Package 'smoof'

August 14, 2017

Type Package

Title Single and Multi-Objective Optimization Test Functions

Description Provides generators for a high number of both single- and multi-objective test functions which are frequently used for the benchmarking of (numerical) optimization algorithms. Moreover, it offers a set of convenient functions to generate, plot and work with objective functions.

Version 1.5.1

Date 2017-08-10

URL https://github.com/jakobbossek/smoof

BugReports https://github.com/jakobbossek/smoof/issues

License BSD_2_clause + file LICENSE

Depends ParamHelpers (>= 1.8), BBmisc (>= 1.6), checkmate (>= 1.1)

Imports ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1), RColorBrewer, plot3D, plotly, mco, Rcpp (>= 0.11.0), RJSONIO

Suggests testthat, rPython (>= 0.0-5)

LazyData yes

ByteCompile yes

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Jakob Bossek [aut, cre], Pascal Kerschke [ctb]

Maintainer Jakob Bossek <j.bossek@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2017-08-14 13:07:08 UTC

R topics documented:

`smoof-package` *smoof: Single and Multi-Objective Optimization test functions.*

Description

The **smoof** R package provides generators for huge set of single- and multi-objective test functions, which are frequently used in the literature to benchmark optimization algorithms. Moreover the package provides methods to create arbitrary objective functions in an object-orientated manner, extract their parameters sets and visualize them graphically.

Some more details

Given a set of criteria $\mathcal{F} = \{f_1, \ldots, f_m\}$ with each $f_i : S \subseteq \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}, i = 1, \ldots, m$ being an objective-function, the goal in *Global Optimization (GO)* is to find the best solution $\mathbf{x}^* \in S$. The set S is termed the *set of feasible soluations*. In the case of only a single objective function f, - which we want to restrict ourself in this brief description - the goal is to minimize the objective, i. e.,

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}).$$

Sometimes we may be interested in maximizing the objective function value, but since $min(f(\mathbf{x})) = -\min(-f(\mathbf{x}))$, we do not have to tackle this separately. To compare the robustness of optimization algorithms and to investigate their behaviour in different contexts, a common approach in the literature is to use *artificial benchmarking functions*, which are mostly deterministic, easy to evaluate and given by a closed mathematical formula. A recent survey by Jamil and Yang lists 175 single-objective benchmarking functions in total for global optimization [1]. The **smoof** package offers implementations of a subset of these functions beside some other functions as well as generators for large benchmarking sets like the noiseless BBOB2009 function set [2] or functions based on the multiple peaks model 2 [3].

References

[1] Momin Jamil and Xin-She Yang, A literature survey of benchmark functions for global optimization problems, Int. Journal of Mathematical Modelling and Numerical Optimisation, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 150-194 (2013). [2] Hansen, N., Finck, S., Ros, R. and Auger, A. Real-Parameter Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking 2009: Noiseless Functions Definitions. Technical report RR-6829. INRIA, 2009. [3] Simon Wessing, The Multiple Peaks Model 2, Algorithm Engineering Report TR15-2-001, TU Dortmund University, 2015.

---

addCountingWrapper — *Return a function which counts its function evaluations.*

Description

This is a counting wrapper for a `smoof_function`, i.e., the returned function first checks whether the given argument is a vector or matrix, saves the number of function evaluations of the wrapped function to compute the function values and finally passes down the argument to the wrapped `smoof_function`.

Usage

```
addCountingWrapper(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Smoof function which should be wrapped.

Value

smoof_counting_function

See Also

getNumberOfEvaluations, resetEvaluationCounter

Examples

```
fn = makeBBOBFunction(dimension = 2L, fid = 1L, iid = 1L)
fn = addCountingWrapper(fn)

# we get a value of 0 since the function has not been called yet
print(getNumberOfEvaluations(fn))

# now call the function 10 times consecutively
for (i in seq(10L)) {
  fn(runif(2))
}
print(getNumberOfEvaluations(fn))
```

```
# Here we pass a (2x5) matrix to the function with each column representing
# one input vector
x = matrix(runif(10), ncol = 5L)
fn(x)
print(getNumberOfEvaluations(fn))
```

---

addLoggingWrapper *Return a function which internally stores x or y values.*

Description

Often it is desired and useful to store the optimization path, i.e., the evaluated function values and/or the parameters. Not all optimization algorithms offer such a trace. This wrapper makes a smoof function handle x/y-values itself.

Usage

```
addLoggingWrapper(fn, logg.x = FALSE, logg.y = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Smoof function.
logg.x	[logical(1)] Should x-values be logged? Default is FALSE.
logg.y	[logical(1)] Should objective values be logged? Default is TRUE.

Value

smoof_logging_function

Note

Logging values, in particular logging x-values, will substantially slow down the evaluation of the function.

Examples

```
# We first build the smoof function and apply the logging wrapper to it
fn = makeSphereFunction(dimension = 2L)
fn = addLoggingWrapper(fn, logg.x = TRUE)

# We now apply an optimization algorithm to it and the logging wrapper keeps
# track of the evaluated points.
res = optim(fn, par = c(1, 1), method = "Nelder-Mead")
```

```
# Extract the logged values
log.res = getLoggedValues(fn)
print(log.res$pars)
print(log.res$obj.vals)
log.res = getLoggedValues(fn, compact = TRUE)
print(log.res)
```

---

autoplot.smoof_function *Generate ggplot2 object.*

Description

This function expects a smoof function and returns a ggplot object depicting the function landscape. The output depends highly on the decision space of the smoof function or more technically on the ParamSet of the function. The following destinctions regarding the parameter types are made. In case of a single numeric parameter a simple line plot is drawn. For two numeric parameters or a single numeric vector parameter of length 2 either a contour plot or a heatmap (or a combination of both depending on the choice of additional parameters) is depicted. If there are both up to two numeric and at least one discrete vector parameter, ggplot facetting is used to generate subplots of the above-mentioned types for all combinations of discrete parameters.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'smoof_function'
autoplot(x, show.optimum = FALSE,
  main = getName(x), render.levels = FALSE, render.contours = TRUE,
  log.scale = FALSE, length.out = 50L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	[smoof_function] Objective function.
show.optimum	[logical(1)] If the function has a known global optimum, should its location be plotted by a point or multiple points in case of multiple global optima? Default is FALSE.
main	[character(1L)] Plot title. Default is the name of the smoof function.
render.levels	[logical(1)] For 2D numeric functions only: Should an image map be plotted? Default is FALSE.
render.contours	[logical(1)] For 2D numeric functions only: Should contour lines be plotted? Default is TRUE.

log.scale [logical(1)]
Should the z-axis be plotted on log-scale? Default is FALSE.

length.out [integer(1)]
Desired length of the sequence of equidistant values generated for numeric parameters. Higher values lead to more smooth resolution in particular if render.levels is TRUE. Avoid using a very high value here especially if the function at hand has many parameters. Default is 50.

... [any]
Not used.

Value

ggplot

Note

Keep in mind, that the plots for mixed parameter spaces may be very large and computationally expensive if the number of possible discrete parameter values is large. I.e., if we have d discrete parameter with each n_1, n_2, ..., n_d possible values we end up with n_1 x n_2 x ... x n_d subplots.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Simple 2D contour plot with activated heatmap for the Himmelblau function
fn = makeHimmelblauFunction()
print(autoplot(fn))
print(autoplot(fn, render.levels = TRUE, render.contours = FALSE))
print(autoplot(fn, show.optimum = TRUE))

# Now we create 4D function with a mixed decision space (two numeric, one discrete,
# and one logical parameter)
fn.mixed = makeSingleObjectiveFunction(
  name = "4d SOO function",
  fn = function(x) {
    if (x$disc1 == "a") {
      (x$x1^2 + x$x2^2) + 10 * as.numeric(x$logic)
    } else {
      x$x1 + x$x2 - 10 * as.numeric(x$logic)
    }
  },
  has.simple.signature = FALSE,
  par.set = makeParamSet(
    makeNumericParam("x1", lower = -5, upper = 5),
    makeNumericParam("x2", lower = -3, upper = 3),
    makeDiscreteParam("disc1", values = c("a", "b")),
    makeLogicalParam("logic")
  )
)
pl = autoplot(fn.mixed)
print(pl)
```

```
# Since autoplot returns a ggplot object we can modify it, e.g., add a title
# or hide the legend
pl + ggtitle("My fancy function") + theme(legend.position = "none")
```

---

computeExpectedRunningTime

Compute the Expected Running Time (ERT) performance measure.

Description

The functions can be called in two different ways

- 1. Pass a vector of function evaluations and a logical vector which indicates which runs were successful (see details).
- 2. Pass a vector of function evaluation, a vector of reached target values and a single target value. In this case the logical vector of option 1. is computed internally.

Usage

```
computeExpectedRunningTime(fun.evals, fun.success.runs = NULL,
  fun.reached.target.values = NULL, fun.target.value = NULL,
  penalty.value = Inf)
```

Arguments

`fun.evals` [numeric]
Vector containing the number of function evaluations.

`fun.success.runs` [logical]
Boolean vector indicating which algorithm runs were successful, i. e., which runs reached the desired target value. Default is `NULL`.

`fun.reached.target.values` [numeric | NULL]
Numeric vector with the objective values reached in the runs. Default is `NULL`.

`fun.target.value` [numeric(1) | NULL]
Target value which shall be reached. Default is `NULL`.

`penalty.value` [numeric(1)]
Penalty value which should be returned if none of the algorithm runs was successful. Default is `Inf`.

Details

The Expected Running Time (ERT) is one of the most popular performance measures in optimization. It is defined as the expected number of function evaluations needed to reach a given precision level, i. e., to reach a certain objective value for the first time.

Value

`numeric(1)` Estimated Expected Running Time.

References

A. Auger and N. Hansen. Performance evaluation of an advanced local search evolutionary algorithm. In Proceedings of the IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation (CEC 2005), pages 1777-1784, 2005.

---

conversion — *Conversion between minimization and maximization problems.*

Description

We can minimize f by maximizing -f. The majority of predefined objective functions in **smoof** should be minimized by default. However, there is a handful of functions, e.g., Keane or Alpine02, which shall be maximized by default. For benchmarking studies it might be beneficial to inverse the direction. The functions `convertToMaximization` and `convertToMinimization` do exactly that keeping the attributes.

Usage

```
convertToMaximization(fn)

convertToMinimization(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	[smoof_function] Smoof function.

Value

`smoof_function`

Note

Both functions will quit with an error if multi-objective functions are passed.

Examples

```
# create a function which should be minimized by default
fn = makeSphereFunction(1L)
print(shouldBeMinimized(fn))
# Now invert the objective direction ...
fn2 = convertToMaximization(fn)
# and invert it again
fn3 = convertToMinimization(fn2)
```

```
# Now to convince ourselves we render some plots
opar = par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
plot(fn)
plot(fn2)
plot(fn3)
par(opar)
```

`doesCountEvaluations` *Check whether the function is counting its function evaluations.*

Description

In this case the function is of type `smoof_counting_function` or it is further wrapped by another wrapper. This function then checks recursively, if there is a counting wrapper.

