

».
(. 1).

$x_i^{i=1,4}$.
2, 5, 10, 100»
 μ_{xi} , $i=1,4$),
[6, 7]:

μ	j	()
[0;0.2]	[0,1.8]	()
[0.2;0.37]	[1.8;2.5]	()
[0.37;0.64]	[2.5;4.8]	()
[0.64;0.8]	[4.8;7.2]	()
[0.8;1.0]	[7.2;12]	()

$$\mu_x(x) = e^{-\left(\frac{x-a}{v}\right)^2} \quad \kappa = \{ \}, i = \overline{1,4} \quad (1)$$

c, -

$$\mu_{\bar{a}}^j(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_j \leq a_j \\ \frac{a_j - x_j}{b_j - a_j}, & a_j \leq x_j \leq b_j \\ 1, & x_j \geq b_j \end{cases} \quad j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, j = \overline{1,5} \quad (2)$$

a, b -
x.
(1 2)

« 2 (5, 10, 100)» (x1, x2, x3, x4)
(. 1)

- 1) $\mu_{x1}(x1, 0, 0.34)$; $\mu_{x1}(x1, 1, 0.34)$;
 $\mu_{x1}(x1, 2, 0.34)$;
- 2) $\mu_{x2}(x2, 0, 0.84)$; $\mu_{x2}(x2, 2.5, 0.84)$;
 $\mu_{x2}(x2, 5, 0.84)$;
- 3) $\mu_{x3}(x3, 0, 1.69)$; $\mu_{x3}(x3, 5, 1.69)$;
 $\mu_{x3}(x3, 10, 1.69)$;
- 4) $\mu_{x4}(x4, 0, 16.99)$; $\mu_{x4}(x4, 50, 16.99)$;
 $\mu_{x4}(x4, 100, 16.99)$.

. 1 - 5

x3, x4): input 1

« 2» (x1); input 2

« 5» (x2); input 3

input 4
100» (x4)

(1): input 5
« ».

Fuzzy logic Toolbox

MATLAB [4, 7].

[6].
c,
0 1

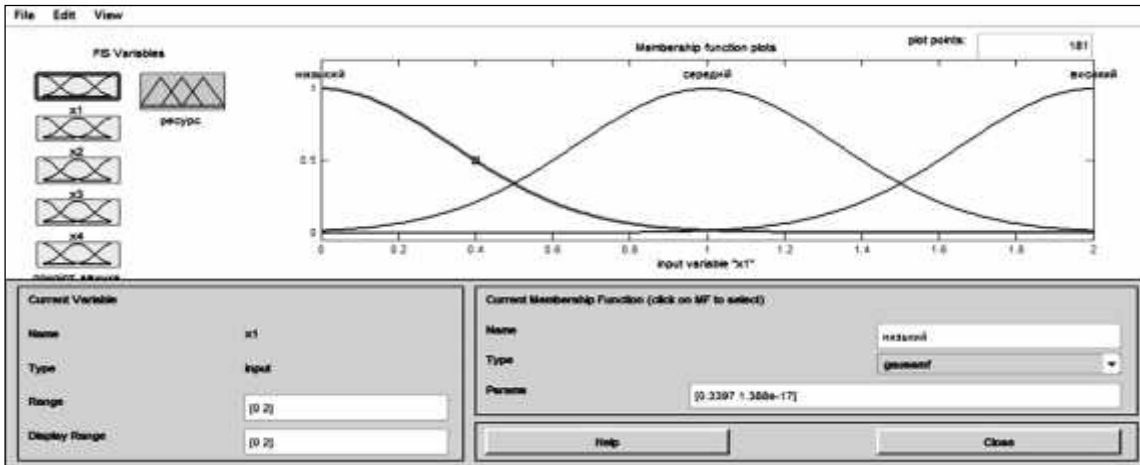
() .

«p, , M», p- ; - {« », « };
[0, 100]; M -
[0, 100] $R_1 = \langle \rangle$, $R_2 = \langle \rangle$, $R_3 = \langle \rangle$, $R_4 = \langle \rangle$.
« ».

