

# COMP 5660/6660 Fall 2025 Exam 3

This is a closed-book, closed-notes exam. The sum of the max points for all the questions is 66, but note that the max exam score will be capped at 62 (i.e., there are 4 bonus points, but you can't score more than 100%). You have exactly 50 minutes to complete this exam. Good luck!

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not a way that (canonical) Cartesian Genetic Programming differs from typical genetic programming variants? [4 pts]

- (a) Population size of 1
- (b) No recombination
- (c) GP nodes can form cycles
- (d) Bloat control is unnecessary

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- a and b
- a and c
- a and d
- b and c
- b and d
- c and d
- a, b, and c
- a, b, and d
- a, c, and d
- b, c, and d
- a, b, c, and d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

2. Which mechanisms does the quality-diversity algorithm MAP-Elites use to promote diversity? [4 pts]

- (a) Fitness is divided between all individuals that are close by in phenotype space
- (b) A grid of cells in phenotype space, where each cell stores a single individual
- (c) A penalty function measures the Manhattan distance between individuals in genotype space
- (d) The phylogenetic history of each gene is tracked in order to form distinct species

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

3. When representing a multivariate normal distribution of solutions in CMA-ES, what role does the covariance matrix play? [4 pts]

- (a) Encodes the location of the distribution
- (b) Encodes the scale of the distribution
- (c) Encodes the orientation of the distribution

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- a and b
- a and c
- b and c
- a, b, and c
- none of a, b, nor c

4. An asynchronous parallel EA (APEA) inherently leverages heterogeneous fitness evaluation times for: [4 pts]

- (a) genotype size diversity
- (b) phenotype size diversity
- (c) computational scalability
- (d) elitist parsimony pressure

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- a and b
- a and c
- a and d
- b and c
- b and d
- c and d
- a, b, and c
- a, b, and d
- a, c, and d
- b, c, and d
- a, b, c, and d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

5. Machine learning models alone would be unfit for evolving new proteins because... [4 pts]

- (a) Evolutionary algorithms are the only thing that can model the process by which existing proteins were designed.
- (b) Proteins are an example of an extremely high-dimensional space, which machine learning models struggle with.
- (c) Even the most advanced machine learning models, such as AlphaFold 3, struggle to fold proteins accurately.
- (d) Machine learning models will be biased by their own training data.

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

6. Koza's Automatically Defined Functions (ADFs) are: [4 pts]

- (a) the application of GP to automate the creation of functions in computer programs
- (b) the standard method of evolving reusable components in GP
- (c) the use of GP to create functions with a high AI ratio

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- a and b
- a and c
- b and c
- a, b, and c
- none of a, b, nor c

7. Some Interactive EAs allow the user to directly modify the evolving genes and place the modified individuals back in the population. This is an example of: [4 pts]

- (a) Lamarckian Evolution
- (b) Baldwin Effect
- (c) Hyper-heuristics
- (d) Self-generating Memetic Algorithms

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

8. Learning Classifier Systems (LCS) have the following differences with classic expert systems in order to improve performance: [4 pts]

- (a) storing knowledge in the form of rules
- (b) improving accuracy through reinforcement learning
- (c) gaining new knowledge by generating rules employing evolutionary computation

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- a and b
- a and c
- b and c
- a, b, and c
- none of a, b, nor c

9. In Fitness Sharing: [4 pts]

- (a) new individuals replace similar population members, resulting in the population sharing niches equally
- (b) the fitness of individuals immediately prior to selection is adjusted according to the number of individuals falling within some prespecified distance of each other
- (c) individuals share the fitness of similar population members immediately prior to selection, resulting in the number of individuals per niche being dependent on the niche fitness

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- a and b
- a and c
- b and c
- a, b, and c
- none of a, b, nor c

10. In the hybridization of the GPS-EA and ELOOMS, the Limiting Cases are detected by: [4 pts]

- (a) none of the individuals desiring to mate with any individual who reciprocates that desire
- (b) the average fitness of the mating pool being higher than the average population fitness
- (c) the average fitness of the mating pool being lower than the average population fitness
- (d) none of the individuals desiring to mate with any other individual

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

11. Increasing primitive granularity in hyper-heuristics is: [4 pts]

- (a) a terrible idea, because we want more sophisticated algorithms, not more primitive
- (b) a sensible idea, because you can represent more fine-grained solutions thus increasing the chance of representing the true global optimum
- (c) a problematic idea, because it expands the search space, so the expected run time to find the global optimum increases
- (d) a wonderful idea, because as the granularity approaches Turing completeness, the hyper-heuristic performance will converge on GP optimality

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- a and b
- a and c
- a and d
- b and c
- b and d
- c and d
- a, b, and c
- a, b, and d
- a, c, and d
- b, c, and d
- all of a, b, c, and d
- none of a, b, c, nor d

12. In the context of John Holland's Schema Theorem, which of the following statements are true: [4 pts]

- (a) The Building Block Hypothesis is that a genetic algorithm seeks near-optimal performance through the juxtaposition of short, low-order, high-performance schemata, called the building blocks.
- (b) Short, low-order, above-average schemata receive exponentially decreasing trials in subsequent generations of a genetic algorithm.
- (c) The result that a population of size  $\mu$  will usefully process  $O(\mu^3)$  schemata is known as Implicit Parallelism.

Select one of:

- a
- b
- c
- a and b
- a and c
- b and c
- all of a, b, and c
- none of a, b, nor c

## Open Questions

13. Assume a generational genetic algorithm with  $\mu = 5$ ,  $\lambda = 35$ , and max fitness of 4. Given the following population  $v_1$  through  $v_5$  and schema  $S$

$v_1 = (11111111111111)$	$fitness(v_1) = 1$
$v_2 = (00000000000000)$	$fitness(v_2) = 1$
$v_3 = (00000001111111)$	$fitness(v_3) = 2.5$
$v_4 = (11111110000000)$	$fitness(v_4) = 4$
$v_5 = (10101010101010)$	$fitness(v_5) = 4$
$S = (1*****1*****0)$	

- (a) Compute the *order* of  $S$ . [2 pts]
- (b) Compute the *defining length* of  $S$  and show your computation. [2 pts]
- (c) Compute the fitness of  $S$  and justify your answer. [2 pts]
- (d) Do you expect the number of strings matching  $S$  to increase or decrease in subsequent generations? Explain your answer! [4 pts]
14. The  $n$ -bit multiplexer function consists of  $k$  address bits  $a_i$  followed by  $2^k$  data bits  $d_j$  where  $n = k + 2^k$  and the function is defined as  $a_{k-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0, d_{2^k-1}, \dots, d_1, d_0$ . Assume a Michigan-style Learning Classifier System (LCS) to solve a 6-bit multiplexer problem with the following rule set:

Rule 1: 101### : 1  $\rightarrow$  10

Rule 2: 0#1110 : 1  $\rightarrow$  30

Rule 3: #01##0 : 0  $\rightarrow$  60

Rule 4: ##1##0 : 1  $\rightarrow$  20

Rule 5: #11010 : 1  $\rightarrow$  10

Rule 6: 10#0#0 : 0  $\rightarrow$  50

Rule 7: 0##### : 0  $\rightarrow$  25

If the input string 011000 is presented to this LCS:

- (a) which rules will the match set consist of? [2 pts]
- (b) which rules will the action set consist of and what action will the LCS execute? Show how you computed this. [6 pts]