

Genetic Algorithm: A global Optimization Technique

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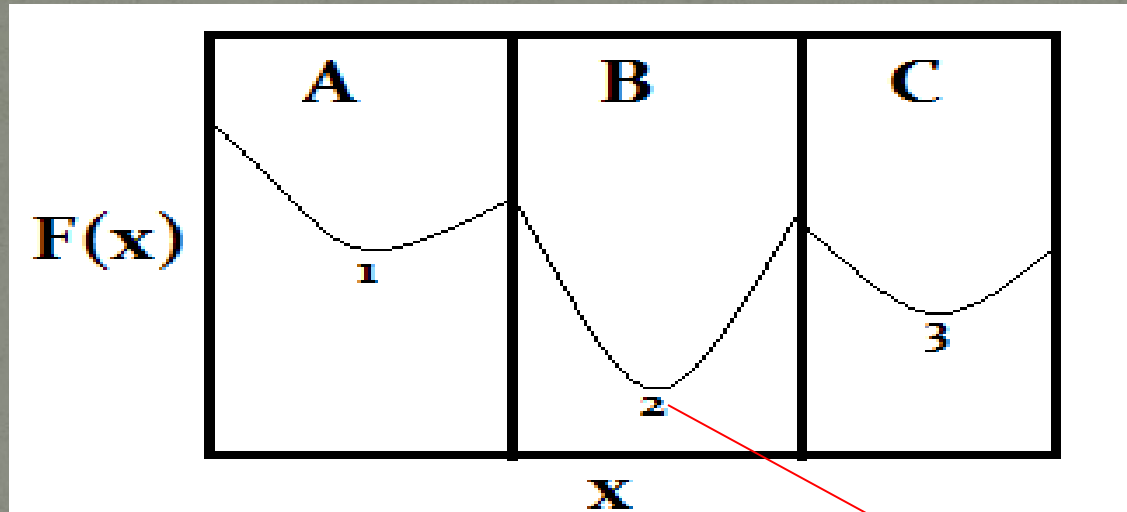
What is Optimization??

- “ The selection of a best element (with regard to some criteria) from some set of available alternatives” {Source: Wikipedia}
- Picking the “best” option from several ways of accomplishing the same task.
- We require the model which can give us the best result.



Global vs. Local Optimization

- Consider a hypothetical multi-modal function:



Global Minimum

What is Genetic Algorithm??

- Developed by Prof. John Holland in 1975.
- Search algorithm that mimic the process of evolution.
- Based on the “Survival of the Fittest” concept. (Darwinian Theory)
- Successive generations are becoming better and better.



Genetic Algorithm: Key Idea

- Evolution is an Optimizing process.
- We seek the improvement in the predefined objective function:

$$y=f(x_1 ,x_2 ,x_3 ,x_4 ...)$$

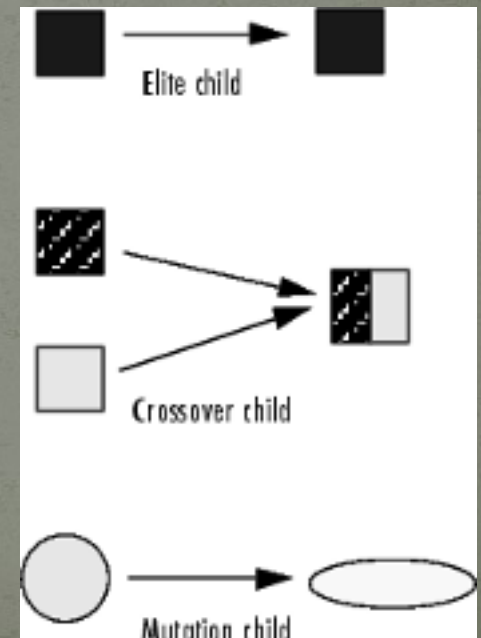
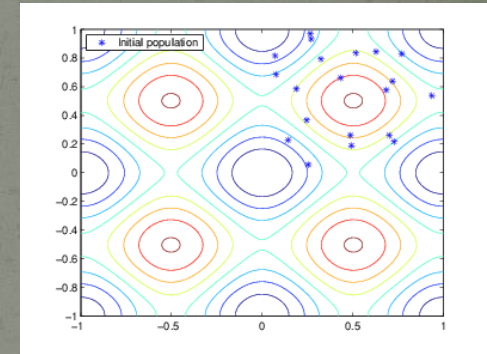
- With successive generations, y should keep on optimizing.
- Central theme of the algorithm is “Robustness”.

