

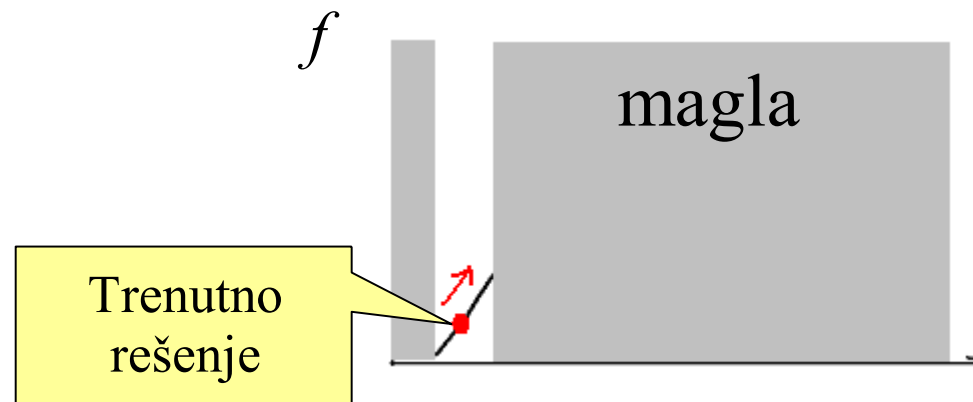
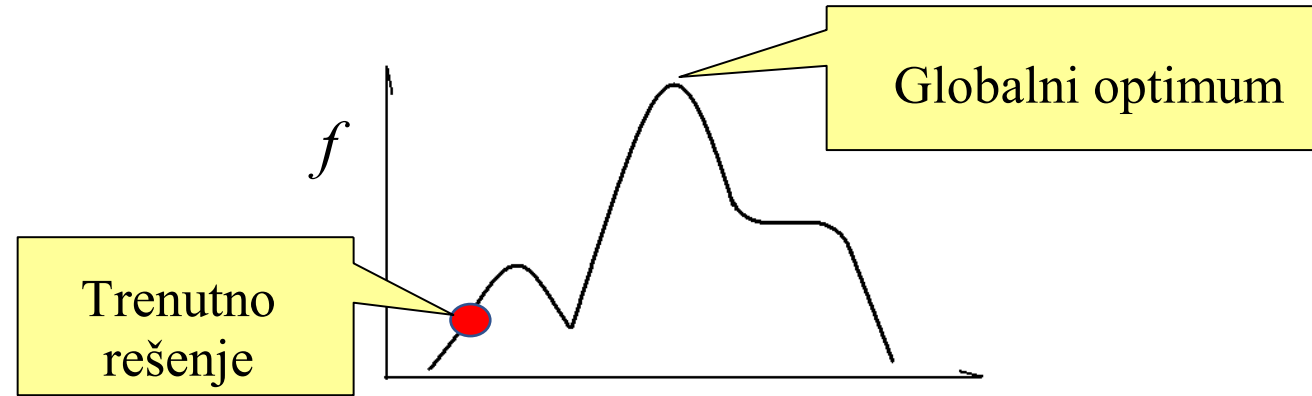
Pretraživanje sa usponom (Hill-climbing search)

- “Petlja kojom se stalno pomeramo u smeru povećanja vrednosti ciljne funkcije”
 - Završava se kada se dostigne vrh – gde nema suseda sa većim vrednostima
 - Gramziva lokalna pretraga

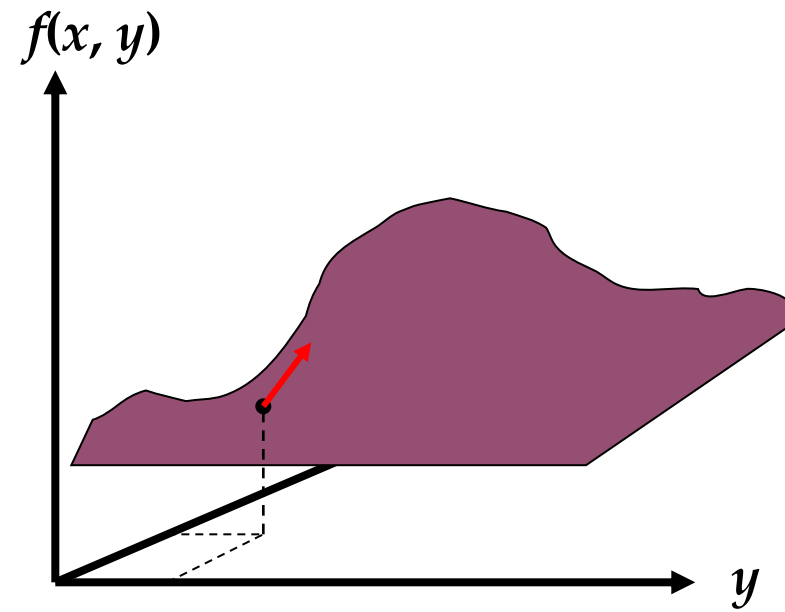
Algoritam Hill-Climbing

```
1: s //pocetni kandidat za resenje
2: loop
3:     neighbour:=sused(s) sa najboljom vrednoscu ciljne funkcije f
4:     if f(neighbour) <= f(s) then return s
5:     s:=neighbour
6
```

