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Selection of optimal forecasting models in road transport freight planning

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Abstract: This article discusses the issues of selecting optimal forecasting models in road freight planning. The selection of optimal forecasting models for the studied time series for road transport is carried out in two ways: In the first option, forecasting models are built based on dynamic series, and in the second, multifactor forecasting models are developed. Comparing the results of these options made it possible to determine whether forecasting using a multifactor model is closer to realistic results when choosing the optimal model.

Keywords: forecasting, multivariate, modeling, regression analysis, time series, optimal model

Avtomobil transportida yuk tashishni rejalashtirishda optimal bashoratlash modellarini tanlash

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada avtomobil transportida yuk tashishni rejalashtirishda optimal bashoratlash modellarini tanlash masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Avtomobil transporti uchun o'rganilgan vaqt qatorlari uchun optimal bashoratlash modellarini tanlash ikki variantda amalga oshiriladi: birinchi variantda dinamika qatorlari bo'yicha bashoratlash modellari quriladi, ikkinchisida esa ko'p omilli bashoratlash modellari ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu variantlarning natijalarini taqqoslash, optimal modelni tanlashda ko'p omilli model yordamida bashoratlash qilishning real natijalarga yaqinroq ekanligini aniqlashga imkon berdi.

Kalit so'zlar: bashoratlash, ko'p omilli, modellashtirish, regressiya tahlili, vaqt qatorlari, optimal model

1. Kirish

Respublika iqtisodiyotini rejalashtirish va boshqarishning dolzarb muammolarini hal qilish zarurati iqtisodiy tahlil va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish uchun matematik usullarni qo'llashni talab qiladi. Ushbu vazifalardan biri malakali mutaxassislarining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda reja variantlarini tahlil qilish jarayonida bevosita ishtirok etish usullarini ishlab chiqishdir. Bu muammoni hal qilish iqtisodiy jarayonlarning yetarlicha aniq matematik modellarini va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari doirasini chuqurlashtirishni talab qiladi.

Iqtisodiyotda ko'pincha bashoratlashlashtirish va matematik dasturlash usullari qo'llaniladi. Kompyuter texnologiyalari va iqtisodiy-matematik usullar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan bashoratlash hisob-kitoblari ko'p variantli bo'lib, bu transportni boshqarishning muhim masalalarini eng yaxshi tarzda hal qilish imkonini beradi. Zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalari katta operativ xotiraga va yuqori ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash tezligiga ega bo'lib, qisqa vaqt ichida matematik model bo'yicha zarur hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshiradi va keyingi tahlil uchun qulay shaklda javob beradi. O'z navbatida, kompyuter texnologiyalarining javob berish tezligi bashoratlash tizimlari bloklarining matematik ishlab chiqilganlik

darajasiga, ya'ni tizimning ichki algoritmik va dasturiy ta'minotiga bog'liq.

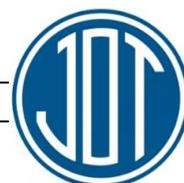
Tashuvchilar oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardan biri yuk oqimlari rivojlanishini xarakterlovchi bashoratlash axborotining ishonchlik darajasini iqtisodiy baholash usullarini ishlab chiqishdir. Bu usullar natijalarning ishonchligini kafolatlashi, bashoratlash axborotidan rejalashtirish jarayonida va ushbu iqtisodiyot sohasini takomillashtirishda foydalanishning maqsadga muvofiqligini ta'minlashi kerak.

Optimal rejani tuzish uchun dastlabki axborotning noaniqligi oqibatlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan qo'shimcha kapital investitsiyalarga teng keladigan bashoratlash axborotidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Biroq, faqat tekshiruv natijasida haqiqiy ma'lumotlarga nisbatan yetarlicha ishonchli deb topilgan bashoratlash axborotidan foydalanish mumkin.

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Avtomobil transportida o'rganilgan vaqt davrlari uchun yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish uchun optimal modellar tanlovi ikki variantda amalga oshirildi, bu esa olingan bashoratlash natijalarining ishonchligini aniqlashga xizmat qildi [2]. Shunday qilib, birinchi variantda bashoratlash modellari eksponensial tekislash usuli

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yordamida dinamika qatorlari bo'yicha quriladi, ikkinchisida esa ko'p omilli bashoratlash modellari.

