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RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



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# TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

## JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

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# Development of a traffic flow prediction and analysis model based on the Kolmogorov-Arnold Network (KAN) architecture

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**Abstract:** This research study examines architectures and models for predicting and analyzing road traffic flows, with a focus on the Kolmogorov-Arnold KAN architecture. The study highlights the differences between this architecture and traditional machine learning architectures and compares their effectiveness. The main theorems and formulas of the KAN architecture are presented, and their theoretical foundations are explained. The results obtained based on the KAN model are reviewed during the study, and conclusions are drawn from these results. During the training process, the model showed 87% accuracy, while its accuracy in real-world predictions was found to be in the range of 87–90%. As a result, the researchers put forward the issue of further improving the KAN model and identified future development directions.

**Keywords:** Traffic flow, traffic intensity, transportation system, predictive model, artificial intelligence, Kolmogorov-Arnold network, machine learning, deep machine learning, multilayer perceptron

## Kolmogorov-Arnold Network (KAN) arxitekturasi asosida transport oqimining bashorat va tahlil modelini ishlab chiqish

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot ishida yo'l transport oqimlarini bashorat qilish va tahlil etishga oid arxitekturalar va modellar o'rganilgan bo'lib, bunda asosiy urg'u Kolmogorov-Arnoldning KAN arxitekturasiga qaratilgan. Tadqiqotda ushbu arxitekturaning an'anaviy mashinani o'qitish arxitekturasidan farqlari keltirilib, ularning samaradorligi taqqoslangan. KAN arxitekturasining asosiy teoremlari va formulalari keltirilib, ularning nazariy asoslari yoritilgan. Tadqiqot davomida KAN modeli asosida olingan natijalar ko'rib chiqilgan va ushbu natijalarning xulosalari keltirilgan. O'qitish jarayonida model 87% aniqlikni ko'rsatgan bo'lsa, haqiqiy sharoitdagi bashoratlarda uning aniqligi 87–90% oralig'ida aniqlangan. Natijada, tadqiqotchilar tomonidan KAN modelini yanada takomillashtirish masalasi ilgari surilgan va kelgusidagi rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari belgilangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Transport oqimi, transport intensivligi, transport tizimi, bashorat modeli, sun'iy intellekt, Kolmogorov-Arnold tarmog'i, mashinani o'qitish, mashinani chuqur o'qitish, ko'p qatlamli perseptron

### 1. Kirish

O'zbekistonda transport infratuzilmasi mamlakatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shaharlardagi aholining ortib borishi va transport vositalarining ko'payishi natijasida yo'llardagi tirbandliklar va transport oqimlarini samarali boshqarish muammosi dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Buning oqibatida nafaqat iqtisodiy zararlar, balki ekologik muammolar va insonlarning hayot sifati ham yomonlashmoqda [1].

Mamlakatda transport oqimlarini boshqarish masalasi yo'llarni kengaytirish yoki yangi yo'llar qurish bilan cheklanmaydi. Zamonaviy sharoitlarda intellektual transport tizimlarini joriy etish orqali transport oqimlarini boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish lozim. Bu borada sun'iy intellekt (SI) texnologiyalari yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochmoqda [1,2].

O'zbekistonda hozirgi kunda mavjud transport boshqaruvi tizimlari asosan an'anaviy uslublarga tayanadi. Ammo rivojlanayotgan shaharlardagi tirbandliklarni samarali boshqarish uchun SI asosidagi yechimlarga ehtiyoj

kuchaymoqda. Sun'iy intellekt asosida transport tizimlarini avtomatlashtirish va yo'l harakati oqimlarini real vaqt rejimida boshqarish orqali yo'l transport hodisalarini kamaytirish, harakatlanish vaqtini qisqartirish va yonilg'i sarfini optimallashtirishga erishish mumkin.

O'zbekiston hukumati va transport sohasidagi mas'ul tashkilotlar ilg'or texnologiyalarni joriy etish va xalqaro tajribalardan foydalanish orqali transport tizimlarini rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratmoqda. Bu borada yo'llarga o'rnatilgan aqlli svetoforlar, transport datchiklari, va yo'lovchi oqimlarini kuzatish tizimlari kabi elementlar bosqichma-bosqich kiritilmoqda. Ushbu qadamlar, shubhasiz, mamlakat transport infratuzilmasining raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi va xalqning turmush darajasini yaxshilaydi.