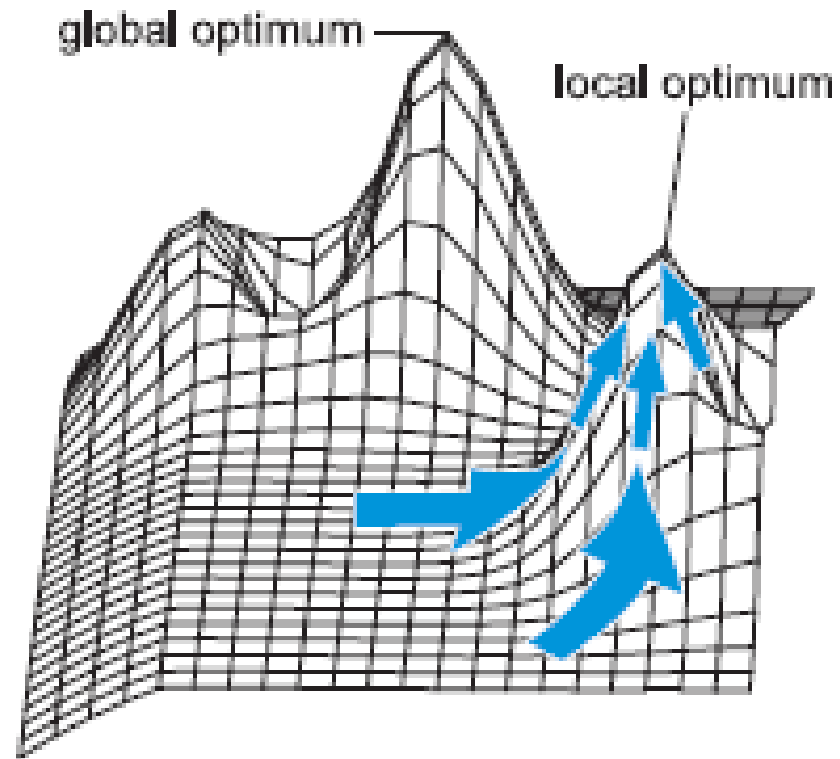
Pretraživanje sa usponom (Hill-climbing search)



Pretraživanje sa usponom (Hill-climbing search)



Pretraživanje sa usponom (Hill-climbing search)



Primer – Problem 8 kraljica

- Formulacija rešenja

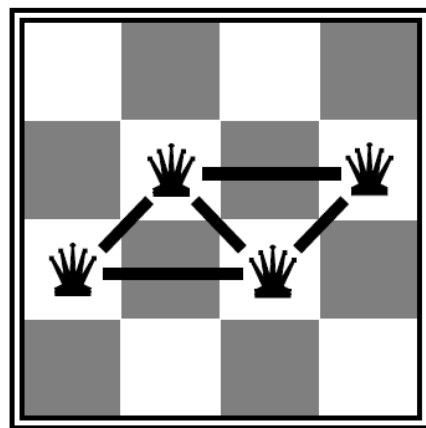
- Bilo koja konfiguracija 8 kraljica na tabli tako da svaka bude u po jednoj koloni.

- Ciljna funkcija:

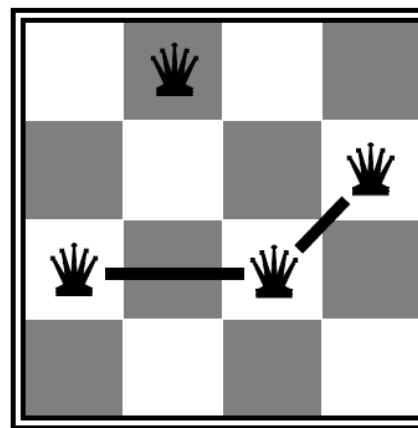
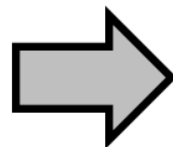
- Broj parova kraljica koje se međusobno napadaju.
- Minimizacija

- Promena rešenja:

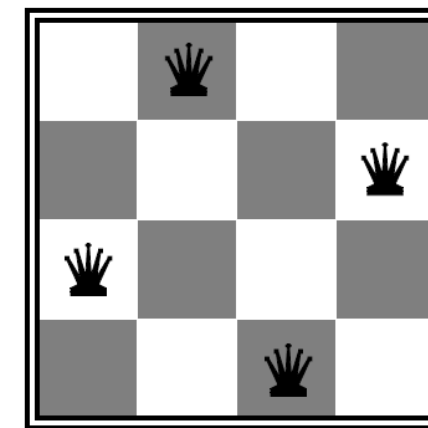
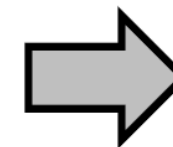
- Pomeranje jedne kraljice u jedno koloni za jedno mesto.