Algorithm

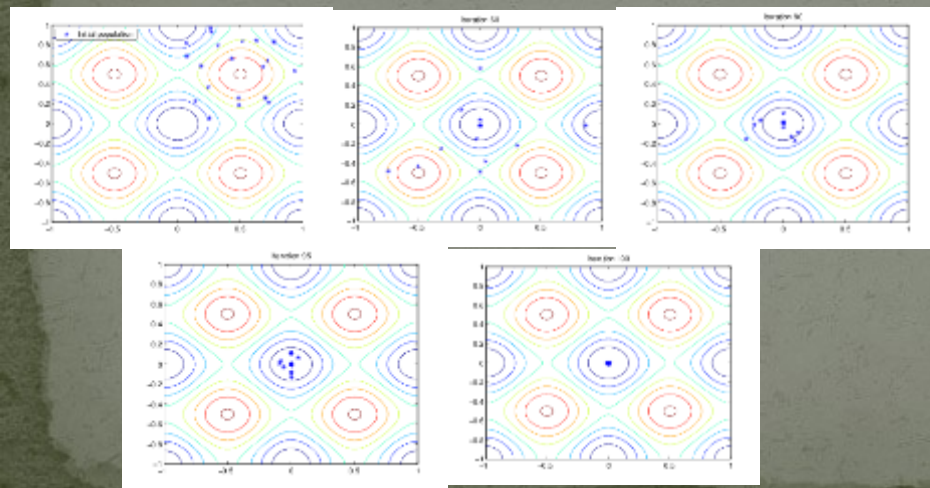
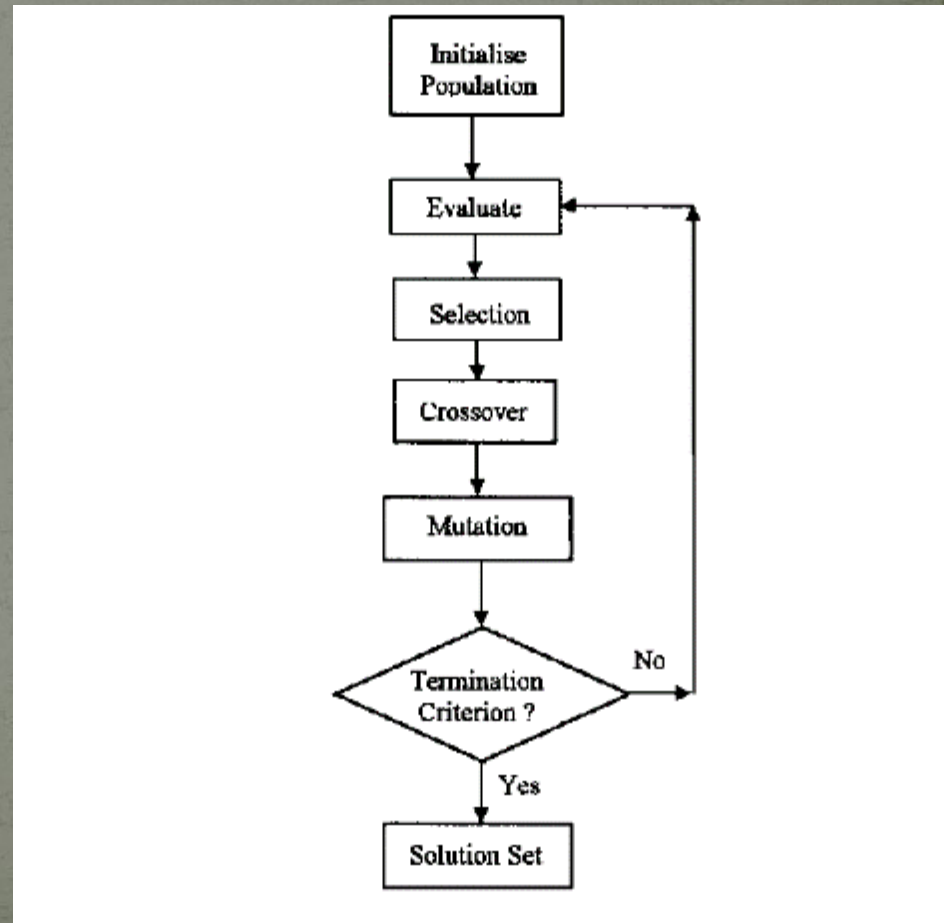
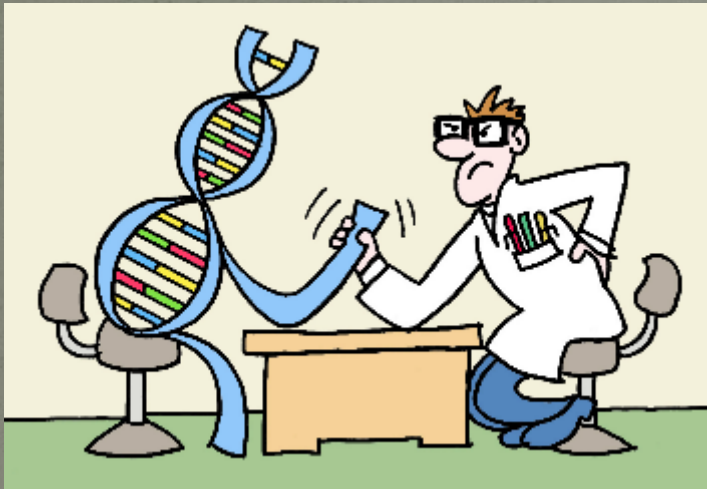
1. Initialization
2. Fitness Calculation
3. Selection
4. Crossing Over
5. Mutation
6. Repetition of the steps from 2-5 for the new population generated.

