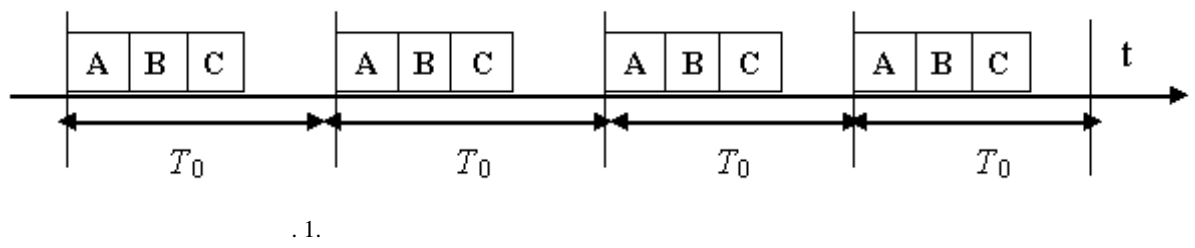
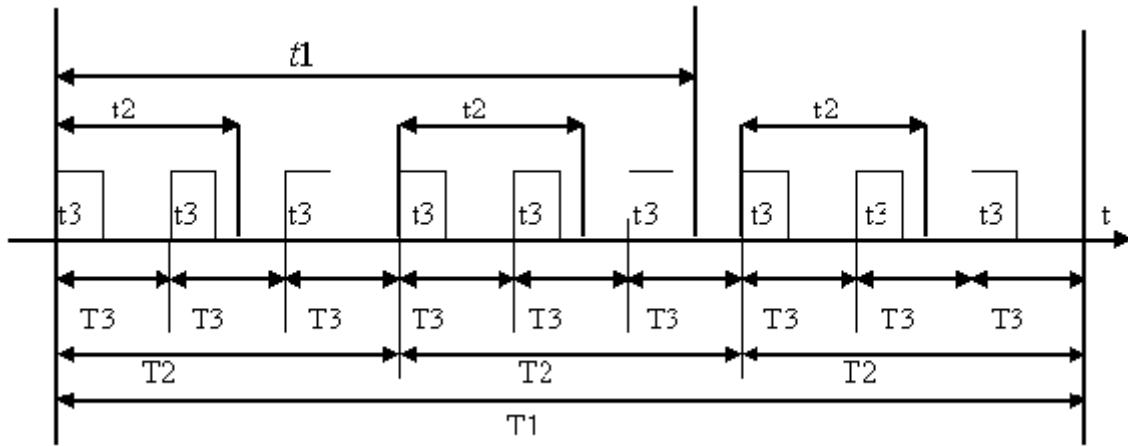


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...
:
:
()
()
(-)
(.1).



...
:
(.2)



.2.

(. 2)

$$R(t_1, t_2, t_3) = T_1 - t_3 \times m \times n - t_2 \times n - t_1 > 0 \quad (3)$$

T_3
 t_3 , T_2 , -
 t_2 ,
 T_3 , T_1
 t_1 .

V

K_1, K_2, K_3 ,
 t_1, t_2, t_3

(3)

T_3 T_2 . T_1, T_2, T_3

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n &= T_1 / T_2 \\ m &= T_2 / T_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

(. 2)

(1)

$$R(K_1, K_2, K_3) = V \cdot T_1 - K_3 \times m \times n - K_2 \times n - K_1 > 0 \quad (4)$$

$F(t_1, t_2, t_3)$,

(. 3).

(. 3)

1 - $(T_3 - t_3) \times m$ -

T_2 T_1 ;

2 - $(T_3 - t_3) \times m \times n + (T_2 - t_2) \times n$ - T_2

T_1 ;

T_3 ,

T_1

3 - $(T_3 - t_3) \times m \times n + (T_2 - t_2)$

$\times n + T_1 - t_2$ -

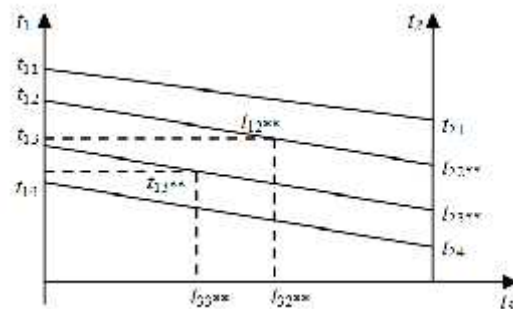
$$F(t_1, t_2, t_3) = T_3 \times m \times n - t_3$$

$$\times m \times n - t_2 \times n - t_1 > 0$$

(2)

