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330.142.2 : 658.26

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analyzes the different approaches to define the optimal distribution of investment capital on the energy-effective components. The new approach is suggested, which involves the use of non-linear utility function instead of the set of linear forms. The algorithm of this function construction is developed based on the analysis of dynamics of the movement of boundary utilities of energy-saving activities. The numerical calculation of the resources distribution confirms the falling of boundary utilities by all activities.

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• , - [1], • [2] • -
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[3-5],

1-

[6; 8].

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + \sum_{i \leq j} a_{ij} x_i x_j \right); \quad (1)$$

[3], $(p, 2, \dots, n)$; b_i, a_{ij}

Z ,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i = Z \right); \quad (2)$$

[6].

[7],

).

[8].

);

);

);

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n - \dots \\
 & \vdots \\
 & b_i = \frac{(x'_i) - (x_i^0)}{h_{x_i}}; \\
 & a_{ij} = \frac{(x'_i, x'_j) + (x_i^0, x_j^0) - (x_i^0, x'_j) - (x'_i, x_j^0)}{h_{x_i} \cdot h_{x_j}}, \quad i \neq j \\
 & a_{ii} = \frac{(x_i'') + (x_i^0) - 2(x_i')}{2 \cdot h_{x_i}^2} \quad (3) \\
 & (x_i^0, x_i', x_i'') - \dots \\
 & (x_i^0), (x_i'), (x_i'') - \dots \\
 & h_{x_i} - \dots \\
 & (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x'_i) - (x_i^0)}{h_{x_i}} x_i + \dots \\
 & + \sum_{i < j} \frac{(x'_i, x'_j) + (x_i^0, x_j^0) - (x_i^0, x'_j) - (x'_i, x_j^0)}{h_{x_i} \cdot h_{x_j}} x_i x_j + \dots \\
 & + \sum_{i=j} \frac{(x_i'') + (x_i^0) - 2(x_i')}{2 \cdot h_{x_i}^2} x_i x_i + \varepsilon \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vdots \\
 & \dots \\
 & \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}, \quad n - \dots \\
 & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

[8],

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & 4, \quad t - \dots \\
 & \dots \\
 & 15 \dots \\
 & \dots \\
 & (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vdots \\
 & i = \dots \\
 & x_i = 0, \\
 & b_i. \\
 & \dots \\
 & (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & b_i + 2a_{ii}x_i, \quad (6) \\
 & 2a_{ii} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & b_i + 2a_{ii}x_i = 0, \quad (7) \\
 & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & a_{ii} = \frac{-b_i}{2x_i} \quad (8) \\
 & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 i = b_i - \frac{b_i}{x_i} + a_{ij}x_j \\
 j = b_j - \frac{b_j}{x_j} + a_{ij}x_i
 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 i = b_i t \\
 x_j = b_j t
 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 i = b_i - \frac{b_i}{x_i} b_i t + a_{ij} b_j t = 0 \\
 j = b_j - \frac{b_j}{x_j} b_j t + a_{ij} b_i t = 0
 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$a_{ij} = -\left(\frac{b_i}{\bar{X}_i} - \frac{b_j}{\bar{X}_j}\right) / \left(\frac{b_i}{b_j} - \frac{b_j}{b_i}\right) \quad (12)$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{b_i \cdot b_j}{b_i + b_j} \quad (14)$$

$$\tilde{x}_i = \frac{x_i}{\bar{X}_i}; \quad 0 \leq \tilde{x}_i \leq 1 \quad (13)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i = Z \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{c_i x_i}{\bar{X}_i} = Z \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \tilde{x}_i = Z \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \frac{Z}{\bar{X}_i} = Z \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \frac{Z}{Z} = 1$$

Z_i

$$\Phi(\tilde{x}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \tilde{x}_i - \sum_{i < j} \frac{b_i \cdot b_j}{b_i + b_j} \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \tilde{x}_i^2 + \lambda \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \frac{Z_i}{Z} \right) \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'_{\tilde{x}_i} = 0, \quad i=1,2,\dots,n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \frac{Z_i}{Z} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{cases} b_1 - \sum_{j \neq 1} \frac{b_1 \cdot b_j}{b_1 + b_j} \tilde{x}_j - b_1 \tilde{x}_1 - \lambda \frac{Z_1}{Z} = 0 \\ b_2 - \sum_{j \neq 2} \frac{b_2 \cdot b_j}{b_2 + b_j} \tilde{x}_j - b_2 \tilde{x}_2 - \lambda \frac{Z_2}{Z} = 0 \\ \dots \\ b_n - \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{b_n \cdot b_j}{b_n + b_j} \tilde{x}_j - b_n \tilde{x}_n - \lambda \frac{Z_n}{Z} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \frac{Z_i}{Z} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

λ - , Z [6],

$$\left(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n \right), \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i Z_i = Z$$

(. . . 1).

(Z=800 . . .),

. 1.

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \tilde{x}_i - \sum_{i < j} \frac{b_i \cdot b_j}{b_i + b_j} \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \tilde{x}_i^2 ; \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 \tilde{x}_i \cdot z_i = 800\,000$$

. 2 (. . .).

MS Excel

« . . . ».

. 2 (. . .)

).

(. . . 2),

(54%)

(. . .),

150 . . . (19%),

140 . . . (17%),

- 80 . . .

. (10%).

10,7%.

\tilde{x}_i .

(9)

(800 . . .)

1. ()

/			b_i	z_i , . . .
1		1	0,25	1 920
2		2	0,2	960
3		3	0,15	880
4		4	0,1	480

, - 20%, - 10%.
 . - 9,3%,
 .
 () . 2 ()
). ()
 50% , (.2).