$h = 5$



$h = 2$

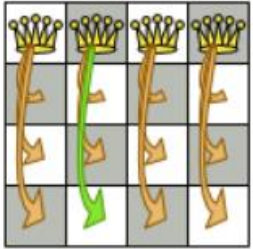


$h = 0$

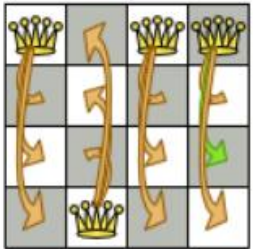
Selected moves for each step

A	B	C	D	
♔	♔	♔	♔	0
				1
				2
				3

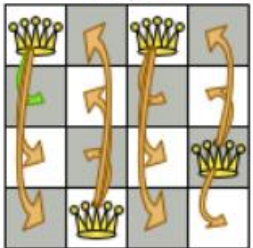
Step 0



Step 1



Step 2



⋮

Local search: Hill climbing

N queens (n = 4)



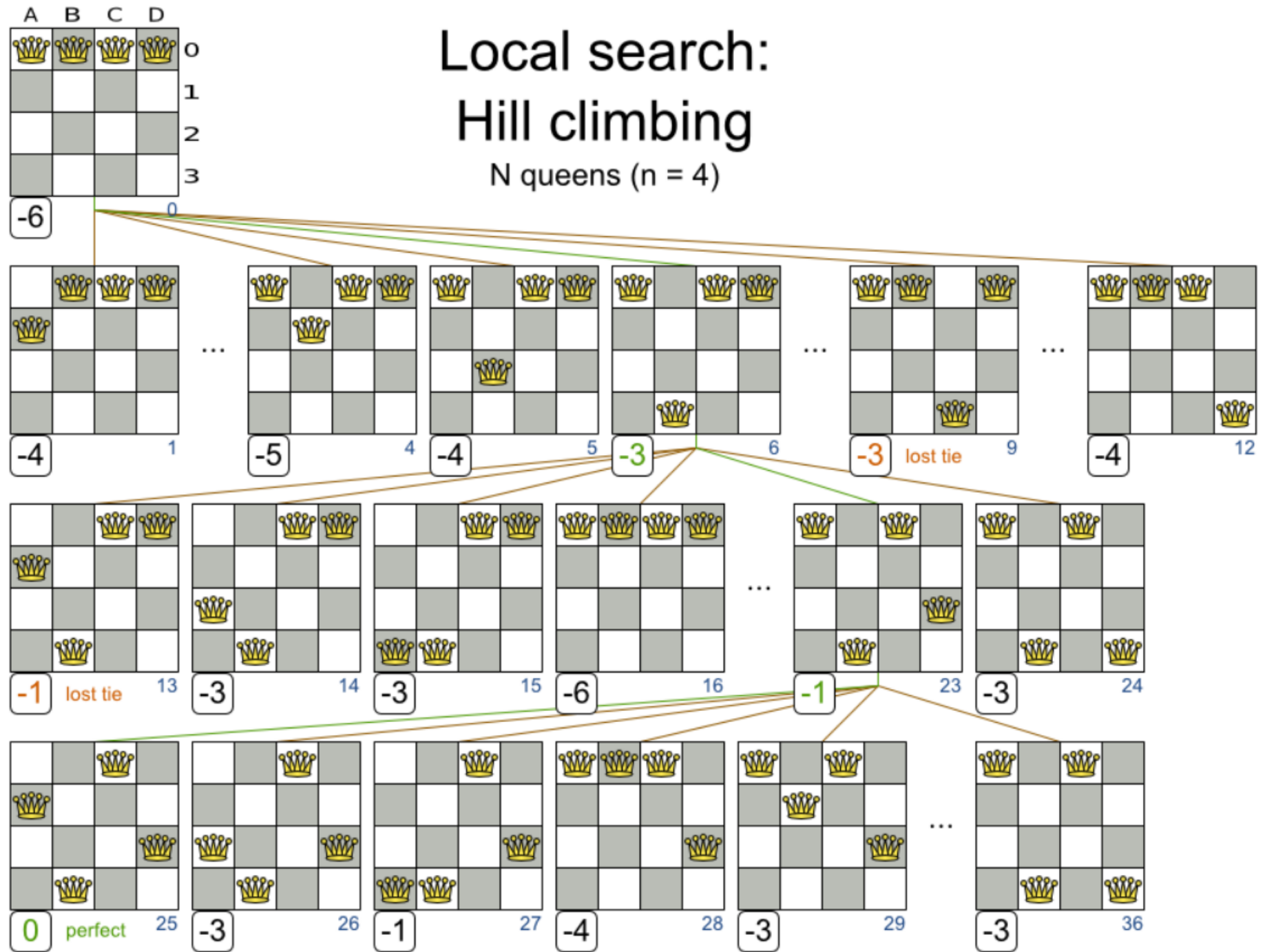
Local search: Hill climbing

N queens (n = 4)



