

Solving High-Dimension Optimization Problems by Using the Correct Setting of Particle Swarm Optimization Parameters, the

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ABSTRACT

Particle Swarm Optimization, PSO, proposed by Professor J. Kennedy and R. Eberhart in 1995, is one the current and attractive optimization algorithms studied all over the whole world nowadays. PSO is a new branch of soft computing as well. Its advantages are less parameter settings required and fast convergence of the algorithm with effective computational time. As we have known from the previous study of other researchers that appending mutation mechanism into PSO can prevent the PSO algorithm stagnated from the local trap, the dimension can be increased further for some solution findings of functions, such as, Sphere, Rastrigin and Rosenbrock. When the dimension is increased to 200, the efficiency of present PSO is still poor. For this reason, we have proposed further in this thesis that adding another inertia weight w_p to the position equation, adding one-variable mutation mechanism to improve the chance of jumping stuck solution out of trap. For example, we use different pair (w_p, w_v) during PSO search for Rosenbrock function. With this modification the dimension can be set over 200. In this thesis, five benchmark optimization problems have been selected for demonstration. These five functions are Sphere, Griewank, Quatric, Rastrigin, and Rosenbrock. Different setting for PSO parameters and two mutation mechanisms compose a specific PSO algorithm for each function. We have found that with correct setting of parameters and mechanisms, the final dimension can increased as high as 1000. Key Words : Particle Swarm Optimization, Mutation, One-variable Mutation, Optimization function

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