

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

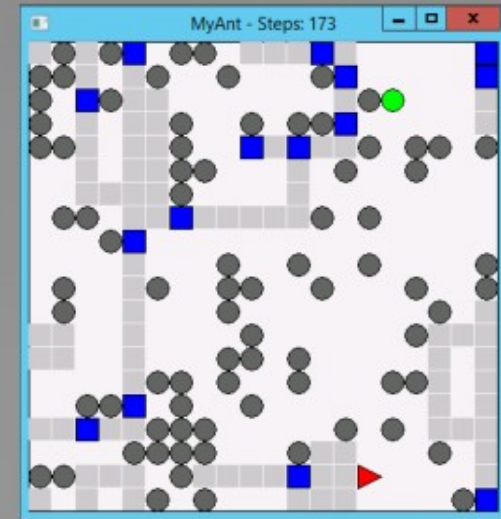
Seek the solution to a problem in the form of strings or numbers.

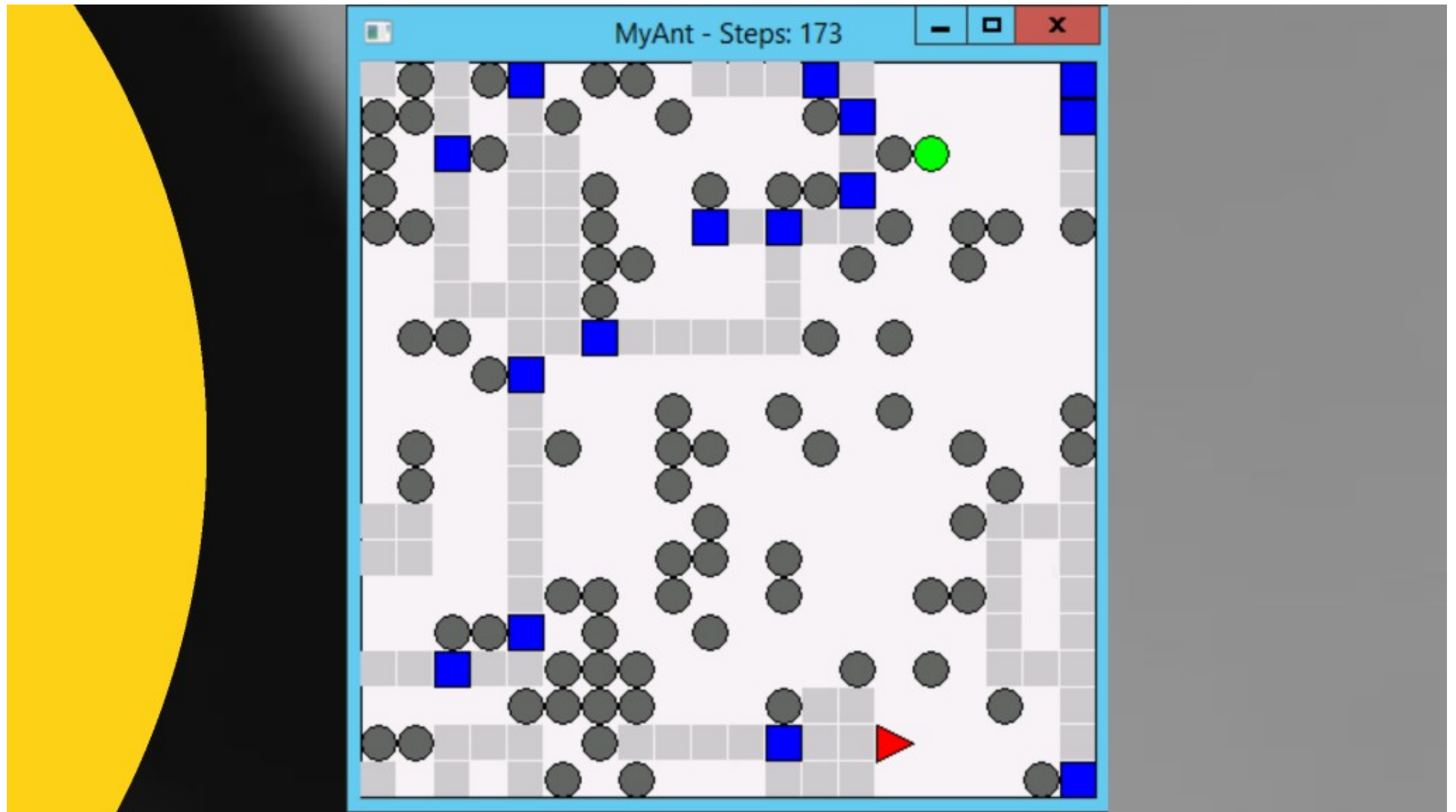
Program **FIXED**

Parameters **VARIABLE**

Sample implementation in APL using Artificial Neural Network as chromosomes:

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





Genetic Programming

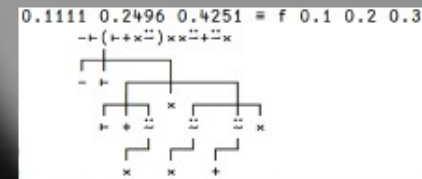
Space of solutions is computer programs.

Genes in chromosome are represented by operator functions.

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

Sample implementation in APL using function trains 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  
  p ← cα{>"_ω"α?>φω}+ \f  
}
```

```

SelectProbabilistic ← {
  A  $\omega \leftrightarrow (\text{population})(\text{fitness value})$ 
  p  $f \leftarrow \omega$ 
  p  $\leftarrow \alpha \{ \omega \mid \omega \geq \alpha \} + \frac{1}{f}$ 
}

```

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↑f)[]pop  
}
```

```

SelectTournament ← {
  A  $\alpha \leftrightarrow$  tournament size
  A  $\omega \leftrightarrow$  (population)(fitness value)
  pop_fit ←  $\omega$ 
  f ← (  $c_i \leftarrow \alpha ( \lfloor ? \rfloor ) \neq \text{fit} ) \sqcap \text{fit}$ 
  (  $c ( c_2 \uparrow \psi f ) \sqcap i ) \sqcap \text{pop}$ 
}

```

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

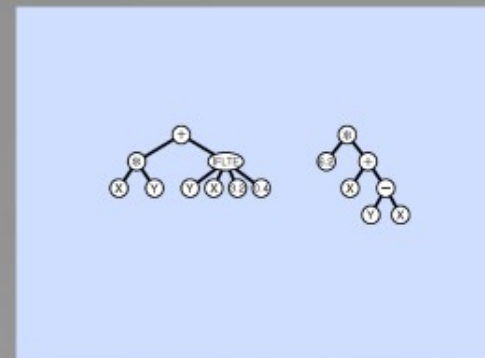
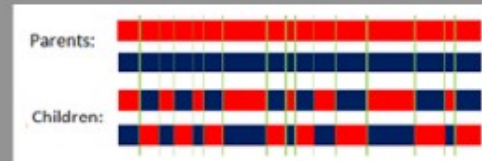
Fittest solution selected.

Crossover / Recombination

(sexy time)

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

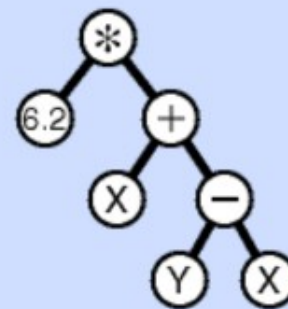
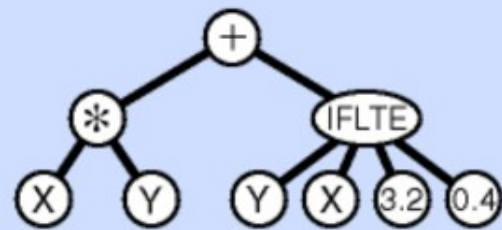
Method selected based on the chromosome's representation of solution.



Parents:



Children:

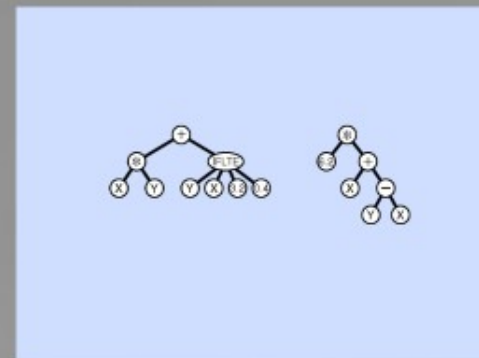
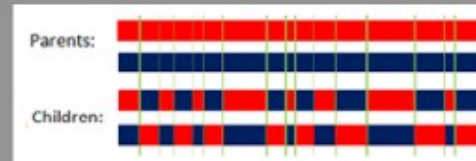


Crossover / Recombination

(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.

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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.

Breed

Terminate

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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