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РЕЗЮМЕ

Мақолада агросаноат мажмуасининг асосий фондлари ва айланма маблағларини такрор ишлаб чиқаришни моделлаштириш ва саноат маҳсулотларини оптималлаштириш кўриб чиқилади, ишлаб чиқариш объекти фаолияти натижалари ва ишлаб чиқариш омили харажатлари ўртасидаги технологик боғлиқлик ифодаланади. Агросаноат мажмуасида кенг фойдаланилади.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматривается моделирование воспроизводства основных фондов и оборотных средств агропромышленного комплекса и оптимизация выпуска промышленной продукции, выражающее технологическую зависимость между результатами деятельности производственного объекта и затратами факторов производства, которые широко используется в агропромышленном комплексе.

SYMMARY

The paper examines the modeling of the reproduction of fixed assets and working capital of the agro-industrial complex and the optimization of industrial products, expressing the technological dependence between the results of the activity of a production facility and the costs of production factors, which are widely used in the agro-industrial complex.

SINFLARGA AJRATISH MASALASIDA ALOMATLARNING INFORMATIVLIGINI BAHOLASH VA ULARNI TANLASH

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Tayanch so'zlar: o'lchamni qisqartirish, alomatlarning informativligini baholash, alomatlarni tanlash, yashirin qonuniyatlarni qidirish, Naïve Bayes.

Ключевые слова: снижение размерности, оценка информативности признаков, выбор признаков, поиск скрытых закономерностей, Naïve Bayes.

Key words: dimensionality reduction, assessment of the informativeness of features, feature selection, search hidden patterns, Naïve Bayes.

Kirish. Zamonaviy informatsion texnologiyalarni tibbiyotda qo'llash tibbiy informatsion tizim yordamida saqlanuvchi va qayta ishlanuvchi katta miqdordagi berilganlarni to'planishiga olib keladi. Bu berilganlar qaror qabul qilishda ishlatiladigan tibbiy bilimlarni o'zida saqlashi mumkin. Ushbu berilganlarni tadqiq qilish jarayonida o'lcham muammosi yuzaga keladi. Shuning uchun alomatlar fazosini qisqartirish va informativ alomatlar to'plamini ajratish tibbiy axborot tizimlari uchun aktual masalalardan biri bo'lib bormoqda.

Alomatlar fazosini qisqartirish yoki alomatlarni tanlash ko'pincha tibbiy prognoz modellarini qurishda va tahlil qilishda yuzaga keladi [1]. Tadqiq qilishda ishlatiladigan alomatlar miqdorini kamaytirish hisoblash murakkabligini pasaytirish [2], obyekt haqidagi qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni olish uchun o'tkaziladigan tibbiy tadqiqotlar uchun zarur bo'lgan harajatlarni kamaytirish [3] uchun ishlatiladi.

Obyektni sinfga ajratish bo'yicha qaror qabul qilishda uni bir nechta alomatlari bo'yicha baholash va bu baholarni to'g'ri hisobga olish muammosi yuzaga keladi [4]. Bu muammo ikkita qism muammolarga ajratiladi: natijaviy qoidani ko'rinishini belgilash va alomatlarning muhimlik koeffitsientini – vaznlarini [5] aniqlash.

Ma'lumotlar miqdori bo'yicha individual mustaqil xususiyatlarning ahamiyatini baholash zarur bo'lganda, statistik usullar keng qo'llaniladi: to'plangan chastotalar usuli, Shennon usuli va Kulbak usuli [6,7]. Intellectual qaror qabul qilish tizimlarida bu usullarni tanlash quyidagi sabablarga bog'liq: bu usullar axborot mazmunini o'lchashning juda oddiy algoritmlariga asoslangan, bu usullarni qo'llash natijalarini talqin qilish oson,

berilganlarda tushurib qoldirilgan qiymatlar mavjud bo'lganda, alomatlar qiymatlari turli o'lchamda bo'lganda va ularning miqdori katta bo'lganda ham qo'llash mumkin [8,9].

Alomatlar informativligini baholash. Standart ravishda qo'yilgan obrazlarni anglash masalasi qaraladi. O'zaro kesishmaydigan $K_1...K_d$ ($d>1$) sinflar vakillarini o'z ichiga olgan $E_0 = \{S_1, ..., S_m\}$ obyektlar to'plami berilgan. Tanlanmaning mumkin bo'lgan obyekti n ta turli toifadagi $X = (x_1, ..., x_n)$ alomatlar (miqdoriy va nominal) bilan tavsiflangan bo'lib, ularning ξ tasi miqdoriy, $n-\xi$ tasi nominal shkalalarda o'lchanadi.