Local search: Hill climbing

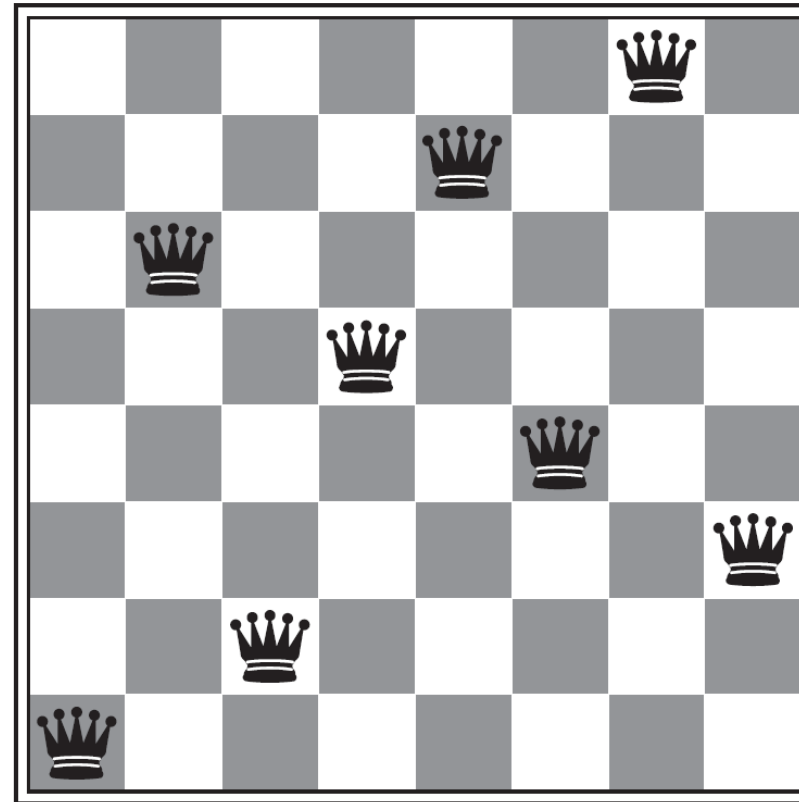
N queens (n = 4)



Primer - 8 kraljica

18	12	14	13	13	12	14	14
14	16	13	15	12	14	12	16
14	12	18	13	15	12	14	14
15	14	14	♔	13	16	13	16
♔	14	17	15	♔	14	16	16
17	♔	16	18	15	♔	15	♔
18	14	♔	15	15	14	♔	16
14	14	13	17	12	14	12	18

- Current state: F=17
- Shown is the F-value for each possible successor in each column