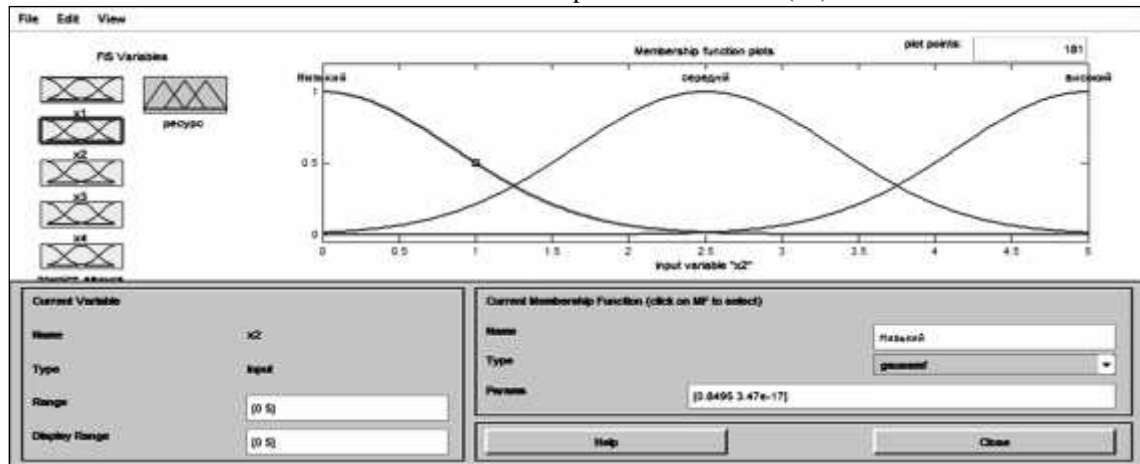
$$\mu_b^R(Y_{HK}, a, b, c, d) = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq a, \\ \frac{Y-a}{b-a}, & a \leq Y \leq b, \\ \frac{c-Y}{c-b}, & b \leq Y \leq c, \\ 0, & c \leq Y \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_b^R(Y_{HK}, a, b, c, d) = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq a, \\ \frac{Y-a}{b-a}, & a \leq Y \leq b, \\ 1, & b \leq Y \leq c, \\ \frac{d-Y}{d-c}, & c \leq Y \leq d, \\ 0, & d \leq Y \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

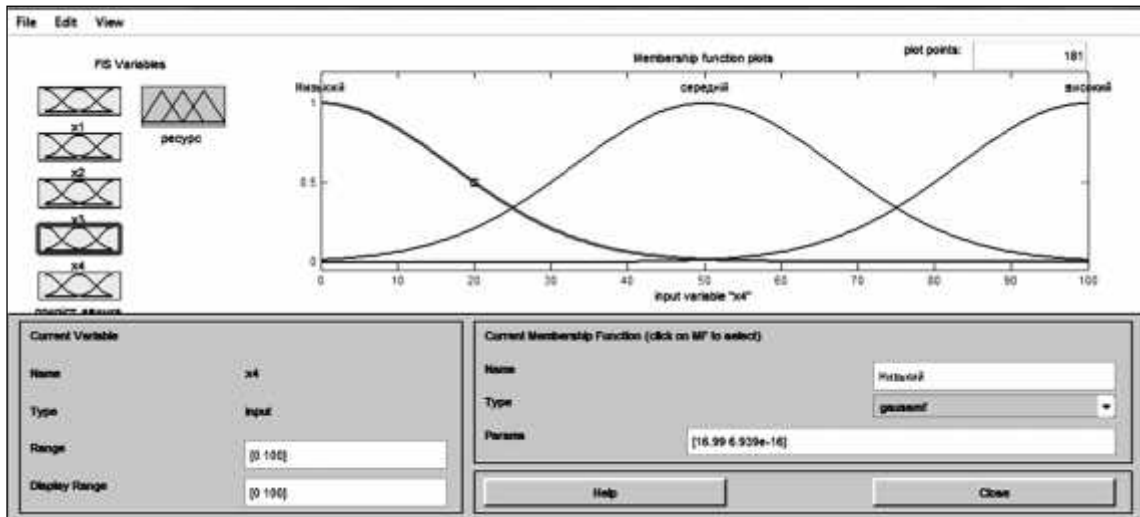
$\kappa = \{ \}, R_{\kappa} = \overline{1,4}$ $a, b, c -$
(a, c) (b),
 $a \leq b \leq c$:



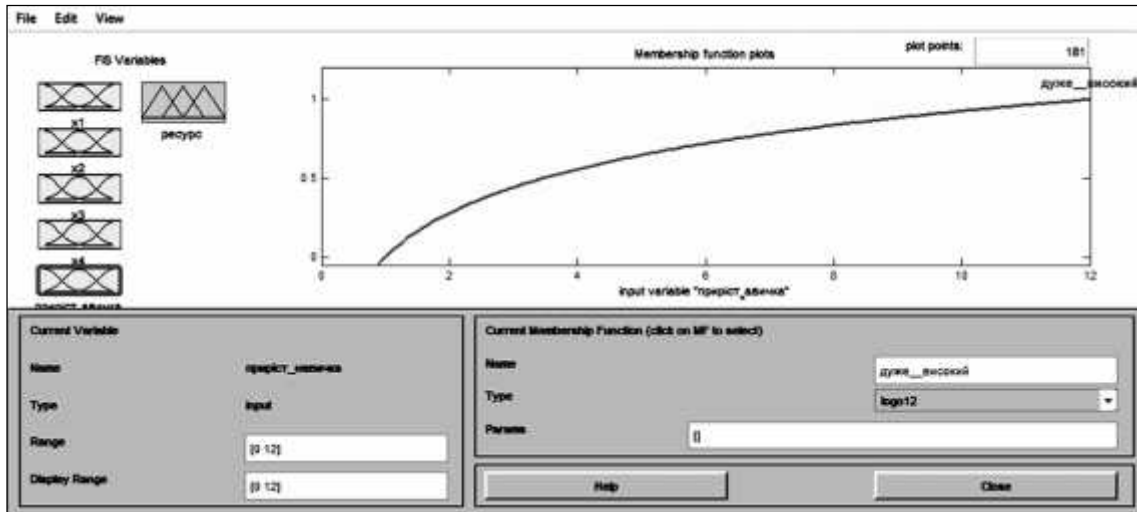
. 1. input1 « 2» (x1)



. 2. input2 « 5» (x2)



. 3. input3 « 10» (x3)

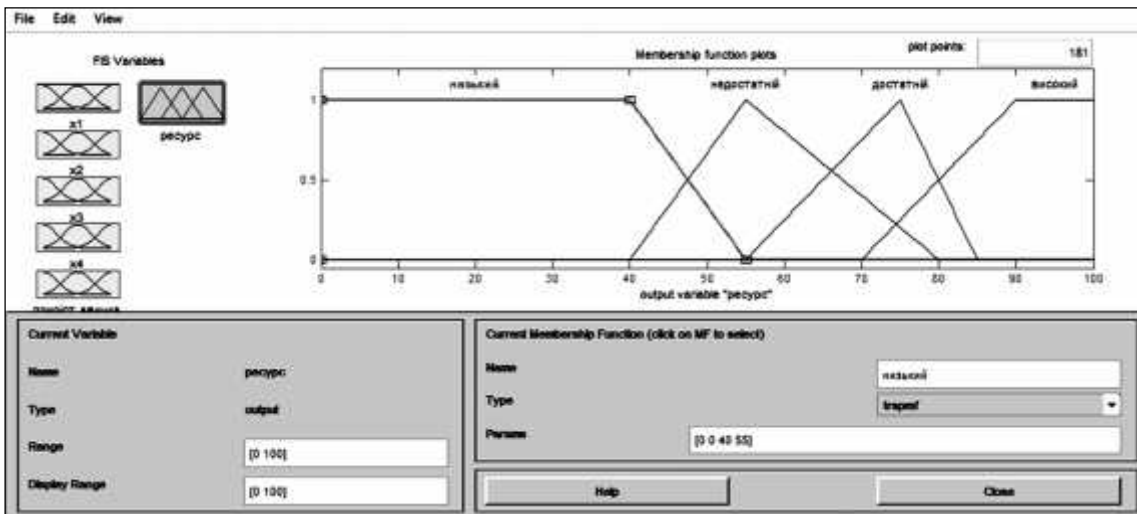


. 4. input4 « 100» (x4)

a, b, c, d – , (a, d) $\mu_b(Y, 0, 0, 40, 55); \mu_b(Y, 40, 55, 80);$
 $b \leq c \leq d.$ (b, c) $\mu_b(Y, 55, 75, 85); \mu_b(Y, 70, 90, 100, 100).$
 (3, 4) . 5

« », MATLAB: output1.

