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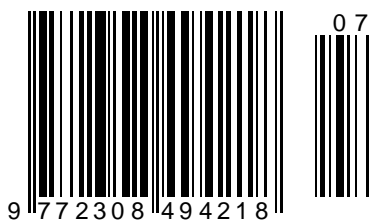
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ECONOMIC PREREQUISITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEASING INVESTMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article discusses the economic prerequisites for the development of leasing investment, the impact of leasing investment on the country's economy. The theoretical aspects of the essence of leasing, various classifications of investments are also considered, the role and place of leasing in it is determined. A system of principles of the leasing form of entrepreneurship has been developed, which must be taken into account in practical activities. A comparative analysis of the concepts of leasing-lease - leasing-loan, leasing-installment is made, a system of leasing functions that should be taken into account when analyzing the leasing mechanism is given. Thus, the leasing investment mechanism activates the innovation process, improves the financial situation of the lessee enterprises, and contributes to improving the competitiveness of the national economy.

Key words: Leasing, leasing relations, investments, state, credit, lease, lessor, lessee, manufacturer, economy, sustainable growth, macroeconomics, leasing mechanism, leasing instrument, function, installment plan.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИЗИНГОВОГО ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются экономические предпосылки развития лизингового инвестирования, влияние лизингового инвестирования на экономику страны. Так же рассматриваются теоретические аспекты сущности лизинга, различные классификации инвестиций определена роль и место лизинга в ней. Разработана система принципов лизинговой формы предпринимательства, которые необходимо учитывать в практической деятельности. Сделан сравнительный анализ понятий лизинга-аренды- лизинга-кредита, лизинга-рассрочки, дана система лизинговых функций, которые следует учитывать при анализе механизма лизинга. Таким образом, лизинговый механизм инвестирования активизируют инновационный процесс, улучшает финансовое положение предприятий-лизингополучателей, способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности национальной экономики.

Ключевые слова: Лизинг, лизинговые отношения, инвестиции, государство, кредит, аренда, лизингодатель, лизингополучатель, производитель, экономика, устойчивый рост, макроэкономика, лизинговый механизм, лизинговый инструмент, функция, рассрочка.

Введение

Одной из важнейших проблем социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан является обеспечение устойчивого экономического роста и повышение на этой базе уровня и условий жизни населения. Решение этой

проблемы зависит от многих факторов. Значение инвестиций в экономике сложно переоценить, так как они оказывают прямое влияние на рост уровня занятости и объема выпуска продукции либо оказания услуг, структурные сдвиги в развитии промышленных комплексов, снижение уровня

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затрат различного вида ресурсов, а также обеспечение конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции.

На современном этапе проведения экономических реформ в Республике Узбекистан огромное значение, придается стимулированию развития отраслей промышленности, сельского хозяйства, малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Предпосылкой этому является развитие лизинговых компаний и банковского лизинга, которые в настоящее время особенно выгодны для отраслей экономики, собственный капитал которых не всегда достаточен чтобы, купить оборудование у изготовителя. В условиях дефицита ресурсов, традиционного механизма обновления основных фондов особую значимость приобретает адаптация новых инструментов финансирования воспроизводственных процессов, одним из которых является лизинг.

Поиск средств повышает риск упустить время, и инфляция тоже имеет свое значение при накоплении, а это будет еще способствовать потере рынка. Поэтому предприниматели заинтересованы в услугах лизинговых компаний, чьи возможности позволяют приобретать современное оборудование.

Развитие экономического потенциала Узбекистана в соответствии с современными требованиями рынка основывается на трансформационных процессах и возможности производить конкурентоспособную продукцию,

чему и сегодня препятствует наличие устаревшей материально-технической базы, и высокая степень износа оборудования у большей части предприятий.

Данный вид отношений открывает качественные возможности для инвестирования, поскольку связан с большим оборотом капитала и позволяет предпринимателям достаточно быстро решать проблемы приобретения имущества, его финансирования, снижать риск преждевременного износа оборудования, повышать конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции. На практике данный рыночный механизм позволяет не только привлечь в страну современные технологии, но и укрепить потенциал реального сектора экономики.

Использование лизинга как источника инвестиций в техническое перевооружение производства позволяет осуществлять целенаправленные капиталовложения с целью получения соответствующего дохода, что в свою очередь является источником прироста капитала и движущим мотивом осуществления инвестиций. Начнем разбирать данный механизм как инвестиционный лизинг, в научной литературе определяется как финансирование с целью расширения предпринимательских возможностей потребителя и уменьшения единовременных капитальных затрат¹.

Для экономики Узбекистана в целом позитивный результат лизинговой деятельности проявляется в эффекте:

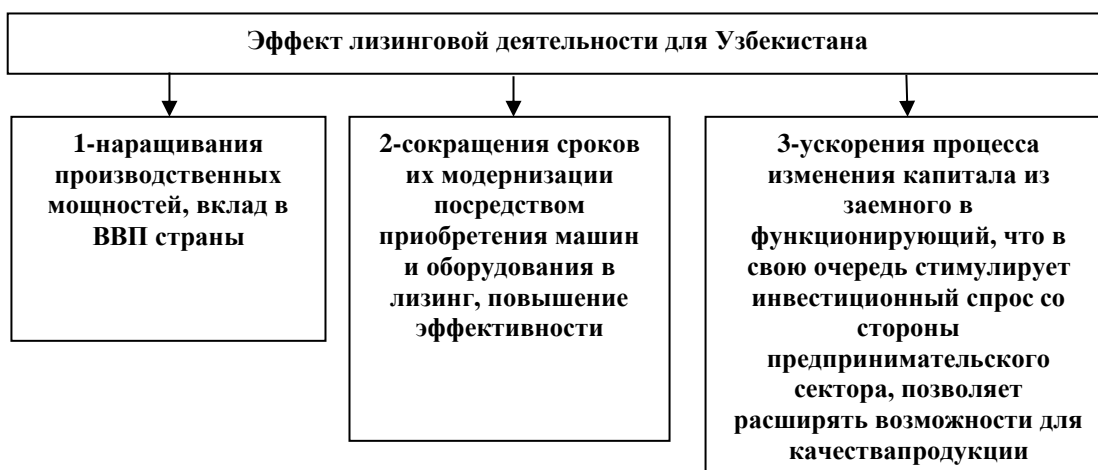


Рис.1. Основной позитивный эффект лизинговой деятельности для Узбекистана²

Поэтому решение проблемы дефицита ресурсов на основе реализации современных методов и форм финансового обеспечения

инвестиционных процессов является актуальным, и нуждается в развитии лизинга оборудования как формы инвестирования капитальных вложений.

¹ Андрійчук В. Методологічні і методичні засади обґрунтування параметрів угоди фінансового лизингу в аграрному секторі / В. Андрійчук, О. Радіоненко // Економіка України. – 2002. – № 10. – С. 56-64., Рошило В.І.

Джерела фінансування інноваційного розвитку: моногр. / В.І. Рошило. – Чернівці: Книги – XXI, 2006. – 272 с.

² Составлено автором на базе изученных литературных источников

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Однако, несмотря на то, что в научной литературе рассматриваются различные аспекты лизинговой деятельности, вопросы исследования лизинга как инструмента повышения эффективности инвестиционных процессов требуют изучения.

В зарубежной практике хозяйственной деятельности лизинг сегодня представляет собой эффективный механизм приобретения основных средств, в котором учтены выгоды всех участников лизинговой операции – поставщиков или продавцов активов, банков или других финансовых институтов, предоставляющих средства для покупки предмета лизинга, страховых компаний, а также непосредственных потребителей лизинговой услуги. Мировое производство имеет систему финансирования воспроизводственных процессов, которая функционирует в условиях постоянно развивающихся форм и методов обеспечения инвестиций.

Лизинг представляет собой важный элемент инвестиционной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, меры по стимулированию и поддержке лизинговой активности включаются в инвестиционную политику многих развитых государств. Распространенность и характер лизинговой активности является одним из индикаторов уровня экономического развития. В

инвестиционный процесс, к этапам которого относятся:

- оценка финансовых возможностей, выбор инвестиционной политики, предполагающий определение целей и объемов инвестирования;
- выбор активов;
- оценка эффективности инвестиций, формирование инвестиционного решения, управление его реализацией принято включать лизинговые механизмы.

Основное содержание лизинга сводится к инвестированию временно свободных или привлеченных финансовых ресурсов в долгосрочные активы, передаваемые во временное пользование. Лизинг можно рассматривать как один из источников финансирования инвестиций наряду с собственными средствами хозяйствующих субъектов, продажей неиспользуемых активов, бюджетными и внебюджетными централизованными фондами, кредитами банков, эмиссией ценных бумаг - акций и облигаций, а также средствами иностранных инвесторов. С другой стороны, лизинг - это и направление инвестирования временно свободных финансовых ресурсов. В литературе встречаются различные классификации инвестиций (рис.1) приведены некоторые из них, важные для понимания роли и места лизинга.



Рис. 1 Классификации инвестиций по формам собственности и по сферам вложения средств³

³ Составлено автором на базе изученных литературных источников

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В рамках классификации инвестиций по формам собственности и субъектам инвестирования лизинг можно рассматривать как элемент государственного стимулирования развития отдельных отраслей экономики.

Это стимулирование осуществляется как в форме прямого финансирования лизинговой деятельности в определенных секторах, так и через систему налоговых льгот и привилегий. Государственные инвестиции, связанные с лизингом, направлены на поддержание отдельных приоритетных секторов экономики.

Частные инвестиции физических и юридических лиц могут осуществляться через лизинговые схемы, т.е., как отмечалось выше, лизинг в этом случае представляет собой источник финансирования инвестиций. Если же частный инвестор вкладывает свободные средства в развитие лизингового бизнеса, становясь непосредственным лизингодателем или участником подобной операции в компании, то для него лизинг - это инструмент диверсификации его деятельности и капитала.

Несмотря на достаточно большой опыт лизинговых отношений в мире, единого мнения относительно сущности лизинга в настоящее время не существует. Многие исследователи считают лизинг одной из форм инвестиционного кредитования. Другие утверждают, что это один из способов купли-продажи средств производства. Многие авторы сходятся во мнении, что лизинг является способом реализации отношений собственности: отделения права распоряжения предметом лизинга, остающегося у лизингодателя, от права владения и права пользования, переходящих к лизингополучателю в обмен на периодические платежи.

Лизинговый механизм инвестирования представляет собой важный элемент инвестиционной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, меры по стимулированию и поддержке лизинговой активности включаются в инвестиционную политику многих развитых государств. По мнению European Federation of Equipment Leasing Company Association (Leaseurope) распространенность и характер лизинговой активности является одним из индикаторов уровня экономического развития страны.⁴ Лизинг можно рассматривать как один из источников финансирования инвестиций наряду с собственными средствами хозяйствующих субъектов, продажей неиспользуемых активов,

бюджетными и внебюджетными централизованными фондами, кредитами банков, эмиссией ценных бумаг - акций и облигаций, а также средствами иностранных инвесторов.

Следует отметить, что, несмотря на достаточно большой опыт лизинговых отношений в мире, единого мнения относительно сущности лизинга нет, в настоящее время используются различные трактовки:

лизинг рассматривается как одна из форм инвестиционного кредитования, временно свободных или привлеченных финансовых средств, когда лизингодатель приобретает в собственность обусловленное договором имущество у определенного продавца и предоставляет это имущество лизингополучателю за плату во временное пользование - в соответствии с действующим законодательством для предпринимательских целей (М. Джованьоли);⁵

как один из способов купли-продажи средств производства, это контрактные взаимоотношения между двумя сторонами, которые позволяют одной стороне использовать имущество, являющееся собственностью другой стороны, в обмен на оговоренные платежи⁶(В. Д. Газмана);

лизинг как комплекс взаимосвязанных, экономико-правовых, в том числе финансово-кредитных отношений, опосредствуемых особым типом арендных отношений на основе заимствования (Д. Газибеков);⁷

инновационный лизинг отражает определенный, специфический вид экономических отношений между их субъектами: лизингодателем, лизингополучателем и продавцом лизингового имущества по поводу объектов движимого и недвижимого имущества, относящегося основным средствам в процессе инновационной деятельности. Участниками сделки могут быть также банки, страховые компании и другие юридические лица (Аюпов А.А.);⁸

как способ реализации отношений собственности: отделения права распоряжения предметом лизинга, остающегося у лизингодателя, от права владения и права пользования, переходящих к лизингополучателю в обмен на периодические платежи (Е. Н. Чекмарева).⁹

На наш взгляд, «особенность лизинговых отношений состоит в том, что он выступает одновременно: как способ реализации отношений

⁴Rapport sur le contrat de credit-bail (leasing). UNIDROIT. 1975. Etude LIX – Doc. 1. P. 17.

⁵M. Giovanoli. Le credit-bail (leasing) en Europe: developpement and nature juridique. P., 1980, P.

⁶Газман В. Финансовый лизинг. - М.: ГУ ВШЭ, 2003г. - 392 с.

⁷Газибеков Д.Г., Сабиров О.Ш. Лизинг и его развитие в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 2001. – с 131

⁸Аюпов А.А. Инновационный лизинг в банке. Казань: Издательский центр ТИСБИ, – 605 с.

⁹Чекмарева Е. Лизинговый бизнес. - М.: Экономика, 1994г. с.5, с.17-24.

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собственности, как определенное состояние производительных сил и производственных отношений, с которыми он находится в тесной взаимосвязи; с одной стороны, она способствует становлению частной собственности на средства производства, и ведет к смене владельца и распорядителя». В этом случае лизинговым операциям способствует разрешение двойственности собственности, которая может принадлежать всем действующим хозяйствующим субъектам одновременно каждому в отдельности.

Выбор лизингополучателем лизинга как инструмента получения основных средств связан с его преимуществами и недостатками: во-первых, получение основных средств с использованием механизма лизинга лизингополучателю позволяет избежать отвлечения из оборота финансовых ресурсов, и в оборот вовлекаются дополнительные ресурсы, необходимо отметить, что указанными преимуществами обладает и приобретение основных средств за счет привлеченных источников финансирования; во-вторых,

лизингополучатель, получает основные средства с оптимальными качественными характеристиками на самых лучших условиях, так как лизингодатель является «профессиональным покупателем» на рынке основных средств; в-третьих, лизингополучатель, если это предусмотрено соглашением с лизингодателем, может использовать основные средства лишь временно; в-четвертых, получить основные средства для лизингополучателя легче, чем привлечь кредитные ресурсы, а для лизингодателя снижает риски, чем кредитная операция, за счет того, что в качестве обеспечения может выступать предмет лизинга.

На наш взгляд, как экономическая категория, он имеет свое собственное содержание и различные формы проявления. Лизинговая форма предпринимательства основывается на системе принципов, общих, частных и особенных ее свойств, внешних проявлений, которые необходимо учитывать в практической деятельности (рис.1).



Рис.1. Систематизация принципов и особенностей лизинговых отношений¹⁰

Кроме того, соглашением сторон может быть предусмотрен как опцион лизингополучателя на приобретение в собственность объекта сделки по ее окончании. Для определения сущности и выделения характерных признаков лизинга как

самостоятельного института, представляется целесообразным рассмотреть сравнительный анализ понятий лизинга-аренды-лизинга-кредита, лизинга-рассрочки (рис.2.).

¹⁰ Разработано автором

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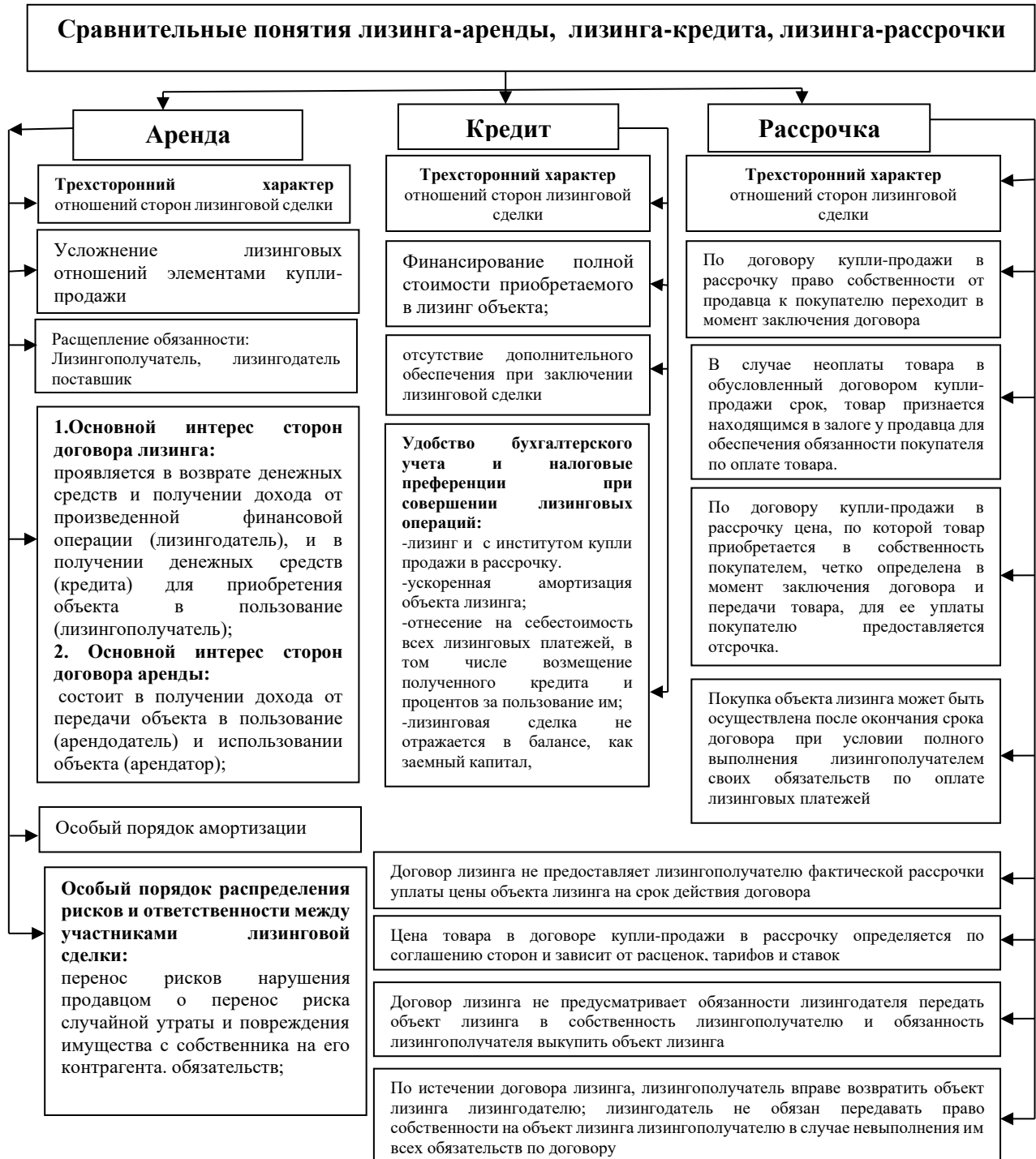


Рис.2. Сравнительный анализ понятий лизинга и аренды, кредита и рассрочки¹¹

Таким образом, договор лизинга и договор аренды схожи только в одной черте: передаче оборудования во временное пользование за плату.

Еще одно отличие инвестиционного лизинга в том, что лизингодатель обязан предоставить новое купленное оборудование по заказу лизингополучателя, а при аренде нет требования

новизны сдаваемого объекта в аренду, так как арендодатель сдает свое оборудование, имеющееся в наличии.

Материально-вещественная сторона лизинга на наш взгляд характеризуется организационно-правовыми формами:

¹¹ Разработано автором

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в зависимости от количества участников сделки двусторонние лизинговые сделки, аффилированные лизинговые компании, многосторонние лизинговые сделки, при которых имущество в лизинг сдает не поставщик, а финансовый посредник, в качестве которого выступает лизинговая компания;

по типу имущества лизинг движимого имущества, недвижимого имущества;

в зависимости от сектора рынка внутренний лизинг, внешний лизинг;

формы организации сделок, их продолжительность: долгосрочный лизинг, осуществляемый в течение 3 и более лет, среднесрочный лизинг - от 1,5 до 3 лет, краткосрочный лизинг - менее 1,5 лет;

объемы обязательств: сторонний лизинг, и лизинг с дополнительным обслуживанием (мокрый лизинг);

формы лизинговых платежей: денежным платежом, компенсационным платежом, и лизинг со смешанным платежом;

по сроку использования имущества и связанно амортизацией лизинг с полной окупаемостью (финансовый лизинг), и с неполной окупаемостью (оперативный лизинг).

Система лизинговых отношений состоит из функций, которые определяют целостность и связь частных и общих свойств и факторов внешнего проявления, которые следует учитывать при анализе механизма лизинга. Функции лизинга заключается в том, что он используется, прежде всего, как форма финансирования инвестиций, использование которой всегда способствует

увеличению экономического потенциала как на уровне экономического субъекта, так и на макроуровне:

инвестиционно-финансовая функция лизинга - является инструментом инвестирования имеющихся временно свободных финансовых ресурсов в реальный сектор экономики, способствует увеличению экономического потенциала государства в целом;

производственная функция лизинга - способствует повышению эффективности экономики в целом, ускорению процессов апробации и внедрения в хозяйственные процессы новых, более прогрессивных образцов основных средств;

бытовая функция лизинга - способствует увеличению общих объемов реализации основных средств;

стимулирующая функция лизинга - государство стимулирует развитие экономики в целом, что приводит, в свою очередь, к ускорению экономического роста, увеличению темпов научно-технического прогресса, увеличению капитализации доходов хозяйствующих субъектов, появлению новых рабочих мест и многим другим, экономическим и социальным последствиям.

Таким образом, лизинговые отношения активизируют инновационный процесс, улучшают финансовое положение предприятий-лизингополучателей, способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности национальной экономики и хозяйствующих субъектов.

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SOLVABILITY OF WEIGHTED INITIAL PROBLEM FOR THE HIGH-ORDER NON-LINEAR FUNCTIONAL-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Abstract: The paper dwells on establishing the necessary and sufficient conditions of solvability of weighted problem for the high-order non-linear functional-differential equations.

Key words: Nonlinear singular differential equation with a delay, the Cauchy weighted problem, solvability, 2010 mathematics Subject Classification 34k05.

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Introduction

Let us consider an n th-order non-linear functional-differential equation within the finite interval $[a, b]$:

$$u^{(n)}(t) = f(t, u(\tau_1(t)), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau_n(t))) \quad (1)$$

With the weighted initial conditions

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} (\rho(t) u^{(i-1)}(t)) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \quad (2),$$

where the function $f:]a, b[\times \mathbb{R}^u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies local Caratheodory conditions, $\tau_i:]a, b[\rightarrow]a, b[$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) are the measurable functions, but $\rho:]a, b[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ is a nonincreasing function.

Let us note that

$$f^*(t, x) = \max \left\{ \left| f(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \right| : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq x \right\},$$

when $a \leq t \leq b$, $x > 0$

From here on we assume that

$$\int_t^b f^*(s, x) ds < +\infty, \text{ when } a < t < b, \quad x > 0$$

Note that the equation (1) has singularity towards atemporary variable at the point $t=a$, if

$$\int_a^b f^*(s, x) ds = +\infty, \text{ when } x > 0$$

This singularity is called strong, if

$$\int_a^b s^\mu f^*(s, x) ds = +\infty, \text{ when } x > 0 \text{ and } \mu > 0$$

The positions we established on solvability of problem (1), (2) includes the case, when the equation (1) has strong singularity towards a temporary variable at the point $t=a$.

Along with the equation, we shall consider an auxiliary differential equation

$$u^{(n)}(t) = \lambda(t) f(t, u(\tau_1(t)), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau_n(t))), \quad (3)$$

where $\lambda:]a, b[\rightarrow]0, 1[$, is any continuous function.

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Theorem 1. (Principle of a priori restriction). Assume that there can be found such a continuous function $\delta : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$ that $\delta(a) = 0$, and for each continuous function $\lambda : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, any solution to the problem (2), (3) satisfies the inequation

$$\int (t) |u^{(n-1)}(t)| \leq \delta(t), \text{ when } a < t \leq b$$

Then the problem (1), (2) has at least one solution.

This Theorem allows us for establishing effective and, to some extent, unimprovable

$$q_m(h_1, \dots, h_n)(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{h_k(t)}{(n-k-1)!} \left| \int_t^{\tau_k(t)} \frac{(S-G)}{\rho(S)} dS \right| + \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{(\tau_k(t)-a)^{n-k}}{(n-k)! \rho(\tau_k(t))}$$

for each $m \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, where $a < t < b$.

$$\exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(x-a)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} h_k(x) dx \right) \leq \frac{\rho(s)}{\rho(t)}, \text{ when } a < S < t < b \quad (5)$$

and

$$\gamma(t) \int_a^t \frac{\rho(s) q_m(h_1, \dots, h_n)(s)}{\gamma(\tau_0(s))} \leq \delta_0, \text{ when } a < t \leq b \quad (6)$$

where

$$\tau_0(t) = \max \{t_1 \tau_1(t), \dots, \tau_n(t)\}$$

And besides, if

$$\int_a^b \rho(s) h_0(s) ds < +\infty$$

then a fair assessment for each solution to the problem (4),(2) is

$$\rho(t) |u^{(n-1)}(t)| \leq \frac{\gamma(a)}{(1-\delta)\gamma(b)} \int_a^t \rho(s) h_0(s) ds$$

when $a < t \leq b$

Based on Theorem 1 and Lemma 1, there is proved

Theorem 2. Assume that within the the area $]a, b[\times \mathbb{R}^n$ there is ended the inequation

$$|f(t_1 x_1, \dots, x_n)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n h_k(t) |x_k| + h_0(t) \quad (7),$$

where $h_k :]a, b[\rightarrow]0, \infty[$ ($k = 0, \dots, n$) are integratable functions for whatever small positive ε , within the interval $[a + \varepsilon, b]$, but h_0 is a weighted integratable function. Assume that in addition to this, there can be found such $\delta_0 \in]0, 1[$ and

conditions. However, to attain this goal, we should need to additionally study the differential inequation

$$|u^{(n)}(t)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n h_k(t) |u^{(k-1)}(\tau_k(t))| + h_0(t) \quad (4)$$

(2) with initial conditions.

The coefficients $h_k :]a, b[\rightarrow]0, \infty[$ ($k = 0, \dots, n$) of inequation (4) are the integratable functions for whatever small positive ε , within the interval $[a + \varepsilon, b]$, but at the point a , they generally have non-integratable singularity.

Let us introduce the operator

Lemma 1. Assume that there exists $m \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, $\delta_0 \in]0, 1[$ and a nonincreasing continuous function $\gamma :]a, b[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ is such that

$m \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ that the inequations (5) and (6) are satisfied. Then, the problem (1), (2) has at least one solution.

Note 1. In this Theorem, te condition $\delta \in]0, 1[$ is unimprovable $\delta_0 = 1$, and it cannot be replaced by the condition $\delta = 1$.

Theorem 3. Assume that $\tau_k(t) \leq t$, when $a < t < b$ ($k=1, \dots, n$) (8) and within the area $]a, b[\times \mathbb{R}^n$ the inequation (8) is satisfied, where $h_k :]a, b[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ ($u=1, \dots, n$) is within the interval $[a + \varepsilon, b]$ are the integratable functions for whatever small positive ε , but h_0 is a ρ weighted integratable function. Assume that in addition to this, there can be found such $m \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ that the inequation (5) is satisfied and

$$\int_a^b \rho(s) q_m(h_1, \dots, h_n)(S) ds < +\infty \quad (9)$$

Then, the problem (1), (2) has at least one solution.

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Note 2. It is obvious that because of Note 1, if the condition (8) is violated, the condition (6) cannot be replaced by the condition (9).

The issue of the existence singularity of a solution to problem (1), (2), when $(\tau_i(t) \equiv t \ (i=1, \dots, n))$ has been studied in the works [1-5]. The weighted problem with strong singularity for the system of non-linear differential equations has been studied in the works [6-8].

For some special cases of (1), (2) of the problem (1), (2), there are addressed various engineering-technological topical problems [9].

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ATOMIC-ABSORPTION DETERMINATION OF COPPER AND IRON IN OIL

Abstract: The modern sample preparation by acidic decomposing of the sample using ultrasound treatment was done. An influence of Triton X-100 concentration on increasing the sensitivity of the atomic absorption determination of Copper and Iron was studied. It is shown that after the usage of Triton X-100 ($\omega = 4\%$) the sensitivity of the atomic absorption determination of Copper increases by 1.5 times, and Iron does by 1.54 times. The content of Copper and Iron was determined by atomic absorption method in a oil sample using Copper and Iron acetylacetonates as standard samples of the composition. The correctness of the results of the analysis was checked by the "injected-found out" method. By varying the sample weight, the absence of substantial systematic error was confirmed. The detection limits of Copper is ($C_{min}=0,001$ mkg/ml) and Iron is ($C_{min}=0,001$ mkg/ml) that is lower that literature data.

Key words: Copper, Iron, sample preparation, ultrasound, Triton X-100, oil, atomic-absorption spectroscopy, acetylacetonates of Copper and Iron, metrologic characteristics.

Language: English

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Introduction

Microelements contain of oil is its important characteristics. It represents geochemical information like age of oil, ways of its migration, so on. Total contain of the microelements in oil decrease with increase of the depth of the oil source and its age. It was established that a part of metals are in the form of organic complexes and polydentatic complexes. [1,p.587;2,p.420;3,p.115;4, p.100;5, p.131;6, p.255;7, p.33;8,p.960;9,p.20; 10,p.110;11,p.210;12,p.1184;13, p.14;14, p.113;15, p.320].

The relevance of the work is in the fact that the metals from oil may do negative influence at oil refining process, like catalysts poison, equipment corrosion, environment pollution. Just because to study microelement contain of oil is a quite important task nowadays.

The purpose of work is to develop the newest methods of atomic-absorption determination of Copper and Iron in oil with improved metrological characteristics.

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Experimental part

In this work, an atomic absorption spectrometer j C-115 (flame version, lamps with hollow cathodes) was used, Iron was determined at $\lambda = 248.3$ nm, (C_2H_2 - air, depleted, L/ min), and Copper at $\lambda = 324.8$ nm (C_2H_2 - air, depleted, 1 L/ min ; ultrasonic bath, model PS -20, power - 120 W., frequency 40 kHz. Laboratory weighing scales OHAUS PA 64 (65 / 0.0001 g). Triton X-100, $C_{14}H_{22}O(C_2H_4O)_n$, n= 9-10, Mr=631g/mol, CCM= $2.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mol/L. Acetylacetone, Copper and Iron acetylacetonates. The initial concentration of metal solutions for the preparation of solution calibrator is 0.1 g/L. Used distilled water and chemical reagents qualification is not lower than analytically pure.

A sample of oil (m=0,1 g) was added 4 ml Triton X-100 aqua solution ($\omega = 4\%$) and 1 ml. of saturated HNO_3 . The solution was mixed within 20 min., treated for 20 minutes by ultrasound, added 0,2 ml of acetylacetone and taken into a 10 ml volumetric flask, and made up to the mark with distilled water. The obtained emulsions were homogenous and stable.

Results and discussion

Metals in oil are in the form of complexes with organic ligands. The composition of inorganic standard samples significantly differs from the composition of the solutions analyzed. This issue substantially affects the results of analyte determination. Therefore, it is necessary to replace inorganic standard samples with complexes of metal ions with organic ligands. Intensification of sample preparation is achieved by using ultrasound. Adding Triton X-100 reduces the surface tension of the analyzed solution and increases the dispersion of the aerosol, which leads to complete atomization. Calibration solutions were prepared from standard solutions of metal ions and metal acetylacetonates. The dependences of the analytical signals in the determination of analytes on the concentration of analytes were built. (Figures 1,2)

The sensitivity factor is a numerical characteristic of sensitivity. If the graduated line is linear, then the sensitivity factor is defined as the tangent of the angle of inclination of the graduated curve. The sensitivity of the method is determined by the slope of the linear part of the graduated curve.

$$S = tg \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{tg \alpha_1}{tg \alpha_2} \quad (2)$$

where

S- sensitivity,

ΔS – increasing of sensitivity,

α_1 is the tangent of the angle of inclination of the graduated function of aqueous solutions,

α_2 is the tangent of the angle of inclination of the graduated function with the modifier.

Thus, the highest sensitivity of the analytical signal is achieved at a surfactant concentration of Triton X-100 with $w = 4\%$. (Tables 1,2)

Investigation of the influence of ultrasound treatment time on the value of the analytical signal. (Tables 3,4)

Thus, the highest sensitivity of the analytical signal is achieved at 20 minutes of the ultrasound treatment.

The results of atomic absorption determination of analytes in the samples are in Tables 5,6.

Verification of the correctness of the results was determined by the of "injected-found out" method. The results are represented in Table 7 and Table 8.

