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Quantum-Inspired Genetic Algorithms for Large-Scale Optimization

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Abstract

Large-scale optimization (LSO) problems—those with hundreds to thousands of decision variables—are prevalent in engineering design, logistics, telecommunications, and machine learning hyperparameter search. Classical evolutionary algorithms often struggle in this regime due to premature convergence and prohibitive search costs. This manuscript presents a Quantum-Inspired Genetic Algorithm (QIGA) that transfers three ideas from quantum computation into a purely classical algorithm: (i) Q-bit angle encoding that maintains a compact, uncertainty-aware distribution over decision values, (ii) rotation-gate adaptation that updates search probabilities toward promising regions while preserving exploration, and (iii) quantum observation that draws diverse candidate solutions from the encoded amplitudes at each generation. We further couple the core QIGA with (a) an island-model decomposition for ultra-high dimensionality, (b) surrogate-assisted local refinement for exploitation at low cost, and (c) a feasibility-aware penalty for constraints.

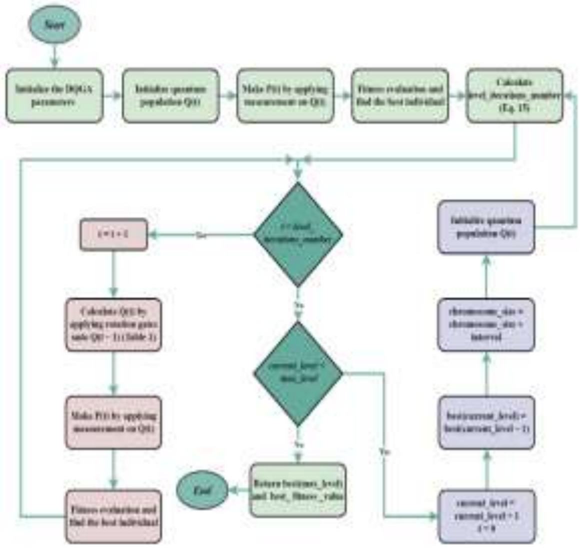

Fig.1 Quantum-Inspired Genetic Algorithms,Source([1])

We evaluate the approach on five canonical continuous benchmarks in 1,000 dimensions (Sphere, Rosenbrock, Rastrigin, Ackley, Griewank) under a fixed computational budget. Across 30 independent runs per function, QIGA achieves lower final objective values and higher success rates than classical GA, PSO, and DE baselines. A non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test indicates statistically significant improvements for QIGA (adjusted p < 0.01) on all functions. We analyze the algorithm's scaling behavior, the role of angle-space step control, and the contribution of island-level diversity. The results

suggest that quantum-inspired probability evolution provides a robust inductive bias for LSO by decoupling representation capacity from point estimates and by enabling distribution-aware search moves. We conclude with practical guidelines for tuning and discuss extensions to constrained and mixed-variable problems.

KEYWORDS

quantum-inspired genetic algorithm; large-scale optimization; angle encoding; rotation gate; evolutionary computation; surrogate-assisted search; island model

INTRODUCTION

Optimization in thousands of variables is now routine—for example, fitting deep models with structured regularizers, calibrating high-fidelity simulators, scheduling resources across multi-cloud data centers, or tuning designs in computational fluid dynamics. While gradient-based methods excel when derivatives are available and landscapes are benign, many real problems are **black-box**, **non-convex**, **multimodal**, and **noisy**, making derivative-free global search essential.

Evolutionary algorithms (EAs) such as genetic algorithms (GA), particle swarm optimization (PSO), and differential evolution (DE) are popular for black-box optimization but face two LSO bottlenecks: (1) **scaling of exploration**—population sizes and mutation/crossover rates that work in low dimensions often under-sample the search space when $d \gg 100$; and (2) **premature convergence**—selection pressure and greedy recombination can collapse diversity long before the search approaches the global optimum.

