# Some Tight Bounds for Genetic Programming on MAJORITY and ORDER

Timo Kötzing

University of Jena, Germany

September 14, 2013



seit 1558

≡ • • • • •

A B K A B K

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

• 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.

"

- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- • •

• 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.



- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- • •

• 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.



・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- • •

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .



- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .



イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .



イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.

• • • •



・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.

• . . .



・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.

• . . .



(1) マン・ション・

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.

• . . .

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

E DQA

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.



・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1+1 EA and RLS on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on linear functions.
- ACO on OneMax.
- 1+1 EA and RLS on MST and SSSP.
- ACO on linear functions.
- . . .



• 3 > 1



• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

#### MAJORITY

One fitness point per  $i \le n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .

・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト ・ ヨト

• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

#### MAJORIT

One fitness point per  $i \le n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .

高 とう モン・ く ヨ と

• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

#### MAJORITY

One fitness point per  $i \le n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .

伺 とう きょう とう とう

• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

#### MAJORIT

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .

• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

# MAJORITY

One fitness point per  $i \le n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .

• MAJORITY and ORDER assign a fitness to such lists.

# MAJORITY

One fitness point per  $i \le n$  such that at least as many i are listed as  $\overline{i}$  (and at least one i is listed).

#### ORDER

One fitness point per  $i \leq n$  such there is an *i* listed before any  $\overline{i}$ .



- Relabel
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- Relabel.
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

э.



- Relabel.
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- Relabel.
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- Relabel.
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- Relabel.
- Insert.
- Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

(日本) (日本) (日本)

∃ \$\\$<</p>

# Genetic Programming



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

高 とう ヨン うまと



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

伺 と く き と く き と



- GP algorithms work on these lists with the following randomized operators.
  - Relabel.
  - Insert.
  - Delete.
- Either k = 1 uses of operators per offspring or k = 1 + Pois(1).
- Bloat control: In case of equal fitness, favor shorter lists.

Image: A Image: A


・ロン ・回 と ・ ヨ と ・ ヨ と

∃ のへぐ



▲圖▶ ▲屋▶ ▲屋▶

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(nT_{max})$ Durrett et al. (2011)	$O(nT_{max})$ Durrett et al. (2011)
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WORDER	$O(nT_{max}) \star$	$O(nT_{max}(\log n + \log w_{max})) \star$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(n^2 T_{max} \log n)$ Durrett et al. (2011)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WMAJORITY	?	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

∃ \0<</p>\0

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(nT_{max})$ Durrett et al. (2011)	$O(nT_{max})$ Durrett et al. (2011)
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WORDER	$O(nT_{max}) \star$	$O(nT_{max}(\log n + \log w_{max})) \star$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(n^2 T_{max} \log n)$ Durrett et al. (2011)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (
WMAJORITY	?	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

∃ \0<</p>\0



・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト ・ヨト



回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, MO-F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	$O(n^2 \log n) \star \dagger$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WMAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

∃ \0<</p>\0

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, MO-F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2	$O(n^2 \log n) \star \dagger$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2000)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2013)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WMAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

∃ \0<</p>\0

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, MO-F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2	$O(n^2 \log n) \star \dagger$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
WORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2000)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2013)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (
WMAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

F(X)	(1+1)-GP, MO-F(X)	
	k=1	k=1+Pois(1)
ORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2	$O(n^2 \log n) \star \dagger$
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2
WORDER	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2000)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)
MAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2013)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (
WMAJORITY	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Neumann (2012)	?
	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2	$O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ Urli et al. (2012)

• (Source: Nguyen et al. 2013)

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

∃ \0<</p>\0

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

伺下 イヨト イヨト

3

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

伺い イヨト イヨト

э.

• Optimum (in both cases):

• Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.

- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- ⇒ multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

伺い イヨト イヨト

3

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

3

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

回 と くぼ と くほ と

э.

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- ⇒ multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

□ > < E > < E > \_ E

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- ⇒ constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

同 ・ ・ ヨ ・ ・ ヨ ・ ・ ヨ

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

同 ト く ヨ ト く ヨ ト ニ ヨ ニ

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

同 ト く ヨ ト く ヨ ト ニ ヨ ニ

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- ⇒ multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

3

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

3

• Optimum (in both cases):

- Let v(t) be the number of *i* such that *i* occurs in list *t*.
- Let r(t) be the number of redundant entries in list t.
- Drift function: f(t) = (n v(t))5 + r(t).
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If  $r(t) \ge v(t)$ : chance of deleting redundant entry is high
- $\Rightarrow$  constant additive drift!
- If r(t) < v(t): either delete redundant or add new entry
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall: Variable drift, which comes out as  $O(T_{init} + n \log n)$ .

コン くぼう くほう

э.

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

э.

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- ⇒ multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

伺下 イヨト イヨト

3

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- ⇒ multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

3

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

(日本) (日本) (日本)

э.

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- $\Rightarrow$  multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

伺下 イヨト イヨト

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\min} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\text{init}} + n \log n)$ .



- For each *i*, let v<sub>i</sub>(t) be the number of x<sub>i</sub> minus the number of x<sub>i</sub> (at least 0, plus 1 if there is no x<sub>i</sub>).
- Drift function:  $f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(t)$ .
- All and only optimal lists have value of 0.
- If, for some *i*, there are more x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>, then it's more likely to delete a x<sub>i</sub> than x<sub>i</sub>.
- $\overline{x_i}$  and  $x_i$  are inserted in a balanced way.
- → multiplicative drift!
- Overall:  $O(T_{\max} \log T_{\text{init}} + n \log n)$ .
- Bound on maximal list length: Gambler's Ruin?

• This seems to be harder than MAJORITY.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.

æ

• This seems to be harder than MAJORITY.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.

• This seems to be harder than MAJORITY.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.

э

• This seems to be harder than MAJORITY.



first n cells

- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.
## **ORDER** without Bloat Control

• This seems to be harder than MAJORITY.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound...
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound... U
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound... U
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound... U
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound... U
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.



- Bound on maximal list length again?
- $\Rightarrow$  mixing time for first *n* cells:  $O(T_{\text{init}} \log n + n \log n)$ .
- Sounds like a good bound... U
- Best known:  $O(T_{\max}n)$ .
- A semi-decent bound on ORDER is much easier than on MAJORITY ...
- ... for a good bound, it seems to be the reverse.

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

伺下 イヨト イヨト

## • What else is there?

- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

伺 と く き と く き と

æ

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

æ

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

伺 と く き と く き と

æ

- What else is there?
- Random number of mutations with weighted case.
- Some Multi-Objective variants are also still open.
- What can we learn from abstract results?
- $\Rightarrow$  implicit bloat control: Make delete more likely than insert.
- Can we get results as with bloat control?

ヨット イヨット イヨッ



▲口 → ▲圖 → ▲ 国 → ▲ 国 → □