BIRINCHI VARIANT. Yuk tashish hajmini ekstrapolyatsiya orqali bashoratlash qilishda asosiy o'rinni vaqt qatorini eng yaxshi yaqinlashtiradigan $y(t)$ funksiyasini tanlash egallaydi. Bu tanlovning to'g'riligi modelning o'rganilayotgan hodisaga mosligini katta darajada belgilaydi.

O'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichlarning umumiy tendensiyasini aniqlash uchun ishda uchta funksiya ishlatildi:

$$- \text{to'g'ri chiziqli} \quad y = a_0 + at \quad (1)$$

$$- \text{ikkinchi darajali (parabolik)} \quad y = a_0 + at + a_2t^2 \quad (2)$$

$$- \text{darajali funksiya} \quad y = a_0 * a_1^t \quad (3)$$

Bashoratlash funksiyalari parametrlari eng kichik kvadratlar usuli yordamida hisoblanadi, bu usul iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda keng qo'llaniladi. Eng yaxshi funksiyani tanlash quyidagi mezonlar asosida amalga oshirildi:

- o'rtacha mutlaq og'ish;
- o'rtacha kvadratik og'ish;
- variatsiya koeffitsienti;
- korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti.

Standart dastur yordamida "yuk tashish hajmi" ko'rsatkichi uchun quyidagi hisoblash modellari tuziladi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish uchun hisoblash modellari

Ko'rsat-kich	Modellar	Me'zonlar			
		A	σ	$v, \%$	R^2
Yuk tashish hajmi	$Y_{Qt} = 144,02 + 12,245t$	0,00 1	16,3 7	11,3 7	0,946 4
	$Y_{Qt} = 126,822 + 12,245t + 0,469t^2$	0,00 1	4,32	3,0	0,996 9
	$Y_{Qt} = 2,0941 * 0,0397^t$	1,78	6,07	4,2	0,993 9

Mezonlarni tahlil qilgandan so'ng, "yuk tashish hajmi" ko'rsatkichi uchun quyidagi bashoratlash modellari tanlandi (2-jadval).

2-jadval

Avtomobil transportida yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish modellari

Ko'rsatkich	Modellar	RMS xatolik	
		%	Holatlar birligi
Yuk tashish hajmi	$Y_{Qt} = 126,822 + 12,245t + 0,469t^2$	3,0	4,32

Yuk tashish hajmining yaqinlashtirishdagi o'rtacha xatosi 3,0 foizni tashkil etdi.

Biroq, tendensiya usullari har doim ham qoniqarli natijalar bermaydi. Ehtimol, eksponensial tekislash yordamida haqiqiy ma'lumotlarni tekislash orqali yuk tashish hajmini belgilovchi va shakllantiruvchi omillarning ta'sirini kuzatish va hisobga olish mumkin emas, chunki ularning barchasi bir umumiy omil – vaqtga birlashadi.

IKKINCHI VARIANT. Yuk tashish hajmi modellarini qurish uchun ko'p bosqichli regressiya tahlili qo'llanildi, uning mohiyati shundaki, har bir keyingi bosqichda t-kriteriyaga muvofiq statistik jihatdan ahamiyatsiz omillar chiqarib tashlanadi.

Iqtisodchilar uchun tanlangan ko'p regressiya tenglamasi orqali aniqlangan samarali ko'rsatkich qiymatlari eng yaxshi, o'zaro bog'liq bo'lmagan va ko'rib chiqilgan vaqt davrida barqaror samarali baholar bo'lishi juda muhimdir. Yuk tashishning ko'p omilli modelini qurishda to'g'ri chiziqli bog'lanish bilan cheklanish mumkin, chunki chiziqli modellar oddiy bo'lib, nisbatan kam hisob-kitob talab qiladi va ularni hal qilish metodologiyasi yetarlicha yaxshi ishlab chiqilgan.

Avtomobil transporti yuk tashishni reja asosida amalga oshiradi, bu esa transportning texnik rejasining qolgan bo'limlarini ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tabiiyki, savol tug'iladi: tanlangan transport reja varianti avtomobil transporti parkidan eng to'liq va oqilona foydalanishni, asosiy texnik va ekspluatatsion ko'rsatkichlarning eng yaxshi qiymatlarini, maksimal foyda va rentabellikni ta'minlaydimi?

