

(;), (),

(L)



[3]

...
1
9
61.526
364
364/526 = 69,20 %.

1.

	T	C	A	G	
T					T C A G
C					T C A G
A					T C A G
G			. - . - . - . -		T C A G

...
 ; ;
 . St - , S = {0,1, stop},
 0 , 1 - , P_{st}(s),
 s ∈ S - :

$$P_{st}(s) = \frac{1}{64} |St^{-1}(s)|.$$

code

$$code(c) = \begin{cases} x, & P_{st}(x), \\ \vdots & \\ stop, & P_{st}(stop). \end{cases}$$

code(c) = { code₁(c), code₂(c), ... }.

$$code'(c) = \begin{cases} code(c), & (1-p), \\ x, & pP_{st}(x) / (1 - P_{st}(code(c))), \\ \vdots & \\ stop, & pP_{st}(stop) / (1 - P_{st}(code(c))). \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{0,1, stop\}.$$

21⁶⁴ (10⁸⁰), 3⁶⁴
(10³⁰).

64 p

$T = 50000;$
 $L = 250;$

$N = 50;$

$N_c = 4$ $N_m = 2$
 $p = 0,1.$

(ijk)

$(\overline{kji}) -$

(78,30 %),

– 27 2 4, 34).

2.

	T	C	A	G	
T					T C A G
C					T C A G
A					T C A G
G			. - . - . - . -		T C A G

A.A. Vagis

GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF OPTIMIZATION

We apply genetic algorithms to construct noise-free optimal codes. In genetic algorithms, the polarity tables are used as the “organisms” of a population, as well as three types of operations: generation of random codes for the first generation, crossing and mutation of codes.

1. , 1991. 544 .
2. Watson J.D., Crick F.H. A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid. *Nature*. 1953. **171**. P. 737 – 738.
3. , 2016. 228 .

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Об авторе: