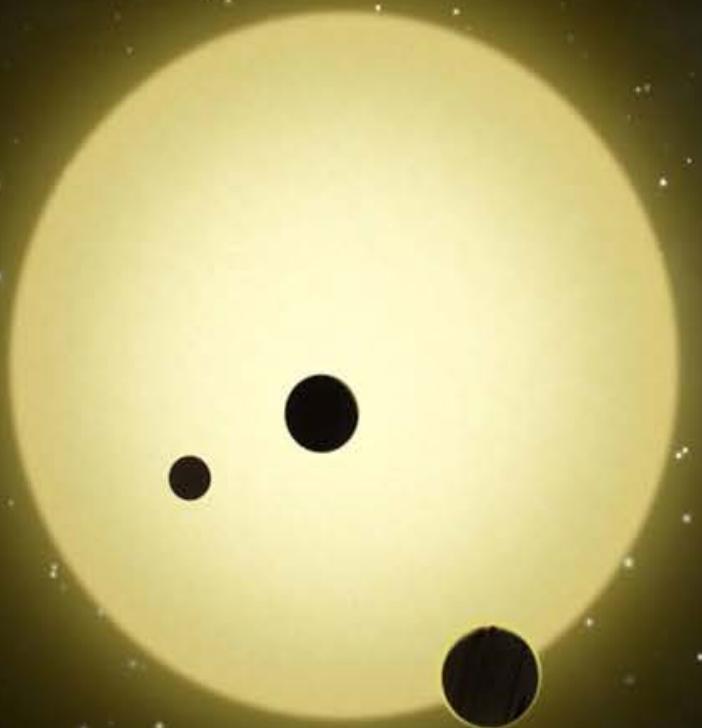


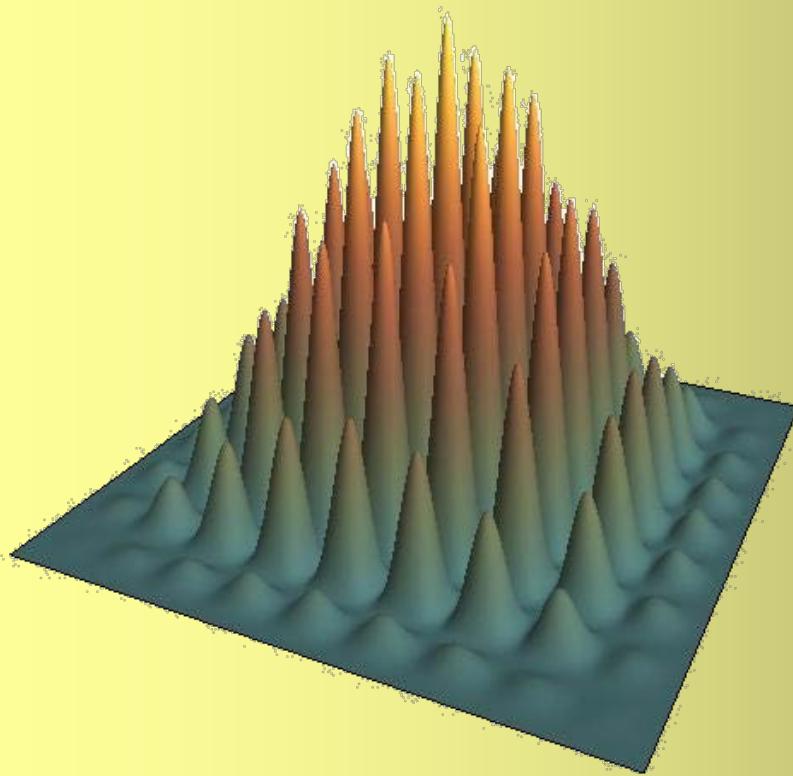
Finding invisible exoplanets



Daniel Carpintero
(UNLP/CONICET, Argentina)
Mario Melita
(UBA/CONICET, Argentina)

