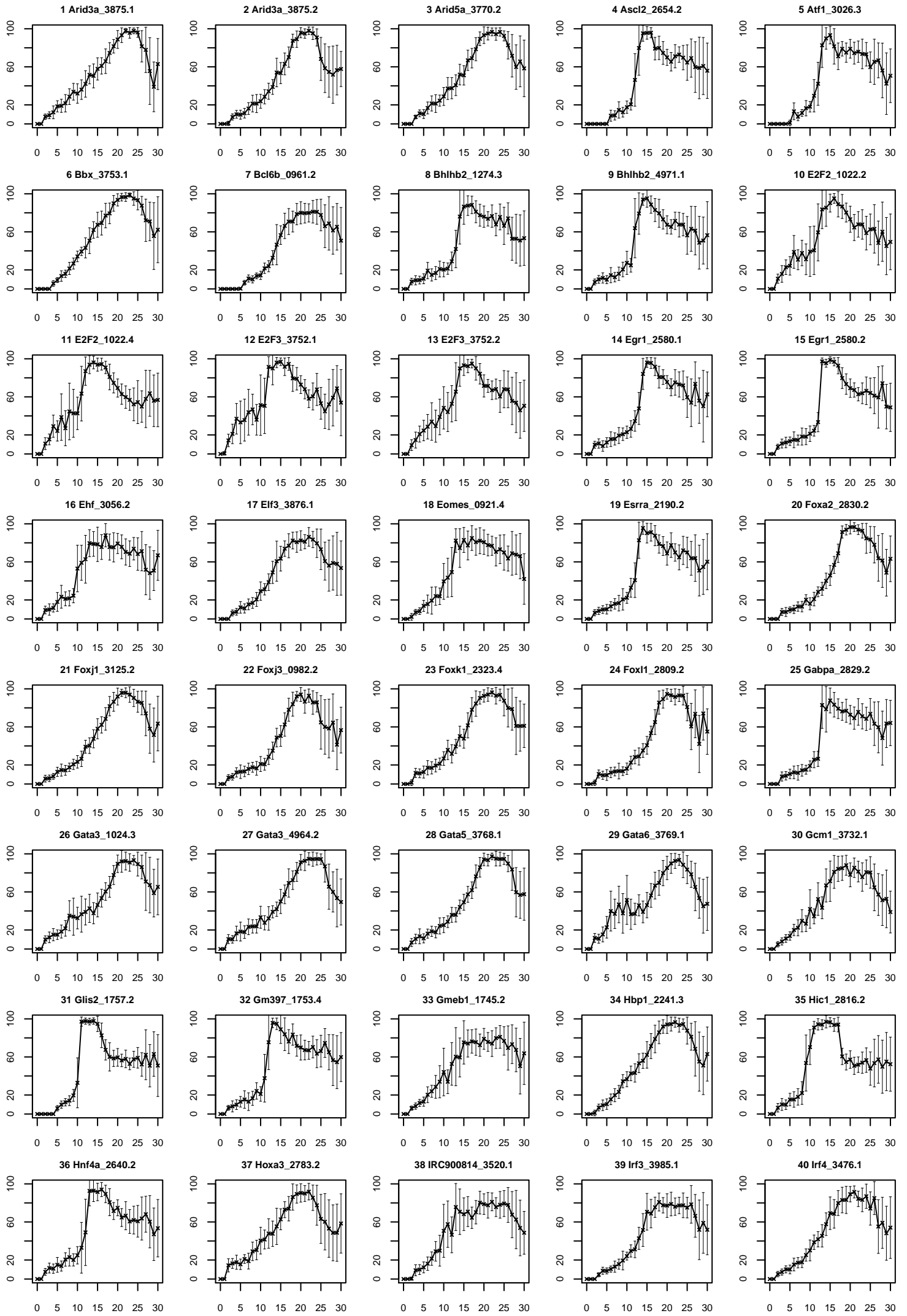
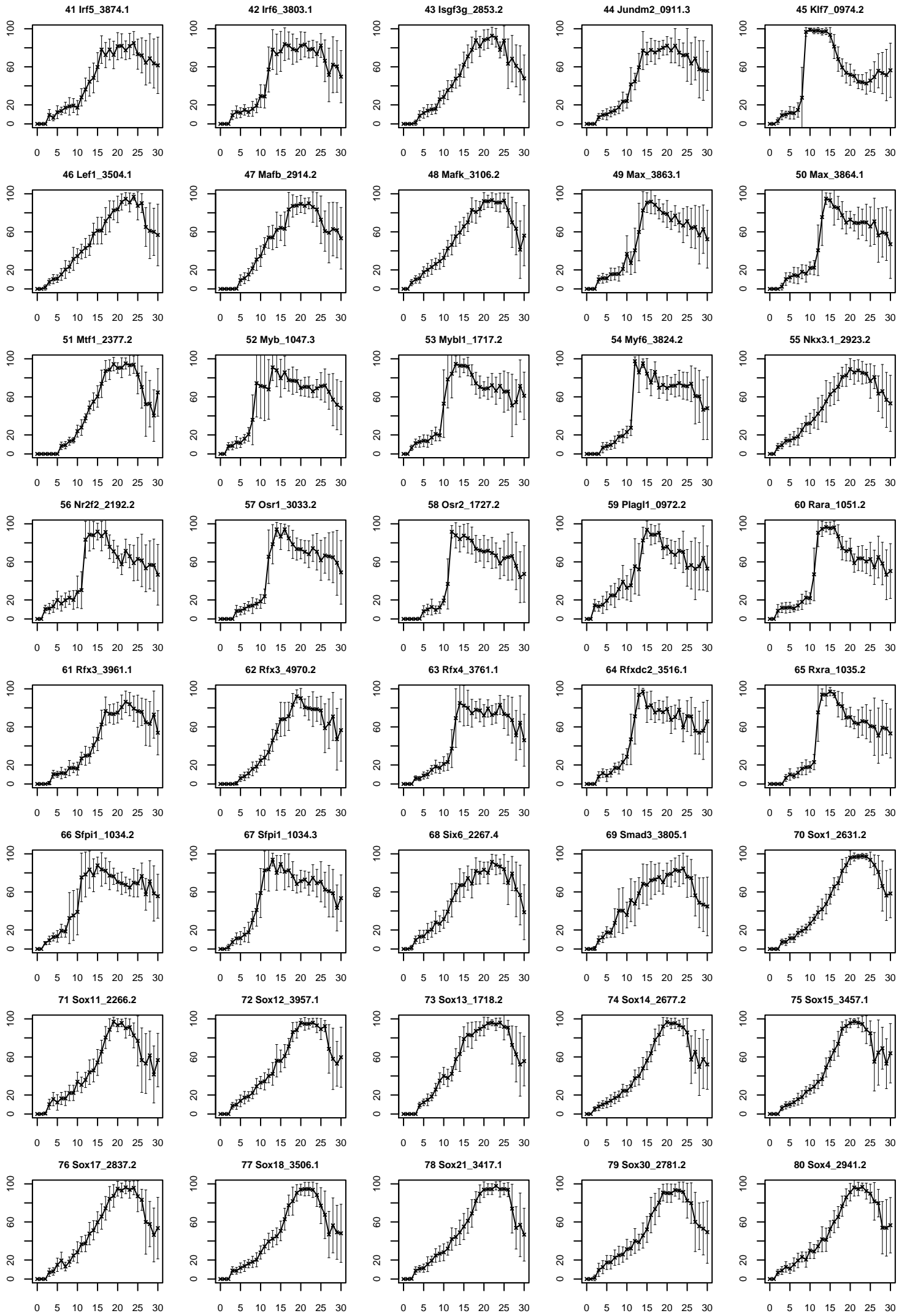
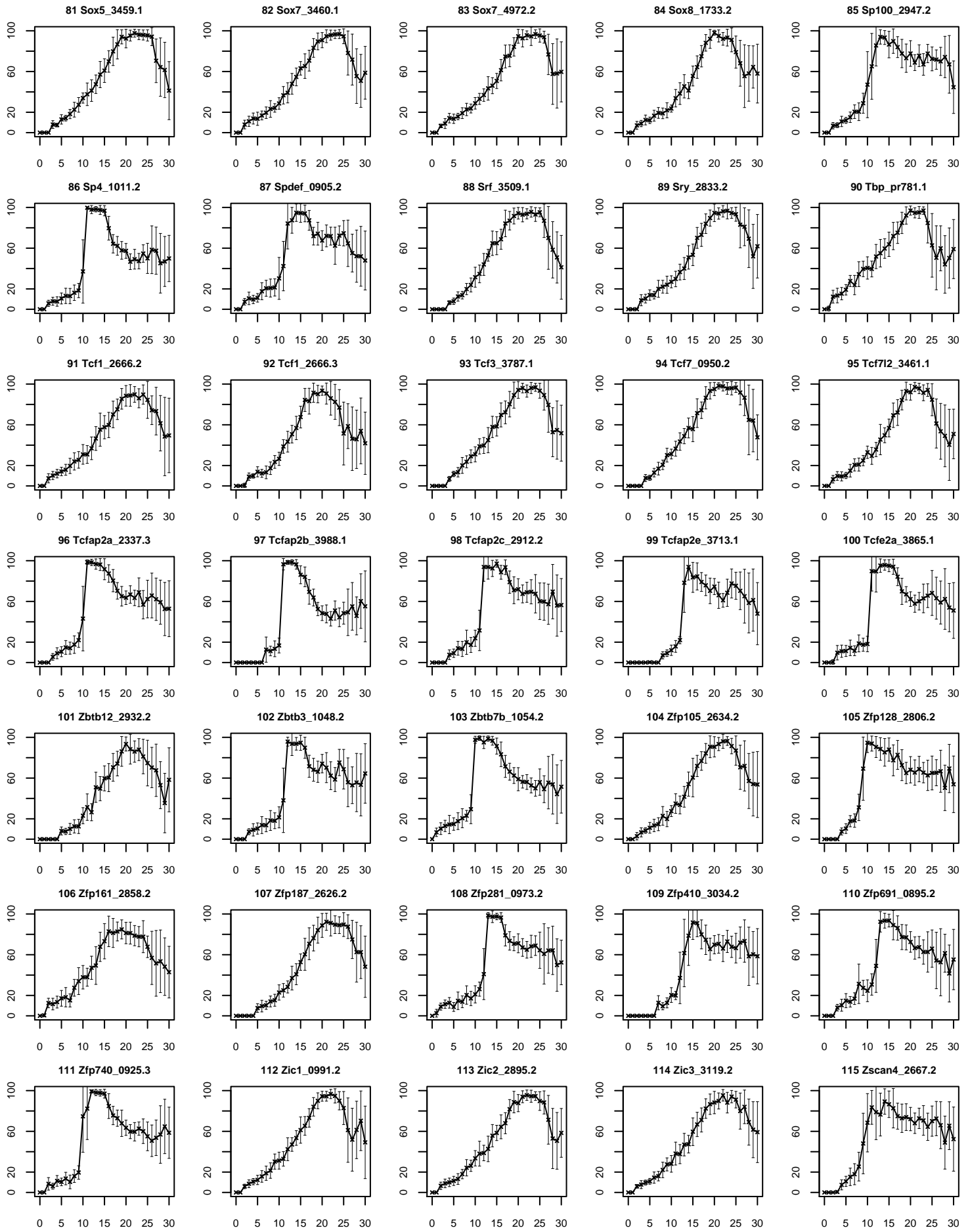


## **D Supplementary figures**

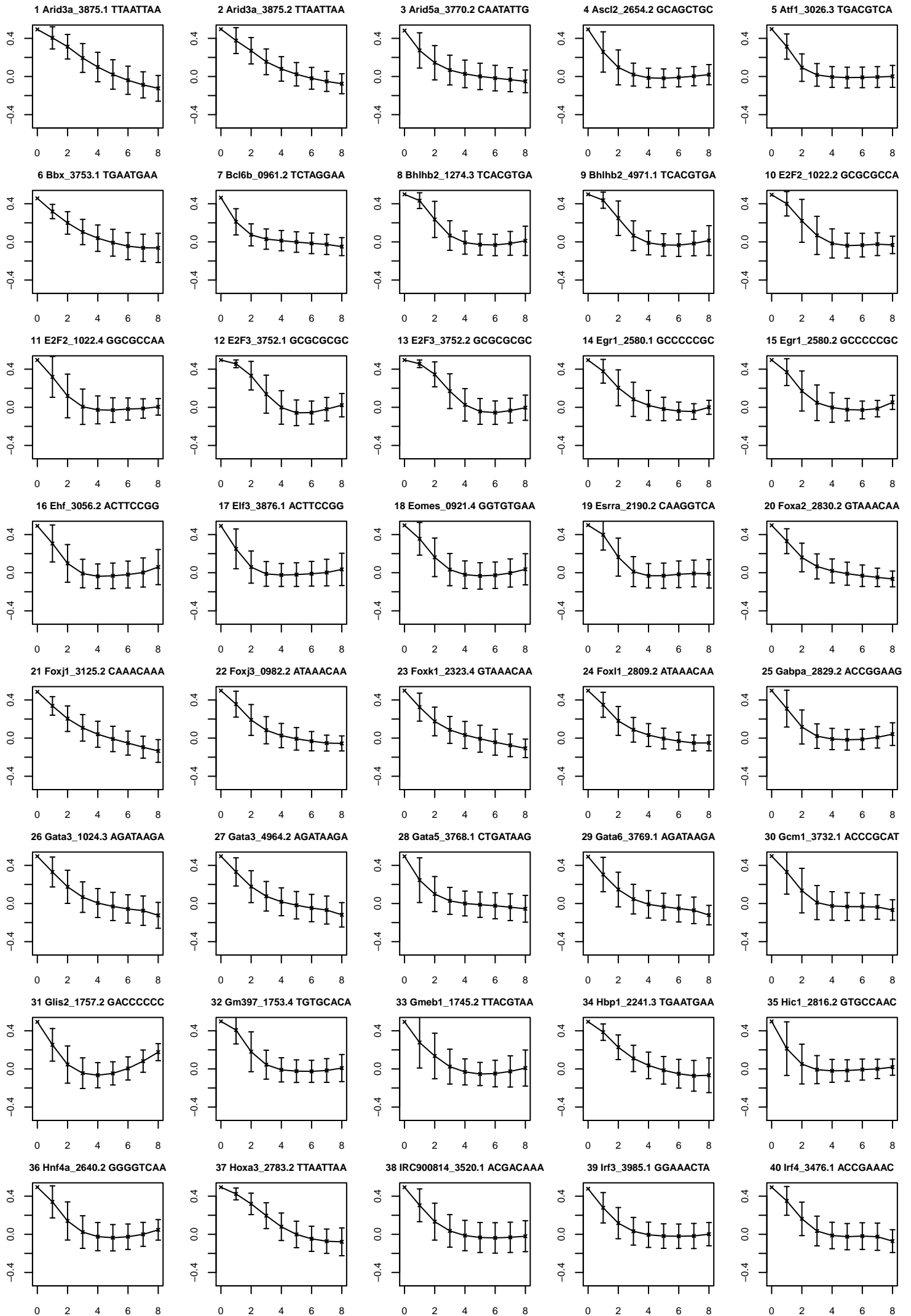


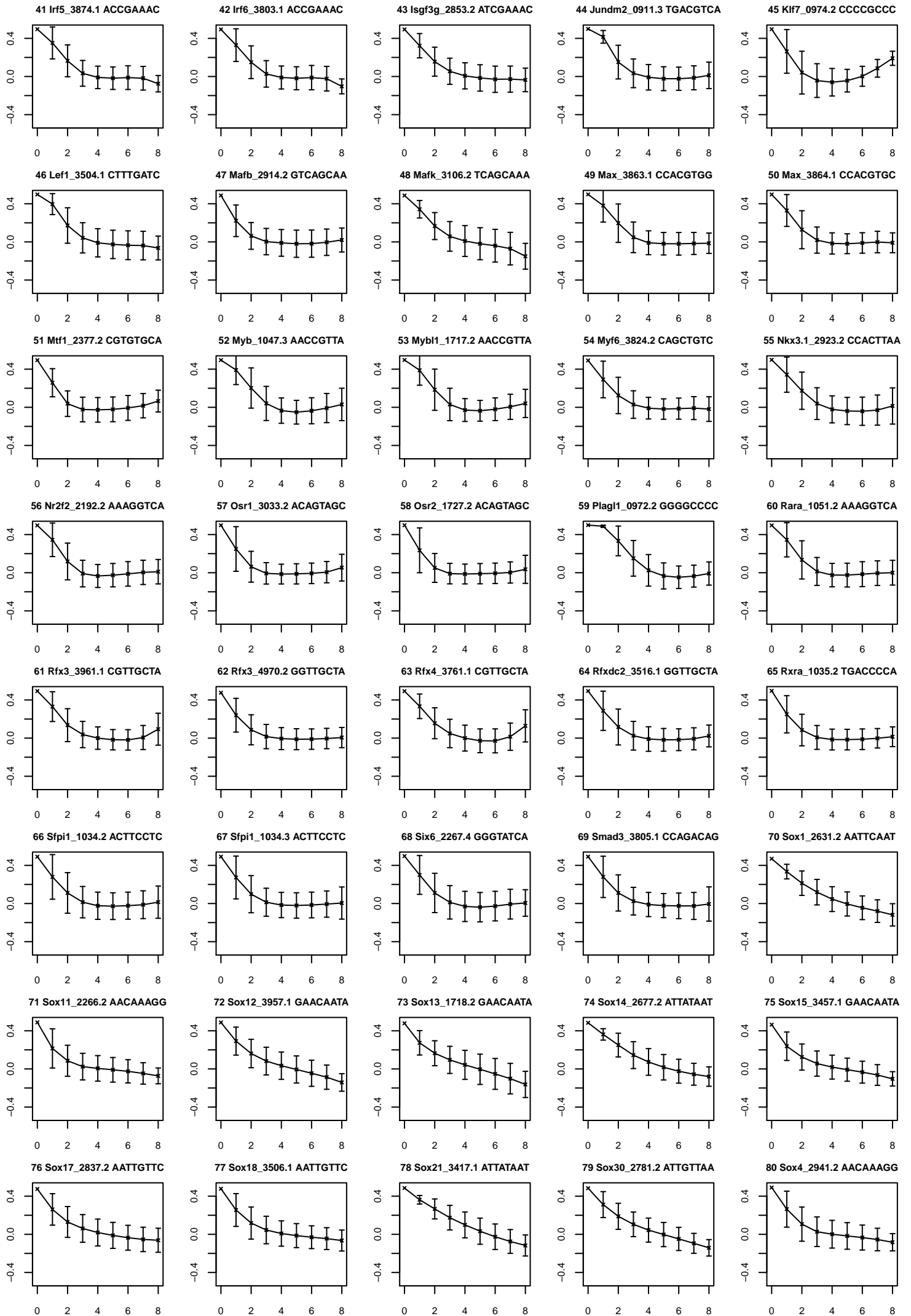


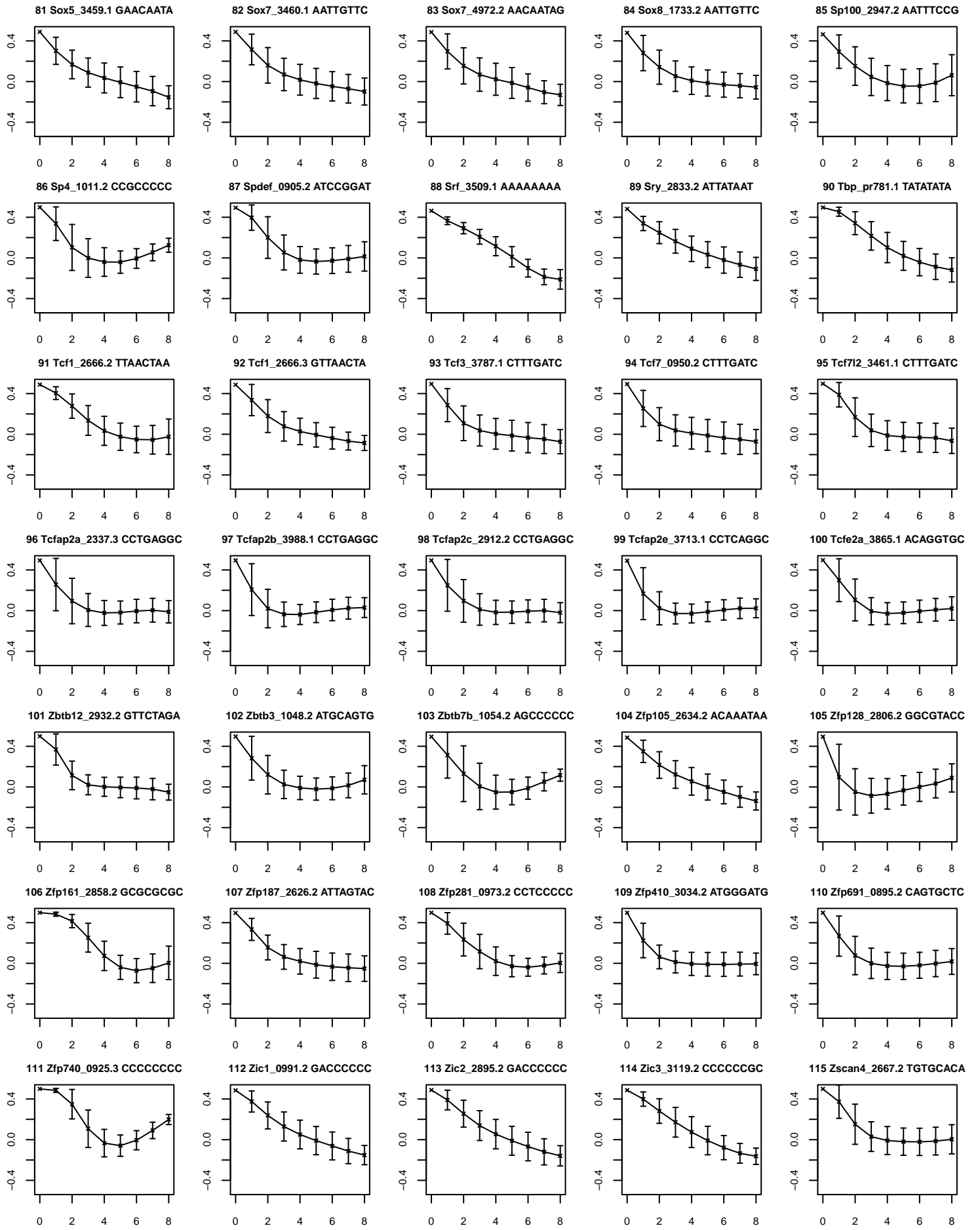


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**Fig. 9** Optimal mutation rate control functions evolved by a Meta-GA on the transcription factor DNA-binding landscapes from (Badis et al, 2009). Ordinates show mutation rates, and abscissae show the binding scores. Each panel corresponds to a different transcription factor. Lines connect the average mutation rates obtained in 16 independent trials on a particular landscape. Errorbars represent standard deviations from the mean. The GAs do not spend much time at low binding scores meaning that the results become more random.









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**Fig. 10** Landscapes of binding score between 8 base-pair DNA sequences and transcription factors (TF) from (Badis et al, 2009). Ordinates show binding scores, and abscissae show Hamming distances from the top string (a sequence with the highest DNA-TF binding score). Each panel corresponds to a different transcription factor. Lines connect mean values of the binding score for each value of the Hamming distance from the top string. Errorbars represent standard deviations. Note that this dataset does not distinguish between sequences on opposite strands of the DNA. Therefore, a sequence and its reverse complement are shown only once and the Hamming distance shown is either to the top string or its reverse complement, whichever is the closer.