

UNDERSTANDING HYBRIDIZATION IN GENETIC ALGORITHM: A THEORETICAL CONCEPT

¹Prateek, ²Dr. Rainu Nandal

¹M.Tech Reaserch Scholar, Software Engineering, U.I.E.T., MDU, Rohtak

²Assistant Professor, CSE, Department, U.I.E.T., MDU, Rohtak

Abstract: *In this research paper Optimization and Optimization Techniques are quickly clarified and a definite perspective of Genetic Algorithm is given. This heuristic is consistently utilized to make valuable answers for enhancement and pursuit issues. In the paper a point by point depiction of GA is given including the general terms, steps to finish GA, algorithm, applications and limitations. Hybridization in GA is required in light of the fact that dissimilar to other pursuit and enhancement methods, a genetic algorithm guarantees meeting yet not optimality, not even that it will discover nearby maxima. GA's are visually impaired streamlining agents which don't utilize any helper data, for example, subordinates or other particular information about the extraordinary structure of the goal function. In the event that there is such information, be that as it may it is impulsive and wasteful not to make utilization of it. In this way, there is a need emerges for hybridization of GA. In Introduction part a concise portrayal is given about hybridization of GA including its need and after that another hybridized procedure Memetic Algorithm is likewise described. In this theory analyst purposes to expel one of the confinements of GA i.e worried about the meeting speed.*

Keywords: *Evolutionary computation, Genetic Algorithm (GA), Hybridization, Hybrid Genetic Algorithms, Genetic Local search algorithms.*

I INTRODUCTION

Optimization is the way toward improving something superior. An architect or researcher invokes another thought and optimization enhances that idea. Optimization is a procedure of finding the optimal solution from a set of possible solutions. Optimization includes in endeavoring minor takeoff from a basic thought and using the information got to upgrade the idea. Optimization is the math tool that we depend on to find these solutions. Optimization incorporates finding the best arrangement. The wording "best" arrangement suggests that there is more than one arrangement and the arrangements are not of equivalent value. The definition of best is in respect to the current issue, its technique for arrangement, and the tolerances allowed. [17] Hence the ideal arrangement relies upon the individual planning the issue. An adaptive GA is inspired by the human reproduction was proposed in [20] and the constraints like consanguinity, reproduction age, same sex reproduction etc have been carefully addressed. An assortment of systems have been crossbred to exemplify the best of both the procedures in genuine applications [16, 19]. Population estimate is likewise a basic component in a GA. A model was introduced [8(a)] in which size of the population banks on standard deviation of populace and the signal contrast amongst best and second best chromosome. In this model if a nearby hunt strategy is implemented in such that it reduces the standard deviation and increase the signal difference the concluding hybrid could be very efficient even in small population size. Espinoza [7] showed the impact of a local pursuit technique in reduction of populace measure. For the most part, the transformation and the hybrid administrators create infeasible answers for an exceedingly compelled problem. To maintain a strategic distance from age of infeasible arrangements numerous strategies have been proposed like like partial matched crossover (PMX) [9] for utilize all together based issues. To settle the highly compelled time tabling problem[2] a heuristic crossover operator was presented with coordinate portrayal of the timetable so crucial requirements are never disregarded for taking care of voyaging sales representative issue altered modified crossover (MOX)[11], order crossover(OX) [13] Genetic algorithms are adaptive algorithms depicted as heuristic inquiry algorithms [3] based on the developmental thoughts of characteristic determination and natural genetics by David Goldberg. These are intense advancement procedures that utilize ideas of developmental science to advance ideal arrangements of a given issue. A neighborhood look technique can guarantee reasonable portrayal of the distinctive inquiry regions by inspecting their nearby optima which thusly can decrease the probability of untimely merging. Consolidating a local inquiry strategy can present new qualities which can battle the genetic drift issue [4] [9] caused by the aggregation of stochastic mistakes because of limited populaces. Furthermore, a limited populace can make a genetic algorithm deliver arrangements of less streamlined arrangement as contrasted and the arrangement that can be delivered utilizing nearby pursuit techniques because of the trouble of finding the best arrangement in the best discovered area for the GA operators [1]. A local strategy inside a GA can enhance the abusing function of the hunt algorithm without influencing its investigating function. In the event that the stability stuck between worldwide investigation and nearby abuse capacities can be accomplished, the algorithm can undoubtedly deliver arrangements of high exactness [6]. They contrasted the proposed hybrid and PMX and found that the planned crossover yielded better outcomes over PMX [20]. Sanusi used the two Evolutionary Algorithm techniques, that is, Genetic Algorithm and Memetic Algorithm have been applied to solve knapsack problem. Memetic algorithm converges the faster than genetic algorithm even as it produces more optimal result [10]. Pisinger [5] gave an outline of all current correct arrangement approaches for the Knapsack issue, and demonstrated that the Knapsack issue is as yet troublesome for these algorithms to tackle. Maya Hristakeva utilize the genetic algorithm to tackle the rucksack issue in this paper she implements two selection functions that is roulette wheel and group selection and the result from these two are different depending upon the usage of elitism used or not. The result of program shows that implementation of good selection method and elitism is very important [14]. Bjornsdotter et al. [15] proposed a memetic algorithm for include determination in volumetric information containing spatially circulated groups of enlightening highlights in neuroscience application. They presumed that the proposed MA distinguished a greater part of pertinent highlights when contrasted with GA. Sivaraj et al. [18] examined about a novel way to deal with enhance the execution of GA by utilizing specific introduction, which goes for