GENETIC ALGORITHMS

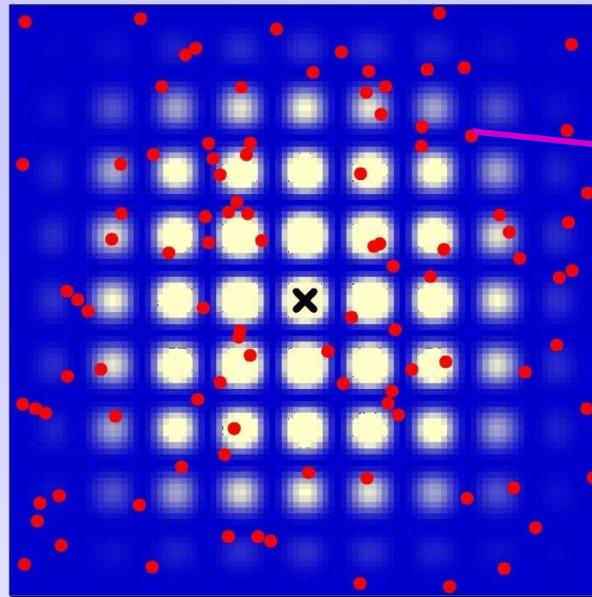
- *They avoid local maxima*
- *Ideal for multidimensional spaces*



Example:
81 local maxima,
1 absolute maximum

Fitness:
value of the function

Initial population

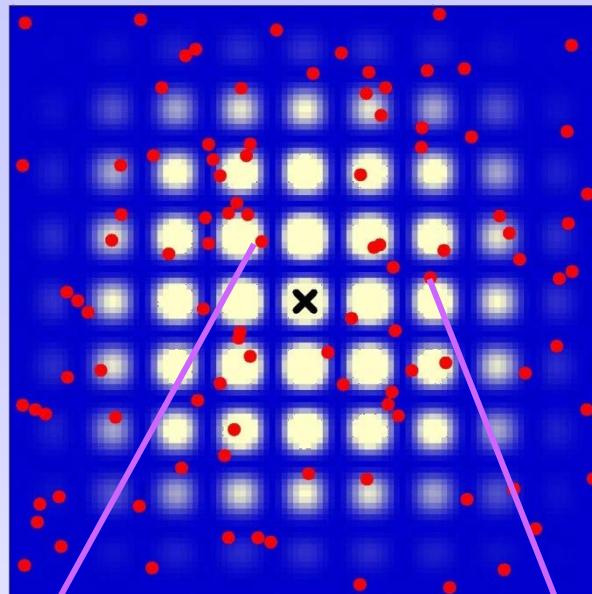


Individual

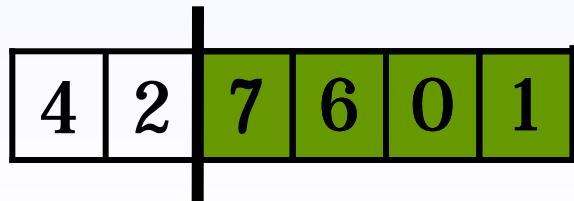
Initial population



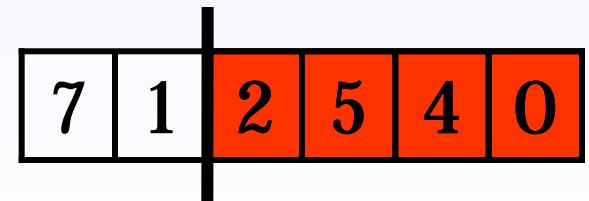
(0,427 ; 0,601)



(0,712 ; 0,540)



