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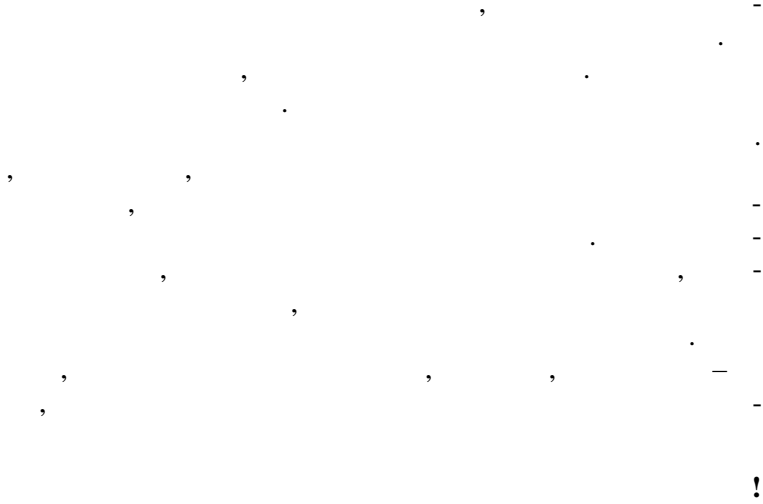
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**MATHEMATICS AS AN INSTRUMENT
FOR A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

Prof. Dr Ec. Sc. Bojko Atanasov

Abstract

In this article the author announces with arguments different possibilities, which present mathematical constructions as techniques and integrated approach for scientific research in certain areas. The priority possibility of mathematical modeling as a particular type of tools for scientific research is deduced. Functions of mathematical models are extended and filled out, as well as the methods and algorithms for their solving. Guidelines for improving the processes of use of mathematics in the scientific knowledge are defined and presented, as well as the ways of their achieving.

Keywords: model, method, algorithm, abstract, use of mathematics.

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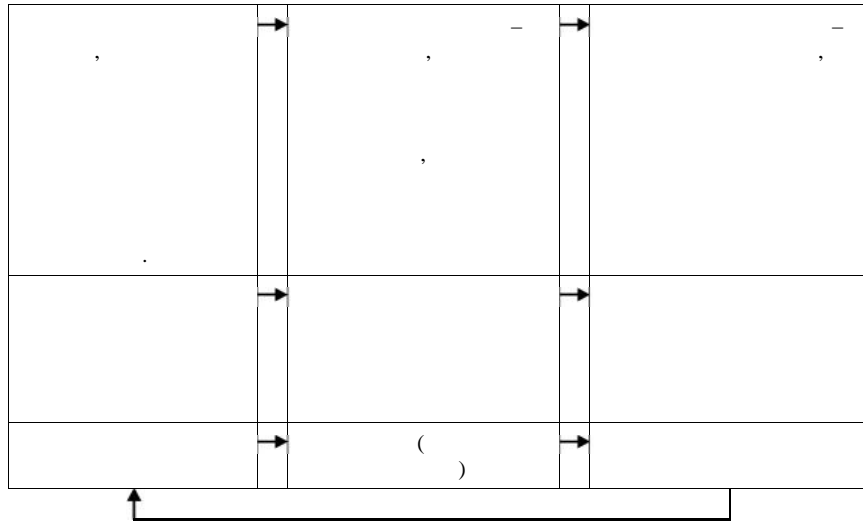
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¹ Chambers Encyclopedic English dictionary (1994). Editor – in chief Robert Allen. Typeset in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge. Printed in France, p. 936.

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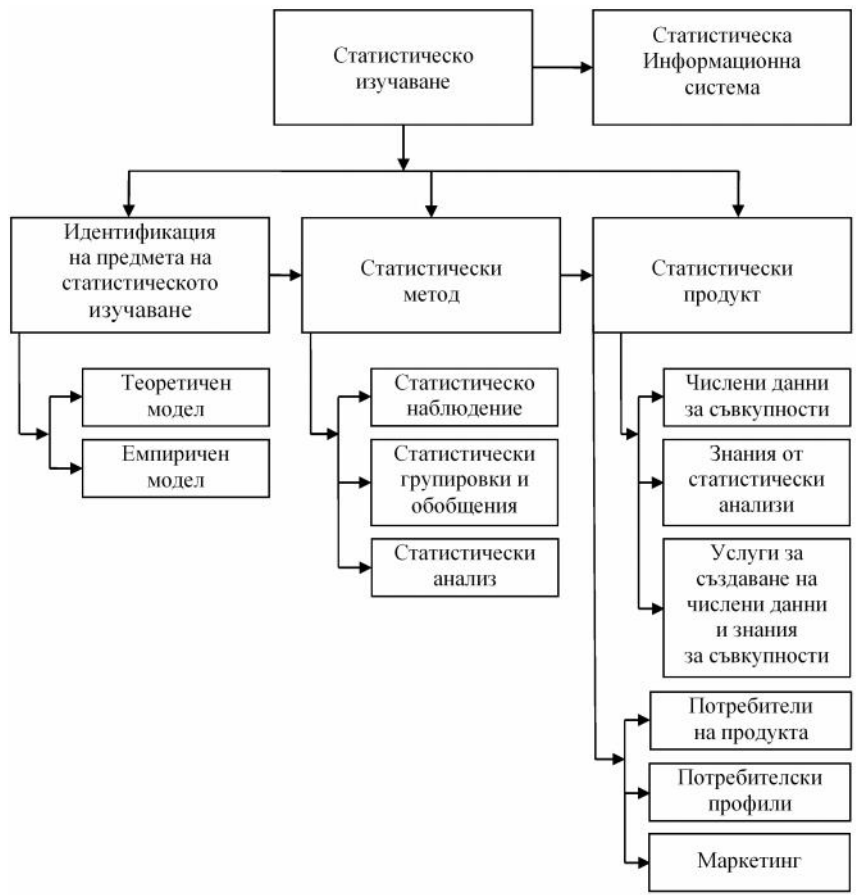
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NEW PARADIGM FOR THE SCIENCE OF STATISTICS IN THE XXI CENTURY

Prof. Dr Ec. Sc. Dimitur Radilov

Abstract

In the information society the new paradigm of the science of statistics includes conceptual, analytical and interpretative knowledge. In their unity they determine its development as information science. The methodological function of the science of statistics is aimed at the management of the quality of statistical information and analytical knowledge in their transformation into innovations, standards and changes in the statistical profession and education.

Keywords: *information society, paradigm, science of statistics, statistical information, knowledge and innovations.*

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**MODERN TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUSINESS
OF SPORT'S AND RECREOLOGIE'S FILD**

Professor Ph Dr Snezhina Tomova

Abstract

The purpose of the report is to find essence of modern trends in the business of sport's and recreologie's filds.

Modern man, living in modern society is subject to the constant influence of stress factors, such as mental and emotional discomfort that lead to low workability. The holistic approach of human health is based on the unity between mental and physical health. Sport and Recreologie have proven theirs capacity for holistic satisfaction of the needs of modern individuals, needs so various so important in terms of their essence.

Keywords: *business, sport, recreologie, special event, health.*

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¹³ http://www.bnr.bg/RadioBulgaria/Emission_Bulgarian/Theme_Ikonomika_Ekologia_Turizam/Material/24_02_online.htm

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МЕТОДИКА РАСЧЕТА КОМПЛЕКСНОЙ РЕЙТИНГОВОЙ ОЦЕНКИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ

К.э.н. доц. Карахан Раджабов
Дагестанский государственный институт
народного хозяйства

На практике в условиях рыночной экономики при разработке методики расчета комплексной рейтинговой оценки сравниваемых инвестиционных проектов можно рекомендовать за основу метод сравнения с эталоном [1], и для расчета интегрированной комплексной оценки инвестиционного проекта (ИП) промышленного предприятия предложить следующую модель вычислений, в рамках которой на *первом этапе*:

- определяется множество объектов-предприятий, предлагающих свои инвестиционные проекты, подлежащее оценке $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$, $m = 1..K_m$, где K_m – максимальное количество предприятий, участвующих в процессе анализа;
- обосновывается система критериев, используемых в проектном анализе и характеризующих наиболее полно оцениваемые ИП - $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, $n = 1..K_n$, где K_n – количество критериев, используемых при анализе;
- оценивается значимость каждого оценочного критерия. Значения критериев должны соответствовать нормативным значениям $X_0 = (X_{0n}), n = 1.. K_n$. Для оценки каждого из критериев нами используется диапазон от 1 до 10, при этом худшая оценка – единица, наилучшая оценка – 10.

На *втором этапе* формируется матрица исходных параметров, по строкам которой проставляются значения параметров ($i = 1..n$), столбцы соответствуют номерам ($j = 1..m$) (табл. 1):

Матрица исходных данных

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования						Максимальное значение
X_1	X_{11}	X_{12}	...	X_{1j}	...	X_{1m}	$\max \{x_{1j}\}, j = 1..m$
X_2	X_{21}	X_{22}	...	X_{2j}	...	X_{2m}	$\max \{x_{2j}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_i	X_{i1}	X_{i2}	...	X_{ij}	...	X_{im}	$\max \{x_{ij}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_n	X_{n1}	X_{n2}	...	X_{nj}	...	X_{nm}	$\max \{x_{nj}\}, j = 1..m$

На *третьем этапе* из таблицы 1 генерируется производная таблица 2, непосредственно применяемая в процессе расчета рейтинга, в которой параметры $X_{ij} \{i=1..n, j=1..m\}$ каждой строки заменяются на стандартизированные (нормализованные) значения согласно формуле (1):

$$X'_j = \frac{X_j}{\max X_j} \quad (1)$$

где j принимает значения $1, 2, \dots, m$ для каждого фиксированного значения i , определяющего номер текущей вычисляемой строки таблицы.

В качестве предприятия - эталона может быть выбрано предприятие, формируемое из совокупности однородных объектов, принадлежащих одной отрасли, либо возможен выбор предприятия-эталона из совокупности предприятий, принадлежащих к различным направлениям деятельности, поскольку используемые параметры оценки сопоставимы и для разнородных объектов хозяйствования.

Матрица стандартизированных коэффициентов

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования						Максимальное значение
X_1	X'_{11}	X'_{12}	...	X'_{1j}	...	X'_{1m}	$\max \{x'_{1j}\}, j = 1..m$
X_2	X'_{21}	X'_{22}	...	X'_{2j}	...	X'_{2m}	$\max \{x'_{2j}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_i	X'_{i1}	X'_{i2}	...	X'_{ij}	...	X'_{im}	$\max \{x'_{ij}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_n	X'_{n1}	X'_{n2}	...	X'_{nj}	...	X'_{nm}	$\max \{x'_{nj}\}, j = 1..m$

На *четвертом этапе* рейтинговые оценки для каждого анализируемого объекта рассчитываются по формуле (2):

$$R_j = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \zeta_{ij} \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

На *пятом этапе* полученные рейтинговые оценки R_j размещаются по ранжиру, и определяется место каждого инвестиционного проекта, исходя из примененных для оценки набора параметров. В рамках данного метода лучшая рейтинговая оценка инвестиционного проекта имеет минимальное значение. Чем меньше величина R_j , тем выше рейтинг этого ИП. Первое место занимает ИП, которому соответствует наименьшая сумма, второе место – ИП, имеющий следующий результат и т.д.

Применить данный подход можно для различных объектов инвестирования, включая сельскохозяйственные предприятия, фермерские хозяйства, хозяйства населения и крупные агрохолдинги [2].

В рамках модели нами были выделены следующие комплексные показатели, применяемые в проектном анализе: воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду (как на природную, так и на социальную); коммерческие перспективы; рыночная привлекательность; спрос на продукцию проекта; экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния; экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния; финансовый анализ эффективности проекта; институциональный анализ. Введем исходные данные в таблицу № 3:

Таблица 3

Исходные значения экспертных показателей

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования					Мах значение
	r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	
Воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду	7	8	6	5	7	8
Коммерческие перспективы	5	6	4	5	5	6
Рыночная привлекательность	4	4	7	6	6	7
Спрос на продукцию проекта	5	3	4	6	6	6

Экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния	5	4	3	4	5	5
Экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния	6	7	6	6	8	8
Финансовый анализ эффективности проекта	4	5	5	6	7	7
Институциональный анализ	6	4	6	5	6	6

Стандартизируем значения выбранных нами укрупненных критериев в рамках расчетной таблицы 4:

Таблица 4

Стандартизованные значения экспертных критериев

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования				
	<i>r1</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r5</i>
Воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду	0,8750	1,0000	0,7500	0,6250	0,8750
Коммерческие перспективы	0,8333	1,0000	0,6667	0,8333	0,8333
Рыночная привлекательность	0,5714	0,5714	1,0000	0,8571	0,8571
Спрос на продукцию проекта	0,8333	0,5000	0,6667	1,0000	1,0000
Экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния	1,0000	0,8000	0,6000	0,8000	1,0000
Экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния	0,7500	0,8750	0,7500	0,7500	1,0000
Финансовый анализ эффективности проекта	0,5714	0,7143	0,7143	0,8571	1,0000
Институциональный анализ	1,0000	0,6667	1,0000	0,8333	1,000

Используя полученные данные, вычислим с использованием программного обеспечения и аппаратного обеспечения ПЭВМ для каждого исследуемого объекта значение рейтинговой оценки по вышеприведенным формулам (1), (2) и представим их в виде таблицы 5:

Значения расчетных рейтинговых оценок ИП

<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>
1,565476	1,872619	1,852381	1,444048	0,434524

Таким образом, найденная минимальная расчетная рейтинговая оценка инвестиционного проекта, свидетельствует о его максимальной эффективности с учетом примененного набора критериев в ходе его анализа.

Резюмируя, можно сделать вывод, что согласно проведенным расчетам наиболее эффективный инвестиционный проект представил объект № 5.

Данная методика была реализована в виде информационно-вычислительного модуля, который может быть использован как для рейтинговой оценки ИП промышленных предприятий с точки зрения их инвестиционной привлекательности, так и для экспресс-анализа организационной, финансовой и социальной подсистем их деятельности. Предлагаемая методика обеспечивает возможность включения в анализ неограниченного числа предприятий и критериев оценки предлагаемых ИП; а также проведения оценки ИП для различных отраслей с одинаковым составом оценочных критериев.

В целом, можно сделать вывод, что применение формализованного аппарата комплексной оценки ИП позволяет эффективно оценивать на основе комплекса адаптированных математических моделей текущий уровень и качество ИП и оперативно просчитывать степень влияния экспертно выявленных показателей на значение интегрированных рейтинговых оценок объектов исследования.

Таким образом, предлагаемая нами методика определения комплексной рейтинговой оценки качества ИП, позволяет объективно сравнивать и осуществлять обоснованный выбор среди предлагаемых промышленными предприятиями ИП на основе ряда показателей, отражающих различные аспекты организационной, финансовой и социальной составляющих, и избежать при этом субъекти-

вной оценки экспертов, использующих ограниченное число только финансовых показателей.

Использованная литература

- [1] Васильева Л.С. Финансовый анализ. – М.: «Кнорус», 2006. – 348 с.
- [2] Раджабов К.Я., Гаджиева Д.С. Оценка уровня корпоративного управления с использованием адаптированных математических моделей / (Информационные технологии и математическое моделирование (ИТММ - 2009): Материалы 8 Всероссийской научно – практической конференции с международным участием 13-14.11.2009, г. Томск: Издательство ТГУ, 2009., ч.1. – с. 308-312.

Матрица исходных данных

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования						Максимальное значение
X_1	X_{11}	X_{12}	...	X_{1j}	...	X_{1m}	$\max \{x_{1j}\}, j = 1..m$
X_2	X_{21}	X_{22}	...	X_{2j}	...	X_{2m}	$\max \{x_{2j}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_i	X_{i1}	X_{i2}	...	X_{ij}	...	X_{im}	$\max \{x_{ij}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_n	X_{n1}	X_{n2}	...	X_{nj}	...	X_{nm}	$\max \{x_{nj}\}, j = 1..m$

На *третьем этапе* из таблицы 1 генерируется производная таблица 2, непосредственно применяемая в процессе расчета рейтинга, в которой параметры $X_{ij} \{i=1..n, j=1..m\}$ каждой строки заменяются на стандартизированные (нормализованные) значения согласно формуле (1):

$$X'_j = \frac{X_j}{\max X_j} \quad (1)$$

где j принимает значения $1, 2, \dots, m$ для каждого фиксированного значения i , определяющего номер текущей вычисляемой строки таблицы.

В качестве предприятия - эталона может быть выбрано предприятие, формируемое из совокупности однородных объектов, принадлежащих одной отрасли, либо возможен выбор предприятия-эталона из совокупности предприятий, принадлежащих к различным направлениям деятельности, поскольку используемые параметры оценки сопоставимы и для разнородных объектов хозяйствования.

Матрица стандартизированных коэффициентов

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования						Максимальное значение
X_1	X'_{11}	X'_{12}	...	X'_{1j}	...	X'_{1m}	$\max \{x'_{1j}\}, j = 1..m$
X_2	X'_{21}	X'_{22}	...	X'_{2j}	...	X'_{2m}	$\max \{x'_{2j}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_i	X'_{i1}	X'_{i2}	...	X'_{ij}	...	X'_{im}	$\max \{x'_{ij}\}, j = 1..m$
...
X_n	X'_{n1}	X'_{n2}	...	X'_{nj}	...	X'_{nm}	$\max \{x'_{nj}\}, j = 1..m$

На *четвертом этапе* рейтинговые оценки для каждого анализируемого объекта рассчитываются по формуле (2):

$$R_j = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \zeta_{ij} \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

На *пятом этапе* полученные рейтинговые оценки R_j размещаются по ранжиру, и определяется место каждого инвестиционного проекта, исходя из примененных для оценки набора параметров. В рамках данного метода лучшая рейтинговая оценка инвестиционного проекта имеет минимальное значение. Чем меньше величина R_j , тем выше рейтинг этого ИП. Первое место занимает ИП, которому соответствует наименьшая сумма, второе место – ИП, имеющий следующий результат и т.д.

Применить данный подход можно для различных объектов инвестирования, включая сельскохозяйственные предприятия, фермерские хозяйства, хозяйства населения и крупные агрохолдинги [2].

В рамках модели нами были выделены следующие комплексные показатели, применяемые в проектном анализе: воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду (как на природную, так и на социальную); коммерческие перспективы; рыночная привлекательность; спрос на продукцию проекта; экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния; экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния; финансовый анализ эффективности проекта; институциональный анализ. Введем исходные данные в таблицу № 3:

Таблица 3

Исходные значения экспертных показателей

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования					Мах значение
	r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	
Воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду	7	8	6	5	7	8
Коммерческие перспективы	5	6	4	5	5	6
Рыночная привлекательность	4	4	7	6	6	7
Спрос на продукцию проекта	5	3	4	6	6	6

Экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния	5	4	3	4	5	5
Экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния	6	7	6	6	8	8
Финансовый анализ эффективности проекта	4	5	5	6	7	7
Институциональный анализ	6	4	6	5	6	6

Стандартизируем значения выбранных нами укрупненных критериев в рамках расчетной таблицы 4:

Таблица 4

Стандартизованные значения экспертных критериев

Критерий	Объекты инвестирования				
	<i>r1</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r5</i>
Воздействие инвестиционного проекта на окружающую среду	0,8750	1,0000	0,7500	0,6250	0,8750
Коммерческие перспективы	0,8333	1,0000	0,6667	0,8333	0,8333
Рыночная привлекательность	0,5714	0,5714	1,0000	0,8571	0,8571
Спрос на продукцию проекта	0,8333	0,5000	0,6667	1,0000	1,0000
Экономический анализ общих последствий проекта для национального благосостояния	1,0000	0,8000	0,6000	0,8000	1,0000
Экономический анализ последствий проекта для регионального развития и благосостояния	0,7500	0,8750	0,7500	0,7500	1,0000
Финансовый анализ эффективности проекта	0,5714	0,7143	0,7143	0,8571	1,0000
Институциональный анализ	1,0000	0,6667	1,0000	0,8333	1,000

Используя полученные данные, вычислим с использованием программного обеспечения и аппаратного обеспечения ПЭВМ для каждого исследуемого объекта значение рейтинговой оценки по вышеприведенным формулам (1), (2) и представим их в виде таблицы 5:

Значения расчетных рейтинговых оценок ИП

<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>
1,565476	1,872619	1,852381	1,444048	0,434524

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Резюмируя, можно сделать вывод, что согласно проведенным расчетам наиболее эффективный инвестиционный проект представил объект № 5.

Данная методика была реализована в виде информационно-вычислительного модуля, который может быть использован как для рейтинговой оценки ИП промышленных предприятий с точки зрения их инвестиционной привлекательности, так и для экспресс-анализа организационной, финансовой и социальной подсистем их деятельности. Предлагаемая методика обеспечивает возможность включения в анализ неограниченного числа предприятий и критериев оценки предлагаемых ИП; а также проведения оценки ИП для различных отраслей с одинаковым составом оценочных критериев.

В целом, можно сделать вывод, что применение формализованного аппарата комплексной оценки ИП позволяет эффективно оценивать на основе комплекса адаптированных математических моделей текущий уровень и качество ИП и оперативно просчитывать степень влияния экспертно выявленных показателей на значение интегрированных рейтинговых оценок объектов исследования.

Таким образом, предлагаемая нами методика определения комплексной рейтинговой оценки качества ИП, позволяет объективно сравнивать и осуществлять обоснованный выбор среди предлагаемых промышленными предприятиями ИП на основе ряда показателей, отражающих различные аспекты организационной, финансовой и социальной составляющих, и избежать при этом субъекти-

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- [1] Васильева Л.С. Финансовый анализ. – М.: «Кнорус», 2006. – 348 с.
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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СЕТИ И АСПЕКТЫ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Глобальная сеть и её сервисы стали неременным атрибутом современной жизни. При этом феномен Интернета постоянно переосмысливается в общественном сознании. С точки зрения среднестатистического пользователя происходит постоянная переоценка самого понимания слова “Интернет”. На заре своего становления Интернет ассоциировался, с поисковыми системами и электронной почтой, затем стал рассматриваться с точки зрения файлообменных ресурсов и средств ведения бизнеса. Последние тенденции – облачные технологии, социальные сети и онлайн-игры. В рамках данной статьи рассмотрим основные положительные и отрицательные стороны социальных сетей.

Социальные сети стали явлением массовым и общедоступным. Согласно официальной статистике социальной сети Facebook в ней зарегистрировано более полумиллиона пользователей, то есть если бы данная сеть была страной, то занимала третье место в мире после Китая и Индии. Согласно данным, предоставляемым соответствующими сервисами, социальные сети очень популярны в России. Так, например, в сети “В контакте” зарегистрировано более 100 миллионов пользователей, в “Одноклассниках” – более 80 миллионов. С запуском русскоязычного интерфейса набирают аудиторию на территории России мировые гиганты Facebook (почти 4 миллиона россиян) и Twitter (почти миллион пользователей).

При этом на официальном или научном уровне нет четкого определения данного феномена. Приведём возможное определение социальной сети и возможную классификацию схожих сервисов.

Социальной сетью будем называть интерактивный многопользовательский ресурс глобальной сети, оснащенный специальным программным обеспечением, предусматривающий сбор персо-

нифицированных данных о пользователях и наполнение контентом силами самих пользователей.

Довольно часто другие ресурсы, имеющие некоторые общие черты с социальными сетями, также относят в эту категорию. Например, начинающие пользователи считают социальными сетями “Twitter” или “Livejournal”. На основе данного определения можно четко выделить социальные сети “в чистом виде” – полностью удовлетворяющие данному выше определению. К ним относятся “В Контакте”, “Одноклассники”, “Мой Круг”, “Мой Мир@mail.ru”, “Facebook”, “MySpace”, “Windows Live Space” и множество других. Другими словами есть два основополагающих фактора: собирается информация о пользователе силами самого пользователя и в оболочку сети встроены различные сервисы.

