



# Article New Variants of the Multi-Verse Optimizer Algorithm Adapting Chaos Theory in Benchmark Optimization

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Abstract: In this work, we present multiple variations of the Multi-verse Optimizer Algorithm (MVO) using chaotic maps, using it in the formation of new solutions. In these new variations of the MVO algorithm, which we call the Fuzzy-Chaotic Multi-verse Optimizer (FCMVO), we use multiple chaotic maps used in the literature to substitute some of the parameters for which the original algorithm used a random value in the formation of new universes or solutions. To implement chaos theory on these new variants, we also use Fuzzy Logic for dynamic parameter adaptation; the first tests are performed only using chaotic maps, and then we merge the use of Fuzzy Logic in each of these cases to analyze the improvement over the Fuzzy MVO. Subsequently, we use only the best-performing chaos maps in a new set of variants for the same cases; after these results, we observe the behavior of the algorithm in different cases. The objective of this study is to compare whether there is a significant improvement over the MVO algorithm using some of the best-performing chaotic maps in conjunction with Fuzzy Logic in benchmark mathematical functions prior to moving on to other case studies.

**Keywords:** FCMVO; multiverse optimizer; chaotic maps; fuzzy logic; optimization; benchmark; functions; random; Mamdani; Sugeno; dynamic adaptation

# 1. Introduction

As humankind evolves, the problems that we can confront are becoming more complex and specific [1], leading to different solutions or variations, which we have to fine-tune to achieve the solutions that we require, but the solutions are not always that easy to find.

In searching for new ways to solve problems more efficiently, there has been serious development in different areas, such as Computational Intelligence [2], which aids in the search for solutions to numerous problems that can be challenging from relying on only people's decisions. As the complexity of problems escalates, the types of solutions must also be more precise [3] and unique but with fast responses due to the existence of changing problems in actual society.

Computer-oriented solutions [4] are very commonly used for multiple objectives, and since the last century, computational techniques have gained popularity such that they are more of a necessity in the search for competing solutions. Among these techniques are Fuzzy Logic [5–7] and metaheuristics [8,9], which in combination can obtain some of the best solutions that an expert could find with less time and effort.

With metaheuristics, we can observe they are inspired by behaviors present in nature, such as how insects [10] have a hierarchy of workers and elites, as well as some plant-based behaviors, such as in fungi [11] and how they can connect by the roots to share nutrients with other plant species.

In addition to improving some of these metaheuristics, there has been some fine-tuning undertaken with mathematical randomization techniques, such as Levy flights [12], to



Citation: Amezquita, L.; Castillo, O.; Soria, J.; Cortes-Antonio, P. New Variants of the Multi-Verse Optimizer Algorithm Adapting Chaos Theory in Benchmark Optimization. *Symmetry* 2023, *15*, 1319. https://doi.org/ 10.3390/sym15071319

Academic Editors: Cengız Kahraman and Alexander Zaslavski

Received: 13 May 2023 Revised: 18 June 2023 Accepted: 19 June 2023 Published: 27 June 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). obtain other solutions that could be better than the original inspiration for metaheuristics, improving the overall performance of bio-inspired algorithms. As one of these metaheuristics, the MVO [13] algorithm (Multi-verse Optimizer Algorithm) has been used in other works in the literature, in which some authors have adapted and fine-tuned the algorithm using some randomization techniques.

We have used the MVO algorithm in previous works [14–16], in which we improved the overall performance of the algorithm by fine-tuning some of its most significant parameters using Fuzzy Logic, and then we used the algorithm in benchmark mathematical functions and some cases of fuzzy controller design. This work can be viewed as an extension of [16], in which we originally only presented one of the variants in this work, and we now present a more complete analysis, including our improvements. This algorithm uses some concepts of cosmology to represent its behavior, such as wormholes, black holes, and white holes [17,18], seeking to behave like most of the bio-inspired algorithms, adapting its own way to crossover and mutate its solutions.

The motivation for this work comes from using other techniques to improve the MVO algorithm, such as chaos theory [19], and observing its behavior, mainly because we are interested in testing fuzzy controller design in cases involving noise in their behavior. The main contribution consists of analyzing multiple variants of the MVO algorithm by implementing Fuzzy Logic and chaotic maps, seeking the best set of variants in mathematical benchmarking functions before we move to other case studies. This paper has the following sections: Section 2 presents the state-of-the-art of MVO algorithm and its representation, Section 3 presents our implementations of the MVO algorithm with fuzzy logic and chaotic maps, Section 4 presents the results and comparisons with the variants that we used, and Section 5 provides the conclusions of our work.

### 2. Preliminary Concepts

As time passes, society moves forward, the problems that it faces in our modern lifestyles increase, and the previous solutions to our problems become less efficient; moreover, we have the need for fast solutions with fewer resources. In the search for better and more efficient solutions to these evolving problems, computational intelligence techniques [20] have gained popularity over the past few years, making them part of these new solutions.

Among computational intelligence techniques, we can observe optimization algorithms [21], which have gained such popularity that newer and more efficient algorithms appear every year, and they have found inspiration in several natural behaviors to solve simple problems, such as how bee colonies are organized to live and expand and how multiple flocks of birds search for food in their respective areas. The inspirations have also evolved and have used other artificial [22] or physical behaviors, such as the coordination of a crowd of drones or the energy and forces that occur on a planet in a galaxy; from here, optimization algorithms have used these principles to solve problems related to their inspiration or even to test and find better solutions to problems that are not related to their behaviors.

The MVO algorithm, as one of many multiple metaheuristics, has behaviors based on cosmology, using wormholes, white holes, and black holes as its main components in searching for solutions to the problems being applied, as illustrated in Figure 1. Other researchers [23–25] have used MVO in some specific cases applied to manufacturing processes or in benchmark tests, as in our previous works; however, other authors have implemented some methods to improve the algorithm, such as neural networks and Levy flights, which aid in the search for optimal solutions for the MVO algorithm.



Figure 1. Concepts of cosmology implemented in MVO algorithm.

In previous works, we have used Fuzzy Logic [14,15] and some tuning of the main parameters, as we tried them in benchmark mathematical functions and fuzzy controller design, proving the algorithm to be competitive against other popular metaheuristics. The algorithm uses the term universe to represent a solution to the problem, which is mathematically a matrix (1), where U are the universes, extending the population over d and n.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ x_2^1 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^d \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n^1 & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)

Another of the concepts mentioned for its inspiration is the normalized inflation rate or fitness of the algorithm, which is represented by  $NI(U_i)$ , and it is used in (2) with  $x_i^j$  being the *j*th parameter of the *i*th universe,  $U_i$  is a universe,  $x_k^j$  will be a parameter of the universe selected by using a roulette wheel method and  $r_1$  is a random number from 0 to 1.

$$x_i^j = \begin{cases} x_k^j & r_1 < NI(U_i) \\ x_i^j & r_1 \ge NI(U_i) \end{cases}$$

One of the main inspirations reside in the wormhole, white hole, and black hole, used in WEP and TDR, being Wormhole Existence Probability and Travel Distance Rate, respectively; they are used mainly in (3), where  $x_i^j$  is the *j*th parameter from a selected *i*th universe,  $x_{best}^j$  is the *j*th parameter from the global best at the moment,  $lb_j$  and  $ub_j$  are the lower and upper limits of the search criteria, and  $r_2$ ,  $r_3$ ,  $r_4$  represent random numbers from 0 to 1.

$$x_{i}^{j} = \begin{cases} \begin{cases} x_{best}^{j} + TDR(r_{4}(ub_{j} - lb_{j}) + lb_{j}) & r_{3} < 0.5 \\ x_{best}^{j} - TDR(r_{4}(ub_{j} - lb_{j}) + lb_{j}) & r_{3} \ge 0.5 \end{cases} & r_{2} < WEP \\ x_{i}^{j} & r_{2} \ge WEP \end{cases}$$
(3)

The last equations reside over WEP and TDR represented in (4) and (5), where  $a_{min}$  and  $a_{max}$  are the minimum and maximum values for WEP, *l* goes for the actual iteration, and *L* is the maximum number of iterations; in the case of TDR, they are the same parameters, including *p* as the precision of exploitation. In Figure 2, we illustrate a complete flowchart of the MVO algorithm.

$$WEP = a_{\min} + l \left( \frac{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}{L} \right)$$
(4)

$$TDR = 1 - \frac{l^{1/p}}{L^{1/p}}$$
(5)



Figure 2. MVO algorithm flowchart representation.

## 3. MVO Algorithm and Chaotic Maps

The MVO algorithm has proven to be a good alternative as many of the most used metaheuristics, like Particle Swarm Optimization [26,27] (PSO), Grey–Wolf Optimizer [28] (GWO), and Bee Colony Optimization [29] (BCO). Multiple researchers have used it for specific applications in engineering and research by not only using it in core mode. Instead, they have adapted other mathematical functions to improve its searchability, to avoid local optima stagnation and early convergence, using levy flights, quantum theory, neural networks, or other optimization algorithms.

As we mentioned previously, we have used Fuzzy Logic to adapt some of the main parameters for the MVO algorithm, being WEP and TDR from (4) and (5). In this work, we used two variations of the fuzzy inference system, one Mamdani and the other Sugeno, both type-1 fuzzy inference systems. In Figures 3 and 4, we illustrate the Mamdani fuzzy inference systems, and in Figures 5 and 6, we can observe the Sugeno fuzzy inference systems; the particular way in which the membership functions were distributed have a role in the symmetry between them [30], obtaining a smoother output in each fuzzy logic system output.



**Figure 3.** Mamdani model for WEP. (a) Input light-years of fuzzy inference system; (b) output obtained for WEP of fuzzy inference system using centroid defuzzification method.



**Figure 4.** Mamdani model for TDR. (**a**) Input light-years of fuzzy inference system; (**b**) output obtained for TDR of fuzzy inference system using centroid defuzzification method.



**Figure 5.** Sugeno model for WEP. (a) Input light-years of fuzzy inference system; (b) output obtained for WEP of fuzzy inference system using weighted average defuzzification method.



**Figure 6.** Sugeno model for TDR. (**a**) Input light-years of fuzzy inference system; (**b**) output obtained for TDR of fuzzy inference system using weighted average defuzzification method.

In the case of the Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System, we use triangular membership functions for the inputs and outputs of the WEP and TDR systems; this membership function is represented in (6). As for the Sugeno Fuzzy Inference System, we use another membership function, the generalized bell, represented by (7); we use another type of membership function to generate a crisper output.