Usage

```
doesCountEvaluations(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	[any] Arbitrary R object.

Value

`logical(1)`

See Also

`addCountingWrapper`

`filterFunctionsByTags` *Get a list of implemented test functions with specific tags.*

Description

Single objective functions can be tagged, e.g., as unimodal. Searching for all functions with a specific tag by hand is tedious. The `filterFunctionsByTags` function helps to filter all single objective smoof function.

Usage

```
filterFunctionsByTags(tags, or = FALSE)
```

Arguments

tags
: [character]
  Character vector of tags. All available tags can be determined with a call to getAvailableTags.

or
: [logical(1)]
  Should all tags be assigned to the function or are single tags allowed as well? Default is FALSE.

Value

character Named vector of function names with the given tags.

Examples

```
# list all functions which are unimodal
filterFunctionsByTags("unimodal")
# list all functions which are both unimodal and separable
filterFunctionsByTags(c("unimodal", "separable"))
# list all functions which are unimodal or separable
filterFunctionsByTags(c("multimodal", "separable"), or = TRUE)
```

---

getAvailableTags *Returns a character vector of possible function tags.*

Description

Test function are frequently distinguished by characteristic high-level properties, e.g., unimodal or multimodal, continuous or discontinuous, separable or non-separable. The **smoof** package offers the possibility to associate a set of properties, termed “tags” to a smoof_function. This helper function returns a character vector of all possible tags.

Usage

```
getAvailableTags()
```

Value

character

getDescription — *Return the description of the function.*

Description

Return the description of the function.

Usage

```
getDescription(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

character(1)

getGlobalOptimum — *Returns the global optimum and its value.*

Description

Returns the global optimum and its value.

Usage

```
getGlobalOptimum(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

list List containing the following entries:

- param [list]Named list of parameter value(s).
- value [numeric(1)]Optimal value.
- is.minimum [logical(1)]Is the global optimum a minimum or maximum?

Note

Keep in mind, that this method makes sense only for single-objective target function.

`getID` *Return the ID / short name of the function.*

Description

Return the ID / short name of the function.

Usage

```
getID(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`character(1)`

`getLocalOptimum` *Returns the local optima of a single objective smoof function.*

Description

This function returns the parameters and objective values of all local optima (including the global one).

Usage

```
getLocalOptimum(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`list` List containing the following entries:

- param [`list`]List of parameter values per local optima.
- value [`list`]List of objective values per local optima.
- is.minimum [`logical(1)`]Are the local optima minima or maxima?

Note

Keep in mind, that this method makes sense only for single-objective target functions.

getLoggedValues *Extract logged values of a function wrapped by a logging wrapper.*

Description

Extract logged values of a function wrapped by a logging wrapper.

Usage

```
getLoggedValues(fn, compact = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fn	[wrapped_smoof_function] Wrapped smoof function.
compact	[logical(1)] Wrap all logged values in a single data frame? Default is FALSE.

Value

list || data.frame If compact is TRUE, a single data frame. Otherwise the function returns a list containing the following values:

pars Data frame of parameter values, i.e., x-values or the empty data frame if x-values were not logged.

obj.vals Numeric vector of objective vals in the single-objective case respectively a matrix of objective vals for multi-objective functions.

See Also

addLoggingWrapper

getLowerBoxConstraints *Return lower box constaints.*

Description

Return lower box constaints.

Usage

```
getLowerBoxConstraints(fn)
```

Arguments

fn [smoof_function]
Objective function.

Value

numeric

---

getMeanFunction *Return the true mean function in the noisy case.*

Description

Return the true mean function in the noisy case.

Usage

```
getMeanFunction(fn)
```

Arguments

fn [smoof_function]
Objective function.

Value

function

---

getName *Return the name of the function.*

Description

Return the name of the function.

Usage

```
getName(fn)
```

Arguments

fn [smoof_function]
Objective function.

Value

character(1)

`getNumberOfEvaluations` *Return the number of function evaluations performed by the wrapped* `smoof_function`.

Description

Return the number of function evaluations performed by the wrapped `smoof_function`.

Usage

```
getNumberOfEvaluations(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_counting_function]` Wrapped `smoof_function`.

Value

`integer(1)`

`getNumberOfObjectives` *Determine the number of objectives.*

Description

Determine the number of objectives.

Usage

```
getNumberOfObjectives(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`integer(1)`

getNumberOfParameters *Determine the number of parameters.*

Description

Determine the number of parameters.

Usage

```
getNumberOfParameters(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

integer(1)

getParamSet *Get parameter set.*

Description

Each smoof function contains a parameter set of type ParamSet assigned to it, which describes types and bounds of the function parameters. This function returns the parameter set.

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

ParamSet

Examples

```
fn = makeSphereFunction(3L)
ps = getParamSet(fn)
print(ps)
```

getRefPoint — *Returns the reference point of a multi-objective function.*

Description

Returns the reference point of a multi-objective function.

Usage

```
getRefPoint(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`numeric`

Note

Keep in mind, that this method makes sense only for multi-objective target functions.

getTags — *Returns vector of associated tags.*

Description

Returns vector of associated tags.

Usage

```
getTags(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`character`

getUpperBoxConstraints *Return upper box constaints.*

Description

Return upper box constaints.

Usage

```
getUpperBoxConstraints(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

numeric

getWrappedFunction *Extract wrapped function.*

Description

The **smoof** package offers means to let a function log its evaluations or even store to points and function values it has been evaluated on. This is done by wrapping the function with other functions. This helper function extract the wrapped function.

Usage

```
getWrappedFunction(fn, deepest = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_wrapped_function] Wrapping function.
deepest	[logical(1)] Function may be wrapped with multiple wrappers. If deepest is set to TRUE the function unwraps recursively until the "deepest" wrapped smoof_function is reached. Default is FALSE.

Value

function

Note

If this function is applied to a simple `smoof_function`, the `smoof_function` itself is returned.

See Also

`addCountingWrapper`, `addLoggingWrapper`

---

hasBoxConstraints — *Checks whether the objective function has box constraints.*

Description

Checks whether the objective function has box constraints.

Usage

```
hasBoxConstraints(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

---

hasConstraints — *Checks whether the objective function has constraints.*

Description

Checks whether the objective function has constraints.

Usage

```
hasConstraints(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

`hasGlobalOptimum` *Checks whether global optimum is known.*

Description

Checks whether global optimum is known.

Usage

```
hasGlobalOptimum(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

`hasLocalOptimum` *Checks whether local optima are known.*

Description

Checks whether local optima are known.

Usage

```
hasLocalOptimum(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

hasOtherConstraints *Checks whether the objective function has other constraints.*

Description

Checks whether the objective function has other constraints.

Usage

```
hasOtherConstraints(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

logical(1)

hasTags *Check if function has assigend special tags.*

Description

Each single-objective smoof function has tags assigned to it (see getAvailableTags). This little helper returns a vector of assigned tags from a smoof function.

Usage

```
hasTags(fn, tags)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Function of smoof_function, a smoof_generator or a string.
tags	[character] Vector of tags/properties to check fn for.

Value

logical(1)

isMultiobjective — *Checks whether the given function is multi-objective.*

Description

Checks whether the given function is multi-objective.

Usage

```
isMultiobjective(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)` `TRUE` if function is multi-objective.

isNoisy — *Checks whether the given function is noisy.*

Description

Checks whether the given function is noisy.

Usage

```
isNoisy(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

isSingleobjective — *Checks whether the given function is single-objective.*

Description

Checks whether the given function is single-objective.

Usage

```
isSingleobjective(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_function] Objective function.

Value

logical(1) TRUE if function is single-objective.

isSmoofFunction — *Checks whether the given object is a smoof_function or a smoof_wrapped_function.*

Description

Checks whether the given object is a smoof_function or a smoof_wrapped_function.

Usage

```
isSmoofFunction(object)
```

Arguments

object	[any] Arbitrary R object.

Value

logical(1)

See Also

addCountingWrapper, addLoggingWrapper

isVectorized — *Checks whether the given function accept "vectorized" input.*

Description

Checks whether the given function accept "vectorized" input.

Usage

```
isVectorized(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	`[smoof_function]` Objective function.

Value

`logical(1)`

isWrappedSmoofFunction — *Checks whether the function is of type* `smoof_wrapped_function`.

Description

Checks whether the function is of type `smoof_wrapped_function`.

Usage

```
isWrappedSmoofFunction(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	[any] Arbitrary R object.

Value

`logical(1)`

`makeAckleyFunction` *Ackley Function*

Description

Also known as "Ackley's Path Function". Multimodal test function with its global optimum in the center of the defintion space. The implementation is based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -a \cdot \exp\left(-b \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{x}_i\right)}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\cos(c \cdot \mathbf{x}_i)\right),$$

with $a = 20$, $b = 0.2$ and $c = 2\pi$. The feasible region is given by the box constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-32.768, 32.768]$.

Usage

```
makeAckleyFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Ackley, D. H.: A connectionist machine for genetic hillclimbing. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1987.

`makeAdjimanFunction` *Adjiman function*

Description

This two-dimensional multimodal test function follows the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \cos(\mathbf{x}_1)\sin(\mathbf{x}_2) - \frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{(\mathbf{x}_2^2 + 1)}$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1 \in [-1, 2], \mathbf{x}_2 \in [2, 1]$.

Usage

```
makeAdjimanFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

C. S. Adjiman, S. Sallwig, C. A. Flouda, A. Neumaier, A Global Optimization Method, aBB for General Twice-Differentiable NLPs-1, Theoretical Advances, Computers Chemical Engineering, vol. 22, no. 9, pp. 1137-1158, 1998.

---

makeAlpine01Function *Alpine01 function*

Description

Highly multimodal single-objective optimization test function. It is defined as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\mathbf{x}_i \sin(\mathbf{x}_i) + 0.1\mathbf{x}_i|$$

with box constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeAlpine01Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. Rahnamyan, H. R. Tizhoosh, N. M. M. Salama, A Novel Population Initialization Method for Accelerating Evolutionary Algorithms, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, vol. 53, no. 10, pp. 1605-1614, 2007.

`makeAlpine02Function` *Alpine02 function*

Description

Another multimodal optimization test function. The implementation is based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\mathbf{x}_i} \sin(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 10]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeAlpine02Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

M. Clerc, The Swarm and the Queen, Towards a Deterministic and Adaptive Particle Swarm Optimization, IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation, Washington DC, USA, pp. 1951-1957, 1999.

`makeAluffiPentiniFunction` *Aluffi-Pentini function.*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.25x_1^4 - 0.5x_1^2 + 0.1x_1 + 0.5x_2^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-10, 10]$.