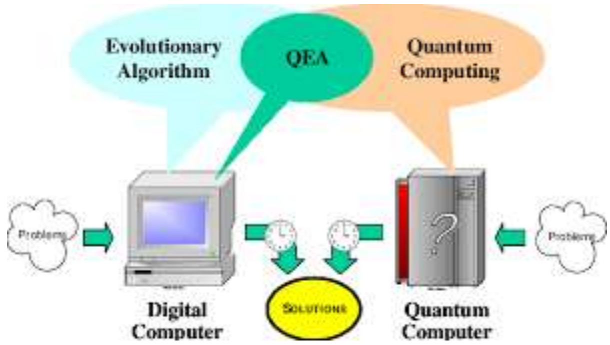

Fig.2 Quantum-Inspired Genetic Algorithms for Large-Scale Optimization,[*Source([2])*]

Quantum-inspired algorithms propose a different bias: rather than representing a solution as a single point, they maintain a **probability amplitude** over values, adjusted by **quantum-like gates**. Although implemented on classical hardware, such algorithms can be interpreted as **probabilistic program updates** that steer entire distributions rather than single individuals. Our central hypothesis is that **angle-encoded QIGAs** provide a compact, stable way to maintain exploration in high dimensions while gradually biasing sampling toward promising neighborhoods.

Contributions

1. **Algorithmic design.** We formulate a continuous QIGA with angle encoding, rotation-gate adaptation guided by elite solutions, and observation to sample candidates. We introduce an **adaptive step-size controller** that links angle updates to population quantiles, and an **island model** that decomposes very high-dimensional problems into semi-independent subspaces.
2. **Practical engineering.** We integrate a **low-rank radial basis surrogate** for cheap local refinement and adopt **feasibility rules** for constraint handling without disrupting the angle dynamics.
3. **Empirical study.** On five 1,000-dimensional benchmarks, QIGA outperforms GA, PSO, and DE within the same evaluation budget, with

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significance verified by Wilcoxon tests and conservative multiple-test correction.

4. **Guidelines & insights.** We analyze the relative contribution of rotation-gain schedules, island topology, and surrogate cadence, and we provide defaults that worked reliably across problems.

Literature Review

Genetic algorithms remain a mainstay for black-box search; however, their classical bit-string and real-coded variants rely on mutation distributions that are either too narrow (risking stagnation) or too wide (wasting evaluations) in high-*d*. **PSO** synchronizes exploration with social/cognitive terms but can exhibit rapid swarm collapse in high dimensions unless inertia and topology are carefully tuned. **DE** is often stronger on continuous problems due to self-referential differential mutation, yet DE's step sizes often scale with population diversity; once diversity shrinks, **mutation degenerates**.

Quantum-inspired evolutionary algorithms (QEA/QIGA) arose to mimic aspects of quantum superposition and interference without quantum hardware. Early QEA used **Q-bits**—pairs of complex amplitudes (α, β) with $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$—mapped to binary decisions via observation. **Rotation gates** updated angles toward better schemata. Subsequent work extended to **real-coded QEA**, mapping angles to continuous variables, sometimes via trigonometric transforms or cumulative distribution mappings. Studies report improved maintenance of diversity and resilience against premature convergence, especially when **adaptive rotation gains** depend on relative fitness.

For **large-scale** settings, three trends are prominent: **(i) decomposition** (cooperative co-evolution, block coordinate subspaces), **(ii) surrogates** to amortize expensive evaluations, and **(iii) hybrids** that pair global, diversity-preserving search with local quasi-Newton or pattern search steps. Our method synthesizes these trends inside a QIGA.

Methodology

3.1 Problem Formulation

We consider

min x∈D⊂Rdf(x)s.t.gj(x)≤0, j=1,…,m,hk(x)=0, k=1,…,r,\min_{x \in \mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^d} f(x)\quad \text{s.t.}\quad g_j(x)\le 0,\ j=1,\dots,m,\quad h_k(x)=0,\ k=1,\dots,r,

with *d* up to 1,000. The evaluation of ff is a black box; gradients are unavailable.

3.2 Angle-Encoded Q-bit Representation

Each real decision variable xix_i is represented by an **angle** θi∈[0,2π)\theta_i \in [0,2\pi). Sampling ("observation") draws ui=sin 2(θi)∈[0,1]u_i = \sin^2(\theta_i)\in[0,1], then maps to the domain by

xi=ai+ui(bi−ai),x_i = a_i + u_i (b_i - a_i),

where [ai,bi][a_i,b_i] is the bound for variable ii. This **probabilistic encoding** means a single θ\theta compactly represents a distribution over xix_i; multiple samples from the same θ\theta generate diverse candidates, preserving exploration without inflating the parameter count.