Outline of Basic Genetic Algorithm (GA)

- Start: Randomly generate a population of N chromosomes.
- Fitness: Calculate the fitness of all chromosomes.
- Create a new population:
 - Selection: According to the selection method select 2 chromosomes from the population.
 - Crossover: Perform crossover on the 2 chromosomes selected.
 - Mutation: Perform mutation on the chromosomes obtained.

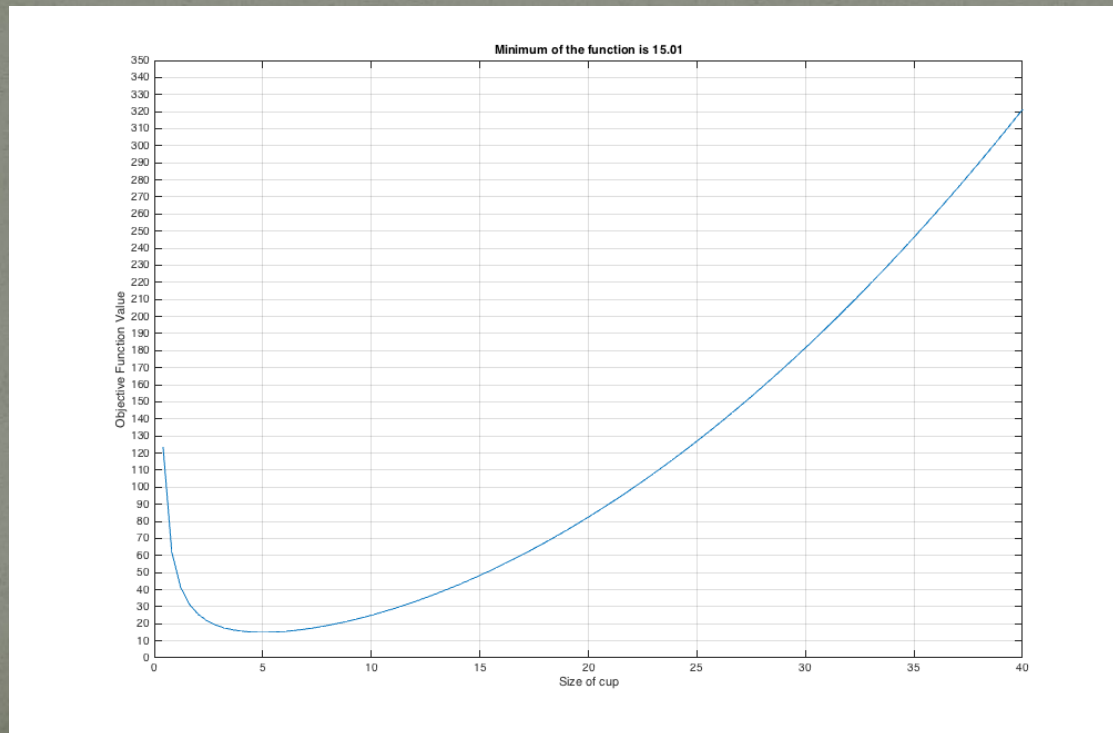


Inversion using Genetic Algorithm



Optimum Size of the “Coffee/Drinks Cup”

- Objective Function (y): Loss of Café owner
- $y=0.2x^2 + 50/x$ where x is the dimension of the cup.
- Assumption: The price of the coffee/drinks is fixed.