Usage

```
makeAluffiPentiniFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

Note

This functions is also know as the Zirilli function.

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/26-aluffi-pentini-s-or-zirilli-s-func

---

makeBartelsConnFunction
Bartels Conn Function

Description

The Bartels Conn Function is defined as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2| + |\sin(\mathbf{x}_1)| + |\cos(\mathbf{x})|$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-500, 500]$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeBartelsConnFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

---

makeBBOBFunction *Generator for the noiseless function set of the real-parameter Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking (BBOB).*

Description

Generator for the noiseless function set of the real-parameter Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking (BBOB).

Usage

```
makeBBOBFunction(dimension, fid, iid)
```

Arguments

dimension	[integer(1)] Problem dimension. Integer value between 2 and 40.
fid	[integer(1)] Function identifier. Integer value between 1 and 24.
iid	[integer(1)] Instance identifier. Integer value greater than or equal 1.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

Note

It is possible to pass a matrix of parameters to the functions, where each column consists of one parameter setting.

References

See the BBOB website for a detailed description of the BBOB functions.

Examples

```
# get the first instance of the 2D Sphere function
fn = makeBBOBFunction(dimension = 2L, fid = 1L, iid = 1L)
if (require(plot3D)) {
  plot3D(fn, contour = TRUE)
}
```

---

makeBealeFunction *Beale Function*

Description

Multimodal single-objective test function for optimization. It is based on the mathematic formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (1.5 - \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2)^2 + (2.25 - \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2^2)^2 + (2.625 - \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2^3)^2$$

usually evaluated within the bounds $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-4.5, 4.5], i = 1, 2$. The function has a flat but multimodal region aroung the single global optimum and large peaks in the edges of its definition space.

Usage

```
makeBealeFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

makeBentCigarFunction *Bent-Cigar Function*

Description

Scalable test function f with

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + 10^6 \sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i^2$$

subject to $-100 \leq \mathbf{x}_i \leq 100$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeBentCigarFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/n-dimensions/164-bent-cigar-function.

makeBirdFunction *Bird Function*

Description

Multimodal single-objective test function. The implementation is based on the mathematical formulation

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^2 + \exp((1 - \sin(\mathbf{x}_1))^2) \cos(\mathbf{x}_2) + \exp((1 - \cos(\mathbf{x}_2))^2) \sin(\mathbf{x}_1).$$

The function is restricted to two dimensions with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-2\pi, 2\pi], i = 1, 2.$

Usage

```
makeBirdFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

---

makeBiSphereFunction *Bi-objective Sphere function*

Description

Builds and returns the bi-objective Sphere test problem:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{a})^2\right)$$

where

$$\mathbf{a} \in R^n$$

.

Usage

```
makeBiSphereFunction(dimensions, a = rep(0, dimensions))
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`a`	`[numeric(1)]` Shift parameter for the second objective. Default is (0,...,0).

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

---

makeBK1Function *BK1 function generator*

Description

...

Usage

```
makeBK1Function()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

...

---

makeBohachevskyN1Function
Bohachevsky function N. 1

Description

Highly multimodal single-objective test function. The mathematical formula is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(\mathbf{x}_i^2 + 2\mathbf{x}_{i+1}^2 - 0.3\cos(3\pi\mathbf{x}_i) - 0.4\cos(4\pi\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) + 0.7)$$

with box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. The multimodality will be visible by "zooming in" in the plot.

Usage

```
makeBohachevskyN1Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

I. O. Bohachevsky, M. E. Johnson, M. L. Stein, General Simulated Annealing for Function Optimization, Technometrics, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 209-217, 1986.

`makeBoothFunction` *Booth Function*

Description

This function is based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1 + 2\mathbf{x}_2 - 7)^2 + (2\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2 - 5)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeBoothFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

`makeBraninFunction` *Branin RCOS function*

Description

Popular 2-dimensional single-objective test function based on the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = a\left(\mathbf{x}_2 - b\mathbf{x}_1^2 + c\mathbf{x_1} - d\right)^2 + e\left(1 - f\right)\cos(\mathbf{x}_1) + e,$$

where $a = 1, b = \frac{5.1}{4\pi^2}, c = \frac{5}{\pi}, d = 6, e = 10$ and $f = \frac{1}{8\pi}$. The box constraints are given by $\mathbf{x}_1 \in [-5, 10]$ and $\mathbf{x}_2 \in [0, 15]$. The function has three global minima.

Usage

```
makeBraninFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

F. H. Branin. Widely convergent method for finding multiple solutions of simultaneous nonlinear equations. IBM J. Res. Dev. 16, 504-522, 1972.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
fn = makeBraninFunction()
print(fn)
print(autoplot(fn, show.optimum = TRUE))
```

makeBrentFunction — *Brent Function*

Description

Single-objective two-dimensional test function. The formula is given as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1 + 10)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_2 + 10)^2 + exp(-\mathbf{x}_1^2 - \mathbf{x}_2^2)$$

subject to the constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2.$

Usage

```
makeBrentFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

F. H. Branin Jr., Widely Convergent Method of Finding Multiple Solutions of Simul- taneous Nonlinear Equations, IBM Journal of Research and Development, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 504-522, 1972.

makeBrownFunction — *Brown Function*

Description

This function belongs the the unimodal single-objective test functions. The function is forumlated as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i^2)^{(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}+1)} + (\mathbf{x}_{i+1})^{(\mathbf{x}_i+1)}$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1, 4]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeBrownFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

O. Begambre, J. E. Laier, A hybrid Particle Swarm Optimization - Simplex Algorithm (PSOS) for Structural Damage Identification, Journal of Advances in Engineering Software, vol. 40, no. 9, pp. 883-891, 2009.

---

makeBukinN2Function *Bukin function N. 2*

Description

Muldimodal, non-scalable, continous optimization test function given by:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 100(\mathbf{x}_2 - 0.01 * \mathbf{x}_1^2 + 1) + 0.01(\mathbf{x}_1 + 10)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_1 \in [-15, -5]$ and $\mathbf{x}_2 \in [-3, 3]$.

Usage

```
makeBukinN2Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Z. K. Silagadze, Finding Two-Dimensional Peaks, Physics of Particles and Nuclei Letters, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 73-80, 2007.

See Also

makeBukinN4Function, makeBukinN6Function

---

makeBukinN4Function *Bukin function N. 4*

Description

Second continous Bukin function test function. The formula is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 100\mathbf{x}_2^2 + 0.01 * ||\mathbf{x}_1 + 10||$$

and the box constraints $mathbf{x}_1 \in [-15, 5], \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-3, 3]$.

Usage

```
makeBukinN4Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Z. K. Silagadze, Finding Two-Dimesnional Peaks, Physics of Particles and Nuclei Letters, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 73-80, 2007.

See Also

makeBukinN2Function, makeBukinN6Function

---

makeBukinN6Function *Bukin function N. 6*

Description

Beside Bukin N. 2 and N. 4 this is the last "Bukin family" function. It is given by the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 100\sqrt{||\mathbf{x}_2 - 0.01\mathbf{x}_1^2||} + 0.01||\mathbf{x}_1 + 10||$$

and the box constraints $mathbf x_1 \in [-15, 5], \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-3, 3]$.

Usage

```
makeBukinN6Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Z. K. Silagadze, Finding Two-Dimesnional Peaks, Physics of Particles and Nuclei Letters, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 73-80, 2007.

See Also

makeBukinN2Function, makeBukinN4Function

---

makeCarromTableFunction *Carrom Table Function*

Description

This function is defined as follows:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{30}\left((\cos(\mathbf{x}_1)\exp(|1 - ((\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)^{0.5}/\pi)^2)|\right).$$

The box-constraints are given by $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeCarromTableFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

---

makeChichinadzeFunction *Chichinadze Function*

Description

Continuous single-objective test function f with

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}_1^2 - 12\mathbf{x}_1 + 11 + 10\cos(0.5\pi\mathbf{x}_1) + 8\sin(2.5\pi\mathbf{x}_1) - (0.25)^{0.5}\exp(-0.5(\mathbf{x}_2 - 0.5)^2)$$

with $-30 \leq \mathbf{x}_i \leq 30, i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeChichinadzeFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

`makeChungReynoldsFunction` *Chung Reynolds Function*

Description

The defintion is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2\right)^2$$

with box-constraings $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeChungReynoldsFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

C. J. Chung, R. G. Reynolds, CAEP: An Evolution-Based Tool for Real-Valued Func- tion Optimization Using Cultural Algorithms, International Journal on Artificial In- telligence Tool, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 239-291, 1998.

`makeComplexFunction` *Complex function.*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1^3 - 3x_1x_2^2 - 1)^2 + (3x_2x_1^2 - x_2^3)^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-2, 2]$.

Usage

```
makeComplexFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/43-complex-function.

---

makeCosineMixtureFunction
Cosine Mixture Function

Description

Single-objective test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -0.1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \cos(5\pi \mathbf{x}_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1, 1]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeCosineMixtureFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

M. M. Ali, C. Khompatraporn, Z. B. Zabinsky, A Numerical Evaluation of Several Stochastic Algorithms on Selected Continuous Global Optimization Test Problems, Journal of Global Optimization, vol. 31, pp. 635-672, 2005.

`makeCrossInTrayFunction` *Cross-In-Tray Function*

Description

Non-scalable, two-dimensional test function for numerical optimization with

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -0.0001 \left(|\sin(\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \exp(|100 - [(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)]^{0.5}/\pi|)| + 1\right)^{0.1}$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-15, 15]$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeCrossInTrayFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

`makeCubeFunction` *Cube Function*

Description

The Cube Function is defined as follows:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 100(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1^3)^2 + (1 - \mathbf{x}_1)^2.$$

The box-constraints are given by $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeCubeFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

A. Lavi, T. P. Vogel (eds), Recent Advances in Optimization Techniques, John Wliley & Sons, 1966.

makeDeckkersAartsFunction *Deckkers-Aarts Function*

Description

This continuous single-objective test function is defined by the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 10^5\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 - (\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)^2 + 10^{-5}(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)^4$$

with the bounding box $-20 \leq \mathbf{x}_i \leq 20$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeDeckkersAartsFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

M. M. Ali, C. Khompatraporn, Z. B. Zabinsky, A Numerical Evaluation of Several Stochastic Algorithms on Selected Continuous Global Optimization Test Problems, Journal of Global Optimization, vol. 31, pp. 635-672, 2005.

makeDeflectedCorrugatedSpringFunction *Deflected Corrugated Spring function*

Description

Scalable single-objective test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \alpha)^2 - \cos\left(K \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \alpha)^2}\right)$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 2\alpha], i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $\alpha = K = 5$ by default.

Usage

```
makeDeflectedCorrugatedSpringFunction(dimensions, K = 5, alpha = 5)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.
`K`	[numeric(1)] Parameter. Default is 5.
`alpha`	[numeric(1)] Parameter. Default is 5.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/n-dimensions/238-deflected-corrugated-spring-functi

---

`makeDentFunction` *Dent Function*

Description

Builds and returns the bi-objective Dent test problem, which is defined as follows:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = 0.5\left(\sqrt(1 + (x_1 + x_2)^2) + \sqrt(1 + (x_1 - x_2)^2) + x_1 - x_2\right) + d$$

and

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = 0.5\left(\sqrt(1 + (x_1 + x_2)^2) + \sqrt(1 + (x_1 - x_2)^2) - x_1 + x_2\right) + d$$

where $d = \lambda * \exp(-(x_1 - x_2)^2)$ and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1.5, 1.5], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeDentFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

makeDixonPriceFunction *Dixon-Price Function*

Description

Dixon and Price defined the function

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1 - 1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} i(2\mathbf{x}_i^2 - \mathbf{x}_{i-1})$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeDixonPriceFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

L. C. W. Dixon, R. C. Price, The Truncated Newton Method for Sparse Unconstrained Optimisation Using Automatic Differentiation, Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 261-275, 1989.

makeDoubleSumFunction *Double-Sum Function*

Description

Also known as the rotated hyper-ellipsoid function. The formula is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i} \mathbf{x}_j \right)^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-65.536, 65.536], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeDoubleSumFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

H.-P. Schwefel. Evolution and Optimum Seeking. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1995.

`makeDTLZ1Function` *DTLZ1 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ1 test problem.

The DTLZ1 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{M-1}(1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \cdots (1 - x_{M-1})(1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M))$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} x_1 (1 - x_2)(1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M))$,

Minimize $f_M(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x_1)(1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M))$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = 100 \left[|\mathbf{x}_M| + \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} (x_i - 0.5)^2 - \cos(20\pi(x_i - 0.5)) \right]$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ1Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	`[integer(1)]` Number of objectives.