2.

()

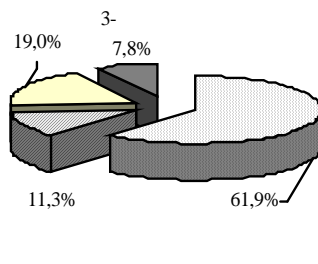
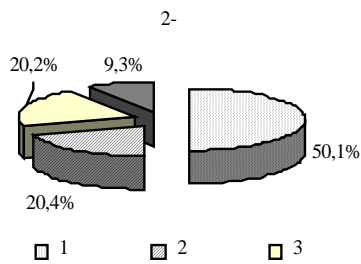
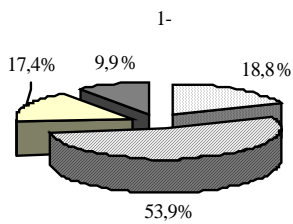
/						b_i	\tilde{x}_i	z_i	$\tilde{x}_i * z_i$
	a_{ij}	1	2	3	4				
1	1	-0,125	-0,1111	-0,0938	-0,0714	0,25	0,0784	1920000	150621,4
2	2		-0,1	-0,0857	-0,0667	0,2	0,4489	960000	430901,8
3	3			-0,075	-0,06	0,15	0,1582	880000	139247,7
4	4				-0,05	0,1	0,1651	480000	79229,14
():						10,7%	Усього, грн.:	800000	

а

/						Результати розрахунків			
	a_{ij}	1	2	3	4	b_i	\tilde{x}_i	z_i	$\tilde{x}_i * z_i$
1	1	-0,1152	-0,0746	-0,0816	-0,0613	0,2304	0,2266	1769379	400954,2
2	2		-0,0551	-0,0589	-0,0475	0,1102	0,3086	529098,2	163288,6
3	3			-0,0631	-0,0503	0,1263	0,2183	740752,3	161730,8
4	4				-0,0417	0,0835	0,1847	400770,9	74026,42
():						9,3%	Усього, грн.:	800000	

я

/						Результати розрахунків			
	a_{ij}	1	2	3	4	b_i	\tilde{x}_i	z_i	$\tilde{x}_i * z_i$
1	1	-0,0891	-0,0534	-0,0635	-0,0493	0,1782	0,3619	1368424	495209,2
2	2		-0,0381	-0,0430	-0,0360	0,0762	0,2472	365809,7	90444,29
3	3			-0,0493	-0,0403	0,0987	0,2622	579021,5	151837,1
4	4				-0,0340	0,0681	0,1913	326744,4	62509,37
():						8,2%	, .:	800000	



.1.

()

60% - 70%,
 , 19% - 45%.
 11% - 8% -
 8,2%.

.1.

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1. ,

(.2), / , 2006. - 424 .

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2011. - 2. - . 119-122.

3. ,

10,7%, / //

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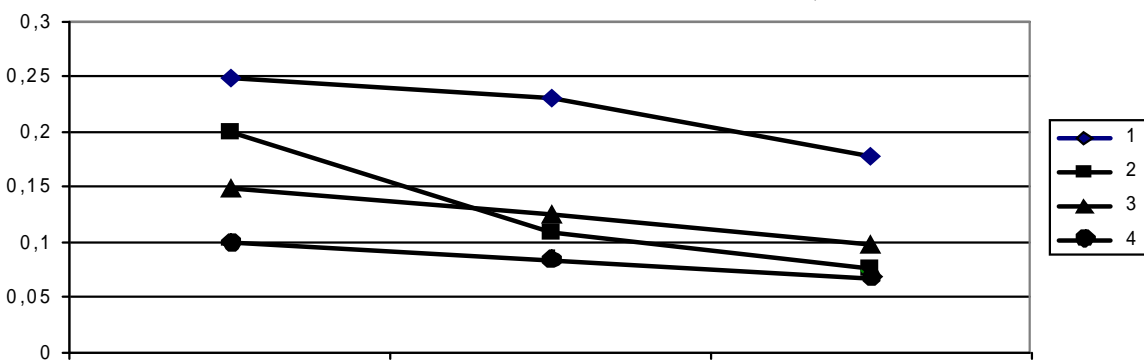
// -2009. - .31, 4. - . 105-109.

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.3. , // « ».-2009. - 3.

74-81.

6. ,



.2.

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3. ' ()

/	-	,				,%
		1-	2-	3-		
1	1920000	150621,4	400954,2	495209,2	1046785	54,5
2	960000	430901,8	163288,6	90444,29	684634,6	71,3
3	880000	139247,7	161730,8	151837,1	452815,6	51,5
4	480000	79229,14	74026,42	62509,37	215764,9	45,0

: 2 .. .1. : . . / : ,1967. – 422 .
: .. ,2004. – 262 . 8. -
7. / . . , . . , . . . -
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- **Malinskaya Lidiya Vladimirovna**, senior teacher of department of informatic systems and technologies. Poltava state agrarian academy.
- **Optimization of the distribution of investment capital on the energy-efficient components.** analyzes the different approaches to define the optimal distribution of investment capital on the energy-effective components. The new approach is suggested, which involves the use of non-linear utility function instead of the set of linear forms. The algorithm of this function construction is developed based on the analysis of dynamics of the movement of boundary utilities of energy-saving activities. The numerical calculation of the resources distribution confirms the falling of boundary utilities by all activities.
- **Keywords:** efficiency of investment project of energy-saving, energy-saving activities, energy utility function.

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