Genotypes

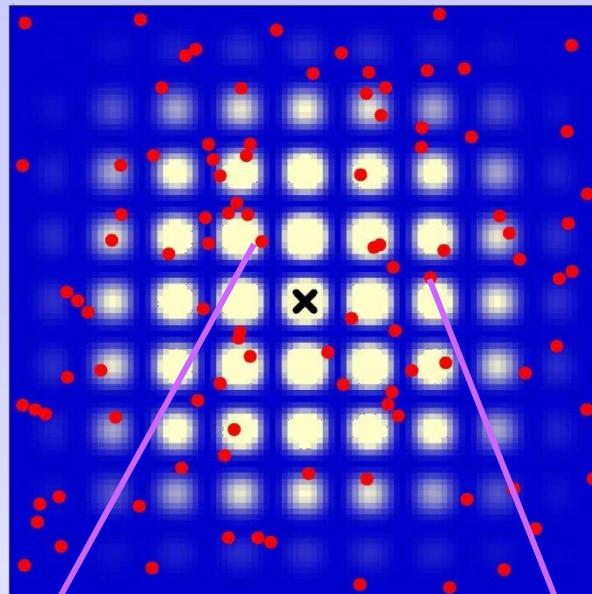


Crossover

Initial population



(0,427 ; 0,601)



(0,712 ; 0,540)

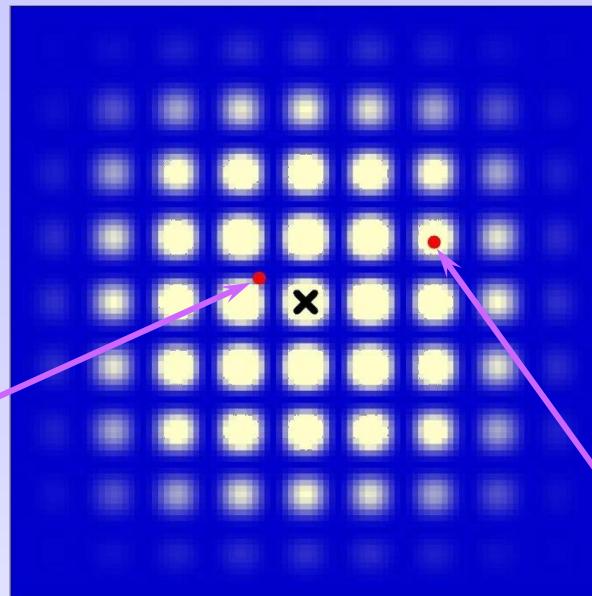
4	2	7	6	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

Genotypes

7	1	2	5	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---



(0,422 ; 0,540)



(0,717 ; 0,601)

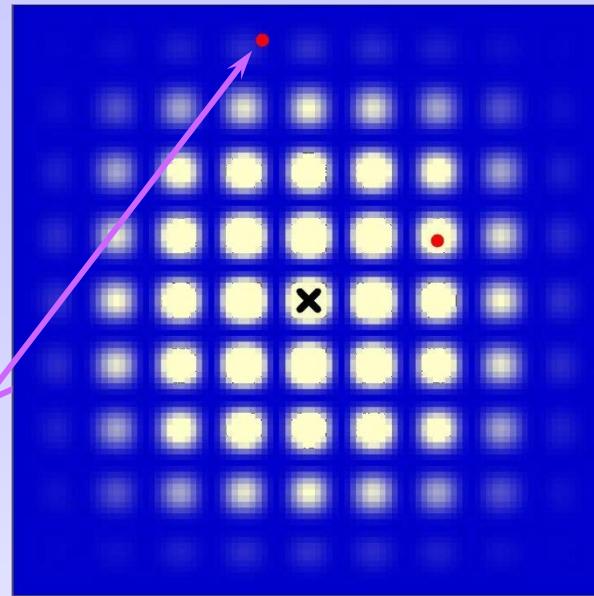
4	2	2	5	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Genotypes

7	1	7	6	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---



(0,422 ; 0,940)



(0,717 ; 0,601)