providing more fit people in the beginning. A PBS mixed determination administrator was proposed, which has adjusted exchange off amongst investigation and abuse, [12]. New advancement in hybrid administrator was proposed in genetic algorithm with Tabu pursuit, [13].

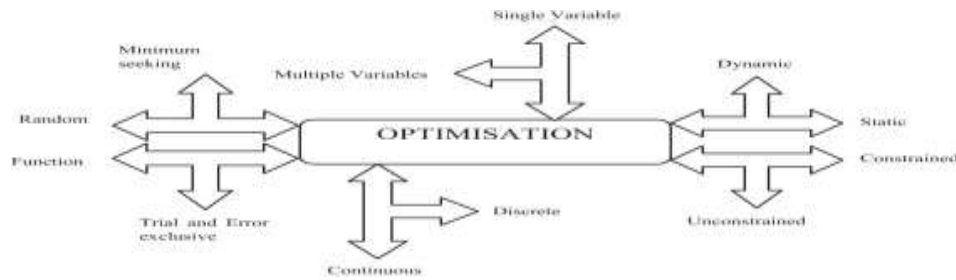


Figure 1 Divides optimization algorithms into six categories.

II EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHM:

Evolutionary Algorithm (EA) is a subset of developmental calculation; a non specific populace based metaheuristic advancement calculation. An EA utilizes a few components motivated by natural development: propagation, transformation, recombination, and determination. Competitor answers for the advancement issue assume the part of people in a populace, and the wellness work decides the earth inside which the arrangements "live". Advancement of the populace at that point happens after the rehashed use of the above administrators. Fake advancement in AE (Artificial evolution) which depicts a procedure including individual developmental calculations; EAs are singular segments that take part in an AE. Transformative calculations frequently perform well approximating answers for a wide range of issues since they in a perfect world don't make any supposition about the fundamental wellness scene; this all inclusive statement is appeared by accomplishments in fields as different as designing, craftsmanship, science, economics, marketing, hereditary qualities, operation research, mechanical technology, sociologies, material science, legislative issues and science.

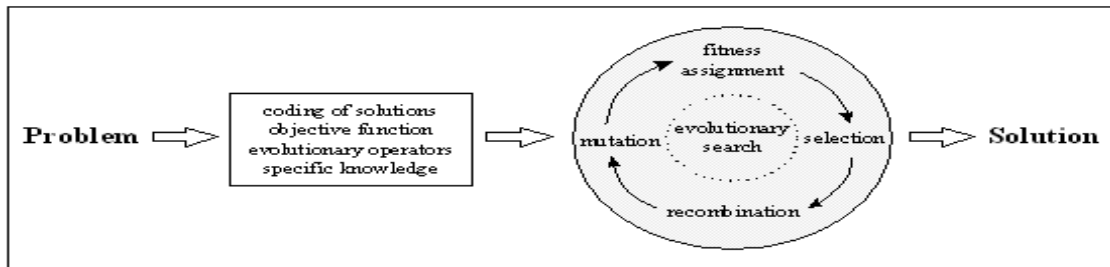


Figure 2: Process of Evolutionary Algorithm

III GENETIC ALGORITHM(GA):

GA is an inquiry heuristic that imitates the procedure of characteristic development. This heuristic is routinely used to produce helpful answers for streamlining and pursuit problems. GA have a place with the bigger class of EA, which create answers for advancement issues utilizing system enlivened by normal development, for example, legacy, mutation, selection and hybrid.