By the "injected-found out" method and varying the weight of the samples, it was found out that the systematic error at determination of Copper and Iron is not significant. (Tables 9,10)

Multiple measurements of the absorption signal of the zero solution. Measures of 15-20 values of the digital recording device should be estimated, then the value of the standard deviation of the background by formula (4) should be calculated:

$$S_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(\bar{A}-A)^2}{n-1}} \quad (3)$$

Calculation of the detection limit should be evaluated by the following formula (4):

$$C_{min} = \frac{3S_0}{S} \quad (4)$$

By the atomic absorption methods we estimated the limits of determination of Copper ($C_{min}=0,001$ mkg/ml, $C_{lit}=0,004$ mkg/ml) and for Iron ($C_{min}=0,001$ mkg/ml, $C_{lit}=0,004$ mkg/ml).

Conclusions

The use of aqueous solutions of Triton X-100 and ultrasound treatment increases the stability and homogeneity of the obtained solutions, reduces the analysis time, increases the sensitivity of analytes determination by 1.5 and by 1.54 times. Standard samples of the composition, based on metal acetylacetonates, brings the chemical composition of the analyzed samples to the calibration solutions, increasing the precision and accuracy of the measurements.

Table 1. Choice of concentration of Triton X-100 for atomic absorption determination of Copper (n = 5, P = 0.95)

w(TritonX-100), %	oil sample	
	$c(\text{Cu}), \text{mg/kg}$ $\bar{c} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S_r
3	3,01±0,05	0,01
4	7,12±0,08	0,01
5	7,11±0,07	0,01
6	7,10±0,08	0,01

Table 2. Choice of Triton X-100 concentration for atomic absorption determination of Iron (n = 5, P = 0.95)

w(Triton X-100), %	oil sample	
	$C(\text{Fe}), \text{mg/kg}$ $\bar{c} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S_r
3	150±2	0,01
4	170±2	0,01
5	170±2	0,01
6	170±2	0,01

Table 3. The choice of ultrasound treatment time of the analyzed solutions in the atomic absorption determination of Copper (n = 5, P = 0.95)

US, min.	oil sample	
	$C(\text{Cu}), \text{mg/kg}$ $\bar{c} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S_r
15	6,81±0,05	0,01
20	7,12±0,08	0,01
25	7,12±0,07	0,01

Table 4. The choice of sonication time in the atomic absorption determination of Iron (n = 5, P = 0.95)

US, min.	oil sample	
	$C(\text{Fe}), \text{mg/kg}$ $\bar{c} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S_r
15	158±2	0,01
20	170±2	0,01
25	170±2	0,01

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Table 5. The results of atomic absorption determination of Iron in oil using aqua Triton X-100 ($\omega = 4\%$) solution, stabilized by ultrasound. (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample	Concentration of Fe,mg/kg $\bar{C} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S _r
Oil sample	170±2	0,01

Table 6. The results of atomic absorption determination of Copper in oil using aqua Triton X-100 ($\omega = 4\%$) solution, stabilized by ultrasound. (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample	Concentration of Cu,mg/kg $\bar{C} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S _r
Oil sample	7,12±0,08	0,01

Table 7. Validation by the "injected-found out" method of for Iron (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample	Iron content, mg/kg	Iron injection mg/kg	Found out Iron, mg/kg	S _r
Oil sample	170±2	150,0	320±2	0.01
Oil sample	170±2	150,0	320±2	0.01

Table 8. Validation by the "injected-found out" method of for Copper (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample	Iron content, mg/kg	Iron injection mg/kg	Found out Iron, mg/kg	S _r
Oil sample	7,12±0,08	7,00	14,20±0,07	0.01
Oil sample	7,12±0,08	7,00	14,10±0,08	0.01

Table 9. Estimation of systematic error in atomic absorption determination of Iron by varying the mass of the sample. (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample of oil, g	Analytical sigal	Concentration of Fe,mg/kg $\bar{C} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S _r
m = 0,1020	30	170±2	0,01
m = 0,2031	31	170±2	0,01
m = 0,4012	33	170±2	0,01

Table 10. Estimation of systematic error in atomic absorption determination of Copper by varying the mass of the sample. (n = 5, P = 0.95)

Sample of oil, g	Analytical sigal	Concentration of Cu,mg/kg $\bar{C} \pm \frac{t_{p,f}S}{\sqrt{n}}$	S _r
m = 0,1020	23	7,12±0,08	0,01
m = 0,2031	31	7,13±0,08	0,01
m = 0,4012	22	7,11±0,08	0,01

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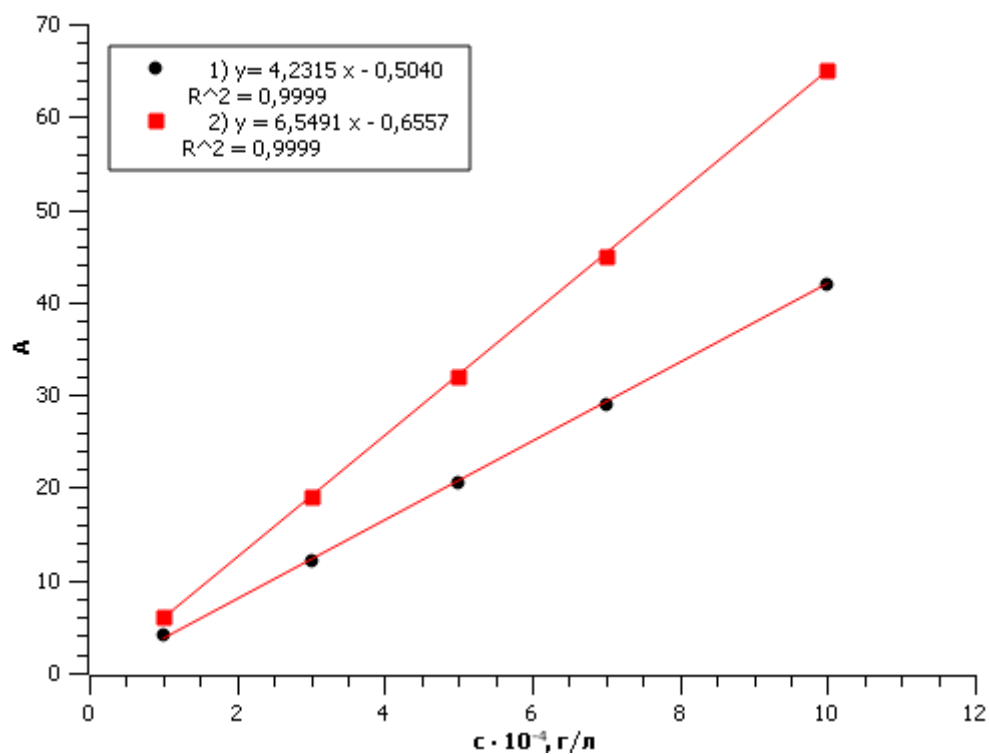


Figure 1. Dependence of the analytical signal of Iron from its concentration.

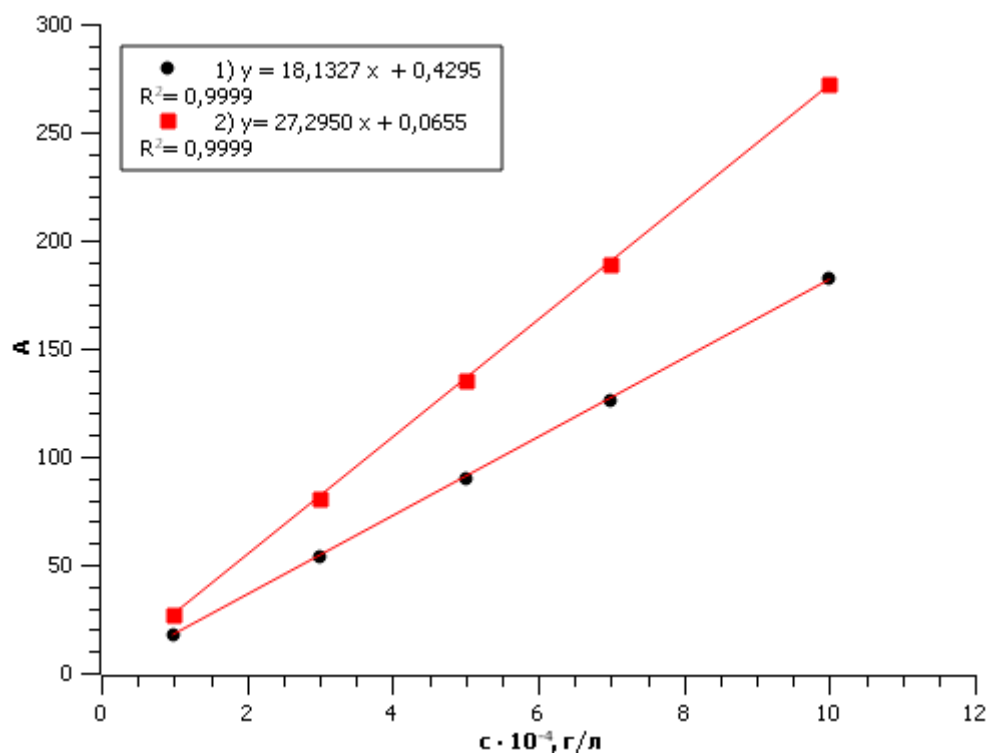


Figure 2. Dependence of the analytical signal of Copper from its concentration.

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HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITION OF TEENAGER IN MENTAL SPORTS

Abstract: The aim of the study was to hygienically assess the nutritional status of young athletes engaged in mental sports. The object of the study was a specially selected adolescent in Tashkent for the hygienic assessment of the daily diet and its biological value of adolescents aged 16-20 years engaged in mental sports.

Key words: assessment, nutrition, mental sports, daily diet, sports, hygienic.

Language: English

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Introduction

The diet of a young athlete, like any healthy person, is focused on providing the body the necessary amount of energy, plastic (building) and biologically active substances. Nutrition is seen as an active factor, i.e., health care, disease prevention, ensuring natural growth and development, and expanding the boundaries of adaptation to constant physical activity.

Inadequate supply of nutrients to the body can lead to consequences such as damage to health, inability to resist adverse environmental factors, deterioration of mental and physical ability to work.

A number of targeted research [1] [2] [7] [8] is currently underway to study the healthy eating of young athletes in various sports around the world: including a comprehensive assessment of the health and actual nutrition of adolescent athletes involved in chess and checkers, improving fitness, prevention of physical and infectious diseases, young athletes is to develop special products for. Improving health measures and optimizing nutrition is important for athletes.

High achievement of a child from 3–4 years of age is a requirement of modern sports. This is why when children are assigned to sports sections to do a variety of sports, it takes a lot of work and carries overloads. The important task of parents and coaches is to properly adapt the child to these processes, which

is impossible without the organization of proper nutrition, taking into account age, health, sport, period of training and competitions, rest time. However, not all coaches and athletes are familiar with the basics of nutrition science, misinterpreting eating regimens due to lack of knowledge in the field. It is not right to consume too much of any food product, which does not help to achieve high results in sports [3].

An athlete's need for energy and nutrients depends on the type of sport and the amount of work performed, including the level of skill, emotion, and personal habits. Athletes of different specialties have different daily energy expenditure: 2800–3200 calories for men and 2600–3000 calories for women in activities with low physical activity (chess, checkers). In short-term but multi-tasking sports (acrobatics, gymnastics, trampoline jumping, diving, archery, weightlifting, figure skating, etc.) energy consumption is 3500–4000 calories for men and 3000–4000 calories for women. In sports such as running 400 and 1500 m, boxing, wrestling, swimming, all-around, sports, modern pentathlon, the daily energy expenditure is 4500–5500 calories for men and 4000–5000 calories for women [4] [9].

Chess is a mental sport, which is why a chess player knows exactly what food is needed for the mind. Proper nutrition is very important for a chess player. A person engaged in light physical or mental

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work should consume 3000-3200 calories a day. Overeating is harmful. Body weight should be monitored regularly. Products that stimulate brain activity: brewer's yeast - the first in the composition of vitamin groups. Beer yeast cannot be replaced with beer because beer is alcohol, a poison to the brain; fish is beneficial, it contains Omega 3 fatty acids, has a good effect on the circulatory system and the brain. Bitter chocolate and egg yolk contain a very useful substance - lecithin, which is a source for the synthesis of acetylcholine (a neurotransmitter) in our brains. Chocolate also contains a simple carbohydrate, a substance that quickly raises blood sugar levels. Nuts are rich in fatty acids, such as fish, high in protein and high in calories [5] [6] [10].

Research methodology.

The study used analytical, questionnaire and statistical methods. Copies were obtained from medical cards (№026 / h form) and the child's developmental history (№112 / h form) to study the specific features of diseases in children and adolescents involved in chess and checkers. Extensive indicators of the registered diseases for an average of 3 years for 2019-2021 were taken into account. It was carried out according to the analytical structure of the diseases. Precise information on the nutrition of

children and adolescents involved in chess and checkers was studied using a card-questionnaire. The 7-day diet of each participant aged 7 to 16 years was studied for six months.

At the request of the research, twice a year (winter-spring and summer-autumn) for 7 days, the card-questionnaire recorded the food consumed by children athletes, and then calculated the average daily figures. Kitchen utensils of a certain size (plates, bowls, cups, spoons, etc.) of approximately specific size and ready to be consumed in order to determine the type of product and the amount of portion consumed, name, weight on the packaging and label of food products available for sale and fat-laden nutritional models were used. It also looked at information on what children and adolescents should eat at home and what additional products they should use during sports competitions and training. The main nutrients in the daily ration and the energy capacity of the ration, the amount was calculated according to the table of chemical composition of food.

Studies the prevalence of diseases among children engaged in chess were conducted at Republican specialized school of chess, 980 children were randomly selected for chess clubs from Tashkent city and region and their health status was studied (see Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Children covered in the study

Selected schools	Number of children (n)
Republican school specializing in chess	153
Tashkent city, including: 146th school of Almazar district	92
School No. 223 of Uchtepa district	96
School 235 of Yunusabad district	108
41st school of Shayhantahur district	118
Tashkent region, including: Chirchik city 16th school	103
Parkent District 27th School	89
Zangiota District 34th School	116
Schools 41 and 43 in Angren	105
Total	980

Results.

The medical examination was conducted by a team of doctors from pediatric clinics (pediatricians, neurologists, ophthalmologists) in the districts and was divided into children's health groups based on the results of the disease among children and adolescents. In order to analyze the results of the examinations, methods of complex assessment of children's health status were used, distinguishing the main classes and nosological forms of diseases in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases.

According to the age classification of children, all children were divided into 4 age groups: 7 - 9 years, 10-12 years, 13-15 years, 16-18 years. Of the total children, 312 (31.8%) were 7-9 years old, 315 (32.1%) were 10-12 years old, 181 (18.5%) were 13-15 years old, and 172 (17.6%) were 16-18 year old. The difference between pediatric morbidity depends not only on the specifics of the region, but also on the methods of collecting and calculating materials in the detection and registration of diseases, as well as the equipment of the treatment and prevention facility,

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staffing, professionalism of doctors, popularity of medical services and other factors.

The overall incidence of pediatric morbidity per 1,000 children in this age group was 589.8 at the age

of 7-9 years and 564.3 at the age of 10-12 years; 406.1 at 13-15 years of age; At the age of 16-18, it was 377.5. It was noted that the incidence rates among children decreased with age (see Figure 1).

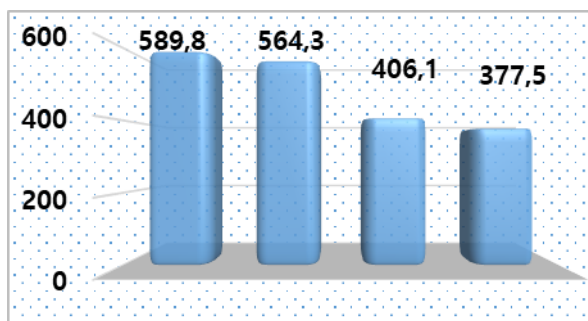


Figure 1.

Our results also show that the incidence of boys is slightly higher than that of girls. However, the difference between them is not statistically reliable ($R > 0.005$), including the incidence of boys aged 7-9 years in boys - 357.1 %, girls - 232.6 %; 10-12 years

- 313.3 % in age, girls - 280.6 %; At the age of 13-15 years, 265.3 and 141.0 %, respectively, and at the age of 16-18 years, 209.1 and 178.5%, respectively (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Childhood morbidity (per 1,000 children in this age group)

Age	Morbidity (%)		P (error probability)	Total morbidity (%)
	boys	girls		
7 – 9	357,1	232,6	>0,05	589,8
10-12	313,3	280,6	>0,05	564,3
13-15	265,3	141,0	>0,05	406,1
16-18	209,1	178,5	>0,05	377,5
Middle	286,2	208,2	>0,05	484,4

Respiratory diseases are leading in the structure of children's diseases in the chess club (19.8%), followed by diseases of the digestive system (18.8%), blood diseases of the hematopoietic system (17, 3%), followed by some infectious diseases (13.4%), diseases of the eye and its auxiliary organs (8.8%), diseases of the ear and mammary gland (7.5%), skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (4,7%) were recorded. It was noted that in all age groups of children, their incidence decreased with age.

Respiratory diseases were 129.6 at the age of 7-9 years per 1,000 children in this age group; 117.3 at 10-12 years of age; 61.22 at 13-15 years of age; It was 76.5 at the age of 16–18 years, and this was higher among systemic diseases at the expense of acute respiratory diseases in all age groups of children.

The share of acute respiratory disease in the respiratory system was 81.7%, as well as children with rhinitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, tracheitis and, very rarely, whooping cough (see Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Morbidity rate in children (per 1,000 children in this age group)

Morbidity	The age of the child			
	7 – 9	10-12	13-15	16-18
1. Some infectious and parasitic diseases	78,6	88,8	53,06	33,7
2. Diseases of the blood, blood production system	103,1	94,9	75,51	62,2

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3. Diseases of the endocrine system, nutrition and metabolism	13,3	9,2	22,45	27,6
4. Mental and behavioral disorders	1,0	9,2	1,02	6,1
5. Diseases of the nervous system	4,1	0,0	1,02	11,2
6. Diseases of the eye and its auxiliary apparatus	55,1	62,2	27,55	27,6
7. Diseases of the ear and mammary glands	54,1	47,9	18,37	24,5
8. Respiratory diseases	129,6	117,3	61,22	76,5
9. Diseases of the digestive system	110,2	107,1	81,63	66,3
10. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	27,6	20,4	17,35	26,5
11. Diseases of the bone, musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9,2	0,0	1,02	0,0
12. Diseases of the urinary system	3,1	5,1	10,20	15,3
13. Injuries and poisonings	1,0	2,0	35,71	0,0
Total morbidity	589,8	564,3	406,12	377,6

Conclusion and recommendations.

1. Respiratory diseases are leading in the structure of children's diseases in the chess club (19.8%), followed by diseases of the digestive system (18.8%), blood, hematopoietic diseases (17, 3%), followed by some infectious diseases (13.4%), diseases of the eye and its auxiliary organs (8.8%), ear and mammary gland tumors (7.5%), skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (4, 7%).

2. The actual nutrition of children and adolescents is unbalanced, does not meet their physical needs, which is largely due to non-compliance with daily dietary norms - food consumption is less than 12–13%, the consumption of milk and dairy products, vegetables and fruits in athletes' diets is very low, which means not getting enough vitamins and minerals. This, of course, has a negative effect on nutrient metabolism.

3. In the development of measures for the health of school-age children, special attention should be paid to the diseases of this class, as well as the organization and conduct of in-depth medical examinations of children, rehabilitation, development of healthy living skills.

4. One of the most important components in the diet of young athletes engaged in chess and checkers is protein, as it activates the production of adrenaline in the brain, which increases the rate of reaction. Therefore, the widespread use of protein in plant products (legumes, nuts), such as animal products (meat, meat products, eggs, fish products, dairy products, chicken, rabbit, etc.) is recommended.

5. The following meal plan is recommended when organizing the daily diet of young athletes engaged in chess and checkers: breakfast - hot meal, sandwich, a cup of tea or coffee; second breakfast (with a big break in reading or at home at 12 o'clock); lunch should be after reading and should not be less than 3 meals; the second lunch at 15-16 o'clock (30 g of dark chocolate bar, biscuits, a cup of sweet coffee or tea); Dinner should consist of three meals no later than 7–20 p.m.

6. A chess player should consume more sugar (preferably natural honey) and vitamins during the tournament. It is useful to drink a cup of black coffee, bitter tea with sugar or dark chocolate (30 g) in 3–4 hours of the game.

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS REPRESENTING “YOUTH” IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article provides a semantic analysis of phraseological units representing "youth" in French and Uzbek.

Key words: semantic analysis, phraseological units, French.

Language: English

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Introduction

Before analyzing factual material, it is necessary to clearly define what is meant by the term “age” and what “age periods” scientists distinguish. Age is described as “a period, a stage in the development, growth of man, animal, plant” in S.I.Ojegovs dictionary.¹ According to Wikipedia, “usually” age means the calendar age (passport age, chronological age), which does not take into account the factors of development of the organism. The difference from the average of the observed individual characteristics of the organism development served as a basis for the introduction of the concept of “biological age” or “age of development.”²

Biological age has “age” periods, which “represent the periodicity of human development from pregnancy (or birth) to death, and the stages of human life that conform to this definition are the socially accepted age stratification system of” age “boundaries”.³ It is also necessary to take into account that the “age period” consists of one or another period, temporary intervals, which are necessary to complete a certain stage of “morphological and functional

development of organs, body systems and the organism as a whole.”⁴

In the process of semantic analysis of phraseological units representing the “age period” in French and Uzbek, their national and cultural features were identified, as well as their similarities and differences were studied. It was semantically analyzed lexicographic sources and the usage of phraseological expressions in the text in French and Uzbek languages, representing *youth*, including *childhood*, *middle age*, *maturity*, and *old age*.

Phraseological units actively used in French such as “à l’âge du biberon» - infancy, “mois de nourrice» (petite enfance) - the period of breastfeeding, “être à la bavette” - period of cradling baby, d’un certain âge - first youth, le premier âge - early childhood, and “en bas âge” means childhood between three and four years.

For example: Melchior faisait un enfant à sa femme chaque année, sans s’inquiéter de ce que en arriverait plus tard. Deux étaient morts en bas âge. (R.Rolland, L’Aube).

¹ Ожегов С.И., Шведова Н.Ю. Толковый словарь русского языка – М.: Азъ, 1996. – С. 456.

² Словарь разговорной лексики французского языка (на материале современной художественной литературы и прессы). 2-е изд., стер. – М.: Русский язык, 1988. – С. 354. (СРЛФЯ).

³ *Le Nouveau Petit Robert*. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française // texte remanié et amplifié sous la direction de Josette Rey-Deboie et Alain Rey. – Paris: Dictionnaires Le Robert, 1997. – 2552 p. (PR).

⁴ Dictionnaire des expressions et locutions / par Alain Rei et Sophie Chantreau. – Paris: Robert, 1998. – С. 55. (DEL).

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Âge des beaux departs- represents a period of joyful youth, for example: Il a trente-deux ans, **l'âge des beaux departs**. (R. Martin du Gard, Les Thibault)

Âge de discretion - the phraseological unit means “young age” that recognizes the mind, we refer to the context:

Par venu a **l'âge nomme de discretion**, ma mère m'avait conduit a l'église. (C.Detrez, L'hebreaubrucler).

Bel âge - the phraseology gives two closely related meanings, representing both *childhood* and *youth*: a) **pure, sweet period of youth** (enfance):

Les parrain et marraine furent... Jean-Baptiste Magnien, bourgeois a Furley, et Pierrette Michelet, sa soeur, “laquelle ne signa a cause de **son bel âge**”. Elle avait trois ans! (A.Mathiez, Autour de Danton).

The age of self-awareness (jeunesse):

O d e t t e (a mi-vois) - Trente-cinq ans. C h a b r e l o c h e. – Bah, **c'est le bel âge**, comme dit l'autre. (P. WolfetG.Leroux, LeLys).

- Regarde –moibein, ditlevieillard. C'est aujourd'hui mon anniversaire. Aujourd'hui j'ai eu cent ans. - Ah, dit le jeune homme, **c'est un bel âge**. Comment cela est-il possible? (I.Cassou, De l'Etoile au Jordin des Plante).

In the French language material, it was found that among the phraseological units we analyzed, there are phraseological units that express not only the “age period”, but also the physical and psychological aspects of the “age period”, for example:

à (or dans) la fleur de l'âge - at the flourishing age.

- Combien y a-t-il de généraux morts **à la fleur de l'âge** pour l'empereur Napaléon? -demanda-t-il à Lucien après un moment de silence. (H. de Balzac, Splendeurs et misères des courtisanes).

force de l'âge - the age one gets strong.

dans la force de l'âge - at the age one gets strong.

Laisses faire à Georges, c'est un homme d'âge prov.- aged enough to be intelligent.

Entre en âge - puberty

Entre en âge de connaissance - the age when one can control himself/herself.

L'âge bête - (*la partie de l'enfance ou de l'adolescence qu'il plait aux adultes de nommer ainsi*) – “difficult” age. The word bete in French means stupid, silly in Uzbek, but in the phraseology it means a child's naughty period, ie the period of transition from childhood to adolescence.⁵

For example: j'ai appris un beau jour que je venais d'entrer sans m'en apercevoir **dans l' "âge bête"**. (D.Martin, Le garçon en l'air). **Âge de raison** - (*sept ans; l'âge auquel on considere que l'enfant a l'essentiel de la raison*) - the “age period” that

recognizes himself, (adolescence). The use of this phraseology in relation to a seven-year-old child is explained by the fact that the French word **raison** which means “mind, understanding, perception, intellect,” and it suits the phrase “age period”, we refer to the examples:

1. Peu avant mon septieme anniversaire, j'appris que j'allais atteindre l' “**âge de raison**”. Le jour ou mon pere lacha devant moi ces mots bizarre, je pensai: “c'est donc que je n'etais pas raisonnable auparavant”. (D.Martin, Un garçon en l'air).

2. Je **n'avais pas atteint l'âge de raison** que nous etions neuf enfants à la maison et pas tous de pere Berteaut, comme nous l'appelions. (S.Berteaut, Piaf).

Phraseological expressions which are reminiscent of *youth* in French are so diverse and it means that the language is very rich in phraseology, for example, **à la fleur de l'âge** (*au moment le plus beau de la vie*) expresses flourishing youth, beautiful moments of life. The phraseology **L'âge d'un teton** (*quinze ans*) and **à coup sur âge con** or transition age, difficult age (including 15-16 years) also refer to the period of puberty.⁶

Phraseological expressions such as jeune bois, jeune loup, deuxième âge, de la dernière couvée, l'âge ingrat refer to the most powerful age of man, the period of excitement, for example: Au sortir de **l'âge ingrat**, les femmes suffisamment jolies marchent longtemps sans inquietude sur la vitesse acquise de leur beauté. Aussi, est-ce avec un sincere etonnement que j'ai du accepter l'evidence: j'etais entrée dans **mon deuxième âge ingrat, celui de la maturite**. (B.et F. Groult, Il etait deux fois).

Youth is characterized by the phraseological phrase in French poetic language - **le matin de la vie** (*poet. Jeunesse*). The meaning of this phrase is “the early morning of life.” In order to prove the beauty of life, the French compare youth to early morning, because in the early morning it is possible to feel the purity of the air and the extraordinary beauty.

Also, the phraseological units representing the period of youth are **premier âge** - *early youth, childhood*; **jeune temps, bel âge** - *beautiful moments of youth*; **la première saison de la vie** - *the first season of life*; **être dans la verte saison** - *to be in the green season*, that is, to liken youth to spring, to symbolize the beauty of spring, to remind that nature is clothed in green, also signifies the age of a man.

Although the literal translation of the phraseological phrase **beaux jours de la vie**, which signifies the period of youth, is the *beautiful days of life*, in fact, it refers to the *period of immaculate childhood*. Similarly, the literal translation of the phrase **la belle saison de la vie** is a *beautiful season*

⁵ Le Nouveau Petit Robert. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française // texte remanié et amplifié sous la direction de Josette Rey-Deboie et Alain Rey. – Paris: Dictionnaires Le Robert, 1997. – 2552 p. (PR).

⁶ Nouveau dictionnaire analogique / sous la direction de Georges Niobey. – Paris: Larousse, 1989. – 856 p. (anal).

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of life, a time of prosperity, but the phrase means a mature “age period”.⁷

The phraseological **unit l'âge mur** (literally translation is *ripe age*), which represents the period after a person has reached puberty, refers to the period of women's motherhood because motherhood is a special delicate period as she gives her love to her child. together. It is a period of more beautiful times, of being stronger, wiser, and more energetic.

In French, the term **âge canonique** is used for women over the age of forty, which means that a woman is of a sacred age (over forty). that is, this age is also a period when a woman attracts to herself with modesty, courage, energy, enthusiasm, and attention to herself and her work, for example:

J'étais arrive depuis une demi-heure, et je faisais ma cour a une ambassadrice **d'âge canonique...** (C.Farrere, L'Homme qui assassina).

L'âge canonique des protagonistes ne constituait pas, aux yeux de Berthe, une presumption en favuer de leur purete. (J-L. Curtis, Les forets de la nuit).

It was analyzed that in the phraseological fund of the French language there are also phrases that are not clear which “youth period” they represent. For example:

Anticiper sur son âge - looks younger than middle age.

Quant a Olivier [...] representez-vous je ne sais quoi d'inusite, comme une ardeur un peu singuliere, jamais risible, **d'anticiper sur son âge** et de s'improviser un homme a seize ans a peine. (E.Fromentin, Dominique).

Âge du capitaine is used for a person whose age is difficult to determine.

Aspect général: une plouc, et meme la plouc integrale [...] Cheveux sales [...] Les yeux: on les voyait pas [...]. **âge: douze ans ou vingt, on celui du capitaine.** (S.Japrisot, La Passion des femmes).

The phraseological units **entre deux âges** and **être poivre et sel** have the same semantic meaning, which means the period between maturity and old age, i.e. neither young nor old. We observe these phrases in the text:

1. Surtout il etait trouble par une belle personne, **entre deux âges**, qui avait de longs cheveux blonds ardents, des yeux d'une longueur exâge rée... (R.Rolland, L'Aube).

2. Dans l'allée, le chauffeur faisait les cent pas, en fumant cigarette sur cigarette. Il avait, de la, une vue laterale sur la terrasse, sur le groupe de Mrs Galloway et de ses hotes: les duex vieillards, les deux jeunes gens, la femme **entre deux âges**. (J-L. Curtis, Le the sous les cypres).

3. À sa gauche, un homme **entre deux âges**, dont le regard austere emergeait parfois d'un roman, et planait un moment avec la fumee bleue du tabac sur la salle dont le bourdonnement ou bien diminnuait ou bien s'élevait d'un ton. (M.Vianey, L'evidence du printemps).

As it is observed from the examples, it is not possible to tell from a woman's beauty that she is old, she looks young, but on the other hand, this phrase is used because it is possible to know that she is old.⁸

In the Uzbek language, the phraseological units “ёши ўтган”, “ёши қайтиб қолган”, “ёши бир жойга бориб қолган” (old) are used to say that old age has begun, for example:

You don't look at the beard, you don't look at the headdress, look, your beard is shaking in the wind not getting grey.

- **We're old.** Would someone marry us ... (S.Ahmad. Mastonbibi).

Sherbek involuntarily recalled his advice to Nazarov one day: “If we send you to a training course for agronomists.” He had gone out saying he **was old**. (S.Anorboev. Oqsoy).

The Uzbek phrase “**age has gone**”, “**age goes back**” corresponds to the French phrase “**prendre du bouchon**”, “**prendre de l'âge**”.

For example: Even though his **age has gone**, he has a flame in his heart (A. Qahhor. Yangi yer).

*She was wearing an ordinary chit shirt, and her hands and neck were free of ornaments. Perhaps her **age went back** and disappointed with the decorations of the world.* (M. Ismaili. Fergana until dawn).

Even though his **age went back**, he looked active, alert, and careful. (A.Mukhtor. Birth.). In the same way, the phrase “**a person who has lived to a certain age**” refers to an old man who has lived a long life.

Most of the commonly used phraseological units in French are phrases denoting an old age:

Au declin de l'âge - in old age; **sur le declin de la vie** - at the end of life, in old age; **le dernière saison de la vie** - the last season of life; **à l'echance de l'âge** - passing of age; **etre sur l'âge** - to grow old; **prendre de la bouteille** - to grow old quickly; **prendre un coup de vieux** - to grow old quickly; **du rechauffer** - to be worn out, that is, to be useless in old age; **se faire vieux** - to grow old, adding age to age; **rerorter son fusil a la mairie** - literally means to bring (hand over) one's gun to the authorities, that is, a period in which men in the past centuries used guns, which became unusable after old age; **être sur le retour** - the beginning of a person's old age; **sentire la fin de saison** - to feel one's season, the end of one's life; **le**

⁷ Malvano L. Le mythe de la jeunesse & travers l'image : le fascisme italien // Histoire des jeunes en Occident. 2. L'Epoque contemporaine / Sous direction de Giovanni Levi et Jean-Claude Schmitt. – Paris, Seuil. 1996. – P. 277-308.