Современные социальные сети дают очень хороший срез современного общества, так как они имеют широкую и разнообразную аудиторию. По оценке экспертов 89% россиян, использующих компьютер, зарегистрированы по крайней мере в одной социальной сети. Если на заре становления социальных сетей они были узконаправленными, например Facebook задумывался как академическая сеть, а в Одноклассниках на первом этапе регистрировались люди среднего возраста с целью поиска своих однокашников, то теперь социальные сети существенно расширили спектр охватываемой аудитории. Следовательно, расширился спектр функций социальных сетей. К ним, в частности, можно отнести следующие: коммуникативную, репрезентативную, рефлексивную, развлекательную и др. Таким образом, в рамках глобальной сети (в виртуальном мире) складываются сетевые сообщества, которые подчиняются тем же законам, что и сообщества в реальной жизни.

Не смотря на то, что ниша социальных сетей достаточно плотно заполнена, и внутри данной ниши наблюдается острая конкуренция, тем не менее регулярно появляются новые сервисы, использующие идею социальных сетей. Если не даже обращать внимание на узкоспециализированные и любительские проекты, которые очень часто выполняются с использованием CMS-шаблонов, то регулярно появляются новые бренды, готовые вторгнуться на данный рынок.

Ещё одним популярным шагом большинства социальных сетей стало интегрирование браузерных небольших игр (как их называют “убийца офисного времени”) непосредственно в интерфейс ресурсов. При этом большинство таких игр не имеют логического конца, но имеют обширные поощрения, уровни, достижения и обязательное внутриигровое взаимодействие пользователей. Таким образом, пользователей пытаются удержать в рамках проекта в наиболее комфортной – игровой – среде.

По оценкам специалистов (например, венчурного инвестора Марка Састера) социальные сети в ближайшем будущем претерпят ряд изменений или уйдут с рынка. В частности, обозначены следующие направления развития:

1. Мобильность “графа данных” – то есть свободный перевод всех личных данных из одного сервиса в другой. Этот тренд уже поддерживают большинство гигантов рынка.
2. “Клановость” – более узкоспециализированное разделение по профессиональному, региональному или другому признаку, в частности по сфере общения (деловой круг, семья, друзья). Пока данный подход решается с помощью внутренних форумов и групп.
3. Больше внимание защите персональных данных – этому аспекту уделяют всё больше внимания во всех странах, на различных уровнях готовятся законопроекты, стандарты и т.п.
4. Интегрированность со всеми сферами жизни, особенно с бизнесом – на текущий момент инвестиции в социальные сети достигают миллионов долларов. В частности Российская инвестиционная компания “Digital Sky Technologies” инвестировала \$200 миллионов в Facebook в обмен на 1,96% доли в сайте. Банк “Goldman Sachs” и “Digital Sky Technologies” совместно вложили ещё 500 миллионов долларов в развитие социальной сети.
5. Много разнонаправленных сетей – опасения, что Facebook вытеснит с рынка всех конкурентов, не оправдались. Социальные сети развиваются, появляются новые, каждая из которых старается привлечь пользователей своей “изюминкой”.

Социальные сети будут бурно развиваться до тех пор, пока они будут востребованы рынком. Причем не только конечными пользователями, для которых социальные сети всего лишь площадка для общения, а крупными компаниями, которые будут извлекать реальную выгоду. Перечислим наиболее привлекательные, с точки зрения среднего и крупного бизнеса, направления использования социальных сетей:

1. Мониторинг различных аспектов рынка. Социальные сети предоставляют широкие возможности для проведения различных опросов с широким охватом аудитории. Во многих случаях можно даже избежать открытого анкетирования, отслеживая в автоматизированном режиме тенденции в группах, форумах, обсуждениях.
2. Фокусированная реклама. Вводимые анкетные данные позволяют максимально сфокусировать рекламу, особенно на специальные товары.
3. Более легкий способ деловых контактов и получения сведений о партнере. Многие рекрутинговые агентства активно используют социальные сети, а зачастую создают специализированные, ориентированные на определенные профессии сети.
4. Использование пиар-технологий для поднятия имиджа компании или отдельной личности. Ярким показательным примером является проведение предвыборной компании Барака Обамы: в феврале 2007 года, ему удалось привлечь более 6 миллионов избирателей на Facebook и более 1,5 миллиона на Twitter. Обама даже создал собственную сеть my.barackobama.com, в которой зарегистрировались более 2 миллионов человек.

Анализируя использование информационных технологий в бизнесе, можно сказать, что в конце прошлого века уважающая себя компания должна была иметь адрес электронной почты, пять лет назад – официальный сайт, а в нынешнее время – свои представительства в социальных сетях и блогах.

При всей привлекательности социальных сетей они являются источником большого количества угроз обществу, государству,

бизнесу и конкретному человеку. Социальные сети в своём развитии достигли такого уровня, что глобальность их воздействия требует хорошего планирования и контроля, в противном случае потери (моральные, финансовые и т.д.) от реализованных угроз превысят любые возможные доходы.

Охарактеризуем потенциальные угрозы:

1. Для государства и общества
 - 1.1. Социальные сети стали удобным инструментом для общения различных группировок, в том числе и криминальных.
 - 1.2. Практически не контролируемый канал передачи данных.
 - 1.3. Инструмент воздействия на массовое сознание. Цепная реакция на события.
2. Опасности для бизнеса
 - 2.1. Разглашение конфиденциальных данных.
 - 2.2. Нецелевое использование рабочего времени.
 - 2.3. Нагрузка на трафик.
 - 2.4. Вирусные и спам атаки.
3. Опасности для личности
 - 3.1. Разглашение личных данных.
 - 3.2. Зависимость.
 - 3.3. Психо-эмоциональное воздействие.

Таким образом, можно сделать следующий вывод: полезность социальных сетей может быть нивелирована перечисленными выше негативными факторами. Чтобы свести их к минимуму, можно принять ряд мер:

1. Контроль со стороны государства, организации, родителей. В рамках организации это достигается хорошо поставленным администрированием сети. А для родителей в подавляющем большинстве браузеров в той или иной степени реализована функция родительского контроля.
2. Формирование законодательной базы. В большинстве стран, в том числе России, нет адекватной правовой базы по регулированию отношений в рамках социальных сетей. Это связано с инертностью законодательных органов, которые ещё

не успели в должной степени оценить новое явление и запустить законотворческий процесс.

3. Формирование структуры «сетевых полицейских» с перспективой автоматизации. В некоторых странах уже начаты попытки работы полицейских в сетях (Великобритания, США, Россия – Санкт-Петербург). Причем их деятельность направлена не только на раскрытие преступлений, но и профилактику таковых, поиск пропавших и распространение объявлений.

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Summary

The article is devoted to the phenomenon of social networks and their impact on contemporary society. An attempt to define social networks, addresses the potential business opportunities and threats, as well as a summary description of the protective measures.

Статья посвящена феномену социальных сетей и их влиянию на современное общество. Делается попытка дать определение социальным сетям, рассматриваются потенциальные бизнес возможности и угрозы, а также дается краткая характеристика защитных мер.

Keywords: *social networks, trends, dangers.*

РОЛЬ ИКТ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ

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Важнейшей проблемой современного образования является подготовка специалистов, чьи компетенции будут максимально удовлетворять требованиям работодателей. Предприятие должно получить готового (компетентного) специалиста, способного решать профессиональные задачи, а не просто выпускника учебного заведения.

Сегодня высшее и среднее профессиональное образование перешло на Федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты (ФГОСы) нового поколения. Согласно требованиям новых стандартов образовательные программы должны предусматривать широкое использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий в учебном процессе, так как ИКТ и технологии их применения, являются важным фактором, определяющим качество учебного процесса.

Под информационными технологиями (ИТ) мы понимаем совокупность приемов и способов сбора, обработки и передачи информации с использованием современных средств коммуникации, технического и программного обеспечения.

Стремительное развитие компьютерной техники и программного обеспечения в последнее десятилетие привело к появлению информационных технологий и средств, обладающих колоссальными обучающими возможностями и принципиально влияющих на организацию процесса обучения его эффективность. Современные информационные технологии не только служат средством повышения эффективности известных педагогических технологий, но и являются основой для появления новых.

Образовательные технологии, использующие средства и методы информационных технологий для достижения педагогических целей

называются информационными образовательными технологиями. Современные информационно-коммуникационные технологии позволяют эффективно решать такие задачи обучения как:

1. Представление учебной информации;
2. Изучение и закрепление нового материала;
3. Выработка практических и исследовательских навыков;
4. Диагностика и мониторинг процесса обучения.

Для решения указанных задач используются такие средства информационных технологий как гипертекст, мультимедиа, обучающее и контролирующее программное обеспечение и др.

Гипертекст – организация информационно-поисковых массивов, при которой отдельные информационные элементы (документографические, фактографические, полнотекстовые, графические и др.) связаны между собой ассоциативными отношениями, обеспечивающими быстрый поиск необходимой информации и/или просмотр взаимосвязанных указанными отношениями данных. Поддержка таких связей позволяет организовывать «нелинейную» структуру учебных материалов, что дает учащемуся возможность изучать материал не последовательно, а двигаться по удобной ему траектории. Т.е. гипертекст помогает обучающемуся занять активную позицию в интерпретации текста, в восстановлении его структурной организации и интеграции с собственными интересами.

Особую роль гипертекстовые технологии играют в развитии критического мышления личности обучающегося. Множество связей между фрагментами информации подкрепляет ассоциации между разными тематическими блоками, расширяя кругозор личности и смягчая дисциплинарные границы. Этим самым гипертекст восстанавливает связи между различными формами представления информации. Легкость, с которой фрагменты информации могут быть соединены между собой в различных комбинациях, побуждает обучаемого восстанавливать связи между разными явлениями.

Другим важным средством представления учебной информации является мультимедиа.

Мультимедиа – это программные и технические средства создания, хранения, обработки и воспроизведения информации в различных формах – текст, графика, звук, видео.

Мультимедиа обогащают учебный процесс, повышают мотивацию и способствуют интенсификации обучения. Мультимедиа позволяют создавать образовательные ресурсы с мощными иллюстративными возможностями, и дают возможность использовать все важнейшие способы восприятия информации. Такие ресурсы, использующие мультимедиа, позволяют не только узнать новую информацию, но также услышать и увидеть ее. Тем самым использование мультимедиа способствует погружению учащегося в учебный процесс, повышению его мотивации. Представление информации в различных формах позволяет учитывать индивидуальные особенности учащихся, подавать им информацию в наиболее удобном для восприятия виде.

Наглядность, гибкость, и интеграция различных типов информации в мультимедиа, позволяют сделать учебный процесс более эффективным.

Сегодня существует огромное количество программных средств, предназначенных для решения конкретных педагогических целей. Это программные средства контроля знаний (тестирования), средства математического и компьютерного моделирования, позволяющие имитировать опыты и лабораторные работы, тренинговые программы для закрепления материала т.д.

Программные средства контроля знаний (компьютерные тесты) позволяют организовывать достаточно быстрое и объективное оценивание знаний, так как процесс подсчета результатов осуществляется автоматически без участия преподавателя. Кроме того, автоматизация процесса тестирования дает возможность использования компьютерных тестов для самоконтроля учащихся. Что является особенно актуальным ввиду значительного увеличения количества часов на самостоятельную работу учащихся в стандартах третьего поколения.

Применение средств математического и компьютерного моделирования дает возможность наглядно продемонстрировать изучаемые процессы и явления и исследовать влияние на них тех или иных факторов. Важным достоинством компьютерного моделирования является возможность имитации исследуемых процессов и объек-

тов, изучение которых в реальности затруднено, но является необходимым для профессиональной подготовки будущих специалистов.

Сегодня информационные и коммуникационные технологии позволяют организовывать процесс обучения на расстоянии – дистанционное обучение.

Дистанционное обучение – это процесс взаимодействия субъектов и объектов обучения между собой и со средствами обучения, направленный на достижение поставленных учебных целей, независимый от их расположения в пространстве и во времени, и базирующийся на применении современных информационных, коммуникационных и педагогических технологий. Основными достоинствами такой формы организации обучения является доступность и возможность учета индивидуальных потребностей обучающихся.

Таким образом, как видно из вышесказанного, использование информационных технологий является необходимым элементом процесса обучения и залогом успешной подготовки квалифицированных специалистов независимо от профессиональной области.

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены преимущества и основные направления использования информационных и коммуникационных технологий в процессе подготовки будущих специалистов, описаны основные используемые информационные технологии и их дидактические свойства.

Ключевые слова: *информационные технологии, подготовка специалистов, образовательные технологии.*

**INTEGRAL ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
OF THE INSTITUTION (FOR EXAMPLE, MORDOVIA
STATE UNIVERSITY N. P. OGAREV)**

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Using the analytic hierarchy process and factor analysis performed integral evaluation of human resources of the university. The indexes, with the greatest contribution to the integral index of human resources of the University of Mordovia.

**THE ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS, FACTOR ANALYSIS,
HUMAN RESOURCES, INTEGRATED INDICES**

Attempts to construct a composite, synthesized, integrated indicators were made by scientists at the beginning of the last century. One of the first scheme of constructing a summary measure of well-presented and interpreted in 1908 by the outstanding Russian mathematician A.N. Krylov [3, P. 246-248; 2, P. 4-5].

Assuming that the researcher has selected the initial characteristics of the estimated object (properties), the following three stages of constructing composite indicators:

- a) forming a vector of individual performance;
- b) the choice of the synthesis function;
- c) determination of the weight vector [2, P. 6].

We carry out an integrated assessment of human resources of the University of Mordovia in the above method on the basis of indicators consisting of 21 indicators, divided into three groups.

The most difficult part in the construction of integral indicator is finding weights. Ways to assign weights have been extensively described in the literature. Among them are the following:

- Ordering criteria in importance;
- Tabulation based on pairwise comparison of the criteria of importance;

- A method of determining the weights with the total sequential comparisons (method Churchman-Ackoff);
- Methods that use information about the quality of the optimal values of individual criteria;
- Game-theoretic methods use weights and others.

Each of the above methods has its advantages and disadvantages, which are caused by the specifics of their application in a particular case. The methods of obtaining weights integral indicator we use the method of factor analysis and the analytic hierarchy process [4].

The analytic hierarchy process - a mathematical tool systematic approach to the challenges of decision-making. This method was developed by American mathematician Thomas Saaty.

The analytic hierarchy process is a systematic procedure for the hierarchical representation of the elements that define the problem. Method is to decompose the problem into smaller parts and simple components for further processing of the sequence of judgments of the decision, by pairwise comparisons. The result may be expressed as the relative degree (intensity) of the interaction of elements in the hierarchy. These judgments then expressed numerically. MAI includes the synthesis procedure of multiple judgments, get priority criteria and to find alternative solutions. This approach to solving the problem of selection is based on the natural ability of people to think logically and creatively, define events and establish relationships between them.

Thus, the MAI primary endpoint and all the factors in a particular impact on the achievement of the goal, shared by levels depending on the degree and nature of the effect.

MAI method involves the following four steps.

Step 1. Construction of the corresponding hierarchy problem AVE.

Step 2. Pairwise comparisons of all elements of the hierarchy.

Step 3. Eliminating inconsistencies matrix of pairwise comparisons (if necessary).

Step 4. Mathematical processing of information received from the DM.

Defining weights by the method of paired comparisons done with a program dialog system «MPRIORITY 1.0» (MY PRIORITY), based on “the analytic hierarchy process”.

Table 1 shows the absolute deviations of the values of weight coefficients obtained by MAI and factor analysis.

Table 1

The values of the weight coefficients obtained by MAI and factor analysis

Designation	Name	The values of weighting coefficients obtained with		Absolute deviation
		MAI	Factor analysis	
X ₁₁	Percentage in the teaching staff of doctors and / or professors	0,290	0,230	0,060
X ₁₂	Percentage of doctors under 50 years old in the total number of doctors	0,397	0,001	0,396
X ₁₃	Percentage in the faculty of the candidates and / or associate	0,050	0,234	0,185
X ₁₄	Percentage of candidates under the age of 30 years the total number of candidates	0,106	0,016	0,090
X ₁₅	Percentage in the faculty of the teachers employed on a regular basis	0,023	0,052	0,029
X ₁₆	The share of qualified teachers have improved	0,024	0,222	0,198
X ₁₇	Percentage of faculty members with academic degrees and titles	0,111	0,245	0,134
X ₂₁	The number of graduate students to 100 students	0,027	0,183	0,155
X ₂₂	The average number of defense of theses on 100 scientific and pedagogical personnel for 5 years	0,393	0,145	0,249
X ₂₃	Efficiency percentage graduate	0,143	0,205	0,062
X ₂₄	Efficiency percentage of doctoral	0,262	0,124	0,138
X ₂₅	Percentage of graduate students, a thesis not later than one year after graduate school (the number of incoming)	0,135	0,148	0,013
X ₂₆	Average annual contingent of students on educational training programs	0,040	0,195	0,155
X ₃₁	Supported number of patents per 100	0,070	0,151	0,081

	scientific-pedagogical personnel			
X ₃₂	Number of scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals in Russian 100 scientific-pedagogical personnel	0,038	0,171	0,133
X ₃₃	The number of national and international scientific and practical conference on the University of meringue	0,027	0,113	0,086
X ₃₄	Amount of basic and applied research unit of research and teaching staff in the reporting year (2001 constant prices)	0,291	0,159	0,132
X ₃₅	The demand for research and development	0,091	0,159	0,068
X ₃₆	The amount of funding foreign grants and contracts for research and teaching unit staff	0,142	0,023	0,119
X ₃₇	Number of textbooks and teaching aids (stamped) on 100 key staff person scientific and pedagogical staff with academic degrees and titles published in the past 5 years	0,018	0,066	0,048
X ₃₈	The average annual amount of research funding per unit of scientific and pedagogical staff in five years	0,324	0,159	0,165

Analysis of the results of the calculations showed that the greatest contribution to the human resources of the University of Mordovia make figures (on average two methods):

- The percentage of doctors in PPP and / or professors;
- Percentage of doctors under 50 years old in the total number of doctors (full-time);
- The average number of defense of theses on 100 research and teaching staff for 5 years;
- The volume of basic and applied research unit NPP in the year (2001 constant prices);
- The average amount of research funding per unit of scientific and pedagogical staff for five years.

Thus, the human resources of the University to a greater extent by the presence of Doctor of Science (including the age of 50 years), the

increment of those with advanced degrees and the amount of research funding (including fundamental and applied), which in principle is quite fair.

Least to the human resources of the University of Mordovia make indicators (average):

- The percentage of candidates under the age of 30 years, the total number of candidates (full-time);
- The percentage of teachers in the faculty working on full-time basis;
- The number of national and international scientific and practical conference on the University of meringue;
- Funding of foreign grants and contracts per unit of NPP;
- The number of textbooks and teaching aids (stamped) by 100 basic standard of teachers with advanced degrees and titles published in the past 5 years.

For each block of indicators designed integrated indicator (two ways), and the value of the integral composite indicator will be the arithmetic average of the private block of indicators.

Integral indicator calculated using factor analysis has a positive growth trend in almost all the test interval, with the exception of 2002, when it saw a slight decline. Overall, in 2001 - 2009 years. value of the index has increased by more than 4.5 times, and in 2009 was 0.881, which is the maximum value. This value is relatively high and indicates a high level of human resources of the university.

Integral index, calculated by the MAI, as a whole also has a positive growth, but it has a tendency to spasmodic character. The maximum value of the index is also achieved in 2009, but it is somewhat less than the same indicator values obtained using factor analysis (1.2 times). This difference in our view can be explained by the fact that the values of the weight coefficients obtained by MAI, have a high level of subjectivity as a paired comparison of this indicator is the expert (in this study only one). For a more objective weighting requires pairwise comparison of indicators by several experts and averaging the results. This procedure is in our view will reduce the difference in the values of weighting coefficients obtained by these methods.

The total integral index (calculated according to the formula of arithmetic average) shows positive growth throughout the test interval. Growth for 2001-2009. was more than 4.5 times.

Staff potential Mordovia State University - a complex multi-dimensional concept that includes a plurality of constituent elements. Construction of the integral indicator not only brought a lot of different indicators into one, but also to reveal the structure of human resources in the dynamics. Using the methods of factor analysis and the MAI was found that the largest contribution to the formation of human resources make Mordovian University of number of doctors (including up to 50 years), the amount of research funding and the average number of defense of theses scientific-pedagogical personnel. Analysis of the private (block) and total integral index, led to the conclusion of a stable and substantial growth of human resources of the University of Mordovia.

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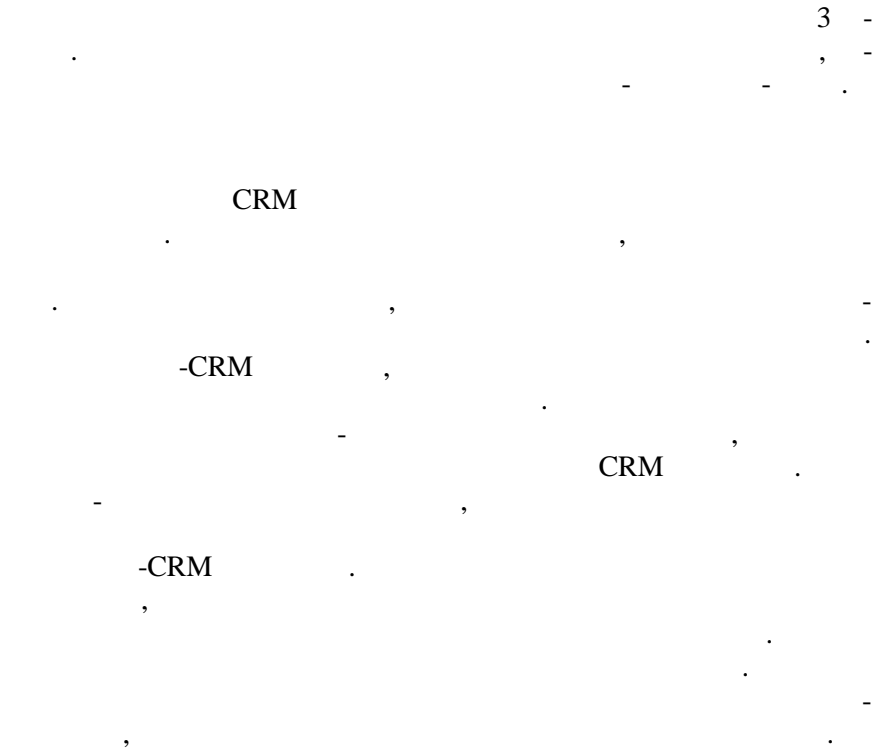
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**SOCIAL CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT
APPLICATION IN BUSINESS**

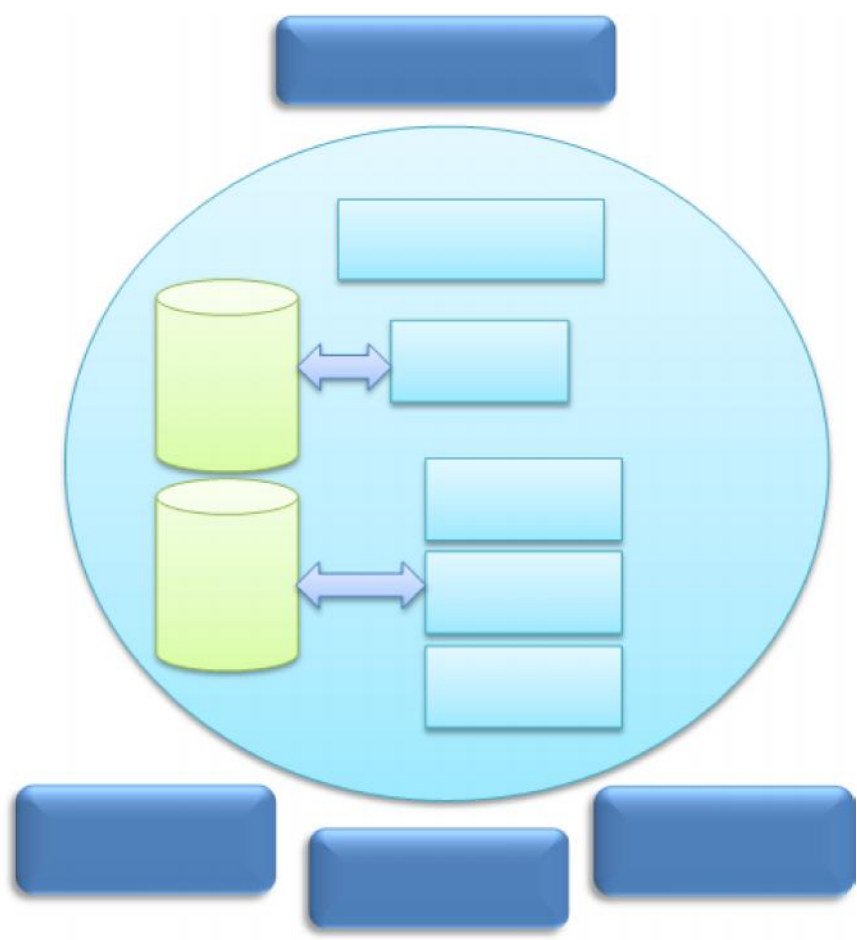
**Prof. Violeta Kraeva, PhD
Assoc. prof. Petya Emilova, PhD**

Abstract

Social networks are spreading more increasingly and widely not only in personal life but in business as well. They are particularly effective in establishing continuous contact with customers, suppliers and business partners. The purpose of the paper is to present Social Customer Relationship Management - CRM as a new tool for sharing business ideas and relevant information that supports the creation and delivery of personalized and customized products and services. They promote the joint development of new products and services, in a way that makes customers active business partners. They facilitate the comparisons between alternative products and obtaining customer feedback through their assessments and opinions. They help the management of customer contacts and presentation of products. Through the integration of customers and other stakeholders in the value chain of the product is created the so-called social intelligence.

