



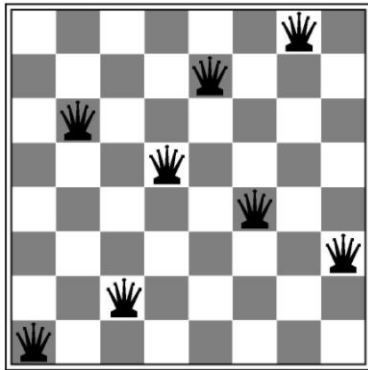
## LOCAL SEARCH

EECS 492  
January 20, 2011

## Local Search

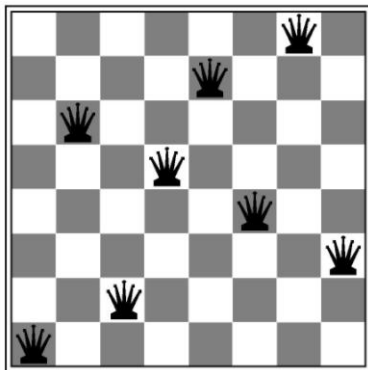
- Try to iteratively improve a small number of solutions
- Avoid space problems entirely: maintain only one a finite number of solution candidates
  - ▣ Perhaps only one!
- Repeatedly tweak those candidates in the hopes of arriving at a solution.
  - ▣ How do we tweak the solutions?

## Example: 8 Queens



Find an arrangements of queens such that no queen attacks another

## 8 Queens Heuristic



$h = 1$  a local minimum

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

$h = 17$

$h$ : number of pairs of queens that attack each other

## Local Beam Search

1. Randomly generate  $k$  initial states
  2. Generate successors for each of them
  3. If any successor is a goal, then return it and exit
  4. Otherwise put all successors into queue, and sort queue.
  5. Remove all but the  $k$  best nodes from the queue, and go to step 2
- How is this different than doing  $k$  random restarts?
  - Can also have the stochastic variation, where the  $k$  nodes kept are chosen with some weighted probability based on heuristic value

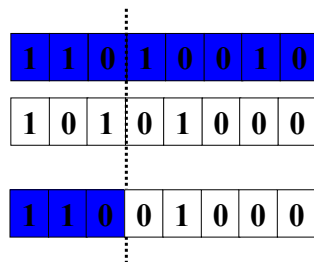
## Genetic Algorithm

- Parallel hill climbing
- Candidate successors generated by **crossover** and **mutation**
- Actual successors then selected based on **fitness**

## GA Steps

- Initialize population of size  $N$
- Repeat  $N$  times:
  - ▣ Randomly select two “parents” from population, with probability proportional to fitness
  - ▣ Construct “child” by **crossing over** parents
  - ▣ Apply mutation with small probability

## Crossing Over



- Randomly select crossover point.
- Child is same as parent1 up to crossover point, parent2 after that.

## Genetic Algorithm: Your turn!

- You'll need a sheet of paper and a pencil
  - ▣ Write down four random numbers,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ , and  $x_4$ .
  - ▣ Each number should be between [1, 9].
  - ▣ Seriously. They need to be random!
  
- You are our initial population!

## Genetic Algorithm: Fitness

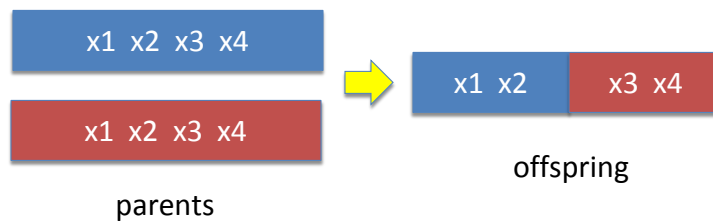
- Compute your fitness:

$$f = |6x_1^2x_2^2 + 18x_1^2x_4 - 70x_1^2 - 21x_2^2x_3 - 63x_3x_4 + 245x_3 + 24x_2^2 + 72x_4 - 280|$$

- (In our case, *small* fitnesses are good.)
  
