

工學碩士學位論文

A Study on Effects of Selection Schemes in Genetic
Programming for Time Series Prediction

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大學校 大學院

工學科

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Programming for Time Series Prediction

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초 록

선택은 진화 연산의 동작을 조정하는 중요한 연산자이다. 고정 길이의 염색체를 사용하는 진화 알고리즘에 대해서 다양한 선택 연산자들이 제시되고 실험되었다. 그러나 가변 길이의 표현을 사용하는 진화 알고리즘에 대해서는 선택 과정의 영향이 상대적으로 덜 연구되어 있다. 본 논문에서는 시계열 자료에 응용한 유전자 프로그래밍에 대해 다양한 선택 방법을 비교한다. 유전자 프로그래밍은 가변 길이의 트리 표현을 염색체로 사용하는 진화 연산이다. 시계열 예측은 실제로 많은 응용이 존재하기 때문에 벤치마크로써 선택했다. 우리는 breeder genetic algorithm (BGA)에서 제시된 선택 반응과 선택 미분을 통해 유전자 프로그래밍의 진화적 동작을 분석하였다. 비교한 선택 방법은 비례 선택, 순위 선택과 토너먼트 선택이다. 레이저 시계열 데이터를 사용한 실험 결과는 강한 선택이 약한 선택보다 더 낫다는 것을 보여준다. 이것은 유전자 프로그래밍에서 유전적 상속성의 부재에 인한 것이다.

주요어 : 유전자 프로그래밍, 시계열 예측, 선택 방법, 선택 미분, 선택 반응, 유전적 상속성

1.	.....	1
1.1	.....	1
1.2	.....	3
2.	.....	4
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	5
2.3	.....	7
3.	.....	10
3.1	.....	10
3.2	.....	12
4.	.....	16
4.1	.....	16
4.2	.....	18
5.	.....	22
5.1	.....	22

6.27

.....28

1.

1.1

(selection)

(selective pressure)

가 [Bäck-96].

(genetic diversity)

(evolution strategy) (ranking selection) (tournament selection)

(evolutionary programming)

(genetic algorithm) (proportional selection)

Goldberg Deb (convergence time) 가

(growth ratio) [Goldberg-Deb-91]. Back Hoffmeister

(takeover time) (genetic diversity)

[Bäck-Hoffmeister-91].

Mühlenbein Schlierkamp-Voosen

(selection differential) (response to selection)

[Mühlenbein-SV-93].

Blickle Thiele

(selection variance)

[Blickle-Thiele-95].

(genetic programming) 가

가

.

1.2

가

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4

, 5

6

2.

2.1

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, , , (,)

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2.2

. $X(t)$

$$X(t) = (x(t), x(t-1), \dots, x(t-\phi)). \quad (1)$$

$$x(t+\tau) = f(X(t)) + \tau, \quad \tau = 1, \dots, \phi$$

. $\phi = 2 \quad \tau = 1$.

$$t+1$$

$$X(t) = (x(t), x(t-1), x(t-2)) \quad (2)$$

$$x(t+1) .$$

f_k

(normalized mean squared error, NMSE)

가 .

$$E_k = NMSE(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N (x(t+1) - f_k(X(t)))^2}{\sum_{t=1}^N (x(t+1) - \bar{x})^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N \times Var} \times \sum_{t=1}^N |x(t+1) - f_k(X(t))|^2$$

$$Var = \frac{1}{N} \times \sum_{t=1}^N \left| x(t+1) - \frac{1}{N} \times \sum_{t=1}^N x(t+1) \right|^2 \quad (4)$$

NMSE

(predictor) $f_k(X(t))$

2.3

Huebner [Huebner-89-1, Huebner-89-2, Huebner-89-3]. [Zhang-et-al-97].