Keywords: *Social networks, social CRM.*

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**EFFECTIVE DATA ANALYSIS – A PREMISE
FOR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT**

Prof. Krasimir Shishmanov, PhD

Abstract

Analytical information systems are effective software tools which support management of business organizations. They process the information that is stored in company's data warehouses and operational databases and extract useful knowledge which could be an important competitive advantage.

Keywords: data analysis, data analysis systems, OLAP.

WEB

Web (Web Content Management - WCM) (Enterprise Content Management - ECM). ECM Web 2.0 WCM Web ECM ECM * * * Web Web "WCM Web HTML ." [3]. "WCM Web ." [2]. WCM Web WCM Web ; Web ; Web - HTML

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WEB CONTENT MANAGEMENT

Assoc. prof. Popov V., PhD

Abstract

Networking technologies today are determinative for business, so the Web content management (WCM) is a vital corporate requirement and key technology in the system of enterprise content management (ECM).

WCM enables organizations to effectively manage the lifecycle of the Web site content - from the conception of the creation to its publication through many different channels, providing strict control over the services of a comprehensive ECM system.

Keywords: *Web Content Management, Enterprise Content Management, ECM 2.0.*

IBOOKS

e-books, (electronic books)

iBooks

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NLS FRESS 1960-1970 . [1, 4],

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Portable Document Format (PDF) PostScript (ps) Adobe, HTML, (TXT), Kindle Amazon, Microsoft Reader, iBook Apple, EPUB International Digital Publishing Forum, DjVu AT&T .

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THE ELECTRONIC BOOK PLATFORM IBOOKS

Assoc. prof. Vladimir Sulov, PhD

Abstract

Today electronic books are used increasingly and stand as a real alternative of traditional ones. Based on the iBooks platform, the purpose of this paper is to reveal the main advantages and disadvantages of the currently used models in the process of creation and distribution of electronic books.

Keywords: *e-book, iBooks, digital publishing, Apple.*

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- , [3, 4], Web- [4].

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[1, 3]:

$$y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). \quad (1)$$

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$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n. \quad (2)$$

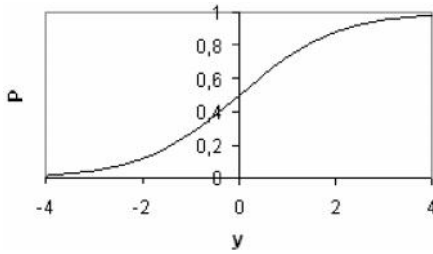
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$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}}, \quad (3)$$

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$$b_i = w_p, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



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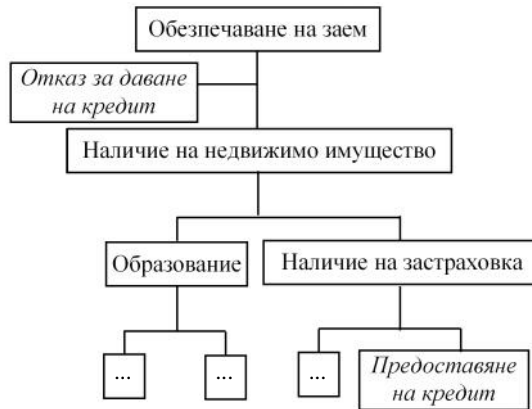
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$$\vec{w} = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n].$$

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(market basket analysis).

Y X , [2, 3, 5].

XY ,

(minimum support)

(minimum confidence).

$$\text{support}(X \rightarrow Y) = P(X \cup Y) = \frac{n(X \cup Y)}{N}, \quad (4)$$

N , $n(X \cup Y)$
 X Y

$$\text{confidence}(X \rightarrow Y) = P(Y | X) = \frac{n(X \cup Y)}{n(X)}, \quad (5)$$

$n(X)$
 X .

3.3.

Process Mining (ProM) [2, 3].
 fuzzy
 (Linear temporal logic - LTL) [4].

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(market basket analysis);

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Some Aspects of Using Data Mining in Economics

Assoc. prof. Yordan Ivanov, PhD

Abstract

This paper shows some aspects of using data mining in economics: methods of lending loans to physical persons, association rules and business processes mining.

eywords: data mining, economics, business.

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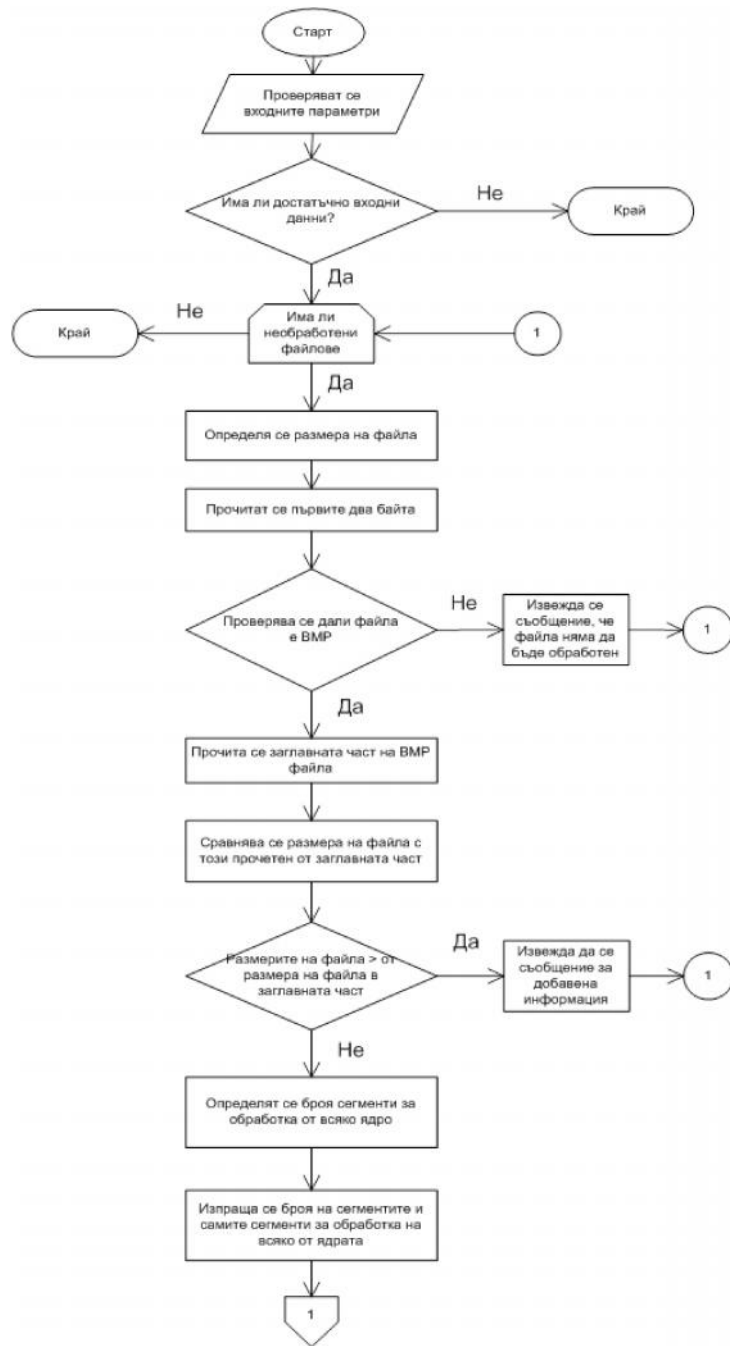
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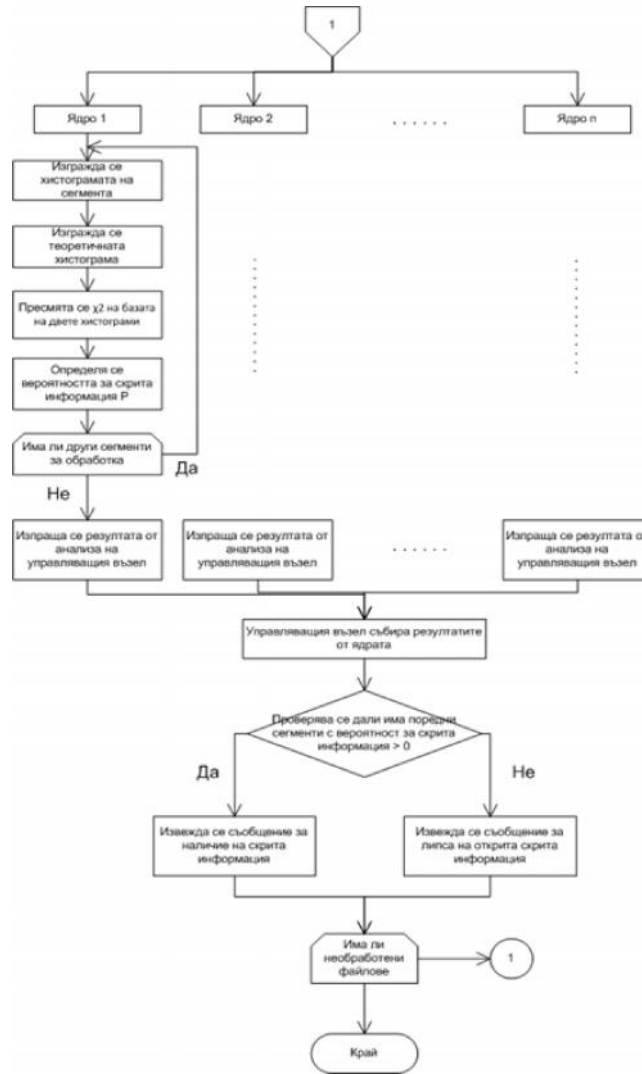
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PARALLEL STEGANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION WITH CLUSTER SYSTEM

**Assoc. prof. Stanimir Stanev, PhD,
Ivaylo Yanakiev, Chief Assist. Prof. Stanimir Zhelezov**

Abstract

The detection of steganography manipulated computer files requires the application of new methods of steganalysis or using parallel high-performance computer systems with the implementation of already known methods. A parallel algorithm for steganalysis based on the chi-square method has been developed and his diagram is presented. he advantages of the developed approach through real experiments with the 32-core cluster computer system re described..

Keywords: *steganography, parallel processing, parallel algorithm, cluster system.*

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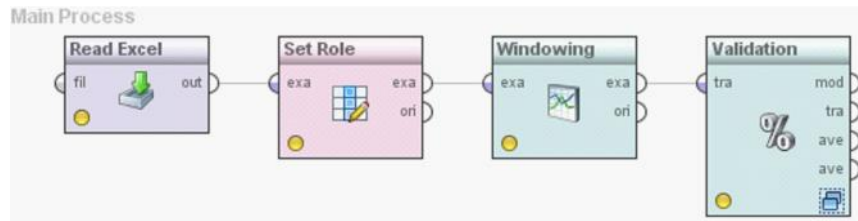
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; Problems – ; Log –
; Help –
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Remote Processes; Result Overview System Monitor.

3. RapidMiner

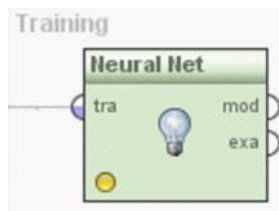
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(regular, id, label, weight, prediction)
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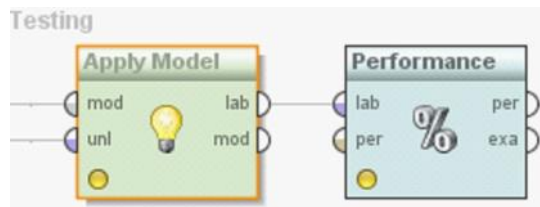
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 „Sliding Window Validation” „Series”, -
 „Evaluation”, “Validation”
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 „Neural Net” „Modeling”,
 “Classification and Regression”, “Neural Net Training” -
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 „Apply Model” “Modeling”, “Model
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 “Forecasting Performance” „Series”, -
 „Evaluation”
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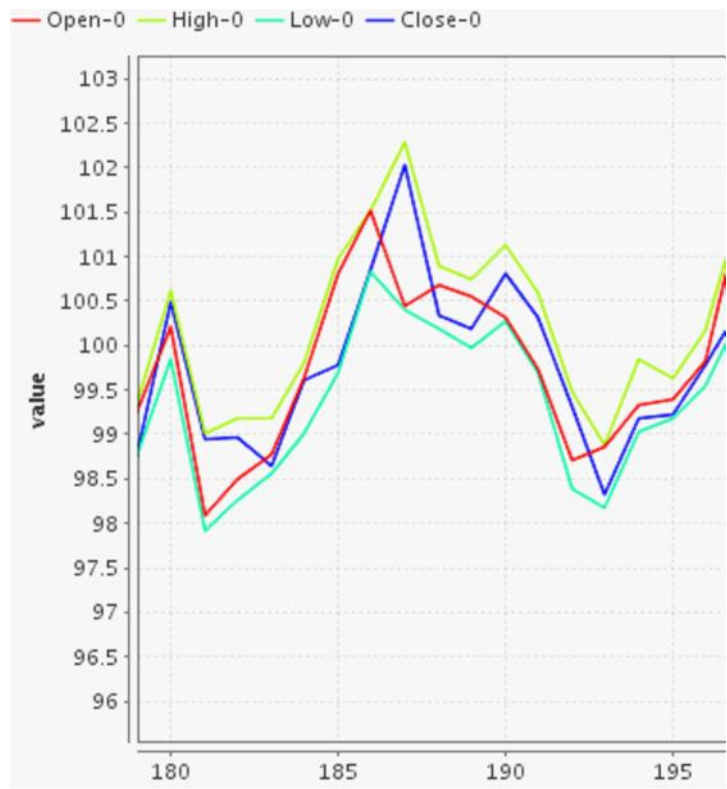
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 „Name” „Type” -
 “Role” .
 RapidMiner -
 , -
 “Date” „Label” .

Meta Data View
 Data View
 Plot View
 Advanced Charts
 Annotations

ExampleSet (581 examples, 2 special attributes, 6 regular attributes)

Role	Name	Type	Statistics	Range
id	Date	date	length = 840 days	[2008-12-26 ; 2011-4-15]
label	label	real	avg = 96.549 +/- 6.137	[87.470 ; 121.900]
regular	RelRow-0	integer	avg = 291 +/- 167.865	[1.000 ; 581.000]
regular	Volume-0	integer	avg = 5940732.014 +/- 404	[454300.000 ; 26088600.000]
regular	Open-0	real	avg = 96.508 +/- 6.113	[87.450 ; 121.590]
regular	High-0	real	avg = 97.082 +/- 6.217	[87.850 ; 122.010]
regular	Low-0	real	avg = 95.933 +/- 5.965	[87.300 ; 121.200]
regular	Close-0	real	avg = 96.501 +/- 6.055	[87.470 ; 121.900]

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Open, High, Low Close

„Data View” „Plot View”
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 “Open”, “High”, “Low” “Close”,
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7. <http://rapid-i.com/>.

TIME SERIES MODELING WITH RAPIDMINER

Assoc. prof. Yordan Ivanov, PhD

Abstract

This paper shows some aspects of time series modeling with open-source data mining solution RapidMiner and using of some operators.

eywords: data mining, RapidMiner, time series.

Knowledge Discovery (KD).
 Data Mining (DM).
 DM, KD, Data Mining, Web Mining, etc.

Intelligence¹. SAS®Business
 OLAP [3] KnowledgeSeeker²,

¹ <http://www.sas.com/technologies/bi/> 28.08.2012.
² <http://www.angoss.com/predictive-analytics-software/products/data-analysis-software> 20.08.2012 .

FAIS³.

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⁴ ACLAnalyser <http://ants.dif.um.es/staff/emilioserra/ACLAnalyser>
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APPLICATIONS OF INTELLIGENT DATA ANALYSIS

**Assoc. Prof. PhD odorka tanasova,
Doct. St. Iva Makedonska**

Abstract

A large amount of data is available in a number of areas such as business and science. Data analysis and knowledge discovery is important to make adequate business decisions. This report presents intelligent data analysis, its advantages, disadvantages and areas of application.

Keywords: *Knowledge Discovery, Intelligent Analysis, Data Mining.*

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 – Azure, force.com (4) –
 AWS, GoGrid, BYOD, AirWatch MDM Citrix VDI –
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1. Five Cloud Computing Trends That Will Affect Your Cloud Strategy Through 2015 Published: 10 February 2012 Analyst(s): David W. Cearley, David Mitchell Smith.

CLOUD COMPUTING IN LOGISTICS

Associate professor Julian Vasilev

Abstract

The purpose of the article is presenting the adaptation of cloud computing in logistics. The research methodology is a combination of case studies and observation in enterprises. The key finding of the article is intended to help logistics managers in the process of adapting cloud computing in logistics. Mentioned technologies may be adapted in other companies. Both researchers and practitioners may benefit from this work. Current work may be extended to other contexts.

Keywords: *cloud computing, logistics.*

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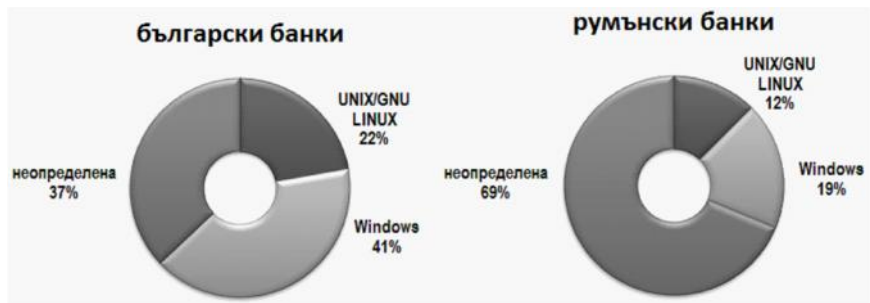
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7	Banca Comerciala Romana (BCR)	www.bcr.ro
8	BCR Banca pentru Locuinte	www.bcr.robplro
9	Banca de Export-Import a României	www.eximbank.ro
10	Banca Millennium	www.millenniumbank.ro
11	Banca Româneasca	www.brom.ro
12	Banca Transilvania	www.bancatransilvania.ro
13	BANCPOST	www.bancpost.ro
14	BANK LEUMI ROMANIA	www.leumi.ro
15	BRD - Groupe Société Générale	www.brd.ro
16	CEC Bank	www.cec.ro
17	CREDIT EUROPE BANK	www.crediteurope.ro
18	Emporiki Bank Romania	www.emporiki.ro
19	Garanti Bank	www.garantibank.ro
20	Libra Bank	www.librabank.ro
21	MARFIN Bank (Romania)	www.egnatiabank-rom.ro
22	MKB ROMEXTERRA Bank	www.romexterra.ro
23	OTP Bank Romania	www.otpbank.ro

24	Piraeus Bank Romania	www.piraeusbank.ro
25	Porsche Bank Romania	www.porscheleasing.ro
26	ProCredit Bank	www.procreditbank.ro
27	Raiffeisen Bank	www.raiffeisen.ro
28	Raiffeisen Banca pentru Locuinte	www.railoc.ro
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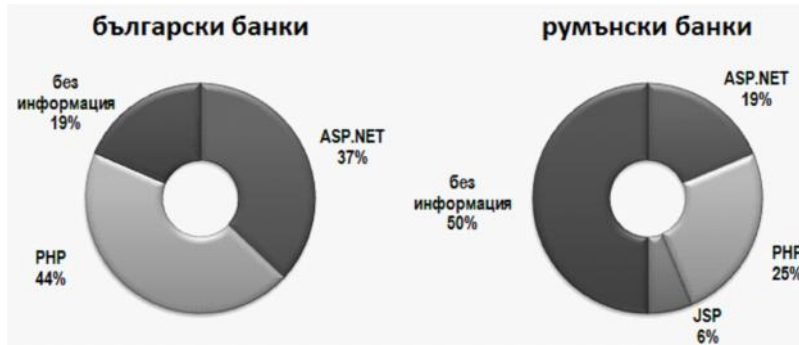
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1. , 03.2012 ., <<http://bnb.bg/BankSupervision/BSCreditInstitution/BSCIRestrers/index.htm>> 07.07.2012
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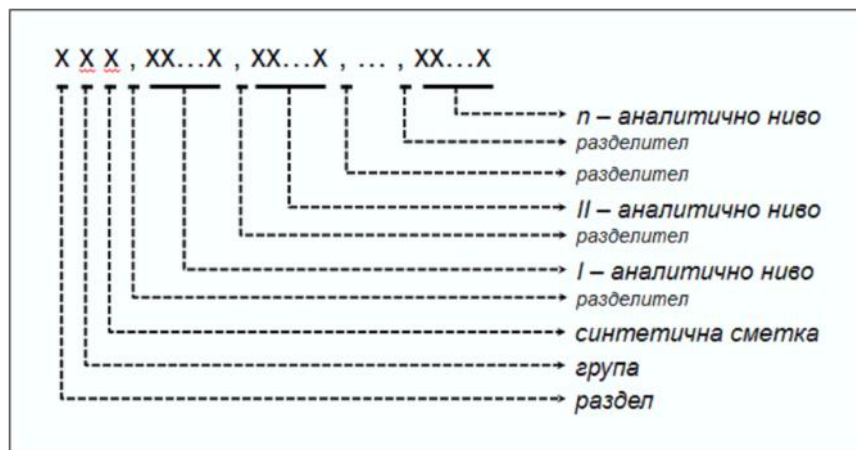
WEBSERVER SOFTWARE USED BY BULGARIAN AND ROMANIAN BANKS

Assoc. Prof. PhD Pavel Petrov

Abstract

The purpose of this publication is to summarize the information gathered in the course of research about webserver software used by 27 Bulgarian and 32 Romanian banks. The scope of the study is limited to the webserver serving the main website and has been held in the month of July 2012.