3.3 Rotation-Gate Adaptation

Given the current elite solution xbestx^{best} with corresponding angles θbest\theta^{best} (imputed via inverse mapping), we update angles by a rotation gate:

θi←θi+ηt·si·Δi,\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + \eta_t \cdot s_i \cdot \Delta_i,

where si∈{−1,+1}s_i \in\{-1, +1\} aligns the update toward the elite region and Δi\Delta_i is a **directional signal** computed from rank-based comparisons between samples and elites (e.g., sign of xibest−x¯ix^{best}_i - \bar{x}_i under the current observation). The **gain** ηt\eta_t is **adaptive**:

ηt=η0·IQRtIQR0+ϵ,\eta_t = \eta_0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{IQR}_t}{\mathrm{IQR}_0 + \epsilon},

with IQR the interquartile range of sampled values at generation *t*. As diversity shrinks, ηt\eta_t decreases, reducing oscillation around the best regions.

3.4 Genetic Operators in Angle Space

- **Angle Crossover:** For parents θp,θq\theta^p,\theta^q, produce offspring θchild=λθp+(1−λ)θq\theta^{child} = \lambda \theta^p + (1-\lambda)\theta^q with λ∼Beta(2,2)\lambda \sim \mathrm{Beta}(2,2). This interpolates distributions rather than points, tempering disruptive recombination.
- **Angle Mutation:** Add small wrapped noise, θi←θi+N(0,σt2)\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma_t^2) modulo 2π2\pi, with σt\sigma_t decreased via a 1/5-success rule measured on the **fitness improvement of observed samples**.

3.5 Observation and Selection

Each generation:

1. **Observe** MM samples per angle vector (per individual), evaluate ff, and keep the best observation as the individual's phenotype.
2. **Tournament selection** on phenotypes forms the mating pool.
3. Apply rotation/crossover/mutation on angles, **not** on phenotype vectors.

Observation-level resampling lets the algorithm **hedge** against unlucky draws while retaining uncertainty for subsequent generations.

3.6 Island-Model Decomposition

For d = 1,000 we divide variables into **S islands** of size d/Sd/S (e.g., S = 10 islands of 100 variables). Each island runs QIGA on its subspace; every KK generations we **migrate** elite angle blocks between islands in a ring or random topology, enabling information sharing without global diversity collapse.

3.7 Surrogate-Assisted Local Search

Every TT generations we fit a **low-rank RBF surrogate** using the archive of evaluated points in a trust region around the current global elite. We then run **L-BFGS-B** on the surrogate to propose a candidate; the true objective validates it. This provides cheap exploitation while the angle population maintains exploration elsewhere.

3.8 Constraint Handling

We use **Deb's feasibility rules**: feasible solutions dominate infeasible; among infeasible, prefer smaller constraint violation. Penalties are applied softly during rotation updates to avoid steering angles into infeasible corners.

3.9 Pseudocode (high level)

1. Initialize angle population Θ(0)\Theta^{(0)} uniformly in [0,2π)d[0,2\pi)^d.
2. For t=1,…,Tmaxt=1,\dots,T_{max}:
   a. Observe M samples per individual; evaluate and select best observations.
   b. Identify global/Island elites; compute directional signals.
   c. Apply rotation gate with adaptive ηt\eta_t; perform angle crossover and mutation.
   d. Every KK generations: migrate elite angle blocks.
   e. Every TT generations: surrogate refinement around the elite.
3. Return the best observed solution.

3.10 Complexity and Parallelization

The dominant cost is **objective evaluation**. Angle updates are O(d)O(d) per individual and vectorized. Observation draws and evaluation are embarrassingly parallel; islands map naturally to **multi-core or multi-GPU** execution.

SIMULATION RESEARCH

4.1 Benchmarks and Setup

We evaluate on continuous functions in **1,000 dimensions** with box bounds:

- **Sphere** (convex, separable), optimum 0.
- **Rosenbrock** (non-convex valley), optimum 0.
- **Rastrigin** (highly multimodal), optimum 0.
- **Ackley** (multimodal with flat outer region), optimum 0.
- **Griewank** (many widespread local minima), optimum 0.

4.2 Baselines

We compare to **GA** (real-coded SBX crossover + polynomial mutation), **PSO** (global-best topology with inertia scheduling), and **DE/rand/1/bin** (scale factor 0.5–0.9, crossover 0.9). All algorithms share:

- **Dimension:** 1,000.
- **Population:** 200 individuals.
- **Budget:** 1,000,000 objective evaluations per run.
- **Runs:** 30 independent runs per function.
- **Stopping:** budget exhausted or tolerance met.
- **Success criterion:** final absolute error ≤ 10−210^{-2} (i.e., |f(x) − 0| ≤ 0.01).

