



RAMA UNIVERSITY

www.ramauniversity.ac.in

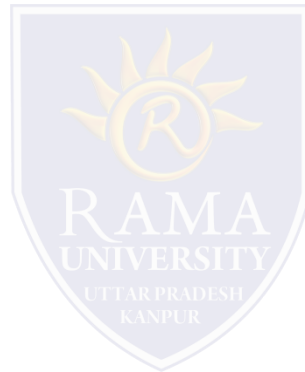
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

LECTURE -25

Umesh Kumar Gera
Assistant Professor
Computer Science & Engineering

OUTLINE

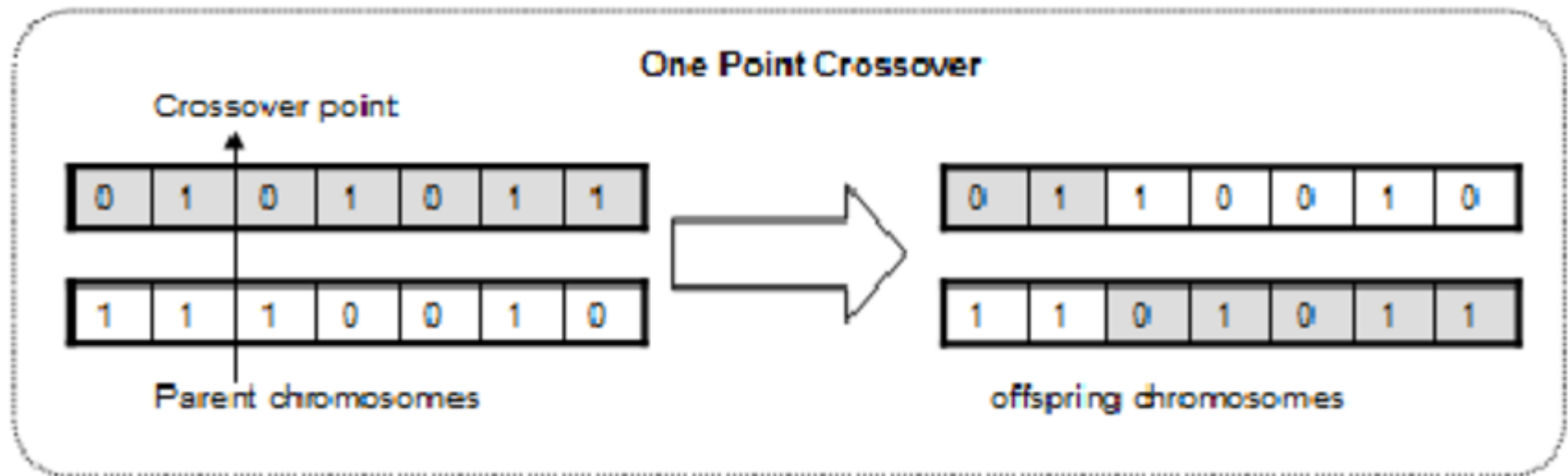
- **Cross over**
- **Types of crossover**
- **References**



CROSSOVER

One Point Crossover

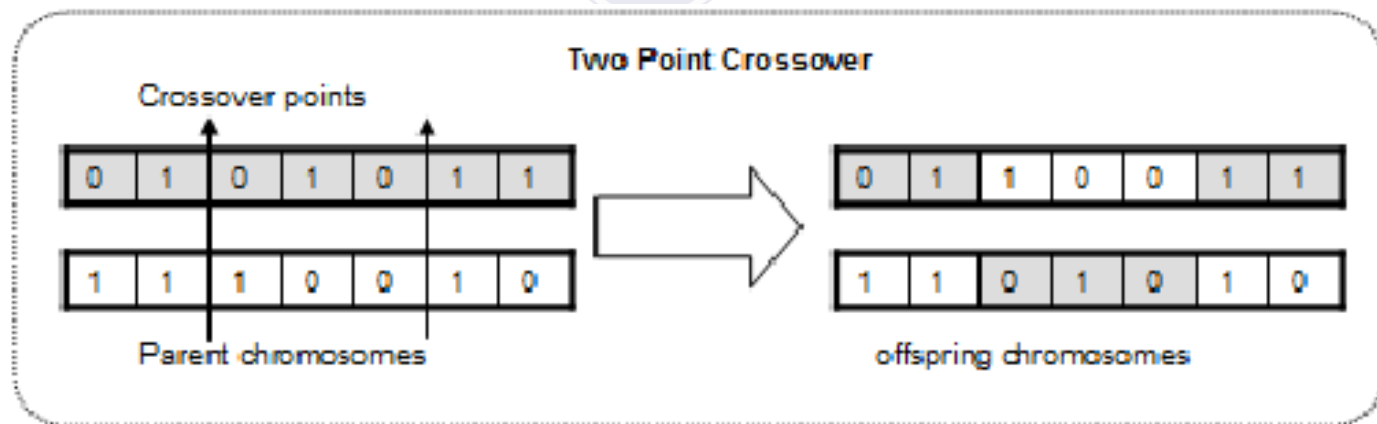
□ The traditional genetic algorithm uses single point crossover, where the two mating chromosomes are cut once at corresponding points and the sections after the cuts exchanged.



