

Question 1

Could you explain the differences between swarm intelligence and game theory as applied to multiagent systems?

Question 2

A Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is applied to the search of a hidden RF transmitter. The search area is a square stretched out between coordinates $(-100, -100)$ and $(100, 100)$. The amplitude of a sampled signal as a function of distance from the emitter is given by:

$$A = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} + kN(0, \sigma)$$

where A is the measured amplitude, r is distance between transmitter and the sampling location and N is a Gaussian noise distribution with zero mean and σ standard deviation, k is a parameter for adjusting the relative noise level.

- a) Explain the canonical PSO.
- b) Given 4 particles in a PSO with positions:

$$x_1 = (10, 10), x_2 = (12, 8), x_3 = (11, -10), x_4 = (-4, 9)$$

Calculate an iteration of particle 1 assuming $\omega = 0.98, \omega_1 = 0.04, \omega_2 = 0.02$ and simulate the required probabilities. Also, assume that the position of the hidden emitter is $(0, 0)$ and that $k = 0$, i.e. a noise free system.

- c) Simulate the next iterations of this PSO problem by altering the the NetLogo version of PSO, found under:
'File->Models Library->Sample Models->Computer Science->Particle Swarm Optimization'.
Remark, the UpdateParticleVelocity (the 'to go' function) in the NetLogo program can be altered.
Also, you could use new random initial position and velocities for the particles.
- d) Release the 4 particles from $(-75, -75)$ plus some randomness. How does this affect the optimization?
- e) What happen if you add noise to the system? You could set $k = 0,0001$. Compare the two different initial positions of the particles. Would you use PSO in a real swarm robotic system where the mobile robots are released from same location?
- f) Optional: Play with different PSOs, parameters and possibly other swarm algorithms on this problem.