⁸ French-Uzbek dictionary. Bayram Balchi, - Tashkent: - IFEAC, 2008. - 98-101 p.

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soir de la vie is a phraseology used mainly in a poetic style to denote the evening of life, i.e. old age.

There are also several comparative phrases in French that mean old age, for example: **Vieux comme Herode, vieux comme Mathusalem, vieux comme Mathieu - sale, vieux comme mes robes, vieux comme un pot a plume**. All of these phrases mean very old, aged.

Here are a few phraseological units that represent old age: **Un vieux garçon** - old bachelor; **un vieux debris** -very old; **vieux jeton** - an old foxy man; **vieux jours** - period of old age; **un vieux pépé** - old man; **un vieux pingre** - an old stingy man, also **être sur le bord de la fosse; bon a rotir; abattu de vieillesse**.

Avoir passé l'âge - to grow old, to grow old:

Mais je veux un mome. C'est simple a comprendre. Je vais quand meme pas attendre que Bebert sorte (de prison) pour m'en faire un! **J'aurais passé l'âge**. (J.Houssin, Envoyez la puree!)

Être hors d'âge de... - the oldest age

Faire sonner son âge - not to hide one's age

A r s i n o e - Certes, vous vous targuez d'un bien feible avantage. **Et vous faites sonner terriblement votre âge**. Ce que plus que vous on en pourrait avoir N'est pas un si grand cas pour s'en tant prevaloir. (Moliere, Le Misanthrope).

Passer l'âge (de...) - old aged.

R e d i l l o n - Non, tu ne le connais pas, **Il a passé l'âge**. (G.Feydeau, Le Dindon).

faire l'autruche - to be in old age.

Porter (or accuser, paraître) son âge - to fit one's age.

En fait, **il ne portait pas son âge**. Il restait maigre en vif comme un jeune. (P.Gamarra, La Femme De Simon).

Porter bien son âge - to look younger than his age.

Prendre de l'âge (avancer en âge, tirer sur l'âge) - to start aging.

Ce n'est plus de mon âge- it does not fit my age.

Non, point d'amour, Pitan, je vous assure. Je suis une trop vieille femme, ce n'est plus de mon âge. (R.Rolland, L'Ame enchantée).

L'âge n'est que pour les chevaux - prov. Cleverness is not related to age, but to mind.

On apprend en âge tout âge - prov. It is not too late to study at any age.

Avance en âge - old age.

on fait les bêtises en tout âge - prov. Stupidity can also be true in old age.

au (or surle) de clin de l'âge - old age

glaces de l'âge - the end of old age.

sur la pente de l'âge - when the age reaches an exact stage (old aged).

Retour d'âge - very old.

Âge comme le Pont Neuf - very old, old.

Comment! C'est pour un pareil masque que ce nigaud-la me fait de traits! Mais je la connais, moi, sa contesse; **elle est âgée comme le Pont-Neuf**. (H.Murger, Madame Olympe.)

Anticiper sur son âge - looks younger than middle age.

Quant a Olivier [...] representez-vous je ne sais quoi d'inusite, comme une ardeur un peu singuliere, jamais risible, **d'anticiper sur son âge** et de s'improviser un homme a seize ans a peine. (E.Fromentin, Dominique).

Aspect général: une plouc, et meme la plouc integrale [...] Cheveux sales [...] Les yeux: on les voyait pas [...]. **âge: douze ans ou vingt, on celui du capitaine**. (S. Japrisot, La Passion des femmes).

The following proverbial phraseological units specific to different "age periods" in the Uzbek language can be cited as examples:

If a young man comes, go to work, and if an old man comes, go to eat plov.

Among the many proverbs that encourage a person to be humane, there are many proverbs that teach people to respect the young and elderly and to treat them well. The above proverb expresses a good tradition of our people. According to this ancient custom, if an old man suddenly comes to a person's house for some reason, they immediately invite him to the best place (in a cool place in the summer, in a warm place in the winter) and set the table, entertain guests with tea, meal, and treats. If they are working, and one or more of their young relatives, friends, neighbors come to them for some reason (whether it is a boy or a girl), they will ask them first to help and then entertain them. According to tradition, this is not offensive, and young men and women who come and help do not get offended. On the contrary, when they see something being done when they arrive, they go to help work, even if the host does not ask to help, or says "No, don't bother, it's a trivial matter, I'll do it in a moment."

In Uzbek, you can also find the following phraseological units, for example: "*The young are in service, The elderly are in respect*"; "*Young people - in service, old people - in honor*"; "*Plov is served from the elderly, work - from the young*"; "*If you respect the elderly, and God will bless all*"; "*If you see an old man, call him grandfather*"; "*Respect for the young is a debt, respect for the old is an obligation*" (an obligation is something that must be done); "*He who glorifies the old will find happiness*"; "*When there is an elderly in a house, there is fairy.*"⁹

Young people devote their lives, old people count their remaining lives.

⁹ French-Uzbek dictionary. Bayram Balchi, - Tashkent: - IFEAC, 2008. - 98-101 p.

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One wise man was questioned: “What is the worst disease?” He replied: “Old age.” Indeed, old age means growing weakness, disease, and the end of human life. There is a saying: “The youth perceives a mountain as a flower field, the old man perceives a flower field as a graveyard” (young people become more and more interested in life and look at everything with pleasure. As old men's health weakens, their moods deteriorate and the good things seem worse. “The sweeter the taste, the more bitter the horror”;) “Young people like to play, Old people like to sleep”; “Your hands will work in your youth, your tongue will work in your old age”; “Youth does not depend on age, Old age on hair”; “The beginning of youth and the end of old age” (This proverb is used in the meaning that “the older a person gets, the more his character becomes like a child.”) “Young threatens to leave, old threatens to die.”

Youth is naughtiness

This proverbial phraseological unit is told parents who are upset and complaining about the excessive noise or lack of attention of their children: “Don't be upset, he is still young, he will get older and get rid of this manner.” Youth - naughtiness, adulthood - nobility, Old age - childhood; The child goes to childhood; If a child speaks, his words are sweet, if he thinks, his thoughts are difficult; Fire cannot be without smoke, and a young man cannot be

without fault (He upsets the mother, but as he grows up, he regains consciousness and makes her parents happy. “The child's work is incomplete”;

Know the value of youth before you grow old.

Meaning: “Youth will not be tied to you, appreciate it in time. Do what you do when you are young, that is, when you are strong, it will be too late when you grow old, you will regret it.” “He does not know the value of youth until old age”; “Gold can be found, youth can not be found”; “Youth cannot be bought”; “My youth is my golden throne”;

“Work done in youth welcomes its owner in old age”; “Youthful zeal is a pleasure in old age”.

Be young of old, instead of being old of young.

“Be the beloved of the old man until you become a doe of the young” (a doe is a goat that leads the sheep, cut and cast. It is used figuratively to mean “guide”). These proverbs, spoken in the language of a widowed woman, are as follows: “It is better to marry a man a little older than you, or even an old man than to marry a man younger than you. Because, as the saying goes, There is no home without war, there are times in everyday life when a couple cannot agree with each other, fight, quarrel, and talk harshly to each other. Then your younger husband can put your old age on your face. And the one who is older than you walks with respect, dignity, and as if he were holding you in his palm.”¹⁰

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¹⁰ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: National Publishing House of Uzbekistan. - 680 b. 2006.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN DIFFICULT ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Abstract: The article provides information on the general condition of the various phytocenoses of plants growing in the arid areas of the Southern Aral Sea due to unfavorable natural climatic conditions. Ways to increase the productivity of plant phytocenoses, develop animal husbandry and at the same time preserve the diversity of wildlife are shown. Field research was carried out in all regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in districts, deserts and specially marked points on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea in stationary and semi-stationary conditions.

Key words: Southern Aral Sea region, agricultural crops, extreme-ecological situation, collector-drainage, animal husbandry.

Language: English

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Introduction

Anthropogenic impact on the biosphere leads primarily to physical, chemical and biological pollution of the environment. The drying up of the Aral Sea caused its bottoms to be covered with finely dispersed salt-dust aerosols. These aerosols rise under the influence of eolivial forces (winds) and enter the environment and pollute the land to varying degrees. The main direction of winds in the southern Aral Sea, ie 60-70%, moves to the north, northeast, south, southwest. Consequently, most of the salt-dust aerosols rising from the seabed sink to the northern districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, located on the southern side of the sea, where the biotic and abiotic substances receive the first blows of these aerosols. Among them, the opposite effects on biotic objects have their own forms and manifestations. Prevention and elimination of these side effects is one of the most pressing issues today [2, 3, 6].

Due to unfavorable natural climatic conditions in the arid regions of the Southern Aral Sea, the general condition of different phytocenoses of plants growing in these areas has undergone various changes.

One of the most pressing issues is to eliminate these contradictions, increase the productivity of plant phytocenoses, develop animal husbandry and, at the same time, identify ways to preserve the diversity of wildlife.

Materials and Methods

Field research was studied in all regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, districts, houses, deserts and specially marked points on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea in stationary, semi-stationary conditions.

Route research was carried out in four directions:

Route 1 began on the left bank of the Amudarya river and continued from the Karakalpak part of Ustyurt and the western part of the dried bottom of the Aral Sea to the border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

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Exploration on Route 2 began on the right bank of the Amudarya river in the irrigated and non-irrigated areas of Karakalpakstan, the Karakalpak part of the Kyzylkum, Akpetkey and the dried Aral Sea to the border with the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Route 3 continued from the southern and southwestern parts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan to the borders of the Republic of Turkmenistan.

Route 4 was explored from the east and southeast to the end of the border of the Republic of Karakalpakstan [11].

Commonly accepted methods of geobotanical and ecological research have been widely used in scientific research.

The study also used special guidelines with the methods adopted by the Research and Production Association of Amelioration and Irrigation Research Institute, Uzbek Livestock Research Institute, Karakalpak Agricultural Research Institute, Center of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The study of biological properties and morphological characteristics of plants was carried out in two stages of ontogeny (virginil and generative) in the experimental plots selected by I.G. Serebrjakov (1962) [5].

Morphological changes related to the continuation of plant development were studied in the main phases: vegetation, budding, flowering, fruiting, and relative dormancy. For the onset of the phase, the time of emergence was assumed in 10% of the plants, and in 50–60% of the complete phase (Hamonnevsky, 1997).

To study the underground structure of plants, according to the method of M.S. Shalt (1960), in each variant were extracted by washing (dissection) the roots of three plants. Soil samples were selected from the genetic horizons of the experimental plot when establishing the boundary conditions of the distribution of the root system in the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil. The nutritional value of plants was calculated according to Yu.K. Novoselov (1983) [9].

From the Ministry of Water and Agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, data from farms and reports of other organizations in the research work on their zoning for the production of abundant crops from common agricultural crops used.

Documents with reports of the Ministry of Water and Agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and data from its constituent farms, the Committee of Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Hydro-Geological Melioration Expedition of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and other organizations were used in the research work on their zoning in order to grow a rich harvest of common agricultural crops.

Mathematical processing of the results of research work was carried out using the methods of

G.N. Zeitsev (1984) and analysis of variance (Dospekhov 1985), as well as the introduction of computer programs and, in this case, electronic computers [3, 7, 8, 10, 11].

Results and Discussion

Despite the negative effects of such extreme environmental conditions, we encounter some forage desert plants that have adapted to the region. For example, in the strongly saline soils of the dried bottom of the Aral Sea: black saxaul, tamarix, sagebrush, various halophyte plants, in the dry bottom of the sea, where from time to time mixed water with collector-drainage waters, as well as ground artesian water in and around the protruding areas, reeds, sedges, and other plants grow to adapt to these areas, forming various solitary or mixed phytocenoses. Of course, any plant needs a certain amount of water. There is no fresh water in these places. Therefore, where there is water of different mineralization in the reserve (collector-drainage water, ground artesian water, residual water, etc.), we need to use the reserve water on a scientific basis to grow useful plants and improve the productivity of their phytocenoses [1, 4, 10].

Conclusion

Thus, forage adapted to harsh extreme-ecological conditions, halophyte from desert plants, alfalfa, licorice, reed plants, which are adapted to additional salinity and low water, serves as a fodder warehouse. If the water from the reserve is directed to the development of field fodder production, cattle breeding will develop rapidly on the bottom of the dried Aral Sea.

Establishment of solid fodder bases on the bottom of the dried Aral Sea, in addition to a rich harvest of livestock, wild animals: pigs, badgers, rabbits, saigas, deer, muskrats, mink; from birds: some ducks, pheasants, hawks, quails; fish adapted to living in salt water: snakefish, grass carp, smelt, carp, etc.; some predators: wolves, foxes, etc. will be the basis for breeding and maintaining their diversity.

In areas where collector-drainage waters flow into the lakes, it is important to grow ordinary reed plants and improve the productivity of their phytocenoses. According to the results of our research work in 2014-2017, 97-98 centner/ha of reed straw can be obtained annually from reed plants using KS-1 collector-drainage water. If the technical forces are sufficient, it is possible to harvest 100-200 centner/ha per hectare.

If the water of this reserve is directed to the development of field fodder production and scientific work, then cattle breeding will develop rapidly, and the wildlife will increase, and their biodiversity will be fully preserved. Thus, the needs of our people in food and beverages will be fully met.

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Forage adapted to extreme ecological conditions, halophyte from desert plants: black saxaul, olaputa, alfalfa, licorice, reed, adapted to additional salts and low water the plants serve as additional fodder storage for pastures.

Establishment of solid fodder bases on the bottom of the dried Aral Sea, in addition to a rich

harvest of livestock, wild animals: pigs, badgers, rabbits, saigas, deer, muskrats, mink; from birds: some ducks, pheasants, hawks, quails; fish living in salty water: snakehead, grass carp, smelt, carp, etc.; some predators: wolves, foxes, etc. will be the basis for breeding and preserving their diversity.

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INFLUENCE OF AGROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CORN PLANT

Abstract: The article provides information on the agrochemical properties of corn in the northern region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Chimbay district was selected as an experimental area. When studying the agrochemical properties of irrigated weakly saline meadow-alluvial soils, the amount of humus in the upper layers in the spring was up to 0,84%, in the under arable layer - up to 0,58% and in the autumn from 0,78% in the 0-28 cm layer and up to 0,51% in the 28-43 cm layer. The data obtained show that the soils of the studied area are characterized by the fact that they are not very rich in humus. The distribution of humus in soil profiles is based on certain laws. In all soils, large amounts of humus are distributed in the upper horizons, while very small amounts of humus are observed in the lower layers.

Key words: Agrochemical properties of soil, irrigated land, soil fertility, the mechanical composition of the soil, soil profile.

Language: English

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Introduction

Globally, 40% of food and 60% of cereals come from irrigated land. The high efficiency of irrigated lands provides an incentive to increase their area around the world. Although crop yields have increased by 40% in the last 20 years, the amount of water consumed per hectare has remained largely unchanged over the last 100 years. Globally agricultural land area is approximately five billion hectares, or 38 percent of the global land surface. About one-third of this is used as cropland, while the remaining two-thirds consist of meadows and pastures) for grazing livestock. [2]. Today, there is a shortage of clean drinking water and shortage of water resources irrigation of agricultural crops among the world's population.

In our country, 90-120 days after the harvest of autumn wheat is a non-cold period, which allows to grow crops. One of the important tasks is to cultivate high and quality products on the basis of a positive or active temperature supply of water to the areas freed from autumn wheat, the growing season of crop varieties, improving the technology of cultivation, taking into account the characteristics of their yield. In this regard, there is a need to identify an irrigation system for corn varieties grown in Karakalpakstan, and to develop an improved irrigation system for water-consuming associations. Today, more than 600 million tons of corn is grown in the world, and it is traditionally ranked first in terms of cultivation compared to the main grain.

Corn is a versatile agricultural crop and is widely used for fodder, technical and food purposes. Corn is

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one of the main grain crops, its cultivation area is spread almost everywhere. This crop, according to FAO, ranks third in the list of cultivated crops by area and leads the world in gross grain yield, second and third [2].

By 2020, it is planned to plant 29929 hectares of corn in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, of which 3,840 hectares will be planted in Chimbay district from the Northern districts. As a secondary crop, it is planned to plant 5600 hectares of land in the country, including 550 hectares of corn varieties and hybrids in Chimbay district [1].

Materials and methods

Optimal norms and timing of irrigation of newly created corn varieties are being developed and applied to a wide area. In order to study the effect of irrigation methods of corn on the agrophysical properties of the soil in 2019-2020, the Karakalpak Agricultural Research Institute conducted scientific research in the conditions of meadow-alluvial soils of experimental fields. Agrophysical properties of soils were studied

in the experimental fields in early spring, after each irrigation, and at the end of the season (table 1).

Agrochemical properties of soils were conducted in accordance with the Methodological Manual of Determination of Agrophysical, Agrochemical and Microbiological Analysis of the Uzbek Cotton Research Institute [7]. Observations on the growth and development of corn were conducted in accordance with the methodological manual "Methods of conducting field experiments" (UzPITI, 2007) [8].

The study of agrochemical and chemical properties of soil determines soil fertility, saturation with essential nutrients and organic matter, as well as the amount of salts in it, which determines soil fertility and can greatly contribute to quality, abundant yields.

Humus is a substance that determines the fertility of the soil, i.e. a high or low amount of humus is an indication of whether its fertility is high or low. Therefore, many scientists have noted in their scientific work that the formation of humus, its role in soil formation, plays an important role in the smoothing of microbiological processes, improving agrophysical properties and nutrient regime.

Table 1. Agrochemical properties of soils in the Northern region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Depth of layers, sm	In the spring					
	Humus, %	Gross, %			Movable, mg/kg	
		N	P	K	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Average, 2020						
0-28	0,84	0,089	0,163	1,63	16,0	136
28-43	0,58	0,056	0,139	1,51	10,20	125
43-55	0,49	0,040	0,118	1,18	8,10	105
55-61	0,29	0,022	0,090	1,08	3,30	94
61-73	0,33	0,018	0,066	1,00	3,10	86
73-91	0,26	0,010	0,048	0,80	2,50	75
91-131	0,24	0,012	0,045	0,80	2,30	78
131-160	0,22	0,010	0,043	0,80	2,00	77
Depth of layers, cm	In the autumn					
	Humus, %	Gross, %			Movable, mg/kg	
		N	P	K	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Average, 2020						
0-28	0,78	0,055	0,120	1,31	13,00	103
28-43	0,51	0,038	0,100	1,20	9,00	90
43-55	0,43	0,036	0,079	1,12	6,50	78
55-61	0,28	0,022	0,060	1,00	3,43	54
61-73	0,26	0,014	0,050	0,90	2,74	40
73-91	0,10	0,010	0,032	0,60	2,10	38
91-131	0,10	0,011	0,030	0,40	2,20	42
131-160	0,10	0,010	0,030	0,31	2,00	39

The data obtained show that the soils of the studied area are characterized by the fact that they are not very rich in humus. The distribution of humus in

soil profiles is based on certain laws. In all soils, large amounts of humus are distributed in the upper

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horizons, while very small amounts of humus are observed in the lower layers (Table 1).

The experimental field soils are light in mechanical composition, heavier on the lower side, meadow-alluvial soils, low and moderately saline. The groundwater level was 1.7-2.0 m at the beginning of the period and 2.3-2.6 m at the end of the period.

Results

When studying the agrochemical properties of irrigated weakly saline meadow-alluvial soils of the

Karakalpak Agricultural Research Institute in the northern region, the amount of humus in the upper layers in the spring was up to 0,84%, in the under arable layer - up to 0,58% and in the autumn from 0,78% in the 0-28 cm layer and up to 0,51% in the 28-43 cm layer (Fig. 1).

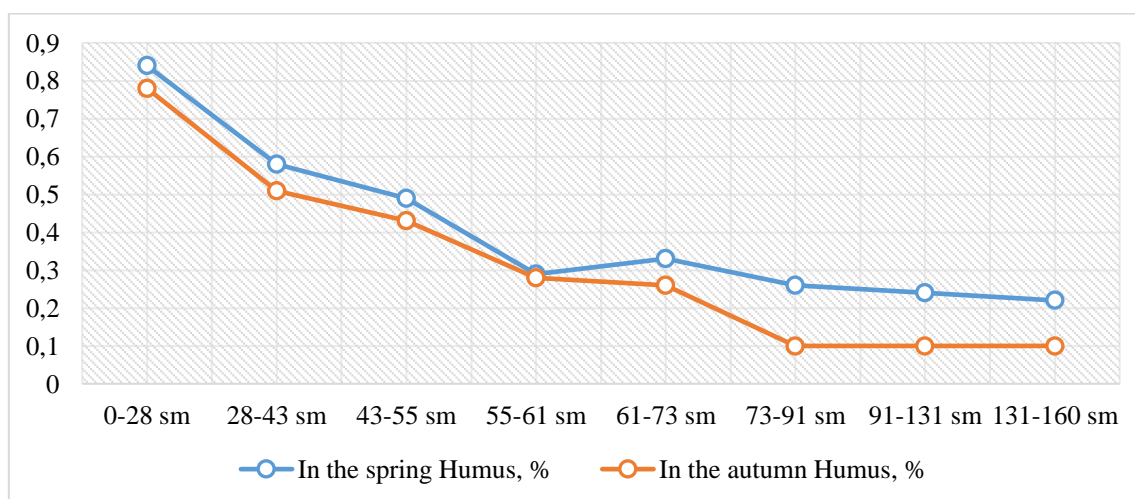


Fig.1. The amount of humus in the soil

Here the amount of humus in the under arable layer and in the deep horizons its amount gradually decreases. The distribution of the amount of humus in these soils along the profile is explained by the mechanical composition of the soil, the duration of the irrigation period and the salinity properties [3, 4, 5].

The humus layer is visible in short horizons, while the amount of humus in the deep layers decreases sharply. Lack of humus is primarily due to low vegetation cover, a decrease in microorganisms and enzymes in the soil [6, 9]. This indicates that the melioration status of these soils is much heavier.

Many scientists have done research on the effects of nitrogen on plant growth and development. Nitrogen is divided into insoluble species by hydrolysis with water-soluble acid in the soil. The plant assimilates the mineral state of nitrogen (ammonium and nitrate state) better than organic compounds. Among the organic compounds, urea, asparagine, and glutamine are more easily absorbed by the plant. Nitrogen is rapidly released from these compounds, and the plant assimilates it. The plant assimilates nitrate and ammonium nitrogen in the same way, but the plant consumes much energy until it converts the nitrate form to the ammonium state. The more potassium and nitrates in the soil, the better the plant absorbs nitrate nitrogen, the more magnesium cations in the soil, the better the

absorption of ammonia. In terms of humus content of the studied soils, it was found that the total nitrogen content in these soils was also not very high due to their poverty. According to the data obtained, the highest values of gross nitrogen were observed in the upper 0-28 cm layer of all studied soils, 0,089% in spring and 0,055% in autumn. It was found that the amount of nitrogen gradually decreased as it deepened along the profile, according to the table, the lowest value was observed in the 73-91 cm layer of the soil layer was 0.010%. The distribution of the total amount of nitrogen in these soils along the profile is explained by the mechanical composition of the soil, the degree of salinity.

Phosphorus is the second most important nutrient in plant nutrition after the nitrogen. It is believed to contribute to the faster ripening of the plant's fruits [10]. The amount of total phosphorus in the swampy meadow-alluvial soils of the experimental areas of the Karakalpak Agricultural Research Institute in the northern region is 0.163% in the arable layer and 0.120% in the autumn, while in the lower horizons their content decreased. The fact that the total amount of phosphorus is mainly high in the upper horizons can be attributed to its biological accumulation in these layers.

The element potassium plays a special role in the growth and development of the plant. This element

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accumulates more in the young organs of the plant, enters the chlorophyll composition and actively participates in photosynthesis processes. In the northern region, potassium was found to fluctuate in the upper layers of soils by 1.63% and in autumn by 1.31%, and as it deepened along the soil profile, its amount decreased depending on the amount of humus and mechanical composition in the soil.

Conclusion

In saline meadow-alluvial soils, the volume mass, specific gravity and porosity of the soil vary depending on the irrigation system of the corn. When we carried out the irrigation system of corn in the order of 80-80-60 % relative to the Limited Field Wet Capacity, it was observed that the agrophysical properties of the soil were acceptable.

The main source of phosphorus nutrition for plants is its movable forms. Its amount was found to

be around 16,0 mg/kg in spring and 13,0 mg/kg in autumn in the upper layer of soils of the Northern region.

It is known that the amount of exchangeable potassium plays an important role in plant nutrition. It is also one of the elements of great importance in the life of plants, along with a positive effect on their physicochemical properties. Thus, it was found that the amount of exchangeable potassium in the soils of the Northern region fluctuates between 75-136 mg/kg in spring and 38-103 mg/kg in autumn. Hence, the arable layer of the experimental field was moderately supplied with mobile phosphorus and lowly supplied with nitrate-nitrogen exchangeable potassium.

The following conclusion can be drawn from the given data: To get a high and quality crop of corn, it is necessary to feed it more with nitrogen and potassium, moderately with phosphorus.

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COMPRESSIBLE AND BENDABLE HIGHLY FLEXIBLE DOUBLE NETWORK GEL POLYMER ELECTROLYTES FOR SUPERCAPASITORS

Abstract: In this article, a unique self-healing, flexible double network gel polymer electrolyte derived from raw gellan gum and polyacrylamide is prepared and used as gel electrolyte in a supercapacitor. Gellan gum and polyacrylamide that have been cross-linked using Na⁺ ions have good mechanical and self-healing characteristics. Tensile stress-strain curves before and after self-healing mechanical properties at various times - 0.3, 2, 4, 8, 16, 24 hours - and temperatures - 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 90°C - indicated that gel polymer electrolytes have good self-healing performance and tensile characteristics. As a result of such polymer electrolyte features, supercapacitors have a high specific capacitance.

Key words: flexibility, polymer gel, supercapacitor, blendable, compressible, double network polymer, gellan gum, polyacrylamide, tensile stress, ionic conductivity.

Language: English

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Introduction

Supercapacitors (SC) have attracted a lot of research interests as one of the best next-generation energy storage devices because of its have many advantages such as rapid charging/discharging ability, high safety, long cycle life, superior power density, and good eco-friendliness. SC devices have been developed by sandwiching the electrolyte between two electrodes [1,2]. SC devices have been developed the storing electrical charge at the interface between electrode materials and electrolytes. Among them, the electrolyte is a crucial part and one of the key components to determine electrochemical stable potential window, rate capability, and life cycle of SCs [3-6]. In the past decades, aqueous, organic, ionic liquids and redox-active gels types have been widely used for SCs. Liquid electrolytes face several

drawbacks that can be encountered such as electrolyte leakage, corrosion, or packaging difficulties [7].

Gel polymer electrolyte (GPE) as a kind of important flexible electrolyte has attention attracted increasing because of its minimum leakage compared to liquid electrolyte and much higher ionic conductivity compared to solid polymer electrolyte [4,8]. Besides, GPEs have many advantages such as ease of fabrication, the biodegradable, natural, non-toxic, non-corrosive, light-weight, variable geometry shape, and which may bring new design chances for energy storage devices in the future flexible SCs [9].

Common polymers, such as polyethylene oxide (PEO), polypropylene oxide (PPO), polyacrylonitrile (PAN), and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), and polyacrylamide (PAM) could be used as the matrix of GPE [10]. Among them, PAM is a promising polymer matrix for GPE which

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has many other advantages amorphous structure, higher ionic conductivity than PVA, including their low cost, reasonable chemical stability, and excellent film-forming ability, and so on. Although this polymer matrix has shown satisfactory performances, that is still mechanical properties not good. Furthermore, the long-time use of the devices under various bending, twisting, vibration, and deformation conditions may cause the SC to be irreversible damaged or accidentally breaking. All of these failures would severely limit the reliability and lifetime of SC, resulting in the maybe breakdown of the whole electronic devices. So, in the last year researchers also have been receiving attracted attention and mainly focused on the fabrication of self-healing and smart devices [11-13]. Self-healing materials, which can spontaneously repair internal or external damages, have been developed over the past decade years. This kind of ability gives consumers to use SCs under different conditions for a long time. Nevertheless, the application of GPEs in certain areas is still hindered because of their weak mechanical properties and there are few reports to improve them. However, several hydrogels method with excellent mechanical performance has been successfully developed. For example, slide-ring [14],

interpenetrating network [15], macromonomer hydrogel [16], nanocomposite [17], hydrophobically association [18], and double network (DN) structure [19-21]. Among them, DN structure soft and highly extensible hydrogels with a relatively homogeneous network structure are developed or by combining a rigid and brittle network with a soft and ductile network [21]. It is well demonstrated DN hydrogel can efficiently disperse the locally applied stress and dissipate the energy through the combination of two networks, thus enhancing the hydrogel's mechanical strength. So, DN hydrogels have captured the increasing interest and we focused to improve the mechanical properties of GPE by this method.

In the last decade, the possibility of using many natural materials as hydrogels are being investigated, such as carrageenan [22], xanthan gum [23], chitin [24], chitosan [25], guar gum [26], and gellan gum (GG) [27-29]. GG (Figure 1) is a natural anionic polysaccharide and has many advantages, such as hydrophilic, biocompatible, biodegradable, non-toxic, inexpensive, good gel-forming, thermal stable, and so on. The most important character of GG can cross-link through the ionic association between K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Na^+ ions at low temperatures [30].

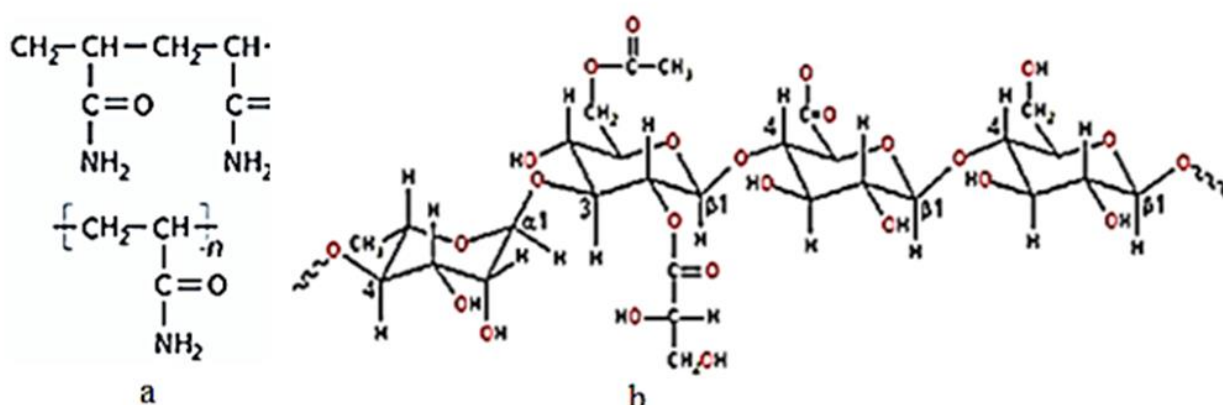


Figure 1 Chemical structure of Polyacrylamide (a) and Gellan gum (b)

Among them, Na^+ exhibits high ionic conductivity also good self-healing efficiency besides high stretchability so consider by us. Herein, we report a high-performance novel double network GPE for use in flexible SC by the DN structure with excellent self-heal ability and enhanced mechanical property. DN hydrogel through a dual cross-linking strategy, with the ductile, double network, rigid sodium ion (Na^+) cross-linked GG being the first network and PAM being the second network. GG network cross-linked by Na^+ ion is mechanical stable with PAM network and then achieved remarkable stress and strain. The significance of this work, GG can be cross-link through Na^+ and plays the ionic mobility role and cross-linker of the sample. The results showed high tensile stress (2 MPa), elongation break (40 mm/mm),

and good conductivity (0.29S/cm) is obtained simultaneously. Besides, the DN GPE can self-recover almost 55% at 60°C temperature and for 8 hours. SCs can be easily prepared by sandwiching the PG DN GPE with two identical electrodes, which are fabricated by electrochemical depositing active carbon, without extra components. The objective of the current study was to achieve novel PG DN GPE with the combined advantages of excellent mechanical property and self-healing behaviors, which permits such flexible, wearable, and portable to be compatible for use in energy storage devices.

2. Materials and methods

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2.1. Materials. GG powder was purchased from [Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co., Ltd.](#) (China). Acrylamide (AM) and 2-Hydroxy-4'-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-methylpropionophenone (Irgacure 2959, MW=224.25) were provided by Aladdin Reagent Co., Ltd. (China). Sodium sulfate (anhydrous, Na₂SO₄, M=142.04) was obtained from Shangyangong Co., Ltd. (China). Activated carbon (Acetylene black (CB) and binder Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE aqueous solution wt.60%)) were used for the made electrode. All the reagents were used without further purification.

