VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM EXAM EVOLUTIONARY COMPUTING 12.08.2002

Note 1 Your name must be written on each sheet in CAPITALS.

Note 2 You can answer the questions in English or in Dutch.

Points to be collected: 62.

Your grade: points collected divided by 6.2 and rounded up.

- 1. We are to solve a travelling salesman problem with evolutionary computing. That is, we have 50 cities and we know the pairwise distances between them (say, by a a lookup table). We are looking for the shortest round trip through all cities containing each city exactly once. Specify an EA suitable¹ for solving this problem. In particular, give
 - (a) (4p) a representation (the syntax of the chromosomes and a mapping between chromosomes and round trips),
 - (b) (4p) a fitness function (how the data are used for evaluating chromosomes),
 - (c) (2p) an appropriate selection mechanism,
 - (d) (2p) an appropriate crossover operator,
 - (e) (2p) an appropriate mutation operator,
 - (f) (2p) a stop condition.
- 2. Explain what the following notions mean in EAs and illustrate each type with a simple example:
 - (a) (3p) deterministic parameter control,
 - (b) (3p) adaptive parameter control,
 - (c) (3p) self-adaptive parameter control.
- 3. Sketch the differences and similarities between Genetic Algorithms, Evolution Strategies and Evolutionary Programming with respect to
 - (a) (3p) representation,
 - (b) (3p) mutation,
 - (c) (3p) crossover,
 - (d) (3p) self-adaptation.

Make a table to present your comparison.

¹The EA does not have to be "smart" (efficient). But the representation and the operators should be such that a solution can be found.

4. (3p) Consider the following statement:

'There is no survival-of-the-fittest in a generational GA.'

Is this true or not? Give arguments.

- 5. Give the definition of
 - (a) (2p) a schema (in GAs),
 - (b) (2p) instance of a schema,
 - (c) (2p) order of a schema,
 - (d) (2p) length of a schema,
 - (e) (2p) fitness of a schema.
 - (f) (4p) What is the Schema Theorem in GAs?
- 6. (4p) Given the mutation rate p_m in a GA, what is the probability that a certain binary chromosoom of length L will not be changed by bit-flip mutation?
- 7. (a) (2p) To what type of problems is Genetic Programming well-suited (e.g., optimization, classification, constraint satisfaction, machine learning, etc.)?
 - (b) (2p) What is the most distinguishing feature (e.g., representation, crossover/mutation, selection, etc.) of Genetic Programming with respect to other EC "dialects"?