Keywords: *webserver, banks, Bulgaria, Romania, system administration.*



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5. Zikopoulos, P., Eaton, C., Understanding Big Data: Analytics for Enterprise Class Hadoop and Streaming Data, McGraw-Hill Education - Europe, 2012.

AUTOMATIC BOOKING INDICES

Assoc. Prof. Kolyo Nestorov

Abstract

The operational creation of booking indices is a significant problem for accounting professionals. In this report options for automatic creation of booking indices have been discussed. A modern technology with the idea of virtualisation of multiple objects through their indices in a container environment has been applied. This way an opportunity has been provided to create a hierarchy of classes for automatic creation of booking indices in any business environment.

Keywords: *Index, Container, Array, Accounting.*

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² <http://www.emc.com/emc-plus/rsa-thought-leadership/online-fraud/index.htm#!>

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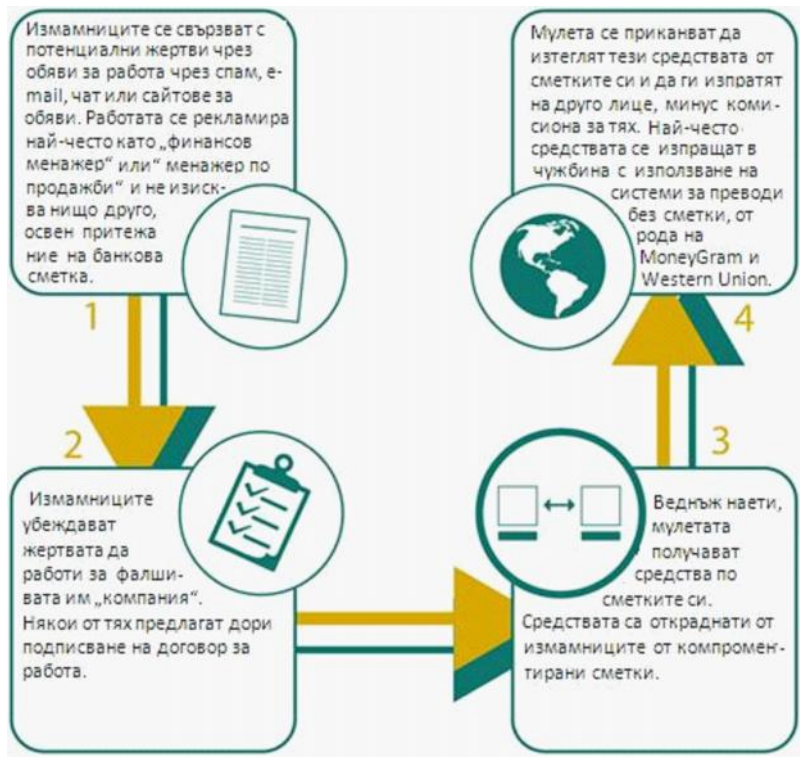
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2. Bestuzhev, D. “Brazil: a country rich in banking Trojans”, http://www.securelist.com/en/analysis/204792084/Brazil_a_country_rich_in_banking_Trojans?print_mode=1 (20.08.2012)
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6. <http://press.pandasecurity.com/news/south-korea-has-the-highest-percentage-of-infected-computers-according-to-pandalabs-q2-report/> (17.08.2012)

CIBER ATTACKS IN INTERNET BANKING - CHALLENGES TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Assoc. Prof. PhD Silvia Parusheva

Abstract

The report focuses on the main threats as users of online banking, such as phishing, pharming, Malware/Trojan Horses and mules role in the fraud attacks of cybercriminals. In addition to measures to authenticate their customers, the banks work for customers awareness and education. The practice of the five largest banks in the country was investigated in this field.

Keywords: *Phishing, Malware/Trojan Horses, Money Mules, customer education and awareness.*

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VALUATION OF E-COMMERCE SYSTEMS USAGE

Assoc. prof. Snezhana Sulova, PhD

Abstract

The paper describes tools for e-commerce systems web usage analysis. The main indicators for evaluating e-commerce systems usage are defined along with their significance for the business and the data necessary for their calculation.

Keywords: *e-commerce, web usage, evaluating.*

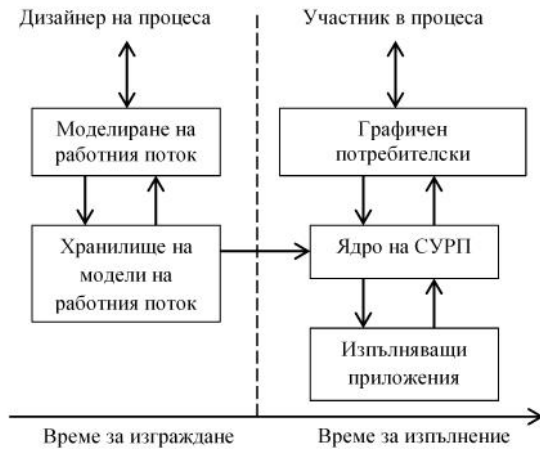
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- [1] Hollingsworth D. The Workflow Reference Model. Tech. Rep. Document Number TC00-1003, 1995. Workflow Management Coalition.
- [2] Weske, M. Business Process Management. Concepts, Languages, Architectures. Springer, 2007. p. 308. ISBN 978-3-540-73521-2.
- [3] Workflow Management Coalition. Workflow Standard Process Definition Interface - XML Process Definition Language. Document Number WfMC-TC-1025. October 10, 2008, Version 2.1a.
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**BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT ARCHITECTURE
MODELS IN ORGANIZATIONS**

**Head assistant Natalya Marinova, PhD,
PhD Student Kremena Marinova**

Abstract

Currently, a major endeavor of any organization is to achieve better economic results with fewer resources. Achieving this goal requires processes and workflows to be designed so as to ensure maximum operational efficiency, and this is the essence of the concept of Business Process Management (Business Process Management - BPM). The present paper examines the overall system architecture for workflow management and WfMC architecture reference model.

Keywords: BPM, Workflow Management, WfMC Reference Architecture.

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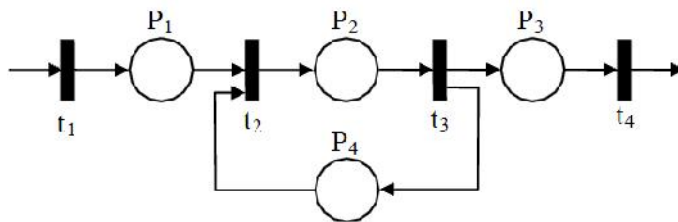
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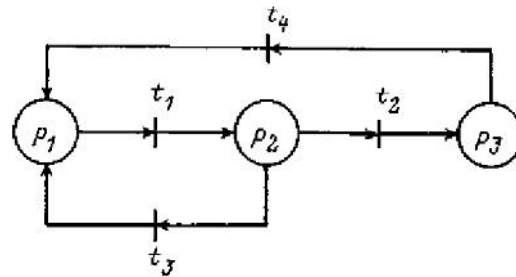
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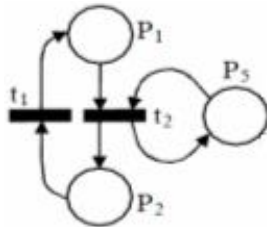
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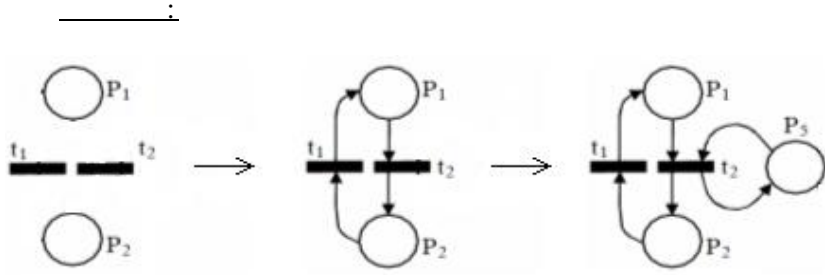
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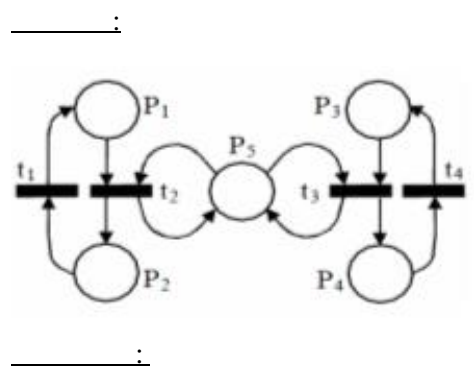
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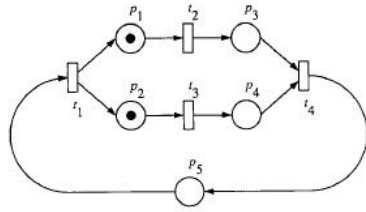
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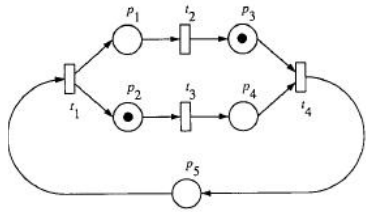
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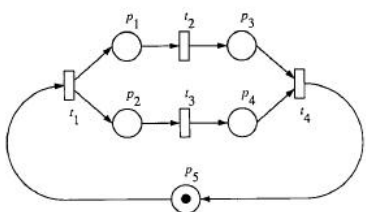
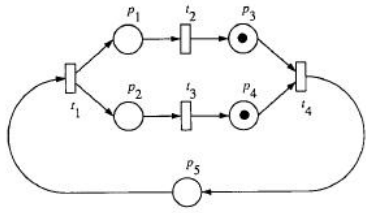
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**DESIGNING SYSTEM OF TASKS AND SYSTEM OF PAGES FOR
HELPING THE STUDY OF PETRI NETS WITH AN AUTOMATED
SYSTEM FOR WEB-BASED TRAINING**

**Assist. Prof. Stefka Dimitrova,
Chief Assist. Prof. Dr. Juliyan Dimitrov**

Abstract

This paper presents considerations for the selection of tasks in an experimental system for studying Petri nets. They are associated primarily with the management of the development of student's knowledge and his motivation to working with automated system for web-based practical training.

Keywords: *Petri nets, computer-based training, new theories in e-learning.*

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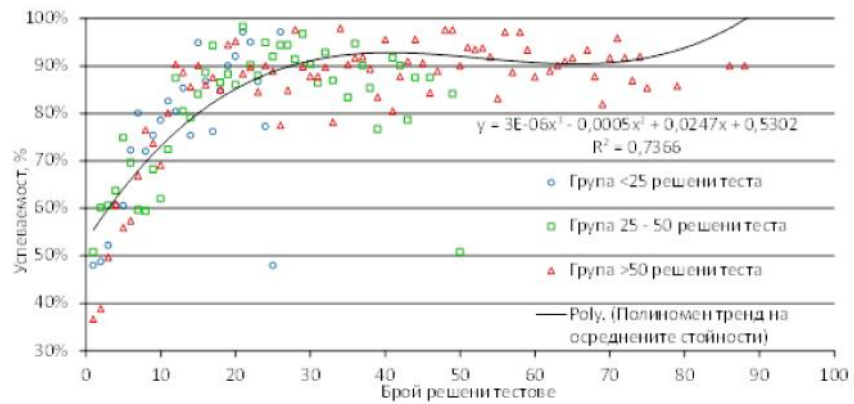
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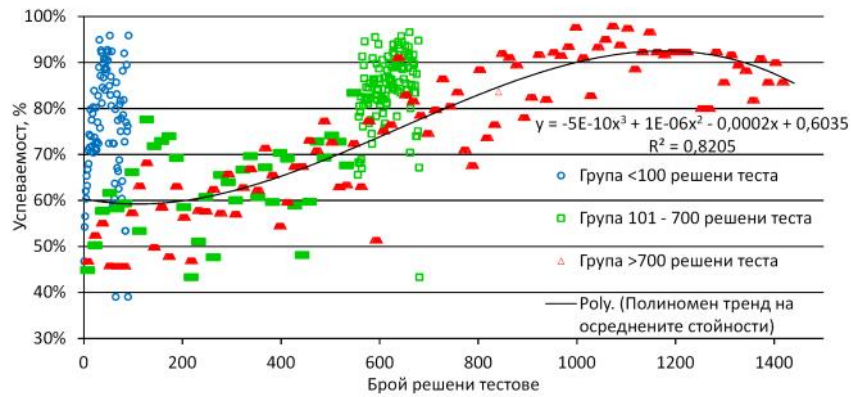
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- [2] WEB- 2009, I, .133-138.
- [3] Prensky, . Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants, *Part II: Do They Really Think Differently?*, On the Horizon, NCB University Press, Vo 6, No 9, December 2001.

**STUDY EFFECT OF APPLICATION OF E-LEARNING AS PART
OF AN INTEGRATED METHOD OF TEACHING**

**Dimitar Stavrev, PhD
Galina Ivanova, PhD**

Abstract

In 2006, we developed and installed on the platform “e-Learning Shell” WEB-based “COLLECTION OF TESTS OF ANATOMY.” The introduction of the use of WEB-based materials was combined on classes in anatomy with all the classic used to date training methods. Upon completion of the test we received data from the statistics of the system e-Learning Shell from visits of individual students within the given resources and traced the development of their knowledge and skills throughout the semester.

Keywords: *e-learning, anatomy, education.*

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¹ <https://blog.facebook.com/blog.php?post=72353897130> <28.08.2012>

² <https://blog.facebook.com/blog.php?post=409753352130> <28.08.2012>

³ <http://mashable.com/2011/09/22/facebook-800-million-users/> <28.08.2012>

⁴ <http://www.socialbakers.com/countries/continents> <28.08.2012>

⁵ <http://www.sophos.com/sophos/docs/eng/papers/sophos-security-threat-report-jan-2010-wpna.pdf> <28.08.2012>

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⁸ <http://www.icac.nsw.gov.au/preventing-corruption/knowning-your-risks/confidential-information/4913> <28.08.2012>

⁹ http://www.google.com/intl/bg/analytics/tos_content.html <1.09.2012>

¹⁰ <http://hrservices.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/600/p601.shtml> <1.09.2012>

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4. <http://www.socialbakers.com/countries/continents> <28.08.2012>
5. <http://www.sophos.com/sophos/docs/eng/papers/sophos-security-threat-report-jan-2010-wpna.pdf> <28.08.2012>
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9. http://www.google.com/intl/bg/analytics/tos_content.html <1.09.2012>
10. <http://hrs.services.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/600/p601.shtml> <1.09.2012>

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Chief Assist. Prof. Ivan Kuyumdzhev, Ph.D

Abstract

The rapid growth of registered users on Facebook brings up the question about whether the information that's being shared among them is classified as sensitive and/or confidential on one hand, on the other hand if the whole sharing as it is could jeopardize the existence of the companies/organizations that these same registered users are working with.

The goal of the current paper is to explore the potential for leaking confidential company information through social networks and propose strategies to mitigate this risk.

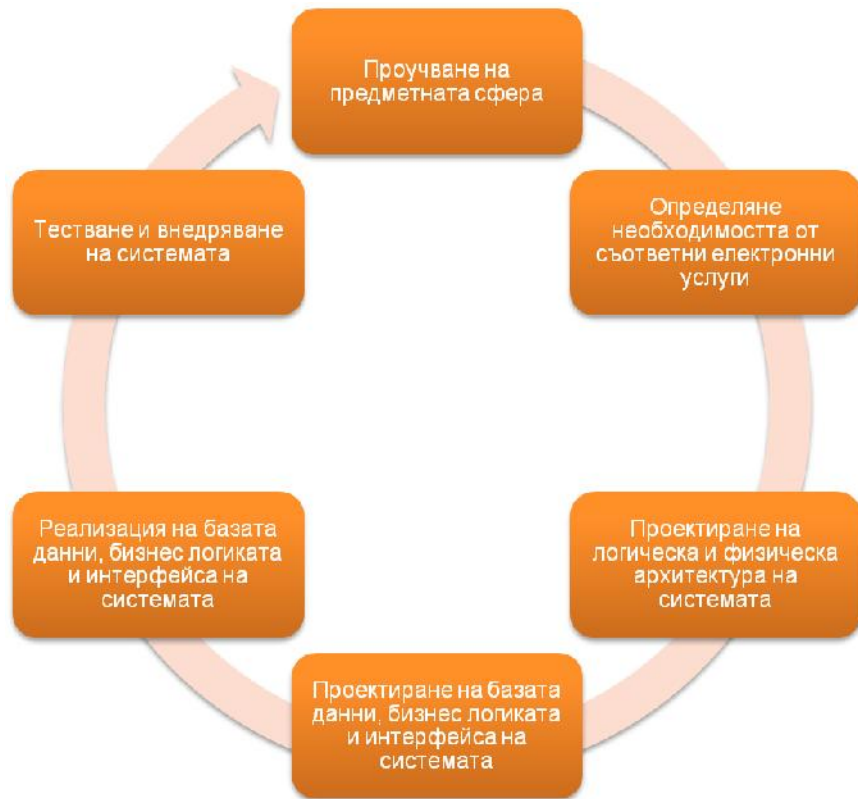
Keywords: *facebook, confidential information, security, risk mitigation.*

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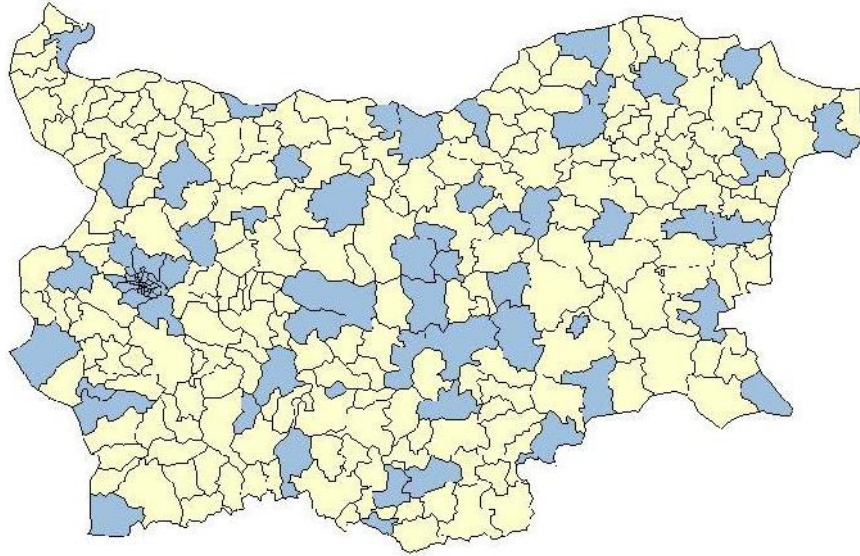
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LOCAL E-ADMINISTRATION

Assistant professor Katia Strahilova, PhD

Abstract

In today's economic conditions for the development of local government is essential to financial stability at national and local level. It is directly linked to financial independence of municipalities, which can be seen first as the presence of revenue, including from major sources of revenue, on the other hand and as a way in which these revenues are generally planned, collected and reported. In this connection, essential for financial independence of the municipality is rationalized formation of the municipal budget.

Keywords: *Local administration, e-administration, information technologies.*

[1] – „castanets.wav” [3].

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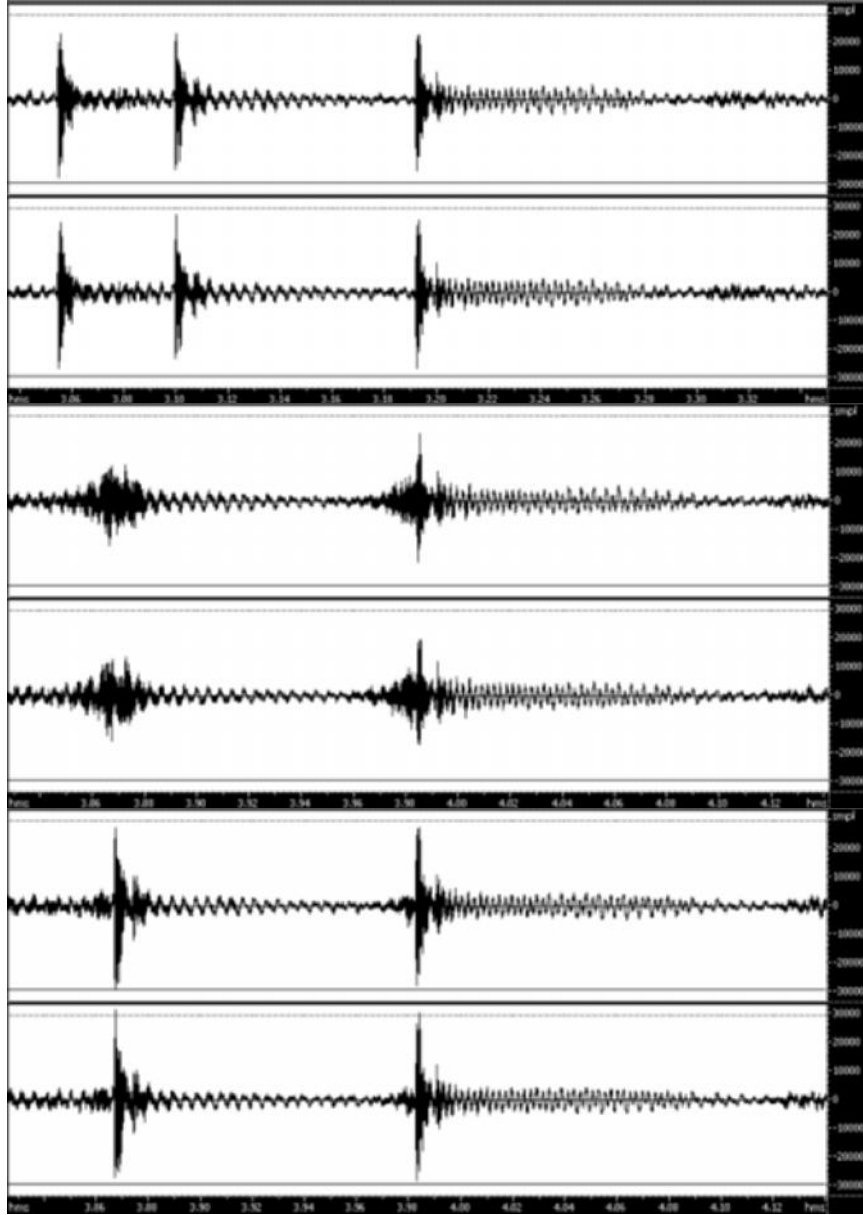
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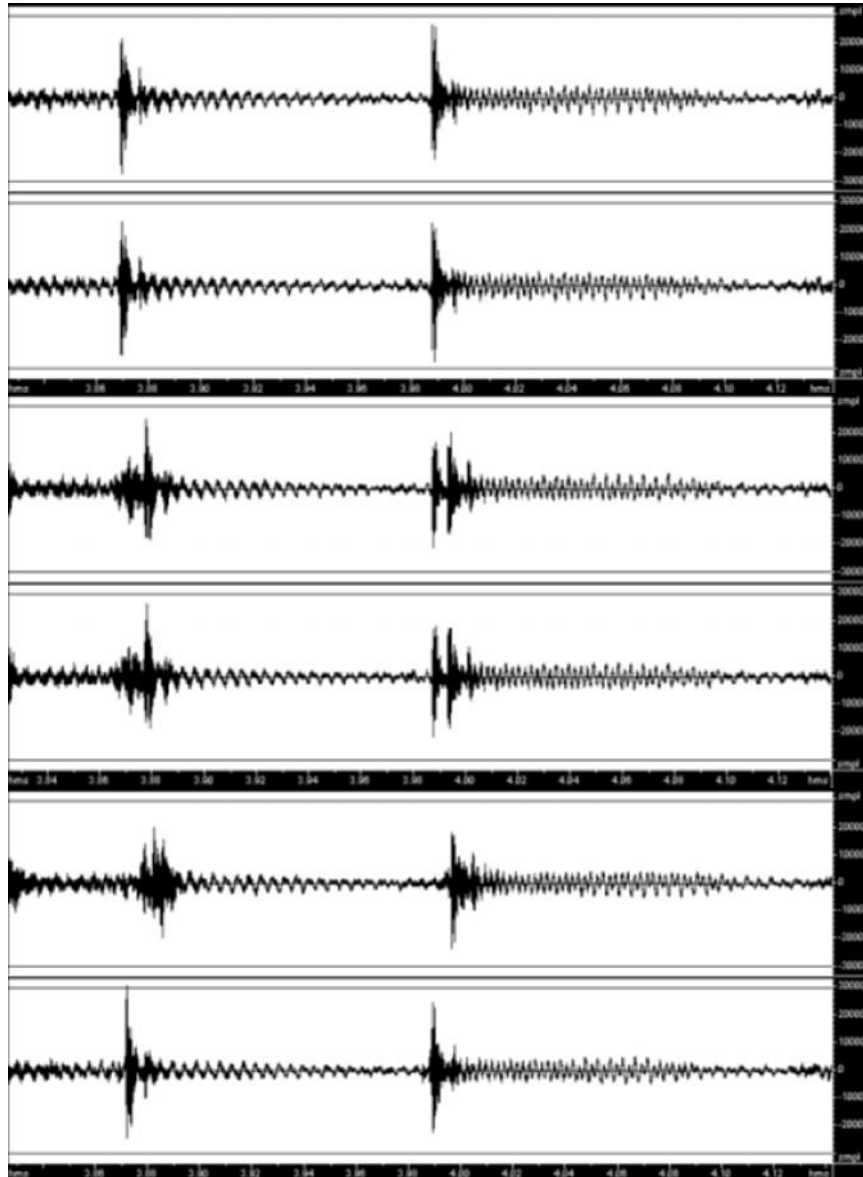
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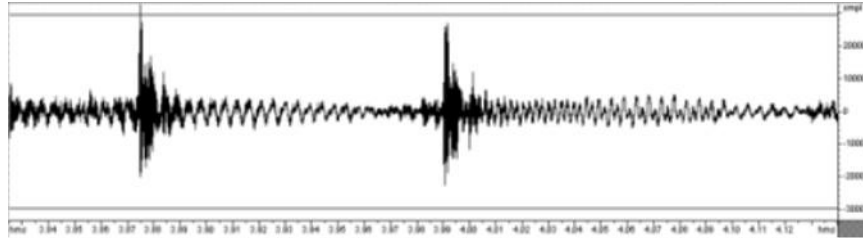
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- 3. Scheirer E., Kim S., Dietz M., "Coding of Moving Pictures and Audio", ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11, MPEG98/N2425, Atlantic City, NJ USA, October 1998, pp. 5, 37.

