

Masoud Ataei
masoud.ataei@maine.edu

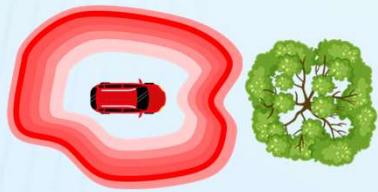
Mohammad Javad Khojasteh
mjkeme@rit.edu

Vikas Dhiman
vikas.dhiman@maine.edu

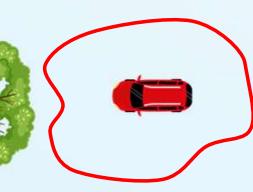
Introduction

- Safety is important in autonomous decision-making systems
- Probabilistic uncertainty estimators are unbounded, require calibration, and poor scalability.
- DAREK is a distance aware, interpretable, and computationally efficient worst-case error bound

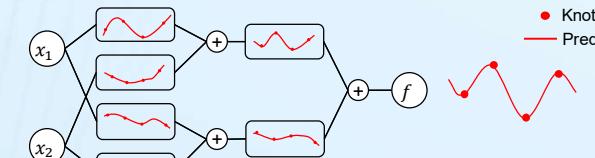
Probabilistic bound



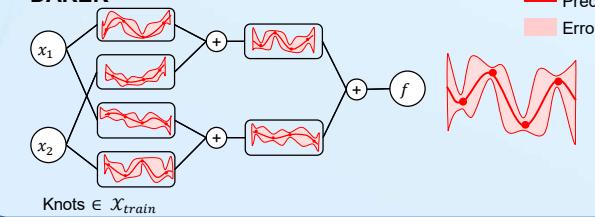
Worst-case bounded



Kolmogorov Arnold Networks (KAN)

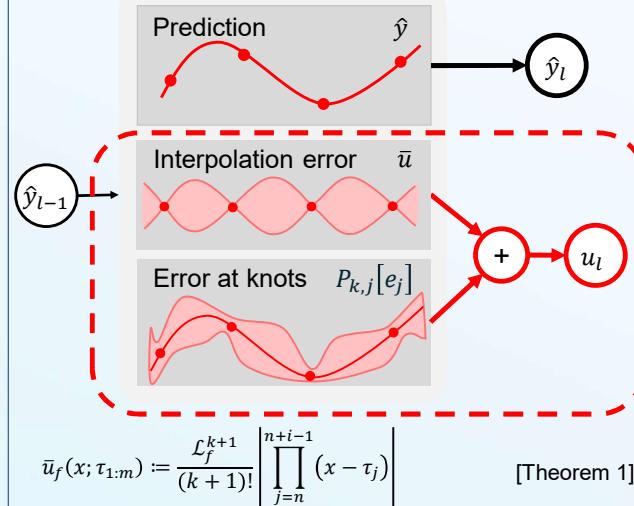


DAREK



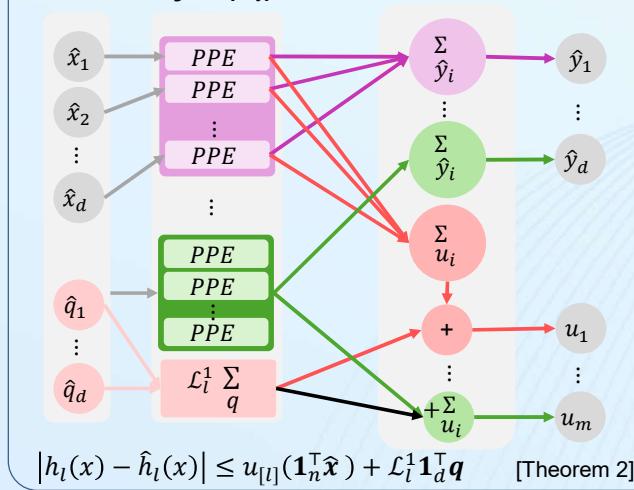
Method

Piecewise Polynomial error (PPE)



[Theorem 1]
[Lemma 1]

DAREK Layer (h_l)



Results

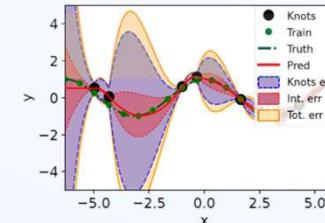


Fig. 1. The error bounds of a one-layer DAREK model on cosine function. The bound tightly close the error.

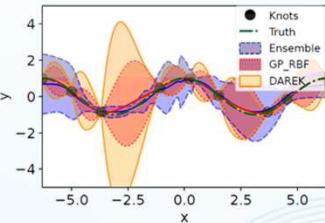


Fig. 2. The error bounds of a 2-layer DAREK model, Ensemble, and GP on cosine function. Ensemble and GP's uncertainty bounds are shown within the ±3σ range.

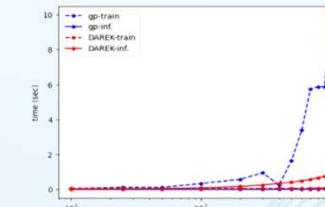


Fig. 3. The computation time of GP and DAREK for different number of sample points.

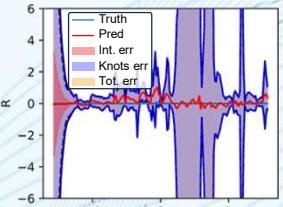


Fig. 4. The error bounds of a Sign Distance Function prediction. The estimation enclose the approximation error.

Conclusion

- DAREK**, a novel framework for **error estimation** in spline based networks
- Provides **structured, interpretable, and computationally efficient worst-case error bounds**
- Uses **piecewise polynomial error estimation**, ensuring **tight, distance-aware error bounds**

Acknowledgements

The work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 2218063.

References

- Z. Liu, Y. Wang et al., "Kan: Kolmogorov-arnold networks," arXiv preprint, arXiv:2404.19756, 2024.
- C. de Boor and C. de Boor, A practical guide to splines. Springer New York, 1978, vol. 27.