81.5 $^{14}\text{NH}_3$ cw (FIR)
aQ(8,7) NH_3 N_2O P(13)
laser 1
LeCroy
s/n 300 a/d bit
(intensity pulsation)

가

가

가

가

가

1000

,

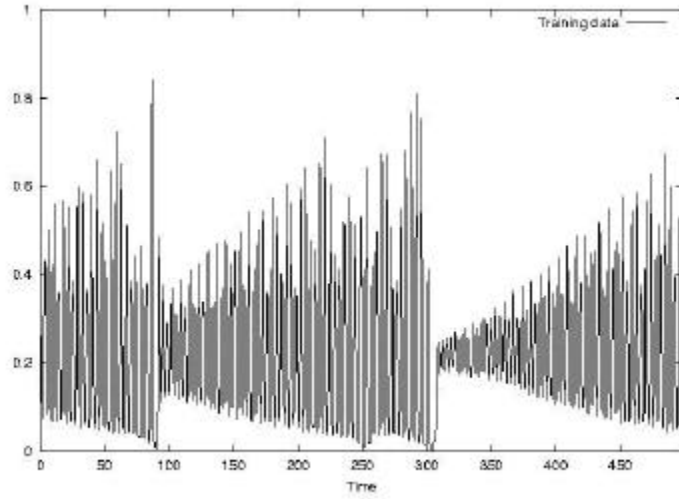
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가

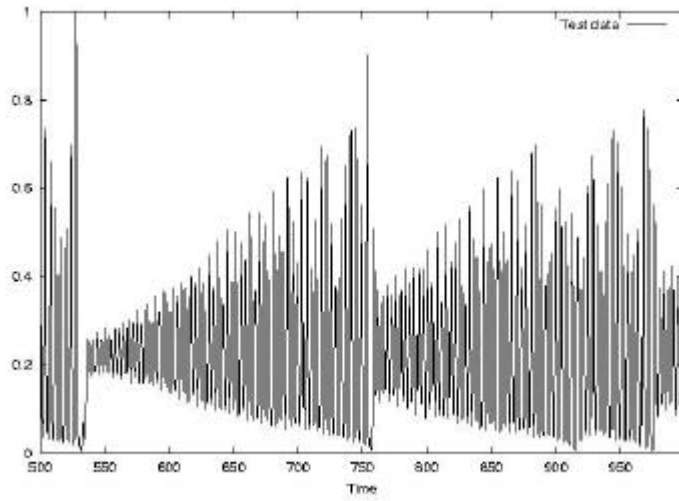
[Zhang - et - al - 97]

. 1 2

.



1



2

3.2

A_i

A

$$A = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_M\} \quad (5)$$

$$F = \{+, -, \times, \%$$

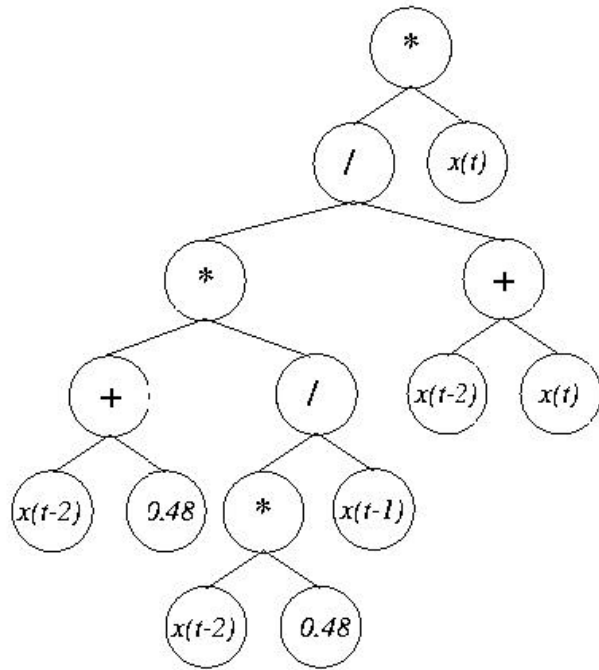
$$T = \{x(t), x(t-1), x(t-2), R\} \quad \%$$

$$1 \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad R \quad [0,1]$$

4

$$f(t) = (x(t-2) + 0.48) \times x(t-2) \times 0.48 \quad (6)$$

$$\% x(t-1) \% (x(t-2) + x(t)) \times x(t)$$



4

가 , A_k

$$D = \{(X(t), x(t+1))\}_{t=1}^N \quad (7)$$

$$f_k(X(t)) \quad \cdot \quad f_k \quad 3$$

NMSE E_k A_k 가

$$F_k = \frac{1}{1 + E_k + (K \cdot S_k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (8)$$

S_k

K

가 ,

가

가

(incremental data inheritance, IDI)

[Zhang - Joung - 99 - GP].