**PERFORMANCE & WAVEFORM ANALYSIS
OF AUDIO TIME-SCALING**

L tchezar Georgiev

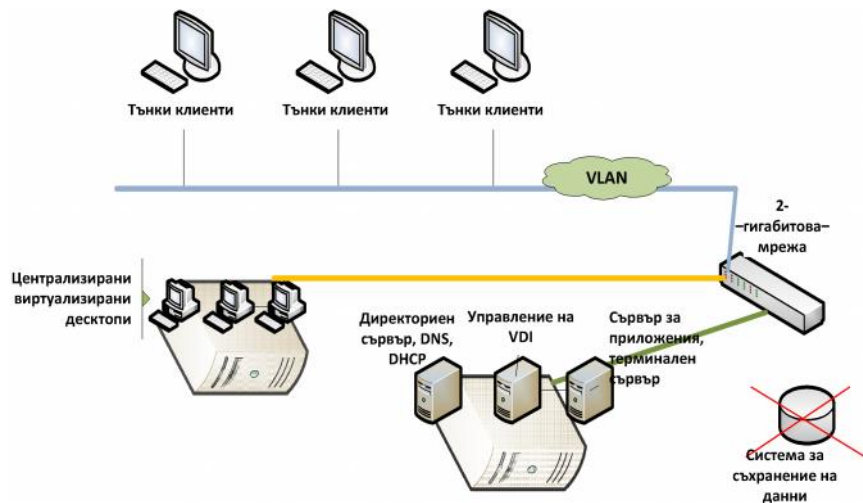
Abstract

Performance and output waveform data of author's audio time-scaling library and four of the world's leading commercial algorithms is presented. A critical comparative analysis of each algorithm's defects is done. It is shown that the quality-to-CPU-load ratio of is superior to that of the other algorithms.

Keywords: *audio time-scaling, rigid phase-locked vocoder.*

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**DESKTOP VIRTUALIZATION
IN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS – VARNA**

Chief Assist. Prof. Mihail Radev

Abstract

The article discusses the practical benefits of implementing virtualized desktop infrastructure and some pitfalls on the basis of concrete realization in University of economics – Varna.

Keywords: *desktop virtualization, virtualized IT infrastructure, thin clients.*

SOA EDA

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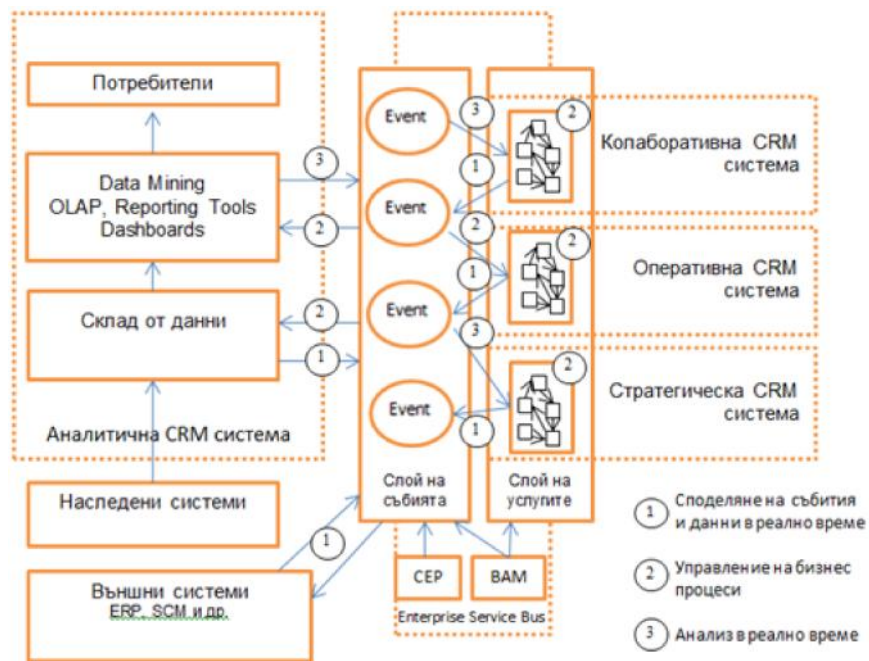
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2. Hoof, Jack Van, How EDA Extends SOA and Why It Is Important,
SOW World Magazine, <http://soa.sys-con.com/node/518151> -
2.09.2012 .
3. Kotopoulis, A., Best Practices for Real-time Data Warehousing, Oracle
Corporation August 2012, <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/data-integrator/overview/best-practices-for-realtime-data-wa-132882.pdf> -
1.09.2012

POSSIBILITIES FOR COMBINING SOA AND EDA IN ANALYTICAL CRM SYSTEMS

h. asst. Yanka Alexandrova

Abstract

The combination of SOA and EDA in designing analytical CRM (ACRM) systems gives benefits in three main areas: real time data and events sharing; business process management and real time business intelligence. The two complementing architectures promise to give advantages not only to ACRM systems, but to all Business Intelligence systems as well.

Keywords: *Service Oriented Architecture, Event Driven Architecture, Analytical CRM.*

GOOGLE

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Microsoft Office Apps, Calligra Suite,
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Google Docs, Google Apps Zoho.com.

1. Google Apps

Google Apps

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1.1. Google Apps²

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¹ Accounts. Google.com, <http://support.google.com/accounts/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=72709>.

² Accounts. <http://support.google.com/accounts/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=72709>.

³ Conner, N. Google Apps: The Missing Manual. Pogue Press, O’Railly, 2008.

Gmail, Google Docs, Google Calendar,
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⁴ See again.

⁵ <http://chrispederick.com/work/web-developer/installed/firefox/12/>.

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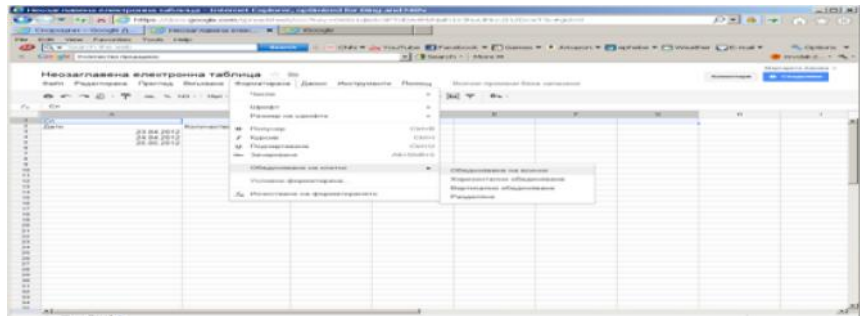
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⁶ Miller, M. My Google Chromebook. Que Publishing, 2011.

⁷ Miller, M. My Google Chromebook. Que Publishing, 2011.

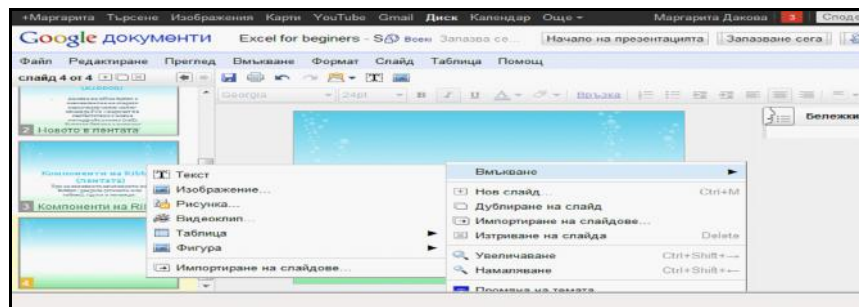
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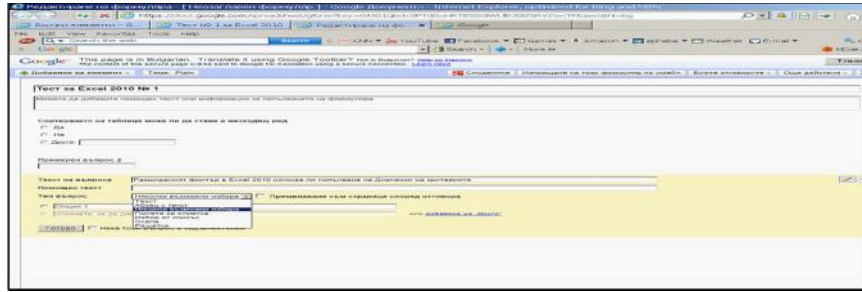
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⁸ Google Buzz. Google –
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 Gmail 25 GB

2. Zoho Apps

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9 O’Reilly®, 2009, . 391-392.
 10 http://chrisederick.com/work/web-developer/installed/firefox/12/.
 11 Zoho Docs. Zoho Docs Features. http://www.zoho.com/docs/online-workspaces.html.

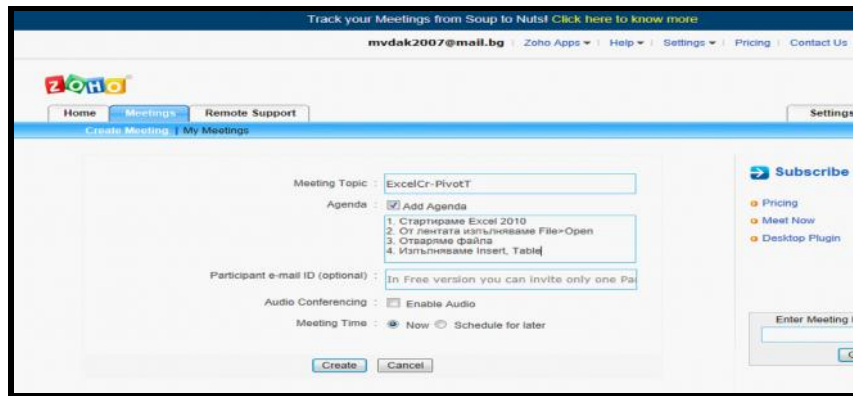
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- Zoho Mail Wi-Ki, 1 GB mail box ¹³ “cloud” ¹⁴
- Zoho Sites
- Zoho Sites PayPal Google Checkout
- Zoho mail. Zoho Meeting Google Docs Internet Explorer. Zoho Chat Zoho Show. FireFox

¹² Zoho CRM. Close More Deals in Less Time. <http://www.zoho.com/crm/>.

¹³ <https://www.zoho.com/mail/>

¹⁴ Zoho Mail. Domain Management. <https://www.zoho.com/mail/domain-management.html#alink1>

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 - Google Apps Zoho Docs for Google Docs, Google Docs, -
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4. Zoho Creator Google Apps “ -
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- 1) Microsoft Web Apps, Zoho Live -
- Zoho.com. -
- Google. -
- 2) gmail -

¹⁵ Zoho Docs. Google Apps integration. <http://www.zoho.com/docs/gapp-integration.html>

¹⁶ Quick start Guide. <https://help.creator.zoho.com/Quick-Start-Guide.html>

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2. Accounts. <http://support.google.com/accounts/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=72709>
3. Conner, N. Google Apps: The Missing Manual. Pogue Press, O'Reilly.
4. http://cdn.oreilly.com/oreilly/booksamplers/5_Google_Apps_TMM_Sampler.pdf.
5. <http://chrispederick.com/work/web-developer/installed/firefox/12/>.
6. <http://www.zoho.com/meeting/online-meeting.html>.
7. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Office
8. Miller, M. My Google Chromebook. Que Publishing, 2011.
9. , . Google Buzz. Google – ? Computer, 2010, . 2-3.
10. , . O'Reilly®, 2009.
11. support.google.com/plus/bin/answer.py?hl=bg&answer=1294841&topic=1257347&ctx=topic.
12. Zoho Docs. Zoho Docs Features. <http://www.zoho.com/docs/online-workspaces.html>
13. Zoho CRM. Close More Deals in Less Time. <http://www.zoho.com/crm/>.

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16. Zoho Docs. Google Apps integration. <http://www.zoho.com/docs/gapp-integration.html>.
17. Quick start Guide. <https://help.creator.zoho.com/Quick-Start-Guide.html>.
18. <https://www.google.com/chat/video>.

**MORE ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ONLINE OFFICE PRODUCTS
OF GOOGLE AND ZOHO.COM**

Chief. Assist. Prof. Margarita Dakova

Abstract

My paper discusses new possibilities of office products and compares properties products of Google Docs, Google Apps, Zoho Docs and Zoho Apps.

Keywords: *Google Apps, Gmail, Zoho Apps.*

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[1] Diaz, P. Usability of Hypermedia Educational e-Books, D-Lib Magazine, March 2003, Volume 9 Number 3, 2003.

[2] Ficarra, F.V.C. Evaluation of multimedia components. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Multimedia Computing and Systems*, Ottawa, 1997, p. 557-564.

- [3] Garzotto, F., Mainetti, L. and Paolini, P. Hypermedia Design, Analysis and Evaluation Issues. *Communications of the ACM*, 38(8), 1995, p. 74-86.
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**CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE INTERFACE
OF E-LEARNING RESOURCES**

**Assist. Prof. Svetlozar Tsankov,
Pr. Assist. Prof. Valentina Voinohovska PhD**

Abstract

The user interface is one of the important issues when evaluate the e-educational resources. The different objects in the interface should enable users to perform certain tasks. It should provide learning content and motivate and assist students in learning.

***Keywords:** Educational resources, user interface, assessment, usability.*

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- [1] Botafogo, R. A., Rivlin, E. and Shneiderman, B. Structural Analysis of Hypertexts: Identifying Hierarchies and Useful Metrics. ACM Transactions on Information Systems, 10(2), 1992, p. 142-180.
- [2] D az, P. Usability of Hypermedia Educational e-Books, D-Lib Magazine, March 2003, Volume 9 Number 3, 2003.
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**CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE VALUE
OF E-LEARNING RESOURCES**

**Assist. Prof. Svetlozar Tsankov,
Pr. Assist. Prof. Valentina Voinohovska PhD**

Abstract

The educational usefulness of the e-educational resources is one of the important issues. The teachers should assess their teaching materials to determine whether it enables students to reach the intended learning and teaching aims. The paper describes the criteria which need to be considered in order to evaluate the e-educational resources usefulness.

***Keywords:** Educational resources, usefulness, assessment.*

HOMOMORPHIC ENCRYPTION – A NEW THEORETIC APPROACH TOWARDS SECURING THE CLOUD

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D. A. Tsenov Academy of Economics

According to its many proponents, cloud computing is surely on his way to become one of the most prolific technologies for data processing. The technology is however, not without its critics, who point out that although very promising, it has one very serious flaw. This flaw may prove to be very serious barrier to its mass adoption, especially for non-American markets, and has to do with information security. Cloud computing introduces some additional risks, which are related to the fact that data is outsourced from the organization to external provider, who might be well outside of the national borders, or even outside of the borders of political and economic unions like EU. The risk (real or perceived) of cloud providers misusing this data is big enough barrier, which can prevent usage of clouds for many applications, related to business data processing.

So far there is no known case where a cloud provider has used the data, entrusted to him, in a way that violates the privacy of the data. But there are plenty of cases concerning the general model of outsourcing of the data processing to third party. They serve as a proof that this model can lead to data being stolen, monitored or used in a way that is harmful for business interests of the organization or its clients. The reader is directed to [1] and [2] which are good starting point for getting more information on various such examples.

Willingness to accept that the cloud providers cannot be fully trusted though, leads to a conclusion that there is a need for cryptographic algorithm that allows Turing-complete processing directly on encrypted data. In other words, the cloud provider gets the data encrypted, without keys for decryption, but still, without being able to make sense of the given data, it must be able to process it via some algorithm to achieve the results, desired from the cloud user. This goal

seems quite ambitious at least and even raises the question if it leads to logical contradictions.

Very surprisingly, the formulation of this problem in theoretical computer science predates cloud computing by two decades and is known as “fully homomorphic encryption”. Even more surprisingly, after more than three decades of searching, recent and relatively little known results show that creation of such algorithms is quite possible. In 2009 Gentry [4] demonstrated the first such algorithm. It turned out to introduce too big overhead, which diminishes the computational efficiency, when applied in real-world cloud solutions, but ever since more and more scientific interest is directed to the problem and more and more robust solutions are introduced. Many of them are improvements of only few main schemes and approaches.

We describe the Gentry scheme that represents the lattice-based approach towards homomorphic encryption, which is hoped in time to produce more efficient solutions.

* * *

The Gentry scheme is based on ideal lattices. “Lattices” here are understood as algebraic objects. For some set of linearly independent vectors B in n -dimensional Euclidean space R^n , lattice $\mathcal{L}(B)$ is defined as the set of all linear combinations with integral coefficients of the vectors in B . B is called basis of the lattice and is conveniently represented as matrix, whose columns are the vectors in B . Each lattice has infinitely many bases. For each two of them B_m and B_n there exists unimodular matrix such that $B_n U = B_m$. (See fig.1)

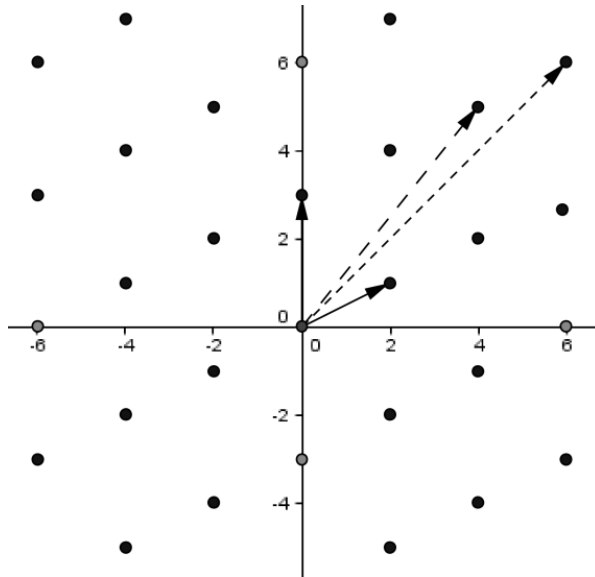


Fig. 1. Lattice in R^2 with base $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Alternatively the same lattice can be represented by base $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ (the vectors with dashed line) and even base $\begin{bmatrix} 246088062 & 12304103 \\ 41001 & 2050 \end{bmatrix}$.

The ideal lattices are special kind of lattices that correspond to some ideal in quotient ring of type $Z[X]/f(x)$, where $Z[x]$ is the ring of all polynomials with coefficients in Z and $f(x)$ is a monic polynomial of degree n with integer coefficients. The members of this quotient ring are polynomials of degree at most $n - 1$ which may be identified with vectors in n -dimensional Euclidean space. If the ideal is generated by one element of $Z[X]/f(x)$, there is very easy way of generating good base for the encryption algorithm. For each ideal $I = (v)$, $v \in Z[X]/f(x)$, the so called “rotational base” may be calculated by the formula

$$v_i = v \times x^{i-1} \text{ mod } f(x)$$

for $i \in \{1, n\}$.

The lattices are closed with respect to the usual binary operations of addition and negation of vectors and ideal lattices are closed under

multiplication modulo $f(x)$. The role of ideal lattices in the algorithm is related to optimization of decryption circuits, without which the entire scheme won't work. The main idea though is easy to illustrate and comes from developments in the earlier algorithm – GGH [4],[5].

GGH algorithm is based on the Closest Vector Problem (CVP), whose computational aspects were studied well in the last three decades. CVP may be formulated as the problem of choosing vector outside of a lattice and then asking for the closest vector in the lattice in the terms of the chosen norm (usually l^2). In two dimensions this is trivial, but results do exist that show CVP problem is computationally hard and given big enough number of dimensions of the lattice and random base, it becomes computationally intractable [6].

Although CVP is computationally hard in the average case, if we have guarantee that the chosen vector is very close to a vector from the lattice it becomes easy to solve, given some additional information.

Each lattice base gives equivalence relation E on Z^n which can be defined as $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in E$ (for two vectors $\mathbf{x} \in Z^n, \mathbf{y} \in Z^n$) if and only if $(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{L}(B)$. Each of the equivalence classes, resulting from the relation, has exactly one unique representative in the parallelotope

$$\mathcal{P}_1(B) = \left\{ x_i \mathbf{b}_i : x_i \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

determined by the vectors \mathbf{b}_i of the base B . For each vector \mathbf{x} , this unique representative may be computed in polynomial time by the formula¹

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} - B \lfloor B^{-1} \mathbf{x} \rfloor$$

This is known as reduction modulo $\mathcal{L}(B)$ and is denoted “mod $\mathcal{L}(B)$ ”.

