Computational Intelligence

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- Design of Evolutionary Algorithms
  - Design Guidelines
  - Genotype-Phenotype Mapping
  - Maximum Entropy Distributions

<u>Three tasks:</u>

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“:

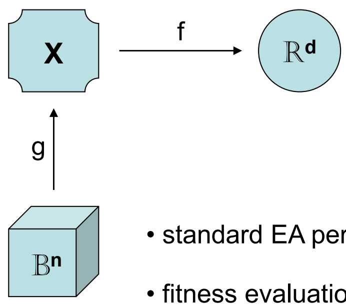
(a) operate on binary representation and define genotype/phenotype mapping
\+ can use standard algorithm
– mapping may induce unintentional bias in search

(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 → $\mathbb{R}^d$

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

1 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 3 Bit 1 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit

Hamming cliff

L = 0, R = 7

n = 3

Design of Evolutionary Algorithms Lecture 06

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 ⇒ ☹

Design of Evolutionary Algorithms Lecture 06

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

Design of Evolutionary Algorithms Lecture 06

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, … 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, …, n } with p_k = 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:

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

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

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

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

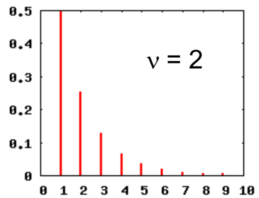
(continued on next slide)

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

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

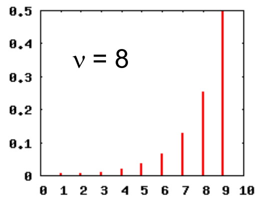
⇒ value of q depends on ν via third condition: (*)

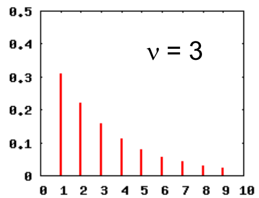
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\,p_k = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\,q^k}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} q^i} = \frac{1-(n+1)\,q^n + n\,q^{n+1}}{(1-q)\,(1-q^n)} \overset{!}{=} \nu$$



Boltzmann distribution

(n = 9)

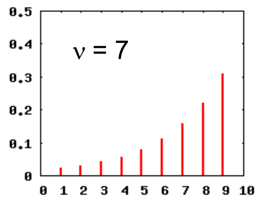


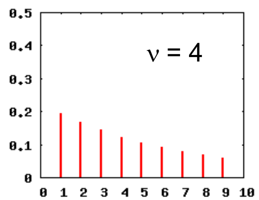


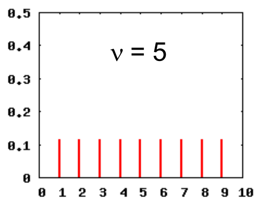
specializes to uniform distribution if ν = 5

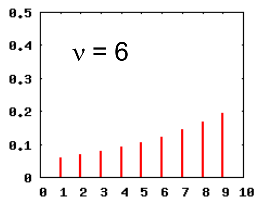
(as expected)

↓









Knowledge available:

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

⇒ leads to nonlinear constrained optimization problem:

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

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

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:

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

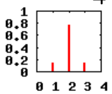
$$
\left.
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text{II} - \text{I:} & p_2 + 2\,p_3 & = & 1 \\
\text{I} - \text{III:} & p_2 & = & 1 - \eta^2
\end{array}
\right\} \quad p_3 = \frac{\eta^2}{2}
$$

insertion in III.

$$p_1 = \frac{\eta^2}{2}$$

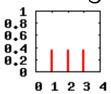
$$\Rightarrow \quad p = \left(\frac{\eta^2}{2}, 1 - \eta^2, \frac{\eta^2}{2} \right)$$

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



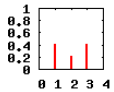
unimodal

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



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:

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

(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 $q < 1$ $\quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}$ insert

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

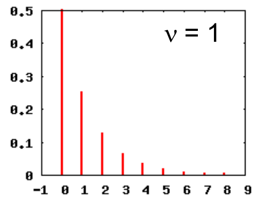
it remains to specify q; to proceed recall that $\quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k\, q^k = \frac{q}{(1-q)^2}$

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

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

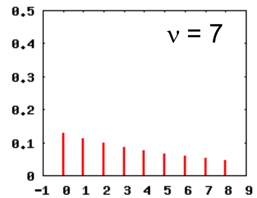
$$\Rightarrow \quad q = \frac{\nu}{\nu+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\nu+1}$$

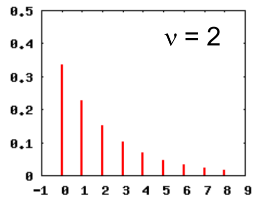
$$\Rightarrow \quad p_k = \frac{1}{\nu+1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\nu+1}\right)^k$$



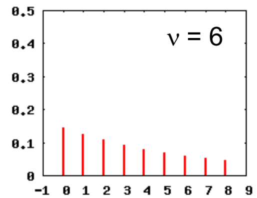
geometrical distribution

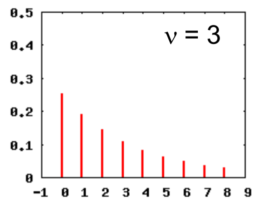
with E[x] = ν

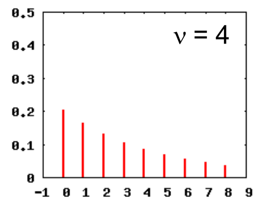


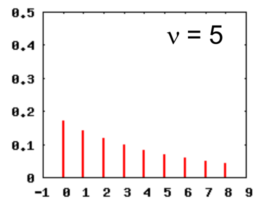


p_k only shown for k = 0, 1, …, 8









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 ℕ ⇒ not defined!
and require E[X] = θ ⇒ *geometrical* distribution
and require V[X] = η^2 ⇒ ?

support 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] ⊂ ℝ ⇒ uniform distribution

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

support 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 ∈ $\mathbb{R}^n$

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

positive definite:
∀x ≠ 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 $\Theta(n)$ 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!)