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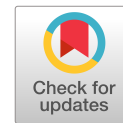
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Water supply has become a serious concern in many regions because of population growth and unbalanced spatial and temporal precipitation patterns. In Iran, about 90% of the available water resources is used for agriculture, which requires careful management. Evolutionary algorithms are suitable tools for aiding with water-resources management, as evidenced by previous works (e.g., Chang and Chang 2009; Fallah-Mehdipour et al. 2011, 2012; Aboutalebi et al. 2015; Yang et al. 2015; Lerma et al. 2015) and different fields of inquiry such as reservoir operation (Ahmadi et al. 2014; Bolouri-Yazdali et al. 2014; Ashofteh et al. 2013a, 2015a), groundwater resources (Bozorg-Haddad et al. 2013; Fallah-Mehdipour 2013b), conjunctive use operation (Fallah-Mehdipour 2013a), design-operation of pumped-storage and hydropower systems (Bozorg-Haddad et al. 2014), flood management (Bozorg-Haddad et al. 2015b), water project management (Orouji et al. 2014), hydrology (Ashofteh et al. 2013b), qualitative management of water resources systems, (Orouji et al. 2013; Bozorg-Haddad et al. 2015a; Shokri et al. 2014), water distribution systems (Seifollahi-Aghmiuni et al. 2013; Soltanjalili et al. 2013; Beygi et al. 2014), agricultural crops (Ashofteh et al. 2015b), sedimentation (Shokri et al. 2013), and algorithmic developments (Ashofteh et al. 2015c).

Lalezari et al. (2015) reported an optimal allocation of water resources for agriculture in the Baghmalek plain, which is located in Khuzestan province, Iran. Two objectives were considered in the discussed paper: (1) net benefit and (2) relative water use efficiency. This bi-objective optimization problem was solved by the nondominated sorting genetic algorithm (NSGAI). Their results in the discussed paper reported a successful application of the NSGAI in finding an optimal and accurate irrigation scheduling in the study area.

The NSGAI- is a multiobjective optimization tool introduced by Deb et al. (1999). The NSGAI has 5 steps: (1) random

initialization, (2) nondominated sorting, (3) crossover, (4) mutation, and (5) elitist crowding comparison (Chang and Chang 2009). Firstly, a population that includes chromosomes is selected randomly. Next, the objective function of each chromosome (where a chromosome is the name given to a possible solution to the optimization problem) is calculated, and the population is sorted according to a comparison criterion such as crowding distance. Thereafter, a selection operator such as a tournament is used to select the appropriate parents. The tournament operator selects by comparison using two criteria: (1) a nondominated rank and (2) a crowding distance in the population. In the next step, the crossover and mutation operators are employed to produce a new population for the next iteration.

Because of the random initialization of the NSGAI process there is no assurance that optimal Pareto fronts can be achieved with a single run. Yet, in the discussed paper the NSGAI was run only once, casting doubt on the optimality of the reported Pareto front.

To illustrate the random nature of NSGAI solutions, the following bi-objective benchmark problem reported by Kursawe (1991) is solved:

$$\text{Minimize } F = [f_1(\vec{x}), f_2(\vec{x})] \quad -5 \leq x_i \leq 5 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (1)$$

$$f_1(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 -10e^{-0.2\sqrt{x_i^2+x_{i+1}^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$f_2(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 [|x_i|^{0.8} + 5 \sin(x_i^3)] \quad (3)$$

The problem described by Eqs. (1)–(3) was solved with the NSGAI, setting the number of chromosomes = 20 (population size) and running it for 500 generations (or populations). Fig. 1 shows that this problem has a different solution (expressed as a Pareto front) in each run. For this reason, the NSGAI must be run several times, say, 10 times, and the most suitable Pareto front chosen as judged by the decision maker.

The method for determining the crossover and mutation probabilities is also worth mentioning. The simplest method for determining these two operators is sensitivity analysis. According to the identification of the ideal point by the particle swarm optimization (PSO) method in the discussed paper, the crossover and mutation should be determined in such a way that the difference between the

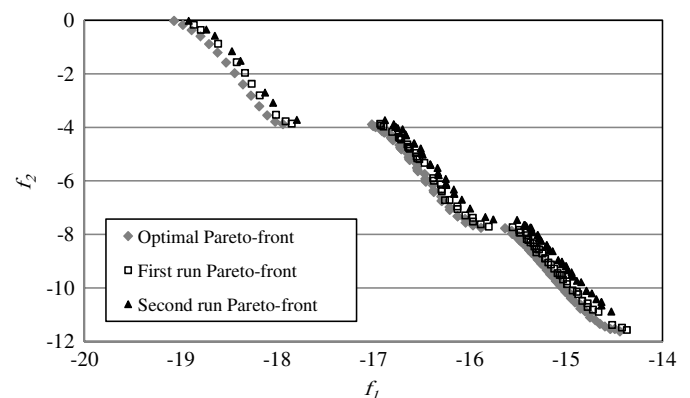


Fig. 1. Different sample Pareto fronts

ideal points of the final Pareto front of the PSO is a minimum. Therefore, sensitivity analysis should be implemented to determine the best crossover and mutation probabilities to achieve the minimal difference between the ideal points of PSO and of the Pareto front.

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