

S

$P_y \forall p_i \in$

$1-P_1$

$f(x)$

$\Pi = \bigcup_{j=1}^5 \Pi_j$

$\Pi_i \subset \Pi$

x

$f(x)$

x_0

[4].

$|\Pi| = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2$ (2)

- $1 = \{0, -0,2\}$
- $2 = \{0,2, -0,4\}$
- $3 = \{0,4, -0,6\}$
- $4 = \{0,6, -0,8\}$
- $5 = \{0,8, -1,0\}$

$\forall p_i \in y$

(

)

$x_i \in X$,

(p_i)

$\Pi = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 \Pi_i$

$z \in Z, = \overline{1,5}$

$p_i = \frac{x_i}{S}$

(1) (A_s)

z_k

x_i

$S = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

$p_i \in$

μ_j
 $z \in Z$,

$|X| = n_i = \overline{1,5}$

z_k

$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n = 1$

$\max p_i \in$
 $\max p_i \in$

S_1 ,

P

A_s

$y = f\{x_i\}$

$s = \frac{M_3}{\sigma^3}$

(3)

$p_i \in$

$M_3 -$

$z \in Z;$

$\max p_i \in$

$\sigma -$

$z \in Z$,

$\max p_i \in$

Z_k

1

$m_1(Z_k)$

$M_3 = m_3 - 3m_1 * m_2 + 2m_1^3$,

(4)

$m_i = m_1(Z_k) -$

$i-$

Z_k

$\sigma = \sqrt{D} = \sqrt{m_2 - m_1^2}$,

(5)

[5].

$D -$

$\max p_i \in$

Z_k

$m_1(Z_k)$

A_s

$1 - \max p_i \in$

Δt_1 ,

$y = f\{x_i\}$

A_s

P_1 ,

$\max P_1$

S_1 ,

$\forall p_i \in$

\max

$Z_k (max) - Z_k (min) = const.$

P_1 ,

P_y

\in

1.

«

»

2005	3151,1	244,9	92,8	38,9	575,6	161,7	0	0	517,6	3747,4
2006	4 755,4	501,2	188,9	60,6	1424,6	213,3	10,4	0	724	6430,4
2007	9585,8	883	327,3	100	581,9	141,9	0	0	119,9	11500
2008	15595	1523	567	131	1630	540	0	1331	0	21317
2009	20387	1823	685	194	1250	751	0	0	1814	23276
2010	27612	1903	707	212	3697	524	0	1112	0	35767
2011	25643	2320	851	237	4300	1035	0	0	1249	33137

t_p

«n»

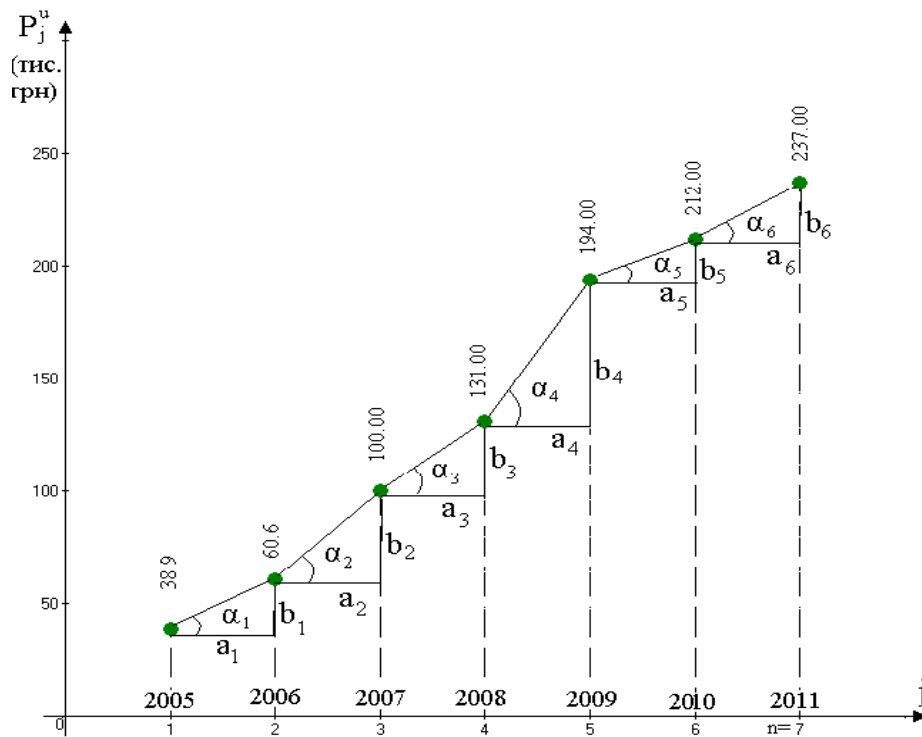
[6].

p_j^u (

[7].

2005-2011 . (. 1, . 1) [8].

- a_i -



.1.

2005-2011 .

«

»

2.

	2006- 2005 .	2007- 2006 .	2008- 2007 .	2009- 2008 .	2010- 2009 .	2011- 2010 .
i	1	2	3	4	5	6
b_i	21,7	39,4	31	64	18	25

, $a_i = (2006-2005) = 1$, $p_{(2012)} = 237+33,18=270, 183$. .

; $a_{n-1} = a_n - a_{n-1} = (2011 - 2010) = 1$;

$b_i -$ $j = \overline{1, n}$ (2005-2010): $p_{(2011)}$

$b_i = p_{j+1}^u - p_j^u$.

b_i a_p, b_i (. 2). $p_{(2011)}^u$:

$\alpha_i = \arctg \frac{b_i}{a_p}$ (6) $\kappa_p = \frac{p_{2011}^k}{p_{прогн, 2011}} = \frac{237}{246,8} = 0,96$

$b = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ (7) $p_{(2012)} = k_p * p_{(2012)}$ (.) = $= 270,183 * 0,96 = 259,3$. .

$a_i = 1$, $b_i = \operatorname{tg} \alpha_p$ (8) k_p b_i

$a_i = \arctg \alpha_p$ (9) k_p «

$S_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha$ (10) $0,85$, k_p « $k_p =$

(9) b_i $S_i^{cp} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \theta_i$ (11) k_p

$\theta_i^{cp} = \frac{S_{b_i}}{n-1}$ (12) b_i . ,

Δp_j^u p_n^u () $b_i^{cp} = \Delta p_j^u$ ()

$b_i^{cp} = \Delta p_j^u$ $= p_n^u + b_i^{cp}$ (13)

« . 1 . 1 » 2005-2011 . .

- $S_{b_i} = 199,1$. . ;

- $b_i^{cp} = 33,18$. . ;

- $p_{n(2011)}^u = 237$. .

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: 330.322.

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- **Pulina Tatyana Veniaminovna**, candidate of economic sciences, associate professor of department of management of the Zaporizhzhya national technical university. Doctorant of department of management of the National university of food technologies (Kyiv).
- **Methodical approaches for forecasting of efficiency of activity of the enterprises of a cluster of the food industry.** Optimization methods for forecasting of activity of the enterprises of klasterny association are considered, values of a predicted assimetriya of temporary ranks are investigated, use of a method of piecewise and linear approximation for obtaining objective values of parameters of forecasting is proved.
- **Keywords:** enterprises of the food industry, optimization methods, klasterny approach.

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