Ushbu muammoni hal qilishning samaradorligi aniqlikka bog'liq, aniqlik darajasi esa o'z navbatida avtomobil transporti korxonalari, sanoat va butun iqtisodiyot tomonidan ko'riladigan yo'qotishlar miqdorini belgilaydi.

3. Tahlillar va natijalar

Avtomobil transporti faoliyatini tahlil qilish va rejalashtirishning mavjud usullari funktsional munosabatlar va ko'rib chiqilayotgan har bir alohida omilning izolyatsiyalangan ta'siri haqidagi taxminlarga asoslanadi. Aslida, faqat barcha omillarning kompleks miqdoriy bahosi avtomobillar va tirkamalardan foydalanish darajasini, ularning ish natijalarini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuning uchun respublika avtomobil transporti tomonidan yuk tashish hajmini modellashtirishda quyidagi texnik va ekspluatatsion ko'rsatkichlar asosiy o'zgaruvchilar sifatida qabul qilindi:

$A_{o'r}$ – o'rtacha avtomobillar soni, dona;

AK_{ish} – ishda bo'lgan avtomobil-kunlar, ming avtomobil-kun;

$q_{o'r}$ – o'rtacha yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati, tonna;

$l_{o'r}$ – o'rtacha kunlik masofa, km;

$l_{o'r,yuk}$ – bir qatnovda o'rtacha yukli masofasi, km;

α_{ish} – avtomobilning ishga chiqish koeffitsienti;

β – masofadan foydalanish koeffitsienti;

γ – yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatidan foydalanish koeffitsienti;

T_m – avtomobilning marshrutda bo'lish o'rtacha vaqti, soat;

V_e – ekspluatatsion tezlik, km/soat.

Respublika avtomobil transporti tomonidan yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish uchun ko'p omilli modellar qurishda omil-argumentlarni yo'naltirilgan tanlash usuli qo'llanildi, bu yaxshi natijalar beradi [2,4].

Avtomobil transporti uchun ushbu usul yordamida yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilishda barcha iqtisodiy va matematik talablarga javob beradigan 3 ta model olindi [3]:

$$1. y_q = -898,07 + 709,1\alpha_{ish} + 681,63\beta + 225,02\gamma - 3,55V_e + 0,843 l_{o'r} + 4,144 l_{o'r,yuk};$$

$$2. y_q = -1010,86 + 0,045AK_{ish} + 312,28\beta + 172,93\gamma + 25,3 T_m + 21,437V_e - 4,55l_{o'r};$$



$$3. y_q = -714,14 + 0,034AK_{ish} + 216,89\beta + 66,65\gamma + 7,454 V_e - 1,86 l_{o'r} + 2,06 l_{o'r,yuk};$$

Ushbu modellar uchun ko'p korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti ancha yuqori: 0,9971 dan 0,9996 gacha, ya'ni avtomobil transporti tomonidan tashish hajmining 99,4% dan 99,9% gacha ko'rib chiqilgan modellar tarkibiga kiritilgan omillarga bog'liq.

Har bir modelni baholash uchun qisman koeffitsientlar t - Student qiymatlarini hisoblash kerak. Natijalarni ishonchligini asoslash uchun qoldiq dispersiya aniqlanadi, ya'ni guruhlash asosini tashkil etmaydigan omillarga bog'liq xususiyat qiymatining o'zgarishi bilan aniqlanadi. Har bir model uchun quyidagilar hisoblanadi: Fisher me'zoni (F) va jadvaldagi (F_{jad}) bilan taqqoslanadi; korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti R; o'rtacha kvadratik xato; determinatsiya koeffitsienti R^2 ; Student kriteriyasi t_R , u ham jadval bilan taqqoslanadi.

Agar qisman regressiya koeffitsientlari t_R jadvaldagi qiymatlarini qoniqtirmasa, ya'ni qoldiq dispersiya oshmasa, eng kichik koeffitsient qiymatiga ega omil-argument modeldan chiqarib tashlanadi [5].

