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:

,

ISU,

W_i

).

(MLD).

[1-5]

MLS,

()

MLS

MLS

MLS

(1),

MLS

ISU

y_i ,

MLS,

x_i ,

(ISU)

[1],

MLS);

ISU

ISU.

(MLT);

y_j ,

y_i

(

y_i - RO
 :
 $y_i = L_i[x_{i1}, \dots, l_{ik}(x_{ij}, \dots, x_{im}), \dots, x_{in}]$,
 $l_{ik}(x_{ij}, \dots, x_{im})$ - RO_i,
 x_{ij}, \dots, x_{im} - (mla);
 ISU
 $l_{ik}(x_{ij}, x_{im}) = x_{ij} \& x_{im}$,
 x_{ij}, x_{im} - RO_i,
 ISU
 y_{i1}, \dots, y_{im} ,
 $S_i = f_i(y_{i1}, \dots, y_{im})$,
 ISU (mlt);
 MLS, MLS (MLP).
 y_{ij} :
 ISU;
 ISU; ISU;
 MLP, mlt,
 (RO) MLD.
 RO, ISU, MLD
 ISU
 $L_i(y_{i1}, \dots, y_{in})$ -
 (MLS,
 $c_i; j(y_{ij})$ -
 y_{ij} ; $J(y_i)$ -
 MLS.
 MLS,
 W .
 $J(\mathfrak{S}) = \{J(L_1), \dots, J(L_n)\} \rightarrow M(\Lambda) = \{L_1, \dots, L_n\}$,
 $M(\Lambda)$ -
 $L_i \in \Lambda$.
 L_i
 $J(L_i) = F^L[j(y_{i1}), \dots, j(y_{in})]$,
 F^L -
 $L_i(y_{i1}, \dots, y_{in})$,
 c_i .
 c_i W $j(c_i)$.
 $J(L_i) = F^L[j(y_{i1}), \dots, j(y_{in})] \rightarrow j(c_i) \in J(W)$.
 MLD :
 MLP;

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{B\}, \\
 & W_i, \quad B - \\
 [2]: & \xi_i \quad h_i(y_{ij}) \vee H_i(L_i). \\
 & ; \quad \xi_i \quad h_i(y_{ij}) \quad H_i(L_i) \quad : \\
 & ; \quad [h_i(y_{ij}) \rightarrow \{B\}] \vee [H_i(L_i) \rightarrow \{B\}], \\
 & , \quad \min\{B\} = \{0,1\} \\
 & \xi_i; \\
 & , \quad \max\{B\} = [\alpha(\gamma_{\alpha 1}, \dots, \gamma_{\alpha m}), \beta(\gamma_{\alpha 1}, \dots, \gamma_{\alpha m})] \\
 & ISU; \quad (Z \& \neg Z). \\
 & W, \quad \min\{B\}, \quad (Z = 1) \& (\neg Z = 0). \\
 & \Lambda. \quad \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*), \\
 & , \quad J(\Lambda_i, t_i) = J(\Lambda_i, t_{i-k}), \\
 & , \quad \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*) \rightarrow \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}). \\
 & , \quad \xi_i. \quad [3], \\
 \xi_i(f_i), \quad f_i, \quad \forall, \exists. \\
 & t_i, \\
 & \xi_i \quad t_i - \Delta t_i. \quad , \quad n > m. \quad , \quad J(\Lambda_i, t_i) = J(\Lambda_i, t_{i-k}), \\
 & t_i, \quad \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*) \rightarrow \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \\
 & : \\
 & \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*), \\
 r \leq k, \quad \mu_i - \\
 & , \quad \xi_i(f_i). \quad W_i, \quad W_i \rightarrow W_i^*, \\
 & \xi_i(f_i). \\
 & I. \\
 \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*), \\
 \xi_i. \\
 & , \quad \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*). \\
 & , \quad W_i, \\
 \Lambda = F\{L_1, \dots, L_n\}, \quad L_1, \dots, L_n - \Pr_i \\
 & , \quad W_i \\
 & : \\
 [J(\Lambda_i, t_i) = J(\Lambda_i, t_{i-k})] \vee [J(\Lambda_i, t_{i-k}) \subset J(\Lambda_i, t_i)], \\
 k < i. \\
 & W_i \\
 y_{ij} = I_j(x_{j1}, \dots, x_{jm}) \\
 L_i = f_i(y_{i1}, \dots, y_{in}), \\
 & \xi_i * f_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*), \\
 & \xi_i(P_{i1}, \dots, P_{ik}) \rightarrow \mu_i(P_{i1}^{\otimes}, \dots, P_{ir}^*), \\
 & \{[C, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda] \rightarrow [(C \& D), \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda]\} \& \\
 & \{(D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda) \rightarrow (C \& D), \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda\} \\
 & [(\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, C) \& (\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, D)] \rightarrow [\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, (C \vee D)], \\
 & J(\Lambda_i, t_i) \\
 & (C \& D) \rightarrow [j(y_i) \& j(y_j)], \\
 \Pr_i(A) \rightarrow \Pr_j(A), \quad (\Pr_i \& \Pr_j) \subset J(W_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A_i, \\
 W_i. \\
 B_i(\gamma_\beta) = (z = 0), \quad j(y_i) \rightarrow j(y_j) \\
 A_i(\gamma_\alpha) \in (Z = 1) \\
 [C, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda] \& [(D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda)] \rightarrow [\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, (C \vee D)] \\
 [(\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, C) \& (\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda, D)] \rightarrow [(D \vee C), \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda]. \\
 B \rightarrow A. \\
 [(\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, D) \& (D, \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda)] \rightarrow (\Gamma, \Pi \rightarrow \Delta, \Lambda). \\
 [J(L_i), j(y_i)] \rightarrow [j(y_i), J(L_j) \rightarrow J(L_r)] \rightarrow \\
 \rightarrow [J(L_i), J(L_k) \rightarrow J(L_j), J(L_r)]. \quad j(y_i) \\
 k \quad [Pr_i(L_i) \rightarrow L_j] \rightarrow [J(L_j) < J(L_i)]. \\
 A(Pr_i), \\
 Pr_i(\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, y_i) \quad Pr_j(y_i, \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda), \quad j(y_{i+1}) \\
 Pr_i \& Pr_j \in A \quad j(c_1), \\
 \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, y_i, \quad y_i \quad r\{J[A(y_1, \dots, y_n)]\} \rightarrow j(c_1), \\
 \Pi \quad \xi_i \quad r_1[j(y_1)], \dots, r_n[j(y_n)] = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i, \\
 \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda, \quad r_1[j(c_1)] < \max r_1[j(y_i)]. \\
 A_i: \quad \xi_i \quad t_{i-k}, \\
 [Pr_i(\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, y_i) \& (y_i, \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda)] \Rightarrow \quad k < i. \\
 \Rightarrow j(y_i)\{Pr_i(\Gamma, \Pi \rightarrow \Delta, \Lambda)\}. \\
 Pr_{i-1} \quad y_i, \quad ISU \\
 j(y_i), \quad Pr_{i+k}(A) \quad t_i \quad t_{i-k} \\
 Pr(A) \rightarrow C_i. \quad J[A(Pr_i)] \quad t_{i-k} \quad t_i \\
 \xi_{i+k}(t_{i-k}) \\
 [\Gamma \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B), \Delta] \Rightarrow (\Gamma, A \rightarrow B, \Delta) \\
 [(A \rightarrow B), \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta] \& (\Gamma, B \rightarrow \Delta). \\
 A \quad \gamma_{\alpha i}, \quad A(\gamma_{\alpha i}) \quad B(\gamma_{\alpha j}), \\
 Z = 1, \\
 Pr_i(A_i), \\
 Pr_i^{-1}. \quad A_i(\gamma_\alpha) \quad B_i(\gamma_\beta) \\
 z_i = 0,
 \end{array}$$