When solving CVP, $\mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{x} \bmod \mathcal{L}(B))$ gives another equivalence relation R that can be described for two vectors \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} as $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in R$ if $\mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{x} \bmod \mathcal{L}(B)) = \mathbf{y} - (\mathbf{y} \bmod \mathcal{L}(B))$. This relation partitions the Euclidean space into infinitely many parallelotopes, congruent to $\mathcal{P}_1(B)$, each one centered around one vector in the lattice. If the lattice has

¹ $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes Gaussian rounding.

orthogonal base, $\mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{x} \bmod \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B}))$ would give the nearest point to \mathbf{x} in the lattice. But the lattices for cryptographic purposes are chosen in such way that orthogonal bases are avoided. Every base \mathbf{B} thus, in geometrical sense, gives some skewed parallelotope $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$. When the parallelotope is skewed, reduction modulo $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ does not necessarily give the closest vector in the lattice. If the base is very skewed and the dimensions are many enough, the results may be quite far off. In this case, reduction modulo $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ gives correct results for CVP, only if the unique representative in $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbf{B})$ of the chosen vector lies within the n -dimensional ball inscribed in $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbf{B})$. (See fig. 2)

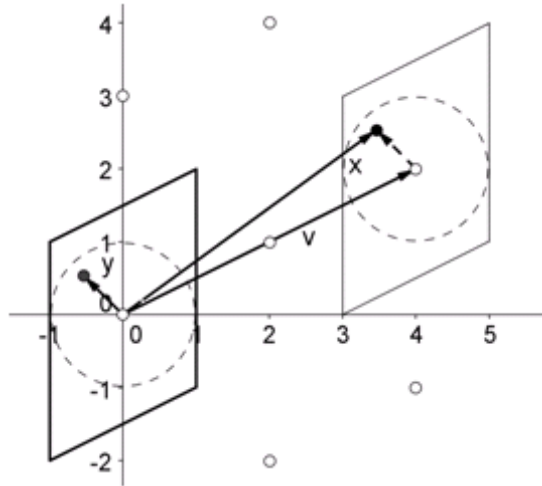


Fig. 2. The distance from \mathbf{x} to the closest point in the lattice is less than the radius of the ball, inscribed in $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbf{B})$, so $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \bmod \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ gives the unique representative, and $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} \bmod \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ gives the nearest lattice point.

This fact gives the foundations of GGH cryptosystem and Gentry scheme. The idea is that two bases shall be generated. The first one, called “good”, contains relatively short, nearly orthogonal vectors with inscribed ball with big radius. The second one is generated by the first and is equal to the Hermite normal form of the first base, taken as matrix. This base is called “bad”, because it guarantees that the inscribed sphere has small enough radius. If a base has small enough radius it can be used

to encrypt certain numbers the following way – a random vector with integer is generated and is multiplied by the vectors in the “bad” base, which gives a random vector in the lattice. The encrypted data is then mapped to a some integer vector in $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbf{B})$, bigger than the radius of the ball, inscribed in the “bad” base and lesser than the radius of the ball, inscribed in the “good” base. The both vectors are summed, which concludes the process of encryption. The decryption then consists of applying reduction modulo $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ (\mathbf{B} being the good base). The bad base should contain much lesser radius and therefore is useless for decryption. In effect this is asymmetric cryptographic scheme with public key (“bad” base) and private key (“good” base). When realized with ideal lattices, it has an interesting property, called “privacy” homomorphism – if two ciphertexts are added or multiplied we got a valid ciphertext, that when decoded, decrypts to the sum or the multiple of the original plaintexts, as long as the length of the sum or multiple of the original vectors do not exceed the radius of the ball², inscribed in the good base.

The scheme has the necessary properties of fully homomorphic encryption, but they last for only several operations, because every operation makes the distance between the CVP vector and the lattice bigger and bigger until an error occurs and decryption results wrong vector. The way around the problem is to use so called “bootstrapping”, which consists of two “self-referential” operations. After each homomorphic operation on the encrypted text, the ciphertext is encrypted again with the public key (“bad” base), and then reduction modulo “good” base is executed homomorphically – that is – the encrypted private key is used to decrypt the encrypted ciphertext. This “refreshes” the ciphertext on one condition – the operations, related to decryption must not introduce error in the CVP problem – in other words, they must be as few as possible. The combinatorial structure of the ideal lattices provides very good possibilities of conducting optimization of reduction modulo some base, which are described in [7].

² Of course, when mapping the plaintexts to vectors, the scheme uses colinear vectors.

The appearance of various fully homomorphic schemes, organized around the blueprint of Gentry (which includes bootstrapping and simplification of the decryption process) although still ineffective, is an indicator that Cloud computing may be more near to a “game-changer” moment than expected. This is serious reason enough for homomorphic encryption to be monitored by the specialists in information systems. The incremental steps of improvement of homomorphic encryption algorithms seem to indicate that homomorphic encryption may become first useful for specific kinds of tasks. Some of them might come from the field of business data processing. In the same time identifying such tasks might prove difficult as the research in the area is strongly linked to abstract mathematical concepts as the ones in algebraic number theory, which are quite far from the usual body of knowledge of the information systems. So care must be taken results to be represented and popularized more widely and in more accessible way, like the case with RSA and DSA algorithms in the past.

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METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMATING THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING ERP SYSTEMS

Assistant professor Natalia Futekova

Abstract

Development and implementation of software applications is a difficult and responsible task. As part of their ERP systems are no exception. The successful selection of modules for implementation, and the conduct of the process depends largely on the success of future work with the application. This study presents a methodology for parameterizing implementation of ERP systems.

Keywords: *Business Process Management, Methodology, ERP systems.*

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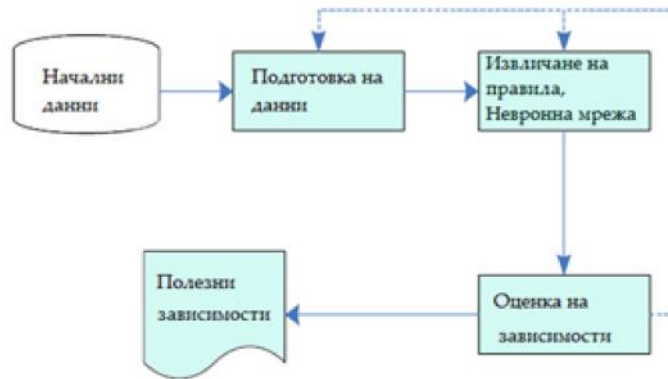
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присън портокал 2л.	10.024759
пепси лайт, 0,500	8.516075
присън грозде 2л.	6.783844
миринда ориндж, 0,500	6.324449
присън грейпфрут 2л.	5.2283
присън ананас 2л.	4.254862
присън кайсия 0,250	2.796003
присън ябълка 2л.	2.2712
присън круша 0,250	1.90197
присън вишна 0,250	1.527834
присън портокал лайт 2л.	1.449262
ев.тоник, 0,500	1.436251
севън, 0,500	1.326039
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присън ябълка 0,250	0.138108

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DATA MINING WITH NEURAL NETWORKS

Assist. Prof. Mariana Dimitrova

Abstract

Neural networks are one of the most popular methods of DM. The purpose of this paper is to apply the method of neural networks in DM for detecting correlations between real data from business and output indicators.

Keywords: *data mining(DM), artificial neural network.*

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**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF HTML5
AS A WEB DESIGN TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT**

Assist. Prof. Bozhana Ivanova

Abstract

HTML5 is a new revolutionary web design technology which is still constantly developed. HTML5 has many advantages and disadvantages but the future will show us if it has the potential to be improved enough to replace entirely technologies as Flash, Flex, etc.

Keywords: HTML5, web design, web tools.

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**IMPROVEMENT OF BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS
IN RESPONSE TO THE PHENOMENON OF “BIG DATA”**

Assist. Prof. Latinka Todoranova

Abstract

In response to the phenomenon of “big data” the classical BI solutions has been enriched with alternative technologies and improved methodologies and software tools to provide solutions for a wider number of business areas and to improve performance of the classical BI.

Keywords: *Business Intelligence System, big data.*

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PROBLEMS OF USING DESIGN PATTRENS IN CREATING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Assist. Mariya Armyanova

Abstract

The report offers a study of the design patterns. It presents the main characteristics and principles, these help to understand some problems of the design patterns. It includes also patterns' aspects, that are usually ignored in classical analysis approaches. It generalizes some problems of the design patterns and lists them. There are defined some criterions for find suitable decision.

Keywords: *Design Pattern, Problems, Facade.*

¹ The Usability Methods Toolbox - <http://usability.jameshom.com/index.htm>
Usability Evaluation Methods - <http://www.usabilityhome.com>

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³ Summary of Usability Inspection Methods - http://www.useit.com/papers/heuristic/inspection_summary.html

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⁴ Usability - ISO 9241 definition: <http://www.w3.org/2002/Talks/0104-usabilityprocess/slide3-0.html>

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Фокусни групи	ОИ, Т, В	1 + 0 + 6-10 / група	ОФИ / ЛП	въпросници, видео/аудио запис	Не	сравнително бавен	Е+У	скъп
Интервю	ОИ, П, К, Т, В	1 + 0 + 2-5	ОФИ / ЛП / Отд	Въпросници, видео/аудио запис	Не	сравнително бърз	Е+У	сравнително евтин
Контекстуално запитване	ОИ, П	1 + 0 + 2-5	ЛП	въпросници	Не	бърз	-	сравнително евтин
Размишляване на глас	П, К, Т, В, ПСУЕ	1 + 0 + 5-10	Лаб	Тестове със задачи, видео/аудио запис	Да	бавен	Е+У	сравнително скъп
Отдалечено тестване	П, К, Т, В, ПСУЕ	1 + 0 + 5-10	-	Прогр. за отд. достъп	Да	Сравнително бърз	Е+Пр+У	сравнително евтин
Измерване на производителността	П, К, Т, В, ПСУЕ	1 + 0 + 20	Лаб	Тестове със задачи, видео/аудио запис	Да	бавен	Е+Пр	скъп
Познавателна проверка	П, К, Т, В	1-4 + 1-2 + 0	ОФИ	Протстиг на сайта	Не	Сравнително бърз	Е	сравнително евтин

Множествена проверка	П	1 + 1 + 2	ОФИ	Протстиг на сайта	Не	Сравнително бавен	Е+У	сравнително скъп
Евристично оценяване	П, К, Т, В, ПСУЕ	1-6 + 0 + 0	ОФИ	Софтуер за автоматизирано тестване	Да	бърз	Е+Пр	евтин

6 Evaluation Methods - <http://www.usabilityhome.com> [7] [8].
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**WEB USABILITY EVALUATION METHODS AND FACTORS
THAT INFLUENCE THE CHOICE OF A SPECIFIC METHOD**

Assist. Prof. Radka Nacheva

Abstract

Creating easy and pleasant to use websites has become increasingly common priority for companies. For this reason it is necessary at an early stage of development to take into account issues of usability to save huge costs in the end. Choosing the right usability evaluation method for is the first step to solving these problems.

Keywords: *Usability, Web Site, Evaluation Methods, Factors.*

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IN-MEMORY OLAP – AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Stefan Petrov, PhD

Abstract

In-Memory OLAP systems are innovative and effective software solutions, which offer powerful instrumental tools for data analysis and very fast query response. Although in-memory technology has been created in the sixth decade of the 20th century, these systems have become popular for the last few years because the relation between price and capacity of the main memory hadn’t been acceptable for companies till then.

Keywords: *Business Intelligence, OLAP, In-memory Business Intelligence, In-memory OLAP.*

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21972	52308	12963
19141	6334	12112
14204	19256	33529
48049	120422	17448
4584	15418	1259446
48351	7506	9625
64989	10671	163420
74648	14230	75509
12069	53656	6395

66321	347611	23867
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12		55	30		64	48		45
13		45	31		36	49		36
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METHOD OF EVALUATION OF SOFTWARE AT MUNICIPALITIES IN BULGARIA

PhD student Plamen Milev

Abstract

The paper presents a method of evaluation of the current state of software at local administration in Bulgaria. For this purpose we use data from empirical research. Questions from the survey questionnaire form indicators for software in municipalities. Each indicator was evaluated using the method of scores. The result is an overall evaluation of each municipality for the current state of software it has. Based on these evaluations, municipalities can be compared to each other according to their level of software.

Keywords: *Software, local administration, e-government.*

CONSTRUCTION OF A PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS SYSTEM USING AN ONTOLOGY-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEM BUILDER

*MSC Eng. Samuil Nikolov
Technical University of Varna*

Introduction

The goal of this publication is to introduce a way for constructing financial portfolio analysis systems using an ontology-based information system (IS) builder. According to the latest definition by Tom Gruber in [1], ontologies define a set of representational primitives with which to model a domain of knowledge or discourse. The use of ontologies in information systems was first introduced by Wand and Webber where they defined a formal model of information systems[6]. The term ontology-based information system was first used by Guarino[2] in his analysis on the ways an ontology can be integrated in information systems. The approach described in the current publication uses ontologies both in user interface and in application components as described in Guarino's publication.

The presented information system builder uses ontology data in the form of separate script files, each representing one of the ontology classes. The classes contain the business logic of the information system and describe its user interface. The general principles of operation and the database structure are presented in other publications [3] [4] with participation of the author and are not subject of this paper. The developed IS builder allows creation of a complete information system by creating a set of CLIPS programs that define all the classes of the target ontology. The script files are written in CLIPS rule based programming language. They are loaded in a CLIPS environment used by a C++ core developed by the author. CLIPS was chosen as a widely used productive development and delivery expert system tool which provides a complete environment for the construction of rule and/or object based expert systems thus allowing effortless C++ integration. To build the target portfolio analysis system, one has to first define the underlying ontology, then build class definition script files and as a last step – define their instances inside the information system builder.

1. Defining Portfolio Analysis Ontology

The first step in building a portfolio analysis system using the IS builder is to divide a portfolio analysis into a set of concepts or ontology classes. Analysing a portfolio contains several points:

- Clearly defining all parts of the portfolio
- Clarifying the environmental conditions the analysis will use
- Deciding what kind of portfolio analyses will be performed

A simplified version of the example ontology that will be used is shown on figure 1:

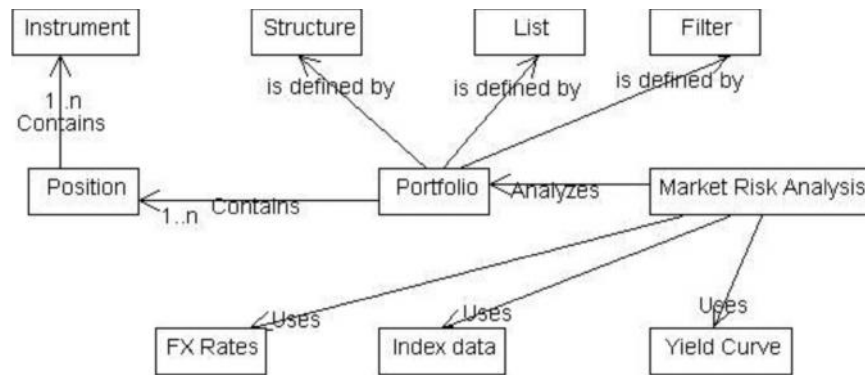


Figure 1. Diagram of the ontology used for creating the portfolio analysis system

A financial portfolio contains a set of financial positions that can include one or more financial instruments. For instance, a plain vanilla swap position contains two instruments – one fixed rate loan and one floating rate loan. In the illustrated ontology, the “instrument” concept defines how the payments concerning a contract will be made – examples of instruments are loans, deposits, bond contracts, stocks. The “position” concept defines the position of the contract - long or short sale, its currency and nominal value. Most of the portfolios are not a simple set of positions but a hierarchical structure of sub-portfolios. The ontology class “structure” from figure 1 defines how many and what sub-portfolios the “portfolio” concept contains. The subset from all the positions in the system that define each sub-portfolio is determined using “list”s and “filter”s either by directly choosing position identifiers or by specifying some of their parameters for selection. The environmental conditions that will be used are another part of the portfolio analysis. In figure 1 there are three external conditions - market factors

that will be used in the example market risk analysis which are currency rates, market index data and yield curves. Other analyses can use another set of external conditions that also has to be defined in the ontology.

2. Creating script files for ontology classes

Each of the ontology classes from figure 1 has to be defined in its own script file. The scripts contain information about what will be stored in the database for the specific class, how it will be visualised in the IS builder system in execution time and what operations should be performed on the visualized fields when the class is activated. The last part is used to obtain some results from the data input by the user. To create a script file for the “instrument” class, one has to define several attributes for storing and visualization:

- Starting and maturity dates of the instrument
- Amortization start date, frequency and type (regular, bullet, annuity, custom expression-defined, etc.)
- Interest rate payments start, frequency, irregular period start or end, type of interest (floating, fixed, capped or floored floater, custom expression-defined, etc.)

Parts of the user interface generated for the instrument class that is used in the portfolio analysis system is shown on figures 2 and 3. They contain fields that are used to input contract-specific values for the “instrument” object being defined in execution time. Besides being visualised, the information from these fields is also stored in a database for use by the portfolio analysis. Some of the scripts may contain calculation rules that can yield results from the input fields. For instance, the “instrument” script of our portfolio analysis system contains rules that generate payment schedules and calculate the main parameters of the instrument cash flow for a certain evaluation date – present value, accrued interest, internal rate of return, etc.

Similar UI definition scripts are prepared for all the defined classes of the ontology. The position class has fields for inputting nominal, type – long or short, currency, price paid for the position, as well as a table containing the identifiers of the involved instruments, etc. Another feature of the IS builder used is its ability to export the data input in the fields in various external formats like XML[5], EXCEL, text files etc.

3. Defining instances of the ontology classes

To calculate the market risk of their portfolio, the users of the information system builder have to create, define and store in the database instances of all the classes from the ontology. This involves running the information system builder, loading each of the script files, entering data for

Capital Cash Flow Attributes

Cash Flow Type: Cash Flow Start: Frequency:

Capital Cash Flow Parameters

No.	Name	Value	Type

Capital Cash Flow Expression

No.	Expression
1	<code>if(n=1;-100;ipay(AmoDate[n-1];AmoDate[n])/power(1+fir</code>

Figure 2. UI generated for amortization schedule attributes

Interest Rate Attributes

Interest Type: Currency: Period Style:

Start Date: Frequency: First Period End:

End Date: Factor: Last Period Start:

Interest Rate Parameter

No.	Name	Value	Type
1	Spread	0.20	Value
2	Factor	1.0	Value
3	IBRate	6 Mo Euribor	Text

Interest Rate Expression

No.	Expression
1	<code>rate(StartDate,'IBRate')*Factor+Spread</code>

Figure 3. UI generated for interest rate schedule attributes

most of the fields in the UI and storing the data in the database. For example, in the “Instrument” instances, one has to input debt amortization type, debt and interest payment frequencies, interest amount etc. While defining the “Position” instances the user has to link the described position to one or more database-stored instances of the instrument class and then specify the volume traded, whether the position is long or short, the currency used for trading. The classes “Filter”, “List” and “Structure” define the contents and the sub-portfolio structure of a “Portfolio” instance. Filters define rules for selecting particular instances of the “Position” class from the database while lists specify them directly by their unique identifiers which usage and forming is explained in [3]. The classes “FX rates”, “Index data” and “Yield Curve” are used to store corresponding market data for specific trade centres and dates. After creating instances of all classes of the ontology, an instance of the class “Market Risk Analysis” is opened. It contains analysis parameters like evaluation date, risk measurement horizon, confidence level and number of runs for the Monte Carlo simulation of the market variables and a lot of output fields, tables and charts for showing the results of the analysis. On activation, the rules inside this class load one portfolio instance from the database using the functions added to CLIPS from the C++ core [3]. Then its structure and the contained positions and instruments are loaded according to the data stored inside the portfolio instance performing complex filtering in the process if necessary. After loading all necessary data, the market risk of the defined portfolio is calculated and various results of the calculation are visualized on the output controls. Those include the total value at risk (VaR), currency VaR, interest VaR, capital VaR, their incremental and marginal versions and many more. The same portfolio definition ontology with some minor additions is used in several other portfolio analyses like asset and liability management, credit risk assessment, interest income analysis, cash flow analysis, regulatory requirements.

Conclusions and Future Work

The described way for constructing portfolio analysis systems using an ontology based information system builder is used in a commercial system. Currently, it is used for creating financial analysis systems but can be easily and quickly suited to any other field if a detailed ontology is available. Building even a complicated portfolio analysis system requires several quick and simple steps like dividing the problem into basic concepts, defining the visualization of the attributes of the concepts and at last, defining specific instances of these concepts inside the information system builder.

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CONSTRUCTION OF A PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS SYSTEM USING AN ONTOLOGY-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEM BUILDER

MSC Eng. Samuil Nikolov

Abstract

The publication describes a way to construct a portfolio analysis system by a specially developed tool that is used to quickly and easily build information systems. The tool is developed in C++ and uses CLIPS expert system environment. Building the portfolio analysis system requires dividing the problem into ontology classes, creating small script files that describe each of them and defining their data using the information system builder.

Keywords: *information systems, portfolio analysis, software tools.*

OPTIMAL TRIANGULATIONS OF A BALL BY SIMPLICIAL FINITE ELEMENTS

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Assoc. Prof. Todor D. Todorov, Ph.D.
Technical University of Gabrovo*

Introduction The object of interest in the present paper is an optimal ball partition. There are a lot of algorithms and various refinement strategies for a ball subdivision but we look for optimality with respect to the efficiency and degeneracy measures. The obtained results are with substantial applications in engineering practice since optimal sequences of hierarchical triangulation are directly applicable in the nonnested multigrid methods [1,7] for solving boundary and eigenvalue problems. Reducing the measure of degeneracy we improve the stability of the intergrid operators carrying out the prolongation and restriction procedures. We want to point out that any green closure techniques, adaptivity procedures and local refinement subdivisions for improving the measure of degeneracy are beyond the scope of the present investigation.

Sequences of successive triangulations Let τ_0 be a useful initial triangulation of the ball Ω , which is as coarse as possible. Obtain a sequence of triangulations $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \dots$, by successive refinements of τ_0 . The triangulations $\tau_k, k=1,2,3,\dots$ are formed so that any two elements share at most a vertex, an edge, or a face. Moreover the adjacent elements have only shared nodes on their common faces (edges). Suppose also that the nodes of \square_k are also nodes of τ_{k+1} .

Definition 1 S. Zhang [8] *Introduce the measure of degeneracy of the finite element K by $\delta(K)=h(K)\rho^{-1}(K)$, where $h(K)$ is the length of the longest edge of K and $\rho(K)$ is the diameter of the biggest ball contained in K .*

Definition 2 Define the efficiency measure as follows $\theta_k=Card(\tau_k)Card^{-1}(\tau_k/\Xi_k)$ where Ξ_k is the set of congruence classes in τ_k .

Since Fréchet derivatives and Jacobians of generating finite element transformations are computed and stored once for a given class a multigrid method could be effective if θ_κ is as great as possible.

An analysis of initial triangulations The stability of any hierarchical sequence of successive triangulation strongly depends on the choice of the initial triangulation. The degeneracy measure of τ_o should be as small as possible. To obtain best measure of efficiency we need minimal $Card(\tau_o/\Xi_o)$. For this reason, the most appropriate initial triangulation can be found when platonic solids are triangulated by tetrahedral elements.

Other symmetric initial subdivisions are also useful. However the nonsymmetric initial partitions essentially decrease the measure of efficiency and make the corresponding sequences of hierarchical triangulations not applicable. Consider the most suitable symmetric initial triangulations holding the minimal measure of degeneracy. Denote: the barycentric partition of inscribed tetrahedron by T_4 .

$\{K_i[(-1)^i, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, (-1)^i), (0, -1, 0)], \text{sgn}[(i-1)(i-2)], i=1,2,3,4\}$ by T_{4a} , the barycentric partition of inscribed octahedron by T_8 , the barycentric partition of inscribed icosahedron by T_{20} , the yellow subdivision of inscribed tetrahedron by T_{24} .

The triangulation T_{32} is very useful from computational point of view. The partitions of all octants are identical. That is why we present the subdivision for the first one

$$\left\{ K_1 \left[(1, 0, 0), \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right), \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), (0, 0, 0) \right] \right\},$$

$$\left\{ K_2 \left[(0, 1, 0), \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right), \left(0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), (0, 0, 0) \right] \right\},$$

$$\left\{ K_3 \left[(0, 0, 1), \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \left(0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), (0, 0, 0) \right] \right\},$$

$$\left\{ K_4 \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right), \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \left(0, \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right), (0, 0, 0) \right] \right\}.$$

A comparison of remarkable initial triangulations with respect to the degeneracy measure is presented in the Table 1.

