

## IOSO Global Optimization software benchmarking from Japan

All examples are taken from two public sources (written in Japanese):

1. [Global Optimization by Generalized Random Tunneling Algorithm \(2nd Report: Examination on the accuracy of solution and its efficiency\) Satoshi KITAYAMA and Koetsu YAMAZAKI Department of Human & Mechanical Systems Engineering, Kanazawa University 2-40-20, Kodatsuno, Kanazawa, Ishikawa, 920-8667, Japan](#)
2. [Global Optimization by Generalized Random Tunneling Algorithm \(5th Report: Approximate Optimization Using RBF Network\) Satoshi KITAYAMA, Masao ARAKAWA, Koetsu YAMAZAKI Department of Human & Mechanical Systems Engineering, Kanazawa University Kakumamachi, Kanazawa, 920-1192, Japan](#)

### Example 1

Task formulation

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (x_i^4 - 16x_i^2 + 5x_i) \rightarrow \min$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 9 \leq 0$$

Position of global optimum is

$$(x_1, x_2)^T = (-2.121, -2.121)^T$$

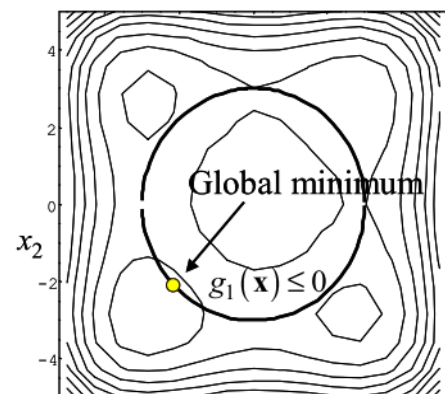
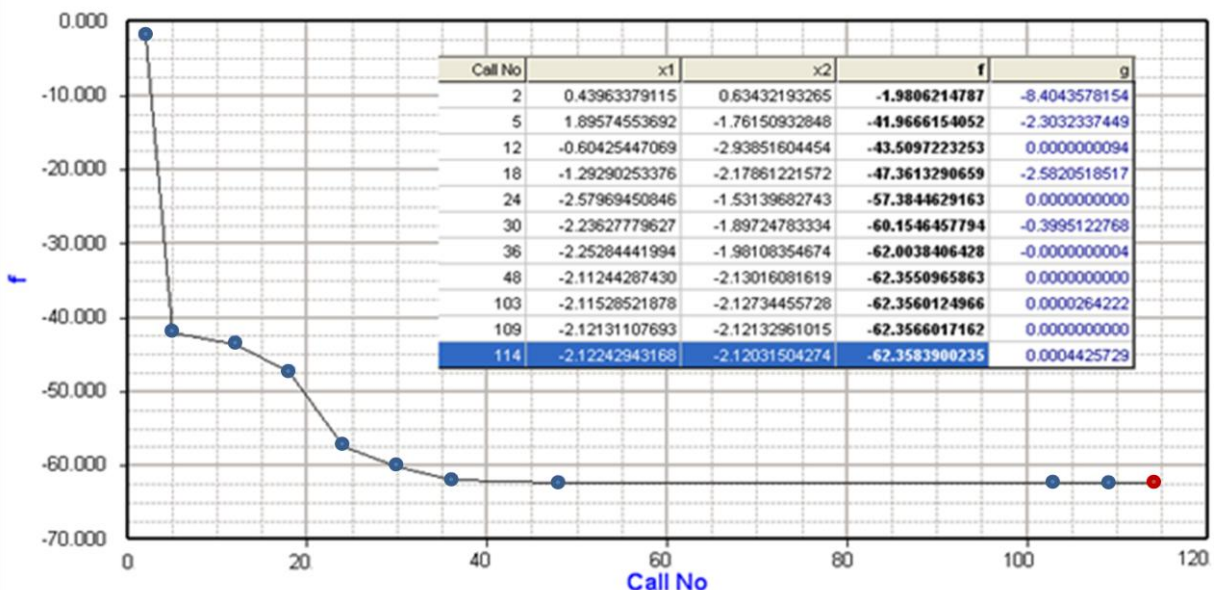


