technische universität dortmund

Computational Intelligence

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Prof. Dr. Günter Rudolph

Lehrstuhl für Algorithm Engineering (LS 11)

Fakultät für Informatik

TU Dortmund

Three tasks:

1. Choice of an appropriate problem representation.
2. Choice / design of variation operators acting in problem representation.
3. Choice of strategy parameters (includes initialization).

ad 1) different "schools":

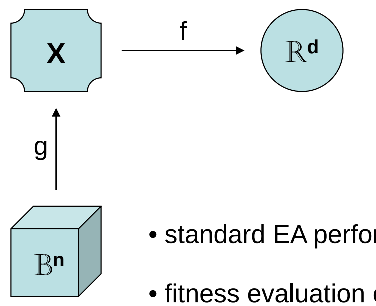
(a) operate on binary representation and define genotype/phenotype mapping
+ can use standard algorithm
– mapping may induce unintentional bias in search

(b) no doctrine: use "most natural" representation
– must design variation operators for specific representation
+ if design done properly then no bias in search

ad 1a) genotype-phenotype mapping

original problem f: $X \to \mathbb{R}^d$

scenario: no standard algorithm for search space X available



- standard EA performs variation on binary strings $b \in \mathbb{B}^n$
- fitness evaluation of individual b via $(f \circ g)(b) = f(g(b))$
  where $g: \mathbb{B}^n \to X$ is genotype-phenotype mapping
- selection operation independent from representation

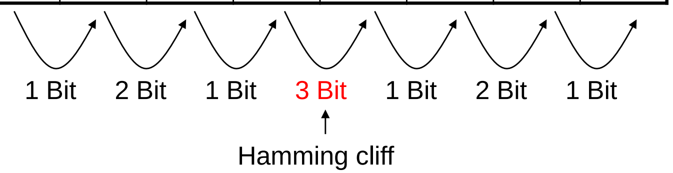
Genotype-Phenotype-Mapping $\mathbb{B}^n \to [L, R] \subset \mathbb{R}$

- Standard encoding for $b \in \mathbb{B}^n$

$$x = L + \frac{R-L}{2^n - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_{n-i}\, 2^i$$

→ Problem: *hamming cliffs*

000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111	← genotype
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	← phenotype



L = 0, R = 7

n = 3

Genotype-Phenotype-Mapping $\mathbb{B}^n \to [L, R] \subset \mathbb{R}$

- Gray encoding for $b \in \mathbb{B}^n$

Let $a \in \mathbb{B}^n$ standard encoded. Then $b_i = \begin{cases} a_i, & \text{if } i = 1 \\ a_{i-1} \oplus a_i, & \text{if } i > 1 \end{cases}$

$\oplus$ = XOR

000	001	011	010	110	111	101	100	← genotype
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	← phenotype

OK, no hamming cliffs any longer …

⇒ small changes in phenotype „lead to“ small changes in genotype

since we consider evolution in terms of Darwin (not Lamarck):

⇒ small changes in genotype lead to small changes in phenotype!

but: 1-Bit-change: **000** → **100** ⇒ ☹

Genotype-Phenotype-Mapping $\mathbb{B}^n \to \mathbb{P}^{\log(n)}$ (example only)

- e.g. standard encoding for $b \in \mathbb{B}^n$

individual:

010	101	111	000	110	001	101	100	← genotype
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	← index

consider index and associated genotype entry as unit / record / struct;

sort units with respect to genotype value, old indices yield permutation:

000	001	010	100	101	101	110	111	← genotype
3	5	0	7	1	6	4	2	← old index

= permutation

ad 1a) genotype-phenotype mapping

typically required: strong causality

→ small changes in individual leads to small changes in fitness

→ small changes in genotype should lead to small changes in phenotype

but: how to find a genotype-phenotype mapping with that property?

necessary conditions:

1) g: $\mathbb{B}^n \to X$ can be computed efficiently (otherwise it is senseless)

2) g: $\mathbb{B}^n \to X$ is surjective (otherwise we might miss the optimal solution)

3) g: $\mathbb{B}^n \to X$ *preserves closeness* (otherwise strong causality endangered)

Let $d(\cdot\,,\cdot)$ be a metric on $\mathbb{B}^n$ and $d_X(\cdot\,,\cdot)$ be a metric on X.