- <http://april.eecs.umich.edu/fitness.html>

## Genetic Algorithm: Reproduction

- Who has low fitnesses?
- Sexual reproduction (without mutation) by crossing (x1,x2) with (x3,x4)

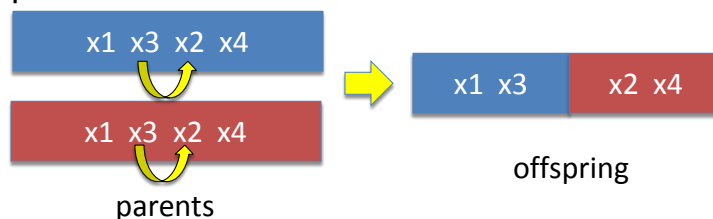


## Changing the genetic representation

- Our fitness function can be factored like this:

$$|(2x_1^2 - 7x_3 + 8)(3x_2^2 + 9x_4 - 35)|$$

- What does this tell us about what our genetic representation should be?



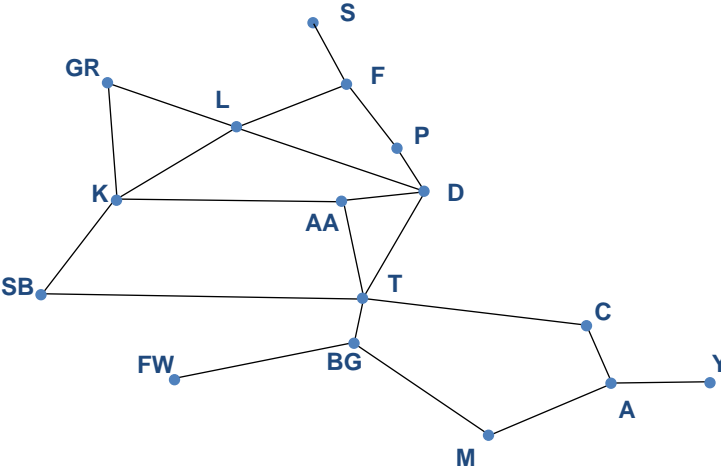
## Adding Mutation

- We can randomly flip bits too...

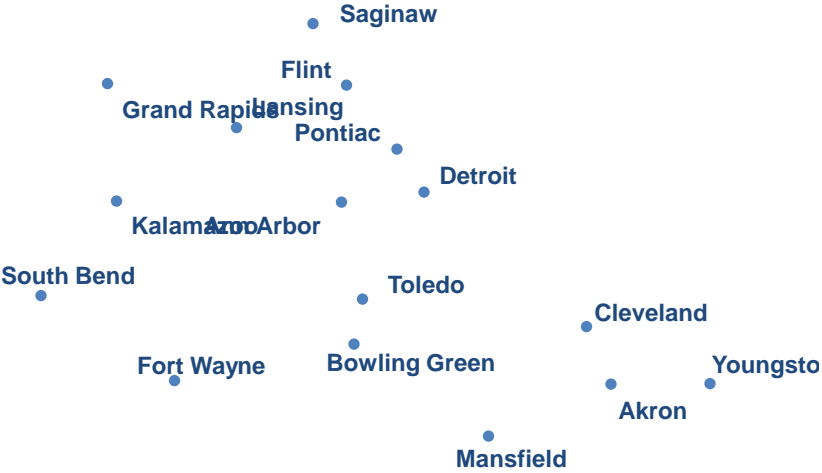
## Hill Climbing

- aka **Gradient descent**
- Requires heuristic  $h$  measuring quality of soln
- Algorithm:
  - ▣ Find all incremental modifications of candidate soln
  - ▣ Pick best one
  - ▣ Repeat

# Example: Map Labeling



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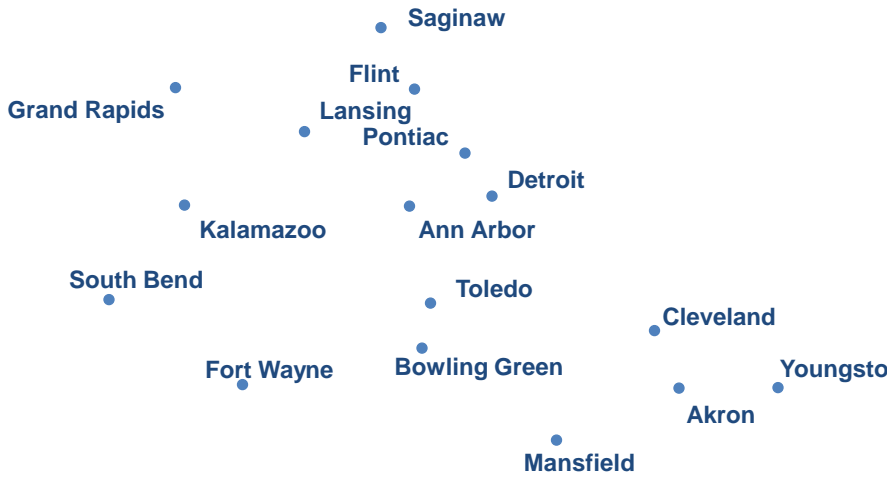