2.2. Fabrication of self-healing GG-Na₂SO₄/PAM DN GPE.

DN GPE was synthesized by a one-pot method (Chen et al.), initially, GG (respectively 0-0.5 gr), AM (6g), Na₂SO₄ (0.2-1 moll), and DI water (10 mL) were added into glasses beakers. The bubbling was removed in the sample by ultrasonic vibrator and vacuum pumping, heated at 95°C water, and stirred for 2 hours under stirring speed at 10 m/r. After been a homogeneous solution, then Irgacure 2959 (0.085g) added, the solution was stirred again for 10 min. After all the reagents were dissolved, the resulting solution was rapidly injected into a glass mold (10cm × 60cm). As photo-polymerized under a UV Lamp with 365 nm wavelength and 8-watt power for 3 hours, finally the sample was kept at room temperature (RT) for 2 hours to complete the polymerization process. By this method GG/PAM DN gels successfully prepared. PAM SN gels were also synthesized by the same process except for no GG added.

2.3. Fabrication of activated carbon electrode and assembly of SC. The active electrode was prepared as follows: activated carbon (AC, 80 wt. %) powder, acetylene black (CB, 10 wt. %) binder Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE aqueous solution 60 wt.%) and deionized water (DI, 10 wt. %), all the elements are inserted into the glass dish, added ethanol spirit, and stirred in the ultrasonic vibrator on few times. Then, the resultant slurry was coated on the nickel foam with an area. The sample was dried at 60 in the vacuum oven for 4 hours, the loading mass of each electrode was to be 8–9 mg, then soaked in the Na₂SO₄ solution 24 hours.

For the two-electrode SC device assembly, the as-prepared PG GPE was simultaneously used as electrolyte and separator. Subsequently, a flexible smart SC was assembled by all the elements together in a sandwich configuration (electrode/gel polymer electrolyte/electrode). A self-made mold was used as Device 1 (Figure 2b) to assemble SC and for a test to the effects of tensile deformation, bending and low temperature on the electrochemical performance of SC prepared the Device 2 (Figure 2c) without mold. All electrochemical measurements of SCs were carried out using the two-electrode system.

2.4. Characterization and measurement

Mechanical Testing: The hydrogels were cut to dumbbell-shaped samples (Figure 2a), and determining strain and stress curves by the Universal testing machine (WSM-10kN, Changchun Intelligent Instrument Equipment Co. Ltd. China). The samples were stretched at a speed of 100 mm/min under a tensile load of 100 N under ambient conditions.

Evaluation of Self-Healing Properties: The DN hydrogels with a dumbbell shape (Figure 2a) were cut into two pieces. The cut discs with different colors were joined together at the cut surface and were sealed in a polyethylene (PE) bag to prevent water evaporation. Then, samples were divided into groups and stored at different temperatures (20, 40, 60, 80, and 100°C) for different periods (0.3, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 24 h, respectively). Subsequently, the healed samples were taken out for tensile tests again.

The surface morphology and energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) of GPEs membrane were investigated by a FESEM (FEI Quanta 250, Brock AG, German) at 15kV. Before measurement, the membrane samples are fractured in liquid nitrogen and sputtered with Au. The Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer (Bruker IFS-25) spectra of non-cross-linked polymers (PAM and GG) cross-linked polymers (Na-GG and Na-GG/PAM) were obtained to confirm the existence of functional groups, was conducted in the range of 4000–400 cm⁻¹ using [potassium bromide](#) pellet.

The surface chemical composition and chemical states of the elements in GG were determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS; Axis Ultra, Kratos Analytical LTD, England) with Al K α radiation and low energy electrons stream as the excitation source 225 W, 15mA 15kV). Water content could be estimated using the following equation:

$$Wc (\%) = (Wt - Wd) / Wt \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where Wc is water content, Wt is the wet weight of membranes before drying, and Wd is the dry weight of membranes after drying in a vacuum oven at 60°C.

Measurement of ionic conductivity: The conductivity of the GPE electrolytes was measured by the electrochemical impedance spectrum (EIS) using an electrochemical workstation (Parstat 2273, Princeton Applied Research Co., USA) over a frequency range from 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz. The electrochemical stability window was determined using the cyclic voltammetry (CV) method and also measured by the electrochemical workstation in the potential of -0.09 V to 0.9 V at a scan rate of 5 to 100 mV/s. Bulk resistance R (Ω) was determined by the intercept with the real axis. Ionic conductivity σ (mS cm⁻¹) was calculated by the following formula:

$$\sigma = L / (A \times R_b) \quad (2)$$

where L- thickness, A - area, R_b- bulk resistance of the sample.

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Performance evaluation of SC: EIS measurement of SC was conducted in the frequency range from 0.1Hz to 100 kHz. Galvanostatic charge/discharge cycling was tested using a battery test instrument (CT 2001A, LAND Technology Co. Ltd., China) with different current densities in the potential range of 0.09–0.9V. The CV of the Sc was performed at

various scan rates of 5–100mV/s in the potential range of 0.09–0.9V. The Sc specific capacitance (C, F/g) and electrode specific capacitance (Cs, F/g) could be calculated from the charge/ discharge curve as follows [31]:

$$C = (I \times \Delta t) / (\Delta V \times m) \quad (3)$$

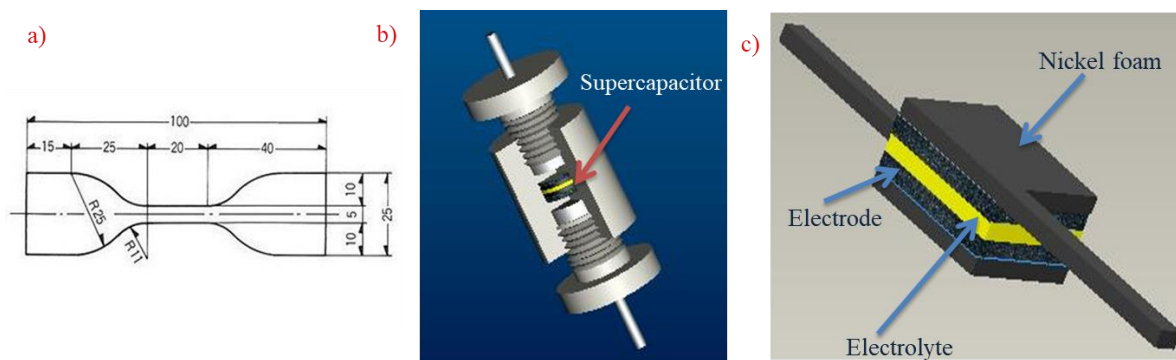


Figure 2. Schematic representation of the SC dumbbell-shape (a) Device 1(b) and Device 2 (c)

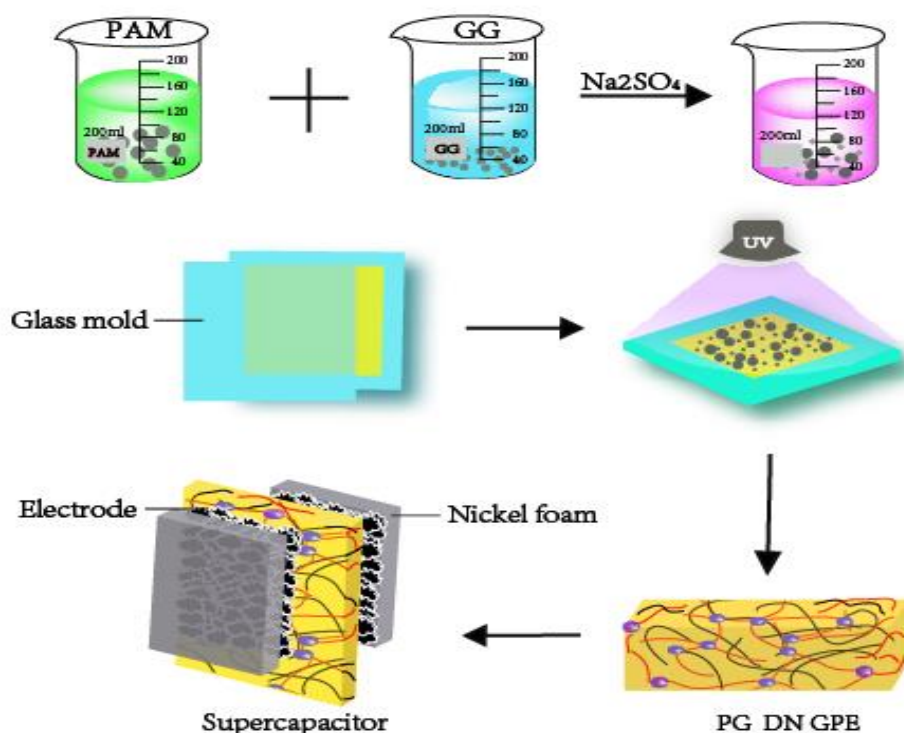


Figure 3. Schematic illustrations of double network structures of Na-GG/Pam GPE

$$C_s = 4 \times C \quad (4)$$

where I is discharge current, Δt is the discharge time, ΔV is discharged voltage range, and m denotes the mass of the activated carbon in two electrodes.

3. Results

GG as a typical pure natural material is both inexpensive and environmentally friendly materials. Usually, GG widely uses in the food industry, medicine, and pharmaceutical. Nowadays, it is using as like-new material for energy storage materials. However, the mechanical properties of a pure GG hydrogel electrolyte are very weak.

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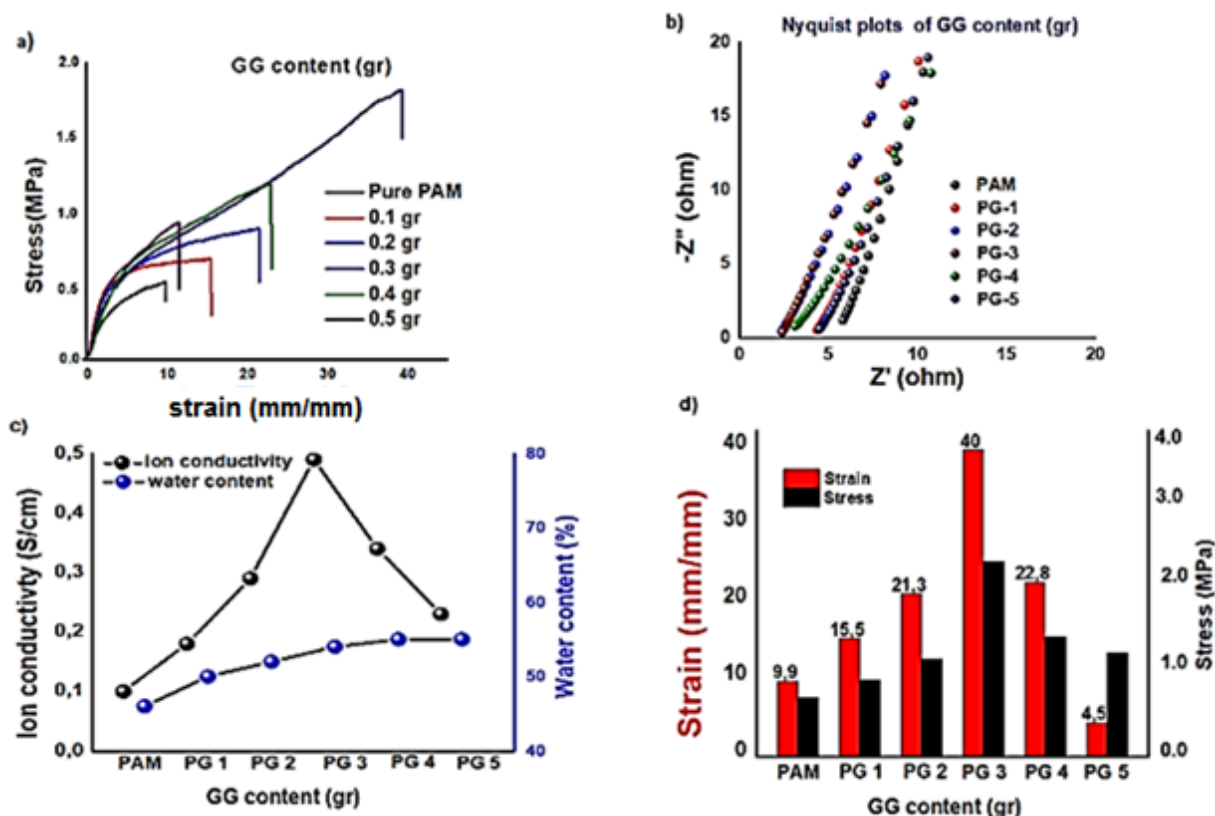


Figure 4. Compare tensile stress-strain curves of various GG content (a) Nyquist plots (b) water content and ionic conductivity of the samples (c) and elongation at break describes by the column graphic.

In this work, PAM was added to form the DN structure that could efficiently energy storage as a way to enhance the mechanical properties of the GG GPE. Na_2SO_4 , a good neutral inorganic salt used in electrolytes of flexible SCs, is selected as the ionic conducting medium. Also, GG can cross-link each other via Na^+ ions, and also this ion provides to improve the ionic conductivity of the samples. To prepare a double network, self-healing, an intrinsically stretchable and tough GPE electrolyte, we selected GG via Na^+ ionic cross-linked as the first network and PAM as the second chemically cross-linked network. Herein, according to the literature "one-pot" synthesis method was employed to obtain the double-network hydrogel electrolyte one of the best ways, including heating-magnetic stirring cycle followed by UV-induced polymerization. Figure 3

illustrated the synthesis of DN self-healable Na-GG/PAM GPEs.

3.1 Mechanical property of the electrolyte

First, we investigated the mechanical properties of DN gels. To prepare the DN self-healing GPEs with high ionic conductivity, a different amount of GG was introduced (denoted as PG DN GPE) and found the tensile properties of DN GPE were significantly influenced by the GG concentration, PAM and Na_2SO_4 were constant at this time. Figure 4a and 4d show the typical tensile stress-strain curves of pure PAM and PG DN GPE samples. The concentration of GG is increased from 0 to 5 gr, and the result has shown the pure PAM SN electrolyte without GG was soft (elongation break- 10mm/mm, stress-0.6 MPa).

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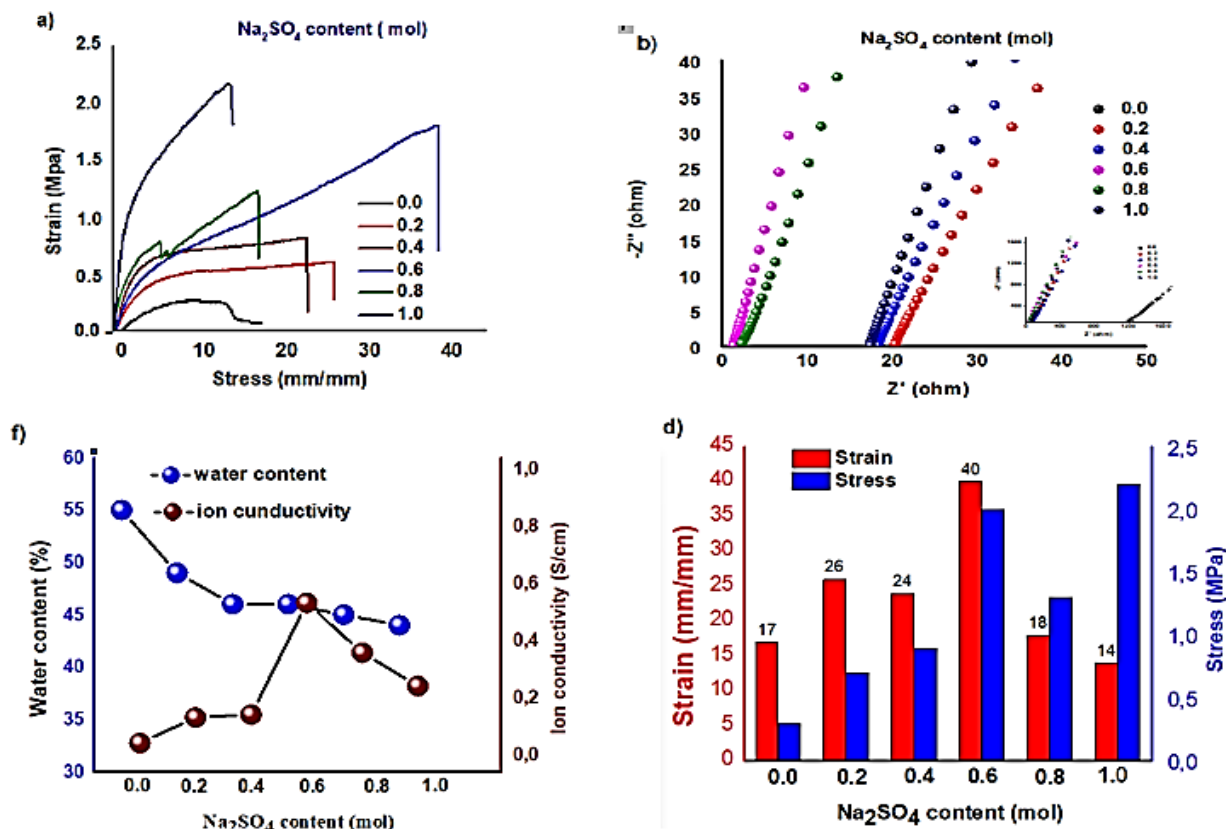


Figure 5. Compare tensile stress-strain curves of various Na_2SO_4 content (a) Nyquist plots (b) water content and ionic conductivity of the samples(c) and effect of Na_2SO_4 content on the (f) tensile stress and elongation at break. according to Eq. (1) and Eq. (2).

The pure Na^+ cross-linked GG hydrogel without PAM was so weak that it failed to withstand tester clamping. In contrast, when the GC content reaches 3 gr (PG-3 DN GPE) achieved the highest stress reach 2 MPa, which was almost 4 times higher and the corresponding elongation break was 400%, slightly larger than that of the pure PAM hydrogel. These results demonstrate that the concentration of GG affected the mechanical properties of hydrogels greatly. After continuing to increase again GG amount, the mechanical properties began to decline. For the reason that the PAM and GG mixture solution becomes very viscous when the GG content exceeds 3gr, which may cause the inhomogeneity and a lot of tiny bubbles so that the mechanical properties decrease. The ionic conductivity and water contents exhibit similar rising trends with GG content increasing from 0 to 5 gr. The ionic conductivity and the water content vary from 0.1 to 0.29 S/cm (Fig. 4c) and from 46 to 55%

4. Discussion. As we know, the ionic conductivity of hydrogels without the ionic

conducting medium is very low. The key to self-healable DN GPE was the use of GG doped into the PAM solution and subsequently converted to a hydrogel by adding Na^+ under basic conditions. So Na_2SO_4 plays two critical roles in this case: cross-linked agent and ion mobility. Therefore, in the next step, we determined out the most suitable Na_2SO_4 content to keep a balance between the conductivity of the gel and its effect on its physical performance. The ionic conductivity of the PG DN GPE rapidly increases from 0.0005 to 0.29 S/cm² with the increase of Na_2SO_4 concentration from 0 to 1mol (Fig.5a/b). Cause by the salts and enhanced ionic conductivity and consequently increasing the number of conductive ions. The equilibrium water contents of the GPE (shown in Figure 5c) decreased with increasing Na_2SO_4 content, the possible reason that by the salts the sample density increases and also that the formation of the double cross-linked network made the hydrogel structure more compact and prevented the penetration of water molecules.

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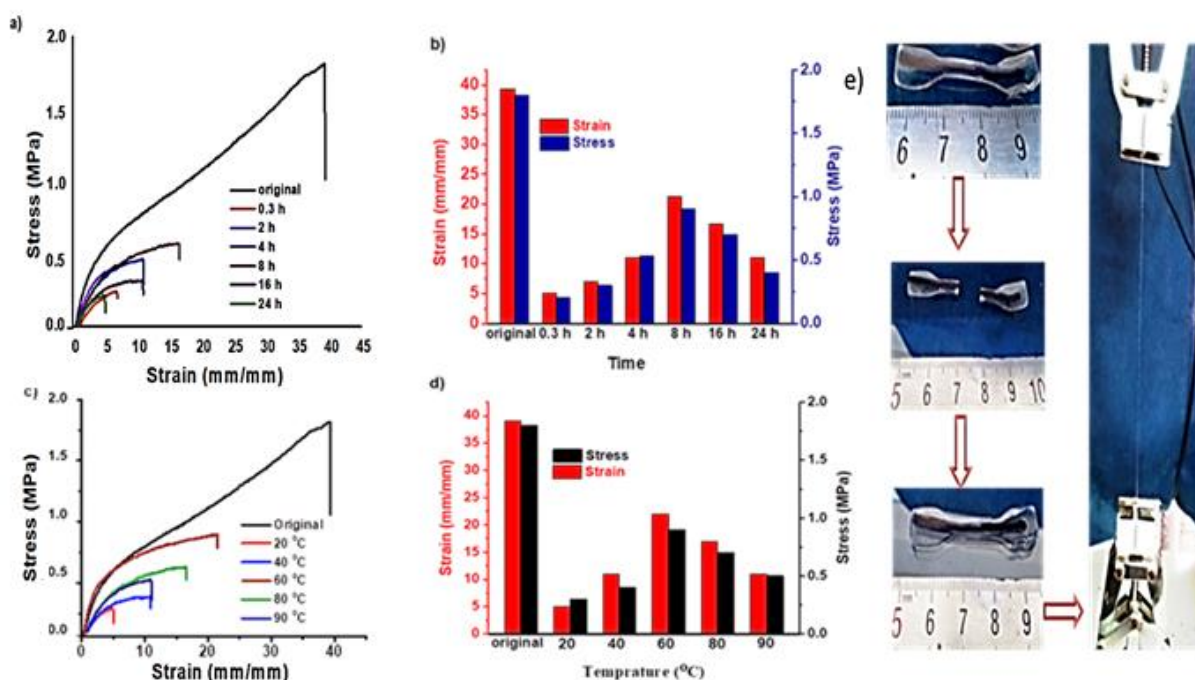


Figure 6. Self-healing test: Tensile strain-stress curves after healing different time (a) and temperature(c), tensile stress and elongation at break respectively (b,d), digital photo of self-healing test process(e).

Besides, the most important Na_2SO_4 also affected the mechanical properties of the GPE. As the concentration of the Na_2SO_4 , electrolyte increases from 0 to 1 mol, when reaching the concentration of Na_2SO_4 0.6mol the best result showed which is the stress increases from 0.3 to 2 MPa, the elongation break from 13 to 40 mm/mm (Fig.5d). The enhanced mechanical properties may result from the enhanced interaction between GG networks Na^+ serving as bridges. When the Na_2SO_4 concentration increases until 1 mol, the stress increase to 2.2 MPa, however, the elongation break decreases to 15 m/mm. It may be attributed to the Na_2SO_4 aggregation in high concentration, leading to the destruction of hydrogen bonds between GG networks. Therefore, the PG 3 DN GPE with Na_2SO_4 concentration of 0.6 mol is selected for further investigations considering ionic conductivity and mechanical properties. Considering the physical nature of GG and PAM could demonstrate self-recovery property under appropriate conditions. Curiously, the PG 3 GPE could automatically repair itself when suffering physical damage. This kind of ability allows us to use electrolyte for a long time. For this, PG GPE was surveyed by cut the dumbbell-shape electrolyte into two pieces completely and then the pieces were physically contacted together without applying any external force to determine self-healing ability (Fig.6a-e). When the GPE was cut into two parts, hydrogen bonds were cleaved at the cut interfaces. However, once the two parts contacted together again, the broken hydrogen bonds were prone to link

together. The recombination of hydrogen bonds enabled the severed electrolyte to heal itself, leading to the recovery of the electronic conductivity along with the hydrogel. We further quantitatively evaluated the self-healing efficiency by comparing the tensile properties of original and self-healed PG 3 DN GPE at different temperatures and times. In Fig.7, it was shown tensile stress-strain curves before and after self-healing mechanical properties at different times 0.3, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 24 hours, various temperatures 0, 20, 40, 60, 80 and 90°C. The effect of healing time in Figure 5 a,b and temperature on the PG 3 DN GPE, was shown the tensile stress and elongation break of the healed GPE increased as the increase of healing time. The gel healed for 8 h at 60 °C reached indicating a high self-healing performance and excellent tensile properties of PG GPE (stress-0.38 MPa and elongation break of 420%) relative to the original length.

To improve the mechanical properties of GPE in further investigations we are planning to use the method of High-Performance Size Exclusion Chromatography [32, 33] to establish the quantitative relationship between molar mass and tensile strain-stress, elongation degree of polymers in GPE. The given method allows expressing the determination of molar masses and polydispersity degrees of GPE components and gives reliable data for the optimal choice of polymer type in GPE to reach good performance exploitation characteristics of SC product.

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Conclusions

According to the above experiments a new GPE exhibits outstanding mechanical and electrochemical properties. Additionally, GPE has also shown promising self-healing ability under room conditions

without external situations. This kind of ability gives us GPE use for a long time under mechanical deformation conditions. So, we offer novel GPE for flexible and wearable energy storage SC devices.

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ASSESSMENT OF INDICATORS OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC SECURITY

Abstract: This article classifies the issues of investment efficiency that will ensure the economic security of our country. The weight and importance of attracted investments for the development of the country's economy have been analyzed, scientific, practical conclusions and recommendations have been developed to ensure the country's economic security.

Key words: investments, modernization, investment efficiency, diversification, economic growth.

Language: English

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Introduction

The role of foreign investment in accelerating the investment activity of enterprises in the economy, modernization and diversification of production, implementation of programs for technical and technological re-equipment and, ultimately, in economic growth is significant. At the same time, it will be possible to introduce technologies that combine the advanced achievements of science and technology, create new jobs, produce goods and services with high added value and, on this basis, ensure sustainable and balanced development of the country's economy.

The peculiarity of the investment policy carried out in our country is reflected in the priority of the implementation of investment projects aimed at the production of import-substituting goods and services, deep processing of local raw materials, energy conservation and the creation of new industries based on high technologies.

Our country has created favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, which has the following relative advantages [1]:

- the presence of political and economic stability;

- creation of a regulatory framework to support entrepreneurship;
- improvement of a favorable investment climate and tax policy;
- rich mineral resources and energy independence;
- convenient geographic location;
- relatively high level of employment and education of the population;
- cheap economic resources;
- formation of a large market for the sale of goods and services;
- the presence of living quarters.

The role of investment in the social, economic and political development of the country is great. As you know, no country can develop without recognition of the achievements of the world's leading economies in the field of science and technology. Advances in science and technology are usually accompanied by foreign investment. Based on this, as we carry out profound economic reforms and structural changes in our economy, this process cannot be imagined without foreign investment.

The process of globalization of the world economy is an objective process. Joining the process of globalization means cooperation with the leading

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countries of the world, compatibility of state policy in the socio-economic and political spheres on the basis of mutual benefit. Investment activity and the growing globalization of the world economy are important for the modern world economy. This is also positively affected by the growing role of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the international division of labor.

Based on the experience of developed countries, foreign investment plays an important role in ensuring sustainable and effective development of the country's economy. Therefore, the issue of attracting foreign investment into the economy of our country should be considered as an important factor in economic growth. It cannot be denied that there are conflicting opinions about the impact of foreign investment on the host country's economy, that is, they have both positive and negative effects[2].

Foreign investment has a number of positive consequences for the sustainable economic growth of the host country, which greatly helps to replenish the domestic funds of the country's financial sector at the expense of the missing funds. The essence of this process lies in the fact that foreign investment will cover the deficit by attracting the necessary investment funds to cover the planned government expenditures (government funds, foreign exchange reserves, replenishment of government revenues) in order to avoid interruptions in the implementation of these expenditures.

Methodology.

It will also accelerate the country's economic development by reinvesting profits in enterprises and multinational corporations with foreign investments, that is, by channeling them into reuse activities, which will have a positive impact on economic growth through the efficient use of existing assets and meeting additional demand for financial resources.

Government has the legal, administrative and organizational means to reinvest the profits of foreign and joint ventures, as well as transnational corporations and to prevent capital outflows, which the government must constantly encourage and open the way for them to invest in productive activities. Indeed, profit in the hands of foreign investors is a ready source of additional investment for the country's economy. In this regard, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "... it is necessary to create a system of incentives for foreign investors to reinvest, and not quickly withdraw their capital".

It is also possible to increase tax revenues and increase budget revenues in the host country as a result of attracting foreign direct investment and the creation of enterprises. In our country, taxes make up more than 90% of state budget revenues, about 60% of budget revenues are channeled into the social sphere. Taxes paid on profits from the financial and economic activities of enterprises with foreign investment allow

the host country to replenish its treasury. In this regard, the President said: "... we still have a lot of work to improve the tax system to make our country more attractive for investors who intend to implement large investment projects in Uzbekistan. Most importantly, from an investor perspective, the tax system must be clear and understandable in the long run. Therefore, it is necessary to pursue a well-thought-out long-term policy in the tax system".

Foreign investment leads to an increase in labor productivity in social strata. An increase in average labor productivity is possible through the creation of companies with foreign investment. Such companies will be able to invest a high level of capital in each unit of labor, which will have a direct impact on the growth of labor productivity. At the same time, they can provide employment and eliminate unemployment. Increasing employment and raising living standards is one of the main challenges for ensuring economic growth.

Currently, there are about 5 thousand such enterprises with foreign investments in our country. Foreign investment will primarily lead to the attraction of advanced technologies. Foreign investors have the opportunity to conduct various studies to maintain their position in the market. In particular, enterprises with foreign investment are highly competitive firms that will be able to spend most of their costs on research and development, as well as on the introduction of new scientific and technological advances in production. The presence of foreign-invested enterprises stimulates competition and encourages local manufacturers to learn from and learn from foreign experience in order to win in a competitive environment. This directly affects not only the level of technology, but also the efficient use of limited resources[3].

Analysis and results.

Attraction of foreign investments and the creation of enterprises in them will strengthen the competitive environment in the country's economy. The entry of foreign companies into domestic markets will require more efficient operation of national enterprises and strengthen the competitive environment. Foreign firms are setting an example for local businesses by rapidly integrating modern technology and new management practices into their operations and pushing them to innovate.

At present, in all countries, attracting foreign currency and increasing foreign exchange earnings, increasing the national currency rate are considered one of the most pressing issues. Foreign investment is one of the main pillars in attracting foreign currency to the country and ensuring currency stability in the country.

By attracting foreign currency to the country's economy, most countries pay great attention to increasing their export potential, because foreign

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investments can provide a large amount of foreign exchange earnings. The advantage of foreign investment over export in providing foreign exchange earnings is that it is divided by foreign exchange earnings from exports, but products in this currency equivalent are exported. By attracting foreign investment, foreign exchange or equipment and products imported into foreign exchange are introduced into the national economy. This will stimulate economic growth in the country.

As a result of a reasonable investment policy pursued in our country, sustainable economic growth is achieved. The dynamics of growth of investments in fixed assets has been observed for many years. In particular, 202 thousand billion soums of investments were attracted in 2020, which is 103.1% more than in

2019, investments in 2020 increased 1.6 times compared to 2018, 2.8 times compared from 2017, 3.9 times in 2016, in 2015 increased 4.5 times per year and 5.4 times in 2014. This positive growth trend also led to a significant increase in the share of investment in fixed assets in GDP. In particular, the share of investments in fixed assets in GDP in 2020 will amount to 34.8%, in 2019 - 38.3%, in 2018 - 30.6%, in 2017 - 23.9%, in 2016 - 21.1%, in 2015 - 21.3% [4].

In recent years, the share of foreign direct investment and loans in the structure of foreign investment in our country has been growing in comparison with the share of foreign investment and loans secured by government guarantees (Figure 1).

Table 1. Investments in the economy of Uzbekistan

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross domestic product, billion soums	186829,5	221350,9	255421,9	317476,4	424728,7	529391,4	602551,4
Investments in fixed assets, billion soums	37646,2	44810,4	51232,0	72155,2	124231,3	195927,3	202000,1
Share of investments in fixed assets in GDP, in%	21,3	21,3	21,1	23,9	30,6	38,3	34,8
Investment in fixed assets per capita, thousand soums	1224,0	1431,7	1608,6	2227,8	3769,6	5834,6	5900,9

As can be seen from the figure, the share of foreign investments and loans under state guarantees in the structure of foreign investments in our country amounted to 68.3%, and by 2019 this figure will decrease to 24%. On the contrary, the share of foreign direct investment and loans in the structure of foreign investment in 2003 was 31.7%, and by 2019 this figure was 76%. This suggests that the confidence of foreign investors in our country is growing.

In world practice, the ICOR (Incremental Capital-Output Ratio) index (capital intensity of GDP

growth) is used to assess the efficiency of investments in a country. The lower the ICOR index, the higher the efficiency of using investments for the country's economic growth. Here, the importance of investments in the country's economic growth is high, each unit mastered allows you to create a product in which investments are higher than the previous level. This requires further strengthening of investment in the economy in the current situation.