$\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{B}^n : d(x, y) \le d(x, z) \Rightarrow d_X(g(x), g(y)) \le d_X(g(x), g(z))$

ad 1b) use “most natural“ representation

typically required: strong causality

→ small changes in individual leads to small changes in fitness

→ need variation operators that obey that requirement

but: how to find variation operators with that property?

⇒ need design guidelines ...

ad 2) **design guidelines for variation operators**

a) reachability

every $x \in X$ should be reachable from arbitrary $x_0 \in X$
after finite number of repeated variations with positive probability bounded from 0

b) unbiasedness

unless having gathered knowledge about problem
variation operator should not favor particular subsets of solutions
⇒ formally: maximum entropy principle

c) control

variation operator should have parameters affecting shape of distributions;
known from theory: weaken variation strength when approaching optimum

ad 2) **design guidelines for variation operators in practice**

binary search space $X = \mathbb{B}^n$

variation by k-point or uniform crossover and subsequent mutation

a) ***reachability***:
regardless of the output of crossover
we can move from $x \in \mathbb{B}^n$ to $y \in \mathbb{B}^n$ in 1 step with probability

$$p(x,y) = p_m^{H(x,y)}\,(1-p_m)^{n-H(x,y)} > 0$$

where H(x,y) is Hamming distance between x and y.

Since $\min\{ p(x,y) : x,y \in \mathbb{B}^n \} = \delta > 0$ we are done.

b) ***unbiasedness***

don‘t prefer any direction or subset of points without reason

⇒ use maximum entropy distribution for sampling!

properties:

- distributes probability mass as uniform as possible
- additional knowledge can be included as constraints:
  → under given constraints sample as uniform as possible

Formally:

Definition:

Let X be discrete random variable (r.v.) with $p_k = P\{ X = x_k \}$ for some index set K.
The quantity

$$H(X) = -\sum_{k \in K} p_k \log p_k$$

is called the ***entropy of the distribution*** of X. If X is a continuous r.v. with p.d.f. $f_X(\cdot)$ then the entropy is given by

$$H(X) = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)\,\log f_X(x)\,dx$$

The distribution of a random variable X for which H(X) is maximal is termed a ***maximum entropy distribution***. ■

Knowledge available:

Discrete distribution with support $\{ x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n \}$ with $x_1 < x_2 < \ldots x_n < \infty$

$$p_k = \mathrm{P}\{X = x_k\}$$

⇒ leads to nonlinear constrained optimization problem:

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k \quad \to \max!$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = 1$$

<u>solution:</u> via Lagrange (find stationary point of Lagrangian function)

$$L(p,a) = -\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k + a \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \right)$$

$$L(p,a) = -\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k + a \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \right)$$

partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a)}{\partial p_k} = -1 - \log p_k + a \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad p_k \stackrel{!}{=} e^{a-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a)}{\partial a} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} e^{a-1} = n\, e^{a-1} \stackrel{!}{=} 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^{a-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$p_k = \frac{1}{n}$$

uniform distribution

Knowledge available:

Discrete distribution with support $\{ 1, 2, \ldots, n \}$ with $p_k = \mathrm{P}\{ X = k \}$ **and** E[X] = ν

⇒ leads to nonlinear constrained optimization problem:

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k \quad \to \max!$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} k\, p_k = \nu$$

<u>solution:</u> via Lagrange (find stationary point of Lagrangian function)

$$L(p,a,b) = -\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k + a \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \right) + b \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \cdot p_k - \nu \right)$$

$$L(p,a,b) = -\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k + a \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \right) + b \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \cdot p_k - \nu \right)$$

partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial p_k} = -1 - \log p_k + a + b\,k \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad p_k = e^{a-1+b\,k}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial a} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial b} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k\, p_k - \nu \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = e^{a-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (e^{b})^{k} \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

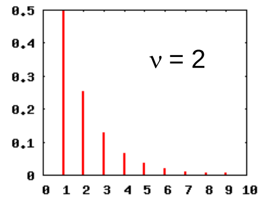
(continued on next slide)

$$\Rightarrow \quad e^{a-1} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (e^b)^k} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad p_k = e^{a-1+b\,k} = \frac{(e^b)^k}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (e^b)^i}$$

⇒ **discrete Boltzmann distribution** $p_k = \dfrac{q^k}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} q^i}$ $\quad (q = e^b)$