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

---

makeDTLZ2Function *DTLZ2 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ2 test problem.

The DTLZ2 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}\pi/2) \cos(x_{M-1}\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}\pi/2) \sin(x_{M-1}\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \sin(x_{M-2}\pi/2)$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \sin(x_2\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_M(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \sin(x_1\pi/2)$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} (x_i - 0.5)^2$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ2Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	[integer(1)] Number of objectives.

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

`makeDTLZ3Function` *DTLZ3 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ3 test problem. The formula is very similar to the formula of DTLZ2, but it uses the g function of DTLZ1, which introduces a lot of local Pareto-optimal fronts. Thus, this problems is well suited to check the ability of an optimizer to converge to the global Pareto-optimal front.

The DTLZ3 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}\pi/2) \cos(x_{M-1}\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}\pi/2) \sin(x_{M-1}\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \cos(x_2\pi/2) \cdots \sin(x_{M-2}\pi/2)$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1\pi/2) \sin(x_2\pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_M(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \sin(x_1\pi/2)$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = 100 \left[|\mathbf{x}_M| + \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} (x_i - 0.5)^2 - \cos(20\pi(x_i - 0.5)) \right]$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ3Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	`[integer(1)]` Number of objectives.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

---

makeDTLZ4Function *DTLZ4 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ4 test problem. It is a slight modification of the DTLZ2 problems by introducing the parameter α. The parameter is used to map $\mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_i^\alpha$.

The DTLZ4 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1^\alpha \pi/2) \cos(x_2^\alpha \pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}^\alpha \pi/2) \cos(x_{M-1}^\alpha \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1^\alpha \pi/2) \cos(x_2^\alpha \pi/2) \cdots \cos(x_{M-2}^\alpha \pi/2) \sin(x_{M-1}^\alpha \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1^\alpha \pi/2) \cos(x_2^\alpha \pi/2) \cdots \sin(x_{M-2}^\alpha \pi/2)$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(x_1^\alpha \pi/2) \sin(x_2^\alpha \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_M(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \sin(x_1^\alpha \pi/2)$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} (x_i - 0.5)^2$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ4Function(dimensions, n.objectives, alpha = 100)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	`[integer(1)]` Number of objectives.
`alpha`	`[numeric(1)]` Optional parameter. Default is 100, which is recommended by Deb et al.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

`makeDTLZ5Function` *DTLZ5 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ5 test problem. This problem can be characterized by a disconnected Pareto-optimal front in the search space. This introduces a new challenge to evolutionary multi-objective optimizers, i.e., to maintain different subpopulations within the search space to cover the entire Pareto-optimal front.

The DTLZ5 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \cos(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2) \cos(\theta_{M-1} \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \cos(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2) \sin(\theta_{M-1} \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \sin(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2)$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \sin(\theta_2 \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_M((1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \sin(\theta_1 \pi/2)$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $\theta_i = \frac{\pi}{4(1+g(\mathbf{x}_M))}(1 + 2g(\mathbf{x}_M)x_i)$, for $i = 2, 3, \ldots, (M-1)$

and $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = \sum\limits_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} (x_i - 0.5)^2$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ5Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	`[integer(1)]` Number of objectives.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

`makeDTLZ6Function` *DTLZ6 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ6 test problem. This problem can be characterized by a disconnected Pareto-optimal front in the search space. This introduces a new challenge to evolutionary multi-objective optimizers, i.e., to maintain different subpopulations within the search space to cover the entire Pareto-optimal front.

The DTLZ6 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \cos(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2) \cos(\theta_{M-1} \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \cos(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2) \sin(\theta_{M-1} \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \cos(\theta_2 \pi/2) \cdots \sin(\theta_{M-2} \pi/2)$,

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \cos(\theta_1 \pi/2) \sin(\theta_2 \pi/2)$,

Minimize $f_M((1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M)) \sin(\theta_1 \pi/2)$,

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$,

where $\theta_i = \frac{\pi}{4(1+g(\mathbf{x}_M))}(1 + 2g(\mathbf{x}_M)x_i)$, for $i = 2, 3, \ldots, (M-1)$

and $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} x_i^{0.1}$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ6Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	[integer(1)] Number of objectives.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

`makeDTLZ7Function` *DTLZ7 Function (family)*

Description

Builds and returns the multi-objective DTLZ7 test problem. This problem can be characterized by a disconnected Pareto-optimal front in the search space. This introduces a new challenge to evolutionary multi-objective optimizers, i.e., to maintain different subpopulations within the search space to cover the entire Pareto-optimal front.

The DTLZ7 test problem is defined as follows:

Minimize $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = x_1,$

Minimize $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = x_2,$

$\vdots$

Minimize $f_{M-1}(\mathbf{x}) = x_{M-1},$

Minimize $f_M(\mathbf{x}) = (1 + g(\mathbf{x}_M))h(f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_{M-1}, g),$

with $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

where $g(\mathbf{x}_M) = 1 + \frac{9}{|\mathbf{x}_M|} \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{x}_M} x_i$

and $h(f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_{M-1}, g) = M - \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \left[\frac{f_i}{1+g}(1 + sin(3\pi f_i)) \right]$

Usage

```
makeDTLZ7Function(dimensions, n.objectives)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.
`n.objectives`	`[integer(1)]` Number of objectives.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

K. Deb and L. Thiele and M. Laumanns and E. Zitzler. Scalable Multi-Objective Optimization Test Problems. Computer Engineering and Networks Laboratory (TIK), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, 112, 2001

`makeEasomFunction` *Easom Function*

Description

Unimodal function with its global optimum in the center of the search space. The attraction area of the global optimum is very small in relation to the search space:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\cos(\mathbf{x}_1)\cos(\mathbf{x}_2)\exp\left(-\left((\mathbf{x}_1 - \pi)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_2 - pi)^2\right)\right)$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100], i = 1, 2.$

Usage

```
makeEasomFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Easom, E. E.: A survey of global optimization techniques. M. Eng. thesis, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, 1990.

`makeEggCrateFunction` *Egg Crate Function*

Description

This single-objective function follows the definition

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + 25(\sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1) + \sin^2(\mathbf{x}_2))$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5, 5]$ for $i = 1, 2.$

Usage

```
makeEggCrateFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

makeEggholderFunction *Egg Holder function*

Description

The Egg Holder function is a difficult to optimize function based on the definition

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[-(\mathbf{x}_{i+1} + 47) \sin \sqrt{|\mathbf{x}_{i+1} + 0.5\mathbf{x}_i + 47|} - \mathbf{x}_i \sin(\sqrt{|\mathbf{x}_i - (\mathbf{x}_{i+1} - 47)|}) \right]$$

subject to $-512 \leq \mathbf{x}_i \leq 512$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeEggholderFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

makeElAttarVidyasagarDuttaFunction *El-Attar-Vidyasagar-Dutta Function*

Description

This function is based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2 - 10)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 - 7)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^3 - 1)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-500, 500], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeElAttarVidyasagarDuttaFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

R. A. El-Attar, M. Vidyasagar, S. R. K. Dutta, An Algorithm for II-norm Minimiza- tion With Application to Nonlinear II-approximation, SIAM Journal on Numverical Analysis, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 70-86, 1979.

makeEngvallFunction *Complex function.*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1^4 + x_2^4 + 2x_1^2x_2^2 - 4x_1 + 3$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-2000, 2000]$.

Usage

```
makeEngvallFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/116-engvall-s-function.

makeExponentialFunction *Exponential Function*

Description

This scalable test function is based on the definition

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\exp\left(-0.5\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{x}_i^2\right)$$

with the box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1, 1], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeExponentialFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. Rahnamyan, H. R. Tizhoosh, N. M. M. Salama, Opposition-Based Differential Evolution (ODE) with Variable Jumping Rate, IEEE Sympousim Foundations Com- putation Intelligence, Honolulu, HI, pp. 81-88, 2007.

---

makeFreudensteinRothFunction — *Freudenstein Roth Function*

Description

This test function is based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1 - 13 + ((5 - \mathbf{x}_2)\mathbf{x}_2 - 2)\mathbf{x}_2)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_1 - 29 + ((\mathbf{x}_2 + 1)\mathbf{x}_2 - 14)\mathbf{x}_2)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeFreudensteinRothFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. S. Rao, Engineering Optimization: Theory and Practice, John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

---

makeFunctionsByName — *Generate smoof function by passing a character vector of generator names.*

Description

This function is especially useful in combination with `filterFunctionsByTags` to generate a test set of functions with certain properties, e.~g., multimodality.

Usage

```
makeFunctionsByName(fun.names, ...)
```

Arguments

fun.names	[character] Non empty character vector of generator function names.
...	[any] Further arguments passed to generator.

Value

smoof_function

See Also

filterFunctionsByTags

Examples

```
# generate a testset of multimodal 2D functions
## Not run:
test.set = makeFunctionsByName(filterFunctionsByTags("multimodal"), dimensions = 2L, m = 5L)

## End(Not run)
```

---

makeGeneralizedDropWaveFunction

Generalized Drop-Wave Function

Description

Multimodal single-objective function following the formula:

$$\mathbf{x} = -\frac{1 + \cos(\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2})}{2 + 0.5 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2}$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5.12, 5.12], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeGeneralizedDropWaveFunction(dimensions = 2L)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

`makeGiuntaFunction` *Giunta Function*

Description

Multimodal test function based on the definition

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.6 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sin(\frac{16}{15}\mathbf{x}_i - 1) + \sin^2(\frac{16}{15}\mathbf{x}_i - 1) + \frac{1}{50}\sin(4(\frac{16}{15}\mathbf{x}_i - 1)) \right]$$

with box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1, 1]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeGiuntaFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

`makeGoldsteinPriceFunction`
Goldstein-Price Function

Description

Two-dimensional test function for global optimization. The implementation follows the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \left(1 + (\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2 + 1)^2 \cdot (19 - 14\mathbf{x}_1 + 3\mathbf{x}_1^2 - 14\mathbf{x}_2 + 6\mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2 + 3\mathbf{x}_2^2)\right) \quad \cdot\left(30 + (2\mathbf{x}_1 - 3\mathbf{x}_2)^2 \cdot (18 - 32\mathbf{x}_1 + 12\mathbf{x}$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-2, 2], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeGoldsteinPriceFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Goldstein, A. A. and Price, I. F.: On descent from local minima. Math. Comput., Vol. 25, No. 115, 1971.

`makeGOMOPFunction` *GOMOP function generator.*

Description

Construct a multi-objective function by putting together multiple single-objective smoof functions.

