非劣解分布范围的度量——S-度量

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Abstract: This paper proposes an extensive measure for the non-dominated solutions, S-Measure. (1) Find the border solution set for problem I; (2) from the two levels orthoplan, select some reference solutions from the border solution set; (3) find the nearest solutions for each reference solution from the non-dominated solutions, and calculate its distance; (4) give the definition of S-Measure. S-Measure can be applied to complement the other quality measures in order to evaluate and compare multiobjective programming algorithms from different perspective.

Key words: multiobjective programming; non-dominated solutions; orthogonal design; S-Measure

摘 要:提出了一种新的非劣解前端宽广性的度量,S-度量。(1)粗略估计问题 I 的边界解的集合;(2)由二水平正交设计的思想,从这个集合中选取指定分布比较均匀的参考解;(3)从非劣解集中找与每个参考解最近的解,并计算其距离;(4)给出 S-度量的定义.将 S-度量与其他一些非劣解质量的度量相结合,从而可以对多目标遗传算法从多个角度进行评价和比较.

关键词:多目标优化;非劣解;正交设计;S-度量

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1 引言

在现实世界中,许多控制和决策问题需要同时考虑多个目标优化,多目标优化问题往往各个目标相互冲突,很难求出其最优解,只能求出非劣解(非劣解集)。一般地,多目标优化问题的优化目的和希望达到目标包括以下几点:(1)进化结果的非劣前端与 Pareto 最优前端的距离最近。(2)进化结果的分布性能好,最好呈均匀分布。(3)获得非劣前端的范围最大,即非劣解的目标空间覆盖每个子目标尽可能广阔的范围。

近些年来,进化计算界相继提出了不同的多目标遗传算法,其中比较经典的算法有 PESA、PESA-2、PAES、NSGA、PAES-2、NSGA-2 等。只有满足上述三点的算法才是一个好的算法,如何判断这些算法的优劣,相继提出了很多不同的度量,如 C-度量,D-度量,U-度量等,但是这些度量都侧重衡量非劣解的质量和非劣解的均匀性方面,很少有关于非劣前端的分布范围的度量¹¹。

结合正交设计的思想,提出了一种新的衡量非劣前端分布 宽广性的度量,-度量,将此度量与衡量非劣解质量的度量和 非劣解均匀性的度量一起,对算法从不同的角度进行衡量,找到的算法将更具优越性。

2 基本概念

2.1 多目标极小化模型

考虑多目标极小化问题 I:

 $\min f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)), x \in D \subset [L, U]$ 其中: $[L, U] \supset D 为 R^n$ 空间上的 n 维矩阵域,

 $[L,U]=\{x=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)|l_i\leqslant x_i\leqslant u_i,i=1,2,\cdots,n\}$ 为搜索空间。

2.2 二水平正交表

 $L_m(2^n)$ 表示二水平正交表[2],其中,L为正交表代号,m为正交表横行数(需要做的试验次数),2为因素水平,n为正交表纵列数(最多能安排的因素数)。

等水平正交表的特点为:(1)表中任一列,不同的数字出现的次数相同。(2)表中任意两列,把同一行的两个数字看成有序

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数对时,所有可能的数对出现的次数相同。由这两个特点可以 看出正交设计的试验点在实验范围内散布均匀。

3 S-度量

在问题 I 中,每个目标 $f_i(x)$, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 都有一个最大值 $f_{i,max}(x)$, 一个最小值 $f_{i,min}(x)$ 。如果在每个目标中任取一个最大 值或最小值,就组成问题 I 的一个边界解,由于这样的组合共 有 2^n 个,故问题 I 共有 2^n 个边界解,对每个边界解

$$f^{i}(x)=(f_{1}^{i}(x),f_{2}^{i}(x),\cdots,f_{n}^{i}(x)),i=1,2,\cdots,2^{n}$$

当在非劣解集中都存在充分接近它的解时,认为算法找到了在 目标空间上分布范围较大的非劣解集。

当 n 达到一定值时, 2^n 的值非常大,若对每个边界解,在非 劣解集中找离其最近的点,来分析非劣解集的优劣,计算复杂 度非常大。故试想从这 2^n 个解中选出 $m(m \ge n)$ 个分布均匀的 参考解,再分别对这 m 个参考解在非劣解集中找离其最近的 点,从而减小了算法的复杂度。