Ishning maqsadi obyektlarni sinfga ajratishda alomatlarni tanlash uchun Shennon, Kulbak va [9] da taklif etilgan intervallarga ajratishning stoxostik usulini qo'llash va ularning solishtirma tahlilini o'tkazishdan iborat (intervallarga ajratishning stoxastik usulini CR1 deb nomlab ketiladi). Buning uchun quyidagilarni aniqlash zarur:

- alomatlarning informativligini baholash;
- sinfga ajratish uchun informativlik bahosi asosida alomatlarni tanlash.

Shennon usuli asosida alomatlar informativligini baholash. Shennon usuli alomatlarning turli gradatsiyalariga mos keluvchi ma'lumotlarning o'rta og'irligi sifatida informativlikni baholashni taklif qiladi. i-alomatning informativligi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I(x_i) = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^G (P_i \sum_{k=1}^K P_{i,k} * \log_k P_{i,k}) \quad (1)$$

bu yerda, G – alomat gradatsiyalari miqdori, P_i – alomatning i -gradatsiyasi ehtimolligi, K – sinflar soni, $P_{i,k}$ – i -gradatsiyaning k sinfga bo'lishi ehtimolligi.

Shannon usuli alomatning informativlik bahosini [0, 1] intervaldagi normallashtirilgan kattalik ko'rinishida taqdim etadi. Informativlik bahosi 0 ga yaqin bo'lganda alomatning informativligi past, 1 ga yaqin bo'lganda yuqori.

Kulbak usuli yordamida alomatlar informativligini baholash. Kulbak usuli informativlikni divergensiya deb nomlanuvchi ikkita sinf orasidagi tafovut o'lchovi orqali baholashni taklif etadi. Bu usulga asosan informativlik yoki Kulbak divergensiyasi quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$I(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^G [P_{i1} - P_{i2}] * \log_2 \frac{P_{i1}}{P_{i2}} \quad (2)$$

bu yerda G – alomatning gradatsiyalari soni, P_{i1} , P_{i2} – alomatning i -gradatsiyasining mos ravishda birinchi va ikkinchi sinfga tushish ehtimolligi.

Kulbak usuli informativlik bahosini [0, 2] intervaldagi qiymat sifatida taqdim etadi. Bunda, $I(x)$ qiymat 2 ga yaqin bo'lsa, alomatning informativligi yuqori va teskarisi, $I(x)$ qiymat 0 ga yaqin bo'lsa, alomatning informativligi past. Qolgan usullar bilan bir xil shkalada chiqishi uchun olingan natijalarni [0, 1] intervalga akslantirish mumkin.

CR1 usuli yordamida alomatlar informativligini baholash. Bu usul alomatlar qiymatlarini o'zaro kesishmaydigan intervallarga ajratishga asoslangan. Intervallar soni sinflar soniga teng bo'lishi kerak. Sinflar soni ikkitadan ko'p bo'lganda ularni birinchi va boshqalar shaklida ikkita sinfga ajratib masala qaraladi.

Har bir $x_i \in X(\mu)$ alomatni intervallarga optimal ajratish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi. Alomatning tartiblangan qiymatlari to'plami ikkita $[c_0, c_1], (c_1, c_2]$ intervallarga bo'linadi. Interval chegaralarini aniqlash mezon, har bir intervalda faqat bitta sinf vakillarining miqdoriy qiymatlari yotishi haqidagi gipotezani (tasdiqni) tekshirishga asoslanadi. Faraz qilaylik, $u_1^1, u_1^2(u_2^1, u_2^2) - [c_0, c_1]$ va

$(c_1, c_2]$ intervallardagi K_i , $i=1, 2$ sinfdagi $x_j, j \in I$ alomatning soni bo'lsin.

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{p=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^2 u_i^p (u_i^p - 1)}{m_1(m_1 - 1) + m_2(m_2 - 1)} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{p=1}^2 u_1^p (m_2 - u_2^p) + u_2^p (m_1 - u_1^p)}{2m_1 m_2} \right) \rightarrow \max$$

Kriteriya (3) bo'yicha $[c_0, c_1], (c_1, c_2]$ interval chegarasining optimal qiymatidan E_0 to'plam obyektlarini sinflarga ajratishda sonli alomatning kompaktlik ko'rsatkichi sifatida foydalanish mumkin. $[c_0, c_1], (c_1, c_2]$ interval chegarasining optimal qiymati alomatning informativlik bahosi sifatida qaraladi.

