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Enhancing cellular network design using optimization theory and machine learning

Rasika Chafle [†]
Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering
Suryodaya College of Engineering & Technology
Nagpur 440034
Maharashtra
India

Sagarkumar S. Badhiye *
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Symbiosis Institute of Technology
Nagpur Campus
Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
Nagpur 440008
Maharashtra
India

Manisha Tushar Jadhav [§]
Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute of Technology
Pune 411037
Maharashtra
India

Kumari Shipra [‡]
School of Engineering & Technology
Noida International University
Greater Noida 203201
Uttar Pradesh
India

[†] *E-mail:* **rasikamanapure@gmail.com**
* *E-mail:* **sagarbadhiye@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)**
[§] *E-mail:* **manisha.jadhav@vit.edu**
[‡] *E-mail:* **kumari.shipra@niu.edu.in**

V. Shanthi [@]
Department of Computer Science
Meenakshi College of Arts and Science
Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research
Chennai 600078
Tamil Nadu
India

Abstract

The fast development of mobile communication networks has made it harder than ever to make sure that resources are used efficiently, delay is kept low, and service quality is solid. Fifth-generation (5G) and new 6G systems need improved ways to predict traffic, find outliers, and change how resources are used. The goals of this study are to solve these problems by combining optimization theory and machine learning. Optimization uses math to set goals and limits, and machine learning lets computers learn about changing traffic trends in real time. Together, they increase productivity, cut down on delays, and make the use of energy more efficient.

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I. Introduction

The mobile communication has been developed the accessing of data, processing of data on device grown increase in society. To meet the user requirement the mobile network also improved with more bandwidth for smarter devise [1]. To manage the such devices make very complex as a task, to provide the solution we come up with the future technology known as 6G mobile network for the more advance communication model. This technology save people time, cost, reduce latency in signal, low delay, save energy [2], [3].

Traditional network engineering methods worked well in the past, but they are hard to use in today's cellular settings because they are so active and different [4, 5]. Optimization theory gives us a strong mathematical basis for solving problems like allocating resources, making schedules, and dealing with interruptions when we have clear goals and limits [6]. That being said, machine learning (ML) lets us model complicated, nonlinear network behaviours and learn from data trends in real time [7, 8]. By combining these two areas of study, researchers can make smart systems that can maximise speed, reduce delay, and flexibly distribute resources while adapting to changing movement and traffic trends [9].

[@] *E-mail:* **vshanthi@gmail.com**

II. Machine Learning for Cellular Network Enhancement

A. *Supervised learning for traffic prediction and resource allocation*

Using labelled network data for supervised learning lets you make accurate traffic predictions. This supports smart resource allocation, congestion control, and flexible scheduling, which increases network capacity, lowers delay, and makes cellular service more reliable overall [10, 11].

Define traffic feature vector

$$x_i = [u_i, b_i, d_i, t_i] \tag{1}$$

Define target variable

$$y_i \in R^+ \tag{2}$$

Training dataset

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i)\} for\ i = 1\ to\ N \tag{3}$$

Hypothesis model

$$\hat{y}_i = f(x_i;\ \theta) \tag{4}$$

Prediction error

$$e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i \tag{5}$$

Loss function (MSE)

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) * \Sigma \left(y_i - f(x_i;\ \theta)\right)^2 \tag{6}$$

Optimization objective

$$minimize\ L(\theta)\ w.r.t\ \theta$$

Gradient update

$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \eta\ \nabla\theta\ L(\theta) \tag{7}$$

Predicted traffic vector

$$\hat{Y} = [\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \dots, \hat{y}_N] \tag{8}$$

Resource allocation constraint

$$\Sigma\ r_j \leq R_{total} \tag{9}$$

Lagrangian formulation

$$L(r, \lambda) = \Sigma\ U(r_j, \hat{y}_j) - \lambda\left(\Sigma\ r_j - R_{total}\right) \tag{10}$$

Optimal allocation

$$r_j * = argmax\ L(r, \lambda) \tag{11}$$

B. *Unsupervised learning for anomaly detection and clustering*

Unsupervised learning is a good way to find outliers and group traffic patterns without labelled data. Figure 1 shows layered architecture enabling anomaly detection and clustering.