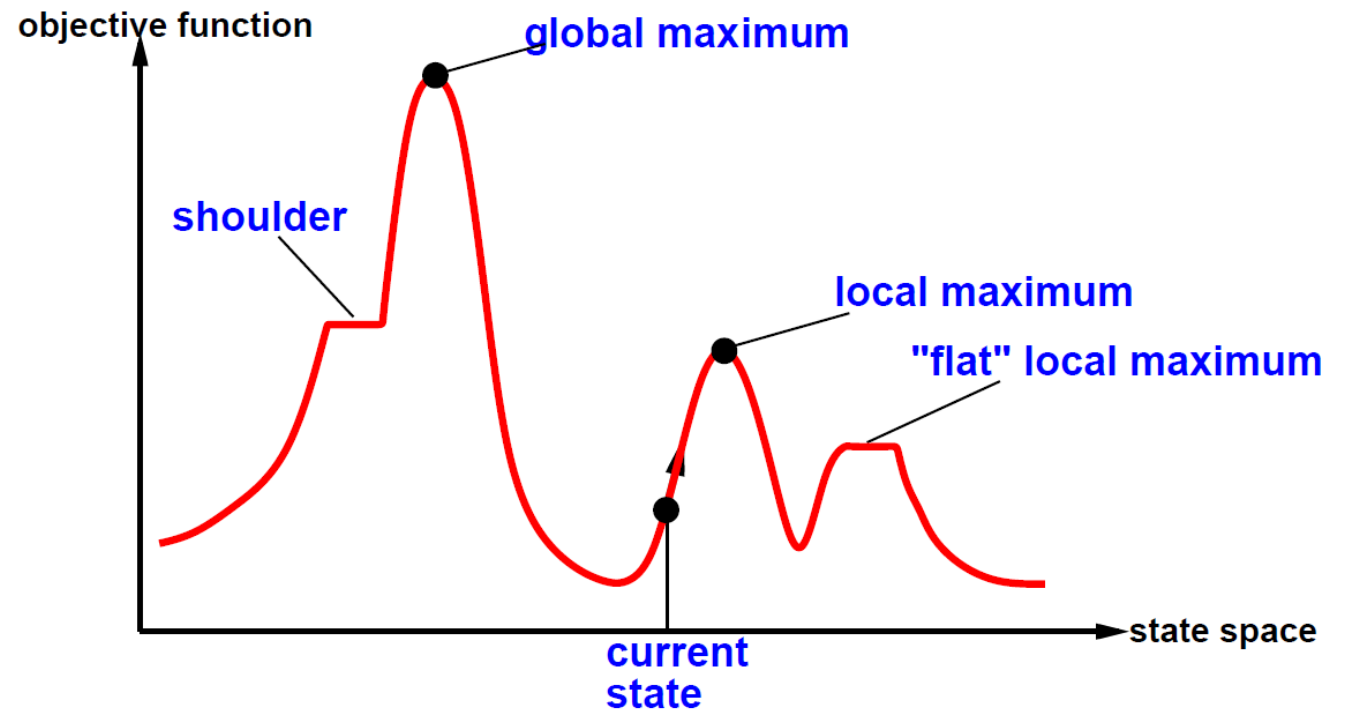


- Current state: F=1
- Only 5 steps after the state shown at the left figure

Reljef prostora pretrage

Problematične tačke za Hill Climbing

- Lokalni maksimum
- Grebeni
- Platoi



Performance of hill-climbing on 8-queens

- Randomly generated 8-queens starting states...
- 14% the time it solves the problem
- 86% of the time it get stuck at a local minimum

- However...
 - Takes only 4 steps on average when it succeeds
 - And 3 on average when it gets stuck
 - (for a state space with ~17 million states)

Possible solution...sideways moves

- If no downhill (uphill) moves, allow sideways moves in hope that algorithm can escape
 - Need to place a limit on the possible number of sideways moves to avoid infinite loops
- For 8-queens
 - Now allow sideways moves with a limit of 100
 - Raises percentage of problem instances solved from 14 to 94%
 - However....
 - 21 steps for every successful solution
 - 64 for each failure

Hill-climbing variations

- Stochastic hill-climbing
 - Random selection among the uphill moves.
 - The selection probability can vary with the steepness of the uphill move.
- First-choice hill-climbing
 - stochastic hill climbing by generating successors randomly until a better one is found
 - Useful when there are a very large number of successors
- Random-restart hill-climbing
 - Tries to avoid getting stuck in local maxima.

Hill-climbing with random restarts

- Different variations
 - For each restart: run until termination v. run for a fixed time
 - Run a fixed number of restarts or run indefinitely
- Analysis
 - Say each search has probability p of success
 - E.g., for 8-queens, $p = 0.14$ with no sideways moves
 - Expected number of restarts?
 $7 * 0,14 \sim 1$
 - Expected number of steps taken?
3 koraka kada ne uspeva, i 4 kada uspeva

Simulirano kaljenje - Simulated Annealing

- Inspiracija za razvoj algoritma simuliranog kaljenja je postupak kaljenja metala koji se koristi u metalurgiji i kojim se postižu bolja mehanička svojstva metala.
- Metal se zagreva do kritične temperature koja se neko vreme održava i potom postupno hladi.
- Postepenim hlađenjem metal se dovodi u stanje minimalne energije, a u njemu se formiraju pravilne kristalne strukture, što materijal čini elastičnijim i manje sklonim oštećenima.



Analogija između fizičkog sistema i problema optimizacije

Fizički sistem

Stanje sistema

Pozicije molekula

Energija

Stanje minimalne energije

Meta-stabilno stanje

Temperatura

Kaljenje

Optimizacioni problem

Rešenje

Varijable odluke

Funkcija cilja

Globalno optimalno rešenje

Lokalni optimum

Kontrolna promenljiva T

Simulirano kaljenje

Pseudokod SA algoritma

Input: Cooling schedule.