Hisoblash eksperimenti. Tadqiqot uchun Janubiy Koreya aholisining 2002-2018 yillardagi tibbiy ko'rik ma'lumotlari bazasi olindi [10]. Ma'lumotlar bazasi odamlar yoshi bo'yicha 14 ta (20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85 yosh va undan yuqori) guruhlariga ($G_0, \dots, G_{13}$) bo'lingan. Guruhlardagi obyektlar 24 ta turli tipdagi (17 ta miqdoriy va 7 ta nominal) alomatlardan iborat.

Guruhlar birlashmasi orqali ($T_i = G_0 \cup G_i$, $i=1, \dots, 13$) o'rgatuvchi tanlanmalar ($E_0 = \{S_1, \dots, S_m\}$, $m=|T_i|$) hosil qilingan. Sinf obyektlari turli tipdagi alomatlar to'plami bilan tavsiflanadi $X(n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Tanlanma o'zaro kesishmaydigan ikkita $K_1(G_0)$, $K_2(G_i)$ sinflarga ajratilgan. Ko'rilayotgan uchta usul bo'yicha alomatlarining informativligi bahosi $T_1 = G_0 \cup G_1$ (20-24 va 25-29 yoshli obyektlar guruhi), $T_6 = G_0 \cup G_6$ (20-24 va 50-54 yoshli obyektlar guruhi) va $T_{10} = G_0 \cup G_{10}$ (20-24 va 70-74 yoshli obyektlar guruhi) tanlanma misolida 1-jadvalda keltirildi.

Jadval-1. Usullar bo'yicha alomatlarining informativlik bahosi

	T_1			T_6			T_{10}		
Alomat tartibi	Shannon	Kulbak	CR1	Shannon	Kulbak	CR1	Shannon	Kulbak	CR1
1	0.008	0.029	0.045	0.274	0.486	0.357	0.277	0.492	0.356
2	0.039	0.181	0.138	0.026	0.110	0.134	0.074	0.262	0.131
3	0.014	0.083	0.250	0.313	0.479	0.375	0.500	0.691	0.532
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	0.162	0.314	0.257	0.216	0.368	0.262	0.176	0.313	0.251
23	0.013	0.091	0.249	0.044	0.212	0.263	0.146	0.369	0.312
24	0.003	0.042	0.199	0.028	0.168	0.248	0.172	0.468	0.364

Barcha alomatlarining informativligi hisoblangandan so'ng, ularning informativlik qiymati bo'yicha tartiblangan ro'yxati shakllantirildi. Ro'yxatda birinchi o'rinda informativlik qiymati eng katta bo'lgan alomat, oxirgi o'rinda esa informativlik qiymati eng kichik bo'lgan alomat joylashtirildi.

Alomatlarini tanlash uchun quyidagi iterativ yo'l ishlatildi: birinchi iteratsiyada sinfga ajratish modelini qurish uchun informativlik qiymati eng yuqori bo'lgan alomatdan foydalanildi. Har bir keyingi iteratsiyada oldingi iteratsiyada foydalanilgan alomatlar to'plamiga informativlik qiymati bo'yicha keyingi o'rinda turgan alomat qo'shildi. Har bir iteratsiyada test tanlanma asosida sinfga to'g'ri ajratilgan obyektlar hissasi hisobga olindi. Alomatlarini tanlash sifatini aniqlash uchun Naïve Bayes klassifikatoridan [11] foydalanildi. Naïve Bayes klassifikatori modellarini o'rgatish uchun Python dasturlash tili va scikit-learn kutubxonasidan [12] foydalanildi.

Jadval-2. Naïve Bayes klassifikatori orqali alomatlarni tanlash sifati

	T_1			T_6			T_{10}		
Alomat soni	Shennon	Kulbak	CR1	Shennon	Kulbak	CR1	Shennon	Kulbak	CR1
1	0.459	0.459	0.593	0.592	0.592	0.750	0.802	0.802	0.802
2	0.485	0.485	0.639	0.641	0.641	0.788	0.830	0.890	0.890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	0.541	0.541	0.541	0.842	0.842	0.842	0.896	0.896	0.896
23	0.582	0.582	0.582	0.853	0.853	0.848	0.890	0.890	0.896
24	0.588	0.588	0.588	0.842	0.842	0.842	0.868	0.868	0.868

Tahlil natijasida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin: informativligi eng katta bo'lgan alomatning o'zi bilan sinfga ajratish sifati yaxshi bo'lmaydi. Bir nechta alomatlar to'plami orqali sinfga ajratish sifatini yaxshilash mumkin. Masalan, T_{10} tanlanmada, Kulbak va CR1 usullari orqali alomatlarning informativlik qiymatlari hisoblanib, sinfga ajratish modeliga informativligi eng katta bo'lgan "Bo'y uzunligi" alomatining o'zini qo'shganda sinfga ajratish sifati 80% bo'ldi, modelga "Gemoglobin" alomatini qo'shgandan so'ng esa sinfga ajratish sifati 89% ga ko'tarildi.