IV HYBRID GENETIC ALGORITHM:

GA's are visually impaired streamlining agents which don't utilize any helper data, for example, subordinates or other particular information about the exceptional structure of the goal work. On the off chance that there is such learning, in any case it is rash and wasteful not to make utilization of it. A few examinations have demonstrated that a ton of synergism lies in the mix of hereditary calculations and regular strategies. The essential thought is to partition the advancement assignment into two integral parts. The GA does the coarse, worldwide advancement while neighborhood refinement is finished by traditional strategy. Various variations are sensible:

- 1) The GA performs coarse inquiry first. After the GA is finished, nearby refinement is finished.
- 2) The nearby strategy is coordinated in the GA. For example, each K ages, the populace is doped with a locally ideal person.
- 3) Both strategies keep running in parallel: All people are consistently utilized as introductory esteems for the neighborhood strategy. The privately improved people are re-actualized into the present age.

V NEED OF HYBRID GENETIC ALGORITHM:

Not at all like other pursuit and enhancement strategies, a hereditary calculation guarantees merging yet not optimality, not even that it will discover nearby maxima. This suggests the decision of when to stop the hereditary calculation isn't very much characterized. We stop the hereditary calculation process when 50 ages have passed by with no better chromosome recognized. Since there is no assurance of optimality, progressive keeps running of the GA will give distinctive chromosomes differing wellness measures. This is one of the downsides of utilizing a hereditary calculation for enhancement - since there is no assurance of optimality, there is dependably the shot that there is a superior chromosome prowling some place in the pursuit space. In this way, we utilize a half and half GA - each ten ages, we toughen the best 10% of the populace. This has the impact of moving the best chromosomes in that age which the after effect of exponential is joining toward the best areas to the neighborhood greatest in their locale.

VI PROBLEM FORMULATION

Researcher intends to carry out the work in the field of hybridization of genetic algorithms i.e introducing the optimization techniques like Hill Climbing, Tabu search, Simulated Annealing etc in GA. The following objectives have to be achieved in my research work.

- 1) Study all the concepts related to GA and hybrid GA present in literature.
- 2) Present a new modified GA technique using Optimization technique.
- 3) Compare the performance of Simple GA with Modified hybridized GA.

VII APPLICATIONS OF GENETIC ALGORITHM:

The advantage of the GA access is the affluence with which it can handle approximate kinds of constraints and objectives; all such things can be handled as a bounding apparatus of the fitness function, authoritative it accessible to acclimate the GA scheduler to the accurate requirements of a actual advanced ambit of accessible all-embracing objectives[8(b)].

GA accepts been acclimated for botheration analytic and for modeling. GA are activated to abounding scientific, engineering problems, in business and ball including:

- Optimization
- Automatic Programming
- Machine and Robot Learning
- Economic Models
- Immune System Models
- Ecological Models
- Population Genetics Models
- Interaction amid change and learning.

VIII ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS:

The advantages of GA are:

- 1) Parallelism
- 2) Liability
- 3) Solution space is wider.
- 4) The fitness landscape is wider.
- 5) Easy to discover global optimum.
- 6) The problem has multiobjective function.

The limitations of GA are as follows:

- 1) The problem of identifying fitness function.
- 2) Definition of representation for the problem.
- 3) Premature convergence occurs.
- 4) The problem of choosing various parameters such as the size of the population, mutation rate, crossover rate, the selection method and its strength.

IX CONCLUSION

In this paper, we present all the important concepts related to Genetic algorithm. In future we plan to carried out hybridization in Genetic Algorithm with the help of one of the optimization techniques like Tabu Search, Hill Climbing Approach, Simulated Annealing, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), etc. Hybridization is carried out in GA to achieve better optimality and convergence.

