

Thursday Lab #2



Welcome to Lab #2, Thurs, May 9

Goals

- Learn more details about evolutionary biology
 - Sexual selection
- Revisit Monday's examples of evolving systems in light of new information
- Understand why Dr. Erik and Dr. Una-May study evolution
 - I am a Computer Scientist!
- Practice talking about evolution in English

Agenda

- Sexual selection with eye candy!
- Lecture on sexual selection
- Mating Season exercise
- Evolutionary Computation Introduction
- Describe evolutionary systems in action

Eye Candy!



Sexual selection

- Not all evolutionary variation and change is a result of natural selection
- Natural selection is fitness proportional replication
- Darwin had to explain why elaborate sexual plumage exists
 - To attract mates?
 - Hiding fitness?
 - Signaling fitness?



Sexual Selection Examples

- Elaborate tails of peacocks
- Bright plumage
- Large racks in moose
- Deep voices in men

- Circumstances for sexual selection occurs
 - Preference shown by one sex (often the females) for individuals of the other sex that exhibit certain traits.
 - Increased strength (usually among the males) that yields greater success in securing mates



The Mating Game

It's BREEDING Season!

1. Males want to meet as many females as possible and make them pregnant
 - Why? To pass their genes on
2. Females can only mate twice in the season
 - They get to pick their mates
 - So we play the game by males and females meeting each other and trying to decide who to mate with.
3. When a couple decides to mate, they should “High five” and the female should reveal her number of eggs.



High Five!

We will mate!

The Mating Game

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 - Why? To pass their genes on
- 2. Females can only mate twice in the season**
 - They get to pick their mates
 - So we play the game by males and females meeting each other and trying to decide who to mate with.
- 3. When a couple decides to mate, they should “High five” and the female should reveal her number of eggs.**
- 4. Calculate the number of offspring that survive until adulthood using this formula:**
 - number of offspring = (number of eggs) (male genetic value + female genetic value)

If You are a Female

Female Traits

- **genetic value: X%**
 - Contribution toward the survivorship until adulthood of her brood.
 - **HIDDEN FROM MALES!**
 - » Until you decide to mate with a specific male
- **fecundity**
 - the number of eggs produced per cycle
 - **HIDDEN FROM MALES!**
 - » Until you decide to mate with a specific male
- **X-ray Vision question: yes/no**
 - If you have xray vision, can see a male's genetic value

X-Ray Vision



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-4XZBdimFZKo/UASfEx4jhy/AAAAAAAAAI0/6fy0_enWTew/s1600/IMG_1005.JPG



If you are a male

Male Traits

- **genetic value: Y%**
 - your contribution toward the survivorship until adulthood of each brood you father.
 - **HIDDEN FROM FEMALES!**
 - » Only reveal if female has X-Ray vision
- **Attractiveness**
 - Behavior that helps you catch desire of female
 - Should be loudly and boldly displayed!!!
 - Finger-snap, hum, clap, foot stamp
- **Fighting ability: # of teeth**
 - Makes you superior to male with less teeth
 - Can be used to dislodge a male at any point in courtship up until a female is actually mating with him, as signaled by “high five”.

Teeth Baring!



http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-eiHsFKN5tWY/Teqp3PFy0HI/AAAAAAAAACE/bF_tmhLFFrk/s1600/wolves_fighting2.jpg

How Game works

- Student picks up a role card and **HIDES IT!!!**
- Card states:
 - Sex: male or female
 - Traits
- We start mating season
 - Males and Females find partners, mate and females report birth
 - » NOTE only 2 broods for females! Any number of matings for males!
 - Mating season will continue **UNTIL** Teacher says **STOP!** Or all females have finished breeding twice

The Mating Game Review

Genetic Value / X-ray	No	Yes
Low	12 (10)	4 (12)
High	11 (14)	2 (18)

Genetic Value / Teeth	3	10
Low	1 (6.3)	5 (4.2)
High	3 (39)	12 (46)