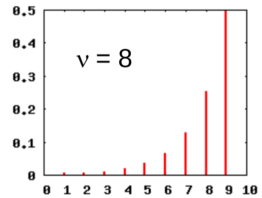
⇒ value of q depends on ν via third condition: (*)

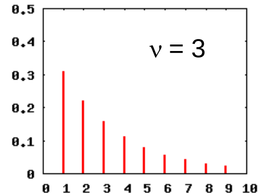
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\,p_k = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\,q^k}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} q^i} = \frac{1-(n+1)\,q^n + n\,q^{n+1}}{(1-q)\,(1-q^n)} \overset{!}{=} \nu$$



Boltzmann distribution

(n = 9)

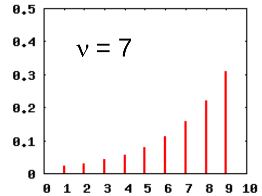


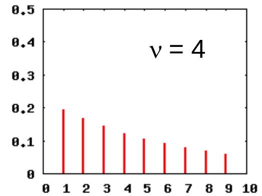


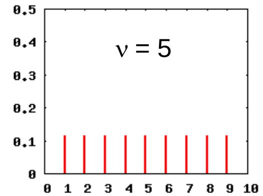
specializes to uniform distribution if ν = 5

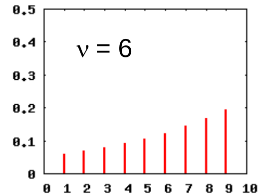
(as expected)

↓









Knowledge available:

Discrete distribution with support { 1, 2, …, n } with E[X] = ν **and** V[X] = η^2

⇒ leads to nonlinear constrained optimization problem:

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log p_k \quad \rightarrow \max!$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} k\,p_k = \nu \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} (k-\nu)^2\,p_k = \eta^2$$

solution: in principle, via Lagrange (find stationary point of Lagrangian function)

but very complicated analytically, if possible at all

⇒ consider special cases only

note: constraints are linear equations in p_k

Special case: **n = 3** and **E[X] = 2** and **V[X] = η^2**

Linear constraints uniquely determine distribution:

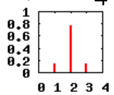
$$\begin{array}{lcccccccc} \text{I.} & p_1 & + & p_2 & + & p_3 & = & 1 \\ \text{II.} & p_1 & + & 2\,p_2 & + & 3\,p_3 & = & 2 \\ \text{III.} & p_1 & + & 0 & + & p_3 & = & \eta^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcccccc} \text{II} - \text{I:} & p_2 & + & 2\,p_3 & = & 1 \\ \text{I} - \text{III:} & p_2 & & & = & 1-\eta^2 \end{array} \Bigg\} \quad p_3 = \frac{\eta^2}{2}$$

insertion in III. ↑ $p_1 = \dfrac{\eta^2}{2}$

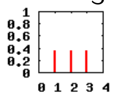
$$\Rightarrow \quad p = \left(\frac{\eta^2}{2}, 1-\eta^2, \frac{\eta^2}{2} \right)$$

$\eta^2 = \frac{1}{4}$



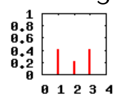
unimodal

$\eta^2 = \frac{2}{3}$



uniform

$\eta^2 = \frac{4}{5}$



bimodal

Knowledge available:

Discrete distribution with unbounded support { 0, 1, 2, … } and E[X] = ν

⇒ leads to infinite-dimensional nonlinear constrained optimization problem:

$$-\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \log p_k \quad \rightarrow \max!$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, p_k = \nu$$

solution: via Lagrange (find stationary point of Lagrangian function)

$$L(p,a,b) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \log p_k + a\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k - 1\right) + b\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot p_k - \nu\right)$$

$$L(p,a,b) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \log p_k + a\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k - 1\right) + b\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot p_k - \nu\right)$$

partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial p_k} = -1 - \log p_k + a + b\,k \overset{!}{=} 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad p_k = e^{a-1+b\,k}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial a} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k - 1 \overset{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p,a,b)}{\partial b} \overset{(*)}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, p_k - \nu \overset{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = e^{a-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (e^b)^k \overset{!}{=} 1$$

(continued on next slide)

$$\Rightarrow \quad e^{a-1} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (e^b)^k} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad p_k = e^{a-1+b\,k} = \frac{(e^b)^k}{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (e^b)^i}$$

set $q = e^b$ and insists that $q < 1$ $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}$ insert

$$\Rightarrow \quad p_k = (1-q)\, q^k \quad \text{for} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

geometrical distribution

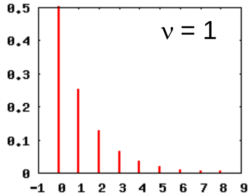
it remains to specify q; to proceed recall that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, q^k = \frac{q}{(1-q)^2}$

⇒ value of q depends on ν via third condition: (*)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, p_k = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, q^k}{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} q^i} = \frac{q}{1-q} \overset{!}{=} \nu$$

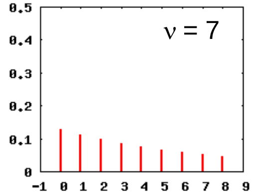
$$\Rightarrow \quad q = \frac{\nu}{\nu+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\nu+1}$$

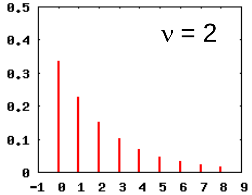
$$\Rightarrow \quad p_k = \frac{1}{\nu+1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\nu+1}\right)^k$$



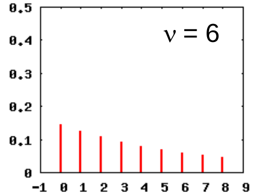
geometrical distribution

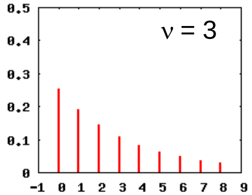
with E[x] = ν

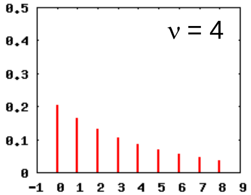


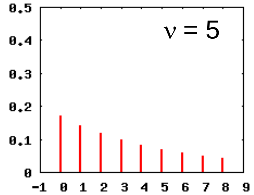


p_k only shown
for k = 0, 1, …, 8









Overview:

support { 1, 2, …, n } ⇒ *discrete uniform* distribution

and require E[X] = θ ⇒ *Boltzmann* distribution

and require V[X] = η^2 ⇒ N.N. (**not** Binomial distribution)

support $\mathbb{N}$ ⇒ not defined!

and require E[X] = θ ⇒ *geometrical* distribution

and require V[X] = η^2 ⇒ ?

support $\mathbb{Z}$ ⇒ not defined!

and require E[|X|] = θ ⇒ *bi-geometrical* distribution (*discrete Laplace* distr.)

and require E[|X|²] = η^2 ⇒ N.N. (*discrete Gaussian* distr.)

support $[a,b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ ⇒ uniform distribution

support $\mathbb{R}^+$ with E[X] = θ ⇒ Exponential distribution

support $\mathbb{R}$
with E[X] = θ, V[X] = η^2 ⇒ normal / Gaussian distribution N(θ, η^2)

support $\mathbb{R}^n$
with E[X] = θ
and Cov[X] = C ⇒ multinormal distribution N(θ, C)

expectation vector $\in \mathbb{R}^n$

covariance matrix $\in \mathbb{R}^{n,n}$

positive definite:
$\forall x \neq 0 : x'Cx > 0$

for permutation distributions ?

→ uniform distribution on all possible permutations

```
set v[j] = j for j = 1, 2, ..., n
for i = n to 1 step -1
  draw k uniformly at random from { 1, 2, ..., i }
  swap v[i] and v[k]
endfor
```

generates permutation uniformly at random in Θ(n) time

Guideline:

Only if you know something about the problem *a priori* or

if you have learnt something about the problem *during the search*

⇒ include that knowledge in search / mutation distribution (via constraints!)

ad 2) **design guidelines for variation operators in practice**

integer search space $X = \mathbb{Z}^n$

a) reachability

b) unbiasedness

c) control

- every recombination results in some $z \in \mathbb{Z}^n$
- mutation of z may then lead to any $z^* \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ with positive probability in one step

ad a) support of mutation should be $\mathbb{Z}^n$

ad b) need maximum entropy distribution over support $\mathbb{Z}^n$

ad c) control variability by parameter

→ formulate as constraint of maximum entropy distribution

ad 2) **design guidelines for variation operators in practice**

$X = \mathbb{Z}^n$

task: find (symmetric) maximum entropy distribution over $\mathbb{Z}$ with E[| Z |] = θ > 0