CROSSOVER

Two point crossover

- ❑ Apart from single point crossover, many different crossover algorithms have been devised, often involving more than one cut point.
- ❑ It should be noted that adding further crossover points reduces the performance of the GA.
- ❑ The problem with adding additional crossover points is that building blocks are more likely to be disrupted



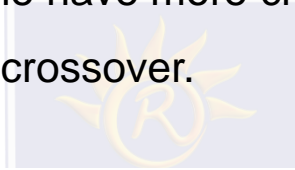
CROSSOVER

Multi-Point Crossover (N-Point crossover)

The problem found in one point crossover may also occur in two point crossover.

In fact this problem can be generalized to each gene position in a chromosome.

Genes that are close on a chromosome have more chance to be passed together to the offspring obtained through a N-points crossover.



Reproduction Operators comparison

- Single point crossover



- Two point crossover (Multi point crossover)

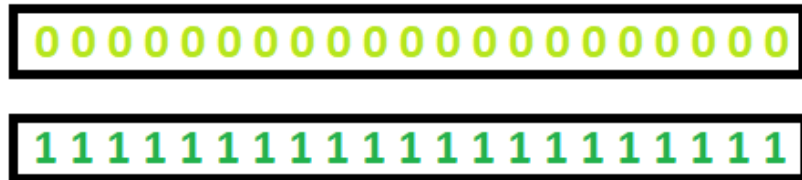


CROSSOVER

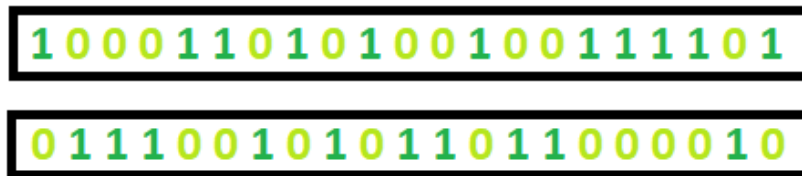
Uniform Crossover

Uniform crossover is quite different from the N-point crossover. Each gene in the offspring is created by copying the corresponding gene from one or the other parent chosen according to a random generated binary crossover mask of the same length as the chromosomes

Parent :



Children :

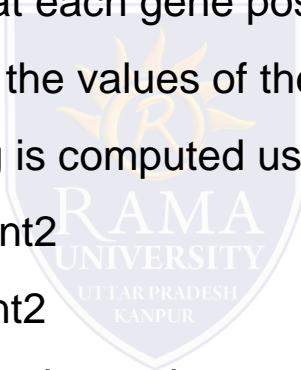


Uniform Crossover

CROSSOVER

Arithmetic Crossover

- ❑ Arithmetic Crossover Chromosomes having real value or floating point representation undergo arithmetic crossover.
- ❑ This crossover creates a new allele at each gene position in the offspring.
- ❑ The value of new allele lies between the values of the parent alleles.
- ❑ The value of new alleles for offspring is computed using following equation:
- ❑ $\text{Offspring1} = w \cdot \text{parent1} + (1-w) \cdot \text{Parent2}$
- ❑ $\text{Offspring2} = (1-w) \cdot \text{parent1} + w \cdot \text{Parent2}$
- ❑ Where w is constant weight factor that is used to compute new values.



REFERENCES

- ❑ https://www.google.com/search?q=one+point+crossover&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwiT5figutbqAhWUen0KHcXZAKgQ2-cCegQIABAA&oq=one+point+cr&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQARgAMgIIADICCAAYAggAMgYIABAFEB4yBggAEAgQHjIGCAAQCB AeMgYIABAIEB4yCAgAEAgQChAeMgYIABAIEB4yBggAEAgQHjoFCAAQsQM6BAgAEEM6BwgAELEDEENQu6oiWKDIIm DI1iJoAHAAeACAAdQBiAHZEJIBBjAuMTEuMZgBAKABAaoBC2d3cy13aXotaW1nwAEB&sclient=img&ei=dLwSX5PbNJT1 9QPFs4PACg&bih=657&biw=1366#imgrc=SshxtUx6cu4E6M
- ❑ https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Two-point-crossover_fig2_220485962
- ❑ https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.geeksforgeeks.org%2Fcrossover-in-genetic-algorithm%2F&psig=AOvVaw3tUcvEmDDEAGaN-SILqbgZ&ust=1595151319290000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCLiN7_S_1uoCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD
- ❑ https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/41504/12/12_chapter%202.pdf