« » :



. 5. output1 « » (Y1)

(. 2).

[5, 6]

. 2 , . 6.

max-

$$= \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\dots \quad (6)$$

2

	1	2	3	4	5				Y1
1	+	+			+				
2								+	
3									+
4									+
5									+
6									+
7									+
8									+
9									+



. 6.

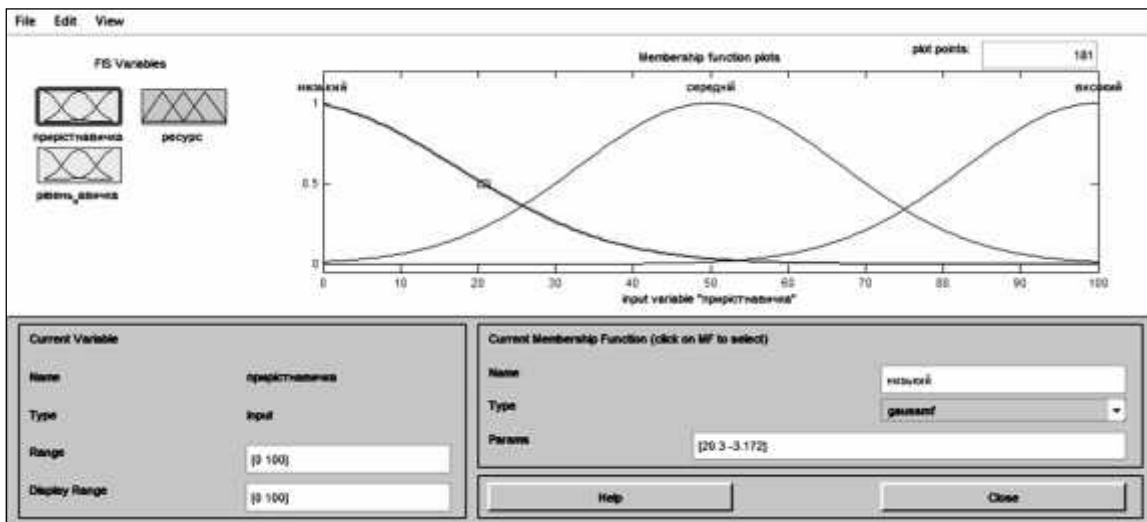
0

	28.9	27.6	26.2	25.3	24.6	0.246
	57.7	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.8	0.578
	77.7	78.6	80.1	80.9	81.6	0.816
	« 2, 2, 100, 100»					
	28.9	27.6	26.2	25.3	24.6	0.246
	57.7	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.8	0.578
	77.7	78.6	80.1	80.9	81.6	0.816
	« 2, 2, 2, 2»					
	28.9	27.6	26.2	25.3	24.6	0.246
	57.7	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.8	0.578
	77.7	78.6	80.1	80.9	81.6	0.816