Usage

```
makeGOMOPFunction(dimensions = 2L, funs = list())
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.
`funs`	[list] List of single-objective smoof functions.

Details

The decision space of the resulting function is restricted to $[0, 1]^d$. Each parameter x is stretched for each objective function. I.e., if $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ are the single objective smoof functions with box constraints $[l_i, u_i], i = 1, \ldots, n$, then

$$f(x) = (f_1(l_1 + x * (u_1 - l_1)), \ldots, f_1(l_1 + x * (u_1 - l_1)))$$

for $x \in [0, 1]^d$ where the additions and multiplication are performed component-wise.

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

`makeGriewankFunction` *Griewank Function*

Description

Highly multimodal function with a lot of regularly distributed local minima. The corresponding formula is:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{x}_i^2}{4000} - \prod_{i=1}^{n} \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_i}{\sqrt{i}}\right) + 1$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeGriewankFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

A. O. Griewank, Generalized Descent for Global Optimization, Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 11-39, 1981.

`makeHansenFunction` *Hansen Function*

Description

Test function with multiple global optima based on the definition

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4}(i+1)\cos(i\mathbf{x}_1 + i - 1)\sum_{j=1}^{4}(j+1)\cos((j+2)\mathbf{x}_2 + j + 1)$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeHansenFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

C. Fraley, Software Performances on Nonlinear lems, Technical Report no. STAN-CS-89-1244, Computer Science, Stanford University, 1989.

`makeHartmannFunction` *Hartmann Function*

Description

Unimodal single-objective test function with six local minima. The implementation is based on the mathematical formulation

$$f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^{4} \alpha_i \; exp \left(-\sum_{j=1}^{6} A_{ij}(x_j - P_{ij})^2 \right)$$

, where

$$\alpha = (1.0, 1.2, 3.0, 3.2)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 3 & 17 & 3.50 & 1.7 & 8 \\ 0.05 & 10 & 17 & 0.1 & 8 & 14 \\ 3 & 3.5 & 1.7 & 10 & 17 & 8 \\ 17 & 8 & 0.05 & 10 & 0.1 & 14 \end{pmatrix}, P = 10^{-4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1312 & 1696 & 5569 & 124 & 8283 \\ 2329 & 4135 & 8307 & 3736 & 1004 \\ 2348 & 1451 & 3522 & 2883 & 3047 \\ 4047 & 8828 & 8732 & 5743 & 1091 \end{pmatrix}$$

The function is restricted to six dimensions with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, \ldots, 6$. The function is not normalized in contrast to some benchmark applications in the literature.

Usage

```
makeHartmannFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Picheny, V., Wagner, T., & Ginsbourger, D. (2012). A benchmark of kriging-based infill criteria for noisy optimization.

`makeHimmelblauFunction`

Himmelblau Function

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the function defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2 - 11)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 - 7)^2$$

with box-constraings $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5, 5], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeHimmelblauFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

D. M. Himmelblau, Applied Nonlinear Programming, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

`makeHolderTableN1Function`

Holder Table function N. 1

Description

This multimodal function is defined as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\left|\cos(\mathbf{x}_1)\cos(\mathbf{x}_2)\exp(|1 - \sqrt{\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2}/\pi|)\right|$$

with box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeHolderTableN1Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

See Also

makeHolderTableN2Function

---

makeHolderTableN2Function *Holder Table function N. 2*

Description

This multimodal function is defined as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\left|\sin(\mathbf{x}_1)\cos(\mathbf{x}_2)\exp(|1 - \sqrt{\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2}/\pi|)\right|$$

with box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeHolderTableN2Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

S. K. Mishra, Global Optimization By Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Methods: Evaluation On Some Benchmark Functions, Munich Research Papers in Economics.

See Also

makeHolderTableN1Function

---

makeHosakiFunction *Hosaki Function*

Description

Two-dimensional test function f with

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (1 - 8\mathbf{x}_1 + 7\mathbf{x}_1^2 - 7/3\mathbf{x}_1^3 + 1/4\mathbf{x}_1^4)\mathbf{x}_2^2 e^{-\mathbf{x}_2}$$

subject to $0 \leq \mathbf{x}_1 \leq 5$ and $0 \leq \mathbf{x}_2 \leq 6$.

Usage

```
makeHosakiFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

G. A. Bekey, M. T. Ung, A Comparative Evaluation of Two Global Search Algorithms, IEEE Transaction on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 112- 116, 1974.

---

makeHyperEllipsoidFunction

Hyper-Ellipsoid function

Description

Unimodal, convex test function similar to the Sphere function (see makeSphereFunction). Calculated via the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \cdot \mathbf{x}_i.$$

Usage

```
makeHyperEllipsoidFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

---

makeInvertedVincentFunction

Inverted Vincent Function

Description

Single-objective test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin(10 \log(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0.25, 10]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeInvertedVincentFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Xiadong Li, Andries Engelbrecht, and Michael G. Epitropakis. Benchmark functions for CEC2013 special session and competition on niching methods for multimodal function optimization. Technical report, RMIT University, Evolutionary Computation and Machine Learning Group, Australia, 2013.

`makeJennrichSampsonFunction`

Jennrich-Sampson function.

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left[2 + 2i - (e^{ix_1} + e^{ix_2})\right]^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-1, 1]$.

Usage

```
makeJennrichSampsonFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/134-jennrich-sampson-s-function.

makeJudgeFunction — *Judge function.*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \left[(x_1 + B_i x_2 + C_i x_2^2) - A_i \right]^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-10, 10]$. For details on A, B, C see the referenced website.

Usage

```
makeJudgeFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/133-judge-s-function.

makeKeaneFunction — *Keane Function*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2)}{\sqrt{\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2}}.$$

The domain of definition is bounded by the box constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeKeaneFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

makeKearfottFunction *Kearfott function.*

Description

Two-dimensional test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2)^2 + (x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 1)^2$$

with $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-3, 4]$.

Usage

```
makeKearfottFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

See http://al-roomi.org/benchmarks/unconstrained/2-dimensions/59-kearfott-s-function.

makeLeonFunction *Leon Function*

Description

The function is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 100(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1^2)^2 + (1 - \mathbf{x}_1)^2$$

. Box-constraints: $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1.2, 1.2]$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeLeonFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

A. Lavi, T. P. Vogel (eds), Recent Advances in Optimization Techniques, John Wliley & Sons, 1966.

makeMatyasFunction *Matyas Function*

Description

Two-dimensional, unimodal test function

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.26(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2) - 0.48\mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeMatyasFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

A.-R. Hedar, Global Optimization Test Problems.

makeMcCormickFunction *McCormick Function*

Description

Two-dimensional, multimodal test function. The defintion is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sin(\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2) + (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^2 - 1.5\mathbf{x}_1 + 2.5\mathbf{x}_2 + 1$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_1 \in [-1.5, 4], \mathbf{x}_2 \in [-3, 3]$.

Usage

```
makeMcCormickFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

F. A. Lootsma (ed.), Numerical Methods for Non-Linear Optimization, Academic Press, 1972.

makeMichalewiczFunction
Michalewicz Function

Description

Highly multimodal single-objective test function with $n!$ local minima with the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin(\mathbf{x}_i) \cdot \left(\sin\left(\frac{i \cdot \mathbf{x}_i}{\pi}\right)\right)^{2m}.$$

The recommended value $m = 10$, which is used as a default in the implementation.

Usage

```
makeMichalewiczFunction(dimensions, m = 10)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.
m	[integer(1)] "Steepness" parameter.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

Note

The location of the global optimum s varying based on both the dimension and m parameter and is thus not provided in the implementation.

References

Michalewicz, Z.: Genetic Algorithms + Data Structures = Evolution Programs. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag, 1992.

`makeModifiedRastriginFunction` *Rastrigin Function*

Description

A modified version of the Rastrigin function following the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 10\left(1 + \cos(2\pi k_i \mathbf{x}_i)\right) + 2k_i \mathbf{x}_i^2.$$

The box-constraints are given by $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0,1]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and k is a numerical vector. Deb et al. (see references) use, e.g., $k = (2,2,3,4)$ for $n = 4$. See the reference for details.

Usage

```
makeModifiedRastriginFunction(dimensions, k = rep(1, dimensions))
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.
`k`	[numeric] Vector of numerical values of length `dimensions`. Default is `rep(1, dimensions)`

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Kalyanmoy Deb and Amit Saha. Multimodal optimization using a bi- objective evolutionary algorithm. Evolutionary Computation, 20(1):27-62, 2012.

`makeMOP1Function` *MOP1 function generator.*

Description

MOP1 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite.

Usage

```
makeMOP1Function()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

J. D. Schaffer, "Multiple objective optimization with vector evaluated genetic algorithms," in Proc. 1st Int. Conf. Genetic Algorithms and Their Applications, J. J. Grenfenstett, Ed., 1985, pp. 93-100.

---

makeMOP2Function *MOP2 function generator.*

Description

MOP2 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite due to Fonseca and Fleming.

Usage

```
makeMOP2Function(dimensions = 2L)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

C. M. Fonseca and P. J. Fleming, "Multiobjective genetic algorithms made easy: Selection, sharing and mating restriction," Genetic Algorithms in Engineering Systems: Innovations and Applications, pp. 45-52, Sep. 1995. IEE.

---

makeMOP3Function *MOP3 function generator.*

Description

MOP3 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite.

Usage

```
makeMOP3Function(dimensions = 2L)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

C. Poloni, G. Mosetti, and S. Contessi, "Multi objective optimization by GAs: Application to system and component design," in Proc. Comput. Methods in Applied Sciences'96: Invited Lectures and Special Technological Sessions of the 3rd ECCOMAS Comput. Fluid Dynamics Conf. and the 2nd ECCOMAS Conf. Numerical Methods in Engineering, Sep. 1996, pp. 258-264

`makeMOP4Function` *MOP4 function generator.*

Description

MOP4 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite based on Kursawe.

Usage

```
makeMOP4Function()
```

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

F. Kursawe, "A variant of evolution strategies for vector optimization," in Lecture Notes in Computer Science, H.-P. Schwefel and R. Maenner, Eds. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1991, vol. 496, Proc. Parallel Problem Solving From Nature. 1st Workshop, PPSN I, pp. 193-197.

makeMOP5Function *MOP5 function generator.*

Description

MOP5 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite.

Usage

```
makeMOP5Function()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

Note

Original box constraints where $[-3, 3]$.

References

R. Viennet, C. Fonteix, and I. Marc, "Multicriteria optimization using a genetic algorithm for determining a Pareto set," Int. J. Syst. Sci., vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 255-260, 1996

makeMOP6Function *MOP6 function generator.*

Description

MOP6 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite.

Usage

```
makeMOP6Function()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

makeMOP7Function *MOP7 function generator.*

Description

MOP7 function from Van Valedhuizen's test suite.

Usage

```
makeMOP7Function()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

R. Viennet, C. Fonteix, and I. Marc, "Multicriteria optimization using a genetic algorithm for determining a Pareto set," Int. J. Syst. Sci., vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 255-260, 1996

makeMPM2Function *Generator for function with multiple peaks following the multiple peaks model 2.*

Description

Generator for function with multiple peaks following the multiple peaks model 2.

Usage

```
makeMPM2Function(n.peaks, dimensions, topology, seed, rotated = TRUE,
  peak.shape = "ellipse")
```

Arguments

- `n.peaks` [integer(1)]
  Desired number of peaks, i. e., number of (local) optima.
- `dimensions` [integer(1)]
  Size of corresponding parameter space.
- `topology` [character(1)]
  Type of topology. Possible values are "random" and "funnel".
- `seed` [integer(1)]
  Seed for the random numbers generator.

`rotated` [logical(1)]
Should the peak shapes be rotated? This parameter is only relevant in case of elliptically shaped peaks.

`peak.shape` [character(1)]
Shape of peak(s). Possible values are “ellipse” and “sphere”.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

Author(s)

R interface by Jakob Bossek. Original python code provided by the Simon Wessing.

References

See the technical report of multiple peaks model 2 for an in-depth description of the underlying algorithm.