Fig1 Contour of functions and the position of global minimum

Result given by IOSO

IOSO found the global solution easily and quickly



### Example 2

#### Task formulation

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -x_1 - x_2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = -2 - 2x_1^4 + 8x_1^3 - 8x_1^2 + x_2 \leq 0$$

$$g_2(\mathbf{x}) = -36 - 4x_1^4 + 32x_1^3 - 88x_1^2 + 96x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq x_2 \leq 4$$

Position of global optimum is  
 $(x_1, x_2)^T = (2.329, 3.178)^T$

where  $f = -5.508$

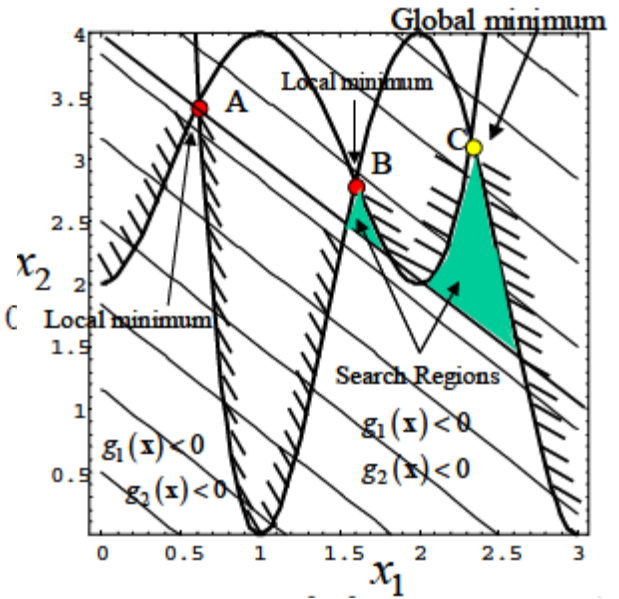
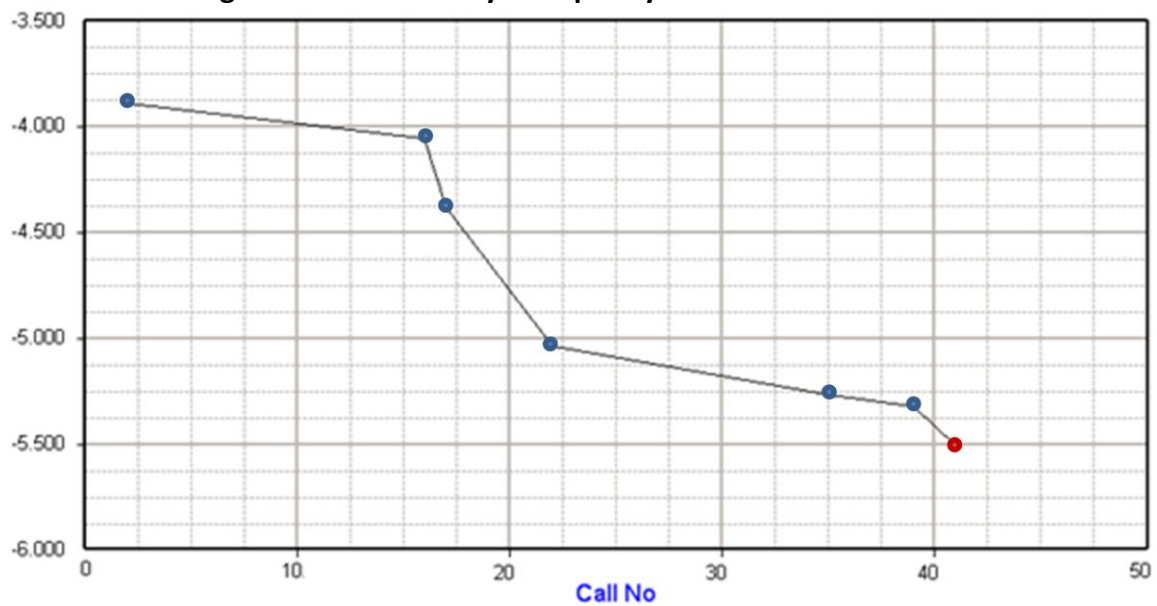