REFERENCES

- [1] C. Reeves, "Genetic algorithms and neighbourhood search," AISB Workshop in Evolutionary Computation, Springer, vol. 865, pp. 115-130, 1994.
- [2] D. E. Goldberg and R. Lingle, "*Alleles, loci, and the traveling salesman problem*", in the International Conference on Genetic Algorithms and their Applications. Hillsdale, USA:Lawrence Erlbaum, pp. 154-159, 1985.
- [3] D. E. Goldberg, Genetic algorithms in search, optimization, and machine learning, Addison Wesley Longman Inc., 1989.
- [4] D. Thierens, D. Goldberg and P. Guimaraes, "Domino Convergence, Drift, and the temporal-salience structure of problems," in IEEE International Conference on Evolutionary Computation Anchorage, USA, 1998.
- [5] D. Pisinger, "Where are the Hard Knapsack problems?,"Computers and Operation Research, vol. 32, no. 9, pp. 2271-2284, 2005.
- [6] F. G. Lobo and D. E. Goldberg, "Decision Making in a Hybrid Genetic Algorithm," in IEEE International Conference on Evolutionary Computation, USA, 1997.
- [7] F. B. Espinoza, B. Minsker, and D. Goldberg, "*Performance evaluation and population size reduction for self adaptive hybrid genetic algorithm(SAHGA)*", in the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference, vol. 2723, Lecture Notes in Computer Science San Francisco,USA: Springer, 2003, pp. 922-933.
- [8](a) G. Harik, E. Cantu-Paz, D. E. Goldberg, and B. I. Miller, "*The gambler's ruin problem, genetic algorithms, and the sizing of populations*", Evolutionary Computation, vol. 7, pp. 231 - 253, 1999.
- [8](b) Huang, Wei, John M. Sullivan, Jr., Praveen Kulkarni, Murali Murugavel, and Josien P. W.Pluim. "", Medical Imaging 2006 Image Processing, 2006.
- [9] H. Asoh and H. Mühlenbein, "*On the mean convergence time of evolutionary algorithms without selection and mutation*", in Parallel Problem Solving from Nature, PPSN III, Y. Davidor, H.-P. Schwefel, and R. Manner, Eds. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1994, pp. 88–97.
- [9] H. A. Sanusi, A. Zubair and R. O. Oladele, "Comparative Assessment of Genetic and Memetic Algorithms," Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Science, vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 498-508, 2011.
- [11] J. Wroblewski "*Theoretical foundations of order-based genetic algorithms*", Fundamental Informaticae, Volume 28, Number 3-4, pp. 423–430, 1996.

- [12] Kumar R., Jyotishree, 2012, "Novel Knowledge Based Tabu Crossover In Genetic Algorithms", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering, Volume 2, Issue 8, August 2012 ISSN: 2277 128X.
- [13] M. Oliver, D. J. Smith, and J. R. C. Holland, "*A study of permutation crossover operators on the traveling salesman problem*", in the Second International Conference on Genetic Algorithms on Genetic algorithms and their application. Hillsdale, USA, 1987, pp. 224–230.
- [14] M. Hristakeva and D. Shrestha, "Solving 0-1 Knapsack Problem using Genetic Algorithm," in MICS 2004 Proceedings, 2004.
- [15] M. Bjornsdotter and J. Wessberg, "A memetic algorithm for selection of 3D clustered featured with applications in neuroscience," in International Conference on Pattern Recognition, IEEE, 2010.
- [16] P. Preux and E.-G. Talbi, "*Towards hybrid evolutionary algorithms*," *International Transactions in Operational Research*", vol. 6, pp. 557-570, 1999.
- [17] Randy L. Haupt, Sue Ellen Haupt "Practical Genetic Algorithms" Second Edition. Wiley Publication, ISBN: 978-0-471-45565-3272 pages May 2004
- [18] R. Sivaraj, T. Ravichandran and R. Devipriya, "Boosting Performance of Genetic Algorithm through selective Initialization," European Journal of Scientific Research, vol. 68, no. 1, pp. 93-100, 2012.
- [19] T. Yamada and C. Reeves, "*Solving the Csum permutation flow shop scheduling problem by genetic local search*", in International Conference on Evolutionary Computation. Anchorage, USA, 1998, pp.230-234.
- [20] Tai- Shan "*An Improved Genetic Algorithm and its Blending Application with Artificial Neural Network*", 2nd International Workshop on Intelligent Systems and Applications, Wuhan, China, 22-23 May 2010, pp. 1 - 4.