$s = s_0$; /* Generation of the initial solution */

$T = T_{max}$; /* Starting temperature */

Repeat

Repeat /* At a fixed temperature */

 Generate a random neighbor s' ;

$\Delta E = f(s') - f(s)$;

If $\Delta E \leq 0$ **Then** $s = s'$ /* Accept the neighbor solution */

Else Accept s' with a probability $e^{\frac{-\Delta E}{T}}$;

Until Equilibrium condition

 /* e.g. a given number of iterations executed at each temperature T */

$T = g(T)$; /* Temperature update */

Until Stopping criteria satisfied /* e.g. $T < T_{min}$ */

Output: Best solution found.

- Prvo treba da podesimo početnu temperaturu i kreiramo slučajno početno rešenje.
- Zatim izvršavamo petlju dok se ne ispuni uslov za zaustavljanje. Obično se ili sistem dovoljno ohladi ili je pronađeno dovoljno dobro rešenje.
- Odabiramo suseda tako što ćemo uneti malu promenu u naše trenutno rešenje.
- Tada odlučujemo da li ćemo preći na to susedsko rešenje.
- Konačno, smanjujemo temperaturu i nastavljamo sa petljom.

Dva bitna koncepta

- Verovatnoća prihvatanja lošijih rešenja.

- Za $T = \infty$ svaki lošiji sused se prihvata – random walk
- Za $T = 0$ nijedan lošiji sused se ne prihvata – Hill climbing

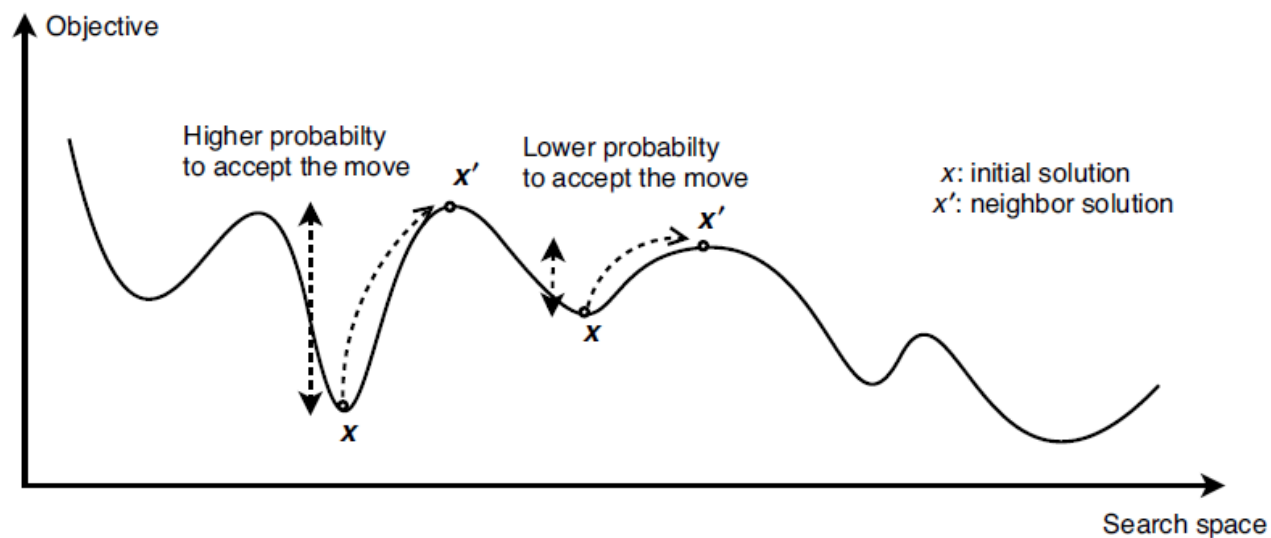
$$P(s' \text{ postaje resenje}) = e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{t}}, \quad \Delta E = f(s') - f(s)$$

- Plan hlađenja

- Početna temperatura
- Ravnotežno stanje
- Funkcija hlađenja
- Temperatura zaustavljanja algoritma.