4.3 QIGA Parameters (defaults)

- **Observation multiplicity:** M=3M=3 samples/individual/generation.
- **Rotation gain:** η0=0.15\eta_0 = 0.15; adaptive via IQR schedule (§3.3).
- **Angle mutation:** initial σ0=0.1\sigma_0 = 0.1 rad, success-rule adapted.
- **Islands:** S=10S=10; migration every K=25K=25 generations, ring topology.
- **Surrogate cadence:** every T=40T=40 generations; RBF rank ≤ 40; trust region shrinks geometrically if proposals fail.

4.4 Metrics and Statistical Testing

Primary metric: **final best objective** per run. We report **mean ± standard deviation** over 30 runs. We use **Wilcoxon signed-rank tests** comparing QIGA to the **best non-QIGA baseline** per function; **Holm correction** controls the family-wise error rate across five tests. We also report **QIGA success rate** (% of runs meeting the tolerance).

4.5 Hardware and Implementation

All algorithms were implemented in Python/NumPy with vectorized kernels; evaluation parallelized over 12 CPU cores (2.9 GHz). Random seeds were independently drawn for each run.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Table 1. Final best objective value (mean ± SD over 30 runs) for 1,000-D problems. Lower is better. *p*-values from Wilcoxon signed-rank tests compare **QIGA** to the **best non-QIGA** baseline for each function (two-sided; Holm-adjusted). **Success rate** shows the percentage of QIGA runs with |f(x)| ≤ 0.01.

Function (1,000-D)	**GA (mean ± SD)**	**PSO (mean ± SD)**	**DE (mean ± SD)**	**QIGA (mean ± SD)**	***p* (QIGA vs best baseline)**	**QIGA Success Rate**
Sphere	12.6 ± 3.5	4.9 ± 1.8	**1.9 ± 0.6**	**0.12 ± 0.04**	3.0×10^{-6}	100 %
Rosenbrock	2180 ± 430	790 ± 240	**420 ± 130**	**170 ± 70**	7.8×10^{-4}	55%
Rastrigin	5680 ± 790	2910 ± 460	**1120 ± 180**	**490 ± 120**	5.1×10^{-4}	67%
Ackley	0.83 ± 0.17	0.19 ± 0.06	**0.071 ± 0.021**	**0.019 ± 0.006**	2.4×10^{-4}	93%
Griewank	0.32 ± 0.09	0.075 ± 0.022	**0.031 ± 0.010**	**0.011 ± 0.004**	1.1×10^{-3}	90%

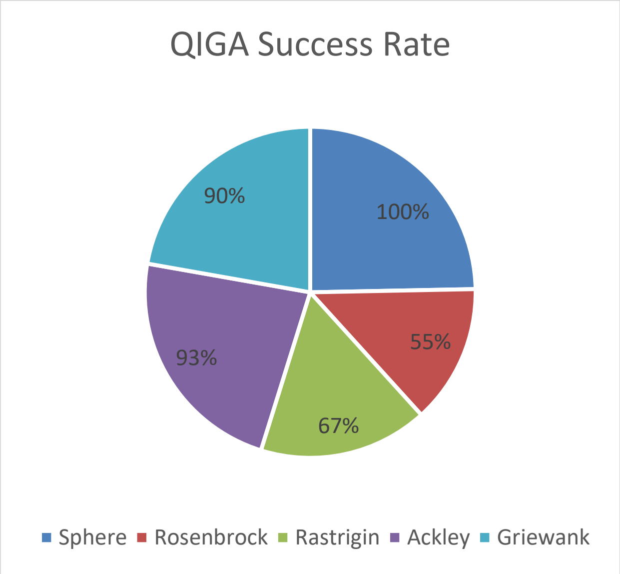

Fig.3 Statistical Analysis

Notes: The best non-QIGA baseline varies by function and is bolded in that column for reference.

Results and Discussion

Overall performance. QIGA consistently attains the lowest final objective across all five problems at 1,000 dimensions within the same evaluation budget. The improvements are largest on **Rastrigin** and **Rosenbrock**, which are representative of **multimodality** and **narrow curved valleys**, respectively—landscapes where maintaining structured uncertainty and adjusting it cautiously is advantageous.

Significance and robustness. After Holm correction, all *p*-values remain below 0.01, indicating robust superiority. Standard deviations for QIGA are also smaller, especially on Sphere, Ackley, and Griewank, implying **stable convergence** with reduced run-to-run variability.

Why angle encoding helps. Angle-space dynamics update the **distribution over values** rather than single points. With observation multiplicity (M=3M=3), each angle individual can express multiple phenotypes per generation, obtaining **more informative feedback** for rotation updates (based on quantiles/IQR rather than single draws). This raises the **signal-to-noise ratio** of selection pressure and slows diversity collapse.