Table 1

A comparative table for the aspect ratio of the most useful initial triangulations

Triangulations	T_4	T_{4a}	T_8	T_{20}	T_{24}	T_{32}
δ	5.44949	3.73205	3.34607	2.51569	2.94623	2.85971

Table 2

The sequence $\{P^k T_{20}\}$

Triangulation	Number of the finite elements	Number of the classes	Measure of efficiency	Measure of degeneracy
τ_0	20	1	20	2.51569
τ_1	160	5	32	3.98752
τ_2	1280	26	49.2308	4.16035
τ_3	10240	108	94.8148	4.16035
τ_4	81920	410	199.805	4.44332
τ_5	655360	1571	417.161	4.49013

Table 3

The sequence $\{B_8^k T_{4a}\}$

Triangulation	Number of the finite elements	Number of the classes	Measure of efficiency	Measure of degeneracy
τ_0	4	1	4	3.73205
τ_1	32	2	16	4.68097
τ_2	256	16	16	7.00832
τ_3	2048	114	17.9649	10.2338

τ_4	16384	654	25.052	13.2606
τ_5	131072	3309	39.6108	23.1885

A comparison between different refinement strategies The applicability of a sequence of successive triangulations strongly depends on the initial triangulation. That is why we look for successful combination of initial triangulation and corresponding refinement strategy.

We are only interested in stable refinement strategies holding minimal measure of degeneracy [6]. That is why we consider the Longest Edge Bisection (B) [5], the shortest diagonal Red Refinement Strategy (P) [8], the 8T-LE partition (B_8) [4], the Yellow Refinement Strategy (Ψ) [2] and the 7-12RS (Λ) [6]. Test all of these refinement techniques to the initial triangulations from Section 3. Let $\Psi = \{ P, B, B_8, \Psi, \Lambda \}$ and $\Phi = \{ T_4, T_{4a}, T_8, T_{20}, T_{24}, T_{32} \}$. Present $\min_{\tau_o \in \Phi} \delta(A^k \tau_o)$, $A \in \Psi$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ in

Tables 2-5. At the end we present some comparison with a commercial software.

Table 4

The sequence $\{ \Psi^k T_{24} \}$

Triangulation	Number of the finite elements	Number of the classes	Measure of efficiency	Measure of degeneracy
τ_0	24	1	24	2.94623
τ_1	576	3	192	4.95933
τ_2	8640	25	345.6	25.3025
τ_3	fails	-	-	-

Table 5

The sequence $\{\Lambda^k T_{20}\}$.

Triangulation	Number of the finite elements	Number of the classes	Measure of efficiency	Measure of degeneracy
τ_0	20	1	20	2.51569
τ_1	240	6	40	3.62901
τ_2	2080	27	77.037	4.30288
τ_3	16960	99	171.313	4.66525
τ_4	136320	368	370.435	4.87751

Conclusion An analysis of the best sequences of hierarchical triangulations for each refinement strategy is done in Section 4. The sequence $\{\tau_k\}_p = \{P^k T_{20}\}$ is optimal with respect to the efficiency and degeneracy measures. Moreover $\{\tau_k\}_p$ is stable for all Lagrangian simplicial elements. The efficiency of the obtained triangulations grows up proportionally to the number of the level. However P is not affine invariant, which is essential disadvantage from computational point of view.

The sequence $\{\tau_k\}_\Lambda = \{\Lambda^k T_{20}\}$ is also stable but with a worse measure of degeneracy than P. Table 5 indicates a high efficiency for the 7-12RS. Λ has great advantage than P since Λ is affine invariant.

B has best performance on T_{4a} since the shape of the elements from this partition is closest to the shape of A. Liu and B. Joe tetrahedron [3]. The efficiency of the generated triangulations by this refinement strategy grows up very slowly and it is not proportional to the number of the level. B/B₈ is not stable even in the case when T_{4a} is chosen for an initial triangulation. Moreover it is not consistent for the other initial triangulations belonging to Φ .

Table 6**Subdivision analysis for commercial software Cosmos and barycentric subdivision of inscribed octahedron.**

Triangulation	Number of the finite elements	Number of the classes	Measure of efficiency	Measure of degeneracy
τ_0	32	3	10.6667	2.85971
τ_1	136	16	8.5	4.89285
τ_2	1256	157	8	15.538
τ_3	10400	1300	8	247.665
τ_4	78960	9870	8	685.285
τ_5	652456	81557	8	44254.8

The refinement strategy Ψ fails for all practically useful symmetric initial triangulations. The reason consists of the fact that the circumcenters of some elements are located outside their boundaries. Other test of Ψ are described by T. Todorov in [6], where this refinement strategy collapses for all considered domains. It is very difficult to construct a useful hierarchical sequence of triangulations by Ψ in the case of curved domains.

Table 6 indicates that the sequence $\{\tau_k\}_x$ obtained by the commercial software Cosmos has the worst behavior regarding the measure of degeneracy as well as with respect to the efficiency measure. Since $\{\tau_k\}_x$ is degenerated any finite element analysis on the basis of this sequence is untrustworthy.

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OPTIMAL TRIANGULATIONS OF A BALL BY SIMPLICIAL FINITE ELEMENTS

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Abstract

A superior sequence of hierarchical triangulations with respect to the efficiency and degeneracy measures is found. A comparison between the most effective known methods is presented. The results are useful not only for researchers but also for developers of commercial software. Sequences of successive triangulations obtained by commercial software are analyzed in the end.

Keywords: *Sequences of finite element triangulations, optimal refinement strategies, isoparametric approach, curved boundaries.*

ПРИЛОЖНИ МОДЕЛИ С РАЗПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НА ТОЧКИ В РАВНИНА

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1. Увод

Разпределението на точките в равнина се разглежда с цел определяне на параметър плътност на точките. Характерно за тази задача е, че от едно дискретно множество, каквито са краен брой точки в равнина трябва да се получи непрекъснато множество от стойности, съответни на всяка точка от равнината.

Тази задача намира приложение, с малки допълнения, при съставяне на модели, свързани с разпределението на геолого-проучвателни сонди. Също така, се прилага при разпределение на взривните дупки в областта на взривното дело. В тази статия се разглежда приложение, отнасящо се за разполагане на анкери в отделни точки в стените или тавана на минна изработка. Анкерите се прилагат с цел закрепване. Действат като подобряват свойствата на скалата.

2. Цел

Да се формулира един модел на представяне на площно разпределени параметри по техни дадени стойности в отделни точки.

Да се предложи критерий за определяне на плътността на точките, взети по графиката на показателя.

Да се предложи критерий за оценка на равномерното разпределение на анкерите и определяне на област за монтиране на допълнителни анкери

3. Модели на разпределение на точки в равнина

А. Получаване на непрекъснато изображение от дискретно зададен показател

В равнината са дадени n точки T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n . В тези точки са дадени стойности на показателя $k = k(x, y)$, съответно k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n . Задачата е да определим стойности на параметъра k в област от точки близки до дадените. Ще наричаме точките T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n контролни точки, а показателят k - прогнозна стойност. Така поставена задачата, в същност, е задача за избор на стойност за параметъра k в една конкретна точка T_0 . И понеже T_0 описва областта на показателя, можем да приемем следната формулировка на задачата:

Приемаме, че точките T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n са подредени така, че съответните им разстояния до T_0 са $D_1 \leq D_2 \leq \dots \leq D_n$.

Ще посочим няколко необходими свойства на зависимостта на показателя k от k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n и D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n :

A1. Прогнозната стойност k е функция

$$k = f(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n, D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n).$$

A2. f е непрекъснатата функция на стойностите на показателя k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n

A3. Ако показателят има една и съща стойност в контролните точки $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = k_0$, то и прогнозната стойност е $k = k_0$.

A4. Прогнозната стойност е линейна функция на k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n .

От тези свойства следва, че f е линейна хомогенна функция относно k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n и $k = \sum p_i k_i$.

A5. Изпълнено е $\frac{p_i}{p_j} = \frac{D_j}{D_i}$. Тогава се получава $p_i = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{D_j}} \cdot \frac{D_i}{D_j}$.

Изведената формула за k може да се използва за получаване на карти на параметри, дефинирани в област съдържаща точките T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n и графични операции с тези карти (Рыжов, 1952, Букринский, 1988, Paraskevov et al., 1987).

Б. Локална плътност на поасоново разпределени точки в равнина

Използваме равнинна мрежа W със стъпка d , от точки, наречени възли, която разглеждаме независимо от конолните точки. Ще смятаме, че всички точки от лицевата повърхнина, с които работим, са от мрежата W и приемаме, че контролните точки T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n са поасоново разпределени и са в сила своите свойства:

1. За всеки кръг или кръгов пръстен с лице S вероятността P_m да попаднат m на брой от точките T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n в него зависи само от лицето $P_m = P_m(S)$;

2. Ако е взет кръг или кръгов пръстен с достатъчно малко лице ΔS , то вероятността P_1 да попадне една контролна точка в него е приблизително пропорционална на ΔS , като $P_1(\Delta S) = \Delta S + O(\Delta S)$. Вероятността да попаднат две или повече точки е пренебрежимо малка.

Така дефинираните свойства при случайно взетите точки T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n имат поасоново разпределение.

Получава се $P_m(S) = \frac{\lambda^m S^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda S}$

Приемаме, че постулатите на поасоновото разпределение отговарят с достатъчна точност и на случая на подредени в правоъгълна мрежа контролни точки. По този начин се създава възможност със средствата на геометричната вероятност да се изведат удобни правила, свързани с гъстотата на точките.

Със средствата на геометричната вероятност (следвайки Кендалл и Моран, 1972) извеждаме зависимостите:

Нека $S_1 > 0$ е фиксирано число и $S = \pi D_1^2$ е лицето на кръг с център точка T_0 . Вероятността да бъде изпълнено $S < S_1$ е равна на вероятността кръг с център точка T_0 и лице S_1 да съдържа поне една контролна точка.

$P(S < S_1) = 1 - P_0(S) = \int_0^{S_1} \lambda e^{-\lambda S}$. В общия случай избираме $S = \pi D_m^2$. След аналогични разсъждения и подходяща смяна на променливите в получения интеграл се получава плътността на разпределение на разстоянията D_m -

$$\frac{2(2\pi)^m D_m^{2m-1} e^{-\pi\lambda D_m^2}}{(m-1)!} dD_m.$$

Математическото очакване на D_m е

$$E(D_m) = \int_0^\infty \frac{2(2\pi)^m D_m^{2m} e^{-\pi\lambda D_m^2}}{(m-1)!} dD_m.$$

От $E(D_m) = \frac{2m-1}{2m-2} E(D_{m-1}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = q_m E(D_m)$, където $q_m = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1}$.

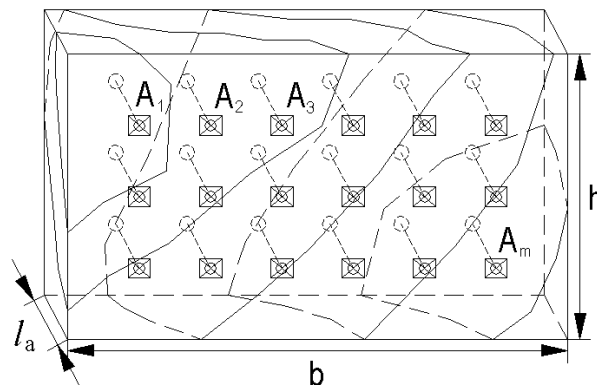
Това означава, че числата $A_m = q_m D_m$ са оценки на случайната величина $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$. Като приложим прогнозната формула, дефинираме *плътност L на контролните точки T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n около точка T_0* посред-

ством равенството $\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{D_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{D_i}}$. Тогава плътността е $L = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{D_i}\right)^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n q_i\right)^2}$, където $D_i = |T_0 A_i|$ е разстоянието

между точката T_0 и T_i и $q_i = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2i-2}{2i-1}$.

4. Определяне на плътността на анкерната мрежа

Анкерите най-често се разполагат по начин определен от опита на изпълнителя и има и някои правила утвърдени в практиката. В някои случаи, обаче, е необходимо при вече монтирана анкерна мрежа да бъде допълнително съгъстена (Димитров, 2005). От друга страна, така като се описва локално полето на напреженията на анкерирани скала е необходимо да може да се представи и локален параметър за плътност на анкерите. На фиг. 1 е илюстриран анкерен крепеж, в случаите на системно анкерирани.



Фиг. 1. Анкерен крепеж с равномерно разпределени анкери

В резултат от действието на анкерите се поражда допълнително поле на напреженията, което се сумира с полето на напреженията на скалата. Пример на един достатъчно представителен параметър на полученото сумарно поле е интензивността на напреженията σ , изразена с известната зависимост

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + (\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 6(\tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{zx}^2 + \tau_{xy}^2)}$$

Нека $S_0 = bh$ е лицето на лицевата повърхнина на крепежа. Използваме координатна система $Ox\eta\sigma$ с равнина $Ox\eta$ по лицевата повърхнина. По $\overline{O\sigma}$ се отчита интензивността на напреженията в масива за равнинно сечение, успоредно на лицевата равнина. Стандартизирането (преминаване към безразмерни параметри) се осъществява чрез трансформацията $Ox\eta\sigma \rightarrow Ouvw$ посредством формулите:

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{S_0}}, v = \frac{y}{\sqrt{S_0}}, w = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{cp}} \text{ и нека } p = \frac{L}{\sqrt{1 + w_u'^2 + w_v'^2}} \text{ е плътността на точките } A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n,$$

отчетена по графиката на σ .

След връщане на трансформацията за плътността на анкерите по графиката на интензивността на напреженията за плътността на анкерните точки, отчетена по графиката на интензивността на напрежението σ се получава:

$$p = \sigma_{cp} \cdot S_0 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{D_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m q_i} \right)^2 \left(\sigma_{cp}^2 + S_0 \sigma_x'^2 + S_0 \sigma_y'^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

5. Избор на допълнителни анкери за коригиране на крепежа

Частните производни σ'_x и σ'_y се определят числено чрез стойностите на σ .

Предлаганият метод за числено оценяване на плътността на анкерната мрежа, отчетена по графиката на представителен за системата анкер – скала параметър, както в примера с интензивността на напреженията, е оптимален метод за решаване на задачите, свързани с плътността на анкерите. Той дава възможност:

- да се изобрази карта на параметъра. В разгледания пример се получава карта на σ и областите, където е достигнато гранично състояние $\sigma \geq K$ (K е коефициента на сцепление);
- да се получат площни карти на параметъра плътност ρ на анкерите, след което при необходимост е възможно съгъстяване на анкерите;
- да се изобразят областите, където е необходимо да се монтират допълнителни анкери при определен критерий с цел да се постигне желана плътност на анкерите (Димитров, 1988).

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APPLIED MODELS WITH POINTS DISTRIBUTION IN PLANE

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Abstract

A model of presentation of area distributed parameters at their values appear in single points is given. Proposed a criterion for determining the density of the points into the graph of parameter. Local density of the anchor support is determined

Keywords: Area distributed parameters, Density of the points, Anchor support

ПОЗИЦИОНИРАНЕ НА УЧАСТНИЦИ В СНАБДИТЕЛНИ ВЕРИГИ

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Характерни за съвременната икономика са съпътстващите я динамични процеси, които предопределят необходимостта на всяка организация от непрекъснато търсене на конкурентни предимства пред останалите стопански субекти. Безспорно, такива предимства могат да бъдат реализирани чрез прилагане на логистичния подход при управлението на материалните, информационните и съпътстващите ги потоци, свързани с производството на даден продукт. Това се потвърждава от непрекъснато засилващия се през последните години научен и приложен интерес към логистичния подход и неговото съвременно проявление, познато в световен мащаб като „Управление на снабдителни вериги”. Дейностите, свързани с управление на снабдителните вериги могат да се обособят в три макропроцеса, а именно управление на взаимоотношенията с доставчиците, вътрешноорганизационно управление и управление на взаимоотношенията с потребителите [3, с. 181]. Акцентът при приложение на концепцията за управление на снабдителни вериги се поставя на необходимостта всички организации, ангажирани с движението на материалните и съпътстващи потоци при производството на определен продукт, от източника на суровини до крайния потребител, да се разглеждат като партньори, а не като противопоставящи се страни. Резултатите от това се свързват с повишаване на положителния ефект от функционирането на фирмата, посредством ограничаване на материалните запаси, намаляване на времето от постъпването на суровините и материалите до предоставянето на готовия продукт на крайния потребител, съпътствани с подобряване обслужването на клиентите до желаните равнища при ниски логистични разходи. Постигането на този положителен ефект несъмнено е свързан с необходимост от търсене и прилагане на научно обосновани подходи при вземане на

управленските решения, едни от които се свързват с икономико-математическите оптимизационни модели и методи.

Позовавайки се на разбирането, че снабдителната верига включва всички участници, през които преминават материалните потоци, както и дейностите по тяхното придвижване, свързани с доставянето на конкретен краен продукт от първичния доставчик до крайния потребител, можем да предположим, че от особено значение е позиционирането (териториалното разположение) на всеки един от тези участници.

В преобладаващата част от проучените литературни източници [1, с. 413 – 424; 3, с. 429 – 440; 4, с. 108 – 116; 5, с. 199 – 207; 6, с. 402 – 438], когато се разглеждат въпроси, свързани с териториално разположение на участници в снабдителните вериги, се отдава приоритет на проблема за позициониране на складове, с оглед на това да са максимално приближени до потребителите и до производителите.

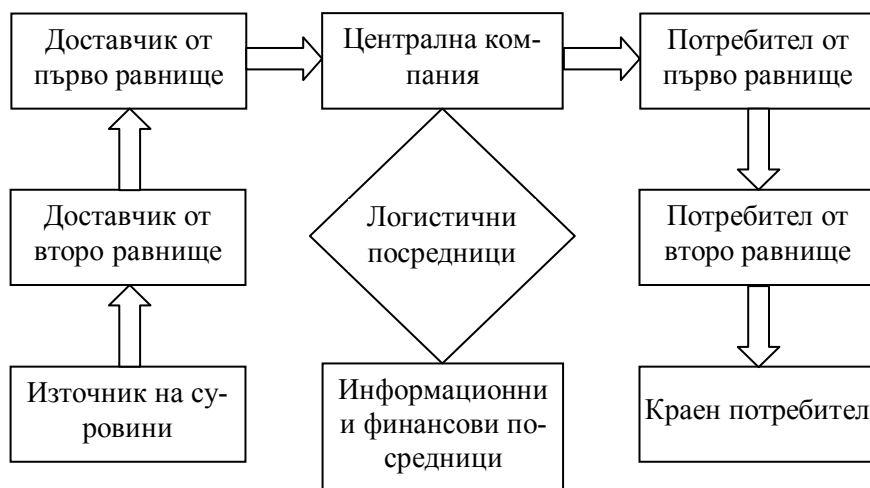
Целта на автора в настоящата разработка е да предложи икономико-математически модел за определяне на оптимално позициониране на всички участници в снабдителната верига, с оглед на това да се акумулират минимални разходи за транспортиране на материалните потоци при придвижването им от източника на суровини до крайния потребител.

Определянето на географското положение на всеки от участниците в снабдителната верига е от особено значение, най-вече, защото има дългосрочен характер и всяка възникнала потребност от промяна на позиционирането на дадена организация се свързва с допълнителни финансови и времеви разходи. Това предопределя необходимостта да се вземат под внимание множество фактори, от които основните считаме, че са свързани с географското положение на останалите участници в снабдителната верига.

В специализираната литература [3, с. 161 – 162] се разграничават три равнища на сложност на снабдителната верига, а именно пряка снабдителна верига, разширена снабдителна верига и максимална снабдителна верига. Пряката снабдителна верига е съставена от централна компания, доставчик от първо равнище, както и потребител от първо равнище.

В разширената снабдителна верига, освен централната компания и доставчик и потребител от първо равнище, са включени доставчик и потребител от второ равнище.

Като най-високо равнище на сложност максималната снабдителна верига включва в състава си централна компания, всички нейни контрагенти на ляво във веригата – от източника на суровини до доставчика от първо равнище, всички нейни контрагенти на дясно във веригата от потребителя от първо равнище до крайния потребител, както и различни логистични, финансови и маркетингови посредници и компании, осигуряващи информационно обслужване в снабдителната верига (фиг. 1).



Фиг. 1. Максимална снабдителна верига

При определяне на географското положение на всеки един от участниците в снабдителната верига трябва да се има предвид къде са позиционирани всички останали участници от предходно и от следващо равнище във веригата, както и транспортните разходи за предвижване на материалните потоци между участниците и количествата товари, подлежащи на транспортиране.

В проучената литература се срещат различни подходи за определяне на оптимално позициониране, както вече посочихме пре-

димно на складови бази в снабдителната верига, като се очертават две направление: първо, избор на оптимално местоположение от определено множество възможни географски положения; второ, определяне на координатите на оптималното географско положение на складовете като център на тежестта на местоположението на доставчиците и потребителите на съответния склад.

Тук ще предложим метод за определяне на оптимално позициониране на всеки от участниците в снабдителната верига, като се отчита географското положение на участниците от предходно и от следващо ниво, както и транспортните разходи и обема на транспортирания материален поток.

Географското положение на всеки от участниците в снабдителната верига представяме в една равнина с координати на точка от правоъгълна координатна система xOy . Необходимо е да бъде определено оптимално позициониране на участник във веригата (наричан по-нататък централна компания), като се вземат под внимание транспортните разходи и количествата превозвани товари.

Известно е, че в снабдителната верига са налице определен брой M участници от предходно ниво, чието географско положение описваме с точки, с координати (a_i^1, b_i^1) , $(i = 1 \div M)$. С A_i означаваме количеството на товара, което трябва да бъде транспортирано до централната компания, а с C_i транспортния разход за превоз на една единица товар за единица разстояние.

Известно е също така, че в снабдителната верига се наблюдават определен брой N участници от следващо ниво, чието географско положение описваме с точки, с координати (a_j^2, b_j^2) , $(j = 1 \div N)$. С B_j означаваме количеството на товара, което трябва да бъде транспортирано от централната компания до съответния участник във веригата от следващо ниво, а с d_j транспортния разход за превоз на една единица товар за единица разстояние.

Търсените координати на централната компания означаваме с (x, y) и задачата се свежда до намиране на такива стойности за x

и y , че да се достигне минимум на целевата функция на общите разходи за транспортиране на материалния поток:

$$Z(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^m A_i c_i \sqrt{(x - a_i^1)^2 + (y - b_i^1)^2} + \sum_{j=1}^n B_j d_j \sqrt{(x - a_j^2)^2 + (y - b_j^2)^2}.$$

Функцията $Z(x, y)$ представлява функция на две променливи и за намиране на точката (x, y) на нейния екстремум (функцията $Z(x, y)$ е изпъкнала отдолу и има минимум) има разработени добре известни методи [2], основаващи се на намиране на частните производни на функцията и тяхното приравняване на нула. Тъй като прилагането на този подход е свързано със сериозни трудности поради нелинейния характер на функцията в специализираната литература [1, с. 413 – 424] е предложен и итерационен метод за решаване на задачата. Минимумът на предложената целева функция на общите разходи за транспортиране на материалния поток, разбира се може да бъде намерен и с помощта на съвременните информационни технологии, като например вграденият инструмент за решаване на оптимизационни задачи Solver на Microsoft Excel.

Като основно предимство на предложения икономико-математически модел можем да посочим обстоятелството, че той е предназначен за определяне на оптималното позициониране на всеки един от участниците в снабдителната верига, а не само на складовите бази. Освен това целевата функция е конструирана така, че да минимизира разходите за транспортиране, като се вземат под внимание разстоянията между участниците във веригата и транспортните разходи за превоз на единица товар между тях. Предложеният модел се характеризира и с някои недостатъци. Така например изразите $\sqrt{(x - a_i^1)^2 + (y - b_i^1)^2}$ и $\sqrt{(x - a_j^2)^2 + (y - b_j^2)^2}$ представляват точните разстояния между две точки в координатната система, а реалното осъществяване на транспортиране на материалния поток между съответстващите им участници в снабдителната верига обикновено е свързано със завишено действително разстояние. Усилията на автора в бъдещи разработки следва да бъдат насочени към търсене на механизъм за отстраняване на този недостатък. Незави-

симо от това, предложението икономико-математически модел предоставя една добра основа за осъществяване на количествен анализ при избор на географско положение на участниците в снабдителната верига.