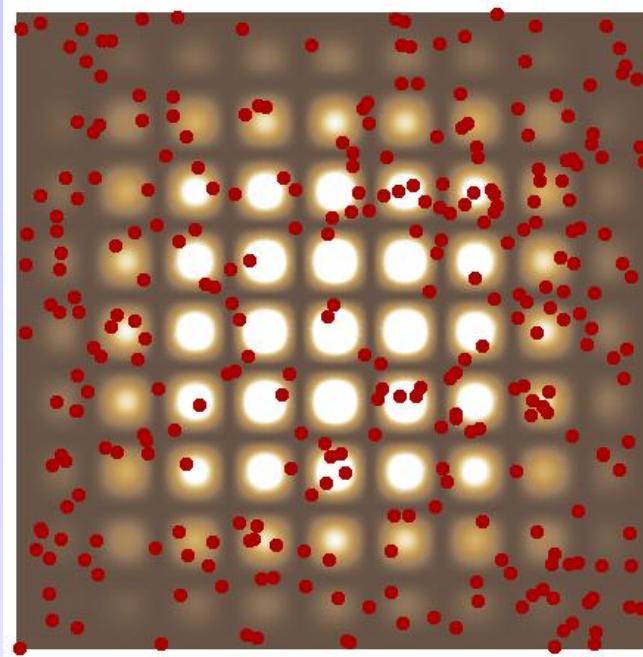
4	2	2	9	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Genotypes

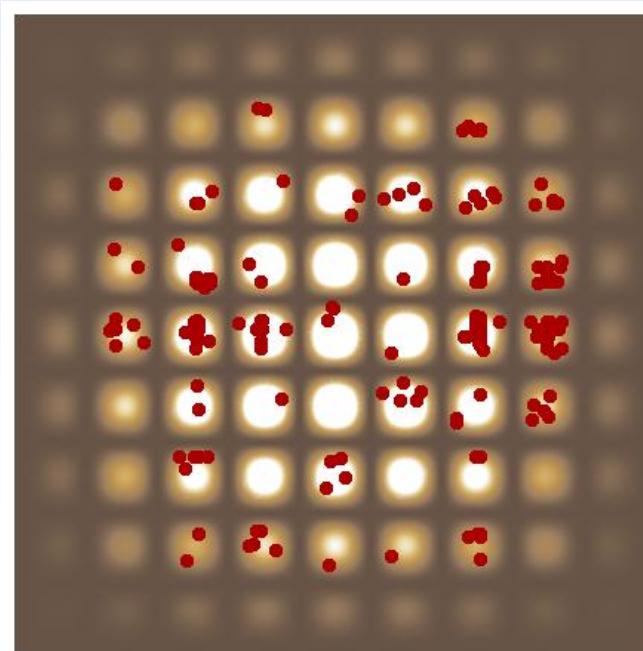
7	1	7	6	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

Mutation

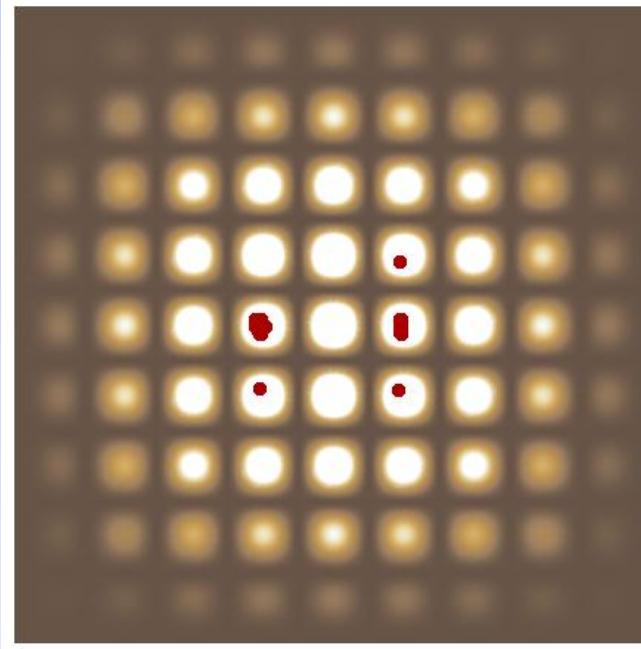
Initial population:



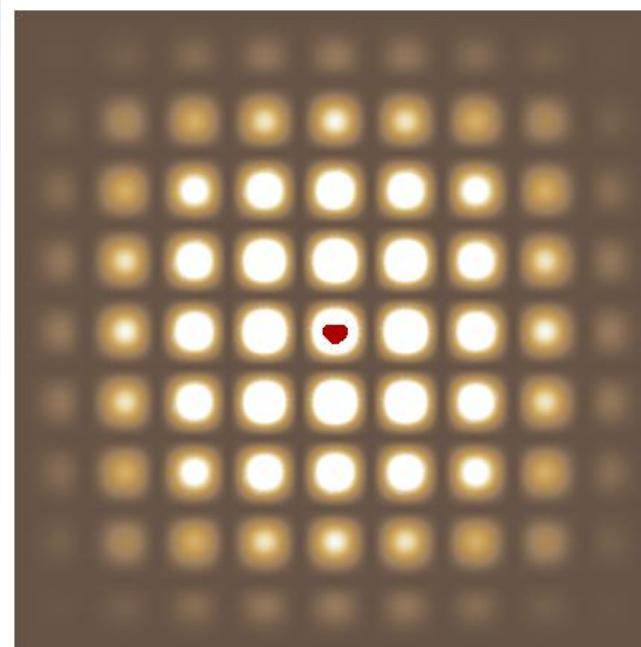
Second generation:



Fifth generation:



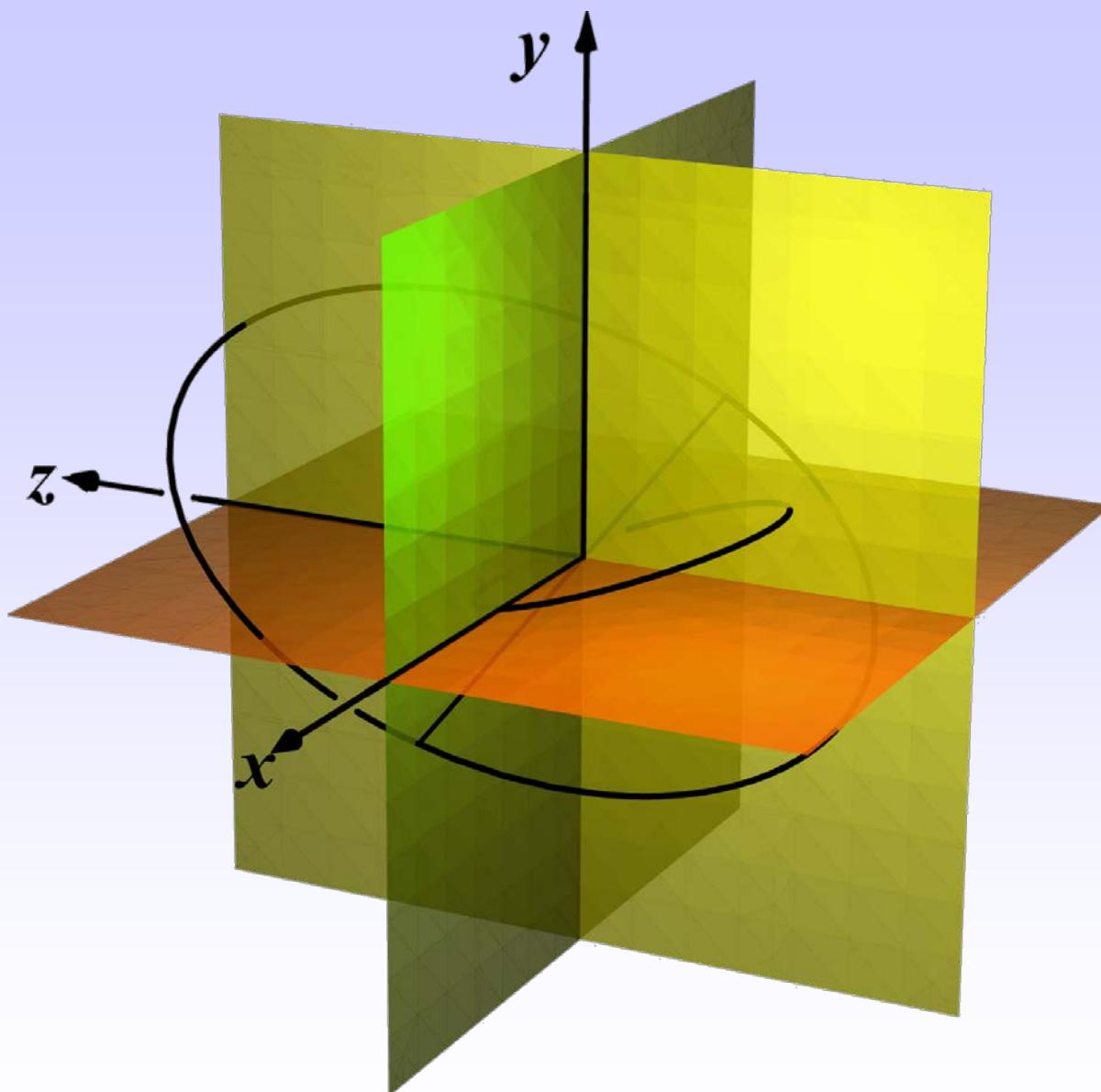
Twentieth generation:

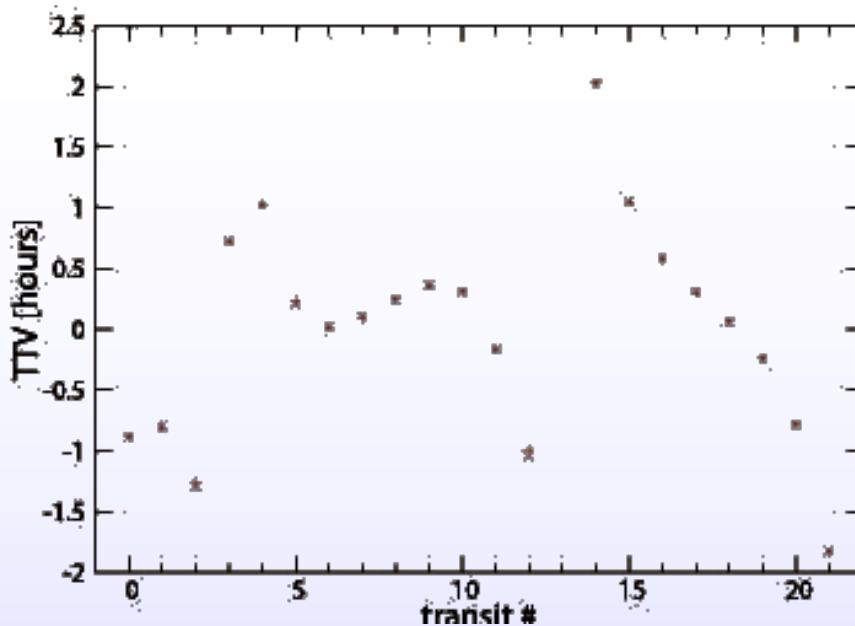


Parameters:

- ◆ Number of individuals
- ◆ Mutation rate
- ◆ Reproduction plan
- ◆ Elitism
- ◆ Selection pressure
- ◆ Crossover rate

Part II: EXOPLANETS





Individual = $\{a_1, e_1, i_1, \Omega_1, \omega_1, \lambda_1, m_1, a_2, e_2, i_2, \Omega_2, \omega_2, \lambda_2, m_2, m_\star\}$

$$f = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N |t_{\text{obs},i} - t_{\text{calc},i}| \right]^{-1}$$