In Tables 1 and 2, we can find the parameters of the membership functions (mf) corresponding to WEP and TDR Mamdani fuzzy inference systems illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, using the centroid defuzzification method; additionally, we can find in Tables 3 and 4, the parameters for the mf of the Sugeno fuzzy inference systems illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, using a weighted average of all rule outputs as defuzzification method. The fuzzy rules of each fuzzy inference system can be observed in Table 5.

$$triangleMF(x; a, b, c) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le a. \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \le x \le b. \\ \frac{c-x}{c-b}, & b \le x \le c. \\ 0, & c \le x. \end{cases}$$
(6)

$$GbellMF(x; a, b, c) = \frac{1}{1 + \left|\frac{x - c}{a}\right|^{2b}}$$
(7)

Table 1. Membership function parameters for WEP Mamdani fuzzy inference system.

Linguistic Variable	Linguistic Value	а	b	с
	Low	-0.5	0.1	0.45
Light-years	Medium	0.08	0.5	0.92
	High	0.55	0.9	1.5
	Low	-0.15	0	0.16
WEP	Medium	0.33	0.5	0.66
	High	0.82	1	1.17

Linguistic Variable	Linguistic Value	а	b	с
	Low	-0.369	-0.0312	0.0619
Light-years	Medium	-0.0143	0.265	0.9466
	High	0.159	0.9804	1.32
	Low	-0.2268	0.002633	0.2262
TDR	Medium	-0.03122	0.0915	0.337
	High	0.832	1.052	1.34

Table 2. Membership function parameters for TDR Mamdani fuzzy inference system.

Table 3. Membership function parameters for WEP Sugeno fuzzy inference system.

Linguistic Variable	Linguistic Value	a	b	с
	in1mf1	0.25	2	0
Light-years	in1mf2	0.25	2	0.5
	in1mf3	0.25	2	1

Table 4. Membership function parameters for the TDR Sugeno fuzzy inference system.

Linguistic Variable	Linguistic Value	а	b	с
	in1mf1	0.005371	2.001	-0.006169
	in1mf2	0.03512	2	0.03649
	in1mf3	0.04512	2	0.1143
	in1mf4	0.0352	2	0.1845
	in1mf5	0.03214	2	0.2493
	in1mf6	0.03147	2	0.3124
	in1mf7	0.03131	2	0.375
	in1mf8	0.03127	2	0.4375
Light-years	in1mf9	0.03126	2	0.5
· ·	in1mf10	0.03125	2	0.5625
	in1mf11	0.03125	2	0.625
	in1mf12	0.03125	2	0.6875
	in1mf13	0.03125	2	0.75
	in1mf14	0.03125	2	0.8125
	in1mf15	0.03125	2	0.875
	in1mf16	0.03125	2	0.9375
	in1mf17	0.03125	2	1

Additionally, in this work, we are using chaos theory to improve the algorithm further alongside Fuzzy Logic by adapting chaotic maps in some of the parameters of MVO, particularly in some random numbers, and here we made several variants of the algorithm. We used 10 of the most used chaotic maps in the literature over several algorithms, and then we made several variants to test which ones work better with the MVO algorithm; in Figure 7, we illustrate a flowchart of the places that we adapted the chaotic maps in the process for selection of universes, and also, we can observe in (2) and (3) the parameters that we replace in  $r_1, r_2, r_4$ , the highlighted text represents the sections of the algorithm that have adaptations of chaotic maps.

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System	Fuzzy Rules
Mamdani WEP	<ol> <li>If Light-years is Low, then WEP is Low</li> <li>If Light-years is Medium, then WEP is Medium</li> <li>If Light-years is High, then WEP is High</li> </ol>
Mamdani TDR	<ol> <li>If Lightyears is Low, then TDR is High</li> <li>If Lightyears is Medium then, TDR is Medium</li> <li>If Lightyears is High then, TDR is Low</li> </ol>
Sugeno WEP	<ol> <li>If input1 is in1mf1, then output is out1mf1</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf2, then output is out1mf2</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf3, then output is out1mf3</li> </ol>
Sugeno TDR	<ol> <li>If input1 is in1mf1, then output is out1mf1</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf2, then output is out1mf2</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf3, then output is out1mf3</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf4, then output is out1mf4</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf5, then output is out1mf5</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf6, then output is out1mf6</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf7, then output is out1mf7</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf9, then output is out1mf9</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf10, then output is out1mf9</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf10, then output is out1mf10</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf12, then output is out1mf11</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf13, then output is out1mf11</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf14, then output is out1mf12</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf15, then output is out1mf13</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf14, then output is out1mf13</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf15, then output is out1mf14</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf15, then output is out1mf14</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf16, then output is out1mf14</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf17, then output is out1mf15</li> <li>If input1 is in1mf17, then output is out1mf14</li> </ol>

**Table 5.** Fuzzy rules set for the fuzzy inference systems.



Figure 7. MVO flowchart for the process of selection of universes with chaotic maps adaptation.

Name	Equation	Parameters
Chebyshev [31]	$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \frac{\cos(i\cos^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i))}{2} + 1 + p$	
Logistic [32]	$x_{i+1} = ax_i(1 - x_i) + p$	a = 4
Sinusoidal [33]	$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}_i^2\sin(\pi\mathbf{x}_i) + p$	a = 2.3
Circle [34]	$x_{i+1} = mod(x_i + b - (\frac{a}{a})sin(2\pi x_i) + n$	a = 0.5
	$x_{1+1} = \max(x_1 + b = (2\pi) \operatorname{sin}(2\pi b_1), 1) + p$	b = 0.2
Gauss/mouse [35]	$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \begin{cases} 1 & \mathbf{x}_i = 0\\ \frac{1}{\operatorname{mod}(\mathbf{x}_i, 1)} + p & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	
Itorative [32]	$\frac{(\operatorname{mod}(x_i, 1))}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} - \frac{\sin(\frac{a\pi}{n})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} + n}$	a = 0.7
iterative [52]	$x_{i+1} - \sin\left(\frac{1}{x_i}\right) + p$	u 0.7
	$\vec{p} + p$ $0 \le x_i < P$ $x_i - P$ $x_i < 0.5$	P = 0.4
Piecewise [36]	$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{0.5 - P}{1 - P - x_i} + p & 1 \le x_i < 0.5\\ 1 - P - x_i + p & 0.5 \le x_i \le 1 - p \end{cases}$	
	$\frac{0.5-P}{1-x_i} + p  0.5 \le x_i < 1-P$	
Sine [37]	$\left(\frac{-p}{p} + p  1 - 1 \leq x_i < 1\right)$	a-4
Singer [38]	$x_{1+1} = \frac{1}{4} \sin(7x_1) + p$ $x_{1+1} = \ln(7.86x_1 - 23.31x_1^2 + 28.75x_1^3 - 13.302875x_1^4) + p$	u = 1.07
on.gor [00]	$\int \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sqrt{2}} \mu(x_{i} \cos x_{i}) + 2 \cos x_{i} + 2 \cos x_{i} + 2 \cos x_{i} + p$ $\int \frac{X_{i}}{\sqrt{2}} + p \qquad X_{i} < 0.7$	p. 107
Tent [39]	$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{3} (1 - \mathbf{x}_i) + p & \mathbf{x}_i \ge 0.7 \end{cases}$	
Chebyshev ma	p Circle map Gauss/mouse	е тар
0.5		
		WWWWW
0 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100
$x_{i}$	$x_i$ $x_i$	
Iterative map	Logistic man Piecewise n	nav
O M A LANAMA A		V VV V
0 50	100 0 50 100 0 50	100
$x_{i}$	x <sub>i</sub> x <sub>i</sub>	

Singer map

50

 $x_i$ 

Sinusoidal map

50

 $x_i$ 

100

1 . 0.8

0.6

0

100

**Table 6.** Chaotic maps of the literature [19], using seed p = 0.7.

Figure 8. Representation of chaotic maps in Table 1 with 100 iterations.

1

0.5

0

0

100

100

Sine map

50

 $x_i$ 

Tent map

50

 $x_i$ 

1

0.5

0

1 0.5 0

0

0



Figure 9. Bifurcation map of chaotic maps in Table 6.

Table 7. Chaotic variants of MVO algorithm.

Variant Name	$r_1$	<i>r</i> <sub>2</sub>	$r_4$
R1	Chaotic map [0,1]	Random [0,1]	Random [0,1]
R2	Random [0,1]	Chaotic map [0,1]	Random [0,1]
R4	Random [0,1]	Random [0,1]	Chaotic map [0,1]
RT	Chaotic map [0,1]	Chaotic map [0,1]	Chaotic map [0,1]

As we can observe from Table 7, some of the variants of the algorithm use chaotic maps in specific parameters in (2) and (3), resulting in the adaptation of Chaos Theory to the MVO algorithm. In the next section, we analyze the results obtained from the first variants of the algorithm, comparing them with the fuzzy variants and the improved versions using chaotic maps. Our simulations used MATLAB 2019 in a Windows 10 operating system, with an Intel i5 8th generation processor and 8 GB of RAM.

#### 4. Test and Results

For our tests, we use 13 traditional benchmark mathematical functions used in other works, performing 30 tests in 5 dimensions, 50 dimensions, and 100 dimensions, with 50 solutions or universes and 500 iterations; the statistical test is done with a 95% of confidence, comparing that our variants are better than the original algorithm using Z-test.

The main results presented in this paper are an extension of our previous work in [16], and we are focusing on 50 dimensions; in Tables 8–11, we can observe the results comparing the CMVO (Chaotic Multi-verse Optimizer) variants mentioned in Table 7; in the case of R1 we are only presenting the Circle, Sinusoidal and Gauss Chaotic Maps, that they were the best-performing maps in this category; for the R2 variant we can observe the Iterative, Sinusoidal, and Gauss maps as the best performers in this variant; the case of R4 which had a better impact on the algorithm, we focused on Circle, Sinusoidal and Piecewise maps; and in the last variant, called RT, we used Circle, Gauss, and Tent maps.

