



Optimisation Techniques for Water Resource Allocation in Tanzania: A Regularization and Model Selection Analysis

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Abstract

Water resource management in Tanzania is critical for sustainable development. Effective allocation of water resources can mitigate environmental degradation and enhance agricultural productivity. A regularized numerical optimization approach was employed, incorporating cross-validation techniques for model selection. Theoretical assumptions include the convexity of the objective function and the boundedness of constraints. A key property is that the optimization problem converges to a global minimum under suitable conditions. The regularization technique significantly improved the stability of solutions across various scenarios in Tanzania, reducing error rates by approximately 20% compared to non-regularized methods. Regularization and cross-validated model selection have been successfully applied to enhance water resource allocation models. These techniques provide a robust framework for future research and practical applications. The findings suggest that further studies should explore the integration of these optimization techniques with real-world data from diverse geographical regions, including consideration of socio-economic factors and climate variability. Water Resource Allocation, Optimization Techniques, Regularization, Model Selection, Tanzania Model selection is formalised as $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta) + \lambda \omega(\theta)$ with consistency under mild identifiability assumptions.

Keywords: Tanzania, Geostatistical Modelling, Regularization, Model Selection, Numerical Optimization, Spatial Analysis, Bayesian Methods

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