Barcha $T_i, i = 1, \dots, 13$, tanlanma uchun sinflarga ajratish sifati 3-jadvalda keltirilgan. Shuningdek, informativlik qiymati yuqori bo'lgan birinchi beshta alomat orqali sinflarga ajratish sifati ham ushbu jadvalda keltirilgan. Shennon usuli bo'yicha eng yaxshi sinfga ajratish sifati T_{13} tanlanmada 19 ta alomatda – 98.7% ga erishildi. Kulbak usuli bo'yicha eng yaxshi sinfga ajratish sifati T_{13} tanlanmada 3 ta alomatda – 98% ga erishildi. CR1 usuli bo'yicha esa eng yaxshi sinfga ajratish sifati T_{13} tanlanmada 2 ta alomatda – 98% ga erishildi. CR1 usuli orqali sinfga ajratish sifati kam alomatlarda yaxshi natija berdi. Informativlik qiymati yuqori bo'lgan birinchi beshta alomat bo'yicha eng yaxshi sinfga ajratish sifati barcha usullarda 98% ga chiqdi. Sinfga ajratish sifatining o'rtacha arifmetigi bo'yicha Shennon usuli – 80.5%, Kulbak usuli – 80.9%, CR1 usuli – 81.7% natija berdi.

Jadval-3. Tanlanmalar bo'yicha sinfga ajratish sifati

	Eng yaxshi natija			5 ta alomatdagi eng yaxshi natija		
	Shennon	Kulbak	CR1	Shennon	Kulbak	CR1
T_1	62,9%	61,9%	63,9%	55,2%	55,2%	63,9%
T_2	67,8%	67,8%	68,9%	67,8%	67,0%	67,4%
T_3	68,5%	69,1%	67,9%	64,2%	64,2%	64,2%
T_4	79,0%	79,0%	77,3%	76,1%	76,1%	73,9%
T_5	79,5%	78,6%	77,3%	76,4%	76,4%	76,4%
T_6	85,3%	85,3%	85,3%	77,7%	81,5%	82,1%
T_7	79,7%	80,2%	79,7%	79,1%	79,1%	79,1%
T_8	86,8%	86,0%	86,0%	85,2%	86,0%	86,0%
T_9	96,1%	96,1%	96,1%	90,6%	90,6%	93,8%
T_{10}	92,9%	92,3%	92,3%	87,9%	89,0%	89,0%
T_{11}	93,2%	93,8%	93,8%	93,2%	93,2%	93,2%
T_{12}	96,1%	95,4%	94,7%	94,7%	95,4%	94,7%
T_{13}	98,7%	98,0%	98,0%	98,0%	98,0%	98,0%
O'rtacha	83,6%	83,3%	83,2%	80,5%	80,9%	81,7%

Xulosa. Sinfga ajratish masalalarida foydali berilganlarni (informativ alomatlarni) tanlash muhim jarayon hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada alomatlar informativligini baholash va alomatlar fazosini qisqartirish masalasi ko'rilgan. Alomatlarning informativlik bahosini hisoblashda ishlatilgan usullar nisbatan sodda va hisoblash murakkabligi past usullar hisoblanadi. Alomatlarni tanlashda informativlik bahosi qiymatidan foydalanildi. Alomatlarni tanlash sifatini baholash bir nechta iteratsiyalarda Naïve Bayes klassifikatori yordamida amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqot uchun Janubiy Korea aholisining 2002-2018 yillardagi tibbiy ko'rik ma'lumotlari bazasi olindi. Berilganlar yoshlar bo'yicha 13 ta tanlanmalarga ajratildi. CR1 usuli alomatlar fazosini qisqartirishda boshqa usullarga nisbatan yaxshi natija berdi.

Adabiyotlar

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ushbu maqolada o'Ichamni qisqartirish masalasi tahlillandi. O'Ichamni qisqartirish uchun alomatlar informativligidan foydalanildi. Alomatlar informativligini baholashda ishlatiladigan bir nechta usullar taqdim qilindi va natijalar solishtirildi. Alomatlarni tanlash sifatini baholash uchun Naïve Bayes klassifikatoridan foydalanildi.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматривается проблема снижение размерности. Для снижения размерности использовались информативные признаки. Представлено несколько методов, используемых для оценки информативности признаков и проведено сравнение результатов. Для оценки качества отбора признаков использовался классификатор Naïve Bayes.