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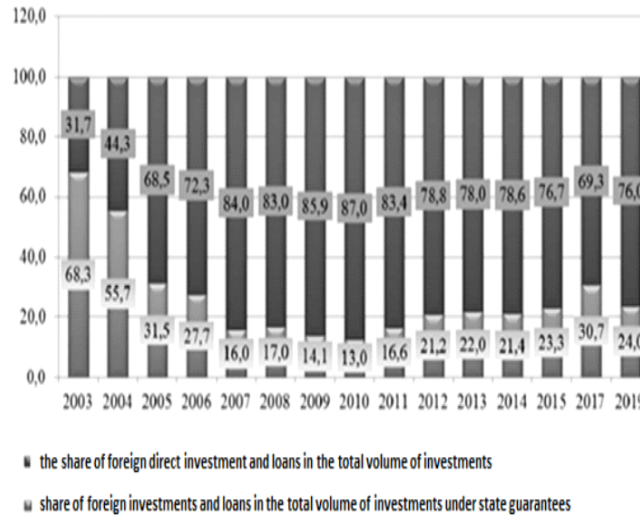


Figure 1. The share of foreign direct investment and loans guaranteed by the state in the structure of foreign investment (percent)

In Uzbekistan, the ICOR index was 4.78 in 2003, but in recent years this figure has been declining, increasing from 2019 to 4.6 in 2019. In industrialized countries, this figure is 2.5. As can be seen from the figure, the index in Uzbekistan in 2007 was 2.2, which is lower than the level of industrialized countries. The index has been on the rise since 2008, peaking in 2009 at 3.13. This is directly related to the global financial and economic crisis.

We can also study the ICOR (Capital Gains Ratio) index by region. If in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Syrdarya regions in 2005-2019, on the contrary, the value of this indicator will increase. This indicates the low importance of investment in the economic growth of regions (Table 2).

This means that economic growth in Andijan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Syrdarya regions is not coordinated with foreign investment. This is due to a

sharp increase in the share of foreign investments in the regional economy and their high concentration, mainly due to the implementation of targeted projects, which directly affects the efficiency of investment production[5].

The economic benefit from investments will be achieved due to the timely implementation of investment projects and their payback period, that is, the timely completion of construction within the time frame provided for by the business plan, the provision of the necessary modern equipment, and timely production. If the above objectives are not met in a timely manner, the ICOR index will maintain a negative high. This, in turn, indicates a low investment efficiency. Delays in the timely implementation of investment projects lead to stagnation of capital ("frozen" - that is) in order to generate income, which, in turn, becomes ineffective capital and reduces the rate of economic growth [6].

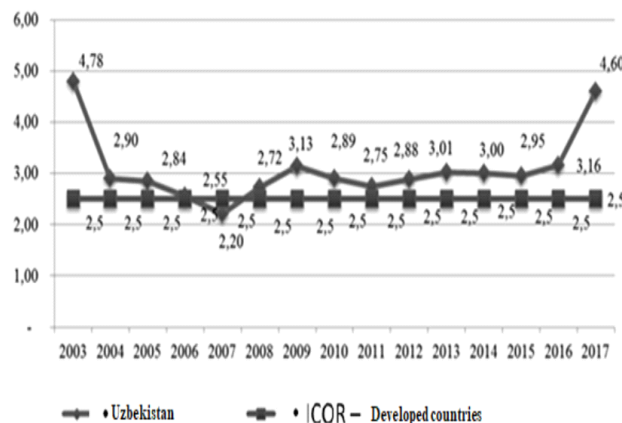


Figure 2. Changes in the ICOR (Incremental Capital Output Ratio) index in Uzbekistan and industrialized countries, in coefficients

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Secondly, various investments will be made in some regions and new enterprises will be created, but the products created by these enterprises will not be reflected in the region's GRP. This situation also results in a high ICOR in the region.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that there are many problems with attracting foreign investment to our country[7].

They include:

- lack of a well-thought-out, long-term concept in the formation of investment programs;
- the implementation of agreements with foreign investments is proceeding very slowly due to the lack of a well-functioning system in the field of investment;
- lack of information about a specific project in the current investment programs;
- serious mistakes in the designation and implementation of promising large projects, ineffective use of foreign loans hinder the development of the economy, etc.

In this regard, in his Address, the President outlined the following tasks that we need to solve in order to solve these problems[8].

- reform of the foreign exchange market;
- rejection of radical measures in the implementation of tax policy;
- improving the tax system in order to make our country more attractive for investors intending to implement large investment projects in Uzbekistan;
- reduction and simplification of the tax burden for all categories of business, on this basis, the expansion of production and the tax base;
- granting the right to defer the payment of the single tax for a certain period to a newly created small and medium-sized business that builds facilities for their own needs;
- to abandon individual approaches to the provision of tax incentives and switch to the practice of applying them only to certain sectors of the economy;
- implementation of a well-thought-out long-term policy in the tax system;

- attracting investments in the real sector of the economy, introducing a completely new mechanism for the formation of projects;

- an absolute rejection of the practice of adopting hastily developed fake investment programs;

- development of long-term concepts of economic development;

- mobilization of funds accumulated in the hands of the population for the development of the economy in the form of investments, strengthening the sense of entrepreneurship in people;

- opening of the "Investment Portal" on the Internet, which will provide local and foreign investors with the necessary statistical information, information about the conditions created for doing business[9];

- creation of a system of incentives for foreign investors to reinvest their capital without taking it away earlier[10];

- increasing the activity of governors, heads of state bodies and organizations in attracting investments, cooperation with foreign investors, creating new types of industries, creating jobs[11];

- to make full use of the potential of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to increase the attractiveness of our country in the field of investment, to facilitate wider attraction of foreign investment.

Conclusions.

We must, first of all, create an effective system for attracting foreign loans and investments, learn how to use each loan correctly. It's time to work on this issue, cut seven scales once and think carefully about the consequences.

In this regard, it is very important to formulate a program for the innovative renewal of the state, to train a new generation of personnel, a new class of investors who will effectively use innovations and investments. This requires a strong national idea, a national program for the technological development of Uzbekistan and the modernization of the domestic market. This program should enable Uzbekistan to become one of the most developed and economically secure countries in the world.

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ON THE LINGUISTIC STATUS OF MODERN ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

Abstract: Phrasal verbs are a specific phenomenon characteristic of modern English. Currently, phrasal verbs are understood as stable combinations of a verb with post-positive particles of prepositional and adverbial origin. For many years, these combinations have been under the scrutiny of linguists. The reasons for the continued interest in PV for more than half a century are, first of all, in their wide distribution, high frequency of use, ambiguity and, most importantly, in the ability to interpret the status of PV in different ways.

Key words: phrasal verb, linguistics, approach, style, verb combinations.

Language: English

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Introduction

Before considering the problem of teaching phrasal verbs in a methodological plan and developing a technology for teaching FV, it is necessary to determine the linguistic status of these lexical units.

Stable combinations like make up, find out, get up are widespread in modern English: Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary contains over 5000 units. In addition, phrasal verbs are extremely common. So, according to The Bank of English, the occurrence of the phrasal verb give in is 60 occurrences per 1 million words. Words such as address, adopt, airline, airport and appearance have approximately the same frequency of use. The main sphere of functioning and use of these formations is colloquial speech, however, they penetrate in large numbers into all other functional styles, both directly and as part of words derived from them.

A significant number of works by both domestic and foreign linguists are devoted to the study of phrasal verbs. In the works of linguists of different years, FGs were considered from the point of view of their origin and development (R. Hiltunen 1983, M.P. Ivashkin 1988), phraseological combinations (SB Berlison 1964), behavior in various functional styles (V.I. T.N. Nikolaeva 1989), the contribution of the values of the components to the semantics of the

complex (Yu.A. Zhluktenko 1954, B.M. Dukhon 1983, L. Brinton 1988).

The study of linguistic works of the last 10-15 years shows that the field of research of phrasal verbs is expanding, they are considered from a variety of positions: contrastive linguistics (N.A. Lvova 1990), a speech approach to establishing the functional features of FG (E.A. Dolgina 1991), the diachronic approach (L.V. Shvedova 1997, T.A. Bakhanskaya 2001), the theory of semantic types (G.E. Belaya 1995), a complex, multilevel approach to the study of FG (N.N. Skomoroshchenko 1995), the functioning of FG on oversegment level (A.Yu. Grigoryan 1999), pointing theory (A.V. Kravchenko 1987, S.Yu. Bogdanova 1997), cognitive approach (E.E. Golubkova 1990, 2002, I.A. Yatskovich 2000).

Such a keen interest of linguists in FVs is explained not only by their widespread use, but also by the fact that the actual question of determining their linguistic status has not yet received an unambiguous solution. The linguistic phenomenon we are considering has a number of names in domestic and foreign linguistics, reflecting the different views of researchers on the nature of verb combinations: a compound verb (E. Krusinga, V.N. Zhigadlo, I.L. Pluzhnik), a broken verb (A. Live), two-word verbs (A. Taha), verb with postverb (N.N. Amosova,

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I.A.Kliyunaite, N.A. Lvova), verb with postposition (I.E. Anichkov, N.N.Skomoroshchenko), complex (I.V. Nogina), verbal complex (E.E. Golubkova), verbal adverbial phraseological unit (A.I.Smirnitsky, SB Berlison, L.A. Chinenova), verbal-adverbial combination / complex / lexeme (A Kennedy, M. P. Ivashkin, T. A. Bakhanskaya, J. G. Songolova), phrasal verb (L. Smith, D. Bolinger, K. Sroka, R. Hiltunen, G. I. Akhmanova, E. A. Dolgin, LV Shvedova, SY Bogdanova, A.Yu. Grigoryan, IA Yatskovich), verbal analytical lexeme (G.E. Belaya).

The term "phrasal verb", which is preferred to many other terms and is widely used nowadays, was first introduced into linguistic literature by L. Smith in his book "Words and Idioms Studies in the English Language" (1948): "... Even more numerous are idiomatic combinations of verbs with prepositions or prepositions used as adverbs. Collocations of this type, you can call them "phrasal verbs", such as keep down, set up, put through and thousands of others, are not only one of the most striking features of our language, ... they also belong to a huge number of idiomatic anomalies - phrases, the meanings of which are not derived from the meanings of the words that make them up." [1, p. 172]. The following statement of R. Hiltunen about the term "phrasal verbs" also seems convincing: standard status. It is the analytical structure of phrasal verbs that complicates their linguistic description. In verbose constructions, the features of all the original categories of their constituent parts are often brought together, and the existing categories may not be sufficient to describe new combinations. This is probably the reason for the disagreement regarding terminology in the literature. The term "phrasal verb" has two advantages over the others: it indicates that the given construction is a phrase, not a one-word unit, and it is easy to use" [2, p.17].

Domestic linguists, in particular E.A. Dolgin: "The uniqueness of English phrasal verbs, in contrast to similar units of the German language, in which the semantic fusion of components was accompanied by morphological restructuring and the emergence of an integral lexeme - a derived verb, consists in the preservation of their separately formed or "phrasal character" [3, p. 1].

The linguistic status of units of the "take off" type is controversial. The dialectical contradiction of the form and content of these nominative units is still hotly debated, especially on the issue of classifying them as units of syntax, word formation or phraseology. Different views on the status of the studied formations can be represented as two opposing points of view:

1) formations like "take off" are phrases (free or phraseological),

2) formations of the "take off" type should be attributed to words.

Supporters of the first point of view interpret FV as phrases of varying degrees of freedom (A.I. Smirnitsky, V.N. Makeenko, I.E. Anichkov, N.N. Amosova, C.E. Gursky, M.P. Ivashkin, etc.). To substantiate this point of view, such a sign of FG as its separate formation becomes decisive. To understand the nature of the second element, A.I. Smirnitsky: "If in any language formation AB unit A (or B) is a part of a word, then unit B (or A) is also a part of a word, and, on the contrary, if A (or B) is a word, then B (or A) is at least a word, i.e. either a word, or a more complex formation ... a phraseological unit or even a free phrase, but in no way a part of a word" [4, p.163]. However, as rightly noted by E.V. Golubkova (1990), this judgment does not contradict, for example, the understanding of the second component as an official word in terms of its systemic affiliation.

Perhaps due to this, the supporters of this point of view on FV as a phrase are not unanimous in assessing the part of speech belonging to the second component of these formations. A significant number of scientists believe that these formations are phrases of a verb and an adverb (I.V. Arnold, S.B. Berlison, C.E. Gursky, M.P. Ivashkin, etc.). This approach to the status of the second components of FG, in which they are included in the number of adverbs or prepositions, I.A. Kliyunaite distinguishes it as "undifferentiated" [5, p. 9].

This traditional point of view is based on diachrony data, which quite convincingly testify to the adverbial origin of the second components of phrasal verbs (see, for example, the works of A.S. Nenyukova 1950, M.P. Ivashkin 1988). In addition to historical data, the following facts of modern English, given in the work of G.E. White (1995):

1) all verbs of movement participate in such formations, verbs of state relatively rarely function as the first components of the units under consideration;

2) when combining verbs with second components, the simultaneous use of the adverb of direction is impossible;

3) it is possible to use adverbs wedging between the components. The adverbs "right", "back", "straight" are most often wedged in: "But just as surely the stock will go back up within a week ...", however, other adverbs can also be wedged in: "Ceci sat silent, drink in hand, staring impassively out into the shadows";

4) it is possible to combine several second components with one verb: "Like falling dominoes, Amos came over and down";

5) inversion is possible, in which the second element takes a position in front of the verb: "But along came the third-place Russians, Oksana Gritschuck and Evgenee Platov, whose 1950-s rocking free dance was judged superior";

6) in some cases, it is possible to replace the second component with the adverbs "here", "there", or

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synonymous second components without causing significant damage to the meaning of the statement;

7) formations like to take off can correlate with prepositional phrases, compare: "She came in with a rack of hot toast" and "She came into the room with a rack of hot toast";

8) the combinations under consideration can correlate with combinations of verbs and adverbs like "downwards", "upwards", "inwards", "onwards": "The golden ball of opportunity had been thrown up for you, my boy", said Mr. Leadbetter in a last touch of poetical fancy ". Compare: to throw the ball upwards;

9) the second component and the prepositional phrase can be homogeneous members of the sentence: "Amos looked at the top of the tent then back down at Dune";

10) the second component can function as a preposition: "They went out the door to their bikes ".

There is another approach to the problem of FV, which involves solving the issue from more general positions. Digressing from the differences between a word and a combination of words, some scholars define what is in common that lies at the heart of both and on the basis of which they can be combined into one, larger group. This is common - the nominative nature of words and phrases, their belonging to the nominative units of the language. The commonality of words and phrases in linguistics has long been known. The nominative character of word combinations was noted in the works of V.V. Vinogradov (1972), O.S. Akhmanova (1952), A.A. Ufimtseva (1986), V.M. Zhirmunsky (1976). A natural consequence of the nominative nature of the phrase is such a feature as the unity of meaning. It is this feature that is put at the forefront, when FGs are considered primarily as nominative units of the language, and the question of their strict attribution to a particular category (word or phrase) fades into the background. This approach is chosen, for example, in the work of G.E. White (1995). In her opinion, the specificity of these formations, the conjugation of features of different-level units necessitates a holistic approach to their consideration, and all attempts to overcome the internal inconsistency of formations of the "to take off" type by

emphasizing some properties and belittling the importance of opposite properties do not give a positive result. the fact of the existence in the language of such formations that combine the formal, semantic and functional features of two basic multi-level formations - words and phrases "[6, p. 182].

The group of researchers who primarily emphasize the transitional nature of education is joined by L.V. Shvedova (1997). She considers FV as a special kind of combination of words (a verb and an element of adverbial meaning - postverb), characterized by semantic integrity, which brings it closer to the word as an ideal unit of nomination, and defines it, following R. Hiltunen, as a lexicalized unity.

As can be seen from the review, it is difficult to unambiguously determine the status of a phrasal verb. The framework of our study does not imply attempts to polemize with the authors of one or another point of view on the status of FG and does not require us to define the units under study.

Consideration of the status of phrasal verbs will help to identify their linguistic features, without which it is impossible to develop a scientifically based methodology for teaching phrasal verbs.

The study of the literature on these units shows that there is no single view of their linguistic status and level belonging among domestic and foreign linguists. The described units are characterized by a discrepancy between the plan of their content and the plan of their expression, which is reflected in their structural (graphic) separate design with semantic integrity. Representing a special unit of nomination, FVs in modern English occupy an intermediate position between the analytical derived unit and the phrase.

FVs have a number of features that create their originality and specificity: 1) separate formality, 2) idiomatity, 3) polysemy, 4) heterogeneity of grammatical structure, 5) features of accentuation, 6) stylistic heterogeneity of phrasal verbs. These features can be the cause of difficulties in the study of the units in question. The typical mistakes of students revealed during the diagnostic section made it possible to determine the difficulties associated with the assimilation of the form, meaning and characteristics of the use of FV.

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EFFECT OF ANTI-ARRHYTHMIC SUBSTANCE N – DEZACETYLLAPOCONITIN ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Abstract: The aim of this study was to study a new antiarrhythmic effect of N-deacetylappaconitine on the central nervous system. He have a central sedative effect, have large doses of weak M-anticholinergic action. The dopamine-positive effect of the drug was revealed.

Key words: N-deacetylappaconitine, locomotor activity, anxiety, phenamine, arecoline, haloperidol.

Language: Russian

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ВЛИЯНИЕ АНТИАРИТМИЧЕСКОГО ВЕЩЕСТВА N–ДЕЗАЦЕТИЛЛАППОКОНИТИНА НА ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ НЕРВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Целью настоящего исследования явилось изучение нового обладающего антиаритмического действие N-дезацетиллаппоконитина на центральную нервную систему. Он обладают центральным седативным действием, оказывают в больших дозах слабый M–холиноблокирующее действие. Выявлено дофаминопозитивное действие препарата.

Ключевые слова: N-дезацетиллаппоконитин, двигательную активность, чувство тревоги, фенамин, ареколин, галоперидол.

Введение

В настоящее время проблема профилактики и лечения сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний

приобрела глобальный характер. Согласно данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, к 2030 году приблизительно у 25

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млн человек во всём мире наступит смерть от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, главным образом, в результате развития желудочковых аритмий сердца, фетальной сердечной недостаточности, мозгового инсульта и острого инфаркта миокарда [2]. В Республике Узбекистан смертность от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний составляет 56%, а инвалидизация от этой патологии – 25% [1].

Нарушение сердечного ритма является одним из наиболее частых и тяжёлых осложнений сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Несмотря на наличие большого количества антиаритмических препаратов с различными механизмами действия, относящихся к различным классам антиаритмиков, поиск новых высокоэффективных и безопасных антиаритмических лекарственных средств является одной из наиболее актуальных задач современной фармакологии. Это обусловлено тем, что используемые в практической медицине антиаритмические препараты обладают серьёзными побочными действиями и, в частности, проаритмическим действием [3].

Антиаритмические средства IC класса по классификации E.M. Vaughan-Williams представляют неоднородную по своим фармакологическим свойствам группу лекарственных препаратов, применяемых для лечения патологических нарушений ритма сердца. Они различаются фармакологической активностью в отношении возбудимых тканей, в большей степени нервных волокон, но некоторые представители благодаря своей кардиоселективности приобретают антиаритмические свойства.

В клинической практике сложилось осторожное и противоречивое отношение к назначению препаратов IC класса в связи с наличием у них ряда побочных эффектов, ухудшающих их переносимость. Кроме того, кардинальная переоценка роли и места всей группы антиаритмических средств I класса в лечении пациентов с нарушениями ритма сердца произошла в начале 1990-х гг. Поводом к тому стала публикация результатов исследования CAST, которое впервые убедительно продемонстрировало, что успешное устранение желудочковой эктопической активности с помощью антиаритмических препаратов класса IC у больных, перенесших инфаркт миокарда, не только не снижает частоту развития внезапной сердечной смерти, но, напротив, значительно увеличивает ее [4-6].

Эффективность препаратов IC класса обусловлена влиянием на центральную нервную систему: они обладают центральным седативным и анальгезирующим действием, оказывают слабый серотонинотонический и ГАМК-позитивный

эффекты, не влияя на M- и H-холино- и опиоидные рецепторы. Показано дофаминопозитивное и антиэпилептическое действие препаратов [7, 8]. Учеными Института химии растительных веществ АН РУз в результате разработки новых пероральных форм антиаритмических средств N-Дезацетиллапоконитина [9] для лечения аритмических состояний создан оригинальный растительный препарат на основе *Aconitum leucostomum*, *Ac. Septentrionale*. Кроме того, изучены общие фармакологическое [10] и токсикологическое характеристика [11] вещества. Дальнейшее изучение N-Дезацетиллапоконитина проведено действии на центральную нервную систему в экспериментальных условиях.

Материал и метод исследования.

Фармакологические опыты проведены на бес-породных белых мышах обоего пола массой 18–22 г и белых крысах массой 180–230 г самцах по 6–10 животных в группе. В исследовании использовались следующие методы:

1. Влияние N-Дезацетиллапоконитина на двигательную активность (ДА) белых мышей изучено по ранее изученному методу [12] где визуально подсчитывалось число пересечений крестообразных линий за 1 мин под прозрачным стеклянным колпаком диаметром 25 и высотой 30 см.

2. Влияние N-Дезацетиллапоконитина на ДА, исследовательскую деятельность и чувство тревоги изучено в тесте «открытое поле» на белых крысах [13], где соответственно подсчитывались число посещений квадратов, число обследованных норок в среднем по группе за 2 мин опыта.

3. Изучалось влияние N-Дезацетиллапоконитина на локомоторное действие фенамина (5 мг/кг п/к). Оценивалась ДА мышей у всех 4-х групп в исходном контрольном опыте. N-Дезацетиллапоконитина вводился в дозах 0,05; 0,1 и 0,5 мг/кг внутрь за 1 час до введения фенамина затем через 1, 2 и 3 часа повторно оценивалась ДА у всех групп мышей. В этом опыте исследовалось влияние алкалоида на чувствительность центральных α 1-адренорецепторов активируемых фенамином.

4. Влияние вещества на выраженность галоперидоловой каталепсии. Опыты проводились на белых мышах, которым предварительно за 1 час до введения галоперидола (0,5 мг/кг п/к) вводился N-Дезацетиллапоконитин в дозах 0,05; 0,1; 0,5 и 1,0 мг/кг внутрь. В опытах подсчитывалась средняя по группе продолжительность каталепсии мышей выражавшейся в виде сохранения «позы лектора» по группе в сек на протяжении 5 часов опыта. В опыте оценивалось влияние N-

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Деацетиллапоконитина на выраженность центрального D₂-блокирующего действия галоперидола.

5. Исследовалось также влияние N-деацетиллапоконитина в дозах 0,05; 0,1; 0,5 и 1,0 мг/кг внутрь на чувство тревоги в специальном опыте по методу Kilfoil (et al., 1989) [14] в крестообразном 5-ти камерном лабиринте с 1-м светлым в центре и 2-мя отходящими светлыми и 2-мя темными камерами. В опытах мыши помещались в центральную светлую камеру головой, направленной к темной камере. Обычно, оказавшись в непривычной обстановке мыши предпочитали занять темные камеры, но временами переходили из камеры в камеру. Подсчитывалось число переходов и суммарное время нахождения в светлых и темных камерах в сек и высчитывался индекс $K = T_{\text{св}}/T_{\text{тем}}$, где $T_{\text{св}}$ — общее время нахождения в светлых, а $T_{\text{тем}}$ — в темных камерах в сек. В большинстве опытов индекс K равнялся числу в пределах 0,1–1,0. При введении анксиогена коразола 25 мг/кг п/к мыши в большей степени сидели в темной камере и реже меняли камеры, а индекс K и число переходов резко уменьшались, а в некоторых опытах мыши заняв темный отсек не выходили из него на

протяжении всех 2-х мин опыта. Анксиолитики устраняли чувство тревоги, что выражалось в частой смене камер и предпочтении светлых отсеков и соответственно значительно увеличении индекса K по сравнению с показателями исходных и контрольных опытов.

6. Влияние N-Деацетиллапоконитина на центральные M-холинорецепторы оценивалось на мышях в дозах 0,05; 0,1 и 0,5 мг/кг внутрь в тесте продолжительности тремора на введения арколина 10 мг/кг п/к.

Статистическая обработка результатов проведена по методу Литчфилда-Уилкоксона при $P=0,05$.

Результаты и обсуждение.

Изучение влияния N-деацетиллапоконитина на ДА мышей показало, что ДА во всех группах мышей уменьшалась по сравнению с исходным контрольным опытом, но на фоне введения алкалоида она уменьшалась в значительно большей степени, чем в контрольной группе. Как видно на таблице 1, N-деацетиллапоконитин всех дозах проявил седативный эффект.

Таблица-1. Влияние N-деацетиллапоконитина на ДА у белых мышей.

Вещества	Исходный	60 мин.	120 мин.	180 мин.
Контроль	16,75±2,1	14,5±1,8	11,8±1,43	10±1,21
N-DAL 1,0 мг/кг	18,25±3,4	10,25±2,3	7,91±2,13	6,2±0,8
N-DAL 0,5 мг/кг	17,75±1,8	9,85±1,7*	7,68±0,83*	5,9±0,64*
N-DAL 0,1 мг/кг	19,25±2,7	11,45±3,1*	8,8±1,7*	7,2±1,12*
N-DAL 0,05 мг/кг	18,45±3,9	12,1±2,8*	9,8±1,43*	6,7±0,9*

Примечание: различия относительно данных контрольной группы незначимы ($P>0,05$)

Влияние N-деацетиллапоконитин на поведение белых крыс изучено в тесте «открытое поле» где изучено влияние на ДА, исследовательскую деятельность и чувство тревоги. N-деацетиллапоконитин испытывался в дозах 0,05; 0,1; 0,5; и 1,0 мг/кг внутрь. N-деацетиллапоконитин 1,0 мг/кг дозах увеличил ДА на 10% и исследовательскую активность на 28,5%. Остальных дозах не отличилось от контрольной группой. Опыт показал, что число обследованных норк примерно соответствовало показателям ДА.

Влияние N-Деацетиллапоконитина на локомоторное действие фенамина. В опытах на мышях N-Деацетиллапоконитин вводился в дозах 0,05; 0,1 и 0,5 мг/кг внутрь и через 1 час вводился фенамин 7 мг/кг п/к. Как показали эксперименты через 2 и 3 часа после введения фенамина отмечалось снижение двигательной активности мышей по сравнению с контрольной группой в 1,5–2 раза, а доза 0,5 была более активной, чем 0,05 и 0,1 мг/кг во всех опытах (см. таблица 2).

Таблица-2. Влияние N-Деацетиллапоконитина на усиление ДА мышей на фоне фенамина.

Вещества	Исходный	60 мин.	120 мин.	180 мин.
Контроль	17,75±3,4	18,75±4,2	20,8±4,8	13±2,8
Фенамин 7 мг/кг п/к				
N-DAL 0,5 мг/кг + фенамин	18,25±4,1	19,25±1,43	14,5±2,23*	14,25±1,34
N-DAL	21±3,8	16,75±2,7	8,5±1,2*	12,8±2,7

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0,1 мг/кг + фенамин				
N-DAL	16,25±2,9	10,8±1,3*	9,5±2,1*	11,23±2,1
0,05 мг/кг + фенамин				

Примечание: различия относительно данных контрольной группы незначимы ($P > 0,05$)

На основании полученных результатов можно сделать вывод о малыми дозами N-дезацетиллапоконитин снижает локомоторного действия фенамина, которое обусловлено торможение центральных $\alpha 1$ -адренорецепторов.

Влияние N-дезацетиллапоконитина на галоперидоловую каталепсию.

В проведенных опытах на мышах N-дезацетиллапоконитин вводился в дозах 0,05; 0,1; 0,5 и 1,0 мг/кг внутрь за 1 час до введения галоперидола 0,5 мг/кг п/к. Исследование показало, что сам галоперидол вызвал каталепсию мышей в виде «позы лектора»

продолжительностью более 120 сек на протяжении 5 часов, в то время как на фоне N-дезацетиллапоконитина продолжительность каталепсии была менее выражена на 30–50%. Можно сделать вывод, что алкалоид в всех дозах противодействует каталептогенному действию галоперидола, т. е. проявляет Д-потенцирующее действие. Отмечено также, что дозы N-дезацетиллапоконитина значительно отличающиеся по величине оказывают близкое по выраженности антагонизирующее действие к действию галоперидола. Данные опыта представлены на таблице 3.

Таблица-3. Влияние N-дезацетиллапоконитина на галоперидоловую каталепсию.

Вещества	Доза мг/кг	Продолжительность каталепсии				
		60 мин.	120 мин.	180 мин.	240 мин.	300 мин.
Контроль + галоперидол 0,5 мг/кг		77 сек	98 сек	109 сек	109 сек	119 сек
N-DAL + галоперидол 0,5 мг/кг	0,05	0	35 сек	40 сек	66 сек	65 сек
	0,1	0	0	0	34 сек	17 сек
	0,5	0	0	0	18 сек	48 сек
	1,0	0	0	0	39 сек	20 сек

Влияние N-дезацетиллапоконитина на чувство тревоги.

Как указывалось, выше, в контрольных опытах при помещении интактных мышей в 5-ти камерный лабиринт мыши предпочитали находиться в тёмных камерах. При усилении

чувства тревоги вызываемой анксиогеном коразолом, мыши ещё в большей степени предпочитали тёмные камеры и реже выходили из них. Данные полученные в опытах со N-дезацетиллапоконитином 0,05; 0,1; 0,5 и 1,0 мг/кг представлены в таб. 4.

Таблица-4. Влияние N-Дезацетиллапоконитина на чувство тревоги

Препарат, доза	Время нахождения в светлых отсеках (Тсв)	Время нахождения в темных отсеках (Ттем)	Число переходов из камеры в камеру	Подсчет величины индекса $K = T_{св}/T_{тем}$
Контроль (коразол 25 мг/кг п/к)	34,8	85,2	7	0,41
0,05 мг/кг N-DAL + коразол	77	43	18	1,79
0,1 мг/кг N-DAL + коразол	68	52	12	1,3
0,5 мг/кг N-DAL + коразол	58,6	61,4	8	0,95
1,0 мг/кг N-DAL + коразол	39,6	80,4	9	0,49

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о том, что терапевтической дозах N-дезацетиллапоконитина проявляют противотревожное действие. Индекс «К»

увеличивался от 2-х до 4-ти раз, но наиболее активной была доза 0,05 мг/кг, а дозы 1 мг/кг по результатам мало отличались между собой.

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Влияние N-дезацетиллапоконитина на центральные M-холинорецепторы.

Опыты проведены на белых мышках самцах. Ареколин вводился в дозе 10 мг/кг п/к и у всех животных контрольной группы вызывал тремор (центральное M-холинопозитивное действие) продолжительностью в среднем по группе 24 мин принятой за 100%. На фоне N-дезацетиллапоконитина в дозах 0,05; 0,1 и 0,5 мг/кг внутрь продолжительность тремора соответственно 24,5; 19,5 и 14 мин. Данные по влиянию на выраженность ареколинового тремора сделать вывод, что N-дезацетиллапоконитин при повышении дозы блокирует M-

холиностимулирующее действие ареколина. В терапевтических дозах не влияет на M-холинорецепторы.

Вывод.

Эффективность изучаемый новый пероральный антиаритмических веществ N-дезацетиллапоконитин обусловлена влиянием на центральную нервную систему: он обладает центральным седативным действием, оказывают больших дозах слабый M—холиноблокирующее действие. Выявлено дофаминпозитивное действие препарата.

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A BEHAVIORAL MODEL OF DEMAND WITH SPECIFIED PRICES AND WITH A VARIABLE SUM OF EXPENSES

Abstract: A behavioral model of demand with an unknown amount $I^{(t+1)}$ of the buyer's expenses is developed, a new Inverse Problem is solved, which is the inverse of the Direct Problem (with a given amount of expenses) solved in the Stone-Geary LES-model in the "subjective buyer-objective seller" system. When the objective prices of the seller are calculated in the Direct Problem, with given restrictions on the volumes (minimum or other) of future demand, the value that is subjectively acceptable to the buyer is calculated, with reduced values of the utility functions (for the seller) of the service package. The value of $I^{(t+1)}$ implicitly depends on the volume restrictions and is the subjective sum of $I^{(t+1)}$ of the buyer's expenses with the previous values of parameters, variables, functions from the Direct Problem. There may be several acceptable subjective values of $I^{(t+1)}$ (scenarios). 2 scenarios of calculations based on algorithms, formulas of the behavioral model of demand with a variable amount of expenses were carried out. The initial data are the values of the values from the Direct Problem of the Behavioral Demand Model of Stone-Geary (R. Stone-Geary Roy C) [1,2].

Key words: the behavioral demand model, specified prices, a variable sum of expenses.

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ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ СПРОСА С ЗАДАНЫМИ ЦЕНАМИ И С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СУММОЙ РАСХОДОВ

Аннотация: Разработана Поведенческая модель спроса с неизвестной суммой $I^{(t+1)}$ расходов покупателя, решена новая Обратная Задача, являющаяся обратной к Прямой Задаче (с заданной суммой расходов), решенной в LES-модели Стоуна-Гири в системе «субъективный покупатель- объективный продавец». При вычисленных в Прямой Задаче объективных ценах продавца при заданных ограничениях на объемы (минимальные или иные) будущего спроса вычисляется значение, субъективно приемлемое покупателю, с уменьшенными значениями функций полезности (для продавца) пакета услуг. Величина $I^{(t+1)}$ неявно зависит от ограничений на объемы является субъективной суммой $I^{(t+1)}$ расходов покупателя при прежних значениях параметров, переменных, функций из Прямой Задачи. Приемлемых субъективных величин $I^{(t+1)}$ (сценариев) может быть несколько. Проведены 2 сценария расчетов по алгоритмам, формулам поведенческой модели спроса с переменной суммой расходов. Исходными данными являются значения величин из Прямой Задачи Поведенческой Модели спроса Стоуна-Гири (R.Stone-Geary Roy C)[1,2].

Ключевые слова: поведенческая модель, заданные цены, переменная сумма расходов.

Введение

Микроэкономическая модель спроса [1-3] основана на модели (экономического человека)

homo oeconomicus. С точки зрения стандартной теории этот рациональный экономический агент должен был «подчинять все чувства и эмоции

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точному расчету, обладать абсолютной памятью и вычислительными способностями, всегда хорошо осознавать свой интерес (предпочтения) и действовать в соответствии с ним» [4].

Рассмотрение психологических и социальных эффектов, положенных в основу поведенческого управления спросом на то, чего не было раньше, породило «появление денег ниоткуда», проходившее на скрытом фоне приватизации в РК. Приемлемая для покупателя цена продавца $p_i^{(t)}$ должна быть установлена продавцом с учетом разных факторов [5]. Имеются индивиды, не интересующиеся заботами продавца о доходах, он (покупатель) субъективно выбирает для себя сумму $I^{(t+1)}$, которая может оказаться убыточной для продавца. Согласование денежных интересов продавца и покупателя актуально в периоды карантинных ограничений для бизнеса, когда продавец вынужден забыть о прежних доходах, а надо (в условиях жесткой конкуренции, низких доходов у покупателей) сохранить клиентскую базу. К рассматриваемым продавцом покупателям принадлежат, например, индивиды поколения Z из 3-х XYZ-поколений¹. (<https://hurma.work/ru/blog/teoriya-pokolenij-ot-x-do-z-cto-nuzhno-znat-ctoby-rabotat-vmeste/>)

Как с такими покупателями выстраивать работу продавцов услуг привыкания, находить «общий язык» при небольших их (людей из Z-поколения) доходах. Наша модель, в частности, может помочь стараниям некоторой части общества X финансово согласовать свои интересы с интересами индивидов из Z-поколения. Модель позволяет рассчитать разные сценарии, включая случай отрицательного спроса, рассчитать влияние субъективной суммы допустимых затрат $I^{(t+1)}$ покупателя на значения функций, параметров, переменных (ориентированных в пользу продавца) из Микроэкономической модели (LES-модели [1-3]) спроса Стоуна-Гири. В LES-модели ((для продавца, $u=v=e \rightarrow \max$)) решена Прямая Задача, а в нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса решена новая Обратная Задача (для покупателя, $u \neq v \neq e < \max$), учитывающая весьма субъективно выбранную покупателем (важнейший его критерий) для будущих затрат на пакет услуг связи - сумму $I^{(t+1)}$. Эта сумма $I^{(t+1)}$ будет затрачена в будущем интервале времени $(t+1)$, знание ее значения важно и продавцу и покупателю. Важной является величина разности $\Delta = (I^{(t+1)} - p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n) > 0$, она должна быть достаточно большой. Но допустим сценарий когда разность $(I^{(t+1)} - p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n)$ отрицательна. Другие интересные случаи $\Delta = 0$, $\Delta > 0$, $\Delta < 0$ изложены в статье [6,7]. При этом продавец знает, что количественно предопределяемый этой разностью объемный спрос $(x^{(t+1)}_1, x^{(t+1)}_2, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$ будет меньше 0.

Для удержания клиентов продавец может (должен) рассчитать и проанализировать результаты нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса - в ней решена Обратная Задача, учитывающая весьма субъективно выбранную покупателем для затрат на пакет услуг связи - сумму $I^{(t+1)}$. Если пакет услуг на практике доказал хорошую востребованность покупателями, то и спрос (желанный для продавца) будет положительным. Но при необходимости согласования разного рода интересов продавца и покупателя продавец вынужден допускать случаи отрицательности значения $(I^{(t+1)} - p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n)$, доходы $(p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 + \dots + p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n)$ продавца меньше, чем расходы $I^{(t+1)}$ покупателя.

В Обратной Задаче, зная значения субъективной суммы денежных расходов $(I^{(t+1)})$, объективных цен продавца $(p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$ получить модельные значения функции спроса Стоуна $u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, субъективной косвенной функции полезности, $v(p^{(t)}, u^{(t+1)})$, объективной функции доходов продавца (затрат покупателя) $e(p^{(t)}, u^{(t+1)}) = p^{(t)}_1 x^{(t+1)}_1 + \dots + p^{(t)}_n x^{(t+1)}_n + (u^{(t+1)}) / (\beta^{(t)}) = 3068175,272$, $\beta^{(t)} = (a/p_1)^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (a/p_n)^{\alpha_n}$, $u^{(t+1)}$ - скалярная переменная, $p^{(t)} = (p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$ - векторная переменная. Функция $e(p^{(t)}, u^{(t+1)})$ зависит от объективных переменных $(p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$, $(a^{(t)}_1, a^{(t)}_2, \dots, a^{(t)}_n)$, $(x^{(t)}_1, x^{(t)}_2, \dots, x^{(t)}_n)$, $u^{(t+1)}$ относящихся к разным периодам времени: (t) и $(t+1)$. Поэтому ее мы называем объективной, ибо зависит от объективных переменных В значении функции доходов продавца интервалы времени, фиксация статуса переменной (параметра) на объективная.

Теперь переменные «веса предпочтений покупателя» [1-3] $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$ (так как вычисляются по объективным данным из БД билинговой системы) следует назвать объективными. Ниже параметры $(a^{(t)}_1, a^{(t)}_2, \dots, a^{(t)}_n)$, $(p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$, переменные $I^{(t+1)}, x^{(t+1)}_i$ согласованы по интервалам времени t и $t+1$ их появления. Применяется условие независимости объективной цены $p_i^{(t)}$ от субъективной суммы затрат покупателя $I^{(t+1)}$.

«Появлению поведенческого управления спросом на то, чего не было раньше, предшествовали отсутствие нормативной базы, законов, регламентов при передаче имущества. Это позволяло устанавливать обратные связи документально с прежним владельцем о потреблении и списании в форме отчетов об договорном выполнении работ с использованием потребленного и списанного (электроэнергия, материалы).

Немедленных последствий от надзорных органов своих индивидуальных действий потребитель не ощутил. Ментальная бухгалтерия (mental accounting, одна из форм иррационального экономического поведения (открыта Ричардом

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Талером)) проявилась в виде принципа «согласие в темных рукавах». Принцип «согласие в темных рукавах» и «теория Р.Талера⁴ расширяют наше представление о психологии выбора индивидом услуг, потому что правила ментального учета не являются нейтральными и диктуемые ими решения влияют на привлекательность вариантов выбора, ибо ментальный учет нарушает экономическую концепцию взаимозаменяемости. Деньги на одном счете не являются совершенным субституту денег на других счетах» [4].

Существуют модели *homo oeconomicus*, рационального экономического человека, цивилизованного предпринимателя [8], покупателей с ментальностью индивидов (по принципу «согласие в темных рукавах» [9-11]), предпринимателей (с деятельностью на основе откупного права) [10]) при капитализме №3 в Республике Казахстан. В нашем случае эффективным способом согласованности интересов продавца и покупателя является софинансирование государством расходов на $I^{(t+1)}$, схемы которого известны. Подробное объяснение изучаемых вопросов по покупателям изложено в [12-16]).

Исходные данные

Исходными данными для нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса являются вычисленные значения объективных, субъективных параметров, переменных, функций полезностей, функции доходов продавца из Микроэкономической модели (LES-модели) спроса Стоуна-Гири. LES-модель описана в книгах по математической экономике (например монографии [3]), является полезным во многих приложениях, например формулы одних функций с их функциями ограничений превращаются в формулы других функций [4]. Но LES-модель [1-3] ориентирована на повышение спроса на пакет услуг, требует финансово обеспеченных покупателей, руководствующихся аксиомой Сэвиджа.

Ниже предлагается модель с покупателем финансово не обеспеченным (с точки зрения продавца услуг). Мы провели расчеты по реальным данным [4-5] пакета аддитивных видов услуг связи [5]. Мы продолжим далее исследования нашей модели. В LES-модели решена ПЗ (такой термин введен в статье [5]). Числовые расчеты, приложения для реальных данных LES-модели не существуют. Это связано с трудностями нахождения реальных свойств (интерпретации) математическим объектам из LES-модели. В условиях 2004 года нам не удалось найти приложений LES-модели. В статьях [4,5] реализовано приложение LES-модели к данным по телекоммуникации в АО

«Казахтелеком», но с нарушением одного условия LES-модели. Обсуждение нарушений условий LES-модели изложено в статьях [4-5]. В нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса удалось избежать этих нарушений, благодаря постановки новой ОЗ и с использованием вычисленных значений параметров, переменных, функций полезностей, функции доходов продавца из ПЗ из LES-модели. Часть из них используется как начальные данные, часть – как параметры решаемой ОЗ. ОЗ, учитывает весьма субъективно выбранную покупателем сумму $I^{(t+1)}$ для оплаты пакета услуг связи.

Начальными данными являются наборы:

$\alpha=(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)=(0.212903, 0.1606, 0.117859, 0.166694, 0.001234, 0.092732, 0.024131, 0.000602, 0.015601)$, вычисленных продавцом по формуле $30=I_i/I=I_i/7889$;

достигнутых к моменту времени t проданных и оплаченных объемов

$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)=(363\ 288, 52\ 722, 8\ 877, 37\ 413, 124\ 284, 9\ 155, 150\ 911, 1\ 284, 35\ 587)$;

цен продаж $(p_1, \dots, p_n)=(1.4153576, 14.638412, 21.658724, 28.950672, 0.266617, 1.908125, 0.2391046, 4.3485212, 0.4555755)$ к моменту времени t ;

объемов трафиков спроса $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)= (2\ 254\ 201, 190\ 635, 77\ 282, 30\ 834, 3\ 752\ 840, 2\ 251\ 506, 109\ 793, 182\ 474, 620\ 066, 511, 54, 1\ 047, 54, 7, 1\ 419\ 560, 3\ 023, 466\ 062)$, вычисленных при решении ПЗ для момента времени t ;

числовое значение функции полезности $u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)=232\ 872.215$.

числовое значение косвенной функции полезности $v(p, I)=\Delta I \times (\alpha_1/p_1)^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (\alpha_n/p_n)^{\alpha_n}=(I-(p_1x_1 + \dots + p_nx_n)) \times (\alpha_1/p_1)^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (\alpha_n/p_n)^{\alpha_n}$ равно 232 872.215.

числовое значение функции доходов продавца, соответствующих вышеприведенным данным.

$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)=232872.215$

$e(p, u)=p_1x_1 + \dots + p_nx_n + (u)/(\beta)=3068175,272$,

$\beta=(a_i/p_i)^{\alpha_i} \times \dots \times (a_n/p_n)^{\alpha_n}$,

В статьях [4-5] приведем вычисления, которые подтверждают теоретические свойства косвенной функции полезности $v(p, I)$. Значение функции полезности $v(p, I)$ вычисляется после того как заданы (определены) значения величин I , $I=I_1+I_2+\dots+I_n$, (p_1, \dots, p_n) (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) , a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$.

«Мы обнаружили хорошие спросы со стороны бедного населения, оно находит деньги на «услуги привыкания» (возможно за счет недоедания, покупки предметов гигиены) при Рассмотрим функции полезности $v(p, I)$ при достигнутом уровне спроса (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) » [5].

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Прямая и обратная задачи в Поведенческой Модели Спроса

Для продавца прирост денег (разность между наличными ресурсами покупателя I и полученной продавцом суммой денег $(p_1x_1 + \dots + p_nx_n)^{(t+1)}$, задействованной в трафиках $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^{(t+1)}$ равен ΔI : $\Delta I^{(t+1)} = (I^{(t+1)} - p_1x_1 + \dots + p_nx_n)^{(t+1)} > 0$. Этот прирост денег $\Delta I^{(t+1)}$ обеспечивает величины всех приростов неденежного спроса $\Delta x^{(t+1)}_i = \alpha_i \times \Delta I^{(t+1)}$, зависящих от величин α_i , $i=1, \dots, n$, - субъективных ценностей видов услуг связи. Приросты $\Delta x^{(t+1)}_i$ объективных объемов трафика для всех n видов услуг связи пропорциональны значениям коэффициентов субъективной ценности i -го вида услуги связи $\alpha_i \times \Delta I^{(t+1)}$ и равны

$\Delta x^{(t+1)}_i = \alpha_i \times \Delta I^{(t+1)} = \alpha_i \times (I^{(t+1)} - (p^{(t)}_1x^{(t+1)}_1 + \dots + p^{(t)}_nx^{(t+1)}_n))$. Значение приростов объемов трафика $\Delta x^{(t+1)}_i$ после умножения на цену $p^{(t)}_i$ прибавляется к «прошлому доходу» $p^{(t)}_ia^{(t)}_i$ ($i=1, \dots, n$) с ценой $p^{(t)}_i$, не равной $p_i = I/x_i$ (как было в микроэкономической модели [2]) и тогда имеем $p^{(t)}_ia^{(t)}_i + p^{(t)}_i \Delta x^{(t+1)}_i = p^{(t)}_ia^{(t)}_i + \alpha_i \times (I^{(t+1)} - (p^{(t)}_1x^{(t+1)}_1 + \dots + p^{(t)}_nx^{(t+1)}_n))$.

Эта формула определяет искомую величину будущего дохода продавца $p^{(t)}_ix^{(t+1)}_i$ от предыдущих цен $p^{(t)}_i$, от предыдущих достигнутых объемов трафиков $a^{(t)}_i$ (возможно проданных по разным ценам) и от предполагаемого дохода $\Delta I^{(t+1)}$ продавца, пропорционального субъективной ценности α_i , определяемой субъективно покупателем: $\alpha_i \times \Delta I^{(t+1)}$. На практике стремятся увеличивать значения обеих названных величин, величина α_i зависит от покупателя услуги № i , а величина $\Delta I^{(t+1)}$ зависит от текущих цен продавца и от $I^{(t+1)}$ - будущих финансовых затрат покупателя.

Учет этих всех переменных как продавца, так и покупателя является сложной задачей.

Сформулируем ОЗ и введем переменные, постоянные, целевую функцию и функции ограничений для переменных модели. Получим новую ОЗ и модель Поведенческой Модели Спроса, существенно отличающуюся от прямой микроэкономической модели Стоуна-Гири за счет когнитивного моделирования субъективного набора предпочтений покупателя $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \neq 1$. (зависящего от субъективного приращения $\Delta I^{(t+1)} = (I^{(t+1)} - p_1x_1 + \dots + p_nx_n)^{(t+1)} > 0$) при наличии вычисленного значения спроса $x^{(t+1)}_i$ зависящего от 2-х независимых переменных $(p^{(t)}, I^{(t+1)})$, $i=1, \dots, n$. Здесь цена $p^{(t)}$ не должна зависеть от величины будущего спроса $x^{(t+1)}_i$ и от запланированного расхода покупателя $I^{(t+1)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$.

В модели Стоуна-Гири цены (p^+_1, \dots, p^+_n) не должны зависеть от I . Но в ПМ спроса аддитивных видов услуг связи применили формулу $p_ia_i = (I/x_i)a_i$, здесь умножаются 2 величины $a^{(t)}_i$ и $x^{(t+1)}_i$, относящиеся к разным моментам времени: к настоящему (t), которому предшествовал достигнутый за прошлые периоды времени накопленный объем $(a^{(t)}_i)$ и объем (предполагаемый) к будущему периоду времени $(x^{(t+1)}_i)$. Ресурсная сумма денег I_i , предназначена для оплаты как в настоящее время, так и для оплаты суммы денег, обозначенной в счете, предъявляемой продавцом в конце месяца (вычисленной биллинговой системой продавца) в будущем. Эта сумма денег I_i превращается дебиторскую задолженность (для продавца), в кредиторскую задолженность (для покупателя). Если покупатель не погасит эту задолженность, то продавец начисляет пени-штраф за просроченное время. Планируемая покупателем сумма денег I , частично затрачивается покупателем немедленно, если он в момент времени t воспользовался аддитивным видом услуги связи «сотовая связь». Остальная часть планируемой суммы денег I будет затрачена покупателем в момент времени $t+1$.

Поэтому планируемая сумма денег будет, наверное, относиться к в моменту времени $t+1 - I^{(t+1)}$. Будущий спрос должен реализоваться в момент времени $t+1$: $x^{(t+1)}_i$ и должен финансово обеспечен суммой денег $I^{(t+1)}$; по ценам $p_i^{(t)}$, относящимся к в моменту времени $t+1$. Спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i$, по текущим ценам $p_i^{(t)}$ (а будущую цену мы не знаем, но можем узнать будущий спрос по текущим ценам), а ресурсная сумма денег $I^{(t+1)}$ должна покрывать сумму затрат покупателя за будущий объем трафика (спрос) $x^{(t+1)}_i$ по цене $p_i^{(t)}$ (цена $p_i^{(t+1)}$ пока не известна). Но покупатель не знает покроет или нет его ресурсная сумма денег $I^{(t+1)}$ затраты в будущем объем трафика (спрос) $x^{(t+1)}_i$ по цене $p_i^{(t)}$. Поэтому, в случае необходимости, нужна поправка $\Delta I^{(t+1)}$ к $I^{(t+1)}$, тогда новая ресурсная сумма $I^{(t+1)} + \Delta I^{(t+1)}$ будет достаточной для покрытия затрат покупателя за будущий объем трафика (спрос) $x^{(t+1)}_i$ по цене $p_i^{(t)}$.

Теперь наши переменные: веса субъективных предпочтений покупателя $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$, $(a^{(t)}_1, a^{(t)}_2, \dots, a^{(t)}_n)$, $I^{(t+1)}$, $(p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$, $x^{(t+1)}_i$ согласованы по интервалам времени t и $t+1$ их реализации. Приведем условие независимости объективной цены $p_i^{(t)}$ от субъективной суммы затрат покупателя $I^{(t)}$.

В статье [1] применялась формула $p_ia_i = (I/x_i)a_i$. По этой формуле оценивалась цена $p_i = (I/x_i)$ продавца в приложении LES-модели спроса Стоуна-Гири [1,2] LES-модели спроса Стоуна-Гири. Формула $p_i = (I/x_i)$ выражает зависимость цены продавца от суммы I_i расхода на единицу объема трафика, что характерно для

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рационального покупателя из LES-модели спроса Стоуна-Гири (применяется аксиома Сэвиджа). В излагаемой здесь Поведенческой Модели Спроса субъективная сумма I_i покупателя (расходуемая в будущем интервале времени $(t+1)$, по цене продавца $p_i^{(t)}$, относящейся к предыдущему интервалу времени t) не должна зависеть от цены продавца. В Поведенческой Модели Спроса цена продавца $p_i^{(t)}$ не зависит от $I_i^{(t)}$, а должна зависеть (с точки зрения продавца) от будущей суммы $I_i^{(t+1)}$ расхода покупателя, зафиксированной в билинговой базе данных. Значение будущей суммы $I_i^{(t+1)}$ расхода не известно покупателю. Услугой покупатель пользовался ранее и субъективная полезность этой услуги для покупателя иная, чем полезности $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$, вычисленные продавцом по данным из БД. Теперь формула $p_i a_i = (I_i / x_i) a_i$ из LES-модели спроса Стоуна-Гири в Поведенческой Модели Спроса учитывает принадлежности к разным интервалам времени о объективные и субъективные параметры $p_i^{(t)}$, $a_i^{(t)}$ и переменные $I_i^{(t+1)}$, $x_i^{(t+1)}$ принимает другой вид: $p_i^{(t)} a_i^{(t)} = [I_i^{(t+1)} / x_i^{(t+1)}] a_i^{(t)}$.

В Обратных Задачах будут устранены такие и другие недостатки. Кубичность значений $u = v = e$ будет заменен пирамидальностью: $u \neq v \neq e$.

Поведенческая Модель Спроса

Обратная задача:

Пусть задан набор коэффициентов полезности $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$, вычисленные продавцом. Известны цены $p_i^{(t)}$, относящихся к моменту времени, известны ранее оплаченные объемы $a_i^{(t)}$, видов услуг связи по ценам $p_i^{(t)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$. При заданных субъективных денежных сумм, относящихся к в моменту времени $t+1$ $I_i^{(t+1)}$, при оплаченных объемах $x_i^{(t)}$, видов услуг связи по текущим ценам $p_i^{(t)}$, (относящихся к моменту времени t), требуется найти спрос $x_i^{(t+1)}$, по текущим ценам $p_i^{(t)}$ (а будущую цену мы не знаем), найти будущую субъективную (для покупателя) ресурсную сумму денег $I_i^{(t+1)}$ (она должна покрывать сумму затрат покупателя за будущий объем трафика (спрос) $x_i^{(t+1)}$ по цене $p_i^{(t)}$ (цена $p_i^{(t+1)}$ пока не известна).

Схема Обратной задачи:

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}, (a_i^{(t)}, a_i^{(t+1)}), (p_i^{(t)}, p_i^{(t+1)}) \Rightarrow I_i^{(t+1)}, x_i^{(t+1)}, u(x_i^{(t+1)}), v(p_i^{(t)}, u(x_i^{(t+1)})), e(p_i^{(t)}, u(x_i^{(t+1)}))$

$e(p_i^{(t)}, u^{(t+1)}) = p_i^{(t)} x_i^{(t+1)} + \dots + p_i^{(n)} x_i^{(n)} + (u)/(\beta) = 3068175,272$ (в ПЗ ПМ), $\beta = (a_i^{(t)}/p_i^{(t)})^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (a_i^{(n)}/p_i^{(n)})^{\alpha_n}$, $u^{(t)} =$

$u^{(t)}(x_1, \dots, x_{14}) = (x_1^{(t)} - a_1^{(t)})^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (x_n^{(t)} - a_n^{(t)})^{\alpha_n} = 232872,215$ — достигнутое максимальное значение функции полезности $u^{(t)} = u^{(t)}(x_1, \dots, x_{14}) = (x_1^{(t)} - a_1^{(t)})^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (x_n^{(t)} - a_n^{(t)})^{\alpha_n}$ (=232 872.215) при наборе объемов трафиков 14

видов услуг связи $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (2\ 254\ 201, 190\ 635, 77282, 109793, 182474, 620066, 1419\ 560, 3023, 466\ 062)$. Это значение функции полезности $u(x_1^{(t)}, x_2^{(t)}, \dots, x_n^{(t)}) = v(p_i^{(t)}, u)$. В формуле функции затрат $e(p, u)$ покупателя (равных доходу продавца, не зависящего от покупателя) первое слагаемое равно значению функции полезности $u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ($=v(p, u) = 232\ 872.215$), а второе слагаемое $(u)/(\beta) = 232\ 872.215/(\beta)$ в знаменателе содержит величину $\beta = (a_i^{(t)}/p_i^{(t)})^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (a_i^{(n)}/p_i^{(n)})^{\alpha_n}$, зависящую от набора достигнутых объемов $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (363288, 52722, 8877, 37413, 124284, 9155, 150\ 911, 1284, 35\ 587)$, применявшихся для вычисления спроса $(x_1^{(t)}, x_2^{(t)}, \dots, x_n^{(t)}) = (2254201, 190635, 77\ 282, 109793, 182474, 620066, 1419\ 560, 3023, 466\ 062)$. На значение функции затрат $e(p, u)$ покупателя (равных доходу продавца, не зависящего от покупателя) прямо пропорционально влияют текущие доходы продавца, равные $p_i^{(t)} x_i^{(t)} + \dots + p_n^{(t)} x_n^{(t)}$ и квадратм значений достигнутых объемов трафиков $(a_i^{(t)}/p_i^{(t)}) = a_i^{(t)}/I_i^{(t)}$ и обратно пропорционально влияют прежние $I_i^{(t)}$ доходы продавца (слагаемое $a_i^{(t)}/p_i^{(t)} = a_i^{(t)}/I_i^{(t)}$), взятые из формулы $\beta = (a_i^{(t)}/p_i^{(t)})^{\alpha_1} \times \dots \times (a_i^{(n)}/p_i^{(n)})^{\alpha_n}$.

Поэтому покупатель видов услуг связи должен пользоваться услугами крупной телекоммуникационной компании. В нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса главенствует индивидуальное сознание покупателя. Субъективная сумма $I_i^{(t+1)}$ покупателя (расходуемая в будущем интервале времени $(t+1)$, по приемлемой для покупателя цене продавца $p_i^{(t)}$. Его не интересуют доходы продавца, он субъективно выбирает для себя минимальную сумму $I_i^{(t+1)}$.

Такой тип индивидов известен. Они принадлежат поколению Z из XYZ- поколений.

Как с ними выстраивать работу продавцов услуг привыкания, находить общий язык при небольших их (из z-поколения) доходах. Наша модель может помочь стараниям некоторой части общества X, идти в ногу с молодыми людьми Z-поколения.

Мы провели 2 расчета по формулам Поведенческой Модели Спроса. Для вычисленного в ПЗ значения функции полезности $u(x_1^{(t)}, x_2^{(t)}, \dots, x_n^{(t)}) = v(p_i^{(t)}, u) = 20606,1656$ объемов трафиков $x_i^{(t)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$, проведены 2 варианта расчетов при решении ОЗ.

Результаты расчетов по 2 сценариям спроса

1-ый сценарий – ввод ограничения $x_i^{(t+1)} > x_i^{(t)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$.

При этом сценарии индивиды-покупатели должны выделить сумму

$I_i^{(t+1)} = 3\ 078\ 893$ денежных единиц.

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Для продавца услуг доход составит $e(p, u, x) = 3\ 067\ 550$ денежных единиц.

При этом продавец должен признать приемлемым будущий спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$:

$x(t+1) = (211059.1637, 20141.41, 4151.329, 47241.6001, 804635.6, 15669597, 61246.75, 3172716, 15268.142, 7496.475, 1074.9875, 171448.5, 2879.97, 454768.31, 441028.4519, 338677.6)$

Значения функций $v(p, u, x) = 5992187041$; $e(p, v, x) = 4350484,729$

2-ой сценарий – установить ограничения $x^{(t+1)}_i > 1, i=1, \dots, n$. Это ограничение гарантирует будущий спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$, по меньшей мере превышающий 1000 минут спроса для продавца услуг.

При этом индивиды на расходы должны выделить сумму $I^{(t+1)} = 3\ 078\ 893$ денежных единиц.

При этом продавец должен признать приемлемым будущий спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$:

$x(t+1) = (196.3363893, 18.73641, 3.861747, 43.946186, 748.507, 2.2E+12, 56.97439, 2951.398, 14.20309, 6.973546, 1, 159.4888, 2.679073, 423.0452, 410.2637967, 315.0526, 410.4552)$

Для продавца услуг доход составит $e(p, u, x) = 3\ 067\ 550$ денежных единиц. Как видим субъективные будущие расходы покупателя ($I^{(t+1)} = 3\ 078\ 893$) оказались больше, чем доход $e(p, u, x) = 3\ 067\ 550$ продавца. Для удержания клиентов такого типа продавец принять такой 2-ой сценарий. Хотя для этого сценария не выполняется выгодное продавцу равенство $I^{(t+1)} = e(p, u, x)$. Наша модель предназначена для случаев $u \neq v \neq e$.

Значения функций, предназначенных для продавца:

$v(p, u, x) = 5167984249,59$; $e(p, v, x) = 4\ 430\ 885,865$ денежных единиц.

Ниже приведено описание, результаты расчетов. аша модель поможет согласовать интересы индивидов z-поколения с интересом продавца по крайней мере по доходам.

Существует множество опросов и инструментов для того, чтобы выяснить из чего «слеппен» индивид из z-поколения. Но, понимание из какого он временного отрезка и каких взглядов придерживаются представители его поколения, поможет быстрее провести первичный анализ покупателей.

Функция полезности $u(x^{(t+1)}_1, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$ всегда измеряла полезность пакета услуг, оцененную продавцом. Она зависит от разностей и от значений коэффициентов предпочтений $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, вычисленных по уже состоявшимся и оплаченным видам услуг связи, взятых из базы данных биллинга. С точки зрения продавца $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ является объективным векторным параметром пакета услуг, утверждаемых

регулятором, курьерующим продавца. Поэтому набор предпочтений покупателей $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ в нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса является объективным векторным параметром.

Замечание 1. В LES-модели спроса Стоуна-Гири, где к покупателям применяется аксиома Сэвиджа, член набора $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ $\alpha_i = I_i / (I_1 + \dots + I_n)$ вычисляется продавцом и считается им как числовое проявление предпочтений многих покупателей, ориентированных на цены $(p^{(1)}_1, \dots, p^{(1)}_n)$. Эти объективные цены продавца зависят от субъективных затрат $I^{(1)}_i$ покупателя: $p^{(1)}_i a^{(1)}_i = (I^{(1)}_i / x^{(1)}_i) a^{(1)}_i$, что неправильно. Должно быть наоборот: субъективные затраты $I^{(1)}_i$ покупателя зависят от объективных цен $p^{(1)}_i$ продавца. Да и эта зависимость не строго функциональная $(p^{(1)}_i a^{(1)}_i = (I^{(1)}_i / x^{(1)}_i) a^{(1)}_i)$, ибо покупатель имеет право во время оплатить сумму $(I_1 + \dots + I_n)$. В нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса устранено указанное допущение $(p^{(1)}_i a^{(1)}_i = (I^{(1)}_i / x^{(1)}_i) a^{(1)}_i)$. В излагаемой Поведенческой Модели Спроса субъективная сумма $I^{(t+1)}_i$ покупателя (расходуемая в будущем интервале времени $(t+1)$, по цене продавца $p^{(t)}_i$, относящейся к предыдущему интервалу времени t) не зависит от цены продавца $p^{(t)}_i$. Эта независимость обеспечивается при решении Обратной задачи (смотрите выше) из нашей Поведенческой Модели Спроса. Схема $p^{(t)}_i > (I^{(t+1)}_i / x^{(t+1)}_i)$.

Замечание 2. Известные «ранее оплаченные объемы $a^{(t)}_i$, видов услуг связи по ценам $p^{(t)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$ » предполагается проданными по одинаковой цене $p^{(t)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$. Мы не учитываем возможные изменения цен в предыдущие моменты времени $t-3, t-2, t-1$. предполагается для простоты «ранее оплаченные объемы $a^{(t-3)}_i, a^{(t-2)}_i, a^{(t-1)}_i$, в предыдущие моменты времени $t-3, t-2, t-1$ предполагается проданными по одинаковой цене $p^{(t)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$.

Замечание 3. При заданных субъективных денежных суммах $I^{(t+1)}_i$, относящихся к будущему моменту времени $t+1$, вычисляемый по формулам $x^{(t+1)}_i = a^{(t)}_i + \alpha_i \times (I^{(t+1)} - p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n) / (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n) \times p^{(t)}_i, i=1, \dots, n$, будущий спрос $(x^{(t+1)}_1, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$ на виды услуги связи является спросом покупателя, зависящим от субъективных денежных сумм $I^{(t+1)} = (I^{(t+1)}_1 + \dots + I^{(t+1)}_n)$ покупателя. Спрос покупателя зависит от разности $(I^{(t-1)} - p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t-1)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t-1)}_n)$. если знак разности положителен, то значение $x^{(t+1)}_i$ будет положительным, иначе - значение $x^{(t+1)}_i$ принимает отрицательное значение, что неприемлемо для продавца. Продавец предпочитает покупателя, чей субъективный денежный ресурс $I^{(t+1)} = (I^{(t+1)}_1 + \dots + I^{(t+1)}_n)$ достаточно выше текущего дохода $p^{(t)}_1 a^{(t)}_1 - \dots - p^{(t)}_n a^{(t)}_n$ продавца.

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Этим мы модельно подтвердили вечный закон продавца: богатый покупатель всегда предпочтителен для продавца, чем бедный покупатель. Наша Поведенческая Модель Спроса субъективна с точки зрения покупателя и не противоречит интересам продавца, избирательно подбирающего для себя достаточно финансово обеспеченного покупателя.