가

M	200
G_{\max}	500
R	20
P_c	0.9
P_m	0.1
K	0.00001
L	20
	$x(t), x(t-1), x(t-2), R$
	+ , - , \times , %

2

4.

4.1

3가

(selection probability)

$$p_s(A_i^g) = \frac{f(A_i^g)}{\sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} f(A_j^g)} \quad (9)$$

0

가

가

가

[Blickle-Thiele-95]

가

가 q

q -

λ

q -

$$p_s(A_i^g) = \frac{1}{\lambda^q} ((\lambda - i + 1)^q - (\lambda - i)^q) \quad (10)$$

(μ, λ)

[Schwefel-95]

가 μ $\frac{1}{\mu}$, .

$$p_s(A_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\mu}, & 1 \leq i \leq \mu \\ 0, & \mu < i \leq \lambda \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

4.2

. 3 20

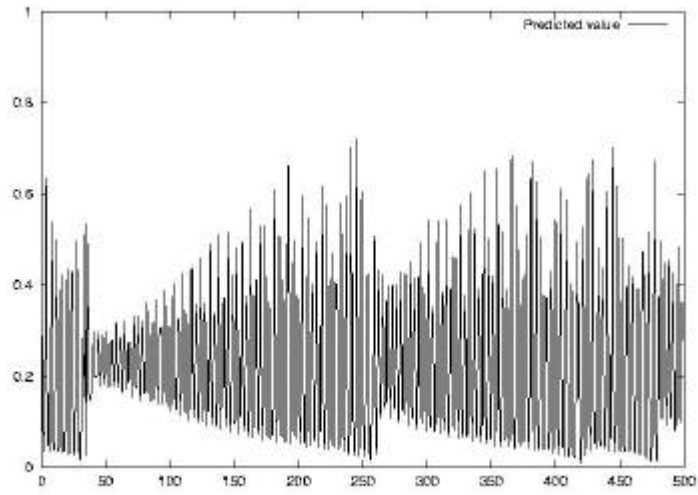
NMSE .

				MIP
	0.133	0.063	0.070	0.060
	0.204	0.116	0.131	0.097

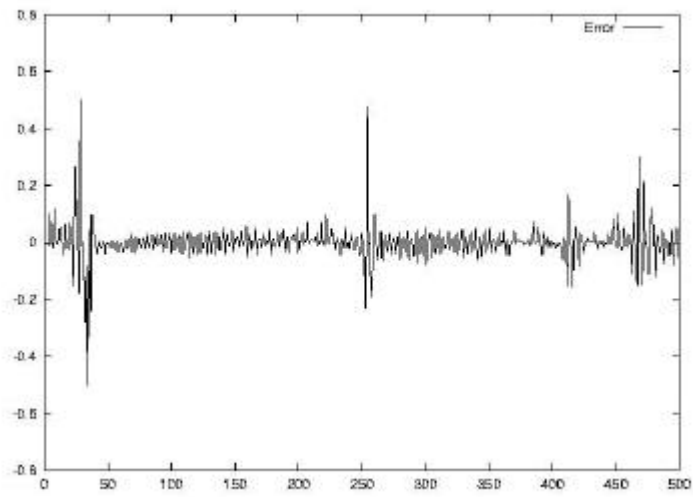
3 NMSE (MIP [Angeline-98] .)