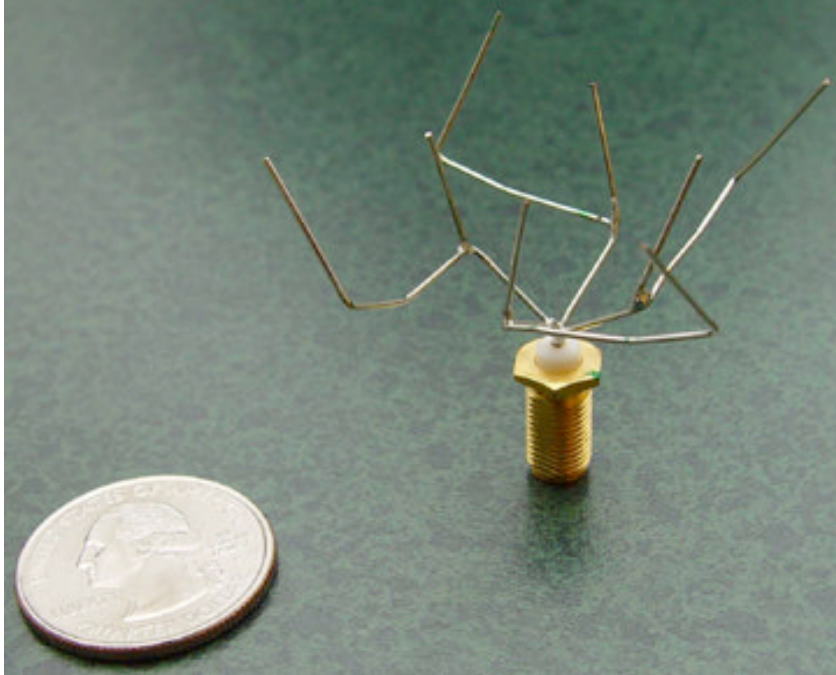
Most Mating	12
Most Offspring	13

What is the connection between Evolution and Computer science?

- **Look around you!**
 - Nature is efficient
 - Nature is ingenious
 - Nature solves complex problems
 - Nature adapts
- **Why not look at nature when you try to solve problems?**
 - What process has created all the variation and adaptation in nature?
 - Can we use this process ourselves?
 - Can we imitate the behavior in nature to create efficient algorithms?



Evolutionary Algorithms



- Create random designs
- Evaluate the designs
- Select the fit designs
- Vary the selected designs
- Replace the old designs with the new designs

Checklist for Evolutionary System

- Refer to Monday's examples of systems or new ones you think of
- Think: For each, answer the following
 - What is the population
 - What is the organism
 - What traits do organisms carry?
 - Which traits are adaptive or not?
 - What makes an organism fit?
 - What competition for selection is there?
 - Is there one or more species in the population?
 - Give examples of ancestors
- Pair
- Share

Lab #2 Learning Outcomes

- More nuanced view of fitness in evolution
- Make the connection between CS and Evolution
- Improvement at seeing differences between evolutionary systems and non-evolutionary systems

Lab #2 Journal Entry

Use these questions to guide today's journal entry

- Be brief
- Sketch or bullets
- Reflect!
- A journal is a DIARY
- Make your final entry
- Print and bring the journal to class

- Question of the day:
 - What questions do you have?
- Question of the week
 - What new relationships between CS, evolution and learning do you see?

TODO

- Print and bring journal to class on Friday morning
- Send Power Point presentation of Evolutionary Gems to Meijuan mjyan@stu.edu.cn
- Submit the output from their PD_skeleton.py program to Meijuan mjyan@stu.edu.cn before 0800 on Friday the 10th of May
- The PD_skeleton.py was the assignment that you got on *Monday* morning. (Some students have shown it to me in class, but I need to get all the names)
- The output should look like (but the years should be correct)

```
START Prisoners Dilemma
THE SENTENCE IS:
Alice: Cooperate and got -1 years
Bob: Cooperate and got 1 years
THE SENTENCE IS:
Alice: Cooperate and got -1 years
Bob: Defect and got 1 years
THE SENTENCE IS:
Alice: Defect and got -1 years
Bob: Cooperate and got 1 years
THE SENTENCE IS:
Alice: Defect and got -1 years
Bob: Defect and got 1 years
END Prisoners Dilemma
```