Замечание 4. Вектор $(x^{(t)}_1, x^{(t)}_2, \dots, x^{(t)}_n)$ значений объемов зафиксирован из задачи максимизации функции $u(x^{(t)}_1, x^{(t)}_2, \dots, x^{(t)}_n)$, он превращается в неявный параметр для функции $v(I, x^{(t+1)}, p, x^{(t)})$. Если $(I^{(t+1)}, p^{(t)}, a^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n, a^{(t)}_n) = 0$, то $x_i = a_i$. Значение функции $v(I^{(t+1)}, p^{(t)})$ вычислена при решении Прямой Задачи спроса Стоуна-Гири, это значение функции $v(I^{(t+1)}, p^{(t)})$ используется как ориентир (порог), а значение вектора $(x^{(t)}_1, x^{(t)}_2, \dots, x^{(t)}_n)$ фиксируется.

Но при максимальной полезности для продавца объемных спросов пакета услуг $(x^{(t)}_1, x^{(t)}_2, \dots, x^{(t)}_n)$ вычисляемая в ОМС полезность уменьшается значение $u(x^{(t+1)}_1, x^{(t+1)}_2, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$. Но этому набору объемов соответствует

множество пар $(I^{(t+1)}, p^{(t)})$ расходов $I^{(t+1)}$, цен $p^{(t)} = (p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$. Целевую функцию $u(x^{(t+1)}_1, x^{(t+1)}_2, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$ в JPC оставили той же самой, что и в ПЗС (записали в виде оптимизационной задачи: $u(x^{(t)}_1, \dots, x^{(t)}_n) = (x^{(t)}_1 - a^{(t)}_1)^{\alpha_1} \dots (x_n - a_n)^{\alpha_n} \rightarrow \max$, но ввели другие ограничения вместо ограничений видов: $p_1 x_1 + \dots + p_n x_n < I, x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_n \geq 0$. Функция объемного спроса $u(x^{(t+1)}_1, x^{(t+1)}_2, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n)$ является отображением множества объемных переменных в известные множества субъективных и объективных параметров $(a_1, \dots, a_n), (a^{(t)}_1, a^{(t)}_2, \dots, a^{(t)}_n), p^{(t)} = (p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n)$: $u: (x^{(t+1)}_1, x^{(t+1)}_2, \dots, x^{(t+1)}_n) \rightarrow [I^{(t+1)}, (p^{(t)}_1, \dots, p^{(t)}_n), (a^{(t)}_1, a^{(t)}_2, \dots, a^{(t)}_n), [1]$.

Вычислим все субъективные, объективные параметры и переменные для полученной Поведенческой модели Стоуна-Гири (для функций Стоуна субъективной полезности с субъективными/объективными параметрами и переменными).

Таблица 1. Входные значения объективных параметров Обратной задачи

		a(i)	α(i)	x(i)
ММТС по населению по РК	1	190 346,72	0,452857	290 353
ММТС по населению по СНГ	2	11 610,40	0,149660	14 764
ММТС по населению по ДЗ	3	838,10	0,052204	1 065
ММТС по бюд. орг-м в РК	4	22 439,56	0,121046	28 423
ММТС по бюд. орг-м в СНГ	5	116 429,54	0,128276	224 426
ММТС по бюд. орг-м в ДЗ	6	564 714,00	0,006579	672 571
ММТС по хоз-им суб-м в РК	7	5 517,33	0,045432	8 429
ММТС по хоз-им суб-м в СНГ	8	45 794,00	0,001008	49 142
ММТС по хоз-им суб-м в ДЗ	9	619,68	0,023154	990
телегр-мы внутри РК ФЛ	10	169,13	0,004482	204
телегр-мы в СНГ ФЛ	11	17,08	0,003302	21
телегр-мы в ДЗ ФЛ	12	107,01	0,000051	116
тел-мы внутри РК бюдж орг	13	11,02	0,000649	13
тел-мы в СНГ бюдж орг	14	1,67	0,000001	2
Гл сети пе-чи дан-ых ФЛ	15	11 243,68	0,006966	14 458
Гл сети пе-чи дан-ых бюдж орг	16	1 423,36	0,000873	1 733
Гл сети пе-чи дан-ых хоз суб	17	5 369	0,003460	6 966
			1,0000	

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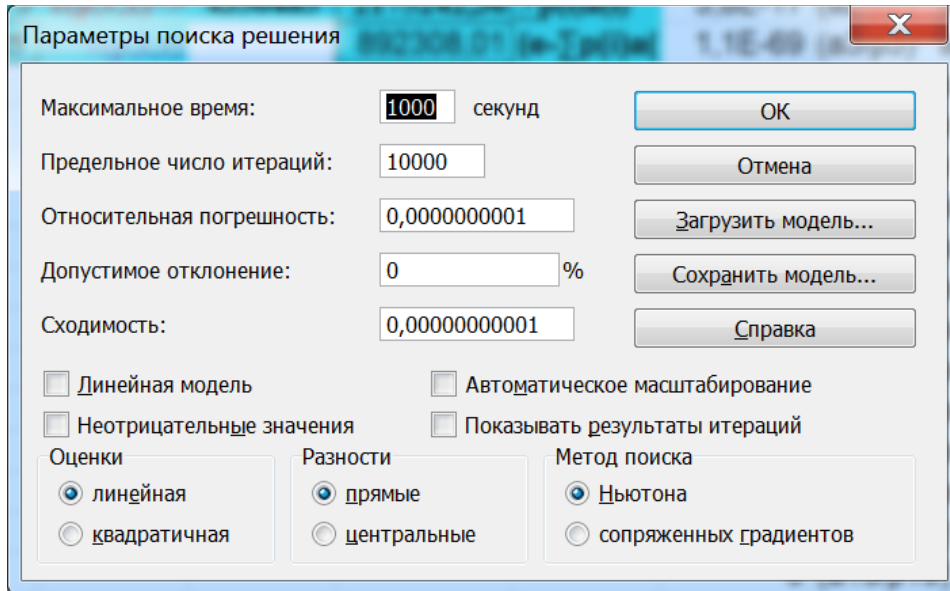


Рисунок 1. 1-ый сценарий – ввод ограничения $x^{(t+1)} > x^{(t)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$.

Выделенная сумма $I^{(t+1)}=3\ 078\ 893$ денежных единиц делится на части:

$I^{(t+1)}=3\ 078\ 893 = (1394297.827; 460786.8; 160729.2; 372686.866; 394949.5; 20254.51; 139880.1; 3105.006595; 71288.44; 13800.52; 10167.612; 156.9728; 1999.074; 3.134683);$

При этом спрос равен

$x^{(t+1)}=(223026.465; 21079.71; 4344.6089; 49447.0018; 851108.65; 2.6386E+17; 64100.734; 3375860.3; 15979.01401; 7845.4974; 1125.0368; 179431.148; 3014.056; 475941.486; 461820.69; 354465.04;$

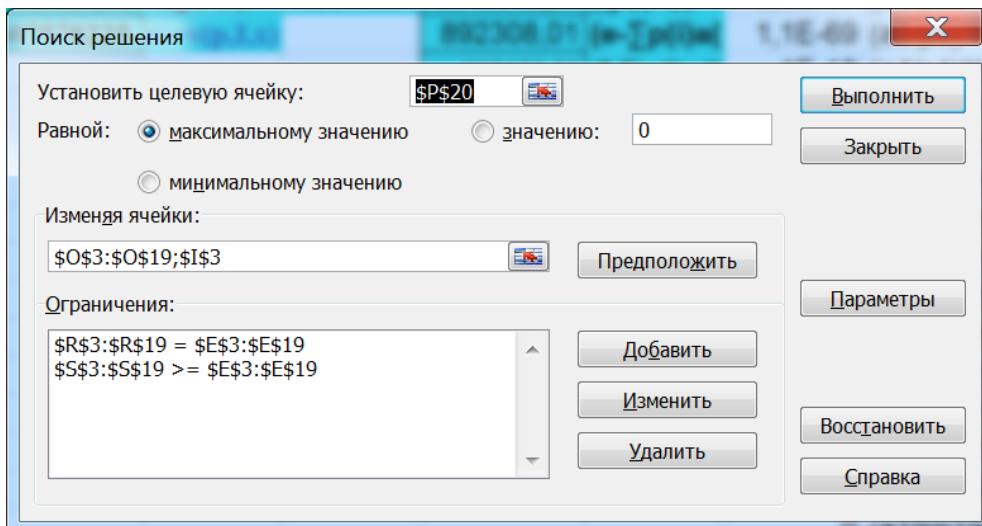


Рисунок 2. программа-таблица сценария $x^{(t+1)} > x^{(t)}$, $i=1, \dots, n$.

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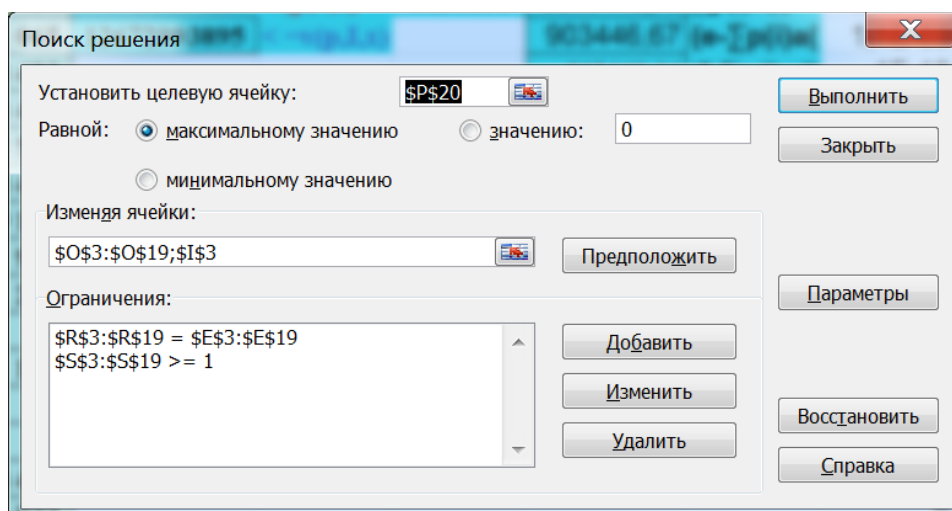


Рисунок 3. программа-таблица сценария «спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i > 1, i=1, \dots, n$ »

2-ой сценарий – установить ограничения спрос $x^{(t+1)}_i > 1$,

Выделенная сумма $I^{(t+1)} = 3\ 078\ 893$ денежных единиц делится на части:

$I^{(t+1)} = 3078\ 893 = (1394297.827; 460786.8; 160729.2; 372686.866; 394949.5; 20254.51; 139880.1; 3105.007; 71288.43767; 13800.52; 10167.61; 156.972829; 1999.074; 3.134683; 21446.33; 2686.923; 10654.064).$

При этом спрос равен $x^{(t+1)} = (223026.465; 21079.71; 4344.6089; 49447.0018; 851108.65; 2.6386E+17; 64100.734; 3375860.3; 15979.01401; 7845.4974; 1125.0368; 179431.148; 3014.056; 475941.4856; 461820.69; 354465.04; 461900.87)$

Проведенные в 2-х сценариях расчеты показали ожидаемые результаты, они приведены в Таблице 1 по формулам поведенческой модели спроса с переменной суммой расходов. Для решения Оптимизационной Задачи применялся универсальный метод RGD2 из надстройки Solver (ЭТ Excel), программы-таблицы приведены на Рисунках 1,2,3.

Описание еальных данных, по пакету услуг из 17 видов услуг – социально значимых и аддиктивного потребления были приведены в [4,5].

Заключение

Приемлемая для покупателя цена продавца $p_i^{(t)}$ может быть рассчитана продавцом с учетом разных факторов. При этом для того, чтобы не потерять клиентов, он должен пойти на уступки. В рамках

Наша модель помогает стараниям продавца услуг рассчитать разные сценарии финансовых уступок клиентам, увидев при этом все

уменьшенные значения функций u, v, e , других параметров, относящихся к группе объективных и выбрать из них сценарий, согласующийся с интересами покупателя. Модель позволяет рассчитать разные сценарии, включая случай отрицательного спроса, строго учитывает субъективную сумму допустимых затрат $I^{(t+1)}$ покупателя на значения функций, параметров, переменных Микроэкономической модели (LES-модели) спроса Стоуна-Гири LES-модель Стоуна-Гири ориентирована на интересы продавца, наша модель - покупателя на интересы покупателя. Индивидуальность покупателя не интересует заботами продавца о доходах, он (покупатель) субъективно выбирает для себя сумму $I^{(t+1)}$, но продавец в условиях пандемии должен идти на некоторые потери своих доходов, чтобы меньше потерять количество своих клиентов, привлечь новых.

Разработана Поведенческая модель спроса с неизвестной суммой $I^{(t+1)}$ расходов покупателя, решена новая Обратная Задача, являющаяся обратной к Прямой Задаче (с заданной суммой расходов), решенной в LES-модели Стоуна-Гири в системе «субъективный покупатель- объективный продавец». Обязательно нужно решить Прямую Задачу и получить величины, выгодные для продавца, но не выгодные для покупателя. При вычисленных в Прямой Задаче ($u=v=e$) объективных ценах продавца при заданных ограничениях на объемы (минимальные или иные) будущего спроса вычисляется значение, субъективно приемлемое покупателю, с уменьшенными значениями функций полезности (для продавца, $u \neq v \neq e$) пакета услуг. Величина $I^{(t+1)}$ неявно влияет из-за ограничений на объемы и является субъективной суммой $I^{(t+1)}$ расходов покупателя, применяемой в Обратной Задаче при прежних значениях параметров, переменных,

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функций из Прямой Задачи. Приемлемых субъективных величин $\Gamma^{(t+1)}$ (сценариев) может быть несколько.

Микроэкономическая модель спроса Стоуна-Гири (LES-модель) [1-3] основана на модели (экономического человека) homo oeconomicus, излагается в специальном курсе математической экономики. В LES-модели решена Прямая Задача (такой термин введен в статье [5]). Применение формулы LES-модели применялась в

Поведенческой Прямой модели спроса аддитивных видов услуг связи [4-5] – Поведенческой Прямой модели спроса Stone-Geary. Здесь решена Обратная Задача для Прямой Задачи из LES-модели. Дальнейшие исследования [17-18] выявят другие типы спроса с заданными и переменными величинами.

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ADEQUACY OF THE TRANSLATION OF RELIGIOUS CONTENT IN BABURNAM

Abstract: The article deals with particular problems of translation arising in the interlingual transmission of religious content in "Babur-name".

Key words: adequacy, authenticity, religious content, non-equivalent vocabulary.

Language: Russian

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АДЕКВАТНОСТЬ ПЕРЕВОДА КОНТЕНТОВ РЕЛИГИОЗНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ В «БАБУРНАМЕ»

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются частные проблемы перевода, возникающие при межъязыковой передаче религиозного контента в «Бабур-наме».

Ключевые слова: адекватность, аутентичность, религиозный контент, безэквивалентная лексика.

Введение

Общеизвестно, что в связи со сложностью процесса перевода, различиями, существующими в системах языков, достижение абсолютной тождественности между оригиналом и переводом невозможно. Для определения тождественности переводимого текста существуют переводческие термины «адекватность», «аутентичность», «эквивалентность».

Многие ученые в области переводоведения (В.Н. Комиссаров, Ю.Найда, Л.С. Бархударов и др.) в своих исследованиях рассматривали необходимость достижения адекватности при переводе текста, но до сих пор не существует точных разработанных методов в определении понятия адекватности в качестве критериев оценки перевода. При таком совершенном переводе достигается максимальная степень близости содержания оригинала и перевода.

Так, обратим внимание на следующий пример из текста:

«Яна бири Дарвеш Муҳаммад тархон эди...Мукулмон, одми ва дарвешсифат киши эди. Хамиша Куръон кўчириб ўтирарди»[1, с.21]

Сравним: «Другой эмир был Дервиш Мухаммед тархан... Это был хороший мусульманин, мягкий человек, [настоящий] дервиш. Он постоянно переписывал Коран».

По А. В. Федорову [6, с.184] адекватным называется перевод, соответствующий подлиннику не только по функции (полноценность передачи), но и по выбору средств переводчиком (полноценность стиля и языка). Функциональная точность адекватного перевода часто требует отказа от словарных соответствий. Адекватность опирается на реальную практику перевода, она исходит из компромиссного решения переводчика.

По словам Э. Сепира существует «обобщающее, внеязыковое искусство, доступное передаче без ущерба средствами чужого языка, и специфически языковое искусство, по существу непередаваемое»[4, с.274].

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Переводчик должен адекватно воспринимать и интерпретировать текст в процессе перевода.

Перевод, наряду с известными определениями, можно назвать деятельностью по интерпретации смысла текста на исходном языке и созданию нового эквивалентного ему текста на переводящем языке.

Передача информации и ее понимание самим переводчиком очень важны.

Между информационным каналом и приемником информации в переводе находится собственно сам переводчик, который доносит информацию до получателя. Важно учесть донесения информации адекватно, соответствия нормам ПЯ.

По мнению В.Н. Комиссарова [2, с.194], иногда для успешной межъязыковой коммуникации достижение максимальной эквивалентности текстов оказывается не только необязательным, но и даже нежелательным. Именно это объясняет появление такого оценочного термина как «адекватность перевода», который обозначает «соответствие перевода требованиям и условиям конкретного акта межъязыковой коммуникации». Так, адекватный перевод включает в себя всего лишь определенную степень эквивалентности.

Соотношение между адекватностью и эквивалентностью выбирает сам переводчик, руководствуясь факторами инвариантности: целью перевода; характером предполагаемого рецептора перевода; типом переводимого текста.

Особое внимание В.Н. Комиссаров уделяет именно типу текста. Специалист в области теории перевода и переводоведения считает, что тип переводимого текста существенным образом влияет на стратегию переводчика. Понятие типа текста встречается в лингвистике и активно обсуждается с начала 1970-х годов. Тип текста – это способ изложения, выбранный автором и ориентированный на выполнение какой-либо задачи.

Принято полагать, что в теории перевода имеют право на существование оба термина – эквивалентность и адекватность. Разграничение эквивалентности и адекватности осуществляется с помощью понятия «инвариантность».

Инвариант или инвариантность – термины, значащие нечто неизменяемое. Инвариантные элементы содержания – это такие элементы, которые нельзя изменить, а их замена или изменение приведет к искажению смысла или его потере.

В процессе перевода вопросы адекватной передачи языковых средств, сохранения стиля текста всегда носило самый сложный и противоречивый характер. Очевидно, что необходимо как можно глубже уметь разбираться в том, что является общим, в данном случае, для

разных конфессий, научиться бережно и правильно сохранять терминологию и реалии религиозных ценностей, и передавать их при переводе с одного языка на другой.

Как утверждает А.Д. Швейцер [5, с.273], что перевод – это не простая модификация одних языковых структур в другие, а важное средство межкультурной коммуникации. Адекватность, верность и полнота при передаче смысла текста являются основными требованиями. Считается, что в верности и полноте передачи средствами одного языка всего, что выражено на другом языке, лежит отличие собственно перевода от переделки, пересказа, сокращенного изложения, т.е. от всякого рода «адаптаций».

Из этого следует, что в межкультурной коммуникации процесс адаптации реалий или безэквивалентной лексики религиозного содержания общности одной конфессии при восприятии его представителями другой религии по существу сводится к процессу элиминации лакун разных типов.

Например: «Кечжурун, намози дигарда Бойсункур мирзони Кўксаройга чиқариб қатл этиш хаёлида эдилар. Бойсункур мирзо **тахорат олмақ** баҳонаси билан Бўстон саройининг шарқимол тарафидаги бир уйга кирди.»

Таҳоратхона эшигида турганлар бирпасдан сўнг мулоҳаза қилиб кўрсаларки, мирзо қочибди» [1, с.366].

Конечно, в русском языке такое предложение вызовет много разногласий, поэтому переводчик с целью приблизить ситуацию к русскому языку и культуре немного подкорректировал этот вариант перевода.

Перевод (М.Салье): Вечером, во время послепоуденной молитвы Байсункар мирзу решили перевести в Кок-Сарай (казнить). Байсункар мирза под предлогом **естественных потребностей** вошел в одну постройку в северо-восточной части Бустан-Сарая.

.... Люди, стоявшие у дверей **нужника**, спустя некоторое время заглянули туда и видят: Мирза бежал (3, с.366).

Буквально предложение переводится так: «Байсункар мирза (перед казнью) под предлогом совершить тахарат (частичное омовение в религии ислам, совершаемое перед каким-либо религиозным обрядом) вошел в один двор в северо-восточной части дворца Бустан.

... Люди, стоявшие у дверей **тахаратхана** (помещение для совершения тахарат), спустя некоторое время заглянули туда и видят: Мирзо бежал».

На совершение предсмертного омовения в исламе указывают примеры из сочинения, например, на 118а странице: «...Если дело должно обернуться еще хуже, я (Бабур) совершу [предсмертное] омовение!» [1, с.118а]

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Религиозные тексты – это тексты, относящиеся к религиозной традиции. Относительный авторитет религиозных текстов со временем развивается и растет информированность представителей одной конфессии с обрядностью, ритуальными практиками, этического поведения другой конфессии, так как Россия, также и Узбекистан являются многоконфессиональными государствами.

Иногда произведения с некоторыми фрагментами религиозного контента могут содержать отношение писателя к тем или иным фактам или информации, а также толкования, связанную с главной темой второстепенную информацию, географические данные и многое другое. Для перевода религиозных текстов используются различные подходы, методики и способы передачи мыслей.

Перевод мемуаров Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура «Бабурнаме» был произведен одним из лучших переводчиков XX века М.Салье [3, с.283].

Автору перевода удалось сохранить правильные мусульманские воззрения, сделать перевод доступным для русскоязычных читателей советского периода. Ввиду того что в XXI веке религиозное сознание народов постсоветского пространства возросло, то исламская религиозная терминология, использованная в переводе текста нуждается в

пересмотре некоторых аспектов. Кроме того, в обиход русского языка уверенно входят такие исламские реалии, как «нама́з», «тахара́т», «зака́т» и многие другие.

Все эти термины активно используются в религиозной сфере, в религиозной литературе, в средствах массовой информации, просто в общении и даже теми, кто не исповедует ислам.

Известно, что в теории перевода и переводческой деятельности одной из основных проблем является проблема переводимости – непереводимости. Проблема переводимости – одна из старейших теоретических проблем перевода. Приведенный выше пример показывает, что ритуал *тахарат* состоит из ряда действий, совершаемых по установленным правилам в исламе.

Следовательно, место совершения этого действия – *тахарат* + *хона/комната* (букв.: помещение для совершения омовения), никак не тождественно с понятием *мужник*. В нашем случае, отсутствие такого понятия указывает на непереводимость данных концептов.

По результатам проведенной работы мы пришли к следующему выводу: передача информации в переводе должна соответствовать критериям оценки качества перевода, быть адекватной; обращая внимание на соблюдение адекватности и эквивалентности, нельзя забывать о сохранении непереводимого.

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION COMPETENCE IN FUTURE TEACHERS

Abstract: *The article examines the views of a number of scientists on the formation of information competence, the issue of training future teachers as professionals capable of developing students' information security skills.*

Key words: *Competence, information, future teacher, information security, information consumption culture.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Global informatization encompasses social, economic, political, industrial and other spheres, as a result of which information security becomes an important part of politics as an integral part of overall security in the world. Along with the expansion of relations in the field of informatization, new social relations aimed at preventing crime in this area - information security - have become one of the most pressing problems. At the same time, it is significant to introduce training technologies to ensure information security in the practice of training in higher education. In particular, it is necessary to make comprehensive use of best practices in the formation of professional competence in information security.

According to international pedagogical experience, the design of the educational process aimed at preparing future teachers for professional activities and increasing their professional competence, the creation of a science-based system of implementation remains relevant. The level of professional competence of future teachers depends on the level of pedagogical knowledge, knowledge of information security (storage, selection of professionally important information, information security, commercialization of scientific

developments, protection of enterprise or state secrets) and ICT (information and communication technologies). evaluated. Therefore, the development of a methodology for training future teachers to ensure information security in the preparation for professional activities is one of the urgent tasks.

The Main Findings and Results

In our country, a regulatory framework has been created for the spiritual image, the scientific potential of teachers, the development of science and innovation, the introduction of digital technologies in education. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan identifies priorities as "further improvement of the system of continuing education, increasing the capacity of quality educational services, continuing the policy of training highly qualified personnel in line with modern needs of the labor market" [1]. As a result, today's global changes have expanded the opportunities for training teachers with a wide range of thinking and information competence.

The historical roots of the issues of competent approach are reflected in the works of Eastern thinkers Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abdullah Avloni. In our historical heritage,

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many opinions have been expressed on the importance and significance of the idea of focusing on the acquisition of competent knowledge in the development of society.

O.A.Abdullina, E.M.Borisova, L.S.Vygotsky, E.F.Zeer, A.N.Leont'ev, M.I.Lukyanova, A.K.Markova, S.L.Rubinstein and others In their scientific work, they put forward noteworthy ideas about the formation of information competence in future teachers of vocational education, the psychological and pedagogical basis of preparing them for the acquisition of information skills. O.Abduquddusov, R.X.Djuraev, U.I.Inoyatov, Z.K.Ismoilova, N.A.Muslimov, N.Nishonaliev, Q.T.Olimov, H.F.Rashidov, O.Tolipov, A.R.Khodjabaev, D.O.Khimmataliev, Sh.C.Sharipov and others in their research have scientifically and methodologically analyzed the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of future teachers to receive information, training qualified personnel.

An individual's information competence is directly related to the process of informing society. The exponential growth of information affects society and leads to its informatization. Based on the information, a personal computer, tens and hundreds of gigabytes of optical disks, optical communication channels, video communication systems, methods of presenting data and knowledge, e-mail systems, etc., which allow to store the contents of entire libraries in a compact form such as fundamental discoveries. All techniques ensure the creation of a highly automated information environment, and it theoretically allows the introduction of voluntary knowledge at any time, in any place. Accordingly, education should provide people with the new competencies to live in a new information environment, including the widespread use of modern information technology in education, as well as the formation of new competencies needed to understand the new holistic world and the information worldview.

As the American educator F.S. Schlechlin points out, "students who successfully complete the basic course of the school curriculum learn to apply their knowledge in familiar situations, earn a diploma, but do not know how to work independently with information and acquire knowledge, succeed in the information society". Therefore, information competence is one of the main advantages of modern general education purposes. In her work, N.A. Morozova emphasizes the need to form different basic competencies at different ages of personal development (for example, in the preschool period - primarily personal and communicative; in the school period - general, educational, informational, communicative; in the period of vocational training - valuable, competencies to live in a multicultural, socio-labor, information, communicative, political and social, multicultural society, competencies that enable the ability and desire to learn throughout life)

[2]. But there are also a number of competencies that need to be formed throughout a person's life. Such competencies include information competence.

The concept of information competence is not clearly defined and reinforced today. The authors differ in their interpretation of this concept. Currently, there are a number of works in which the term "information culture" is used, which, in our opinion, refers to information competence, in some studies the authors use the terms "information competence" and "information culture" as synonyms.

But these concepts need to be differentiated. In the work of B.S. Gershunsky, the stages of the level of educational outcomes are defined, which are as follows: literacy - knowledge - professional competence - culture - mentality [3].

In the above-mentioned work of B.S. Gershunsky, culture is "the highest expression of human knowledge and professional competence. It is at the level of culture that human individuality can be fully expressed" [3; 85-p.].

There are many approaches in the literature to define the concept of "information culture". An analysis of the literature allows us to draw conclusions about the versatility of this concept. From the point of view of the cultural approach, culture is considered as an organizer of the general culture of the person, as a way of life activity in the information society, as a process of harmonization of the inner world of the person.

According to N.I. Gendina, an important link that "unites" all the components of information culture is the information worldview, which includes "generalized views on information, information resources, information systems, information technology, informatization, information society and its place in it, people's attitudes to the information environment their views, ideals, knowledge and principles of action related to these views" [4].

In the narrow sense, information culture is seen as the ability to work with information purposefully and the use of new information technologies to obtain, process and transmit it, i.e. to carry out information activities aimed at meeting information needs. In this case, in our opinion, it is appropriate to say about information competence.

Let's look at what different authors contribute to the content of the concept of "information competence". O.N. Krilova and T.G. Galaktionova argue that information competence can be considered as the ability of an individual to independently search, select, analyze, organize, express and convey information [5].

O.G. Smolyaninova also interprets information competence as "a universal method of searching, receiving, processing, expressing and transmitting information, generalizing, systematizing and transforming information into knowledge" [6; 161-p.].

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Under information competence, L.G. Osipova understands “the ability to target in a wide, rapidly updated and growing information space, to quickly find the necessary information and include it in their system of activities, to use it to solve practical and research tasks” [7; 25-p.].

V.I. Nazarov and L.V. Kuklina consider information competence as the ability to receive and process large amounts of information using modern multimedia tools [8].

Under information competence, O.I. Kochurova understands the system of “computer knowledge and skills that provide the level of acquisition, processing, transmission, storage and expression of professionally relevant information required in a particular profession” [9; 4-p.].

Independent search, analysis and selection of information necessary for the competence of A.V. Khutorskoy, its transfer to real objects (television, tape recorder, telephone, fax, computer, printer, modem, copier) and information technology (audio and video recording, e-mail, Media, Internet) and organizes, reorganizes, stores and transmits skills. This competence “provides the student’s skills in the field of science and education, as well as with the information available in the world around” [10].

S.D. Karakozov believes that information competence is characterized by the ability of a citizen of the information society to have free access to information that is not a secret to him, as well as the ability to:

disclosure of personal information in an uncensored form;

ensuring the right to freely choose the source of information processing, provider, format, standard, software and technology;

to realize the existing opportunities in the society in relation to the production, transmission, distribution, use, copying, destruction of all information open to him, including personal information” [11; 50-p.].

V.G. Bilinkina information competence “knowledge of analytical methods of information processing; in specific skills in the use of various technical devices, from telephones to personal computers and computer networks; to use and receive information from different sources, to express it in an understandable way and to work effectively with its various manifestations in accordance with its psychological and physiological data; the ability to create new sources of information and make full use of ICT in their work” [12].

Information competence on N.H. Nasirova will have the following elements:

motivation, need and interest in acquiring knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of technical, software and information;

a set of social, natural and technical knowledge representing the system of modern information society;

knowledge that forms the information basis of research cognitive activity;

methods and actions that determine the operational basis of research-related activities;

experience in research activities in the field of software and technical resources;

Experience of “human-computer” relations [13]

In his research, O.A. Kizik interprets the information competence of vocational school students as “a set of knowledge, skills and abilities to perform various types of information activities and the quality of the person who introduces a valuable attitude to information activities” [14; 11-p.].

An analysis of the literature allows us to conclude that the concept of “information competence” is multifaceted. Significant features include an information worldview, theoretical knowledge in the field of informatics, knowledge, skills and competencies in information retrieval, analysis and use, practical skills and competencies in the use of modern information technology, active social attitudes and motivation of educational subjects.

The concept of “information competence” is studied by researchers in a narrow and broad sense. In the narrow sense, information competence is associated with the ability to use new information technologies, modern technical means and methods to search, receive, process, present and transmit information. In our opinion, information competence is not only the ability to use new information technologies to work with information, but also the implementation of analytical-synthetic processing of information, solving information-search tasks using the library as an information retrieval system, ie information activities using traditional technologies related to.

As previously noted, in recent years, the readiness of the graduate for professional activity is associated with the concept of general professional competence of the future specialist. The main directions of vocational education development are determined by the Bologna process, which studies the indicators of the quality of vocational education on the basis of a competent approach.

In the context of modernization of education, it is necessary to understand professional competence as an integral indicator of the quality of training of future teachers, which is not determined by a specific set of knowledge and skills, but represents a person’s ability to implement knowledge and experience. A teacher’s professional skills include a variety of competencies, including information competence.

It is known that in modern conditions a teacher's information competence determines his professional pedagogical competence in general.

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In the structure of professional competence of a teacher O.G. Smolyaninova distinguishes the following competencies that determine the level of readiness for independent work in an open educational environment:

informative (as universal methods of searching, receiving, processing, presenting and transmitting information, generalizing, systematizing and transforming information into knowledge);

Modeler (as a developer of universal research, understanding and logical thinking);

control-assessment, gnostic (qualitative and quantitative assessments, self-assessment, “portfolio” approach);

Mobile (as a management, organizational, constructive integration);

culturally valuable (including views such as the acquisition of cultural and intellectual values that serve the implementation of the principles of civic education);

Communicative (promoting socialization, development of communication skills, effective communication, cooperation, self-education in an open educational environment, living in a multicultural society, tolerance)”[15; 161-p.].

Based on the opinion of O.G. Smolyaninova, the concept of “teacher’s information training” includes knowledge and skills in the basics of information technology necessary for her future career, knowledge of the main types of teacher documents and publications in the field of education and sources of scientific and pedagogical information. - have an idea of the methods of systematic processing, information retrieval languages, methods of searching documents in libraries and databases. She must know how to use bibliographic catalogs, indexes and card indexes, understand the structure of books and dictionaries, create a bibliography on a particular topic and create a bibliographic database on the problem studied with the help of a computer. [15; 167-p.].