由正交设计的试验点在实验范围内分布的均匀性,对于有4个及以上目标的多目标优化问题,将上述问题转换为如下二水平正交设计问题。

3.1 基于二水平正交设计的参考解的确定

在正交表 $L_m(2^{m-1})$ 中,试验号 i 表示取第 $i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 个点,列号 j 表示第 $j(j=1,2,\cdots,m-1)$ 个目标,对于取的第 $i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 个点 $L_i=(l_{ij})(j=1,2,\cdots,m-1)$,其中, $l_{ij}=1$ 表示第 i 个点的第 j 个目标取最小值, $l_{ij}=2$ 表示第 i 个点的第 j 个目标取最大值,这样便建立了试验号与参考解的对应关系。

对于有n个目标的多目标优化问题(此时取n为大于等于4的整数),为 $L_m(2^{m-1})$ 的正交表,其中 $m=\lceil \frac{n+1}{4} \rceil \times 4$ 。 $L_m(2^{m-1})$ 的构造方法见文献[3]。当m-1>n时,正交表的因素个数大于问题 I 的目标个数,由于对绝大多数正交表而言,各列是等价的,取其前n列。由二水平正交表的构造方法知, $L_m(2^n)$ 即表示为有n个目标的优化问题,取参考解个数为m,且这m个参考解在目标空间分布均匀。

如对有 5 个目标的多目标优化问题,正交表 $L_8(2^7)$ 为符合条件的正交表,如表 1。

 表 1 L₈(2⁷)

 列号

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2

 3 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1

 5 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

 6 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1

 7 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1

 8 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2

取前 5 列,得正交表 $L_8(2^5)$,若各目标的取值范围分别为 [0,1],则对应的分布比较均匀的参考解分别为:

$$f^{1}(x)=(0,0,0,0,0), f^{2}(x)=(0,0,0,1,1),$$

$$f^{3}(x)=(0,1,1,0,0), f^{4}(x)=(0,1,1,1,1),$$

$$f^{5}(x)=(1,0,1,0,1), f^{6}(x)=(1,0,1,1,0),$$

 $f^{7}(x)=(1,1,0,0,1), f^{8}(x)=(1,1,0,1,0)$

3.2 S-度量

在上节中共找到了 m 个参考解, 对每个参考解

$$f^{i}(x)=(f_{1}^{i}(x),f_{2}^{i}(x),\cdots,f_{n}^{i}(x)),i=1,2,\cdots,m$$

在非劣解集中分别找离其最近的点,再计算两者间的距离 $d_i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$,其中, d_i 表示两点间的欧氏距离。令 S=

$$\frac{1}{m}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m}d_{i}^{2}}$$
,当 S 越小时, $d_{i}(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 越小,此时非劣解集中存在充分接近每个边界解的解,非劣解的目标空间覆盖了每个子目标尽可能广阔的范围,即获得的非劣前端的范围越大。故在判断两个算法获得的非劣前端的范围时,只要判断 S 的大小即可, S 越小获得的非劣前端的范围越大。

4 实例分析

以5个目标的多目标优化问题为例:

min
$$f(x)=(f_1(x),f_2(x),\dots,f_5(x))$$

其中 $f_i(x) \in [0,1], i=1,2,\dots,5$,,由二水平正交表得到在目标空间上分布均匀的参考解分别为:

$$f^{1}(x)=(0,0,0,0,0), f^{2}(x)=(0,0,0,1,1),$$

 $f^{3}(x)=(0,1,1,0,0), f^{4}(x)=(0,1,1,1,1),$

$$f^{5}(x)=(1,0,1,0,1), f^{6}(x)=(1,0,1,1,0),$$

 $f^{7}(x)=(1,1,0,0,1),f^{8}(x)=(1,1,0,1,0)$ 设算法 1,算法 2 所得的非劣解集分别为:

 ψ_1 = {(0.189 8,0.182 0,0.459 0,0.144 4,0.024 8)

(0.004 3,0.238 1,0.258 8,0.171 1,0.327 8)

 $(0.174\ 3,0.108\ 7,0.136\ 6,0.208\ 9,0.371\ 5)$

(0.265 6,0.210 5.0.168 5,0.254 5,0.100 9)

(0.397 4,0.024 7,0.298 9,0.153 3,0.125 7)

(0.341 1,0.211 7,0.005 9,0.041 6,0.345 8)

(0.286 4,0.237 6,0.281 2,0.150 3,0.044 4)

(0.099 6,0.260 5,0.285 5,0.126 4,0.254 7)

(0.231 3,0.279 7,0.221 9,0.005 5,0.261 6)

(0.232 8,0.245 7,0.009 5,0.220 5,0.281 5)

(0.081 8,0.182 1,0.342 5,0.305 4,0.088 3)

