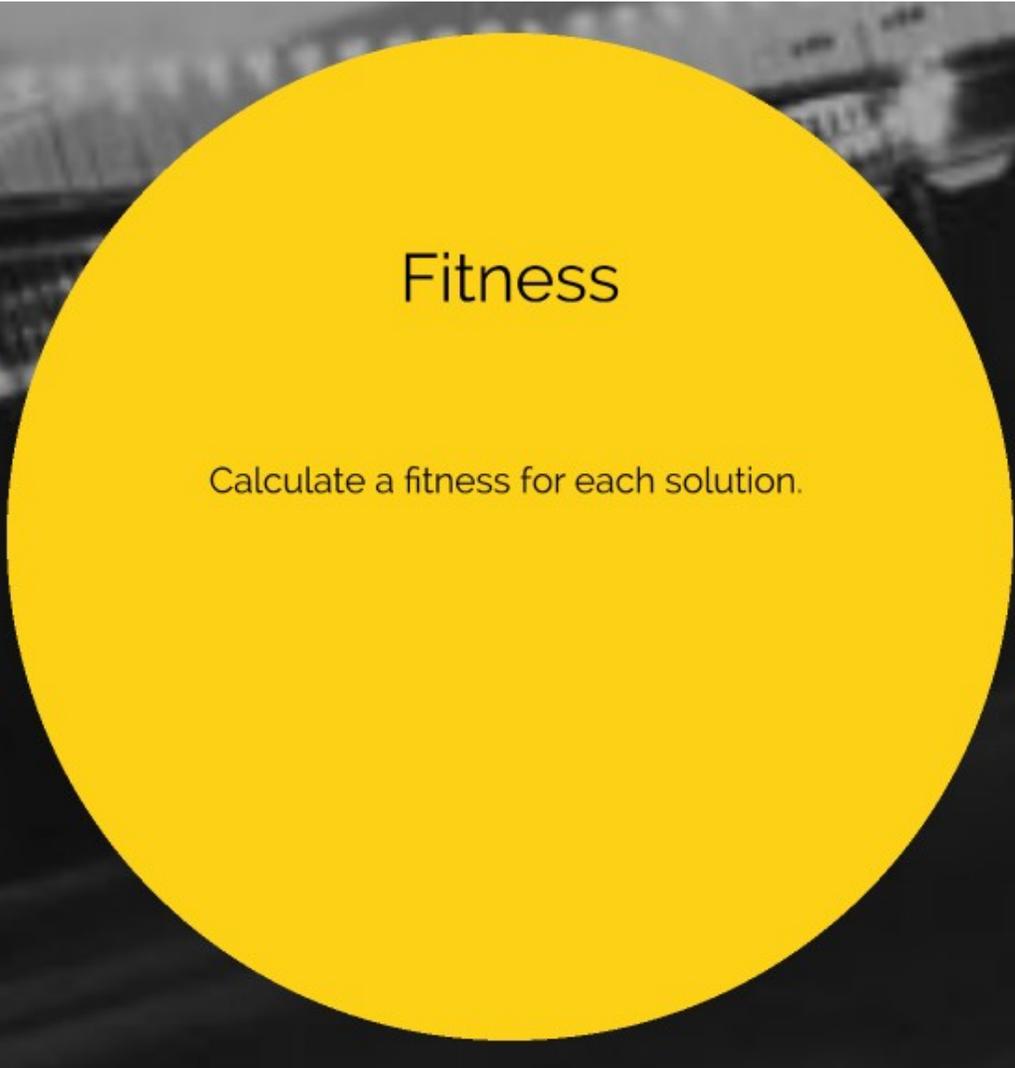
Fitness

First  
Generation



## First Generation

Generate the initial population of chromosomes randomly.



# Fitness

Calculate a fitness for each solution.

# Terminate

The evolution can be terminated on different criteria:

- Max number of generations
- Fitness threshold reached
- Execution time reached

# Breed

With the fitness calculated:

- select
- recombine
- mutate

to create the next generation

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