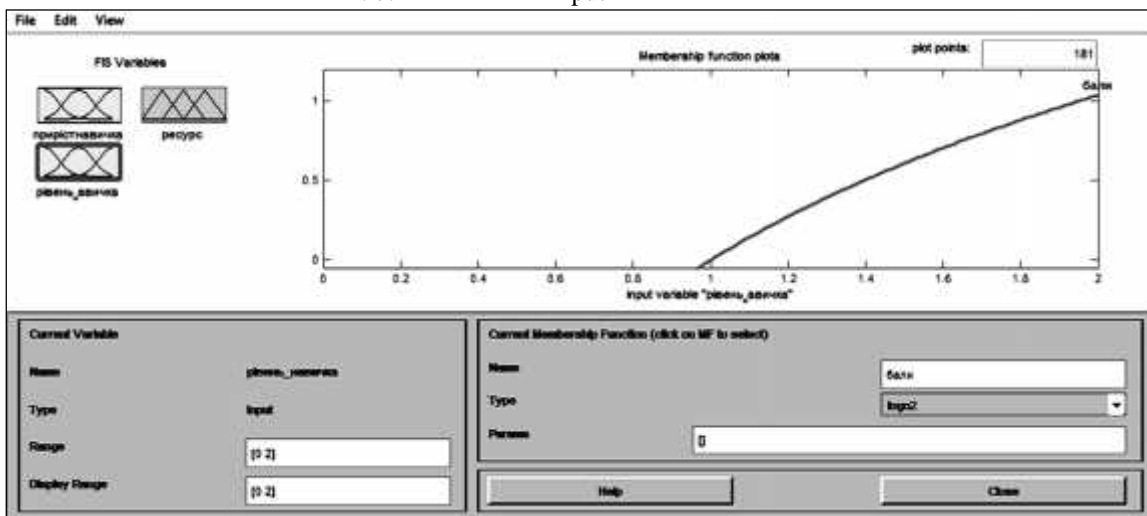
$$\mu_x(x) = e^{-\left(\frac{x-c}{a}\right)^2}, \mu = \{ \} \quad (9)$$

$$\mu_{\beta}^j(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_j \leq a_j \\ \frac{-x_j}{b_j - a_j} \mu_j, & a_j \leq x_j \leq b_j \\ \mu_j, & x_j \geq b_j \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

с, — ; — { « »}; $\in [a_j, b_j], j = \overline{1, 4}$; $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 2$, $a_3 = 10$, $a_4 = 100$. input 1; input 2.



. 7. input1 « »



. 8. input 2 « 2»

$\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$
 $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100).$
 « $\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100);$ »;
 $R_1 = [0, 100]$; $R_2 = [0, 100]$; $R_3 = [0, 100]$;
 « $\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100);$ »;
 « $\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100);$ »;

« $\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100);$ »;
 « $\mu_p(Y, 0, 0, 50, 75);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 45, 75, 100);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y, 75, 98, 100, 100);$ »;

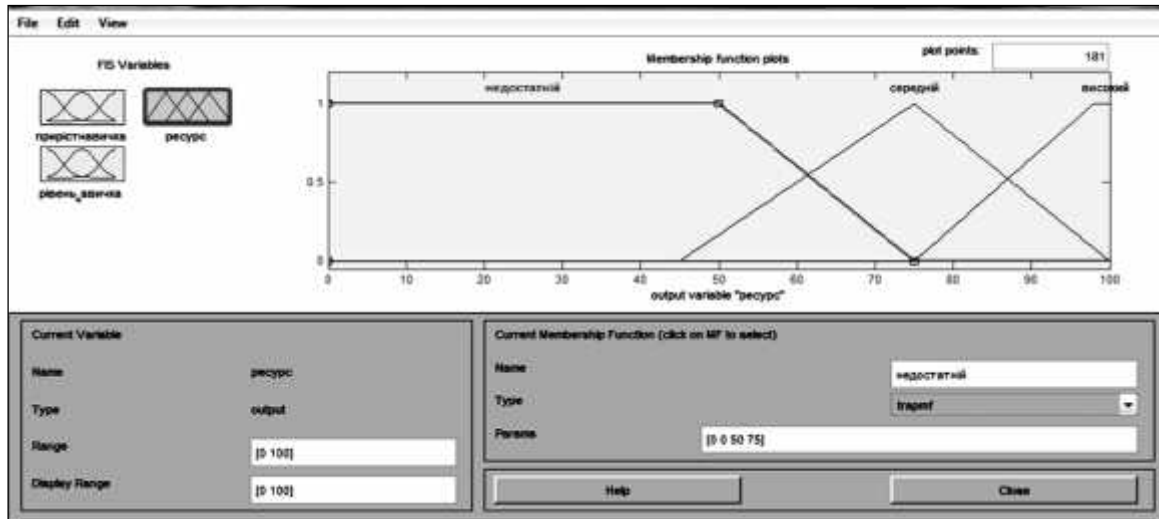
$$\mu_p^R(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c) = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq a, \\ \frac{Y-a}{b-a}, & a \leq Y \leq b, \\ \frac{c-Y}{c-b}, & b \leq Y \leq c, \\ 0, & c \leq Y \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$\kappa = \{ \}, R_{\kappa} = \overline{1,3}$
 a, b, c -
 « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c);$ »;