# Example: Map Labeling



# Example: Map Labeling



## 3SAT Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3) \wedge (P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge (P_1 \vee \neg P_3 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge \\
 &(\neg P_1 \vee P_2 \vee \neg P_3) \wedge (P_2 \vee \neg P_3 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge (\neg P_1 \vee P_2 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge \\
 &(\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee P_3) \wedge (\neg P_1 \vee P_3 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge (\neg P_2 \vee P_3 \vee \neg P_4) \wedge \\
 &(\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee P_4) \wedge (\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_3 \vee P_4) \wedge (\neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3 \vee P_4) \wedge \\
 &(\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Q: What's a good fitness function?

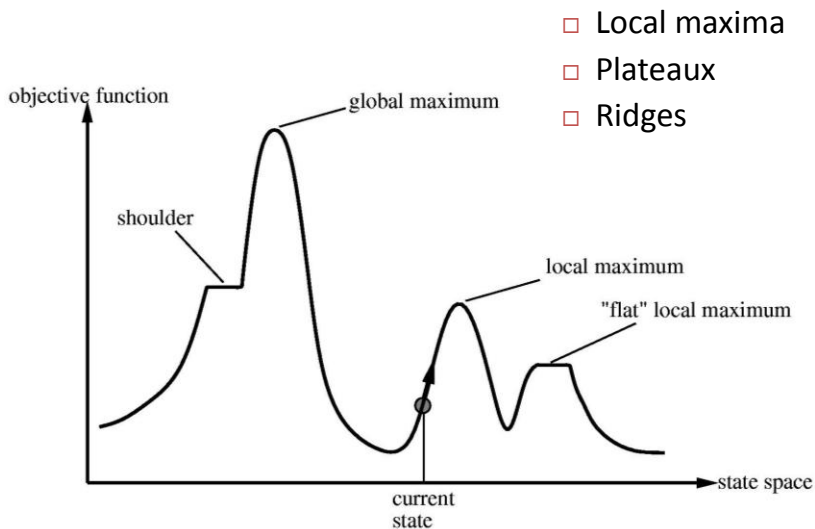
## GSAT

```

procedure GSAT( $\phi$ )
  for  $i := 1$  to Max-tries
    T := random truth assignment
    for  $j := 1$  to Max-flips
      if T satisfies  $\phi$  then return T
      else Poss-flips := set of vars that increase satisfiability most
          V := a random element of Poss-flips
          T := T with V's truth assignment flipped
    end
  end
  return "no satisfying assignment found"

```

# Hill Climbing Terrain



# Hill-Climbing: 2-d Ridge

2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	4	3	1	3	4	1
1	3	6	5	6	3	1
1	1	5	10	5	1	1
1	3	6	5	6	3	1
1	4	3	1	3	4	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	2



## Stochastic Variations

- Stochastic hill climbing
  - ▣ Select among positive steps at random
  - ▣ Probability proportional to steepness
- Random restarts
  - ▣ Repeat hill climbing from randomly chosen initial state
  - ▣ Return best local maximum found
  
- No clear answer on how often to restart from scratch versus trying to “repair” a current candidate that’s stuck or making slow progress.

## Simulated Annealing

- Hill climbing, but take worse-appearing steps with some probability
  - ▣ Generate random neighbor
    - If it is an improvement, accept;
    - else accept with probability  $< 1$
  - ▣ probability decreases exponentially with the “badness” of the move, [temperature](#)
- Annealing: Decrease temperature gradually
  
- Stochastic Gradient Descent is similar
  - ▣ Useful for optimization with many simultaneous “soft” constraints
  - ▣ Temperature decreases as  $1/T$ 
    - Actually takes a *long* time for the temperature to get really small.

## GA: Discussion

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- Appealing analogy to natural selection with sexual reproduction
- Does it work?
  - ▣ Hard to characterize in general
  - ▣ Depends crucially on string rep'n of state
  - ▣ Intuition: GA maintains good “building blocks” in population
  - ▣ Not generally better than simpler stochastic local search methods

## Assessing Local Search

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- Key advantages
  - ▣ Very little memory
  - ▣ Can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces where other systematic approaches are unsuitable
- Usually incomplete and not optimal

## Constraint satisfaction



- Next time...