Examples

```
## Not run:
fn = makeMPM2Function(n.peaks = 10L, dimensions = 2L,
  topology = "funnel", seed = 123, rotated = TRUE, peak.shape = "ellipse")
if (require(plot3D)) {
  plot3D(fn)
}

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
fn = makeMPM2Function(n.peaks = 5L, dimensions = 2L,
  topology = "random", seed = 134, rotated = FALSE)
plot(fn, render.levels = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

makeMultiObjectiveFunction

Generator for multi-objective target functions.

Description

Generator for multi-objective target functions.

Usage

```
makeMultiObjectiveFunction(name = NULL, id = NULL, description = NULL, fn,
  has.simple.signature = TRUE, par.set, n.objectives = NULL,
  noisy = FALSE, fn.mean = NULL, minimize = NULL, vectorized = FALSE,
  constraint.fn = NULL, ref.point = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `name` — [character(1)]
  Function name. Used for the title of plots for example.
- `id` — [character(1) | NULL]
  Optional short function identifier. If provided, this should be a short name without whitespaces and now special characters beside the underscore. Default is `NULL`, which means no ID at all.
- `description` — [character(1) | NULL]
  Optional function description.
- `fn` — [function]
  Objective function.
- `has.simple.signature` — [logical(1)]
  Set this to `TRUE` if the objective function expects a vector as input and `FALSE` if it expects a named list of values. The latter is needed if the function depends on mixed parameters. Default is `TRUE`.
- `par.set` — [ParamSet]
  Parameter set describing different aspects of the objective function parameters, i.~e., names, lower and/or upper bounds, types and so on. See `makeParamSet` for further information.
- `n.objectives` — [integer(1)]
  Number of objectives of the multi-objective function.
- `noisy` — [logical(1)]
  Is the function noisy? Defaults to `FALSE`.
- `fn.mean` — [function]
  Optional true mean function in case of a noisy objective function. This functions should have the same mean as `fn`.
- `minimize` — [logical]
  Logical vector of length `n.objectives` indicating if the corresponding objectives shall be minimized or maximized. Default is the vector with all components set to `TRUE`.
- `vectorized` — [logical(1)]
  Can the objective function handle "vector" input, i.~e., does it accept matrix of parameters? Default is `FALSE`.
- `constraint.fn` — [function | NULL]
  Function which returns a logical vector indicating whether certain conditions are met or not. Default is `NULL`, which means, that there are no constraints beside possible box constraints defined via the `par.set` argument.

ref.point [numeric]
Optional reference point in the objective space, e.g., for hypervolume computation.

Value

function Target function with additional stuff attached as attributes.

Examples

```
fn = makeMultiObjectiveFunction(
  name = "My test function",
  fn = function(x) c(sum(x^2), exp(x)),
  n.objectives = 2L,
  par.set = makeNumericParamSet("x", len = 1L, lower = -5L, upper = 5L)
)
print(fn)
```

---

makePeriodicFunction *Periodic Function*

Description

Single-objective two-dimensional test function. The formula is given as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1) + \sin^2(\mathbf{x}_2) - 0.1e^{-(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)}$$

subject to the constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2.$

Usage

```
makePeriodicFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

M. M. Ali, C. Khompatraporn, Z. B. Zabinsky, A Numerical Evaluation of Several Stochastic Algorithms on Selected Continuous Global Optimization Test Problems, Journal of Global Optimization, vol. 31, pp. 635-672, 2005.

makePowellSumFunction *Powell-Sum Function*

Description

The formula that underlies the implementation is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\mathbf{x}_i|^{i+1}$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-1, 1], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makePowellSumFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

S. Rahnamyan, H. R. Tizhoosh, N. M. M. Salama, A Novel Population Initialization Method for Accelerating Evolutionary Algorithms, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, vol. 53, no. 10, pp. 1605-1614, 2007.

makePriceN1Function *Price Function N. 1*

Description

Second function by Price. The implementation is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (|\mathbf{x}_1| - 5)^2 + (|\mathbf{x}_2 - 5)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-500, 500], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makePriceN1Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

W. L. Price, A Controlled Random Search Procedure for Global Optimisation, Computer journal, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 367-370, 1977.

See Also

makePriceN2Function, makePriceN4Function

---

makePriceN2Function *Price Function N. 2*

Description

Second function by Price. The implementation is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1) + \sin^2(\mathbf{x}_2) - 0.1 \exp(-\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x}_2^2)$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makePriceN2Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

W. L. Price, A Controlled Random Search Procedure for Global Optimisation, Computer journal, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 367-370, 1977.

See Also

makePriceN1Function, makePriceN4Function

makePriceN4Function *Price Function N. 4*

Description

Fourth function by Price. The implementation is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (2\mathbf{x}_1^3\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_2^3)^2 + (6\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \mathbf{x}_2)^2$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-500, 500]$.

Usage

```
makePriceN4Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

W. L. Price, A Controlled Random Search Procedure for Global Optimisation, Computer journal, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 367-370, 1977.

See Also

makePriceN1Function, makePriceN2Function

makeRastriginFunction *Rastrigin Function*

Description

One of the most popular single-objective test functions consists of many local optima and is thus highly multimodal with a global structure. The implementation follows the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 10n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\mathbf{x}_i^2 - 10\cos(2\pi\mathbf{x}_i)\right).$$

The box-constraints are given by $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5.12, 5.12]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeRastriginFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

L. A. Rastrigin. Extremal control systems. Theoretical Foundations of Engineering Cybernetics Series. Nauka, Moscow, 1974.

---

makeRosenbrockFunction

Rosenbrock Function

Description

Also known as the "De Jong's function 2" or the "(Rosenbrock) banana/valley function" due to its shape. The global optimum is located within a large flat valley and thus it is hard for optimization algorithms to find it. The following formula underlies the implementation:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 100 \cdot (\mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_i^2)^2 + (1 - \mathbf{x}_i)^2.$$

The domain is given by the constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-30, 30], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeRosenbrockFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

H. H. Rosenbrock, An Automatic Method for Finding the Greatest or least Value of a Function, Computer Journal, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 175-184, 1960.

`makeSchafferN2Function`

Modified Schaffer Function N. 2

Description

Second function by Schaffer. The defintion is given by the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.5 + \frac{\sin^2(\mathbf{x}_1^2 - \mathbf{x}_2^2) - 0.5}{(1 + 0.001(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2))^2}$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeSchafferN2Function()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

S. K. Mishra, Some New Test Functions For Global Optimization And Performance of Repulsive Particle Swarm Method.

`makeSchafferN4Function`

Schaffer Function N. 4

Description

Second function by Schaffer. The defintion is given by the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 0.5 + \frac{\cos^2(sin(|\mathbf{x}_1^2 - \mathbf{x}_2^2|)) - 0.5}{(1 + 0.001(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2))^2}$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-100, 100], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeSchafferN4Function()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

S. K. Mishra, Some New Test Functions For Global Optimization And Performance of Repulsive Particle Swarm Method.

---

makeSchwefelFunction *Schwefel function*

Description

Highly multimodal test function. The cursial thing about this function is, that the global optimum is far away from the next best local optimum. The function is computed via:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\mathbf{x}_i \sin\left(\sqrt{(|\mathbf{x}_i|)}\right)$$

with $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-500, 500], i = 1, \ldots, n.$

Usage

```
makeSchwefelFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Schwefel, H.-P.: Numerical optimization of computer models. Chichester: Wiley & Sons, 1981.

---

makeShekelFunction *Shekel functions*

Description

Single-objective test function based on the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{4}(x_j - C_{ji})^2 + \beta_i\right)^{-1}$$

. Here, $m \in \{5, 7, 10\}$ defines the number of local optima, C is a $4x10$ matrix and $\beta = \frac{1}{10}(1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 3, 7, 5, 5)$ is a vector. See https://www.sfu.ca/~ssurjano/shekel.html for a defintion of C.

Usage

```
makeShekelFunction(m)
```

Arguments

m	[numeric(1)] Integer parameter (defines the number of local optima). Possible values are 5, 7 or 10.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

---

makeShubertFunction *Shubert Function*

Description

The defintion of this two-dimensional function is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{5} \cos((j+1)\mathbf{x}_i + j \right)$$

subject to $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-10, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeShubertFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

J. P. Hennart (ed.), Numerical Analysis, Proc. 3rd AS Workshop, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, vol. 90, Springer, 1982.

makeSingleObjectiveFunction
Generator for single-objective target functions.

Description

Generator for single-objective target functions.

Usage

```
makeSingleObjectiveFunction(name = NULL, id = NULL, description = NULL,
  fn, has.simple.signature = TRUE, vectorized = FALSE, par.set,
  noisy = FALSE, fn.mean = NULL, minimize = TRUE, constraint.fn = NULL,
  tags = character(0), global.opt.params = NULL, global.opt.value = NULL,
  local.opt.params = NULL, local.opt.values = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	[character(1)] Function name. Used for the title of plots for example.
id	[character(1) | NULL] Optional short function identifier. If provided, this should be a short name without whitespaces and now special characters beside the underscore. Default is NULL, which means no ID at all.
description	[character(1) | NULL] Optional function description.
fn	[function] Objective function.
has.simple.signature	[logical(1)] Set this to TRUE if the objective function expects a vector as input and FALSE if it expects a named list of values. The latter is needed if the function depends on mixed parameters. Default is TRUE.
vectorized	[logical(1)] Can the objective function handle "vector" input, i.~e., does it accept matrix of parameters? Default is FALSE.
par.set	[ParamSet] Parameter set describing different aspects of the objective function parameters, i.~e., names, lower and/or upper bounds, types and so on. See makeParamSet for further information.
noisy	[logical(1)] Is the function noisy? Defaults to FALSE.
fn.mean	[function] Optional true mean function in case of a noisy objective function. This functions should have the same mean as fn.

minimize
: [logical(1)]
Set this to TRUE if the function should be minimized and to FALSE otherwise. The default is TRUE.

constraint.fn
: [function | NULL]
Function which returns a logical vector indicating whether certain conditions are met or not. Default is NULL, which means, that there are no constraints beside possible box constraints defined via the par.set argument.

tags
: [character]
Optional character vector of tags or keywords which characterize the function, e.~g. “unimodal”, “separable”. See getAvailableTags for a character vector of allowed tags.

global.opt.params
: [list | numeric | data.frame | matrix | NULL]
Default is NULL which means unknown. Passing a numeric vector will be the most frequent case (numeric only functions). In this case there is only a single global optimum. If there are multiple global optima, passing a numeric matrix is the best choice. Passing a list or a data.frame is necessary if your function is mixed, e.g., it expects both numeric and discrete parameters. Internally, however, each representation is casted to a data.frame for reasons of consistency.

global.opt.value
: [numeric(1) | NULL]
Global optimum value if known. Default is NULL, which means unknown. If only the global.opt.params are passed, the value is computed automatically.

local.opt.params
: [list | numeric | data.frame | matrix | NULL]
Default is NULL, which means the function has no local optima or they are unknown. For details see the description of global.opt.params.

local.opt.values
: [numeric | NULL]
Value(s) of local optima. Default is NULL, which means unknown. If only the local.opt.params are passed, the values are computed automatically.