Jahon miqyosida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, transport boshqaruvida SI texnologiyalarining qo'llanilishi harakatning dinamikasini oldindan bashorat qilish va optimal marshrutlarni aniqlashda katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Mashinani o'qitish (Machine Learning) va chuqur o'rganish (Deep Learning)

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texnologiyalari real vaqtda ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali transport oqimlarini nazorat qilish, tirbandliklar vaqtini kamaytirish va yo'llardagi xavfsizlikni oshirish uchun ishlatiladi.

## 2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Adabiyotlar sharhida ko'plab model va arxitekturalar tahlil qilinadi, jumladan, sun'iy neyron tarmoqlari (Artificial Neural Networks – ANN) [3,4], vaqt ketma-ketligi modellar RNN (Recurrent Neural Networks) [5], LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) va GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit) kabi ilg'or arxitekturalar [6–8]. Ushbu model va arxitekturalar transport oqimlaridagi murakkab belgilarini aniqlash va bashorat uchun ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek, transport oqimlarini bashorat etishda va boshqarishda Kolmogorov-Arnold tarmog'i (KAN) kabi innovatsion yondashuv paydo bo'ldi [9–11]. Ushbu arxitekturaning afzalliklari uning oddiy strukturada kuchli hisoblash imkoniyatlarini ta'minlashidir. KAN arxitekturasida murakkab ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va bashoratda yuqori aniqlik ko'rsatkichlariga ega bo'lib, transport oqimlarini samarali boshqarish uchun o'ziga xos yechim hisoblanadi. KAN sun'iy intellekt va matematik tahlilning yangi yondashuvlaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ushbu arxitekturaning asosiy g'oyasi murakkab funksiyalarni oddiy funksiyalar yig'indisi sifatida ifodalashdir.

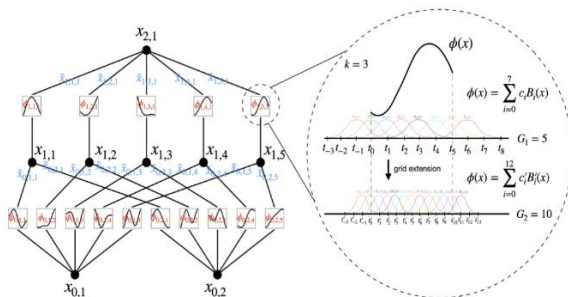
KAN arxitekturasida A. N. Kolmogorovning murakkab funksiyalarni bir nechta oddiy funksiyalar yig'indisi sifatida ifodalash mumkinligi haqidagi teoremasiga asoslanadi. V. I. Arnold esa bu yondashuvni yanada rivojlantirib, uni amaliy jihatdan qo'llashga oid natijalarni keltirib chiqardi. Ushbu teorema quyida (1) ifodada keltirilgan.

$$f(\mathbf{X}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{q=1}^{2n+1} \Phi_q \left( \sum_{p=1}^n \Phi_{q,p}(x_p) \right) \quad (1)$$

bu yerda  $f(\mathbf{X})$  - maqsadli ko'p o'lchovli funksiya,  $\Phi_{q,p}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  - bir o'lchovli funksiyalar,  $\Phi_q: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  -  $\Phi_{q,p}(x_p)$  ning natijalariga qo'llaniladigan funksiyalar.

KAN arxitekturasida asosan, ilmiy tadqiqotlarda murakkab funksiyalarni tushunish va ularning ta'sirini o'rganishda foydalaniladi. Uning transport yoki boshqa sohalaridagi qo'llanilishi esa keyinchalik paydo bo'lgan qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar va yondashuvlar natijasida kengaydi.