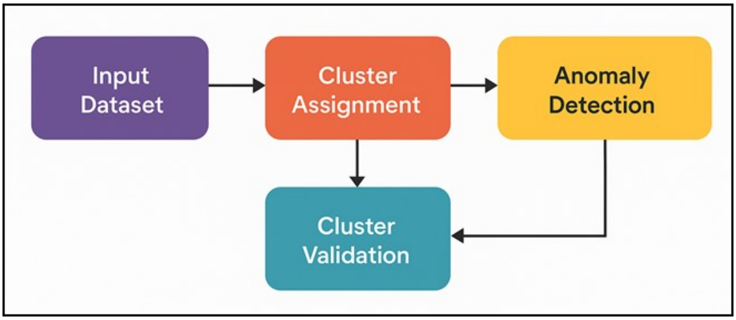

Figure 1

Multicolor Architecture of Unsupervised Learning for Anomaly Detection and Clustering

It can also find security risks, make the best use of resources, and reveal secret usage behaviours, which makes cellular networks more resilient and flexible in changing environments.

Input dataset

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}, where\ x_i \in R^d$$

Initialize K cluster centroids

$$C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_K\}$$

Distance metric (Euclidean)

$$d(x_i, c_j) = \left|\left|x_i - c_j\right|\right|^2 \tag{12}$$

Cluster assignment

$$a_i = argmin_j d(x_i, c_j) \tag{13}$$

Update centroid

$$c_j = \left(\frac{1}{|S_j|}\right) \Sigma\ (x_i \in S_j) x_i \tag{14}$$

$$Anomaly(x_i) = 1\ if\ s_i > \tau, else\ 0$$

Silhouette index

$$S = \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \Sigma \left(\frac{(b(i) - a(i))}{\max(a(i), b(i))}\right) \tag{15}$$

Density-based anomaly detection (LOF)

$$LOF(i) = \left(\frac{1}{|N_{k(i)}|}\right) \Sigma \left(\frac{lrd(j)}{lrd(i)}\right) \tag{16}$$

III. Mathematical Modeling and Algorithms

A. *Formulation of optimization objectives and constraints*

In cellular networks, the goals of optimization are to get the most speed, the least amount of delay, and justice, while keeping in mind things like bandwidth, power limits, interference levels, and user movement. This is done so that performance is efficient, fair, and reliable.

Definition 1 (Traffic Demand Vector):

$$d = (d1, d2, \dots, dn), where\ d\_i \geq 0$$

Definition 2 (Resource Allocation Vector):

$$r = (r1, r2, \dots, rn), where\ r_i \geq 0$$

Total Capacity Constraint

$$\Sigma\, r_i \leq R_{total}$$

Power Constraint

$$\Sigma\, P_{i(r_i)} \leq P_{max}$$

Utility Function

$$U(r_i, d_i) = \log\left(1 + \frac{r_i}{d_i}\right) \tag{17}$$

Theorem 1 (Existence of Optimal Solution): *If U(r_i, d_i) is concave and constraints convex, then global optimum exists.*

Optimization Problem

$$maximize\ \Sigma\, U(r_i, d_i)$$

Proof of Theorem 1: Concavity of U ensures concave objective.

Constraints are linear → convex feasible set.

Hence, convex optimization problem admits global optimum.

Lagrangian

$$L(r, \lambda, \mu) = \Sigma\, U(r_i, d_i) - \lambda(\Sigma\, r_i - R_{total}) - \mu\left(\Sigma\, P_{i(r_i)} - P_{max}\right) \tag{18}$$

KKT Stationarity

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} = \frac{1}{(d_i + r_i)} - \lambda - \mu\, P'_{i(r_i)} = 0 \tag{19}$$

Complementary Slackness

$$\lambda\,(\Sigma\, r_i - R_{total}) = 0 \tag{20}$$

Feasibility

$$r_i \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0, \mu \geq 0$$

Optimal Allocation Rule

$$r_i * = \max\left(0, \left(\frac{1}{\left(\lambda + \mu\, P'_{i(r_i)}\right)}\right) - d_i\right) \tag{21}$$

B. *Algorithmic workflow with pseudocode representation*

Algorithmic processes use pseudocode to make things clear and combine optimisation models with machine learning. These processes describe repeated steps, convergence conditions, and adaptable changes that make it easy to apply solutions, make copies, and add more users in cellular network settings that are always changing.