Value

function Objective function with additional stuff attached as attributes.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

fn = makeSingleObjectiveFunction(
  name = "Sphere Function",
  fn = function(x) sum(x^2),
  par.set = makeNumericParamSet("x", len = 1L, lower = -5L, upper = 5L),
  global.opt.params = list(x = 0)
)
print(fn)
print(autoplot(fn))
```

```
fn.num2 = makeSingleObjectiveFunction(
  name = "Numeric 2D",
  fn = function(x) sum(x^2),
  par.set = makeParamSet(
    makeNumericParam("x1", lower = -5, upper = 5),
    makeNumericParam("x2", lower = -10, upper = 20)
  )
)
print(fn.num2)
print(autoplot(fn.num2))

fn.mixed = makeSingleObjectiveFunction(
  name = "Mixed 2D",
  fn = function(x) x$num1^2 + as.integer(as.character(x$disc1) == "a"),
  has.simple.signature = FALSE,
  par.set = makeParamSet(
    makeNumericParam("num1", lower = -5, upper = 5),
    makeDiscreteParam("disc1", values = c("a", "b"))
  ),
  global.opt.params = list(num1 = 0, disc1 = "b")
)
print(fn.mixed)
print(autoplot(fn.mixed))
```

`makeSixHumpCamelFunction`

Three-Hump Camel Function

Description

Two dimensional single-objective test function with six local minima oh which two are global. The surface is similar to the back of a camel. That is why it is called Camel function. The implementation is based on the formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \left(4 - 2.1\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_1^{0.75}\right)\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2 + \left(-4 + 4\mathbf{x}_2^2\right)\mathbf{x}_2^2$$

with box constraints $\mathbf{x}_1 \in [-3, 3]$ and $\mathbf{x}_2 \in [-2, 2]$.

Usage

```
makeSixHumpCamelFunction()
```

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

Dixon, L. C. W. and Szego, G. P.: The optimization problem: An introduction. In: Towards Global Optimization II, New York: North Holland, 1978.

makeSphereFunction — *Sphere Function*

Description

Also known as the the "De Jong function 1". Convex, continous function calculated via the formula

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i^2$$

with box-constraings $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5.12, 5.12], i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Usage

```
makeSphereFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

`smoof_single_objective_function`

References

M. A. Schumer, K. Steiglitz, Adaptive Step Size Random Search, IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control. vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 270-276, 1968.

makeStyblinkskiTangFunction — *Styblinkski-Tang function*

Description

This function is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} (\mathbf{x}_i^4 - 16\mathbf{x}_i^2 + 5\mathbf{x}_i)$$

with box-constraints given by $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5, 5], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeStyblinkskiTangFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

Z. K. Silagadze, Finding Two-Dimesnional Peaks, Physics of Particles and Nuclei Letters, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 73-80, 2007.

---

makeSumOfDifferentSquaresFunction

Sum of Different Squares Function

Description

Simple unimodal test function similar to the Sphere and Hyper-Ellipsoidal functions. Formula:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\mathbf{x}_i|^{i+1}.$$

Usage

```
makeSumOfDifferentSquaresFunction(dimensions)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

---

makeSwiler2014Function

Swiler2014 function.

Description

Mixed parameter space with one discrete parameter $x_1 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and two numerical parameters $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$. The function is defined as follows:

$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sin(2\pi x_3 - \pi) + 7\sin^2(2\pi x_2 - \pi)\, if\, x_1 = 1 \sin(2\pi x_3 - \pi) + 7\sin^2(2\pi x_2 - \pi) + 12\sin(2\pi x_3 - \pi)\, if\, x_1 = 2\sin(2\pi x_3 -$

Usage

```
makeSwiler2014Function()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

---

makeThreeHumpCamelFunction

Three-Hump Camel Function

Description

This two-dimensional function is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{x}_1^2 - 1.05\mathbf{x}_1^4 + \frac{\mathbf{x}_1^6}{6} + \mathbf{x}_1\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2$$

subject to $-5 \leq \mathbf{x}_i \leq 5$.

Usage

```
makeThreeHumpCamelFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

F. H. Branin Jr., Widely Convergent Method of Finding Multiple Solutions of Simul- taneous Non-linear Equations, IBM Journal of Research and Development, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 504-522, 1972.

---

makeTrecanniFunction *Trecanni Function*

Description

The Trecanni function belongs to the unimodal test functions. It is based on the formula

$$f((x)) = (x)_1^4 - 4(x)_1^3 + 4(x)_1 + (x)_2^2.$$

The box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5, 5], i = 1, 2$ define the domain of defintion.

Usage

```
makeTrecanniFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

L. C. W. Dixon, G. P. Szego (eds.), Towards Global Optimization 2, Elsevier, 1978.

makeUFFunction *Generator for the functions UF1, ..., UF10 of the CEC 2009.*

Description

Generator for the functions UF1, ..., UF10 of the CEC 2009.

Usage

```
makeUFFunction(dimensions, id)
```

Arguments

dimensions	[integer(1)] Size of corresponding parameter space.
id	[integer(1)] Instance identifier. Integer value between 1 and 10.

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

Note

The implementation is based on the original CPP implemenation by Qingfu Zhang, Aimin Zhou, Shizheng Zhaoy, Ponnuthurai Nagaratnam Suganthany, Wudong Liu and Santosh Tiwar.

Author(s)

Jakob Bossek <j.bossek@gmail.com>

makeViennetFunction *Viennet function generator*

Description

The Viennet test problem VNT is designed for three objectives only. It has a discrete set of Pareto fronts. It is defined by the following formulae.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}, f_3(\mathbf{x})$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}) = 0.5(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2) + \sin(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2)$$

$$f_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{(3\mathbf{x}_1 + 2\mathbf{x}_2 + 4)^2}{8} + \frac{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 + 1)^2}{27} + 15$$

$$f_3(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + 1} - 1.1\exp(-(\mathbf{x}_1^1 + \mathbf{x}_2^2))$$

with box constraints $-3 \leq \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \leq 3$.

Usage

```
makeViennetFunction()
```

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

Viennet, R. (1996). Multicriteria optimization using a genetic algorithm for determining the Pareto set. International Journal of Systems Science 27 (2), 255-260.

---

makeZDT1Function *ZDT1 Function*

Description

Builds and returns the two-objective ZDT1 test problem. For m objective it is defined as follows:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = \mathbf{x}_1, f_2(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})h(f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), g(\mathbf{x}))$$

where

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \frac{9}{m-1}\sum_{i=2}^{m}\mathbf{x}_i, h(f_1, g) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{f_1}{g}}$$

and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, \ldots, m$

Usage

```
makeZDT1Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.

Value

smoof_multi_objective_function

References

E. Zitzler, K. Deb, and L. Thiele. Comparison of Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithms: Empirical Results. Evolutionary Computation, 8(2):173-195, 2000

`makeZDT2Function` *ZDT2 Function*

Description

Builds and returns the two-objective ZDT2 test problem. The function is nonconvex and resembles the ZDT1 function. For m objective it is defined as follows

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = \mathbf{x}_1, f_2(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})h(f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), g(\mathbf{x}))$$

where

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \frac{9}{m-1}\sum_{i=2}^{m}\mathbf{x}_i, h(f_1, g) = 1 - \left(\frac{f_1}{g}\right)^2$$

and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, \ldots, m$

Usage

```
makeZDT2Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

E. Zitzler, K. Deb, and L. Thiele. Comparison of Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithms: Empirical Results. Evolutionary Computation, 8(2):173-195, 2000

`makeZDT3Function` *ZDT3 Function*

Description

Builds and returns the two-objective ZDT3 test problem. For m objective it is defined as follows

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = \mathbf{x}_1, f_2(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})h(f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), g(\mathbf{x}))$$

where

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \frac{9}{m-1}\sum_{i=2}^{m}\mathbf{x}_i, h(f_1, g) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{f_1(\mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{x})}} - \left(\frac{f_1(\mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{x})}\right)\sin(10\pi f_1(\mathbf{x}))$$

and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, \ldots, m$. This function has some discontinuities in the Pareto-optimal front introduced by the sine term in the h function (see above). The front consists of multiple convex parts.

Usage

```
makeZDT3Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

E. Zitzler, K. Deb, and L. Thiele. Comparison of Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithms: Empirical Results. Evolutionary Computation, 8(2):173-195, 2000

makeZDT4Function *ZDT4 Function*

Description

Builds and returns the two-objective ZDT4 test problem. For m objective it is defined as follows

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = \mathbf{x}_1, f_2(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})h(f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), g(\mathbf{x}))$$

where

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + 10(m-1) + \sum_{i=2}^{m}(\mathbf{x}_i^2 - 10\cos(4\pi\mathbf{x}_i)), h(f_1, g) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{f_1(\mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{x})}}$$

and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0, 1], i = 1, \ldots, m$. This function has many Pareto-optimal fronts and is thus suited to test the algorithms ability to tackle multimodal problems.

Usage

```
makeZDT4Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

E. Zitzler, K. Deb, and L. Thiele. Comparison of Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithms: Empirical Results. Evolutionary Computation, 8(2):173-195, 2000

`makeZDT6Function` *ZDT6 Function*

Description

Builds and returns the two-objective ZDT6 test problem. For m objective it is defined as follows

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}))$$

with

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - \exp(-4\mathbf{x}_1)\sin^6(6\pi\mathbf{x}_1), f_2(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})h(f_1(\mathbf{x}_1), g(\mathbf{x}))$$

where

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + 9\left(\frac{\sum_{i=2}^{m}\mathbf{x}_i}{m-1}\right)^{0.25}, h(f_1, g) = 1 - \left(\frac{f_1(\mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{x})}\right)^2$$

and $\mathbf{x}_i \in [0,1], i = 1, \ldots, m$. This function introduced two difficulities (see reference): 1. the density of solutions decreases with the closeness to the Pareto-optimal front and 2. the Pareto-optimal solutions are nonuniformly distributed along the front.

Usage

```
makeZDT6Function(dimensions)
```

Arguments

`dimensions`	`[integer(1)]` Number of decision variables.

Value

`smoof_multi_objective_function`

References

E. Zitzler, K. Deb, and L. Thiele. Comparison of Multiobjective Evolutionary Algorithms: Empirical Results. Evolutionary Computation, 8(2):173-195, 2000

`makeZettlFunction` *Zettl Function*

Description

The unimodal Zettl Function is based on the defintion

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 - 2\mathbf{x}_1)^2 + 0.25\mathbf{x}_1$$

with box-constraints $\mathbf{x}_i \in [-5, 10], i = 1, 2$.

Usage

```
makeZettlFunction()
```

Value

smoof_single_objective_function

References

H. P. Schwefel, Evolution and Optimum Seeking, John Wiley Sons, 1995.

`mnof` *Helper function to create numeric multi-objective optimization test function.*

Description

This is a simplifying wrapper around `makeMultiObjectiveFunction`. It can be used if the function to generate is purely numeric to save some lines of code.