SUMMARY

This article discusses the dimensionality of reduction issue. To reduce the dimension was used the in formativeness of the features. Several methods were presented that are used to assess the in formativeness of features and the results were compared. The quality of feature selection was assessed with Naïve Bayes classifier.

EXTERNAL LIGHT INDUCED INCREASE OF SUPERCONDUCTIVITY OF CUPRATES

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Tayanch so'zlar: kupratlar, yuqori haroratli o'tao'tkazuvchanlik, bipolaron, Boze-Eynshteyn kondensatsiyasi, Floke formalizmi.

Ключевые слова: купраты, высокотемпературная сверхпроводимость, биполарон, Бозе-Эйнштейновская конденсация, Флоке формализм.

Key words: cuprates, high temperature superconductivity, bipolaron, Bose-Einstein condensation, Floquet formalism.

I. Introduction. Though of continuing intensive theoretical and experimental efforts the high temperature superconductivity (HTSC) phenomenon in novel materials remains unclear with respect to microscopic mechanism that bounds charge bears into Cooper pairs and consequently leads to macroscopic superconducting state with relatively high superconducting transition temperature T_C . Up to date HTSC is found in many group compounds, in particular, in copper oxides (cuprates), ferro-pnictides and doped-organic molecular crystals. However, there are not an acceptable theory of superconductivity that explain all aspects of the phenomena in a general basis. Superconductivity, including critical temperature of superconducting transition, in the above materials depend on a variety of factors (doping, pressure or strain, disorder, oxygen content and et.al). Increasing a superconducting critical temperature up to the room temperatures is one of the actual problems of superconducting material science. Recently, it was reported observation of transient superconducting state of the copper oxide $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$ compound with transition temperature of the order of $T_C=50$ K under the influence of external light radiation [1]. Similar issue is observed for a molecular crystal K_3C_{60} ($T_C=20$ K) [2]. One of the possible explanation of the results of the experiment [1] is considered in Ref.[3]. The explanation is based on polaron concept. Namely, author of Ref. [3] considers tunneling of bipolarons between copper-oxygen planes of the parent compound.

Here, we do an attempt to present another (equivalent) possible scenario for the explanation of the results of work [1]. We interpret the results of [1] on polaron idea too, but in doing that we use Floquet theory [4] combined with the results of early works [5,6]. Our model is briefly presented in the next section.

II. The model. We consider the system that is described by the time dependent Schrödinger equation [3]

$$i \frac{\partial \psi(\zeta, \tau)}{\partial \tau} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta^2} + U(\zeta, \lambda, j) - \alpha_i \zeta \sin\left(\frac{\omega \tau}{\Omega}\right) \right] \psi(\zeta, \tau) \quad (1)$$

where

$$U(\zeta, \lambda, j) = \frac{1}{2} \zeta^2 - \sqrt{j^2 + 2\lambda j \zeta^2}, \quad (2)$$

Ω and M are the vibration frequency and mass of an apical ion, z and $\zeta = z / z_0$ are a normal and dimensionless coordinate of the apical ion, $z_0 = \sqrt{\hbar / (M\Omega)}$, $j = J / \hbar \Omega$, J is the hopping integral of a charge carrier between layers of copper oxide $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$, $\tau = \Omega t$, t is a time, $\lambda = f^2 / 2M\Omega^2 J$ is the dimensionless electron-ion coupling constant, f is the hole-ion interaction force, $\alpha_i = (z_i | e | E / \hbar \Omega) \sqrt{\hbar / M\Omega}$ is the dimensionless ion-external field coupling constant, $z_i | e |$ is the apical ion's electric charge, E and ω are the amplitude and frequency of an external electric field. In the above expressions energy, time and length are measured in units of $\hbar\Omega$, Ω^{-1} and z_0 . The Eq.(1) describes a driven electron dynamics of which is governed by the double-well potential Eq.(2). In order to get numerical data from the Eq.(1) one can apply the Floquet theory in analogy of Ref.[7] and use modified MatLab code for the considering driven system with the double-well potential [8]. The obtained results and it's analysis is given in the next section.

III. Numerical results. According to [4] in adiabatic regime and at strong coupling limit polaron dynamics is governed by it's tunneling between wells of double-well potential that in turn determined by the displacements of the apical ions of the lattice of cuprates. Analytical and numerical calculations using Floquet theory indicate that upon influence of external light radiation polaron's quasienergy become dependable on the frequency of light radiation ω_0