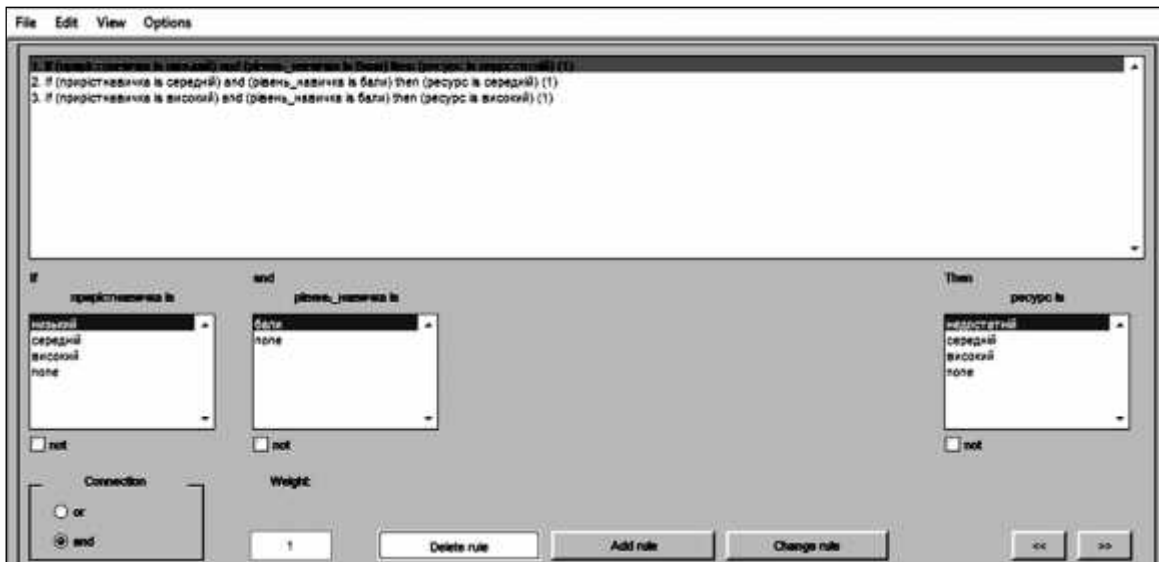
$$\mu_p^R(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d) = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq a, \\ \frac{Y-a}{b-a}, & a \leq Y \leq b, \\ 1, & b \leq Y \leq c, \\ \frac{d-Y}{d-c}, & c \leq Y \leq d, \\ 0, & d \leq Y \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$\kappa = \{ \}, R_{\kappa} = \overline{1,3}$
 a, b, c, d -
 « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »;

« $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »; « $\mu_p(Y_{\text{max}}, a, b, c, d);$ »;



. 9. output1 « » (Y1)



. 10.

4

	%				
	25	50	75	100	
	1 = «		2»		
1	50	50	50	50	0.54
2	46.2	70.7	75.1	91.1	
	2 = «		5»		
2.5	46.5	70.2	75.1	89.1	0.97
5	46.5	70.7	75.1	91.1	
	3 = «		10»		
5	46.5	70.6	75.1	90.6	0.994
10	46.5	70.7	75.1	91.1	
	4 = «		100»		
50	46.5	70.7	75.1	91	0.998
100	46.5	70.7	75.1	91.1	

() 1. 25.10.2012
699 “ ”.

2. 16.02.2011
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1.10.2013

ILL-DEFINED MODEL OF THE ESTIMATION TO EFFICIENCY OF THE PLANNING COMBAT PREPARATION MILITARY

I. . Romanenko, T. . Ivakhnenko

The paper proposes a fuzzy model of evaluating the effectiveness of planning training soldiers. The proposed model allows you to choose the best option between the growth of skill and resources expended to acquire it. Calculate the efficiency of the planning system of training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to perform tasks intended considering resource allocation

Keywords: fuzzy model, function toiletries, linguistic variable, expert evaluation.