Usage

```
mnof(name = NULL, id = NULL, par.len = NULL, par.id = "x",
  par.lower = NULL, par.upper = NULL, n.objectives, description = NULL,
  fn, vectorized = FALSE, noisy = FALSE, fn.mean = NULL,
  minimize = rep(TRUE, n.objectives), constraint.fn = NULL,
  ref.point = NULL)
```

Arguments

name
: [character(1)]
Function name. Used for the title of plots for example.

id
: [character(1) | NULL]
Optional short function identifier. If provided, this should be a short name without whitespaces and now special characters beside the underscore. Default is NULL, which means no ID at all.

par.len
: [integer(1)]
Length of parameter vector.

par.id
: [character(1)]
Optional name of parameter vector. Default is “x”.

par.lower
: [numeric]
Vector of lower bounds. A single value of length 1 is automatically replicated to n.pars. Default is -Inf.

par.upper
: [numeric]
Vector of upper bounds. A singe value of length 1 is automatically replicated to n.pars. Default is Inf.

n.objectives
: [integer(1)]
Number of objectives of the multi-objective function.

description
: [character(1) | NULL]
Optional function description.

fn
: [function]
Objective function.

vectorized
: [logical(1)]
Can the objective function handle “vector” input, i.~e., does it accept matrix of parameters? Default is FALSE.

noisy
: [logical(1)]
Is the function noisy? Defaults to FALSE.

fn.mean
: [function]
Optional true mean function in case of a noisy objective function. This functions should have the same mean as fn.

minimize
: [logical]
Logical vector of length n.objectives indicating if the corresponding objectives shall be minimized or maximized. Default is the vector with all components set to TRUE.

constraint.fn
: [function | NULL]
Function which returns a logical vector indicating whether certain conditions are met or not. Default is NULL, which means, that there are no constraints beside possible box constraints defined via the par.set argument.

ref.point
: [numeric]
Optional reference point in the objective space, e.g., for hypervolume computation.

Examples

```
# first we generate the 10d sphere function the long way
fn = makeMultiObjectiveFunction(
  name = "Testfun",
  fn = function(x) c(sum(x^2), exp(sum(x^2))),
  par.set = makeNumericParamSet(
    len = 10L, id = "a",
    lower = rep(-1.5, 10L), upper = rep(1.5, 10L)
  ),
  n.objectives = 2L
)

# ... and now the short way
fn = mnof(
 name = "Testfun",
 fn = function(x) c(sum(x^2), exp(sum(x^2))),
 par.len = 10L, par.id = "a", par.lower = -1.5, par.upper = 1.5,
 n.objectives = 2L
)
```

`plot.smoof_function` *Generate ggplot2 object.*

Description

Generate ggplot2 object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'smoof_function'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	[smoof_function] Function.
...	[any] Further parameters passed to the corresponding plot functions.

Value

Nothing

plot1DNumeric *Plot an one-dimensional function.*

Description

Plot an one-dimensional function.

Usage

```
plot1DNumeric(x, show.optimum = FALSE, main = getName(x),
  n.samples = 500L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	[smoof_function] Function.
show.optimum	[logical(1)] If the function has a known global optimum, should its location be plotted by a point or multiple points in case of multiple global optima? Default is FALSE.
main	[character(1L)] Plot title. Default is the name of the smoof function.
n.samples	[integer(1)] Number of locations to be sampled. Default is 500.
...	[any] Further paramerters passed to plot function.

Value

Nothing

plot2DNumeric *Plot a two-dimensional numeric function.*

Description

Either a contour-plot or a level-plot.

Usage

```
plot2DNumeric(x, show.optimum = FALSE, main = getName(x),
  render.levels = FALSE, render.contours = TRUE, n.samples = 100L, ...)
```

Arguments

x
: [smoof_function]
Function.

show.optimum
: [logical(1)]
If the function has a known global optimum, should its location be plotted by a point or multiple points in case of multiple global optima? Default is `FALSE`.

main
: [character(1L)]
Plot title. Default is the name of the smoof function.

render.levels
: [logical(1)]
Show a level-plot? Default is `FALSE`.

render.contours
: [logical(1)]
Render contours? Default is `TRUE`.

n.samples
: [integer(1)]
Number of locations per dimension to be sampled. Default is 100.

...
: [any]
Further paramerters passed to `image` respectively `contour` function.

Value

Nothing

`plot3D` *Surface plot of two-dimensional test function.*

Description

Surface plot of two-dimensional test function.

Usage

```
plot3D(x, length.out = 100L, package = "plot3D", ...)
```

Arguments

x
: [smoof_function]
Two-dimensional snoof function.

length.out
: [integer(1)]
Determines the "smoothness" of the grid. The higher the value, the smoother the function landscape looks like. However, you should avoid setting this parameter to high, since with the `contour` option set to `TRUE` the drawing can take quite a lot of time. Default is `100`.

package	[character(1)] String describing the package to use for 3D visualization. At the moment "plot3D" (package **plot3D**) and "plotly" (package **plotly**) are supported. The latter opens a highly interactive plot in a web brower and is thus suited well to explore a function by hand. Default is "plot3D".
...	[any] Furhter parameters passed to method used for visualization (which is determined by the package argument.

Examples

```
library(plot3D)
fn = makeRastriginFunction(dimensions = 2L)
## Not run:
# use the plot3D::persp3D method (default behaviour)
plot3D(fn)
plot3D(fn, contour = TRUE)
plot3D(fn, image = TRUE, phi = 30)

# use plotly::plot_ly for interactive plot
plot3D(fn, package = "plotly")

## End(Not run)
```

---

resetEvaluationCounter *Reset evaluation counter.*

Description

Reset evaluation counter.

Usage

```
resetEvaluationCounter(fn)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_counting_function] Wrapped smoof_function.

shouldBeMinimized *Check if function should be minimized.*

Description

Functions can have an associated global optimum. In this case one needs to know whether the optimum is a minimum or a maximum.

Usage

```
shouldBeMinimized(fn)
```

Arguments

`fn`	[`smoof_function`] Objective function.

Value

`logical` Each component indicates whether the corresponding objective should be minimized.

smoof_function *Smoof function*

Description

Regular R function with additional classes `smoof_function` and one of `smoof_single_objective_function` or codesmoof_multi_objective_function. Both single- and multi-objective functions share the following attributes.

name [`character(1)`] Optional function name.

id [`character(1)`] Short identifier.

description [`character(1)`] Optional function description.

has.simple.signature `TRUE` if the target function expects a vector as input and `FALSE` if it expects a named list of values.

par.set [`ParamSet`] Parameter set describing different ascpects of the target function parameters, i. e., names, lower and/or upper bounds, types and so on.

n.objectives [`integer(1)`] Number of objectives.

noisy [`logical(1)`] Boolean indicating whether the function is noisy or not.

fn.mean [`function`] Optional true mean function in case of a noisy objective function.

minimize [`logical(1)`] Logical vector of length `n.objectives` indicating which objectives shall be minimzed/maximized.

vectorized [`logical(1)`] Can the handle "vector" input, i. e., does it accept matrix of parameters?

constraint.fn [function] Optional function which returns a logical vector with each component indicating whether the corresponding constraint is violated.

Futhermore, single-objective function may contain additional parameters with information on local and/or global optima as well as characterizing tags.

tags [character] Optional character vector of tags or keywords.

global.opt.params [data.frame] Data frame of parameter values of global optima.

global.opt.value [numeric(1)] Function value of global optima.

local.opt.params [data.frame] Data frame of parameter values of local optima.

global.opt.value [numeric] Function values of local optima.

Currenlty tagging is not possible for multi-objective functions. The only additional attribute may be a reference point:

ref.point [numeric] Optional reference point of length n.objectives.

---

snof — *Helper function to create numeric single-objective optimization test function.*

Description

This is a simplifying wrapper around makeSingleObjectiveFunction. It can be used if the function to generte is purely numeric to save some lines of code.

Usage

```
snof(name = NULL, id = NULL, par.len = NULL, par.id = "x",
  par.lower = NULL, par.upper = NULL, description = NULL, fn,
  vectorized = FALSE, noisy = FALSE, fn.mean = NULL, minimize = TRUE,
  constraint.fn = NULL, tags = character(0), global.opt.params = NULL,
  global.opt.value = NULL, local.opt.params = NULL,
  local.opt.values = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	[character(1)] Function name. Used for the title of plots for example.
id	[character(1) | NULL] Optional short function identifier. If provided, this should be a short name without whitespaces and now special characters beside the underscore. Default is NULL, which means no ID at all.
par.len	[integer(1)] Length of parameter vector.
par.id	[character(1)] Optional name of parameter vector. Default is “x”.

par.lower
: [numeric]
Vector of lower bounds. A single value of length 1 is automatically replicated to n.pars. Default is -Inf.

par.upper
: [numeric]
Vector of upper bounds. A singe value of length 1 is automatically replicated to n.pars. Default is Inf.

description
: [character(1) | NULL]
Optional function description.

fn
: [function]
Objective function.

vectorized
: [logical(1)]
Can the objective function handle "vector" input, i.~e., does it accept matrix of parameters? Default is FALSE.

noisy
: [logical(1)]
Is the function noisy? Defaults to FALSE.

fn.mean
: [function]
Optional true mean function in case of a noisy objective function. This functions should have the same mean as fn.

minimize
: [logical(1)]
Set this to TRUE if the function should be minimized and to FALSE otherwise. The default is TRUE.

constraint.fn
: [function | NULL]
Function which returns a logical vector indicating whether certain conditions are met or not. Default is NULL, which means, that there are no constraints beside possible box constraints defined via the par.set argument.

tags
: [character]
Optional character vector of tags or keywords which characterize the function, e.~g. "unimodal", "separable". See getAvailableTags for a character vector of allowed tags.

global.opt.params
: [list | numeric | data.frame | matrix | NULL]
Default is NULL which means unknown. Passing a numeric vector will be the most frequent case (numeric only functions). In this case there is only a single global optimum. If there are multiple global optima, passing a numeric matrix is the best choice. Passing a list or a data.frame is necessary if your function is mixed, e.g., it expects both numeric and discrete parameters. Internally, however, each representation is casted to a data.frame for reasons of consistency.

global.opt.value
: [numeric(1) | NULL]
Global optimum value if known. Default is NULL, which means unknown. If only the global.opt.params are passed, the value is computed automatically.

local.opt.params
: [list | numeric | data.frame | matrix | NULL]
Default is NULL, which means the function has no local optima or they are unknown. For details see the description of global.opt.params.

local.opt.values
[numeric|NULL]
Value(s) of local optima. Default is NULL, which means unknown. If only the local.opt.params are passed, the values are computed automatically.

Examples

```
# first we generate the 10d sphere function the long way
fn = makeSingleObjectiveFunction(
  name = "Testfun",
  fn = function(x) sum(x^2),
  par.set = makeNumericParamSet(
    len = 10L, id = "a",
    lower = rep(-1.5, 10L), upper = rep(1.5, 10L)
  )
)

# ... and now the short way
fn = snof(
 name = "Testfun",
 fn = function(x) sum(x^2),
 par.len = 10L, par.id = "a", par.lower = -1.5, par.upper = 1.5
)
```

---

violatesConstraints *Checks whether constraints are violated.*

Description

Checks whether constraints are violated.

Usage

```
violatesConstraints(fn, values)
```

Arguments

fn
[smoof_function]
Objective function.

values
[numeric]
List of values.

Value

logical(1)

visualizeParetoOptimalFront

Pareto-optimal front visualization.

Description

Quickly visualize the Pareto-optimal front of a bi-criteria objective function by calling the EMOA nsga2 and extracting the approximated Pareto-optimal front.

Usage

```
visualizeParetoOptimalFront(fn, ...)
```

Arguments

fn	[smoof_multi_objective_function] Multi-objective smoof function.
...	[any] Arguments passed to nsga2.

Value

ggplot

Examples

```
# Here we visualize the Pareto-optimal front of the bi-objective ZDT3 function
fn = makeZDT3Function(dimensions = 3L)
vis = visualizeParetoOptimalFront(fn)

# Alternatively we can pass some more algorithm parameters to the NSGA2 algorithm
vis = visualizeParetoOptimalFront(fn, popsize = 1000L)
```

Index