Fig2 Contour of functions and the position of global minimum

#### Result given by IOSO

IOSO found the global solution easily and quickly



Call No	x1	x2	f	g1	g2
2	1.63189013734	2.25372877306	<b>-3.8856189104</b>	-0.4679878994	-0.7356785393
16	1.58154168824	2.47111825405	<b>-4.0526599423</b>	-0.4048647520	-0.2506732248
17	1.60668621227	2.77447823339	<b>-4.3811644457</b>	-0.0241974670	-0.0836789641
22	2.32289975740	2.70959061478	<b>-5.0324903722</b>	-0.4156006977	-0.4997794967
35	2.38958640969	2.87568881098	<b>-5.2652752207</b>	-0.8576484463	-0.0022363479
39	2.34775799208	2.97097386686	<b>-5.3187318589</b>	-0.3622125805	-0.1200428625
41	2.32949976931	3.17930488005	<b>-5.5088046494</b>	0.0009785860	0.0007157992

### Example 3 (Infeasible region)

#### Task formulation

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -(x_1 - 10)^2 - (x_2 - 15)^2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = \left(x_2 - \frac{5.1}{4\pi^2}x_1^2 + \frac{5}{\pi}x_1 - 6\right)^2$$

$$+10\left(1 - \frac{1}{8\pi}\right)\cos x_1 + 5 \leq 0$$

$$-5 \leq x_1 \leq 10$$

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq 15$$

Global solution

$$\mathbf{x}_G = (3.271, 0.0496)^T$$

where

$$f(\mathbf{x}_G) = -268.788$$

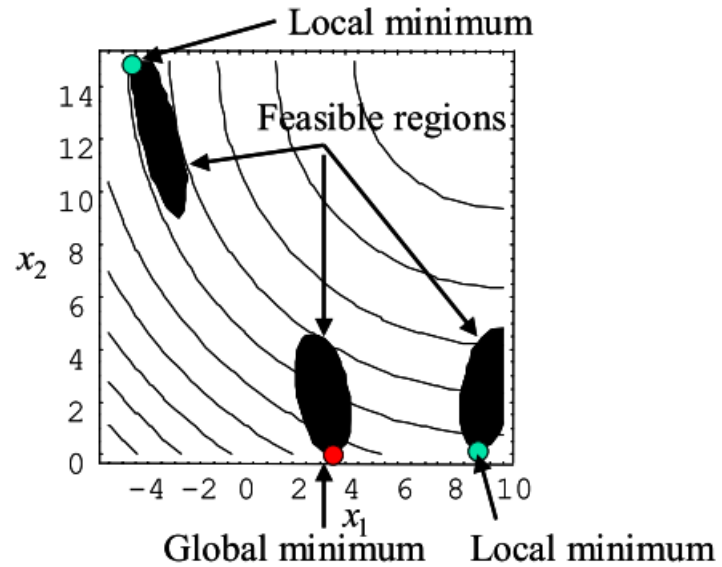
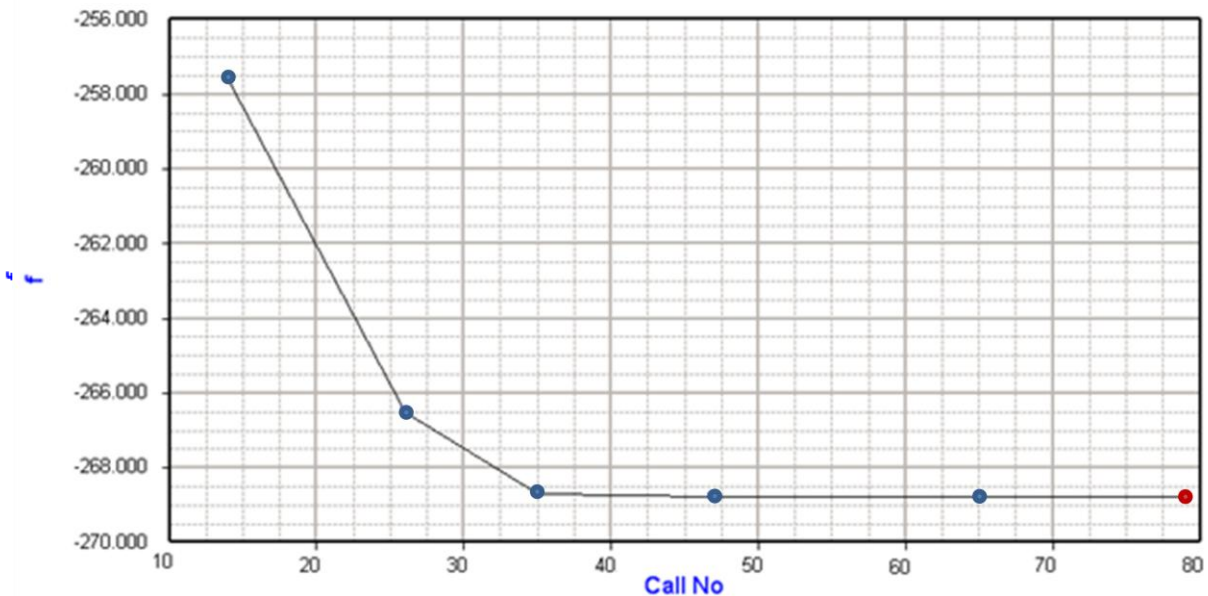