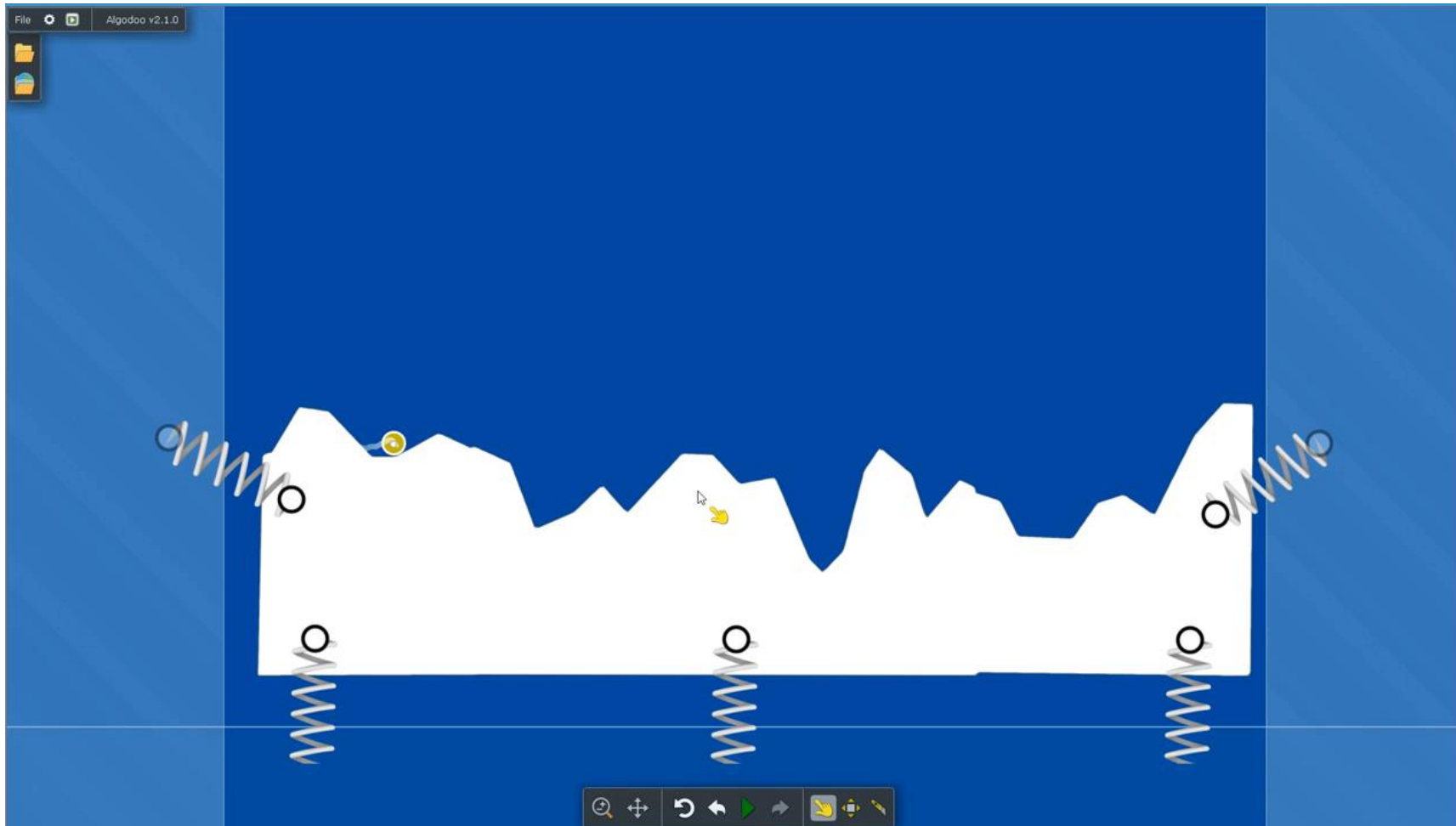
Izbegavanje lokalnih minimuma

$$P(s' \text{ postaje resenje}) = e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{t}}, \quad \Delta E = f(s') - f(s)$$



- Bolje susedno rešenje se uvek prihvata.
- Što je viša vrednost parametra temperature, veća je verovatnoća prihvatanja prelaska na lošije rešenje.
- Na datoj temperaturi, što je manje povećanje vrednosti ciljne funkcije, veća je verovatnoća prelaska na susedno rešenje.

Simulirano kaljenje



Primer

- 3 moguća suseda:

$$\Delta E_1 = 0.1,$$

$$\Delta E_2 = -0.5,$$

$$\Delta E_3 = 3.$$

(Let $T = 1$).

- Slučajno biramo suseda:

- Ako je odabran drugi, on postaje trenutno rešenje.
- Ako je odabran prvi ili treći, verovatnoća da on postane novo rešenje je $\exp(-\Delta E / T)$
- $\text{prob}_1 = \exp(-0.1) = 0.9$,
 - U 90% slučajeva ćemo prihvatiti ovo rešenje
- $\text{prob}_3 = \exp(-3) = 0.05$
 - U 5% slučajeva ćemo prihvatiti ovo rešenje

Primer $\max f(x) = x^3 - 60x^2 + 900x + 100$

TABLE 2.5 First Scenario $T = 500$ and Initial Solution (10011)

T	Move	Solution	f	Δf	Move?	New Neighbor Solution
500	1	00011	2287	112	Yes	00011
450	3	00111	3803	<0	Yes	00111
405	5	00110	3556	247	Yes	00110
364.5	2	01110	3684	<0	Yes	01110
328	4	01100	3998	<0	Yes	01100
295.2	3	01000	3972	16	Yes	01000
265.7	4	01010	4100	<0	Yes	01010
239.1	5	01011	4071	29	Yes	01011
215.2	1	11011	343	3728	No	01011