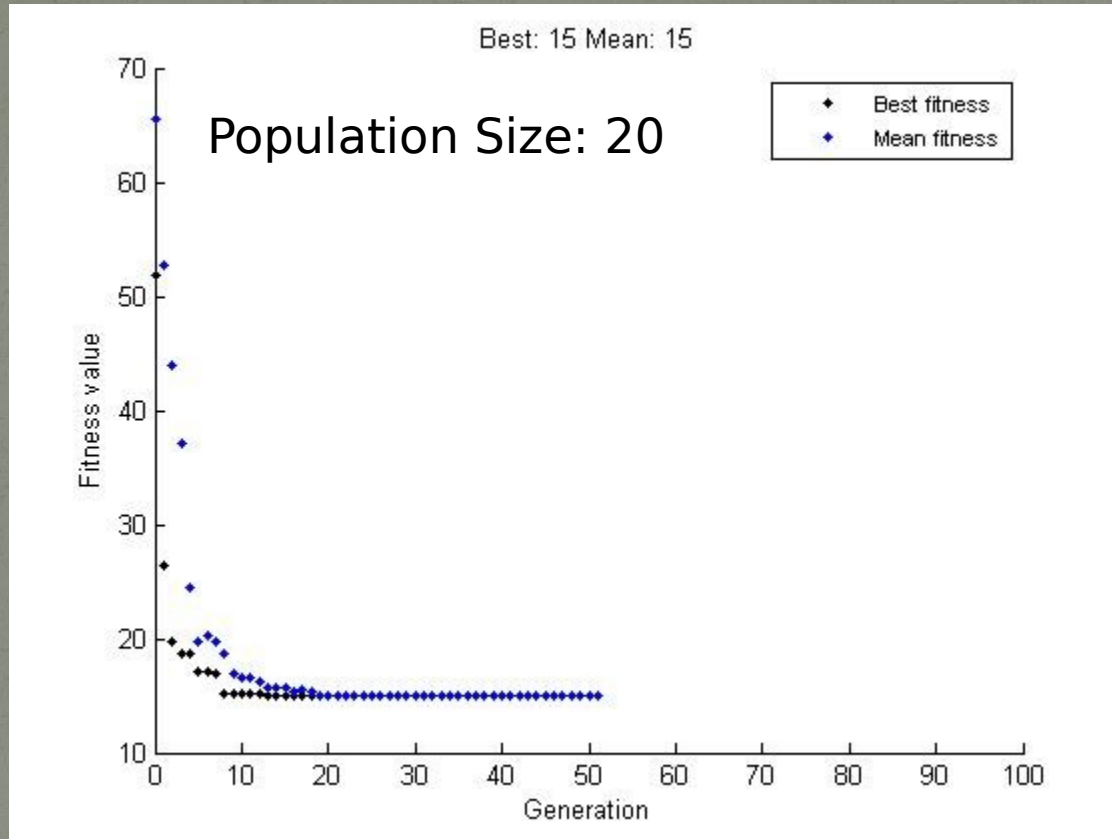
Optimum Size of the “Coffee/Drinks Cup”---SOLVED

		Generatio n	1			
Sl No.	Init. Pop	Init. Pop(bi)	Yi	Yi/ΣYi	Wt.	Mating Pool
1	4.2	00101010	15.43	0.073	2	001010 10
2	10.1	01100101	25.35	0.121	1	001010 10
3	16.4	10100100	56.84	0.270	1	011001 01
4	23.5	11101011	112.58	0.536	0	101001 00
		Avg. Fitness	52.55			

Optimum Size of the “Coffee/Drinks Cup”---SOLVED

			Generati on	2				
Mating Pool(2)	Mate	Crrsov r Site	New Pop (bi)	New Pop (dec)	Yi	Yi/ΣYi	Wt.	Mating Pool (3)
001010 10	4	4	00100100	3.6	16.4 8	0.141	1	00101101
001010 10	3	5	00101101	4.5	15.1 6	0.130	2	00101101
011001 01	2	5	01100010	9.8	24.3 1	0.208	1	00100100
101001 00	1	4	10101010	17.0	60.7 4	0.521	0	01100010
			Avg. Fitness	29.1 7				

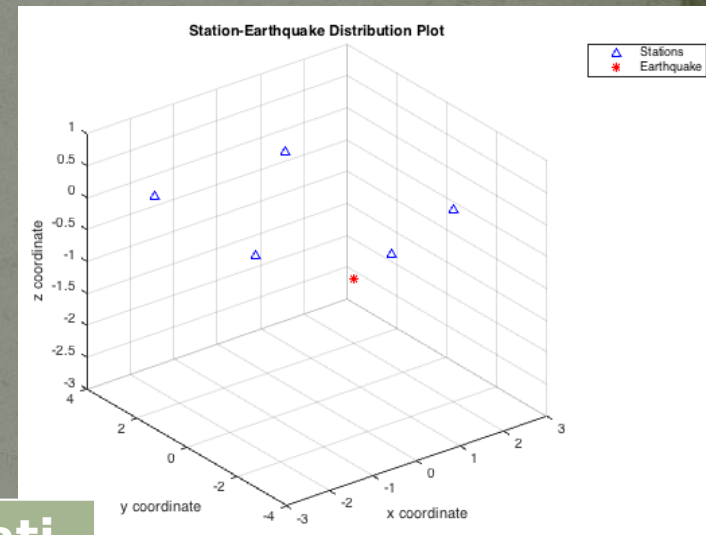
Optimum Size of the “Coffee/Drinks Cup”---SOLVED



