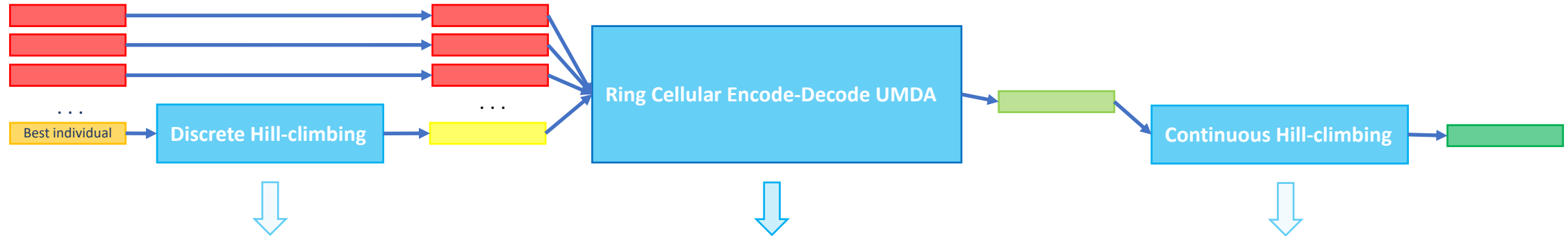


# HC<sub>2</sub>RCEDUMDA: Hybrid Ring Cellular Encode-Decode UMDA

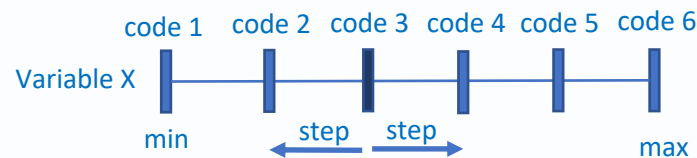


Random initial population



Reduces the search space converting the continuous variables into categorical variables (encoding) and reconverting the categorical variables into continuous variables (decoding).

Use a discrete step into a range of the number of codes parameter. Example with 6 codes and step=1:



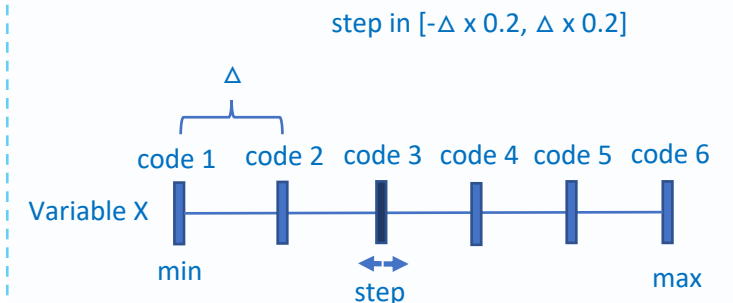
Uses a cellular ring structure for partitioning the population into many small sub-populations or cells.

Reduces the search space converting the continuous variables into categorical variables (encoding) and reconverting the categorical variables into continuous variables (decoding).

Generates new encoded individuals from the univariate marginal distribution (including scales probabilities) of the best encoded individuals of the sub-populations.

Uses elitism to maintain the best individuals in the next generation

The range of the step is a fraction of the range between values associated with the codes. Example with 6 codes and ratio = 0.2:



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# HC<sub>2</sub>RCEDUMDA: Hybrid Ring Cellular Encode-Decode UMDA

## Ring Cellular Encode-Decode UMDA (RCEDUMDA)

```
1: function RCEDUMDA(Pop, c, m, maxIt, l, s, r,  $\alpha$ , k, minB, maxB)
2:   ▷ Input:
   Pop - initial population
   c - number of cells,           m - size of the cells,
   maxIt - maximum iteration,    l - number of elitist individuals,
   s - number of selected individual, r - neighborhood ratio,
    $\alpha$  - additional occurrence,   k - number of codes,
   minB - vector of min bounds,  maxB - vector of max bounds
3:   ▷ Output:
   bestSol - best solution
4:   t ← 1
5:   while t ≤ maxIt do
6:     Select globally l elitist individuals
7:     for all cell ∈ Pop do
8:       M ← the m best individuals in neighborhood(cell, r)
9:       eM ← encode(M, k, minB, maxB)
10:      p ← the estimated distribution  $\prod_{i=1}^l p(x_i)$  from eM
11:      p ← scale(p,  $\alpha$ )
12:      eC ← c new individuals generating according to p
13:      C ← decode(eC, k, minB, maxB)
14:      Insert C in the same cell of an auxiliary population auxPop
15:      Replace the Pop with auxPop
16:      Include the elitist individuals, replacing the individuals in their positions
17:      t ← t + 1
18:   bestSol ← the best individual in Pop
19:   return bestSol
```



## General considerations

- Pop is structured as a ring composed of adjacent cells. Each cell contains a set of individuals.
- Elitist individuals are not evaluated in later generations. This fact saves evaluations that are used additionally by the continuous Hill-climbing algorithm.
- The continuous Hill-climbing algorithm performs a local search around the decoded solution provided by RCEDUMDA.

## Further related bibliography

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