In the context of informatization of education, the teacher must know how to use new information and communication technologies in order to increase the effectiveness of the educational process.

E.V. Ivanova considers the information competence of the teacher as a separate type of organization of special subject knowledge, which allows to make effective decisions in professional and pedagogical activity, as an organizational part of the teacher’s professional competence, which includes the following organizers of professional activity:

theoretical knowledge of the basic concepts and methods of computer science as a scientific science;

methods of presentation, storage, processing and transmission of information using a computer;

skills and competencies to work on a personal computer based on operating systems, utilities, settings in operating systems and the use of operating shells;

the ability to express information on the Internet;
Ability to organize students’ independent work using Internet technologies;

have the skills to use telecommunications technology, taking into account its specificity in a particular subject [16].

Thus, the author connects the teacher’s information competence only with computer literacy and the ability to use new information and communication technologies in the learning process.

In this case, the researcher considers that the list includes information and communication competencies that form the system, as they are the basis of information activities (the main form of activity in the information society), as well as for the development and use of information and communication technologies in professional activities.

S.R.Udalov considers the information competence of the teacher as “the ability to use information and information technologies for the purposeful work with pedagogical information and its reception, processing and transmission” [17; 105-p.].

V.A. Slastenin, I.F. Isaev, A.I. Mishenko and E.N. Shiyanov distinguish information skills in the structure of the teacher’s professional competence, which includes not only the ability to present educational information, but also the ability to work with printed sources and bibliography skills, the ability to obtain information from other sources and didactic transformation, ie the ability to interpret information and adapt it to the tasks of education and upbringing”[18; 48-p.].

According to the authors, in the process of communication with students, the teacher’s information skills are reflected in the following skills:

clear and concise description of the material, taking into account the specifics of the subject, the level of training of students, their life experiences and age;

construct and carry out a logically correct narrative, narrative, conversation, problematic narrative;

A harmonious combination of the use of inductive and deductive ways of describing the material;

formulate questions in an understandable form, concise, clear and expressive;

use of visual aids in teaching: expression of ideas using graphs, diagrams, schemes, images;

to quickly diagnose the nature and level of students’ mastery of new material using a variety of methods;

if necessary, reorganize the plan and course of presentation of the material [18; 48-49-p.].

E.I.Trofimova, studying the professional competence of the teacher, considers it necessary to complete the list of requirements for graduates of

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pedagogical specialties with information skills, including the following organizers:

related to science - knowledge of the principles of computer operation, basic concepts of computer science and methods of information processing;

user - work with basic views of the software;

evaluation is an assessment of the reliability of information from different sources in the information environment;

purposeful use of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process [19; 61-p.]

Thus, the teacher's information competence is considered as a necessary component of his professional competence. Knowledge and skills in the field of computer science to differentiate the teacher's information competence; know the main types of documents and publications in the field of education; mastery of formal methods of analytical-synthetic processing of information; mastery of information retrieval methods in accordance with the needs of professional information; skills of interpreting information and adapting it to educational tasks; skills of presentation of educational information; skills related to the collection, processing, retrieval, storage and presentation of information using new information technologies and the Internet; to increase the effectiveness of the educational process, it includes organizers such as skills in the use of new information and communication technologies.

The nature of competence is such that it can be manifested only in harmony with human values, that is, in the context of a deep personal interest in this type of activity. Therefore, in addition to the cognitive (knowledge) and operational-technological (skills, experience) components of information competence, the individual has an internal motivation for quality implementation of information activities, the existence of a value-based approach to these activities.

To consider the current state of the problem of formation of teacher information competence, we refer to the methodical system of teaching as a set of the following hierarchically interrelated components to the popular approach of A.M. Pishkalo: purpose, content, methods, organizational forms and teaching aids [20].

According to B.L. Aleshina, the purpose of the formation of information competence (managed development) of future primary school teachers is individual information aimed at meeting the needs of professional and non-professional information arising during the educational, pedagogical, teaching, socio-

pedagogical and cultural-educational activities of teachers ability to perform its activities optimally [21].

Ya.Zlotnikova shows that in order to form the information competence of a future science teacher, the following tasks must be solved [22]:

to teach students the methods and techniques of working with a personal computer (if they have not mastered these methods);

to teach students the methods and techniques of working in the global computer network of the Internet, as well as in local computer networks (if they have not mastered these methods);

formation of students' skills in obtaining up-to-date information and methodical materials on disciplines using the Internet;

to teach students to create network educational resources, pedagogical software, methodological, didactic and organizational materials for the lesson - to master a wide range of ICT and learn to use them in various forms of in-class and out-of-class activities;

teaching students didactic, psychological-pedagogical and methodological methods that allow students to form information competence [22; Pp. 41-42].

In our research work, we proposed a special course called "Information Consumption Culture", aimed at solving the goals and objectives and developing information competence.

The research used observation, questionnaire, test, interview, project, expert evaluation methods, substantiating, formulating and concluding experiments, as well as methods of mathematical and statistical analysis.

Based on the analysis of our study, we identified invariant (common to all existing skills) and variable (professionally oriented) components in the teacher's information competence structure (the use of new information technologies in education by a number of variable constitutive researchers is associated with skills). Therefore, the courses "Information Technology" and "Information Consumption Culture" were conducted as a means of purposeful development of information competence of the future teacher, and their content is determined by the specialty of the future teacher.

The whole range of components is based on the technologies used - traditional or information and type of activity - subject-subject or subject-resource stratified and covers the types of information activities of varying complexity. The types of information activities allocated according to the criteria are expressed in the following table (see Table 1):

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Table 1. Information competence system for future teachers

Subject - resource activity	
Views of information activity with the use of traditional (printed) technologies	Views of information activity with the use of new information (electronic) technologies
Subject - subjective activity	
Views of information activity with the use of traditional (printed) technologies	Views of information activity with the use of new information (electronic) technologies

Today, education and upbringing should be future-oriented, given the rapid change of the “set” of knowledge and skills, not limited to the acquisition of knowledge and experience accumulated by humanity. New forms and methods of teaching are needed, which allow to cultivate in the student the need for constant independent learning, the formation of personality traits such as independence, activism, subjectivity.

Conclusion

Instead of a conclusion, we cite the following:

1. In the context of modernization of education, it is necessary to understand the achievement of professional competence as an integral indicator of the quality of training of future teachers, which is defined as the ability to apply the acquired knowledge and experience to solve problems in the field of education. specific situations. Teacher information competence is seen as a necessary component of professional competence.

2. The nature of competence is such that it can manifest itself only in a harmonious unity of human values, that is, subject to a deep personal interest in this type of activity. Thus, information competence, in

addition to the cognitive (knowledge) and operational-technological (skills, experience) components, presupposes the presence of an individual’s intrinsic motivation for the quality of information activity, a value attitude towards this activity.

3. Demonstrates the possibility of a significant increase in the effectiveness of the teaching process in the practice of professional pedagogical activities of teachers who make a selection of quality pedagogical software and apply them in accordance with the methodological objectives during the lesson.

4. The structure of a teacher’s information competence is divided into two blocks: basic knowledge and skills that are invariant in relation to the volunteer profession, and professionally oriented, special knowledge and skills for the teaching profession.

5. In the last study of the structure of information competence, the composition of this component is divided into two groups based on the generalized basis of information activity (subject-resource, subject-subject) and components based on the technology used (new information, traditional paper).

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MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF CURVILINEAR AND RECTILINEAR MOTION OF A CAR TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE ELASTICITY AND DEFORMABILITY OF TIRES

Abstract: The paper proposes about the stability of the curvilinear and rectilinear movement of the car, taking into account the elasticity and deformable tires, the transverse and longitudinal roll angles of the car body in order to determine the rational values of the parameters.

Key words: rolling, wheel, carriage, deformable, tire, road, transverse, vertical, longitudinal, potential forces, kinematic parameters, curvilinear path.

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДЕЛИ КРИВОЛИНЕЙНОГО И ПРЯМОЛИНЕЙНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ АВТОМОБИЛЯ С УЧЕТОМ УПРУГОСТИ И ДЕФОРМИРУЕМОСТИ ШИН

Аннотация: В работе предлагается об устойчивости криволинейного и прямолинейного движения автомобиля с учетом упругости и деформируемой шин, поперечного и продольного углов крена кузова автомобиля с целью определения рациональных значений параметров.

Ключевые слова: качения, колеса, экипажа, деформируемой, шиной, дороге, поперечном, вертикальной, продольной, потенциальные силы, кинематические параметры, криволинейному пути.

Введение

УДК-539.3

Число публикаций по исследованию динамики колёсных транспортных средств в последние годы заметно возросло. Можно указать некоторые причины такого интереса к этой и проблеме.

Увеличение количества транспортных средств и рост интенсивности движения приводят к необходимости повышения их надёжности и безопасности. Увеличение транспортного потока и рост числа большегрузных автомобилей ведёт к ускорению разрушения дорожных покрытий.

Постоянная модернизация транспортных средств, активное внедрение элементов автоматического регулирования в различных

компонентах автомобилей требует оценки влияния всех вводимых усовершенствований на поведение автомобиля.

Современные исследования динамики автомобиля существенным образом отличаются не только от классических, восходящих к работам Жуковского и Рокара, но и от методов двадцати – тридцатилетней давности.

С одной стороны, развитие компьютерных технологий, связанных с аналитическими преобразованиями, позволяет рассматривать модели транспортных средств с большим числом степеней свободы, причем не только (в принципе) выписывать в аналитическом виде уравнения движения (необозримые с точки зрения специалиста, выполняющего преобразование в ручную). Сочетание этих методов с численным

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анализом на быстродействующих компьютерах позволяет (в принципе) определить движение при самых разнообразных условиях.

С другой стороны, рост числа публикаций указывает на большое количество трудно решаемых проблем, одна из важнейших из них - определение зависимости тех или иных динамических свойств систем, например, устойчивости или характера потери устойчивости от тех или иных параметров задачи, причём эти проблемы такого рода, решение которых не может быть автоматически достигнуто увеличением количества учитываемых параметров или числа степеней свободы.

1.1. Постановка задачи. Кинематика системы

Рассмотрим движение автомобиля при следующих предположениях:

кузов автомобиля — твердое тело, установленное на четырех линейных пружинах с линейными демпферами;

центр масс передней зависимой подвески с управляемыми колёсами находится на одинаковом расстоянии от колёс;

колёса динамически сбалансированы, их средние плоскости всегда параллельны;

оси шкворней, поворотных цапф установлены под углами к вертикали, как в продольной, так и в поперечной плоскостях;

ось передней подвески автомобиля, упруго связанная с кузовом, может поворачиваться вокруг продольной оси автомобиля;

передние колёса жёстко связаны между собой и поворачиваются вокруг шкворней одновременно на углы \mathcal{D}_1 и \mathcal{D}_2 ;

задние колёса также жёстко связаны между собой, поперечно наклонены, причём углы их развала могут быть одинаковы.

Введём следующие обозначения:

(x, y, z) - координаты центра масс автомобиля;

θ - угол поворота автомобиля вокруг вертикальной оси;

\mathcal{D}_1 и \mathcal{D}_2 - углы поворота передних колёс вокруг шкворней, отсчитываемый от направления продольной оси автомобиля. Положительное направление отсчёта углов θ , \mathcal{D}_1 и \mathcal{D}_2 соответствует повороту колёс влево;

ψ - угол поворота оси передней подвески вместе с колёсами вокруг продольной оси автомобиля. Положительному значению угла соответствует подъём левого колеса;

γ_0 - угол продольного наклона шкворня. Он является положительным при смещении верхнего конца шкворня назад;

β_0 - угол поперечного наклона шкворня. Он считается положительным, если верхний конец шкворня смещен внутрь колеи;

β - угол поперечного наклона задних колёс. Он считается положительным, если верхняя часть колеса смещена внутрь;

ν - угол продольного наклона кузова;

τ - угол поперечного наклона кузова;

m - масса автомобиля;

m_1 - масса задней части автомобиля без колёс и передней подвески;

m_{2i} - масса i -го колеса;

m_3 - масса передней подвески автомобиля;

l - расстояние от центра масс передней подвески до центра шкворня;

l_3 - расстояние от центра шкворня до центра колеса;

l_1 - расстояние от центра масс автомобиля до его передней оси;

l_2 - расстояние от центра масс автомобиля до его задней оси;

$L=l_1+l_2$ - база автомобиля;

$L_1=l+l_3$ - расстояние от центра масс передней подвески до центра колеса автомобиля (полуколея);

A_i - момент инерции i -го колеса со ступицей и тормозным барабаном относительно его диаметра;

B - момент инерции передней подвески относительно оси, перпендикулярной к ней и проходящей через центр масс (центральный момент инерции передней подвески);

C_i - осевой момент инерции i -го колеса;

D - момент инерции задней части автомобиля без передней подвески и колёс относительно оси, проходящей через её центр масс;

J_1 - момент инерции автомобиля без передних колёс относительно вертикальной оси, проходящей через центр масс автомобиля;

J_2 - момент инерции передних колёс относительно оси шкворня;

J_3 - момент инерции передней подвески с управляемыми колёсами относительно продольной оси автомобиля;

K_2 - угловая жёсткость по координате ψ ;

K_1 - угловая жёсткость системы рулевого управления;

h_{2i} - коэффициент вязкого трения по координате ψ ;

h_{1i} - коэффициент вязкого трения в рулевом управлении;

K_2^l - угловая жёсткость стержневого устройства;

C_{pc} - коэффициент упругости рессоры;

$C_{ш}$ - радиальная жёсткость шины;

L_{pc} - расстояние от центра масс подвески до рессоры;

$h_{ш}$ - внутреннее сопротивление шины;

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h_a - внутреннее сопротивление амортизатора;

h_{pc} - внутреннее сопротивление рессор;

h_c - коэффициент вязкого трения стержневого устройства;

α_i - кинематический параметр i -ой шины, связанный с боковой деформацией шины;

β_i - кинематический параметр i -ой шины, связанный с угловой деформацией шины;

γ_i - кинематический параметр i -ой шины, связанный с углом наклона колеса;

a_i - коэффициент боковой жёсткости i -ой шины;

b_i - коэффициент угловой жёсткости i -ой шины;

σ_i - коэффициент упругости шины, связанный с боковой деформацией i -ой шины;

ρ_i - коэффициент упругости i -ой шины, связанный с углом наклона колеса;

r_i - радиус качения i -ого колеса;

ξ_i - боковая деформация i -ой шины;

φ_i - угловая деформация i -ой шины;

χ_i - угол наклона i -ого колеса;

η_i - продольная деформация i -ой шины;

Δ_i - угол вращения вокруг своей оси i -го колеса ($i=1,4$);

Предположим, что при малых отклонениях автомобиля от движения со скоростью V вдоль оси Ox скольжение шин по дороге отсутствует. В

данном случае $\dot{\Delta}_i = \frac{V}{r_i}$, где r_i радиус качения

колёс.

Рассматриваемая динамическая система состоит из шести связанных между собой тел: четырёх колёс, передней зависимой подвески и задней части автомобиля без передней подвески и колёс (рис.1.1).

Положение автомобиля определяется обобщёнными координатами: x, y, z - координаты центра масс автомобиля, θ - угол поворота автомобиля вокруг вертикальной оси, проходящей через масс автомобиля, ϑ_1, ϑ_2 - углы поворота передних колёс (левого и правого) вокруг шкворней, ψ - угол поворота оси передней подвески вместе с колёсами вокруг продольной оси автомобиля, Δ_i ($i=1,4$) - угол вращения колёс, также параметры деформации шин $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$, где индекс 1 и 2 относятся к левому и правому передних колёс, индекс 3 и 4 относятся к левому и правому задних колёс (рис.1.1). Координаты центра масс левого $C_1(x_{03}, y_{03}, z_{03})$ и правого $C_2(x_{04}, y_{04}, z_{04})$ передних колёс, центра масс передней подвески $O(x_{01}, y_{01}, z_{01})$, центра масс задней оси $B(x_{02}, y_{02}, z_{02})$, центра масс левого $D_1(x_{05}, y_{05}, z_{05})$ и правого $D_2(x_{06}, y_{06}, z_{06})$ задних колёс выражаются через обобщённые координаты $\theta, \vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, \psi, x, y, z$ автомобиля.

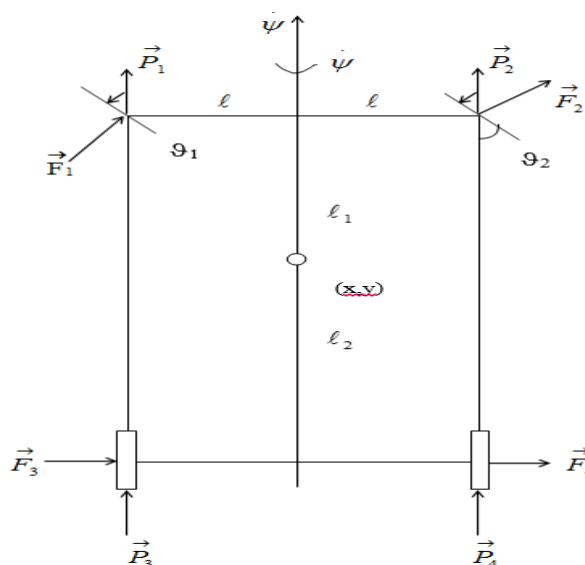


Рис.1.1.

Для этого введём следующие системы координат:

1) $\Sigma - OXYZ$ с началом в середине передней оси, ось OY направлена вдоль вектора скорости V , OZ - направлена вверх;

2) $\Sigma_1 - O_1X_1Y_1Z_1$ с началом в центре шкворня левого колеса, ось O_1X_1 , которая совпадает с передней осью, а ось O_1Y_1 параллельна скорости V ;

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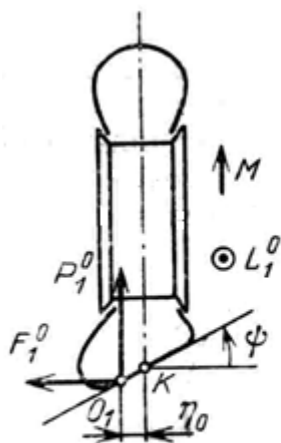
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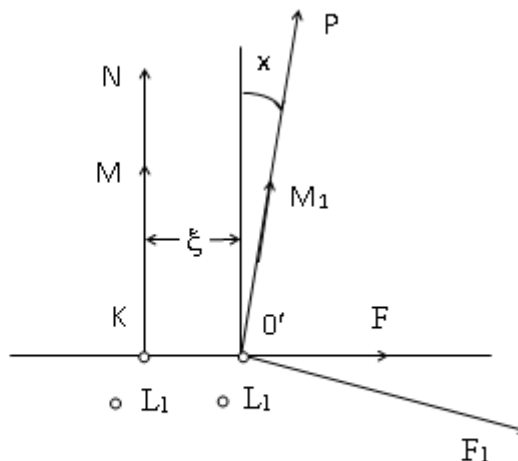
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3) $\sum_2 - O_2 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$ с началом в центре шкворня правого колеса, ось $O_2 Z_2$ совпадает со шкворнем;

4) $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$: оси этой системы координат повернуты на угол ϑ_1 вокруг оси



а)



б)

Рис 1.2.

Пусть в системе координат $\sum_4 - O_1 X_4 Y_4 Z_4$ заданы координаты вектора $\vec{r}(x_4, y_4, z_4)$. Тогда в системе координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$ координаты этого же вектора могут быть определены в матричной форме следующим образом:

$$[x_3] = A_4 [x_4], \quad (1.1)$$

где $[x_3] = [x_3, y_3, z_3]^T$ - матрица-столбец координат вектора \vec{r} в системе координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$; $[x_4]$ - матрица-столбец координат вектора \vec{r} в системе координат $\sum_4 - O_1 X_4 Y_4 Z_4$, где индекс «Т» означает операцию транспонирования матрицы.

$$A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta_0 & 0 & -\sin \beta_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \beta_0 & 0 & \cos \beta_0 \end{pmatrix} -$$

матрица перехода от системы координат $\sum_4 - O_1 X_4 Y_4 Z_4$ к системе координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$. Элементы a_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, 3$) матрицы A_4 есть направляющие косинусы осей системы координат $\sum_4 - O_1 X_4 Y_4 Z_4$

относительно системы координат \sum_2 ;

5) $\sum_4 - O_1 X_4 Y_4 Z_4$: оси этой системы координат повернуты на угол β_0 вокруг оси $O_1 Y_3 = O_1 Y_4$, так, что ось $O_1 X_4$ совпадает с осью ступицы левого колеса.

относительно системы координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$.

Аналогично, для преобразования координат из системы $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$ к системе $\sum_2 - O_1 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$ имеем

$$[x_2] = A_3 [x_3], \quad (1.2)$$

где $[x_2] = [x_2, y_2, z_2]^T$ - матрица-столбец координат вектора \vec{r} в системе координат $\sum_2 - O_1 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$.

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \vartheta_1 & -\sin \vartheta_1 & 0 \\ \sin \vartheta_1 & \cos \vartheta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} -$$

матрица перехода от системы координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$ к системе координат $\sum_2 - O_1 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$. Элементы a_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, 3$) матрицы A_3 есть направляющие косинусы осей системы координат $\sum_3 - O_1 X_3 Y_3 Z_3$ относительно системы координат $\sum_2 - O_1 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$.

Подставляя (1.1) в выражении (1.2), получим

$$[x_2] = A_3 A_4 [x_4].$$

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Поступая аналогичным образом, для 5 систем координат можно записать

$$[x] = A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 [x_4],$$

где

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta_0 & 0 & \sin \beta_0 \\ \sin \beta_0 \sin \gamma_0 & \cos \gamma_0 & -\sin \gamma_0 \cos \beta_0 \\ -\sin \beta_0 \cos \gamma_0 & \sin \gamma_0 & \cos \beta_0 \cos \gamma_0 \end{pmatrix} -$$

матрица перехода от системы координат $\Sigma_2 - O_1 X_2 Y_2 Z_2$ к системе координат $\Sigma_1 - O_1 X_1 Y_1 Z_1$ и

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi & 0 & \sin \psi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & 0 & \cos \psi \end{pmatrix} -$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11}^1 &= \cos b_0 a_{11}^1 + \sin b_0 a_{13}^1 & A_{12}^1 &= a_{12}^1 & A_{13}^1 &= \sin b_0 a_{11}^1 + \cos b_0 a_{13}^1 \\ A_{21}^1 &= \cos b_0 a_{21}^1 + \sin b_0 a_{23}^1 & A_{22}^1 &= a_{22}^1 & A_{23}^1 &= -\sin b_0 a_{21}^1 + \cos b_0 a_{23}^1 \\ A_{31}^1 &= \cos b_0 a_{31}^1 + \sin b_0 a_{33}^1 & A_{32}^1 &= a_{32}^1 & A_{33}^1 &= -\sin b_0 a_{31}^1 + \cos b_0 a_{33}^1 \\ a_{11}^1 &= \cos J_1 (\cos y \cos b_0 - \sin y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \sin J_1 \sin y \sin g_0 \\ a_{21}^1 &= \cos J_1 \sin b_0 \sin g_0 + \sin J_1 \cos g_0 \\ a_{31}^1 &= \cos J_1 (-\sin y \cos b_0 - \cos y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \sin J_1 \cos y \sin g_0 \\ a_{12}^1 &= -\sin J_1 (\cos y \cos b_0 - \sin y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \cos J_1 \sin y \sin g_0 \\ a_{22}^1 &= -\sin J_1 \sin b_0 \sin g_0 + \cos J_1 \cos g_0 \\ a_{32}^1 &= \sin J_1 (\sin y \cos b_0 + \cos y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \cos J_1 \cos y \sin g_0 \\ a_{13}^1 &= \cos y \sin b_0 + \sin y \cos b_0 \cos g_0 \\ a_{23}^1 &= -\sin g_0 \cos b_0 \\ a_{33}^1 &= -\sin y \sin b_0 + \cos y \cos b_0 \cos g_0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

Для задней оси и задних колес имеют место соотношения $A_{ij}^1(\beta_0, \mathcal{G}_1) = A_{ij}^2(-\beta_0, \mathcal{G}_2)$,

$a_{ij}^1(\beta_0, \mathcal{G}_1) = a_{ij}^2(-\beta_0, \mathcal{G}_2)$, следовательно,

будем иметь:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11}^2 &= \cos b_0 a_{11}^2 - \sin b_0 a_{13}^2 & A_{12}^2 &= a_{12}^2 & A_{13}^2 &= \sin b_0 a_{11}^2 + \cos b_0 a_{13}^2 \\ A_{21}^2 &= \cos b_0 a_{21}^2 - \sin b_0 a_{23}^2 & A_{22}^2 &= a_{22}^2 & A_{23}^2 &= \sin b_0 a_{21}^2 + \cos b_0 a_{23}^2 \\ A_{31}^2 &= \cos b_0 a_{31}^2 - \sin b_0 a_{33}^2 & A_{32}^2 &= a_{32}^2 & A_{33}^2 &= \sin b_0 a_{31}^2 + \cos b_0 a_{33}^2 \\ a_{11}^2 &= \cos J_2 (\cos y \cos b_0 + \sin y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \sin J_2 \sin y \sin g_0 \\ a_{21}^2 &= -\cos J_2 \sin b_0 \sin g_0 + \sin J_2 \cos g_0 \\ a_{31}^2 &= \cos J_2 (-\sin y \cos b_0 + \cos y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \sin J_2 \cos y \sin g_0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

матрица перехода от системы координат $\Sigma_1 - O_1 X_1 Y_1 Z_1$ к системе координат $\Sigma - OXYZ$.

Обозначим произведение матриц $A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4$ через матрицу A

$$A = A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^1 A_{12}^1 A_{13}^1 \\ A_{21}^1 A_{22}^1 A_{23}^1 \\ A_{31}^1 A_{32}^1 A_{33}^1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.3)$$

где элементы A_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, 3$) этой матрицы будут иметь следующие виды:

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$$a_{12}^2 = -\sin J_2 (\cos y \cos b_0 + \sin y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \cos J_2 \sin y \sin g_0$$

$$a_{22}^2 = \sin J_1 \sin b_0 \sin g_0 + \cos J_2 \cos g_0$$

$$a_{32}^2 = -\sin J_2 (-\sin y \cos b_0 + \cos y \sin b_0 \cos g_0) + \cos J_2 \cos y \sin g_0$$

$$a_{13}^2 = -\cos y \sin b_0 + \sin y \cos b_0 \cos g_0$$

$$a_{23}^2 = -\sin g_0 \cos b_0$$

$$a_{33}^2 = \sin y \sin b_0 + \cos y \cos b_0 \cos g_0$$

Используя формулы (1.1) – (1.5), находим:

$O(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ - центр масс передней

подвески

$$\begin{aligned} x_{01} &= x - l_1 \sin q, \\ y_{01} &= y + l_1 \cos q, \\ z_{01} &= z, \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ - центр масс задней оси

$$\begin{aligned} x_{02} &= x + l_2 \sin q, \\ y_{02} &= y - l_2 \cos q, \\ z_{02} &= z, \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

$C(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ - центр масс переднего левого колеса

$$\begin{aligned} x_{03} &= x + (x_0 + l_3 A_{11}^1) \sin q - l_1 \sin q \\ y_{03} &= y + (y_0 - l_3 A_{21}^1) \cos q + l_1 \cos q \\ z_{03} &= z + (z_0 + l_3 A_{31}^1) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

$C(x_4, y_4, z_4)$ - центр масс правого колеса

$$\begin{aligned} x_{04} &= x + (-x_0 - l_3 A_{11}^2) \sin q - l_1 \sin q \\ y_{04} &= y + (-y_0 + l_3 A_{21}^2) \cos q + l_1 \cos q \\ z_{04} &= z + (-z_0 - l_3 A_{31}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

$D(x_5, y_5, z_5)$ - центр масс заднего левого колеса

$$\begin{aligned} x_{05} &= x + l_2 \sin q - L_1 \cos q \\ y_{05} &= y - l_2 \cos q - L_1 \sin q \\ z_{05} &= z \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

$D(x_6, y_6, z_6)$ - центр масс правого колеса

$$\begin{aligned} x_{06} &= x + l_2 \sin q + L_1 \cos q \\ y_{06} &= y - l_2 \cos q + L_1 \sin q \\ z_{06} &= z \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

где координаты центра левого шкворня x_0, y_0, z_0 равны

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= -l \cos y \\ y_0 &= 0 \\ z_0 &= l \sin y \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

Используя формулы (1.6) – (1.12), находим скорости движения центра масс передней подвески V_1 , задней оси V_2 и четырех колес автомобиля V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6 .

Выразим теперь углы χ_i, θ_i колес и координаты x_i, y_i ($i = 1, 4$) через обобщенные координаты системы. Здесь χ_i – угол между осью Oz и средней плоскостью колеса, θ_i – угол между осью Oy и следом средней плоскости колеса на дороге, x_i, y_i – координаты точки встречи прямой наибольшего наклона, проходящей в средней плоскости колеса через его центр, с плоскостью XOY дороги. В соответствии с матрицей (4.3)

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \chi_1\right) = A_{31}^1 = \cos\beta_0 a_{31}^1 + \sin\beta_0 a_{33}^1,$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \chi_2\right) = A_{31}^2 = \cos\beta_0 a_{31}^2 - \sin\beta_0 a_{33}^2,$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \chi_3\right) = \sin\beta, \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \chi_4\right) = \sin\beta,$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right) = A_{21}^1 = \cos\beta_0 a_{21}^1 + \sin\beta_0 a_{23}^1, \quad (1.1.13)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_2\right) = A_{21}^2 = \cos\beta_0 a_{21}^2 - \sin\beta_0 a_{23}^2,$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_3\right) = \sin\theta, \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_4\right) = \sin\theta.$$

Из этих соотношений находим (в линейном приближении):

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= \theta + \vartheta_1, \quad \theta_2 = \theta + \vartheta_2, \quad \theta_3 = \theta_4 = \theta \\ \chi_1 &= \psi - \gamma_0 \vartheta_1, \quad \chi_2 = \psi - \gamma_0 \vartheta_2, \quad \chi_3 = \beta, \quad \chi_4 = -\beta \end{aligned} \quad (1.13')$$

Величины x_i, y_i связаны с обобщенными координатами следующим образом:

$$x_1 = x_{03} - r_1 A_{31}^1 = x + (-l \cos\psi + l_3 A_{11}^1) \sin\theta - l_1 \sin\theta - r_1 A_{31}^1,$$

$$y_1 = y_{03} - r_1 A_{32}^1 = y - l_3 A_{21}^1 \cos\theta + l_1 \cos\theta - r_1 A_{32}^1,$$

$$x_2 = x_{04} - r_2 A_{31}^2 = x + (l \cos\psi - l_3 A_{11}^2) \sin\theta - l_1 \sin\theta - r_2 A_{31}^2,$$

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$$y_2 = y_{04} - r_2 A_{32}^2 = y + l_3 A_{21}^2 \cos \theta + l_1 \cos \theta - r_2 A_{32}^2, \quad (1.14)$$

$$x_3 = x_{05} - r_3 \sin \beta \sin \theta = x + l_2 \sin \theta - L_1 \cos \theta - r_3 \sin \beta \sin \theta,$$

$$y_3 = y_{05} \cos \theta = (y - l_2 \cos \theta - L_1 \sin \theta) \cos \theta,$$

$$x_4 = x_{06} + r_4 \sin \beta \sin \theta = x + l_2 \sin \theta + L_1 \cos \theta + r_4 \sin \beta \sin \theta,$$

$$y_4 = y_{06} \cos \theta = (y - l_2 \cos \theta + L_1 \sin \theta) \cos \theta,$$

1.2. Вычислительный эксперимент по исследованию влияния конструктивных параметров системы на устойчивость криволинейного и прямолинейного движения автомобиля.

Проведен вычислительный эксперимент с помощью программно-инструментальной системы AVTO по исследованию задач об устойчивости криволинейного и прямолинейного

движения автомобиля с учетом упругости и деформируемой шин, поперечного и продольного углов крена кузова автомобиля с целью определения рациональных значений параметров.

1.3. Основные конкретные результаты исследования:

Основными конкретными результатами исследования является следующее:

1. Разработана математическая модель криволинейного и прямолинейного движения автомобиля по ровной дороге с учетом поперечного и продольного углов крена автомобиля (Модель 1);

2. Разработана математическая модель движения автомобиля по наклонной плоскости с учетом поперечного и продольного углов крена автомобиля (Модель 2);

3. Разработана математическая модель движения автомобиля по наклонной плоскости с учетом упругости и деформируемой шин, а также поперечного и продольного углов крена автомобиля (Модель 3).

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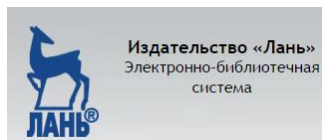
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