Kolmogorov-Arnold teorema asosida qurilgan, ikkita kirish parametriga ega neyron tarmog'i quyida keltirilgan arxitekturaning xosil qiladi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. KAN neyron tarmog'ining arxitekturasida [9]

Tadqiqotchilar bu yerda perseptron modeliga o'xshash tarzda, har bir qatlamda o'rgatiladigan obyektning matritsasini qurish mumkinligini ta'kidladilar. Faqat bu holatda bu sonlar emas, balki funksiyalar bo'ladi. Buning asosida quyida keltirilgan ifoda ishlab chiqilgan (2).

$$\text{KAN}(\mathbf{X}) = \Phi_{L-1} \circ \dots \circ \Phi_1 \circ \Phi_0 \circ \mathbf{X} \quad (2)$$

Bu yerda  $\Phi$  - KAN tarmog'ining  $L$  - qatlamga mos keladigan funksiya matritsasi.

Yuqoridagi (2) ifodani (1) ifodaga o'xshash ko'rinishda yozishimiz mumkin, buning uchun chiqish o'lchami  $n_L = 1$  va  $f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \text{KAN}(\mathbf{x})$  deb aniqlasak (3) ifodani hosil qilamiz.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i_{L-1}=1}^{n_{L-1}} \Phi_{L-1, i_{L-1}} \left( \sum_{i_{L-2}=1}^{n_{L-2}} \dots \left( \sum_{i_2=1}^{n_2} \Phi_{2, i_2} \cdot \left( \sum_{i_1=1}^{n_1} \Phi_{1, i_1} \cdot \left( \sum_{i_0=1}^{n_0} \Phi_{0, i_0}(x_{i_0}) \right) \right) \right) \right) \quad (3)$$

Bu yerda boshqa masala vujudga keladi ushbu arxitekturaning an'anaviy ko'p qatlamli perseptron (MLP) dan qanday afzalliklari va kamchiliklari borligi ko'pchilik izlanuvchilarda ushbu arxitektura qiziqish uyg'otdi va tadqiqotlar natijasi shuni ko'rsatdi:

- KAN arxitekturasida MLPga nisbatan ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirishda yaxshiroq natijalarni berdi.
- KAN da parametrlar (sonlarni) emas balki funksiyalarni o'rgatganimiz uchun uning aniqligini oshirish uchun yaqinlashish panjarasini o'zgartirish yo'li bilan yaxshilash mumkinligi va bu modelni qaytadan o'qitish talab etmasligi aniqlandi. MLPda esa neyron tarmog'ini har gal boshidan o'qitish talab etilgan bo'lar edi.
- KAN arxitekturasida MLP nisbatan soda va tushunishga oson. Bu hozirgi kunda neyron tarmoqlarini tushunishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.
- KAN murakkab matematik funksiyalarni yaqinlashtirishda yaxshiroq ishlaydi. Tadqiqotlar KANning differensial tenglamalarni samaraliroq hal qilishini va fizika va matematikaning qonunlarini qayta "kashf etishini" ko'rsatdi.
- KAN arxitekturasining asosiy kamchiligi u, MLPga nisbatan taxminan 10 marta sekinroq o'qitiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, KAN arxitekturasida an'anaviy MLP arxitekturasiga nisbatan muayyan ustunliklarga ega. Buning sababi shundaki, KAN arxitekturasida o'ziga xos strukturasiidan foydalanib, kiruvchi ma'lumotlarni chuqurroq va aniq tarzda o'rganishga qodir. Uning differensial tenglamalarni yechishdagi ustunligi ilmiy muammolarni hal qilishda kengroq qo'llanilish imkonini beradi. Bu esa ilm-fanning turli sohalarida, masalan, transport oqimlarini bashorat etishda, muhandislik hisob-kitoblari va tabiiy tizimlarni modellashtirishda samarali qo'llaniladi.

Biroq, KANning resurslarga talabchanligi va o'qitish tezligining sekinligi uni katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashda cheklab qo'yishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, ushbu arxitektura va MLP o'rtasidagi tanlov muayyan amaliy vazifalarga bog'liq: yuqori aniqlik va murakkab vazifalar



uchun KAN afzalroq, oddiy, lekin tez natijalar uchun esa MLP ko'proq mos keladi.