Bu har bir ko'p omilli modelning ishonchligini baholash metodologiyasi bo'lib, u kompyuter texnologiyasidagi dastur algoritimiga kiritilgan. Uchta model uchun keltirilgan qiymatlar 3-jadvalda berilgan.

3-jadval

Avtomobil transportida yuk tashish hajmi modellarining xususiyatlari

Regressiya tenglamasining statistik xarakteristikalarini	Modellar		
	1	2	3
$t_{AK_{ish}}$	-	1188,8	907,45
$t_{\alpha_{ish}}$	67,26	-	-
t_{β}	10,56	11,31	8,04
t_{γ}	2,41	5,27	2,8
t_{T_m}	-	15,89	-
t_{V_e}	2,32	225,61	38,79
$t_{l_{o'r}}$	1,82	2,68	2,42
$t_{l_{o'r,yuk}}$	368,74	-	17,38
$\sigma_{o'r}^2$	48,0	9,3	6,8
F	113,73	589,09	808,97
F_{jad}	6,04	6,04	6,04
R	0,9971	0,9994	0,9996
R^2	99,4	99,9	99,9
σ_R	0,003	0,0006	0,0004
t_R	342,2	1768,3	2427,9

3-model eng kichik σ qiymatiga ega, unda ko'p korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti $R = 0,9996$ va $t_R = 2427,914$. Qolgan modellar ham barcha talablarga javob beradi va tahlil uchun qabul qilinishi mumkin (ayniqsa, ular turli omil-argumentlarni o'z ichiga olganligi sababli). Faqat 1-modelda qisman koeffitsient qiymatlari 1,82; 5% ahamiyat darajasida jadvaldagi qiymatlarni qondirmaydi (3-jadval), lekin umuman olganda model amaliy maqsadlar uchun mos keladi.

Statistik tahlil uchun 2-model olinadi, unda ko'p determinatsiya koeffitsienti $R^2 = 0,998$, ya'ni avtomobil transporti tomonidan yuk tashish hajmining 99,8% omillarga bog'liq:

- AK_{ish} - ishda bo'lgan avtomobil-kunlar, avtomobillarga xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlashni tashkil qilishni, korxonalarni haydovchilar bilan ta'minlashni, transportni rejalashtirish sifatini xarakterlaydi;

- β - yugurishdan foydalanish koeffitsienti, avtomobil transporti korxonasining nisbiy joylashuvi, yuk olib keluvchi va qabul qiluvchi punktlar, oqilona yo'nalishlarni amalga oshirish darajasi, yuk tashishni tashkil qilishni xarakterlaydi;

- γ - yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatidan foydalanish koeffitsienti, tashiladigan yuklarning turi va hajmini, transport parkining turi va yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini aks ettiradi;

- T_m - marshrutda bo'lish vaqti, modelga kiritilmagan omillarning ta'sirini hisobga oladi;

- $l_{o'r}$ - yuk tashishning o'rtacha masofasi, transportni boshqarish darajasini, ishlab chiqilgan yo'nalishlar sifatini, mijozlar geografiasini va ularni avtomobil transporti korxonalariga oqilona taqsimlashni aks ettiradi;

- V_e - ekspluatatsion tezlik, liniyadagi bo'sh vaqtni hisobga oladi.

Regressiya koeffitsientlariga ko'ra, tashish hajmiga eng katta ta'sir ko'rsatadigan omillar aniqlandi. Masalan, agar AK_{ish} 100 kunga oshirilsa, tashish hajmi Q, 4,5 ming tonnaga oshadi. β ni atigi 0,01 ga oshirish Q ni 3,12 ming tonnaga oshiradi; γ ni 0,01 ga oshirish Q ni 1,73 ming tonnaga oshiradi. T_m ni 1 soatga oshirish Q ni 25,32 ming tonnaga oshiradi. V_e ni 0,1 km/soatga oshirish Q ni 2,1 ming tonnaga oshiradi, $l_{o'r}$ ni 0,1 km ga qisqartirish esa Q ni 0,45 ming tonnaga oshiradi.

Yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish modelning parametrlari va omillarning qiymatlarini bilgan holda, kelajakda avtomobil transporti rivojlanish darajasini hisoblash mumkin. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish uchun ushbu omillarning bashoratlash qiymatlari eksponensial tekislash usuli yordamida aniqlanadi [6, 7].