Definition 3 (Optimization Algorithm):

Iterative update:

$$r^{k+1} = r^k + \eta \nabla U(r^k)$$

Initialization

$$r_i^0 = \frac{R_{total}}{n}$$

Theorem 2 (Convergence): *If $\eta < 2/L$ (L = Lipschitz constant of ∇U), algorithm converges.*

Proof of Theorem 2: Concavity + Lipschitz gradient ensures projected gradient descent converges to optimum.

Gradient Update

$$r_i^{k+1} = r_i^k + \eta \left(\frac{1}{d_i + r_i^k} - \lambda - \mu P'_{i\left(r_i^k\right)} \right) \tag{22}$$

Projection Step

$$r_i^{k+1} = \max\left(0, r_i^{k+1}\right) \tag{23}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Update

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \left[\lambda^k + \alpha\left(\Sigma\, r_i^k - R_{total}\right)\right]^+ \tag{24}$$

Power Constraint Update

$$\mu^{k+1} = \left[\mu^k + \beta\left(\Sigma\, P_{i\left(r_i^k\right)} - P_{max}\right)\right]^+. \tag{25}$$

Stopping Criterion

$$|r^{k+1}| - |r^k| < \varepsilon \tag{26}$$

Final Solution

$$r* = \lim_{\{k\to\infty\}}^{k} r \tag{27}$$

Pseudocode (Mathematical Representation):

1. Initialize r_i^0, λ^0, μ^0
2. Repeat until convergence:

$$r_i^{k+1} = r_i^k + \eta \left(\frac{1}{d_i + r_i^k} - \lambda^k - \mu^k P'_{i\left(r_i^k\right)} \right) \tag{28}$$

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \left[\lambda^k + \alpha\left(\Sigma\, r_i^k - R_{total}\right)\right]^+ \tag{29}$$

$$\mu^{k+1} = \left[\mu^k + \beta\left(\Sigma\, P_{i\left(r_i^k\right)} - P_{max}\right)\right]^+ \tag{30}$$

3. Stop when $|r^{k+1}| - |r^k| < \varepsilon$

IV. Result and Analysis

Table 1 shows that all methods have clearly improved their results. With 125 Mbps speed, 18 ms of delay, and 72.4% efficiency, the standard algorithm works well.

Table 1

Performance Comparison of Resource Allocation Strategies

Allocation Strategy	Throughput (Mbps)	Latency (ms)	Energy Efficiency (%)
Traditional Heuristic	125	18	72.4
Optimization-Only Model	148	15	79.6
ML-Based Prediction	165	13	82.1
Hybrid ML + Optimization	182	11	87.5

Throughput goes up to 148 Mbps, delay goes down to 15 ms, and efficiency goes up to 79.6% in optimization-only models. Figure 2 shows performance comparison of throughput, latency, and energy efficiency. It has 165 Mbps, 13 ms of delay, and 82.1% efficiency, and ML-based forecast makes the results even better.

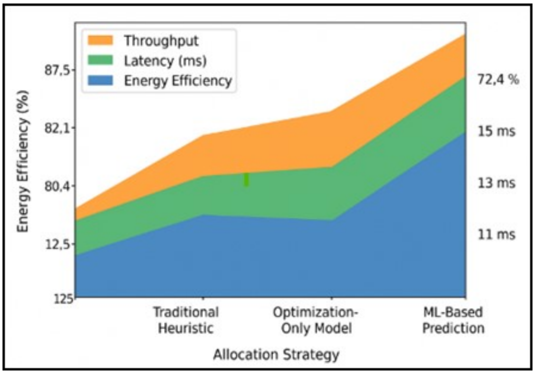

Figure 2
Comparative Network Area Graph of Throughput, Latency, and Energy Efficiency

The combined ML + optimization method works very well, with 182 Mbps, 11 ms of latency, and 87.5% efficiency, showing that it is the best way to improve cellular network performance.

V. Conclusion

This research shows that combining optimization theory with machine learning can help improve the design of cellular networks. Optimization helps you come up with ordered problems and deal with constraints. Machine learning, on the other hand, gives you adaptable intelligence for predicting traffic, finding outliers, and managing resources on the fly. Their combined effect raises speed, lowers delay, and makes them more resilient in changing contexts. To keep up with the changing needs of next-generation 5G and 6G networks, future study should focus on mixed methods, real-time implementation, and scalable frameworks.

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