Optimum dimension: 5 units

Genetic Algorithm Example

- Let us take an arbitrary objective function to visualize the algorithm. Let us try to locate an earthquake using a hypothetical data.



$$t_p = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2} / v$$

Station x	Station y	Station z
-2	3	0
1	3	0
-2	-1	0
0	-3	0
2	-2	0

EQ-x	EQ-y	EQ-z
2	2	-2

Velocity of the seismic Wave=6 km/s

$$rms = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N - 4} (t_p - t_o)^2}$$

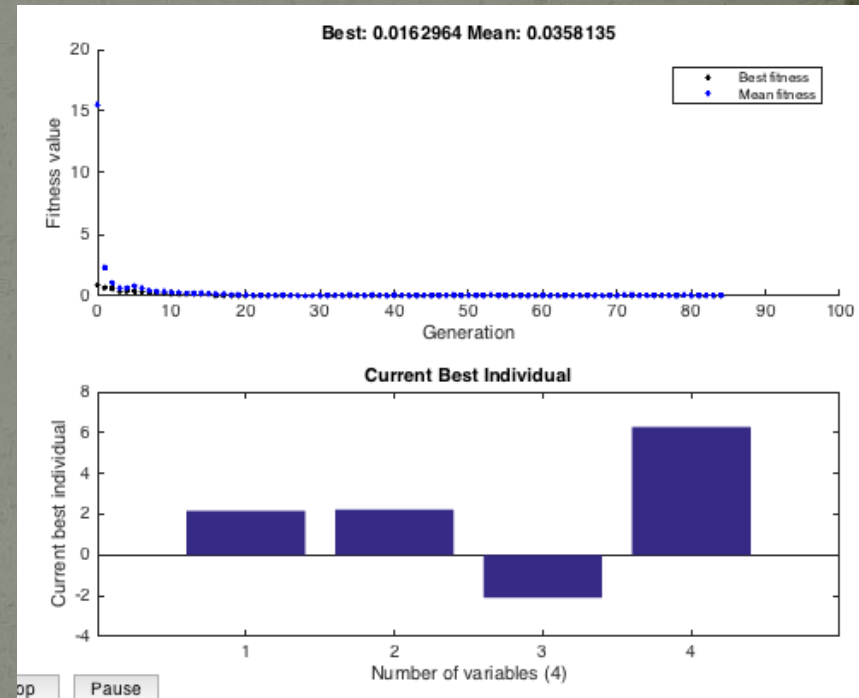
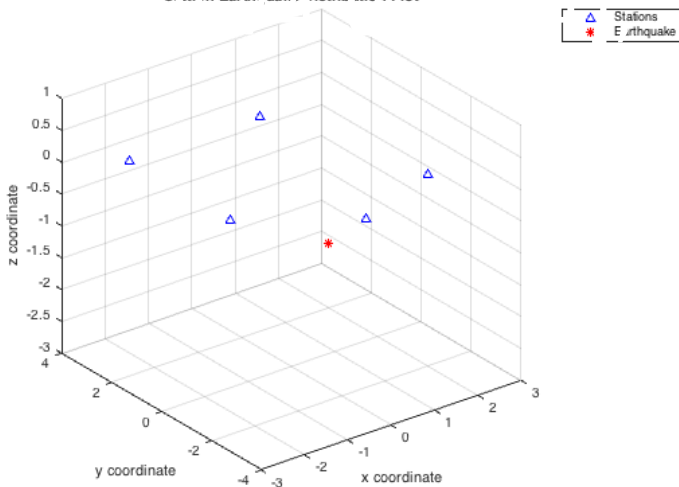
Genetic Algorithm Example

$$t_p = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$

$$rms = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N - 4} (t_p - t_o)^2}$$

$t_o = [0.7638 \ 0.4082 \ 0.8975]$

Station-Earthquake Distribution Plot



Parameter = [2.1726 2.2327 -2.0946 6.2851]

Genetic Algorithm: Summary