KAN va MLP arxitekturalarining ushbu farqlari ularni turli kontekstlarda tadqiq qilish va tanlashda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

### Masalaning qo'yilishi

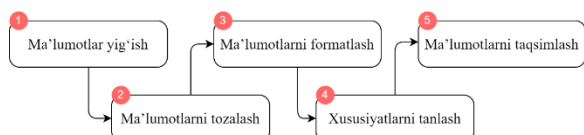
Ushbu ishda bizning tadqiqot obyektimiz sifatida transport harakat oqimi olingan bo'lib, bu oqimning intensivligini bashorat etish masalasi qo'yilgan. Masalada mashinani o'qitishning ustoz bilan o'qitish usuli qo'llanilgan bo'lib,  $\{x_i, y_i\}$  berilgan bundan shunday  $f$  ni topish kerakki  $y_i = f(x_i)$  har bir nuqtasida qanoatlantirishi kerak. (1) ifodadan shu ma'lumki agar  $\Phi_{q,p}$  va  $\Phi_q$  bir o'lchovli funksiyani topsak shuning o'zi kifoya [9].

### Ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish jarayoni

KAN modelidan samarali foydalanishda ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish jarayoni juda muhim. Ma'lumotlar tayyorlash jarayoni quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi (2-rasm).

Ushbu jarayon transport oqimini bashorat qilish uchun KAN modelining muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilishini ta'minlaydi. Ma'lumotlarni to'g'ri shakllantirish modelning aniqligini va umumiy ishlash samaradorligini oshiradi.

Transport oqimlari haqida ma'lumotlarni shakllantirishda statistik usullardan foydalangan holda, ma'lumotlar sanash orqali yo'ldan yig'ildi.



### 2-rasm. Ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish bosqichlari

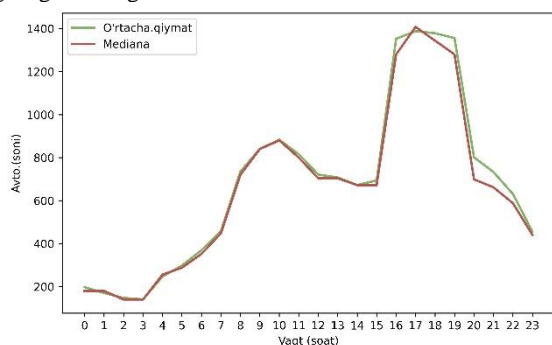
Shakllangan ma'lumotlarni quyida keltirilgan 1-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

1-jadval

#### Jamlangan ma'lumotlar

index	veh.	day	week	month	hour
0	362	1	7	1	0
1	345	1	7	1	1
2	332	1	7	1	2
3	280	1	7	1	3
...	...	..	..	..	..

Yuqorida keltirilgan 1-jadvaldagi ma'lumotlarni grafik ko'rinishda namoyon qiladigan bo'lsak, 3-rasmda keltirilgan chizmami hosil qilamiz. Ushbu chizmada 6 oy davomida harakatlangan mashinalarni o'rtachasi va medianasining grafigi keltirilgan.



3-rasm. Mashinalar intensivligi grafigi

## 3. Tadqiqot jarayoni va natijasi

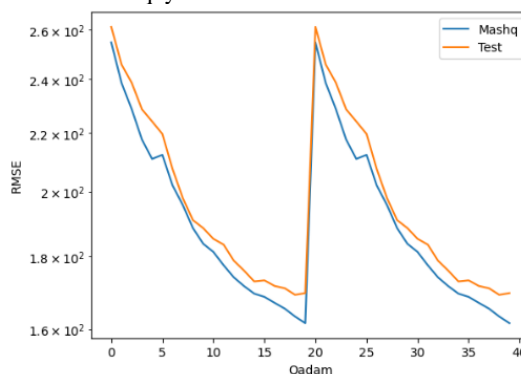
Ma'lumotlar kerakli ko'rinishda va aniqlikda shakllangandan so'ng, KAN arxitekturasi asosida bashorat modeli ishlab chiqiladi. KAN modleni qurish ham bir necha bosqichlardan iborat bo'lib ular quyida, 4-rasmda keltirilgan.