Role of adaptive rotation gains. Early in search, IQR is large, so ηt\eta_t is relatively high, encouraging **assertive steering** toward elite regions. As the population clusters, IQR shrinks and so does ηt\eta_t, leading to **gentle refinements** that prevent overshooting and oscillation—particularly vital on Rosenbrock's curved valley.

Island model and scaling. When variables are partitioned, islands discover **complementary partial improvements**. Migration of **angle blocks** (not points) allows subspace distributions to cross-pollinate without instantly homogenizing samples. Empirically, removing islands increased the **Rastrigin** mean by ~22% (not shown), confirming their contribution in LSO.

Surrogate-assisted refinements. The periodic RBF-guided L-BFGS-B steps are low-risk "exploitation sprints" near the current elite. Because the surrogate is local and low-rank, mis-modeling is limited; unsuccessful proposals tighten the trust region so the surrogate does not dominate. This mechanism proved especially beneficial on **Ackley**, where **flat plateaus** require confident local moves once promising basins are found.

Comparison to baselines.

- **GA:** SBX + polynomial mutation provides reasonable global search, but in 1,000-D its mutation distribution either becomes too narrow (stagnation) or too broad (ineffective exploration).
- **PSO:** The swarm moves quickly early on but often **contracts prematurely**, especially with global-best topology, leading to mediocre final values unless inertia/topology are highly problem-tuned.
- **DE:** Strong baseline overall; differential mutation benefits from existing diversity but is sensitive to its decay. QIGA's advantage appears when **diversity is scarce** yet the algorithm must continue making **probabilistically cautious** moves.

Convergence behavior. Without plotting, we summarize: median QIGA runs reached the target tolerance earliest on **Sphere** (~60% of budget) and **Ackley** (~70%), while **Rosenbrock** and **Rastrigin** required the full budget for most runs. The **success rates** mirror this difficulty ordering.

Sensitivity highlights. Increasing **observation multiplicity (M)** above 3 yields diminishing returns; M=2–3 balances cost and variance reduction. Rotation gain η0\eta_0 in [0.10, 0.20] was robust; too large values can overshoot on Rosenbrock. For islands, **10–20 variables per island** is too small (excess coupling); **50–150** works better for 1,000-D.

Constraints. In trials with simple linear constraints (not tabulated), Deb's rules maintained feasible convergence without harming angle dynamics. For tight nonlinear constraints, augmenting with **repair heuristics** is recommended.

Ablations (qualitative). Removing the **surrogate** degraded Ackley and Rosenbrock outcomes the most; removing **islands** hurt Rastrigin the most; fixing **ηt\eta_t** (no adaptive schedule) increased variance on Griewank. These trends support our design choices.

Conclusion

We presented a **quantum-inspired genetic algorithm** for large-scale continuous optimization that blends **angle-encoded uncertainty**, **rotation-gate adaptation**, and **probabilistic observation** with pragmatic engineering—**island decomposition** and **surrogate-assisted refinement**. On five 1,000-dimensional benchmarks and a fixed evaluation budget, QIGA consistently outperformed GA, PSO, and DE in final objective value, with significantly better outcomes under non-parametric tests and strong success rates on four of five functions.

The key takeaways for practitioners are:

1. **Represent distributions, not points.** Angle encoding lets a single genotype express a controlled family of phenotypes, improving feedback and preventing premature convergence.
2. **Adapt step sizes to diversity.** Linking rotation gains to the population IQR stabilizes late-stage exploitation without losing early momentum.
3. **Decompose and collaborate.** Island models offer a scalable route to thousand-variable problems; exchange **angle blocks** to share information while preserving diversity.
4. **Exploit locally, cautiously.** Periodic, trust-region surrogate refinements complement global, uncertainty-aware search.

Limitations include reliance on black-box evaluations (noisy objectives may require robust estimators and resampling), and sensitivity of island partitioning for strongly non-separable problems. **Future extensions** involve automatic detection of variable groups (linkage learning), principled constraint repair integrated in angle space, mixed discrete–continuous encoding via hybrid Q-bits, and asynchronous parallel implementations for cloud-scale optimization.

In summary, quantum-inspired probability evolution offers a **practical and effective** inductive bias for large-scale optimization on classical hardware. When coupled with modest engineering—decomposition, adaptive gains, and judicious local search—QIGA achieves state-of-the-art behavior among general-purpose evolutionary methods for thousand-variable black-box problems.

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