⇒ need *analytic* solution of a ∞-dimensional, nonlinear optimization problem with constraints!

$$H(p) = -\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} p_k \log p_k \longrightarrow \text{max!}$$

s.t.

$$p_k = p_{-k} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \qquad \text{(symmetry w.r.t. 0)}$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} p_k = 1, \qquad \text{(normalization)}$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |k|\, p_k = \theta \qquad \text{(control “spread“)}$$

$$p_k \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}. \qquad \text{(nonnegativity)}$$

result:

a random variable Z with support $\mathbb{Z}$ and probability distribution

$$p_k := P\{Z = k\} = \frac{q}{2-q}(1-q)^{|k|}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \; q \in (0,1)$$

symmetric w.r.t. 0, unimodal, spread manageable by *q* and has max. entropy ■

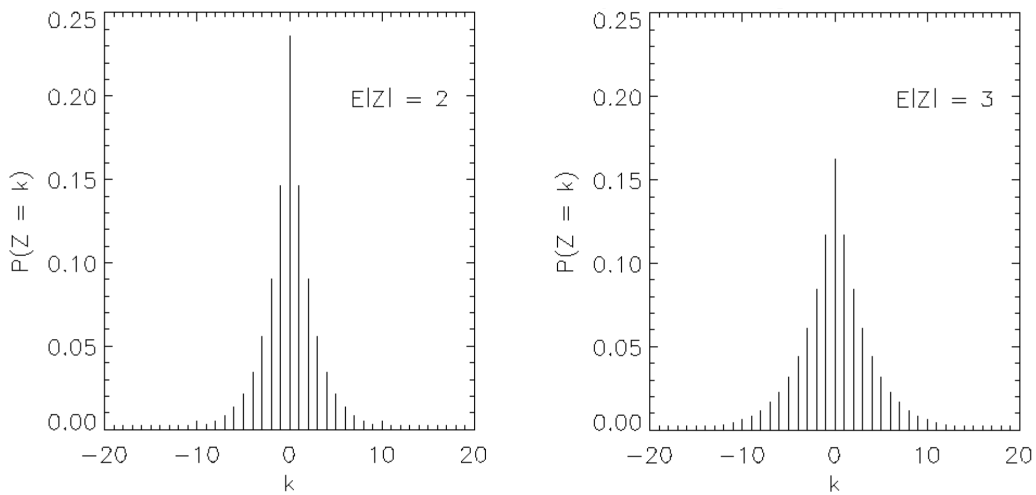
generation of pseudo random numbers: $Z = G_1 - G_2$

where

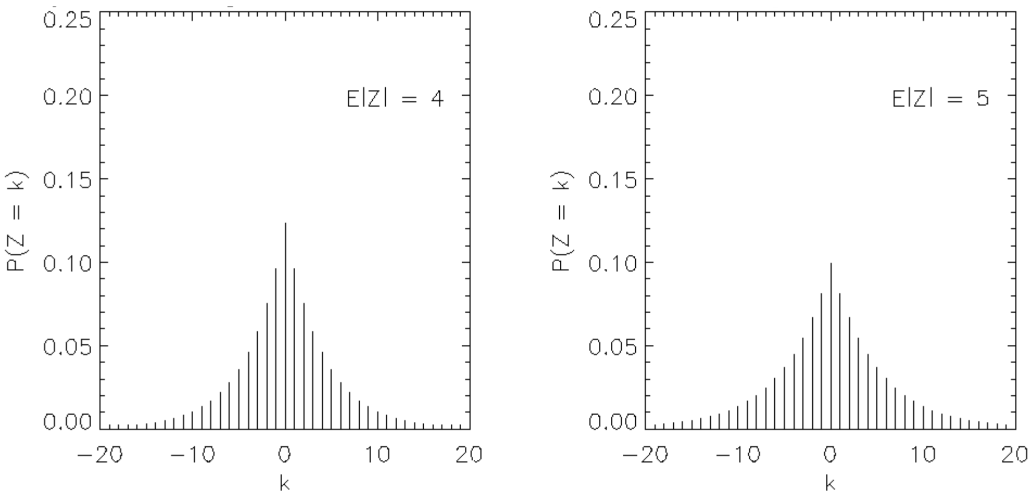
$$U_i \sim U(0,1) \;\Rightarrow\; G_i = \left\lfloor \frac{\log(1-U_i)}{\log(1-q)} \right\rfloor, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

stochastic independent!

probability distributions for different mean step sizes E|Z| = θ



probability distributions for different mean step sizes E|Z| = θ



How to control the spread?