### 4-rasm. KAN modelni shakllantirish va tekshirish bosqichlari

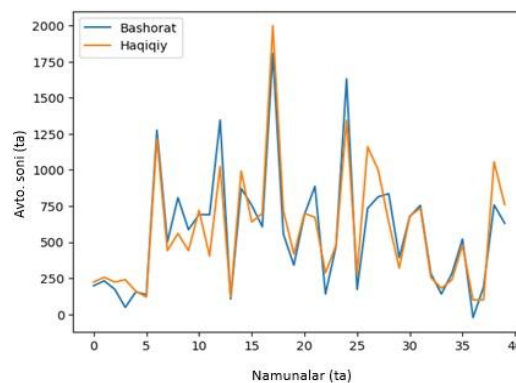
Modelni o'qitish bosqichida modelning arxitekturasi shakllantirilib, bunda qatlamlar soni, neyronlar soni va funksiyalar tanladi. Bizning ishimizda tanlangan qatlamlar soni  $\{4, 17, 1\}$  ko'rinishida tanlandi. Tanlangan arxitekturada modelimizning o'qitish jarayonidagi aniqligi 87% ni tashkil etdi. Bu bashorat modeli uchun yaxshi ko'rsatkich bo'lib, uni modelni validatsiya jarayonida va o'qitish jarayonida qo'llanilmagan ma'lumotlar yordamida tekshirilganda ushbu modelning aniqligi 87-90% tashkil etdi.

Modelimizni train\_losses va test\_losses o'rganish ko'rsatkichlarni quyida 5-rasmda ko'rish mumkin.



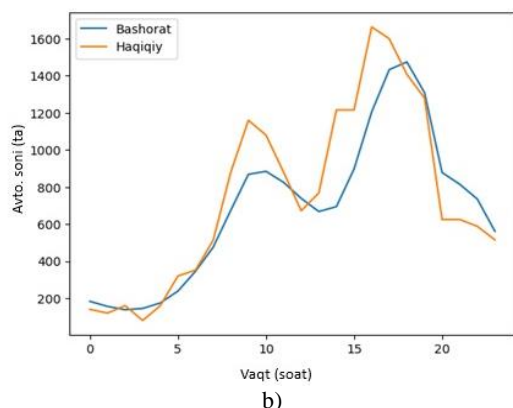
### 5-rasm. Modelni o'qitish jarayonida train\_losses va test\_losses ko'rsatkichlari grafigi.

Modelimizning bashorat grafiglarini quyida keltirilgan 6-rasmdan ko'rish mumkin.



a)





**6-rasm. Modelning bashorat grafigi. a-validatsion ma'lumotlar yordamida olingan bashorat grafigi. b – modelni o'qitishda qo'llanilmagan ma'lumotda olingan bashorat grafigi**

## 4. Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqotda Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks (KAN) modeli transport oqimlarini bashorat qilishda yuqori samaradorlikka ega ekanini aniqlandi, chunki u murakkab, noaniq va yuqori o'lovchi ma'lumotlar samarali tahlil qilib, ishonchli natijalar ko'rsatdi.

Tadqiqot davomida ishlab chiqilgan KAN modeli o'quv jarayonida bashoratni 87% aniqlikda ko'rsatgan bo'lsa, haqiqiy ma'lumotlar asosida tekshirilganda bu ko'rsatkich 87-90% oralig'ida bo'lgan. Ushbu natijalar bashoratning yuqori sifatli ekanini tasdiqlaydi va KAN modelining transport oqimlarini tahlil va bashorat qilishda samarali model ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib, KAN modelining natija aniqligini boshqa bashorat modellari bilan taqqoslash orqali uning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini aniqlash kerakligini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa KAN modelining transport oqimlarini bashorat qilishdagi ustun jihatlari ochib berishga va uni yanada takomillashtirish uchun zaruriy yo'nalishlarni belgilashga yordam beradi.

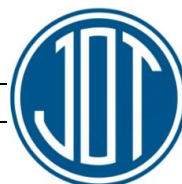
Ushbu modelni yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida o'qitish parametrlarini optimallashtirish, ma'lumotlar to'plamlarini kengaytirish va arxitekturasi qayta ko'rib chiqish zarur. Shunday o'zgartirishlar transport oqimlarini bashorat qilish jarayonini yanada aniq va samarali qilishi mumkin degan xulosalarga kelindi.

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