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# GENETIC ALGORITHMS AND FUZZY MULTIOBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION

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Printed on acid-free paper.

To my parents,  
Takeshige and Toshiko;  
my wife Masako; and  
my son Hideaki

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# Preface

In the early 1970s, genetic algorithms were initially proposed by Holland, his colleagues, and his students at the University of Michigan as stochastic search techniques based on the mechanism of natural selection and natural genetics. Although genetic algorithms were not well-known at the beginning, since the First International Conference on Genetic Algorithms was held at the Carnegie-Mellon University in 1985, an enormous number of articles together with several significant monographs and books have been published, and nowadays, genetic algorithms make a major contribution to optimization, adaptation, and learning in a wide variety of unexpected fields.

As we look at recent applications of genetic algorithms to optimization problems, especially to various kind of discrete optimization problems, global optimization problems, or other hard optimization problems, we can see continuing advances. However, there seemed to be no genetic algorithm approach to deal with multiobjective programming problems, until Schaffer first proposed the so-called VEGA (Vector Evaluated Genetic Algorithm). Although VEGA was implemented to find Pareto optimal solutions of several multiobjective numerical optimization test problems, the algorithm seems to have bias toward some Pareto optimal solutions. Since then, several articles have been published to overcome the weakness of VEGA.

Unfortunately, however, these papers focused on multiobjective nonlinear programming problems with continuous variables and were mainly weighted toward finding Pareto optimal solutions, not toward deriving a compromise or satisficing (see p. 2) solution for the decision maker.

Although several excellent books in the field of genetic algorithm optimization have already been published in recent years, they focus mainly on single-objective discrete or other hard optimization problems under certainty. In spite of its urgent necessity, there seems to be no book that



is designed to present genetic algorithms for solving not only single-objective but also fuzzy and multiobjective optimization problems in a unified way.

In this book, the author is concerned with introducing the latest advances in the field of genetic algorithm optimization for 0-1 programming, integer programming, nonconvex programming, and job-shop scheduling problems under multiobjectiveness and fuzziness together with a wide range of actual applications on the basis of the author's continuing research works. Special stress is placed on interactive decision-making aspects of fuzzy multiobjective optimization for human-centered systems in most realistic situations when dealing with fuzziness.

The intended readers of this book are senior undergraduate students, graduate students, researchers, and practitioners in the fields of operations research, computer science, industrial engineering, management science, systems engineering, and other engineering disciplines that deal with the subjects of multiobjective programming for discrete or other hard optimization problems under fuzziness. In order to master all the material discussed in this book, the readers would probably be required to have some background in linear algebra and mathematical programming. However, by skipping the mathematical details, much can be learned about fuzzy multiobjective programming through genetic algorithms for human-centered systems in most realistic settings without prior mathematical sophistication.

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Hiroshima, April 2001

*Masatoshi Sakawa*