We must be able to adapt q ∈ (0,1) for generating Z with variable E|Z| = θ !

self-adaptation of q in open interval (0,1) ?

⟶ make mean step size $E[\,|Z|\,]$ adjustable!

$$E[\,|Z|\,] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |k|\, p_k = \theta = \frac{2\,(1-q)}{q\,(2-q)} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad q = 1 - \frac{\theta}{(1+\theta^2)^{1/2}+1}$$

θ ∈ $\mathbb{R}_+$ q ∈ (0,1)

→ θ adjustable by mutative self adaptation → get q from θ

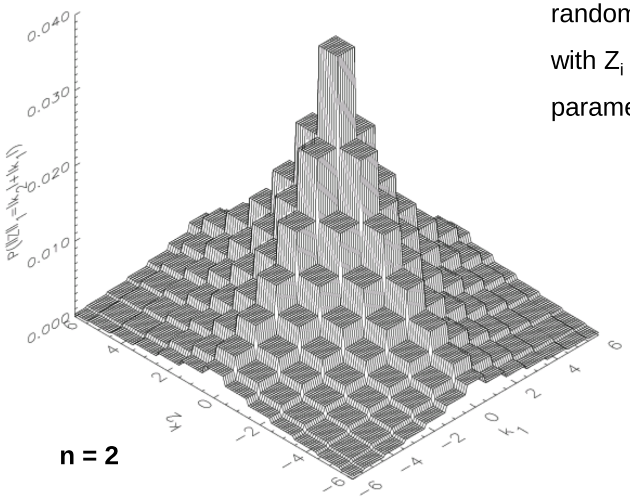
like mutative step size size control of σ in EA with search space $\mathbb{R}^n$!

n - dimensional generalization

random vector Z = (Z_1, Z_2, ... Z_n)

with $Z_i = G_{1,i} - G_{2,i}$ (stoch. indep.);

parameter q for all G_{1i}, G_{2i} equal



n = 2

n - dimensional generalization

$$P\{Z_i = k\} = \frac{q}{2-q}\,(1-q)^{|k|}$$

$$P\{Z_1 = k_1, Z_2 = k_2, \ldots, Z_n = k_n\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\{Z_i = k_i\} =$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{2-q}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-q)^{|k_i|} = \left(\frac{q}{2-q}\right)^n (1-q)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} |k_i|}$$

$$= \left(\frac{q}{2-q}\right)^n (1-q)^{\|k\|_1} .$$

⇒ n-dimensional distribution is symmetric w.r.t. ℓ_1 norm!

⇒ all random vectors with same step length have same probability!

How to control $E[\,\|Z\|_1\,]$?

$$E[\,\|Z\|_1\,] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} |Z_i|\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[|Z_i|] = n \cdot E[|Z_1|]$$

by def. — linearity of E[·] — identical distributions for Z_i

$$\underbrace{n \cdot E[\,|Z_1|\,]}_{=\theta} = n \cdot \frac{2\,(1-q)}{q\,(2-q)} \;\Leftrightarrow\; q = 1 - \frac{\theta/n}{(1+(\theta/n)^2)^{1/2}+1}$$

$= \theta$ ← self-adaptation

q ← calculate from θ

Algorithm:

individual : $(x, \theta) \in \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+$

mutation : $\theta^{(t+1)} = \theta^{(t)} \cdot \exp(N), \quad N \sim N(0, 1/n).$

if $\theta^{(t+1)} < 1$ then $\theta_{t+1} = 1$

calculate new q for G_i from θ_{t+1}

$\forall j = 1, \ldots, n : X_j^{(t+1)} = X_j^{(t)} + (G_{1,j} - G_{2,j})$

recombination : discrete (uniform crossover)

selection : (μ, λ)-selection

(Rudolph, PPSN 1994)

ad 2) **design guidelines for variation operators in practice**

continuous search space X = $\mathbb{R}^n$

a) reachability

b) unbiasedness

c) control

⇒ leads to CMA-ES !