- Rešenja predstavljamo kao nizove od po 5 bitova.
- Generisanje suseda – flipovanje slučajno odabranog bita.
- Globalni maksimum je:
01010 ($x = 10$, $f(x) = 4100$)
- Početno rešenje:
10011 ($x = 19$, $f(x) = 2399$)
- Početna temperatura $T=500$

Primer $\min f(x) = x^3 - 60x^2 + 900x + 100$

TABLE 2.6 Second Scenario: $T = 100$ and Initial Solution (10011). When Temperature is not High Enough, Algorithm Gets Stuck

T	Move	Solution	f	Δf	Move?	New Neighbor Solution
100	1	00011	2287	112	No	10011
90	3	10111	1227	1172	No	10011
81	5	10010	2692	<0	Yes	10010
72.9	2	11010	516	2176	No	10010
65.6	4	10000	3236	<0	Yes	10000
59	3	10100	2100	1136	Yes	10000

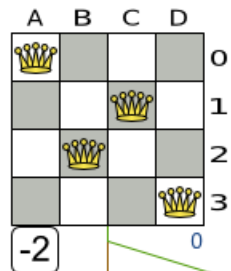
- Rešenja predstavljamo kao nizove od po 5 bitova.
- Generisanje suseda – flipovanje slučajno odabranog bita.
- Globalni maximum je:
01010 ($x = 10$, $f(x) = 4100$)
- Početno rešenje:
10011 ($x = 19$, $f(x) = 2399$)
- Početna temperatura **$T=100$**

Nedovoljno visoka – upadanje u lokalni maksimum.

Temperature decreases for each step

Simulated Annealing (Time Gradient aware)

N queens (n = 4, starting Temperature = 2)



Step 0

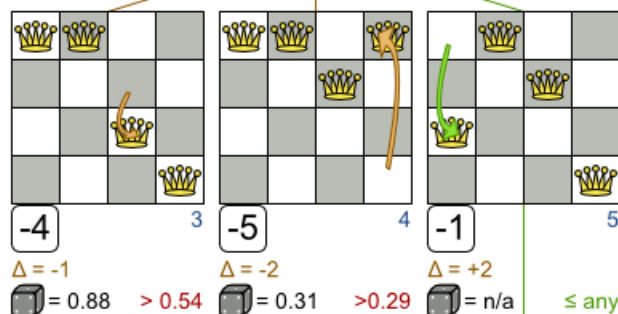
t	Δ	max
2.0	≥ 0	any
	-1	0.61
	-2	0.37
	-3	0.22
	-4	0.14



$$\max = e^{\Delta/t}$$

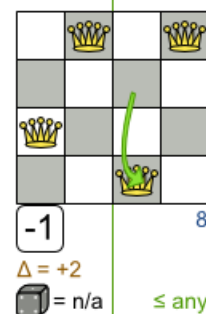
Step 1

t	Δ	max
1.6	≥ 0	any
	-1	0.54
	-2	0.29
	-3	0.15
	-4	0.08



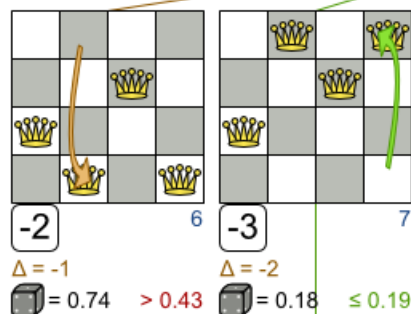
Step 3

t	Δ	max
0.8	≥ 0	any
	-1	0.29
	-2	0.08
	-3	0.02
	-4	0.01



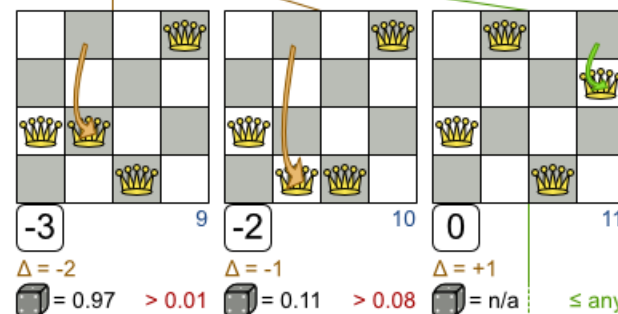
Step 2

t	Δ	max
1.2	≥ 0	any
	-1	0.43
	-2	0.19
	-3	0.08
	-4	0.04



Step 4

t	Δ	max
0.4	≥ 0	any
	-1	0.08
	-2	0.01
	-3	0.00
	-4	0.00



⋮