(0.313 5,0.219 8,0.211 4,0.097 6,0.157 7)

(0.235 5,0.332 3,0.290 3,0.108 3,0.033 5)

(0.266 9,0.035 4,0.038 9,0.299 3,0.359 5)

(0.079 4,0.320 4,0.144 0,0.265 7,0.190 5)

(0.174 5,0.291 2,0.119 4,0.313 5,0.101 5)

(0.3656, 0.2363, 0.0652, 0.1858, 0.1471)

(0.105 0,0.079 4,0.261 0,0.282 8,0.271 8)

(0.205 4,0.273 7,0.262 8,0.141 4,0.116 6)

(0.175 3,0.229 7,0.202 1,0.359 9,0.033 0)

(0.187 5,0.219 0,0.286 0,0.247 8,0.059 7)

(0.471 0,0.284 5,0.099 1,0.112 0,0.033 3)

(0.124 5,0.301 5,0.272 8,0.123 5,0.177 7)

(0.218 0,0.038 0,0.405 4,0.274 4,0.064 2)

 $(0.226\ 5, 0.191\ 3, 0.153\ 5, 0.248\ 2, 0.180\ 5)\}$

 $\psi_2 = \{(0.382\ 0.0.067\ 5.0.448\ 1.0.057\ 7.0.044\ 0)\}$ (0.279 3,0.043 7,0.281 2,0.334 6,0.061 2) (0.3399,0.1633,0.0609,0.1619,0.2740) $(0.286\ 0,0.115\ 5,0.322\ 9,0.036\ 4,0.019\ 1)$ (0.5427,0.0032,0.2648,0.0651,0.1242)(0.271 2,0.227 1,0.108 3,0.084 0,0.309 5) (0.252 3,0.196 1,0.029 2,0.484 8,0.038 5) (0.179 8,0.022 5,0.240 5,0.032 5,0.525 6) $(0.606\ 0,0.119\ 4,0.072\ 8,0.047\ 2,0.154\ 5)$ (0.1138, 0.1181, 0.2711, 0.1723, 0.3248)(0.0988, 0.3549, 0.0273, 0.3749, 0.1441)(0.5143, 0.1085, 0.0065, 0.1355, 0.2352)(0.012 8,0.471 1,0.292 6,0.029 7,0.193 8) (0.191 4,0.081 1,0.378 0,0.008 0,0.341 5) (0.392 8,0.256 4,0.115 5,0.195 9,0.039 3) (0.072 6,0.138 4,0.113 8,0.412 4,0.262 7) (0.168 1,0.277 5,0.050 2,0.074 7,0.429 5) (0.1787, 0.2191, 0.4386, 0.1046, 0.0589)(0.317 1,0.220 3,0.163 5,0.092 9,0.206 2) (0.220 7,0.163 0,0.101 2,0.023 0,0.492 2) (0.159 1,0.260 8,0.355 3,0.139 3,0.085 4) (0.538 4,0.042 4,0.034 6,0.067 2,0.317 4) (0.261 6,0.069 6,0.061 8,0.247 1,0.359 9) (0.3584,0.2183,0.0887,0.0225,0.3119) $(0.212\ 2,0.200\ 1,0.333\ 7,0.043\ 1,0.211\ 0)$

在 ψ_1,ψ_2 中,分别找离 $f^i(x)$, $i=1,2,\cdots,8$ 最近的点,计算其欧氏距离 d_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,8$,在 ψ_1 中计算 d_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,8$ 分别为:0.150 6,0.301 3,0.451 9,0.602 6,0.753 2,0.903 9,1.054 5,1.205 2,在 ψ_2 中计算 d_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,8$,分别为:0.178 3,0.356 6,0.534 9,0.713 2,0.891 5,1.069 8,1.248 1,1.426 4,分别计算 S_1 =0.269 0, S_2 =0.318 3,由于 S_1 < S_2 ,算法 1 找到了分布范围更广的非劣解集。

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优。实验研究表明,针对多目标优化问题,PSO-BS 算法不仅能 快速有效地获得 Pareto 最优解集,而且求出的解集具有良好的 分布性。

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5 结论

对于一个好的多目标优化算法,对其非劣解从不同的方面进行度量,当结果都为较优时,认为算法找到了较优的非劣解集。该文提出了一种新的度量,S-度量,将此度量与度量解的Pareto最优前端的距离最近的度量和度量解的分布均匀性的度量(如文献[2,4])相结合,从而可以对算法从不同的角度进行度量。找到的算法具有更好的优越性。

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