Quyida har bir ko'rsatkich (omillar) uchun bashoratlash modellari keltirilgan:

$$\begin{aligned} - AK_{ish} &= 5482,27 + 237,3t + 14,5t^2; \\ - \beta &= 0,658 + 0,008t; \\ - \gamma &= 0,562 + 0,003t; \\ - T_m &= 1,052 + 0,00053t + 0,00014t^2; \\ - l_{o'r} &= 9,918 + 0,053t; \\ - V_e &= 18,19 + 0,064t; \\ - q_{o'r} &= 202,4 + 3,375t; \\ - l_{o'r,yuk} &= 20,41 + 0,202t. \end{aligned}$$

Omillarning bashoratlash qiymatlarini regressiya tenglamalariga qo'yish respublikada avtomobil transporti rivojlanishining umumiy tendensiyasini aniqlaydi. Avtomobil transporti tomonidan yuk tashish hajmining yaqinlashtirishdagi o'rtacha xatosi 2% ni tashkil etdi. Bu bashoratlash natijalarining yuqori ishonchligini ko'rsatadi.

Muhokamalar. Boshqa bashoratlashlashtirish usullaridan foydalanish, ularning soddaligiga qaramay, yomonroq natijalarga olib keladi. Bu avtomobil transporti tomonidan yuk tashish hajmining ko'p omilli bashoratlashlashtirish usuli va eksponensial tekislash usuli yordamida dinamika qatorlari bo'yicha olingan bashoratlashning taqqoslanishi bilan tasdiqlanadi (4-jadval).



4-jadval

Avtomobil transportida yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilish uchun optimal modelni tanlash (shartli birliklar)

Haqiqiy qiymatlar	Bashoratlash modeli		Bashorat qilingan va haqiqiy qiymatlar o'rtasidagi farq	
	1-variant	2-variant	1-variant	2-variant
293,7	296,2	294,1	2,5	0,4
328,6	318,3	326,0	-10,3	2,6
343,5	341,3	343,5	-2,2	-
359,3	365,3	363,2	6,0	3,9
372,0	390,2	386,0	18,2	14,0

Yuk tashish hajmini bashoratlash qilishda har bir dastlabki ma'lumotlarga eng yaxshi yaqinlashtirishni eng kichik kvadratik og'ishga (σ) ega funksiya berishi asosida aniqlanadi.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2}{n-1}} \quad (4)$$

Ikkala variantning natijalarini taqqoslash avtomobil transporti yuk tashish hajmini ko'p omilli model yordamida bashoratlash qilish real natijalarga yaqinroq ekanligini aniqlashga imkon berdi [8]. Bu qurilgan modellar haqiqiy hisobot ma'lumotlariga qo'llanilganda tasdiqlandi (4-jadval).

4. Xulosa

Ko'p omilli bashoratlash usuli, bizning fikrimizcha, eng mukammal hisoblanadi. Vaqt va omil xususiyatlaridagi o'zgarishlarni, shuningdek, model parametrlarini, hatto ular ancha murakkab rivojlanishga ega bo'lsa ham, hisobga olish imkonini beradi va yaxshi natija beradi, rejalashtirish organlari uchun avtomobil transportining asosiy ko'rsatkichlarini rivojlantirish istiqbollari aniqlashning ishonchli vositasidir.

Yuk tashish hajmini aniqlash uchun bashoratlash muammolarini hal qilish uchun korrelyatsiya-regressiya tenglamalariga asoslangan iqtisodiy-matematik model sanoat rejasini shakllantirishga ta'sir qiluvchi o'zaro bog'liq omillarni to'liq tahlil qilish asosida uzoq muddatli rejalar sifatini asoslash imkonini beradi.

Taklif qilingan bashoratlash metodologiyasi (ko'p omilli model) texnik va tashkiliy omillarning yuk tashish darajasiga ta'sirini aniqroq baholash, omillar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning xarakteri va aloqasini aniqlash imkonini beradi, bu esa o'z navbatida texnik va tashkiliy omillarning kombinatsiyalarini amalga oshirish, yuk hosil bo'lishini aniqlash va ushbu yuklarni avtomobil transportlarida tashishda aniq harakatlar rejasini tuzish imkonini beradi.

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