$F(t_1, t_2, t_3)$

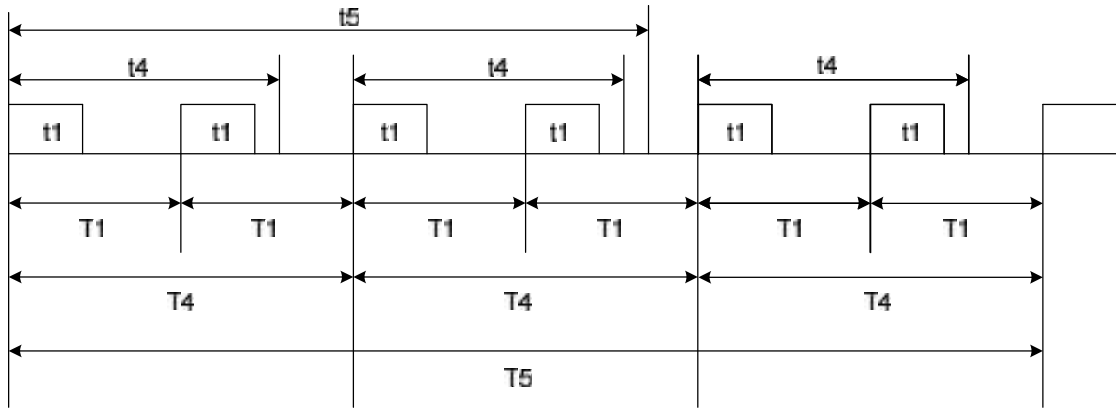
$R(t_1, t_2, t_3)$



.3.

t_1, t_2, t_3

T_1, T_2, T_3 (T_1, T_2, T_3)
 (.3), $(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5)$. T_1
 T_i T_2, T_3 .



.4.

(2)

$$T_4 \quad T_5, \quad = |f_3 \cdot f_2 f_1| \cdot T \cdot \begin{vmatrix} f_3 \\ f_2 \\ f_1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

:

$$F(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = T_3^{mn} m_1 n_1 - t_3^{mn} m_1 n_1 - t_2^n m_1 n_1 - t_1 m_1 n_1 \quad (5)$$

$$- t_1 n_1 - t_3 > 0$$

m_1, n_1 -

$T_4 \quad T_5,$

$$m_1 = T_4 / T_1$$

$$n_1 = T_5 / T_4. \quad (.3),$$

:

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} T_3 - t_3 & \frac{t_2}{m} & \frac{t_1}{nm} \\ m t_3 & T_2 - t_2 & \frac{t_1}{n} \\ m n t_3 & n t_2 & T_1 - t_1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (7)$$

t_1, t_4, t_5

[2], (6)

$t_5,$ K 'min', T

$t_1, t_4,$ T

(.3)

$t_2, t_3,$ $|T|$

T

[1]

(),

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_3 - t_3 &> \frac{t_2}{m} + \frac{t_1}{nm} \\ T_2 - t_2 &> m t_3 + \frac{t_1}{n} \\ T_1 - t_1 &> m n t_3 + n t_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

(6).

[1,3]

$$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$$

1. .. (, 1977. - 832)
2. .. , 1972. - 160 .
3. .. « », 1991. - 272 .

1. , 05.12.2013

2. ,

ORGANIZATION OF PRIORITY SERVICE IN COMPLEXES LOW-POWER ENERGY PLANTS

Al-Ammouri Ali, V.D. Tsvetkov

There are two ways to solve the problem of optimal load the microcontroller in real time: graphical method of successive choices of the microcontroller with several rates in real time and the classical method based on the choice of the Gauss-Seidel method of optimal values of the quadratic formula from a number of its extreme values.

Keywords: *graphical method, the Gauss -Seidel method, the method of separation.*