4 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) = & (((v0 \% (((((((v1 + v0 \% ((v2 \% v0) \\
 & \times (v1 \% (v2 - v1)))))) \% (((v1 + (v1 \\
 & + (v0 \% ((v2 \% v0) \times 0.67)))) + v1) \\
 & \times 0.81)) \% (v1 \% (v1 \times 0.79))) + v2) \\
 & + 0.79) \times v2) + v0)) \% (v1 \% 0.51)) \times v2)
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$



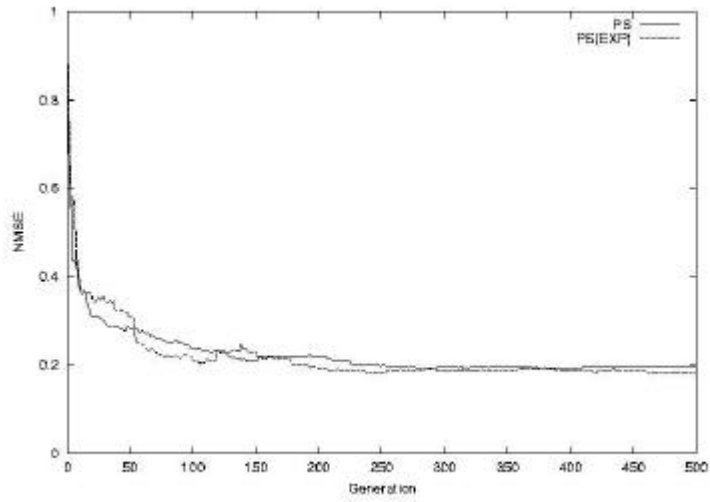
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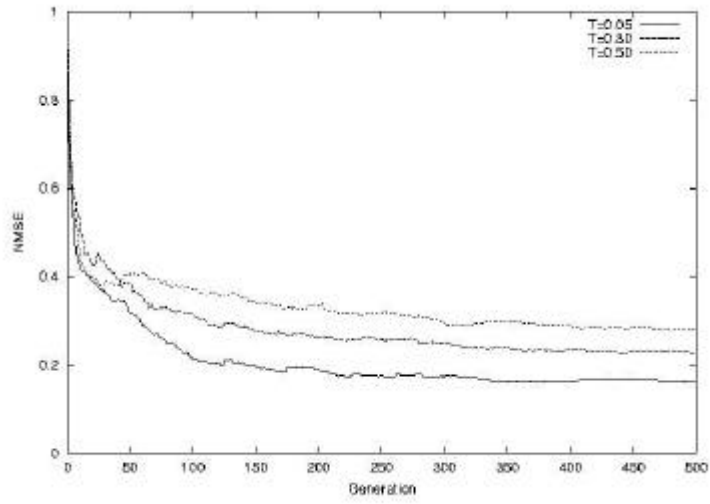
6

7-9 가 NMSE

(fitness scaling),
(tournament size) (truncation threshold)
가
, 100 5 2
(9).

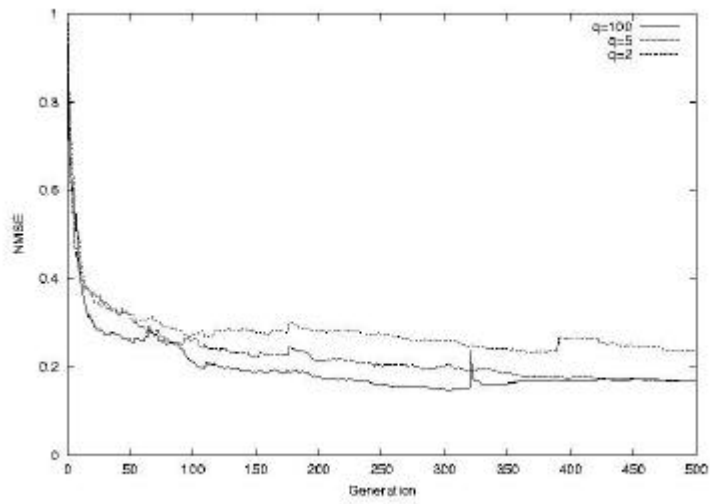


7 NMSE



8

NMSE



9

NMSE

5.

[Goldberg - Deb - 91,
Bäck - 96], [Mühlenbein - SV - 93],
[Blickle - Thiele - 95] 3가 .
. .
. .

5.1

Schlierkamp - Voosen Mühlenbein
[Mühlenbein - SV - 93].
 $R(g) \quad g + 1$
 $R(g) \quad g$

$$R(g) = M(g + 1) - M(g) \quad (13)$$

$$M(g) \quad g$$

$$M_s(g)$$

$$S(g) = M_s(g) - M(g) \quad (14)$$

, $S(g)$ $R(g)$

$$R(g) = b_g S(g) \quad (15)$$

b_g (quantitative genetics) realized heritability

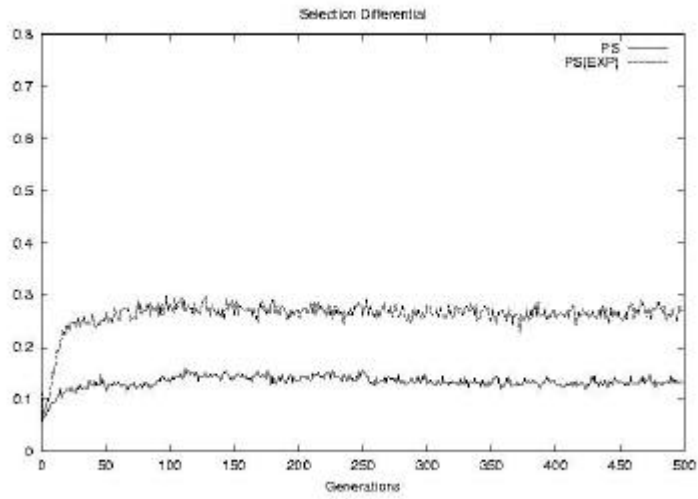
b_g 가 s R_s
가 .

$$R_s = \sum_{g=1}^s R(g) = b \sum_{g=1}^s S(g) \quad (16)$$

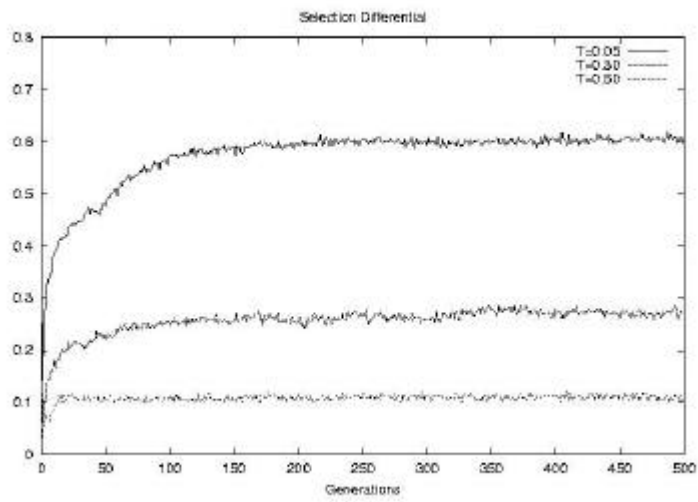
(heritability)