Variant	М	MVO CMVO Circle			CM	CMVO Sinusoidal			CMVO Gauss		
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Ζ
F1	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^0$	$6.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.32  imes 10^0$	-9.55	$6.18 imes10^{0}$	$1.16  imes 10^0$	-9.57	$8.80 imes10^{0}$	$2.23  imes 10^0$	-2.85
F2	$4.29 \times 10^2$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	$1.43 \times 10^2$	$9.27  imes 10^1$	-1.11	$8.24 imes10^1$	$7.40  imes 10^1$	-1.35	$3.41  imes 10^0$	$1.20  imes 10^0$	-1.66
F3	$5.87  imes 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	$6.62 \times 10^{2}$	$2.02 \times 10^3$	1.68	$6.50 \times 10^{3}$	$1.70  imes 10^3$	1.57	$5.01 \times 10^{3}$	$1.66  imes 10^3$	-2.15
F4	$1.66 \times 10^1$	$6.53 imes10^{0}$	$3.14 imes10^1$	$7.54  imes 10^{0}$	8.13	$2.14  imes 10^1$	$5.14 imes10^{0}$	3.12	$9.23  imes 10^0$	$2.06  imes 10^{0}$	-5.93
F5	$6.64 \times 10^2$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	$1.14  imes 10^3$	$9.97 \times 10^2$	2.14	$1.08 \times 10^3$	$8.07  imes 10^2$	2.12	$1.01 \times 10^3$	$1.05  imes 10^3$	1.49
F6	$1.06  imes 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^0$	$5.86  imes 10^0$	$1.57  imes 10^{0}$	-8.23	$6.39  imes 10^{0}$	$1.37 imes10^{0}$	-7.54	$9.76  imes 10^0$	$3.06  imes 10^0$	-1.09
F7	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03 imes10^{-2}$	$1.08 imes10^{-1}$	$3.39 imes10^{-2}$	-1.20	$1.12  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.64 imes10^{-2}$	-0.67	$9.64 imes10^{-2}$	$2.91  imes 10^{-2}$	-2.51
F8	$1.25  imes 10^4$	$8.00  imes 10^2$	$1.22 \times 10^4$	$8.37  imes 10^2$	-1.37	$1.22  imes 10^4$	$9.58 \times 10^2$	-1.11	$1.28  imes 10^4$	$1.01  imes 10^3$	1.43
F9	$2.54 \times 10^2$	$4.94 imes10^1$	$2.34  imes 10^2$	$4.61  imes 10^1$	-1.58	$2.04 \times 10^2$	$3.70  imes 10^1$	-4.42	$2.33 \times 10^2$	$4.87  imes 10^1$	-1.68
F10	$3.49 imes10^{0}$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	$3.04 imes10^{0}$	$4.60 imes10^{-1}$	-0.80	$2.43 imes10^{0}$	$4.22 imes10^{-1}$	-1.86	$3.15  imes 10^{0}$	$5.99  imes 10^{-1}$	-0.59
F11	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.38  imes 10^{-2}$	-8.70	$1.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.39 imes10^{-2}$	-9.12	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$2.07  imes 10^{-2}$	-0.05
F12	$6.57  imes 10^0$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	$7.90 imes10^{0}$	$2.78 imes10^{0}$	1.89	$4.91 imes10^{0}$	$2.50  imes 10^{0}$	-2.49	$4.93 imes10^{0}$	$2.34 imes10^{0}$	-2.54
F13	$9.08 imes10^{0}$	$1.34 imes10^1$	$6.56  imes 10^{0}$	$7.21  imes 10^0$	-0.91	$4.61  imes 10^0$	$6.30 imes10^{0}$	-1.66	$2.90  imes 10^{0}$	$2.61  imes 10^{0}$	-2.48

Table 8. Results comparing MVO with R1 CMVO in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

	Table 9. Rest	ults comparing	MVO	with R2	CMVO	in 50	dimension
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Variant	М	vo	CM	CMVO Iterative			VO Sinusoidal		CMVO Gauss		
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^{0}$	$9.44 imes10^{0}$	$2.31 imes10^{0}$	-1.67	$1.03  imes 10^1$	$2.00  imes 10^0$	-0.28	$1.13  imes 10^1$	$2.85  imes 10^{0}$	1.42
F2	$4.29 \times 10^2$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	$2.16  imes 10^4$	$1.18  imes 10^5$	0.99	$1.87 \times 10^7$	$7.84 imes10^7$	1.31	$5.52  imes 10^{10}$	$3.01  imes 10^{11}$	1
F3	$5.87  imes 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	$6.98 \times 10^3$	$1.85  imes 10^3$	2.62	$8.23 \times 10^3$	$1.76 \times 10^3$	5.72	$5.94 \times 10^3$	$1.39  imes 10^3$	0.21
F4	$1.66  imes 10^1$	$6.53 imes10^{0}$	$1.99  imes 10^1$	$6.39 imes10^{0}$	1.96	$3.24 \times 10^1$	$6.94 imes10^{0}$	9.04	$1.67  imes 10^1$	$5.15  imes 10^{0}$	0.02
F5	$6.64  imes 10^2$	$6.96  imes 10^2$	$1.32 \times 10^3$	$1.18  imes 10^3$	2.64	$9.31 \times 10^{2}$	$1.32 \times 10^3$	0.98	$1.13 \times 10^3$	$1.72  imes 10^3$	1.37
F6	$1.06  imes 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^{0}$	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$1.89  imes 10^{0}$	-0.3	$1.01  imes 10^1$	$2.34 imes10^{0}$	-0.68	$9.66  imes 10^0$	$2.33 imes10^{0}$	-1.4
F7	$1.19  imes 10^{-1}$	$4.03  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.09  imes 10^{-1}$	$2.96 \times 10^{-2}$	-1.16	$1.24 imes10^{-1}$	$4.16  imes 10^{-2}$	0.44	$1.17  imes 10^{-1}$	$2.82 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.25
F8	$1.25  imes 10^4$	$8.00  imes 10^2$	$1.21 \times 10^4$	$8.04  imes 10^2$	-1.86	$1.27 \times 10^4$	$1.08  imes 10^3$	1.13	$1.24 \times 10^4$	$6.57 \times 10^2$	-0.32
F9	$2.54 \times 10^2$	$4.94 imes10^1$	$2.62 \times 10^{2}$	$3.96 \times 10^1$	0.67	$2.16 \times 10^{2}$	$3.26  imes 10^1$	-3.47	$2.74 \times 10^2$	$4.99 imes10^1$	1.59
F10	$3.49  imes 10^0$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	$3.54 \times 10^{0}$	$3.01  imes 10^0$	0.06	$7.02 \times 10^{0}$	$6.82 imes10^{0}$	2.58	$3.50 \times 10^{0}$	$3.17  imes 10^{0}$	0.02
F11	$1.09  imes 10^0$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.10  imes 10^0$	$2.05 \times 10^{-2}$	1.24	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.79 \times 10^{-2}$	0.11	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.63 \times 10^{-2}$	0.03
F12	$6.57  imes 10^0$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	$7.45 \times 10^{0}$	$3.16  imes 10^0$	1.16	$8.47  imes 10^{0}$	$2.33 imes10^{0}$	2.95	$5.99 \times 10^{0}$	$1.67  imes 10^{0}$	-1.02
F13	$9.08  imes 10^0$	$1.34 imes10^1$	$1.58  imes 10^1$	$1.68  imes 10^1$	1.72	$1.19  imes 10^1$	$1.23  imes 10^1$	0.84	$8.22  imes 10^0$	$1.09  imes 10^1$	-0.27

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 10. Results comparing MVO with R4 CMVO in 50 dimensions.

Variant	М	VO	Cl	MVO Circle		CMVO Sinusoidal			CMVO Piecewise		
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^0$	$6.05  imes 10^0$	$1.32  imes 10^0$	-9.55	$8.43 imes10^{0}$	$2.33  imes 10^0$	-3.44	$6.18  imes 10^0$	$1.16  imes 10^0$	-9.57
F2	$4.29 \times 10^2$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	$1.43 \times 10^2$	$9.27  imes 10^1$	-1.11	$2.08 \times 10^2$	$4.29  imes 10^2$	-0.83	$8.24  imes 10^1$	$7.40  imes 10^1$	-1.35
F3	$5.87  imes 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	$6.62 \times 10^3$	$2.02 \times 10^3$	1.68	$6.84  imes 10^3$	$2.01  imes 10^3$	2.17	$6.50 \times 10^3$	$1.70  imes 10^3$	1.57
F4	$1.66  imes 10^1$	$6.53  imes 10^{0}$	$3.14  imes 10^1$	$7.54  imes 10^{0}$	8.13	$3.16  imes 10^1$	$7.33  imes 10^{0}$	8.36	$2.14  imes 10^1$	$5.14 imes10^{0}$	3.12
F5	$6.64 \times 10^2$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	$1.14  imes 10^3$	$9.97 \times 10^2$	2.14	$8.82 \times 10^2$	$6.63 \times 10^{2}$	1.24	$1.08 \times 10^3$	$8.07  imes 10^2$	2.12
F6	$1.06  imes 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^{0}$	$5.86  imes 10^{0}$	$1.57  imes 10^{0}$	-8.23	$8.62  imes 10^{0}$	$1.71  imes 10^{0}$	-3.35	$6.39 imes10^{0}$	$1.37  imes 10^{0}$	-7.54
F7	$1.19  imes 10^{-1}$	$4.03  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.08  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.39 \times 10^{-2}$	-1.2	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$3.35  imes 10^{-2}$	-0.05	$1.12  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.64  imes 10^{-2}$	-0.67
F8	$1.25  imes 10^4$	$8.00  imes 10^2$	$1.22 \times 10^4$	$8.37  imes 10^2$	-1.37	$1.19  imes 10^4$	$8.61  imes 10^2$	-2.68	$1.22 \times 10^4$	$9.58 \times 10^{2}$	-1.11
F9	$2.54  imes 10^2$	$4.94 imes10^1$	$2.34  imes 10^2$	$4.61  imes 10^1$	-1.58	$2.51 \times 10^2$	$4.43 imes10^1$	-0.26	$2.04 \times 10^2$	$3.70  imes 10^1$	-4.42
F10	$3.49  imes 10^0$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	$3.04  imes 10^0$	$4.60 imes10^{-1}$	-0.8	$3.86  imes 10^0$	$3.04 imes10^{0}$	0.47	$2.43  imes 10^{0}$	$4.22  imes 10^{-1}$	-1.86
F11	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.38  imes 10^{-2}$	-8.7	$1.08  imes 10^{0}$	$1.35 \times 10^{-2}$	-2.58	$1.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.39 \times 10^{-2}$	-9.12
F12	$6.57  imes 10^{0}$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	$7.90  imes 10^0$	$2.78 imes10^{0}$	1.89	$8.71  imes 10^{0}$	$3.25  imes 10^{0}$	2.8	$4.91  imes 10^{0}$	$2.50  imes 10^{0}$	-2.49
F13	$9.08  imes 10^0$	$1.34  imes 10^1$	$6.56  imes 10^0$	$7.21 \times 10^0$	-0.91	$1.13  imes 10^1$	$1.09  imes 10^1$	0.69	$4.61  imes 10^0$	$6.30  imes 10^0$	-1.66

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

These first results pointed out that one of the most significant variants are R1 and R4 at the moment. In Tables 12–15, we can find some of the results for the FCMVO (Fuzzy-Chaotic Multi-verse Optimizer) in comparison with the original MVO and FMVO (Fuzzy Multi-verse Optimizer) for the R1 variant using the Circle and Gauss maps, the results are very similar, but one of the fuzzy inference systems use the Mamdani variant and the other one the Sugeno variant. Comparing Mamdani and Sugeno, they are very similar in results for the initial tests in the R1 variant.

Variant	М	VO	CI	CMVO Circle			MVO Gauss		C	MVO Tent	
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^0$	$8.31  imes 10^{0}$	$2.01  imes 10^0$	-3.92	$6.47  imes 10^0$	$1.72  imes 10^0$	-7.9	$9.44  imes 10^0$	$1.71  imes 10^0$	-1.93
F2	$4.29 \times 10^{2}$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	$6.61  imes 10^{11}$	$3.62 \times 10^{12}$	1	$1.23  imes 10^{11}$	$6.32  imes 10^{11}$	1.07	$2.11 \times 10^{12}$	$8.93 imes10^{12}$	1.29
F3	$5.87 \times 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	$1.05  imes 10^4$	$1.98 imes10^3$	10.35	$8.46  imes 10^3$	$2.12  imes 10^3$	5.57	$1.17  imes 10^4$	$2.18  imes 10^3$	12.31
F4	$1.66 \times 10^1$	$6.53  imes 10^{0}$	$5.54 \times 10^{1}$	$8.87 imes10^{0}$	19.29	$6.47  imes 10^1$	$7.69  imes 10^{0}$	26.08	$6.14  imes 10^1$	$6.85  imes 10^{0}$	25.9
F5	$6.64 \times 10^{2}$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	$3.31 \times 10^3$	$5.28 \times 10^3$	2.72	$1.04  imes 10^3$	$1.17 \times 10^3$	1.5	$2.60 \times 10^3$	$4.29 \times 10^3$	2.44
F6	$1.06 \times 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^0$	$8.57  imes 10^0$	$2.18 imes 10^{0}$	-3.16	$6.93  imes 10^0$	$1.31  imes 10^{0}$	-6.63	$9.37  imes 10^0$	$1.64  imes 10^{0}$	-2.08
F7	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03 imes10^{-2}$	$2.09 imes10^{-1}$	$5.78 imes10^{-2}$	6.99	$1.71  imes 10^{-1}$	$6.97 imes10^{-2}$	3.53	$2.22  imes 10^{-1}$	$6.97  imes 10^{-2}$	7
F8	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$8.00  imes 10^2$	$1.17 \times 10^4$	$7.49 \times 10^2$	-3.59	$1.17  imes 10^4$	$8.21 \times 10^2$	-3.63	$1.19 imes 10^4$	$9.46 \times 10^{2}$	-2.42
F9	$2.54 \times 10^2$	$4.94  imes 10^1$	$1.89 \times 10^{2}$	$3.19  imes 10^1$	-6.05	$1.73 \times 10^{2}$	$2.17  imes 10^1$	-8.21	$2.23 \times 10^{2}$	$2.92  imes 10^1$	-2.96
F10	$3.49  imes 10^{0}$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	$4.88  imes 10^{0}$	$4.78 imes10^{-1}$	2.44	$4.67 imes10^{0}$	$5.58 imes10^{-1}$	2.05	$5.68 imes10^{0}$	$2.65  imes 10^{0}$	2.95
F11	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.08  imes 10^{0}$	$1.61 \times 10^{-2}$	-2.3	$1.06  imes 10^0$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	-6.42	$1.08  imes 10^{0}$	$1.46 \times 10^{-2}$	-1.94
F12	$6.57 \times 10^{0}$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	$1.89 \times 10^{1}$	$6.33 imes10^{0}$	9.81	$2.48  imes 10^1$	$1.15  imes 10^1$	8.47	$2.56 \times 10^1$	$9.02  imes 10^0$	11.11
F13	$9.08 imes10^{0}$	$1.34 imes10^1$	$7.07 imes10^1$	$3.39 imes10^1$	9.26	$7.30 imes10^1$	$3.52  imes 10^1$	9.3	$8.32  imes 10^1$	$3.73  imes 10^1$	10.25

Table 11. Results comparing MVO with RT CMVO in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 12. Results comparing MVO with R1 FCMVO Mamdani using a Circle map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO	Mamdani		MVO		ľ	MVO Circle		FM	VO Mamdani	
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$4.18  imes 10^0$	$1.50  imes 10^0$	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^0$	-13.12	$1.06 \times 10^1$	$2.37  imes 10^{0}$	-12.46	$4.22 \times 10^{0}$	$1.54 imes10^{0}$	-0.1
F2	$2.13  imes 10^3$	$1.09  imes 10^4$	$4.29 \times 10^2$	$1.40 \times 10^3$	0.85	$4.65 \times 10^2$	$1.28  imes 10^3$	0.83	$1.84 \times 10^2$	$3.50 \times 10^{2}$	0.98
F3	$4.69  imes 10^3$	$1.27  imes 10^3$	$5.87 \times 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	-3.38	$6.29 \times 10^3$	$1.89 imes10^3$	-3.85	$4.46  imes 10^3$	$1.32  imes 10^3$	0.68
F4	$2.43 \times 10^1$	$6.58  imes 10^0$	$1.66 \times 10^1$	$6.53 \times 10^{0}$	4.52	$1.86  imes 10^1$	$5.21  imes 10^0$	3.71	$1.69  imes 10^1$	$7.05  imes 10^{0}$	4.21
F5	$6.58 \times 10^2$	$7.15 \times 10^2$	$6.64 \times 10^2$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	-0.03	$6.41 \times 10^2$	$5.19 \times 10^2$	0.11	$5.02 \times 10^2$	$5.32 \times 10^2$	0.96
F6	$3.94 imes10^{0}$	$1.65 imes10^{0}$	$1.06 imes10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^0$	-11.45	$1.03  imes 10^1$	$2.52  imes 10^{0}$	-11.5	$4.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.38 imes10^{0}$	-0.3
F7	$8.77  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.57 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03  imes 10^{-2}$	-3.61	$1.24  imes 10^{-1}$	$4.27  imes 10^{-2}$	-4.05	$7.71 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.46  imes 10^{-2}$	1.62
F8	$1.19  imes 10^4$	$9.07  imes 10^2$	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$8.00 \times 10^2$	-2.38	$1.24 \times 10^4$	$1.20  imes 10^3$	-1.88	$1.26  imes 10^4$	$9.34  imes 10^2$	-3.01
F9	$2.96 \times 10^2$	$4.31  imes 10^1$	$2.54 \times 10^2$	$4.94 imes10^1$	3.56	$2.67 \times 10^2$	$4.90  imes 10^1$	2.49	$2.91 \times 10^2$	$4.74 imes10^1$	0.45
F10	$1.14  imes 10^1$	$8.52  imes 10^{0}$	$3.49  imes 10^0$	$3.08  imes 10^0$	4.81	$4.16  imes 10^{0}$	$4.19 imes10^{0}$	4.2	$8.15  imes 10^{0}$	$8.24 imes10^{0}$	1.52
F11	$9.73  imes 10^{-1}$	$7.78 imes10^{-2}$	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82  imes 10^{-2}$	-8.02	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$2.29 \times 10^{-2}$	-8.15	$1.00  imes 10^0$	$6.84 imes10^{-2}$	-1.59
F12	$4.60  imes 10^0$	$2.04 imes10^{0}$	$6.57  imes 10^{0}$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	-3.23	$5.91  imes 10^{0}$	$2.24 imes10^{0}$	-2.37	$4.77  imes 10^{0}$	$1.64 imes10^{0}$	-0.37
F13	$3.10  imes 10^0$	$4.89  imes 10^0$	$9.08  imes 10^0$	$1.34 imes10^1$	-2.3	$9.02  imes 10^0$	$1.47  imes 10^1$	-2.1	$1.95  imes 10^{0}$	$2.01  imes 10^0$	1.19

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 13. Results comparing MVO with R1 FCMVO Sugeno using a Circle map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVC	) Sugeno		MVO		]	MVO Circle		FN	AVO Sugeno	
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$1.33  imes 10^{0}$	$2.89 imes10^{-1}$	$1.04 imes10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^0$	-23.25	$1.06 \times 10^1$	$2.37  imes 10^{0}$	-21.19	$1.41  imes 10^{0}$	$2.26 \times 10^{-1}$	-1.13
F2	$2.55 \times 10^2$	$8.45 \times 10^2$	$4.29 \times 10^{2}$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	-0.58	$4.65 \times 10^2$	$1.28  imes 10^3$	-0.75	$5.23 \times 10^3$	$1.91  imes 10^4$	-1.43
F3	$2.54  imes 10^3$	$7.53 \times 10^2$	$5.87 \times 10^{3}$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	-11.34	$6.29 \times 10^{3}$	$1.89 \times 10^3$	-10.09	$2.26 \times 10^3$	$4.86 \times 10^{2}$	1.77
F4	$2.40  imes 10^1$	$7.02  imes 10^{0}$	$1.66  imes 10^1$	$6.53 imes10^{0}$	4.22	$1.86  imes 10^1$	$5.21  imes 10^{0}$	3.4	$1.94 imes10^1$	$6.19 imes10^{0}$	2.74
F5	$1.64  imes 10^2$	$1.63 \times 10^2$	$6.64 \times 10^{2}$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	-3.83	$6.41 \times 10^2$	$5.19 \times 10^2$	-4.8	$5.20 \times 10^{2}$	$7.26 \times 10^2$	-2.62
F6	$1.44  imes 10^0$	$3.01  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.06 \times 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^{0}$	-18.35	$1.03  imes 10^1$	$2.52  imes 10^{0}$	-19.06	$1.44  imes 10^{0}$	$2.77  imes 10^{-1}$	0.04
F7	$6.95 imes10^{-2}$	$2.57 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03 imes10^{-2}$	-5.69	$1.24 imes10^{-1}$	$4.27  imes 10^{-2}$	-6.04	$6.70  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.47  imes 10^{-2}$	0.39
F8	$1.21 \times 10^4$	$8.70 \times 10^{2}$	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$8.00 \times 10^2$	-1.68	$1.24 \times 10^4$	$1.20 \times 10^3$	-1.3	$1.24  imes 10^4$	$9.12 \times 10^{2}$	-1.13
F9	$3.07 \times 10^2$	$4.64  imes 10^1$	$2.54 \times 10^{2}$	$4.94 imes10^1$	4.3	$2.67 \times 10^{2}$	$4.90  imes 10^1$	3.27	$2.83 \times 10^{2}$	$5.49 \times 10^{1}$	1.87
F10	$1.02  imes 10^1$	$8.31  imes 10^{0}$	$3.49 \times 10^{0}$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	4.17	$4.16  imes 10^{0}$	$4.19 imes10^{0}$	3.57	$4.83 imes10^{0}$	$6.50  imes 10^{0}$	2.8
F11	$8.24  imes 10^{-1}$	$5.41 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	-25.56	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$2.29 \times 10^{-2}$	-25.18	$8.01  imes 10^{-1}$	$5.89 \times 10^{-2}$	1.57
F12	$5.46  imes 10^0$	$1.41  imes 10^0$	$6.57 \times 10^{0}$	$2.64  imes 10^{0}$	-2.03	$5.91 \times 10^{0}$	$2.24  imes 10^0$	-0.93	$5.21 \times 10^{0}$	$1.73  imes 10^{0}$	0.6
F13	$4.29  imes 10^{-1}$	$4.84 imes10^{-1}$	$9.08 imes10^{0}$	$1.34 imes10^1$	-3.53	$9.02  imes 10^0$	$1.47  imes 10^1$	-3.21	$3.67  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.65  imes 10^{-1}$	0.66

