

Raport Badawczy
Research Report

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**Zastosowanie ewolucji
różnicowej do wyznaczania
zależności statystycznych**

O. Hryniewicz, K. Opara

Instytut Badań Systemowych
Polska Akademia Nauk

Systems Research Institute
Polish Academy of Sciences



POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK

Instytut Badań Systemowych

ul. Newelska 6

01-447 Warszawa

tel.: (+48) (22) 3810100

fax: (+48) (22) 3810105

Kierownik Zakładu zgłaszający pracę:
Prof. dr hab. inż. Olgierd Hryniewicz

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A. Optymalizacja przedziałowego współczynnika Kendalla

W tabelach A.1–A.6 przedstawiono szczegółowe wyniki porównania algorytmów optymalizacyjnych do wyznaczania przedziałowego współczynnika τ Kendalla opisanego w części 1.3.

TABELA A.1. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych silnymi, ujemnymi zależnościami opisanymi za pomocą kopuł

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
silna zależność ujemna, $\tau = -0.9$	normala	Heur.	-0.92361	-0.83361
		HeurDE	-0.92361	-0.76242
		DE	-0.88525	-0.76323
		MC	-0.89535	-0.82586
		BD	-0.86828	-0.8404
	Claytona	Heur.	-0.90102	-0.83765
		HeurDE	-0.90102	-0.74101
		DE	-0.86141	-0.74182
		MC	-0.87596	-0.8097
		BD	-0.85091	-0.82707
	Franka	Heur.	-0.82581	-0.71952
		HeurDE	-0.82581	-0.64081
		DE	-0.7802	-0.64121
		MC	-0.76727	-0.69576
		BD	-0.74788	-0.71717

TABELA A.2. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych umiarkowanymi, ujemnymi zależnościami opisanymi

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
umiarkowana zależność ujemna, $\tau = -0.5$	normala	Heur.	-0.55027	-0.45721
		HeurDE	-0.55027	-0.38101
		DE	-0.53414	-0.38061
		MC	-0.50343	-0.42586
		BD	-0.48444	-0.44566
	Claytona	Heur.	-0.6015	-0.49775
		HeurDE	-0.6015	-0.41717
		DE	-0.56101	-0.41657
		MC	-0.5398	-0.46788
		BD	-0.52364	-0.49172
	Franka	Heur.	-0.6189	-0.48721
		HeurDE	-0.6189	-0.43071
		DE	-0.57576	-0.43131
		MC	-0.55475	-0.4796
		BD	-0.5297	-0.49576

TABELA A.3. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych słabymi, ujemnymi zależnościami opisanymi

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
słaba zależność ujemna, $\tau = -0.1$	normala	Heur.	-0.21476	-0.11801
		HeurDE	-0.24263	-0.085657
		DE	-0.24202	-0.085657
		MC	-0.20283	-0.11677
		BD	-0.16889	-0.14263
	Claytona	Heur.	-0.1498	-0.098405
		HeurDE	-0.18141	-0.032323
		DE	-0.18121	-0.032525
		MC	-0.13939	-0.059798
		BD	-0.11838	-0.078384
	Franka	Heur.	-0.16042	-0.093186
		HeurDE	-0.18586	-0.03596
		DE	-0.18465	-0.036162
		MC	-0.1499	-0.070303
		BD	-0.12889	-0.091717
	FGM	Heur.	-0.16134	-0.093596
		HeurDE	-0.18505	-0.04
		DE	-0.18505	-0.040404
		MC	-0.14828	-0.070707
		BD	-0.12606	-0.094545

TABELA A.4. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych słabymi, dodatnimi zależnościami opisanymi

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
słaba zależność dodatnia, $\tau = 0.1$	normala	Heur.	0.01245	0.10309
		HeurDE	-0.023434	0.12606
		DE	-0.022626	0.12646
		MC	0.017778	0.093737
		BD	0.037172	0.068283
	Claytona	Heur.	-0.054528	0.021364
		HeurDE	-0.091717	0.059394
		DE	-0.092525	0.058586
		MC	-0.058182	0.019798
		BD	-0.028687	0.0052525
	Franka	Heur.	-0.032814	0.02566
		HeurDE	-0.081212	0.067677
		DE	-0.081616	0.067475
		MC	-0.050101	0.025859
		BD	-0.015758	0.014545
	Gumbela	Heur.	-0.039172	0.027296
		HeurDE	-0.082626	0.067071
		DE	-0.082424	0.067475
		MC	-0.054141	0.025859
		BD	-0.027071	0.0072727
FGM	Heur.	-0.034865	0.045871	
	HeurDE	-0.081212	0.068081	
	DE	-0.080404	0.067879	
	MC	-0.049697	0.029091	
	BD	-0.018586	0.012929	

TABELA A.5. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych umiarkowanymi, dodatnimi zależnościami opisanymi

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
umiarkowana zależność dodatnia, $\tau = 0.5$	normala	Heur.	0.50313	0.60154
		HeurDE	0.43434	0.60154
		DE	0.43475	0.57535
		MC	0.4796	0.55313
		BD	0.49778	0.53535
	Claytona	Heur.	0.47436	0.57688
		HeurDE	0.39434	0.57688
		DE	0.39434	0.54
		MC	0.43596	0.51475
		BD	0.45939	0.48727
	Franka	Heur.	0.43518	0.55301
		HeurDE	0.35475	0.55301
		DE	0.35596	0.5103
		MC	0.3996	0.48081
		BD	0.42586	0.45576
	Gumbela	Heur.	0.41601	0.51987
		HeurDE	0.33293	0.51987
		DE	0.33232	0.48909
		MC	0.38101	0.46182
		BD	0.41172	0.44121

TABELA A.6. Mediany z 7 niezależnych uruchomień metod optymalizacyjnych dla 50 zestawów danych przedziałowych powiązanych silnymi, dodatnimi zależnościami opisanymi

	Kopuła	Algorytm	Mediana τ_L	Mediana τ_U
silna zależność dodatnia, $\tau = 0.9$	normala	Heur.	0.83462	0.91051
		HeurDE	0.75192	0.91051
		DE	0.75172	0.88081
		MC	0.82263	0.89414
		BD	0.83879	0.86101
	Claytona	Heur.	0.81668	0.9024
		HeurDE	0.73333	0.9024
		DE	0.73354	0.86222
		MC	0.80525	0.8796
		BD	0.81899	0.84646
	Franka	Heur.	0.61985	0.7651
		HeurDE	0.5802	0.7651
		DE	0.5798	0.72081
		MC	0.63071	0.70343
		BD	0.65697	0.6796
	Gumbela	Heur.	0.81784	0.90672
		HeurDE	0.72929	0.90672
		DE	0.73051	0.86586
		MC	0.79434	0.87071
		BD	0.81818	0.84525

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the growth of the public sector. The public sector has grown from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2000, an increase of 20%.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. The number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2000, an increase of 20%.

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