$$\Lambda = \{L_1(y_{11}, \dots, y_{1k}), \dots, L_n(y_{n1}, \dots, y_{nk}),$$

$$\Sigma, [4].$$

$$\{\Lambda, \Xi, \Sigma, L_i^P(y_{i1}^P, \dots, y_{ik}^P)\} \rightarrow L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*}),$$

$$L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*}) -$$

$$L_i^P(y_{i1}^P, \dots, y_{ik}^P)$$

$$L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*})$$

$$| \{L_i^P(y_{i1}^P, \dots, y_{ik}^P)\} - L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*}) | \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*}),$$

$$L_i^{P*}(y_{i1}^{P*}, \dots, y_{ik}^{P*}) -$$

$$L_i^P$$

$$L_i^{P*}$$

$$L_i^P = f(x_{i1}^P, \dots, x_{ik}^P).$$

$$\delta(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}) = S^V(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}) + Y(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}) + N^P(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}),$$

$$S^V(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}) - L_i^P$$

$$y_i^P = (x_{i1}^P \& x_{i3}^P) \vee (x_{i2}^P \rightarrow x_{i1}^P) \& x_{i3}^P,$$

$$L_i^{P*}.$$

$$\text{MLS}, x_j^P -$$

$$S^V(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{sg}[K_i(L_i^{P*}) - K_i(L_i^P)],$$

$$K_i(L_i^{P*}), K_i(L_i^P) -$$

$$L_i^P \quad L_i^{P*}$$

$$\text{sg} = 1,$$

$$K_i(L_i^{P*}) - K_i(L_i^P),$$

$$t_i$$

$$\text{sg}[K_i(L_i^{P*}) - K_i(L_i^P)] = 0,$$

$$\text{sg} = 1.$$

Ξ.

$$L_i^P \quad L_i^{P*},$$

MLS.

$$m_i[K_i(L_i^P)]$$

$m_j[K_i(L_i^{P*})]$.

ISU

$K_i(L_i^{P*}), K_i(L_i^P)$

$W_i,$

$sg = 0.$

L_i^P, L_i^{P*}

MLS

$Y(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}),$

$N^P(L_i^P, L_i^{P*}),$

1.

$\Phi_{ij} = L_i(\Phi_{i1}, \dots, \Phi_{ik}),$

$\Phi_{ij} = l_i(y_{i1} * \dots * y_{ir}) \quad 1.$

$\Phi_{ij} = l_i(y_{i1} * \dots * y_{ir}) = 1$

$L_i^P(y_{i1}^P, \dots, y_{ik}^P).$

$\vee, \&, \rightarrow$

[5].

L_i^{P*}

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2. , 1997.

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MLS

**ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF LOGIC MODELS IN THE PROBLEMS OF DETECTION ANOMALIES IN
THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS OF MOBILE UNITS**

M.V. Korobchinskiy

The article examines some aspects of the use of logic models for the description of tasks to be solved by the information system of mobile units. Proved the assertion of the existence of a specific event of withdrawal of logical formulas describing the process of solving the problem. It is shown that in the framework of the logical model describing the occurrence of certain events, a valid interpretation of a definite conclusion, as the process of forecasting the corresponding event.

Keywords: *anomalies, logical model, a distributed control system, moving objects, the process of solving the problem, the process of predicting events.*