Variant	FCMVO	Mamdani		MVO		Ν	<b>AVO Gauss</b>		FM	VO Mamdani	
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$4.04 imes10^{0}$	$1.57  imes 10^{0}$	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^{0}$	-13.12	$8.80  imes 10^0$	$2.23 \times 10^{0}$	-12.46	$4.22 \times 10^0$	$1.54 imes10^{0}$	-0.1
F2	$3.16  imes 10^{0}$	$1.77  imes 10^{0}$	$4.29 \times 10^{2}$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	0.85	$3.41 \times 10^{0}$	$1.20  imes 10^0$	0.83	$1.84 \times 10^2$	$3.50 \times 10^{2}$	0.98
F3	$3.09 \times 10^3$	$6.82 \times 10^{2}$	$5.87 \times 10^3$	$1.42 \times 10^3$	-3.38	$5.01 \times 10^3$	$1.66 \times 10^{3}$	-3.85	$4.46 \times 10^3$	$1.32 \times 10^3$	0.68
F4	$1.21 \times 10^1$	$4.13 imes10^{0}$	$1.66 \times 10^1$	$6.53  imes 10^0$	4.52	$9.23  imes 10^{0}$	$2.06  imes 10^{0}$	3.71	$1.69 \times 10^1$	$7.05  imes 10^{0}$	4.21
F5	$4.93  imes 10^2$	$5.30 \times 10^{2}$	$6.64 \times 10^{2}$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	-0.03	$1.01 \times 10^3$	$1.05 \times 10^3$	0.11	$5.02 \times 10^{2}$	$5.32 \times 10^{2}$	0.96
F6	$3.81  imes 10^0$	$1.74  imes 10^{0}$	$1.06 \times 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^0$	-11.45	$9.76  imes 10^{0}$	$3.06  imes 10^0$	-11.5	$4.05  imes 10^{0}$	$1.38  imes 10^{0}$	-0.3
F7	$7.51  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.93 imes10^{-2}$	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03  imes 10^{-2}$	-3.61	$9.64 imes10^{-2}$	$2.91  imes 10^{-2}$	-4.05	$7.71  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.46  imes 10^{-2}$	1.62
F8	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$9.38 \times 10^{2}$	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$8.00 \times 10^2$	-2.38	$1.28  imes 10^4$	$1.01 \times 10^3$	-1.88	$1.26 \times 10^4$	$9.34 \times 10^{2}$	-3.01
F9	$2.44 \times 10^2$	$3.64  imes 10^1$	$2.54 \times 10^{2}$	$4.94  imes 10^1$	3.56	$2.33 \times 10^{2}$	$4.87  imes 10^1$	2.49	$2.91 \times 10^{2}$	$4.74  imes 10^1$	0.45
F10	$5.79 imes10^{0}$	$6.95  imes 10^{0}$	$3.49  imes 10^{0}$	$3.08 imes10^{0}$	4.81	$3.15  imes 10^{0}$	$5.99 imes10^{-1}$	4.2	$8.15  imes 10^{0}$	$8.24 imes10^{0}$	1.52
F11	$9.75  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.00  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	-8.02	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$2.07 \times 10^{-2}$	-8.15	$1.00  imes 10^0$	$6.84 \times 10^{-2}$	-1.59
F12	$3.80  imes 10^0$	$1.48  imes 10^{0}$	$6.57 \times 10^{0}$	$2.64  imes 10^0$	-3.23	$4.93  imes 10^{0}$	$2.34 imes10^{0}$	-2.37	$4.77  imes 10^{0}$	$1.64 imes10^{0}$	-0.37
F13	$1.13 imes10^{0}$	$5.09 imes10^{-1}$	$9.08 imes10^{0}$	$1.34 imes10^1$	-2.3	$2.90  imes 10^{0}$	$2.61  imes 10^0$	-2.1	$1.95  imes 10^{0}$	$2.01  imes 10^0$	1.19

Table 14. Results comparing MVO with R1 FCMVO Mamdani using Gauss map in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 15. Results comparing MVO with R1 FCMVO Sugeno using Gauss map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVC	) Sugeno		MVO		N	AVO Gauss		FN	IVO Sugeno	
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z	Average	SD	Z
F1	$1.39  imes 10^{0}$	$2.73 imes10^{-1}$	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$2.12  imes 10^{0}$	-23.25	$8.80 imes10^{0}$	$2.23  imes 10^0$	-21.19	$1.41 \times 10^{0}$	$2.26  imes 10^{-1}$	-1.13
F2	$2.32  imes 10^0$	$2.21  imes 10^0$	$4.29 \times 10^2$	$1.40 \times 10^3$	-0.58	$3.41 \times 10^{0}$	$1.20  imes 10^0$	-0.75	$5.23 \times 10^3$	$1.91  imes 10^4$	-1.43
F3	$1.80  imes 10^3$	$4.57  imes 10^2$	$5.87 \times 10^3$	$1.42  imes 10^3$	-11.34	$5.01 \times 10^3$	$1.66 \times 10^3$	-10.09	$2.26 \times 10^3$	$4.86  imes 10^2$	1.77
F4	$1.44 imes10^1$	$6.35 imes10^{0}$	$1.66  imes 10^1$	$6.53 imes10^{0}$	4.22	$9.23  imes 10^{0}$	$2.06  imes 10^{0}$	3.4	$1.94 imes10^1$	$6.19 imes10^{0}$	2.74
F5	$3.62 \times 10^2$	$4.34 imes10^2$	$6.64  imes 10^2$	$6.96 \times 10^{2}$	-3.83	$1.01 \times 10^3$	$1.05  imes 10^3$	-4.8	$5.20 \times 10^2$	$7.26 \times 10^2$	-2.62
F6	$1.45  imes 10^0$	$3.36 imes10^{-1}$	$1.06  imes 10^1$	$2.71  imes 10^0$	-18.35	$9.76  imes 10^0$	$3.06  imes 10^0$	-19.06	$1.44  imes 10^{0}$	$2.77 imes10^{-1}$	0.04
F7	$6.17  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.81  imes 10^{-2}$	$1.19 imes10^{-1}$	$4.03  imes 10^{-2}$	-5.69	$9.64 imes10^{-2}$	$2.91 \times 10^{-2}$	-6.04	$6.70  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.47  imes 10^{-2}$	0.39
F8	$1.22 \times 10^4$	$8.51 \times 10^2$	$1.25 \times 10^4$	$8.00 \times 10^2$	-1.68	$1.28  imes 10^4$	$1.01  imes 10^3$	-1.3	$1.24  imes 10^4$	$9.12  imes 10^2$	-1.13
F9	$2.95  imes 10^2$	$4.50  imes 10^1$	$2.54  imes 10^2$	$4.94 imes10^1$	4.3	$2.33 \times 10^{2}$	$4.87  imes 10^1$	3.27	$2.83 \times 10^2$	$5.49  imes 10^1$	1.87
F10	$1.04  imes 10^1$	$8.61 imes10^{0}$	$3.49  imes 10^0$	$3.08  imes 10^0$	4.17	$3.15  imes 10^{0}$	$5.99 \times 10^{-1}$	3.57	$4.83  imes 10^{0}$	$6.50  imes 10^{0}$	2.8
F11	$7.94 imes10^{-1}$	$6.88 imes10^{-2}$	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-2}$	-25.56	$1.09  imes 10^{0}$	$2.07  imes 10^{-2}$	-25.18	$8.01  imes 10^{-1}$	$5.89 \times 10^{-2}$	1.57
F12	$3.72  imes 10^0$	$1.16 imes10^{0}$	$6.57  imes 10^{0}$	$2.64 imes10^{0}$	-2.03	$4.93 imes10^{0}$	$2.34 imes10^{0}$	-0.93	$5.21 \times 10^{0}$	$1.73  imes 10^{0}$	0.6
F13	$4.34  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.40  imes 10^{-1}$	$9.08  imes 10^0$	$1.34  imes 10^1$	-3.53	$2.90  imes 10^0$	$2.61  imes 10^0$	-3.21	$3.67  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.65  imes 10^{-1}$	0.66

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

For the next variant, we are presenting some of the results of the R2 FCMVO variant; we can find these results in Tables 16–19; we reduced the information presented in the tables, focusing only on the Z values in comparison with each case, and delimiting to the Singer and Iterative chaotic maps, that present the most notorious results for the variant.

Table 16. Results comparing MVO with R2 FCMVO Mamdani using Iterative map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Mamdani Iterative		MVO	MVO Iterative	FMVO Mamdani
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Ζ
F1	$4.33 imes10^0$	$1.72  imes 10^0$	-12.17	-9.73	0.26
F2	$1.21  imes 10^4$	$6.21  imes 10^4$	1.03	-0.39	1.05
F3	$4.70  imes 10^3$	$1.24  imes 10^3$	-3.38	-5.6	0.73
<b>F4</b>	$2.16  imes 10^1$	$6.73  imes 10^0$	2.91	1	2.65
F5	$6.21  imes 10^2$	$6.74 imes10^2$	-0.25	-2.84	0.76
F6	$3.70  imes 10^0$	$1.54 imes10^{0}$	-12.09	-15.07	-0.94
F7	$8.94 imes10^{-2}$	$2.97 imes10^{-2}$	-3.26	-2.51	1.74
F8	$1.25  imes 10^4$	$9.82  imes 10^2$	0.28	1.94	-0.51
F9	$2.73 \times 10^2$	$5.55 imes10^1$	1.42	0.92	-1.36
F10	$5.93 imes10^{0}$	$6.47 imes10^{0}$	1.87	1.84	-1.16
F11	$1.01  imes 10^0$	$6.11 imes10^{-2}$	-7.15	-7.6	0.21
F12	$5.93 imes10^{0}$	$1.84 imes10^{0}$	-1.08	-2.26	2.58
F13	$3.33 \times 10^{0}$	$4.44 \times 10^{0}$	-2.23	-3.94	1.55

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Variant	FCMVO Sug	eno Iterative	MVO	MVO Iterative	FMVO Sugeno
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z
F1	$1.52  imes 10^0$	$3.88 imes10^{-1}$	-22.59	-18.54	1.41
F2	$1.06  imes 10^3$	$4.98  imes 10^3$	0.67	-0.96	-1.16
F3	$3.18 imes10^3$	$1.02  imes 10^3$	-8.4	-9.82	4.48
<b>F4</b>	$2.52  imes 10^1$	$6.19 imes10^{0}$	5.21	3.25	3.66
F5	$5.15  imes 10^2$	$7.55  imes 10^2$	-0.8	-3.17	-0.03
F6	$1.50 imes10^{0}$	$4.07 imes10^{-1}$	-18.12	-25.23	0.76
F7	$8.02  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.72  imes 10^{-2}$	-4.4	-3.87	1.97
F8	$1.25  imes 10^4$	$7.96  imes 10^2$	0.2	2.06	0.64
F9	$2.81  imes 10^2$	$3.50 imes10^1$	2.45	2.01	-0.13
F10	$8.13 imes10^0$	$8.22  imes 10^0$	2.89	2.87	1.72
F11	$8.20 imes10^{-1}$	$5.95  imes 10^{-2}$	-23.77	-24.04	1.25
F12	$6.47 imes10^{0}$	$2.88 imes10^{0}$	-0.14	-1.25	2.05
F13	$3.60  imes 10^{-1}$	$1.99 imes10^{-1}$	-3.56	-5.05	-0.15

 Table 17. Results comparing MVO with R2 FCMVO Sugeno using Iterative map in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

 Table 18. Results comparing MVO with R2 FCMVO Mamdani using Singer map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Mai	mdani Singer	MVO	MVO Singer	FMVO Mamdani
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z
F1	$4.14 imes10^{0}$	$1.54 imes10^{0}$	-13.11	-11.61	-0.21
F2	$1.30  imes 10^4$	$7.05  imes 10^4$	0.98	1	1
F3	$4.98 imes10^3$	$1.23  imes 10^3$	-2.6	-5.48	1.56
<b>F4</b>	$2.34 imes10^1$	$6.69 imes10^{0}$	3.94	1.68	3.65
F5	$5.99  imes 10^2$	$6.28  imes 10^2$	-0.38	-2.4	0.64
F6	$3.67 imes10^{0}$	$1.03 imes10^{0}$	-13.03	-15.41	-1.21
F7	$8.51  imes 10^{-2}$	$3.23 imes10^{-2}$	-3.61	-3.49	1.08
F8	$1.23  imes 10^4$	$7.78  imes 10^2$	-0.69	-0.84	-1.49
F9	$2.46  imes 10^2$	$3.16 imes10^1$	-0.77	2.21	-4.38
F10	$3.68  imes 10^0$	$3.91  imes 10^0$	0.2	0.84	-2.69
F11	$1.01  imes 10^0$	$4.24 imes10^{-2}$	-9.08	-9.4	0.7
F12	$6.60  imes 10^0$	$2.51  imes 10^0$	0.04	-1.33	3.33
F13	$3.67  imes 10^0$	$7.74  imes 10^0$	<u>-1.92</u>	-2.69	1.18

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 19. Results comparing MVO with R2 FCMVO Sugeno using Singer map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Su	geno Singer	MVO	MVO Singer	FMVO Sugeno
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z
F1	$1.49 imes10^{0}$	$3.68  imes 10^{-1}$	-22.72	-18.86	0.99
F2	$2.03  imes 10^2$	$1.83  imes 10^2$	-0.87	2.89	-1.44
F3	$3.75  imes 10^3$	$1.01  imes 10^3$	-6.68	-9.62	7.3
<b>F4</b>	$2.78 imes10^1$	$7.30 imes10^{0}$	6.22	4.05	4.82
F5	$7.58  imes 10^2$	$9.18 imes10^2$	0.45	-1.34	1.11
F6	$1.53  imes 10^0$	$3.31  imes 10^{-1}$	-18.15	-21.31	1.14
F7	$7.59 imes10^{-2}$	$2.25  imes 10^{-2}$	-5.13	-5.33	1.47
F8	$1.28  imes 10^4$	$9.32  imes 10^2$	1.36	1.12	1.7
F9	$2.47  imes 10^2$	$3.97 imes10^1$	-0.56	2.15	-2.84
F10	$6.03 imes10^{0}$	$7.08 imes10^{0}$	1.8	2.29	0.68
F11	$8.14 imes10^{-1}$	$8.15  imes 10^{-2}$	-18.11	-18.26	0.72
F12	$7.22  imes 10^0$	$1.78  imes 10^0$	1.12	-0.4	4.43
F13	$9.81 imes10^{-1}$	$2.65 imes10^{0}$	-3.25	-4.84	1.26

In Tables 20–23, we can find the results based on the R4 variants of the FCMVO algorithm, concentrating the results only in Singer and Piecewise chaotic maps; in this variant of the FCMVO algorithm, the impact of the chaotic maps is more evident than R2, reflecting this in the comparison between the original MVO algorithm and the FMVO.

**Table 20.** Results comparing MVO with R4 FCMVO Mamdani using a Piecewise map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Piece	Mamdani ewise	MVO	MVO Piecewise	FMVO Mamdani
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z
F1	$6.85 imes10^{0}$	$2.47 imes10^{0}$	-5.97	-2.54	4.95
F2	$1.34 imes10^3$	$6.54 imes10^3$	0.75	0.95	0.97
F3	$5.36  imes 10^3$	$1.17  imes 10^3$	-1.51	-3.49	2.79
F4	$3.42  imes 10^1$	$7.49 imes10^{0}$	9.69	1.35	9.23
F5	$7.34 imes10^2$	$6.61  imes 10^2$	0.4	-0.87	1.5
F6	$6.01  imes 10^0$	$1.71  imes 10^0$	-7.8	-5.91	4.87
F7	$8.42 imes10^{-2}$	$2.86  imes 10^{-2}$	-3.88	-4.3	1.02
F8	$1.21  imes 10^4$	$8.40  imes 10^2$	-1.67	1.01	-2.38
F9	$2.98  imes 10^2$	$4.63  imes 10^1$	3.54	4	0.53
F10	$6.94 imes10^{0}$	$7.39 imes10^{0}$	2.36	2.11	-0.6
F11	$1.05 imes10^{0}$	$1.27  imes 10^{-2}$	-9.72	-8.49	3.73
F12	$9.15 imes10^{0}$	$2.88 imes10^{0}$	3.62	0.56	7.25
F13	$1.97 imes10^{0}$	$1.15  imes 10^0$	-2.9	-4.65	0.06

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Variant	FCMVO Sug	eno Piecewise	MVO	MVO Piecewise	FMVO Sugeno
Function	Average	SD	Ζ	Ζ	Z
F1	$1.24 imes 10^0$	$3.11  imes 10^{-1}$	-23.46	-16.79	-2.47
F2	$1.27  imes 10^2$	$7.18 imes10^1$	-1.18	-1.02	-1.46
F3	$3.44  imes 10^3$	$9.08  imes 10^2$	-7.91	-8.46	6.28
<b>F4</b>	$3.54 imes10^1$	$7.17 imes10^{0}$	10.59	2.01	9.28
F5	$5.54 imes10^2$	$7.26  imes 10^2$	-0.6	-1.83	0.18
F6	$1.32 imes10^{0}$	$2.81  imes 10^{-1}$	-18.6	-23.09	-1.61
F7	$7.90 imes10^{-2}$	$2.76  imes 10^{-2}$	-4.5	-5.01	1.79
F8	$1.23 imes10^4$	$7.34 imes10^2$	-0.76	2.06	-0.23
F9	$2.81  imes 10^2$	$4.15 imes10^1$	2.34	2.76	-0.09
F10	$4.69 imes10^{0}$	$5.72  imes 10^0$	1.01	0.7	-0.09
F11	$7.92 imes10^{-1}$	$5.89 imes10^{-2}$	-26.53	-26.1	-0.6
F12	$7.83 imes10^{0}$	$2.37  imes 10^0$	1.94	-1.19	4.88
F13	$6.51  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.55  imes 10^{-1}$	<u>-3.45</u>	<u>-5.34</u>	3.96

Table 21. Results comparing MVO with R4 FCMVO Sugeno using a Piecewise map in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Our last case is found in Tables 24–27, where the results focus on the FCMVO variant using the Gauss and Sine chaotic maps; in this case, the maps are used in the three different positions of the algorithm with the same map, only changing the seed of the chaotic map to avoid using the same value obtained in each place of the algorithm.

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Variant	FCMVO Mar	mdani Singer	MVO	MVO Singer	FMVO Mamdani
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Ζ
F1	$2.99 imes10^{0}$	$1.02  imes 10^0$	-17.27	-12.66	-3.64
F2	$1.62  imes 10^4$	$8.72  imes 10^4$	0.99	0.97	1.01
F3	$5.53  imes 10^3$	$1.34 imes10^3$	-0.93	-3.91	3.13
F4	$3.04 imes10^1$	$6.81  imes 10^0$	7.97	1.86	7.54
F5	$8.51  imes 10^2$	$1.47  imes 10^3$	0.63	-1.99	1.22
F6	$3.16 imes10^0$	$1.24 imes10^{0}$	-13.62	-13.45	-2.63
F7	$1.01 imes10^{-1}$	$3.04  imes 10^{-2}$	-1.97	-2.2	3.35
F8	$1.22  imes 10^4$	$9.02 \times 10^{2}$	-0.97	-0.23	-1.71
F9	$3.00  imes 10^2$	$4.99 imes10^1$	3.62	8.22	0.72
F10	$5.10 imes10^0$	$5.85  imes 10^0$	1.33	1.7	-1.65
F11	$9.75 imes10^{-1}$	$6.07  imes 10^{-2}$	-9.97	-9.18	-1.72
F12	$7.55  imes 10^0$	$3.42  imes 10^0$	1.24	-0.26	4.01
F13	$8.59 imes10^{0}$	$1.39  imes 10^1$	-0.14	-3.13	2.59

 Table 22. Results comparing MVO with R4 FCMVO Mamdani using Singer map in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

 Table 23. Results comparing MVO with R4 FCMVO Sugeno using Singer map in 50 dimensions.