10-12 20 $S(g)$
6-8 NMSE

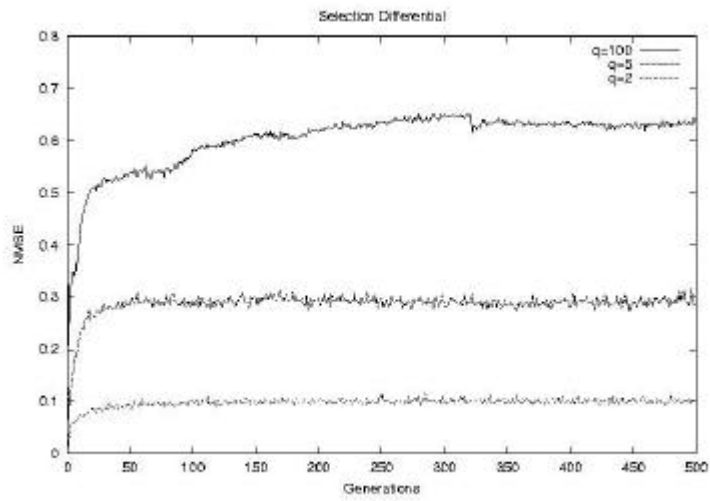
13-15). $R(g)$ (



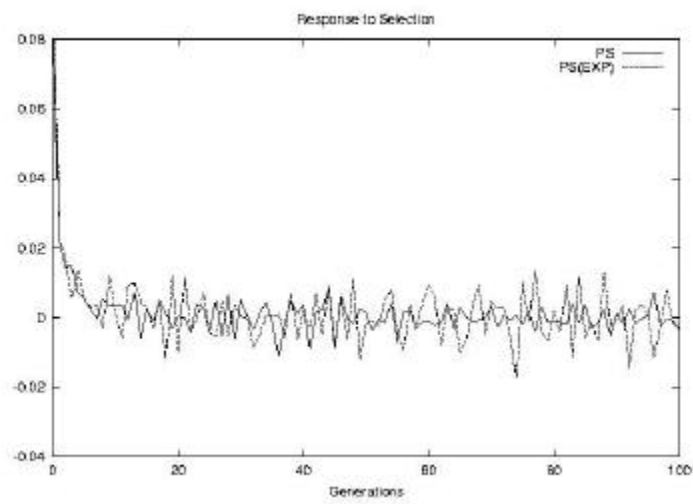
10



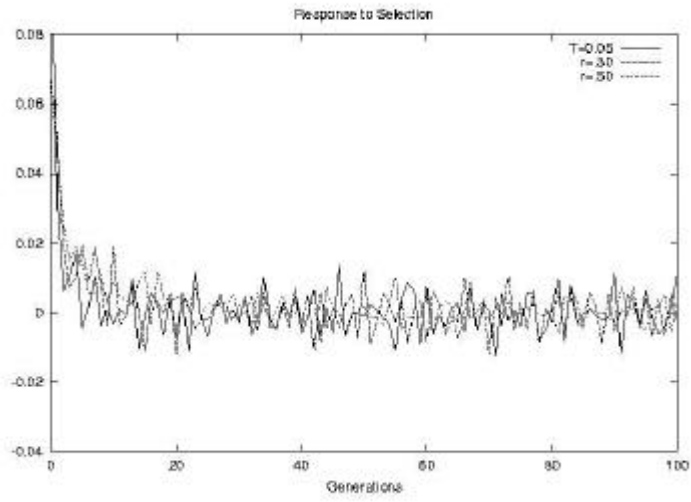
11



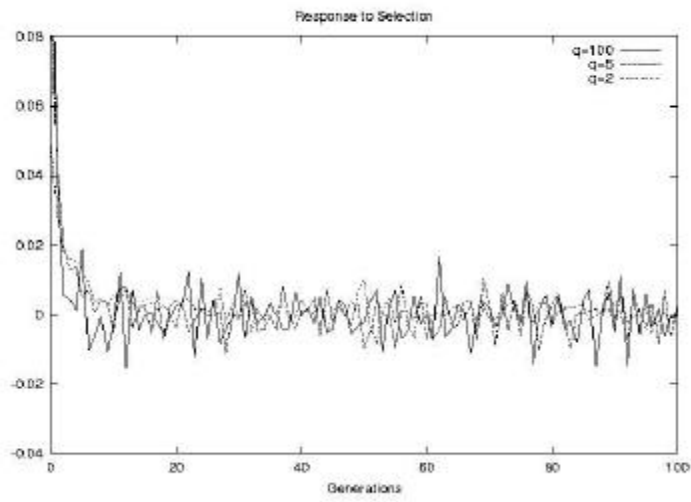
12



13



14



15

6.

가

가

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Abstract

Selection is an important operator that controls the dynamics of evolutionary computation. A number of selection operators have been so far proposed and tested in evolutionary algorithms with fixed-size chromosomes. However, the effect of selection schemes remains relatively unexplored in evolutionary algorithms with variable-size representations. In this thesis, we compare various selection methods for genetic programming, an evolutionary algorithm with variable-size tree representations, with application to time series data. Time series prediction is chosen as a benchmark domain since it has many applications in practice. We analyze the evolutionary dynamics of genetic programming by means of the selection to response and the selection differential proposed in the breeder generic algorithm (BGA). The repertoire of selection methods compared includes proportional selection, truncation selection and tournament selection. Empirical analyses using the laser time-series data suggests that hard selection is in general more preferable than soft selection. This seems due to the lack of heritability in genetic programming.

Keyword: genetic programming, time series prediction, selection methods, selection differential, response to selection, heritability

가 가
가 가
가 , shlim
94 가
Hubert Wang 感謝
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