Fig3 Feasible regions and global minimum

#### Result given by IOSO

IOSO found the global solution without any problem



Call No	x1	x2	f	g
14	3.55730782652	0.29978728294	<b>-257.6045363690</b>	-0.9842157029
26	3.30728610143	0.10928677845	<b>-266.5257000117</b>	-0.3088396462
35	3.28327450640	0.04733077926	<b>-268.6967181812</b>	-0.0124714240
47	3.27348659581	0.04884416175	<b>-268.7830434764</b>	-0.0007753050
65	3.27326731739	0.04874772389	<b>-268.7888772072</b>	0.0000532778
79	3.28014793070	0.04559708770	<b>-268.7905782967</b>	0.0005596130

### Example 4 (to minimize weight of spring-coil)

#### Task formulation

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (2 + x_3)x_1^2x_2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - x_2^3x_3 / (71785x_1^4) \leq 0$$

$$g_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{4x_2^2 - x_1x_2}{12566(x_2x_1^3 - x_1^4)} + \frac{1}{5108x_1^2} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$g_3(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - 140.45x_1 / (x_2^2x_3) \leq 0$$

$$g_4(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 + x_2) / 1.5 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$0.05 \leq x_1 \leq 2.00$$

$$0.25 \leq x_2 \leq 1.30$$

$$2.00 \leq x_3 \leq 15.0$$

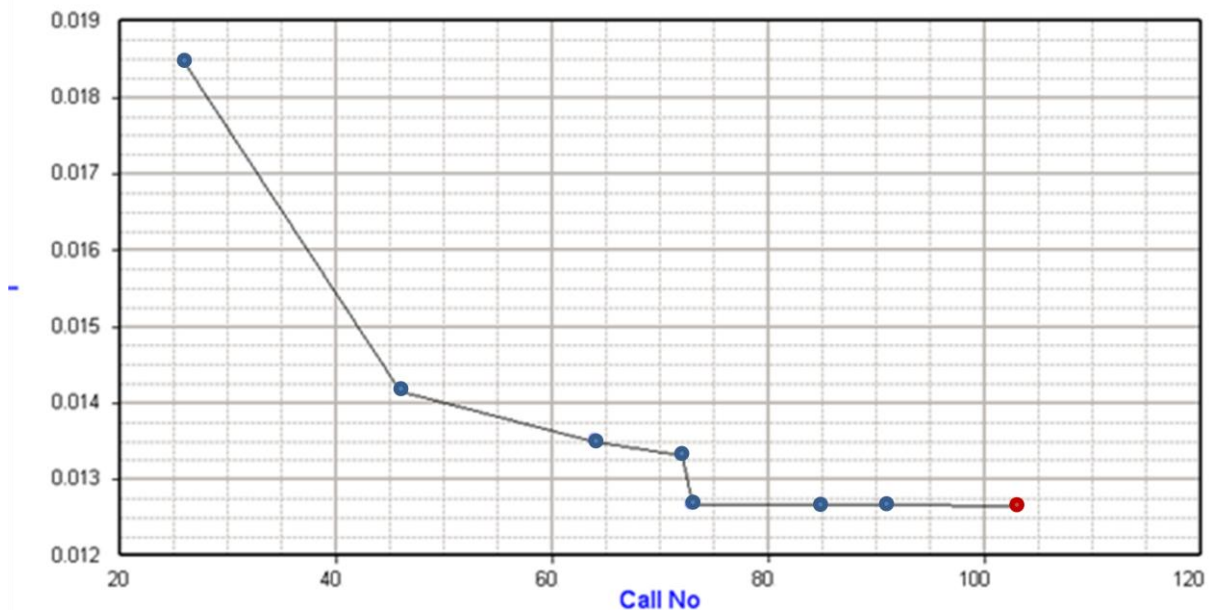
Design Variables	Best solutions found				
	Arora <sup>(18)</sup>	Coello <sup>(19)</sup>	Ray <sup>(20)</sup>	Hu <sup>(21)</sup>	Kitavama
$x_1 (d)$	0.053396	0.051480	0.050417	0.051466	0.052062
$x_2 (D)$	0.399180	0.351661	0.321532	0.351384	0.337205
$x_3 (N)$	9.185400	11.632201	13.979915	11.608659	13.831074
$g_1(\mathbf{x})$	0.000019	-0.002080	-0.001926	-0.003336	-0.005994
$g_2(\mathbf{x})$	-0.000018	-0.000110	-0.012944	-0.000110	-0.062925
$g_3(\mathbf{x})$	-4.123832	-4.026318	-3.899430	-4.026318	-3.649392
$g_4(\mathbf{x})$	-0.698283	-0.731239	-0.752034	-0.731324	-0.740489
$f(\mathbf{x})$	0.012730	0.012705	0.013060	0.012667	0.014469

Table 1 Comparison of the results

Various results are presented by various scientists for comparison (the result found by Hu is the best one)

#### Result given by IOSO

IOSO easily found the global solution that is the same as given by Hu



Call No	x1	x2	x3	f	g1	g2	g3	g4
26	0.05545031114	0.42362591485	12.1742401773	<b>0.0184624904</b>	-0.3637657221	-0.0560678289	-2.5646658541	-0.6806158493
46	0.05264297361	0.37952493235	11.4563264001	<b>0.0141529721</b>	-0.1359807090	-0.0012372632	-3.4805997979	-0.7118880627
64	0.05294741587	0.37312485803	10.8986665787	<b>0.0134923792</b>	-0.0035133066	-0.0307535768	-3.9010008695	-0.7159518174
72	0.05251494095	0.36905011347	11.0765674546	<b>0.0133089828</b>	-0.0197553573	-0.0169347765	-3.8890979932	-0.7189566304
73	0.05192265757	0.36235264488	10.9663050588	<b>0.0126666420</b>	0.0000154887	-0.0000241923	-4.0647202528	-0.7238164650
85	0.05188602539	0.36147451989	11.0153413364	<b>0.0126658418</b>	0.0000098827	-0.0000040452	-4.0631268582	-0.7244263031
91	0.05186879327	0.36105662636	11.0389265150	<b>0.0126657073</b>	0.0000126174	-0.0000009269	-4.0623294574	-0.7247163869
103	0.05168725514	0.35665702794	11.2876222767	<b>0.0126609123</b>	0.0004897689	-0.0000389472	-4.0559313987	-0.7277704779