FCMVO Su	geno Singer	MVO	MVO Singer	FMVO Sugeno
Average	SD	Z	Z	Z
$1.26  imes 10^0$	$3.20  imes 10^{-1}$	-23.39	-18.66	-2.1
$2.51  imes 10^4$	$1.37  imes 10^5$	0.99	0.98	0.79
$3.37  imes 10^3$	$7.19  imes 10^2$	-8.61	-11.26	7.01
$2.91  imes 10^1$	$5.74 imes10^{0}$	7.85	1.2	6.33
$5.25 \times 10^2$	$7.61 \times 10^2$	-0.74	-3.83	0.02
$1.30 imes10^{0}$	$3.84 imes10^{-1}$	-18.55	-21.04	-1.57
$7.56  imes 10^{-2}$	$2.24  imes 10^{-2}$	-5.18	-5.8	1.42
$1.21  imes 10^4$	$8.71 \times 10^{2}$	-1.88	-1.11	-1.33
$2.64  imes 10^2$	$4.95 imes10^1$	0.76	5.07	-1.41
$3.46  imes 10^0$	$4.15 imes10^{0}$	-0.03	0.25	-0.97
$7.65 imes10^{-1}$	$7.36  imes 10^{-2}$	-23.51	-22.63	-2.09
$6.39 imes10^{0}$	$2.61  imes 10^0$	-0.26	-1.9	2.06
$8.41  imes 10^{-1}$	$6.06 imes10^{-1}$	-3.37	-6.09	4.14
	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{FCMVO Su}\\ \hline \mbox{Average}\\ \hline 1.26 \times 10^0\\ 2.51 \times 10^4\\ 3.37 \times 10^3\\ 2.91 \times 10^1\\ 5.25 \times 10^2\\ 1.30 \times 10^0\\ 7.56 \times 10^{-2}\\ 1.21 \times 10^4\\ 2.64 \times 10^2\\ 3.46 \times 10^0\\ 7.65 \times 10^{-1}\\ 6.39 \times 10^0\\ 8.41 \times 10^{-1}\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 24. Results comparing MVO with RT FCMVO Mamdani using Gauss map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Mamdani Gauss		MVO	MVO Gauss	FMVO Mamdani	
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z	
F1	$1.80 imes10^{0}$	$7.24 imes10^{-1}$	-21.06	-13.73	-7.81	
F2	$5.15 imes10^{12}$	$2.82  imes 10^{13}$	1	0.98	1	
F3	$5.69  imes 10^3$	$1.57  imes 10^3$	-0.45	-5.74	3.29	
<b>F4</b>	$6.25  imes 10^1$	$7.34 imes10^{0}$	25.59	-1.09	24.58	
F5	$9.39  imes 10^2$	$1.07  imes 10^3$	1.18	-0.34	2.01	
F6	$2.04 imes10^{0}$	$7.85 imes10^{-1}$	-16.57	-17.53	-6.97	
F7	$1.27 imes10^{-1}$	$4.80 imes10^{-2}$	0.7	-2.84	5.07	
F8	$1.19 imes 10^4$	$8.55  imes 10^2$	-2.6	0.94	-3.23	
F9	$2.88  imes 10^2$	$3.79  imes 10^1$	2.98	14.4	-0.31	
F10	$1.10 imes10^1$	$6.67 imes10^{0}$	5.58	5.17	1.46	
F11	$8.32 imes10^{-1}$	$1.22  imes 10^{-1}$	-11.42	-10.08	-6.69	
F12	$2.50  imes 10^1$	$8.44 imes10^{0}$	11.4	0.07	12.87	
F13	$5.63 imes10^1$	$2.72  imes 10^1$	8.53	-2.05	10.91	

Variant	FCMVO Sugeno Gauss		MVO	MVO Gauss	FMVO Sugeno	
Function	Average SD		Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	
F1	$9.55  imes 10^{-1}$	$2.00  imes 10^{-1}$	-24.33	-17.46	-8.22	
F2	$1.87 imes10^{13}$	$9.87 imes10^{13}$	1.04	1.03	1.04	
F3	$3.59  imes 10^3$	$1.09 imes10^3$	-6.97	-11.2	6.1	
<b>F4</b>	$6.36 imes10^1$	$6.62  imes 10^0$	27.65	-0.58	26.74	
F5	$8.08  imes 10^2$	$8.76  imes 10^2$	0.7	-0.86	1.38	
F6	$1.02  imes 10^0$	$2.79 imes10^{-1}$	-19.21	-24.17	-5.86	
F7	$1.00 imes10^{-1}$	$3.92  imes 10^{-2}$	-1.82	-4.83	3.96	
<b>F8</b>	$1.15  imes 10^4$	$6.91 \times 10^{2}$	-5.21	-1.26	-4.33	
F9	$2.26 \times 10^{2}$	$2.65 imes10^1$	-2.74	8.45	-5.09	
F10	$4.00  imes 10^0$	$6.22  imes 10^{-1}$	0.88	-4.37	-0.7	
F11	$7.52 imes10^{-1}$	$5.91 \times 10^{-2}$	-29.91	-27.23	-3.18	
F12	$2.27  imes 10^1$	$8.04 imes10^{0}$	10.47	-0.8	11.67	
F13	$3.61 \times 10^1$	$3.15  imes 10^1$	4.33	-4.27	6.23	

 Table 25. Results comparing MVO with R4 FCMVO Sugeno using Gauss map in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

 Table 26. Results comparing MVO with RT FCMVO Mamdani using Sine map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	riant FCMVO Mamdani Sine		MVO	MVO Sine	FMVO Mamdani	
Function	nction Average SD		Z	Z	Z	
F1	$1.67  imes 10^1$	$2.75  imes 10^0$	9.98	-10.55	21.75	
F2	$3.29 imes10^{11}$	$1.29 imes10^{12}$	1.39	-1	1.39	
F3	$9.83 imes10^3$	$2.11  imes 10^3$	8.54	-5.49	11.82	
<b>F4</b>	$6.14  imes 10^1$	$9.05 imes10^{0}$	21.96	-1.48	21.25	
F5	$2.72 \times 10^3$	$3.74  imes 10^3$	2.96	-1.36	3.21	
F6	$1.58 imes10^1$	$4.50  imes 10^0$	5.43	-16.27	13.65	
F7	$1.67 imes10^{-1}$	$5.18 imes10^{-2}$	4.03	-4.04	8.62	
F8	$1.20  imes 10^4$	$9.48  imes 10^2$	-2.15	1.45	-2.79	
F9	$3.37  imes 10^2$	$4.62  imes 10^1$	6.72	15.02	3.78	
F10	$4.59 imes10^{0}$	$7.73 imes10^{-1}$	1.9	-2.81	-2.35	
F11	$1.13  imes 10^0$	$4.07  imes 10^{-2}$	5.46	-11.6	9.03	
F12	$2.25  imes 10^1$	$8.97 imes10^{0}$	9.31	-2.35	10.63	
F13	$6.34 imes10^1$	$2.42  imes 10^1$	10.75	-3.16	13.85	

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Table 27. Results comparing MVO with RT FCMVO Sugeno using Sine map in 50 dimensions.

Variant	FCMVO Sugeno Sine		MVO	MVO Sine	FMVO Sugeno	
Function	Average	SD	Z	Z	Z	
F1	$5.20  imes 10^0$	$8.70 imes10^{-1}$	-12.45	-18.53	23.1	
F2	$5.45 imes10^{17}$	$2.98 imes10^{18}$	1	0.99	1	
F3	$8.53  imes 10^3$	$1.53  imes 10^3$	6.99	-8.74	21.38	
<b>F4</b>	$6.23 imes10^1$	$9.10 imes10^{0}$	22.32	-1.11	21.37	
F5	$1.08  imes 10^3$	$1.09  imes 10^3$	1.76	-2.78	2.34	
F6	$5.29  imes 10^0$	$1.30  imes 10^0$	-9.63	-31.08	15.89	
F7	$1.26 imes10^{-1}$	$3.27  imes 10^{-2}$	0.77	-7.45	7.95	
F8	$1.18  imes 10^4$	$9.91  imes 10^2$	-2.67	0.88	-2.12	
F9	$3.63  imes 10^2$	$4.43 imes10^1$	9	18.24	6.24	
F10	$7.63 imes10^{0}$	$5.30 imes10^{0}$	3.69	2.44	1.82	
F11	$1.04 imes10^{0}$	$2.02  imes 10^{-2}$	-10.02	-19.13	21.09	
F12	$1.60  imes 10^1$	$4.70  imes 10^0$	9.57	-5.2	11.78	
F13	$4.51 imes10^1$	$2.99 imes10^1$	6.01	-5.43	8.18	

In the results that we found in each variant of the FCMVO algorithm, in most of the cases, the FMVO variant was improved by the chaotic maps, but this could be observed in some of the maps that we presented the test results, such as the case of FCMVO R1 variant with the Gauss map, and since the original algorithm surpassed in most of the cases compared with other metaheuristics in Table 28, such as GSA and GA, and our variants surpass the original algorithm, then it can be proven to be competitive against other algorithms in the literature.

Variant MVO [13] GSA [40] GWO [28] GA [41] Function Average SD Average SD Ζ Average SD Z Average SD Ζ  $8.66\times 10^{-20}$ F1  $1.38 \times 10^{6}$  $2.92 \times 10^{-1}$  $1.81 \times 10^{2}$  $1.48 \times 10^2$  $7.93 \times 10^{-20}$ 25.94  $3.47 \times 10^{6}$  $4.41 \times 10^3$ -43.05 -6.641.01  $2.66 \times 10^{-12}$  $1.43 imes 10^{-12}$ 1.01  $1.19 \times 10^{5}$  $1.51 \times 10^{0}$  $1.54 \times 10^{0}$ 1.01  $9.53 \times 10^{1}$  $8.20 \times 10^{0}$ F2  $2.20 \times 10^{4}$ -43.73  $8.38 imes 10^2$  $3.31 \times 10^3$  $7.07 \times 10^{2}$  $3.92 \times 10^{-1}$  $7.57 imes 10^{-1}$  $1.11 \times 10^4$ F3  $2.52 \times 10^{3}$ -3.95  $9.12 \times 10^{4}$ 16.47  $3.98 imes 10^{-4}$ <u>-35.65</u>  $2.77 imes 10^{-4}$ F4  $1.87 \times 10^{1}$  $6.61 \times 10^{0}$  $1.25 \times 10^{1}$  $2.00 \times 10^{\circ}$ 4.96 15.50  $6.44 \times 10^{1}$  $2.37 \times 10^{6}$ <u>-2.</u>78  $8.65 imes 10^{-1}$ -29.45 F5  $5.79 \times 10^{2}$  $8.95 \times 10^{2}$  $2.19 \times 10^{3}$  $3.05 \times 10^{3}$  $4.74 \times 10^{1}$ 3.25  $5.83 \times 10^{-7}$  $1.08 \times 10^{7}$ F6  $2.90 \times 10^{-1}$  $5.39\times10^{-1}$ -11.40 -41.69  $1.41 \times 10^{6}$  $2.42 \times 10^{2}$  $1.63 \times 10^{2}$ -8.06  $2.68 \times 10^{0}$  $3.55 \times 10^{4}$  $4.67 \times 10^{3}$  $7.19 imes 10^{-2}$  $2.99 \times 10^{-2}$  $3.20 \times 10^{-3}$  $3.48 \times 10^{-1}$  $1.47 imes 10^{-1}$  $1.50 imes 10^{-3}$ 12.56  $8.13 \times 10^{0}$ F7  $4.26 \times 10^{1}$ -28.66 -10.06 7.56 F8  $7.77 \times 10^2$  $3.34 \times 10^3$  $6.70 \times 10^{2}$ 48.40  $8.98 \times 10^3$  $1.88 \times 10^3$  $1.24 \times 10^{4}$ 9.24  $1.10 \times 10^{4}$  $6.05 \times 10^{2}$ <u>-10.</u>83 F9  $2.88 \times 10^2$  $4.55 \times 10^{1}$  $5.97 \times 10^{11}$  $1.13 \times 10^1$ 26.71  $4.11 \times 10^{0}$  $5.25 \times 10^{0}$ 33.99  $3.86 \times 10^2$  $1.96 \times 10^{1}$ F10  $2.65 \times 10^{\circ}$  $3.19 imes 10^{0}$  $1.48 \times 10^{0}$  $5.40 \times 10^{-1}$ 1.99  $3.77 \times 10^{-11}$  $1.45 \times 10^{-11}$ 4.56  $1.80 \times 10^{1}$  $3.77 \times 10^{-1}$ -26.21  $8.08 imes 10^{-1}$  $7.45 \times 10^{-2}$  $4.58\times 10^{-3}$  $7.96 imes 10^{-3}$ F11  $1.33 \times 10^2$  $1.50 \times 10^{1}$ -48.0458.72  $3.29 \times 10^2$  $3.52\times10^{1}$ -50.92  $9.63 imes 10^{-2}$ F12  $4.71 \times 10^{0}$  $1.66 \times 10^{0}$  $4.15 \times 10^{0}$  $1.68 \times 10^{0}$ 1.29  $2.99 \times 10^{-2}$ 15.24  $5.19 \times 10^7$  $1.63 \times 10^{7}$ -17.42 $5.54 imes 10^{-1}$  $7.06 \times 10^{-1}$  $5.17 \times 10^{1}$  $2.14 imes10^{0}$  $1.77 \times 10^8$ F13  $1.46 \times 10^{1}$ -19.22  $2.88 \times 10^{-1}$ -11.38 $5.19 \times 10^7$ -18.73

