要旨

個体集団の多様度を考慮した 遺伝アルゴリズムによる 集合被覆問題の解法

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集合被覆問題とは,スケジューリング問題や集合分割問題などに応用可能な最適化問題である.また,この問題は NP 困難であることが知られている.

遺伝アルゴリズムは生物の進化をモデル化したメタヒューリスティックアルゴリズムであり,文字列で表現された個体(以下染色体と記す)の集団に対して選択や交叉,突然変異といった遺伝的操作を繰り返し行いながら解の改善を行う.最適化問題を解くための近似解法として用いられることが多いアルゴリズムである.

多様度とは,個体集団の収束の状態を数値化したものである.個体集団が収束すると解の 改善が行われにくくなるため,多様度を基に個体集団が多様化する操作を加え,解の改善を 促す.

集合被覆問題の解法として,遺伝アルゴリズムの各パラメータの測定を予備実験として行った.そして,多様度の計測方法として停滞法と偏差法,個体集団の収束時の操作として部分的総当たり交叉と次世代の突然変異確率の上昇を提案し,比較実験を行った.

キーワード 遺伝アルゴリズム、多様度、集合被覆問題

Abstract

A solution of the set covering problem
by genetic algorithm
in consideration of population diversity

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Set covering problem is an optimization problem which can apply to such as set partitioning problem or scheduling problem. It is known the problem is NP-hard.

Genetic algorithm is one of metaheuristic algorithms that models the evolution of life. It improves the solution generation by generation while repeated genetic operations such as selection, crossover, and mutation, for the population of chromosomes represented by strings. This algorithm is used as an approximate method for many optimization problems.

We assume that the magnitude of population diversity can be measured in some sense. Convergence of the population of individuals hinders the improvement of solutions, therefore it urges that the solution is to improve by performing a special operation to the population to be diversed.

First, we found the proper parameters of genetic algorithm to solve the set covering problem by preliminary experiments. Then, we propose two measures of diversity and two kinds of perturbation to diverse. The measures are the deviation method and stagnation method. The perturbations are partial brute crossover and increasing mutation probability. We compared each measures of diversity and operations when the population has converged from the experimental results.

key words genetic algorithm, population diversity, set covering problem