Table 28. Results comparing MVO other metaheuristics in 50 dimensions.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test in that function.

Additionally, we have included some tests done with the FCMVO R1 variant in the CEC 2017 [42] Single Objective Real-Parameter Numerical Optimization using the Wilcoxon non-parametric test with two samples of 25 experiments presented in Table 29. In Table 30, a real-world case of a Welded-beam design [24] compares the variants against the original algorithm.

Table 29. Wilcoxon test for FCMVO R1 Gauss in 50 dimensions for CEC 2017.

Variant	FCMVO	R1 Gauss	MVO					
Function	Average	SD	Average	SD	W+	W-	<i>p</i> -Value	Result
F1	$1.28  imes 10^4$	$1.10  imes 10^4$	$3.67  imes 10^4$	$1.30  imes 10^4$	7.00	318.00	0.000014	Pass
F2	$2.36  imes 10^8$	$9.01  imes 10^8$	$4.76 \times 10^{12}$	$1.72  imes 10^{13}$	5.00	320.00	0.000011	Pass
F3	$3.00 \times 10^2$	$1.02  imes 10^{-1}$	$3.03  imes 10^2$	$8.17 imes10^{-1}$	0.00	325.00	0.000006	Pass
F4	$4.81 \times 10^2$	$3.01  imes 10^1$	$5.31 \times 10^{2}$	$3.61  imes 10^1$	9.00	316.00	0.000018	Pass
F5	$7.12 \times 10^2$	$3.90 imes10^1$	$6.85  imes 10^2$	$3.60  imes 10^1$	248.00	<u>77.00</u>	0.010709	Fail
F6	$6.15  imes 10^2$	$4.79 imes10^{0}$	$6.19 imes10^2$	$1.18 imes 10^1$	126.00	<u>199.00</u>	0.163025	Fail
F7	$9.30 \times 10^2$	$2.36 imes10^1$	$9.79  imes 10^2$	$7.04 imes10^1$	<u>50.00</u>	275.00	0.001235	Pass
F8	$1.06 \times 10^3$	$2.61  imes 10^1$	$1.01  imes 10^3$	$3.12  imes 10^1$	278.00	<u>47.00</u>	0.000943	Fail
F9	$1.37  imes 10^4$	$2.10 imes10^3$	$1.22  imes 10^4$	$4.35  imes 10^3$	215.00	<u>110.00</u>	0.078885	Fail
F10	$5.97 \times 10^3$	$4.90 \times 10^2$	$7.22  imes 10^3$	$5.26 \times 10^{2}$	<u>5.00</u>	320.00	<u>0.000011</u>	Pass
F11	$1.35 \times 10^{3}$	$6.78 imes10^1$	$1.40  imes 10^3$	$8.01 imes10^1$	73.00	252.00	<u>0.008016</u>	Pass
F12	$1.61  imes 10^7$	$7.82 imes10^6$	$3.12 imes10^7$	$2.00  imes 10^7$	<u>36.00</u>	289.00	0.000332	Pass
F13	$8.77 \times 10^3$	$4.75  imes 10^3$	$1.83  imes 10^5$	$1.08 \times 10^5$	<u>0.00</u>	325.00	0.000006	Pass
F14	$2.31  imes 10^4$	$7.88  imes 10^3$	$5.29  imes 10^4$	$3.48  imes 10^4$	<u>48.00</u>	277.00	0.001032	Pass
F15	$5.47 \times 10^3$	$2.98  imes 10^3$	$6.94 imes10^4$	$3.36  imes 10^4$	<u>0.00</u>	325.00	0.000006	Pass
F16	$3.23 \times 10^{3}$	$2.53 \times 10^2$	$3.17  imes 10^3$	$2.15 \times 10^{2}$	209.00	<u>116.00</u>	0.105436	Fail
F17	$2.84  imes 10^3$	$2.09 \times 10^{2}$	$3.18  imes 10^3$	$1.88 \times 10^{2}$	<u>33.00</u>	292.00	0.000247	Pass
F18	$1.77 \times 10^{5}$	$4.01  imes 10^4$	$4.12  imes 10^5$	$2.25 \times 10^{5}$	<u>13.00</u>	312.00	<u>0.000029</u>	Pass
F19	$4.86 \times 10^3$	$1.67  imes 10^3$	$1.25  imes 10^6$	$7.94 \times 10^5$	<u>0.00</u>	325.00	0.000006	Pass
F20	$3.02 \times 10^{3}$	$1.56 \times 10^{2}$	$3.11  imes 10^3$	$2.41 \times 10^{2}$	149.00	176.00	0.358212	Fail
F21	$2.53  imes 10^3$	$2.92 imes10^1$	$2.47  imes 10^3$	$2.91  imes 10^1$	316.00	<u>9.00</u>	0.000018	Fail
F22	$7.83 \times 10^3$	$4.95 \times 10^2$	$8.83  imes 10^3$	$4.51 \times 10^{2}$	<u>14.00</u>	311.00	0.000032	Pass
F23	$2.98 \times 10^3$	$3.41  imes 10^1$	$2.91  imes 10^3$	$3.99 \times 10^{1}$	320.00	<u>5.00</u>	0.000011	Fail
F24	$3.19 \times 10^{3}$	$4.22  imes 10^1$	$3.06  imes 10^3$	$3.69  imes 10^1$	324.00	<u>1.00</u>	0.000007	Fail
F25	$2.99 \times 10^{3}$	$1.91 imes10^1$	$3.03  imes 10^3$	$1.86  imes 10^1$	<u>10.00</u>	315.00	0.000020	Pass
F26	$6.13  imes 10^3$	$3.17  imes 10^2$	$5.70  imes 10^3$	$4.46  imes 10^2$	274.00	<u>51.00</u>	0.001349	Fail
F27	$3.35 \times 10^3$	$4.46 imes10^1$	$3.30  imes 10^3$	$5.49  imes 10^1$	262.00	<u>63.00</u>	0.003712	Fail
F28	$3.26 \times 10^3$	$3.44 imes10^{0}$	$3.31  imes 10^3$	$1.05 imes10^1$	0.00	325.00	0.000006	Pass
F29	$4.21  imes 10^3$	$1.88 imes10^2$	$4.68 imes10^3$	$3.41  imes 10^2$	<u>18.00</u>	307.00	0.000051	Pass
F30	$2.27 \times 10^{6}$	$7.21  imes 10^5$	$2.80  imes 10^7$	$7.69 imes10^6$	<u>0.00</u>	325.00	0.000006	Pass

Variant	FCMVO R1 Gauss			MVO				
Problem	Average	SD	Average	SD	W+	W-	<i>p</i> -Value	Result
Welded-beam	$1.98  imes 10^{-3}$	$2.11  imes 10^{-3}$	$4.07  imes 10^{-3}$	$3.89  imes 10^{-3}$	<u>73.00</u>	252.00	<u>0.009015</u>	Pass

Table 30. Wilcoxon Test for FCMVO R1 Gauss for welded-beam problem.

Note: Bold and Underline denotes that the variant has passed the statistical test for 0.05 in that function.

#### 5. Conclusions

As we observed in the results found in the Tables, this new set of variants of the MVO algorithm using chaos theory and Fuzzy Logic contain significant results, surpassing in cases like Table 27, where the variant surpasses 13 cases of the comparison, by the fact that several results are improved by the chaotic version of the algorithm comparing with the non-fuzzy version surpassed in 7 cases, and also in comparison with the fuzzy version, there is some improvement with some of the chaotic maps such as illustrated in Tables 24 and 25.

We analyzed how the parameters affected by the chaotic maps improved the results in some cases; in the R1 variant, the Gauss/mouse map was the best of all cases, surpassing in seven cases the original algorithm without fuzzy logic and improving even more with the aid of fuzzy logic, in the R2 variant the best maps where Iterative and Singer, and for R4 the best maps where Circle, Sinusoidal, and Tent. In the case of the RT variant, we only used it as a reference to analyze the behavior in the algorithm in the same chaotic map for all the parameters.

Some of the observations, by implementing chaotic maps, where the generation of chaotic maps and their implementation on the variants, where the symmetric relation of some of the maps had an impact on the results, and was more evident on higher dimensions. This work, as mentioned, is an extension of [16] by presenting the other variants of the algorithm and comparing them against the original MVO algorithm.

One of the main things we observed in the results is that in some of the most difficult mathematical functions, the variants could achieve better results in most cases, such as the ones observed in Tables 24–27, but most of the variants had nearly the same results. Even though in our results we did not have a definitive best variant of the FCMVO algorithm, we could analyze how in different mathematical functions, these new variants can overcome the original MVO and the FMVO variant used in previous works [14,15], giving us a start point to test in other cases that could have a chaotic or erratic behavior, such as controllers in high noise environments, and a sample of this is the application of the welded-beam case. For future work, we are considering some of the variants obtained as the best ones to test them in a more complete comparison with the CEC 2017 benchmark suite, and also, we are looking forward to considering real-world applications, such as the ones in CEC 2020 [43,44] real-world application suite.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, O.C. and L.A.; methodology, P.C.-A.; software, L.A.; validation, L.A.; formal analysis, J.S.; investigation, O.C. and L.A.; writing—review and editing, O.C. and P.C.-A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: Not Applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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