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LOCATION OF PARTICIPANTS IN SUPPLY CHAINS

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Abstract

There is a rising scientific and practical interest in Supply Chain Management during the last few years. This fact can be easily explained by increasing the positive effect of functioning of the organizations, which are followers of this idea – something, reached by use of strong scientific methods. In the present article we offer an economic-mathematical model for determining the optimal location of all participants in the supply chains, accumulating minimal expenses for transporting material flows on their move from their origin to the final consumer.

Keywords: *supply chain, optimization, location.*

ВЪЗМОЖНОСТИ ЗА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ДВИЖЕНИЕТО НА ЧОВЕШКИ РЕСУРСИ В БЮДЖЕТНИТЕ ОРГАНИ- ЗАЦИИ

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Съвременният мениджмънт разглежда човешките ресурси като един от факторите, оказващи най-силно влияние върху ефективността на цялостната дейност на организациите. При това от особена важност са не само техните качествени и количествени характеристики, но и динамиката на изменението им във времето.

В редица организации, като частните фирми, управлението на човешките ресурси до голяма степен зависи от пазарните условия и този въпрос се регулира от степента на развитие на съответната фирма, основен показател за което е печалбата. По различен начин стоят нещата в бюджетните организации, в които текучеството на кадрите, техният обем в даден момент от време по видове категории, преходът от една категория в друга и съкращенията зависят в голяма степен от редица други фактори. Основен такъв фактор е бюджетната субсидия, която се явява съществено ограничение при удовлетворяване на възникнали потребности от човешки ресурси в организацията чрез нов прием или вътрешно пренасочване.

Целта, която си поставяме в настоящия доклад, е на основата на известна бюджетна субсидия за определен планов период да конструираме подходящ икономико-математически модел, с помощта на който да се оптимизира приема и текучеството при осигуряване на потребността от човешки ресурси в бюджетната организация.

Подобна задача¹ е била поставена и решена за работещите цивилни лица във Военноморския флот на САЩ [5], като се приема, че на организацията е определен общ фонд работна заплата, разбит за всяка от видовете категории човешки ресурси. Избраният критерий

¹ Ние сме представили усъвършенстван от нас модел, който по наше виждане отразява по-адекватно решаването на поставения проблем.

в поставената задача е свеждане до минимум на сумарните отклонения на реалната численост на работниците в организацията от необходимата, като се управлява само приемът в организацията. При това е съвсем ясно, че в общия случай не всички категории (например професии) работници са еднакво ценни за организацията. Затова за всяка от разглежданите категории се задава тегло $\beta_i^{(t)}$, определящо нейната ценност. Задачата е решена отделно за всеки период от време и има следния вид:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n |\beta_i^{(t)} x_i^{(t)}|$$

при условия

$$\bar{N}^{(t-1)} P^{(t)} + \bar{V}^{(t)} + x_i^{(t)} = \bar{\alpha}^{(t)} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\bar{N}^{(t-1)} P^{(t)} \bar{S}^{(t)} + \bar{V}^{(t)} \bar{S}^{(t)} + \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^{(t)} x_i^{(t)} \leq C^{(t)}, \quad (1)$$

$$x_i^{(t)} \geq 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

където:

$\bar{V}^{(t)}$ - вектор, задаващ приема (съкращението) на работници в периода t ;

$P^{(t)} = \|p_{ij}^{(t)}\| \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1, n + 2)$ - матрица на вероятностите за преход на работниците между състоянията (категиорите)² за периода t , като $p_{ij}^{(t)}$ е вероятността за преход от категория i в категория j ;

$\bar{N}^{(t)} = (N_1^{(t)}, N_2^{(t)}, \dots, N_i^{(t)}, \dots, N_n^{(t)})$ - вектор, задаващ числеността на работниците по категории $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ в началото на периода t ;

$\bar{\alpha}^{(t)} = (\alpha_1^{(t)}, \alpha_2^{(t)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(t)})$ - вектор, задаващ потребността от човешки ресурси по категории $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ за периода t ;

² За $(n+1)$ -во състояние сме приели напускане поради уволнение, а за $(n+2)$ -ро - напускане поради пенсиониране.

$\bar{S}^{(t)}$ - n -мерен вектор-стълб на работната заплата;
 $S_i^{(t)}$ - работна заплата в i -тата категория;
 $C^{(t)}$ - фонд работна заплата в края на периода t
 $(C^{(t)} < \alpha \bar{S}^{(t)})$;
 $x_i^{(t)}$ - минимизираното отклонение от плановата потребност за i -тата категория в t -тия период.

В модела (1), доколкото той е построен на базата на дискретни марковски случайни процеси, всички преходи се осъществяват дискретно, и в частност теглата на набора $\bar{V}^{(t)}$ се отнасят за края на t -тия период.

Ако единственото ограничение в системата на човешките ресурси в организацията е регламентираният фонд работна заплата, то за организацията като че ли е безразлично, кой точно ще получава заплата в i -тата категория: човек, работил в тази категория и в предходни периоди, работник, идващ от друга категория, но в рамките на същата организация или човек, който е новоприет в организацията. Ето защо, ако за организацията е по-лесно да управлява приема извън нея, отколкото вътрешното преместване и напускането (евентуално пенсиониране), то тя ще се стреми към оптимално удовлетворяване на плановите потребности преди всичко за сметка на прием на нови работници. В действителност обаче в редица случаи въпросът не стои така. Приемът на нови работници от социална и от чисто икономическа гледна точка често коства по-скъпо на организацията, отколкото провеждането на мероприятия, водещи до намаляване на броя на стари работници, които я напускат.

Ние ще считаме, че за организацията е определен вектор, задаващ долните граници на текучество³ по категории, като под тези граници те или не могат практически, или не трябва (от гледна точка на права, намеса на синдикални и други обществени организации) да съкращават текучеството.

³ Тук под "текучество" трябва да се разбира както напускането по собствено желание, така и поради съкращения (особено в условия на икономическа криза).

Нека разгледаме организация, в която приемът в някои от категориите е крайно ограничен (това ограничение може да бъде външно или установено от самата организация). За простота предполагаме, че прием във всички категории, освен евентуално в първата, не се осъществява. Възможността за прием в първата категория, макар и ограничена, е достатъчно голяма. Такава ситуация съответства преди всичко на вертикалното движение, когато или просто не трябва да се приемат човешки ресурси от страна на кое да е от нивата, освен първото (например в сферата на банковото дело), или самата организация се старее да не осъществява такъв прием, за да намали възможността за израстване на своите собствени кадри.

Движението на човешките ресурси вътре в организацията се задава със стохастична матрица P_l , съдържаща вероятностите на прехода от ниво в ниво за работници с l -годишен стаж на работа в организацията. Тъй като в йерархичната организация стажът на работа в организацията играе голяма роля, е целесъобразно да се съставят отделни матрици на преходните вероятности за всяка стажова група. Елементите на матрицата P_l представят вероятностите за преместване вътре в организацията за тези работници, които в разглежданата l -та година на работа не я напускат, като

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (p_{ij})_l = 1 \text{ за всяко } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Матрицата P_l е зададена за всички $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, l_{\max}$. За простота ще приемем, че всички човешки ресурси, налични в организацията до началото на плановия период, се намират в някакви m -годишни стажови групи ($m \leq l_{\max}$). По-нататък ще считаме, че е възможно известно ограничено регулиране на напускането (съкращението) в организацията, като долната граница на напускането се задава чрез вектора \overline{W}'_{\min} (напусналите плюс минимално необходимите).

Поставя се задачата за определяне на приема и нивото на текущото за всяка година от плановия период, оптимални от гледна точка на минимизиране на отклонението от сумарните потребности от човешки ресурси за целия планов период.

Запазвайки вече въведените означения, можем да представим следния модел на формулираната задача:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n |\beta_i x_i|$$

при условия

$$\sum_{\tau=1}^T \left(\bar{V}_{\tau}^{m+\tau} + \sum_{k=0}^{\tau} \bar{V}_{\tau}^k \right) + \bar{X} = \sum_{\tau=1}^T \bar{\alpha}_{\tau};$$

$$\bar{V}_{\tau}^{m+\tau+1} \leq \bar{V}_{\tau}^{m+\tau} \cdot \left(E - \bar{W}_{\min}^{m+\tau} \right) \cdot P_{m+\tau}, \quad \tau = 0, 1, \dots, T; \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{V}_{\tau}^{m+\tau} \geq 0$$

$$\bar{V}_{\tau+1}^{k+1} \leq \bar{V}_{\tau}^k \left(E - \bar{W}_{\min}^k \right) P_k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, T - \tau - 1;$$

$$\bar{V}_{\tau}^0 \leq \bar{B}_{\tau}, \quad \bar{V}_{\tau}^k \geq 0, \quad \tau = 1, \dots, T,$$

където:

X_i - минимизираното отклонение от плановата потребност за i -тата категория за целия планов период, $\bar{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$;

$\bar{V}_{\tau}^{m+\tau}$ - n -мерен вектор на числеността на работниците за всяко ниво в година τ , работещи в организацията към началото на плановия период;

\bar{V}_{τ}^0 - n -мерен вектор, първата компонента на който е търсената величина на приема за първото ниво в годината τ , а останалите компоненти са равни на нула;

\bar{V}_{τ}^k - n -мерен вектор на числеността на работниците, приети в организацията в годината $(\tau - k)$, за всяко ниво в годината τ от плановия период;

\bar{B}_{τ} - ограничения върху приема в годината τ ;

\bar{W}_{\min}^k - диагонална матрица, получена от вектора \bar{W}_{\min}^k .

Моделът (2) много лесно може да бъде сведен до задача на отсечково-линейното оптимизиране, за което има разработени спе-

циални методи [3, с. 403-480]. Разбира се моделът (2) може да бъде допълнен с нови ограничителни условия, например финансови, горна граница на съкращенията и др.

Получените при решаването на модела стойности за $\bar{V}_\tau^{m+\tau}$ и \bar{V}_τ^k позволяват да се намери оптималното ниво \bar{W}_τ^γ , на което следва да се поддържа текучеството. Това ниво, за всеки избор на година ($\tau - k$) и при зададена начална численост на работниците се определя посредством решаване на системата:

$$\bar{V}_\tau^\gamma \cdot \left(E - \bar{W}_\tau^\gamma \right) \cdot P_\gamma = \bar{V}_{\tau+1}^{\gamma+1}, \quad \gamma = 1, 2, \dots, \tau, \dots, \tau + m; \tau = 1, 2, \dots, T - 1,$$

където \bar{W}_τ^γ е диагонална матрица и $\bar{W}_\tau^\gamma \geq \bar{W}_{\min}^\gamma$.

Моделът (2) може да бъде използван за анализ на структурата на движение на работниците в организацията. При това може да се окаже, че нито изборът, нито регулирането на текучеството могат да осигурят в достатъчна степен плановата потребност на организацията от човешки ресурси. Ето защо обект на по-нататъшни изследвания са и възможностите за управление на вътрешните размествания в организацията, като се регулират след това едновременно вътрешното разместване и текучеството (едновременно, доколкото текучеството в значителна степен е свързано именно с възможността за разместване вътре в организацията).

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGING HUMAN RESOURCE MOBILITY IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS

Chief Assist. Prof. Yordan Petkov

Abstract

This report discusses some opportunities for managing the mobility of human resources in budget organizations. An advanced mathematical model for managing workers' admission and turnover in budget organizations, facing a restriction on the total wage bill, is proposed. The minimization of the total deviations of the real staff number from the required one is selected as optimality criterion.

Keywords: *human resources, budget organization, mathematical model, optimization.*

ОПТИМИЗИРАНЕ НА СТРОИТЕЛНИ ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО КРИТИЧНИЯ ПЪТ С МЕТОДИТЕ НА ДИНАМИЧНОТО ОПТИМИРАНЕ

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Целта на настоящото изследване е извеждане на възможности за съчетаване методите на критичния път с тези на динамичното оптимизиране. В този контекст разработката следва да се възприема като едно естествено продължение на усилията на автора да даде отговор на поставения от него проблем за изпълнение на предвидените срокове за изпълнение на строителни операции, при което да се създадат предпоставки печалбата от реализацията на целия строителен проект да бъде максимална [1].

При планиране на строителни операции е възможно да възникне ситуация, при която времето по главния критичен път, т.е. времето за реализацията на мрежовия модел, съществено превишава директивните срокове. Заедно с това за някои строителни операции (работа, чакане, зависимост), съставляващи този критичен път е възможно да се определи временен интервал от време, в продължение на който тези операции могат да бъдат изпълнени, и зависимостта на печалбата от сроковете за тяхната реализация. При такава ситуация считаме, че трябва да се определи оптималното време за извършване на всяка операция, при което биха се изпълнили заложените срокове, а печалбата от реализацията на целия проект би била максимална.

За разрешаване на подобни мрежови задачи, по наше виждане, е целесъобразно да се използват методите на динамичното оптимизиране [2]. Тези методи са особено подходящи в условия, при които: се използват не повече от два различни вида ресурси; целевата функция (критерия за оптималност) е нелинейна относно променливите величини; ресурсите имат дискретен или целочислен ха-

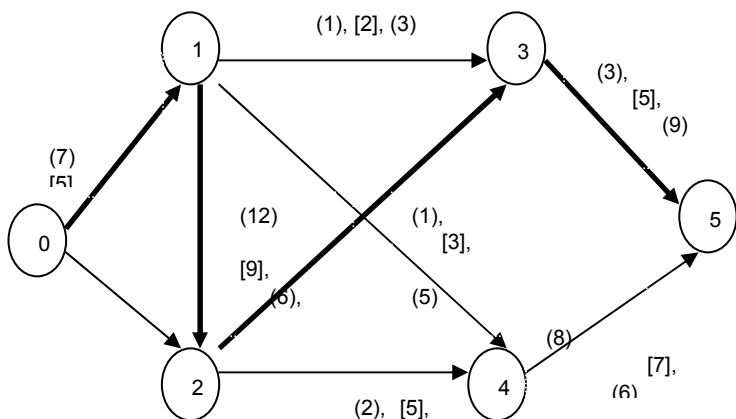
рактер. Методиката за разрешаване на подобни мрежови задачи ще демонстрираме на база на конкретен пример.

Нека предположим, че изпълнението на планиран строителен проект включва следните етапи:

- проверка и анализ на плановата документация, от страна на строителната организация- изпълнител на проекта;
- набелязване задачи за изпълнение на перспективния план и тяхното моделиране;
- разработка на осигуряващите части и/или елементи на системата за перспективното планиране на строителството и неговите производствени бази;
- проектиране и строителство на спомагателни обекти;
- експериментално отработване на фрагментите и системата в цяло и предаването ѝ в експлоатация.

Тогава технологичната последователност от дейности и събития по проектирането и внедряването на разглежданата система може да бъде представена с помощта на следния подреден мрежови график (фиг. 1).

Времето по главния критичен път по песимистични оценки в дни (на фиг. 1. това са максималните оценки в малките скоби) се определят на база данните от табл. 1.



Фиг.1. Мрежови график

Таблица 1

Параметри на мрежовия график

Номера на събитията	0	1	2	3	4	5
Максимално време за извършване на събитието в дн.	0	7	8	20	16	29
Лимитиращи събития	0	0	1	2	2	3

В първия ред на табл. 1 са записани номерата на събитията по реда на тяхното нарастване. За всяко от тези събития във втория ред е представено максималното време за тяхното извършване, равно на

$$\max\{T_i + t_{ij}\},$$

където:

T_i - срок за завършване на i -тата организация;

t_{ij} - песимистична оценка на времето, в продължение на което може да бъде изпълнена физическата операция $i-j$.

Предшестващите (лимитиращите) събития, съответстващо на максималното време за реализацията на всяко от разглежданите събития, са записани в третия ред на табл. 1. Например, за събитието 3 предшестващи се явяват: събитие 1 с време $t_{13}=3$ дн. и събитието 2 с време $t_{23}=12$ дн. По такъв начин в табл.1 е записано времето, равно на $\max\left\{\begin{matrix} 7+3 \\ 8+12 \end{matrix}\right\}=20$ дн. за лимитиращото събитие 2.

Аналогични процедури се правят за всички останали събития. Времето, съответстващо на крайното събитие 5, се определя от времето по главния критичен път (29 дн.). Събитието, представлящо този път, се избира от първия и третия ред на табл. 1, движейки се от дясно на ляво.

За разглеждания случай критичният път включва събития 5-3-2-1-0. Съответното време за този път е

$$t_{35} + t_{23} + t_{12} + t_{01} = 9 + 12 + 1 + 7 = 29 \text{ дн.}$$

Да предположим, че предполагаемото време T за реализацията на целия проект е 18 дн. Времевият интервал за всяка от физическите операции е представен на мрежовия график посредством цифрите в малките скоби. Разпределението на печалбата за всяка физическа операция, формираща главния критичен път, в зависимост от сроковете за реализация на тази операция $f_k(t_k)$ е представено в съответните колони от матрицата на задачата на линейното оптимизиране (табл. 2).

Трябва да се оптимизира мрежовият график по критерий максимална печалба от реализацията на проекта като цяло по дължината на критичния път, без да се превишава предполагаемият срок за завършване на проекта.

За разрешаване на така поставения проблем ще използваме основните функционални уравнения на Белман [3]:

$$\varphi_1(t_1) = \max f_1(t_1 = t_{01}),$$

$$\varphi_k(t_k) = \max_{t_k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T\}} \{f_k(t_k) < \varphi_{k-1}(t - t_k)\},$$

$$t \in \{0, 1, \dots, T\},$$

където:

$\varphi_k(t_k)$ е максималната печалба, получавана в резултат от изпълнението на първите k физически операции по главния критичен път;

$\varphi_{k-1}(t - t_k)$ - максималната печалба, получавана в резултат от изпълнението на първите $(k - 1)$ физически операции по главния критичен път при срок на реализацията на проекта, равен на $t - t_k$;

$f_k(t_k)$ - функция, задаваща рентабилността за k -та операция;

t - частта от времето, която приема дискретни значения от 0 до T ;

T - директивен срок за реализация на проекта;

t_k - време за изпълнение на k -та физическа операция по главния критичен път.

Особен интерес представляват елементите на последните две колони от табл. 2. От предпоследната колона се вижда, че максималната печалба възлиза на 13 ед., при това тази максимална стойност може да бъде постигната при следните срокове за реализация на основните етапи от планирането:

I-во разпределение	II-ро разпределение	III-то разпределение
$t_4 = t_{35} = 4$ дн.;	$t_4 = t_{35} = 5$ дн.;	$t_4 = t_{35} = 7$ дн.;
$t_3 = t_{23} = 10$ дн.;	$t_3 = t_{23} = 7$ дн.;	$t_3 = t_{23} = 7$ дн.;
$t_2 = t_{12} = 1$ дн.;	$t_2 = t_{12} = 1$ дн.;	$t_2 = t_{12} = 1$ дн.;
$t_1 = t_{01} = 3$ дн.;	$t_1 = t_{01} = 5$ дн.;	$t_1 = t_{01} = 3$ дн.

От крайната колона в последния ред се вижда, че задачата допуска при възможни разпределения на сроковете за реализация на основните етапи от планирането, при всяко от което ще се реализира максимална печалба от 13 ед.

Таблица 2

k t_j	$f_1(t_1=t_{01})$	$f_2(t_2=t_{12})$	$\varphi_2(t_2)$	$t_2=t_{12}$	$f_3(t_3=t_{23})$	$\varphi_3(t_3)$	$t_3=t_{23}$	$f_4(t_4=t_{35})$	$\varphi_4(t_4)$	$t_4=t_{35}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0,1
3	2	0	2	1,3	0	2	0,1,2	2	2	0,1,2,3
4	2	0	4	1	0	4	0	4	4	0,3,4
5	3	0	4	1	0	4	0	5	6	4
6	3	0	5	1	2	5	0	5	7	5
7	4	0	5	1	3	5	0	6	7	5,6
8	0	0	6	1	3	6	0	6	8	4,7
9	0	0	4	2	4	6	1	7	9	4
10	0	0	4	3	5	6	2	0	9	4,5,6
11	0	0	4	4	5	7	7	0	10	6,7
12	0	0	4	5	6	7	6	0	11	5,7,9
13	0	0	4	6	0	8	7	0	11	5,7,9
14	0	0	4	7	0	9	10	0	11	5,6,7
15	0	0	4	8	0	9	7	0	11	5,6,7,8
16	0	0	4	9	0	10	10	0	12	5,7,8
17	0	0	4	10	0	10	9	0	13	9
18	0	0	4	11	0	11	10,11	0	13	4,5,7

Предложеният метод за оптимизация на мрежови модел, който отчита само главния критичен път, в редица случаи е възможно да не води до желан резултат, тъй като критичният път може да се из-

мени в процеса на оптимизацията на модела. Ето защо при оптимизиране на мрежови модели е целесъобразно едновременен анализ на всички пътища.

Ще разгледаме една такава възможност за намиране на главния критичен път и всички подкритични такива по изходите (песимистични) оценки на мрежовия модел от фиг. 1. Пресмятанятията, свързани с определянето на тези пътища са приведени в табл. 3.

Таблица 3

Главен критичен път и подкритични пътища на мрежовия график

Номер на реда	Номер на събитието					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	7 0 1	8 1 1	20 2 1	16 2 1	29 3 1
2			6 0 1	18 2 2	14 2 2	27 3 2
3				10 1 1	12 1 1	24 4 1
4						22 4 2
5						20 4 3
6						19 3 3

В стълбовете на табл. 3 са поместени номерата на събитията по реда на тяхното нарастване. В клетките на всеки ред е записано времето за извършване на събитието по изходните оценки. В левите и десните долни ъгли на клетките са записани съответно номерата на лимитиращите събития и номера, установяващ реда на намаляване на времето за извършване на всяко събитие.

Да демонстрираме например, как е запълнена колоната в табл. 3, съответстваща на събитие 3. В това събитие влизат две стрелки: от събитие 1 с време 3 дн. и събитие 2 с време 12 дн. Срокът за завършване на събитие 1 е равен на 7 дн. Следователно, времето за настъпване на събитие 3 ще бъде равно на $7+3=10$ дн. при пореден номер 1. Срокът за завършване на събитие 2 е 8 дн., ако за лимитиращо се приеме събитие 1, и 6 дн., ако лимитиращо е началното събитие. Ето защо времето за настъпване на събитието 3, когато лимитиращо се явява събитие 2 е равно на $8+12=20$ дн. и $6+12=18$ дн. Като се отчете обстоятелството, че времето за завършване на събитията се разполага в ред намаление, неговият пореден номер в първия случай е 1, а във втория-2.

Съгласно предлаганата методика времето на главния критичен път (29 дн.) и всички подкритични пътища (27, 24, 22, 20, 19 дн.) се намират в последната колона на табл. 3. От тази таблица лесно може да се определи събитието, което образува подкритичен път от произволен ред. Например, подкритичен път от първи ред с дължина 27 дн. включва събитията: 5-3-2-0. Този път се определя по следния начин. В началото се записва крайното събитие 5, след това се определя лимитиращото събитие 3, съответстващо на дължината на намерения подкритичен път (27 дн.). Поредните номера 2 и 3 на лимитиращите събития определят местоположението на поредното събитие от търсения подкритичен път. В конкретния случай такава събитие се явява лимитиращото събитие 2. Съответстващото на това събитие с пореден номер 2 показва, че следващото събитие, формиращо търсения подкритичен път се намира във втория ред на табл. 3 и в стълба, съответстващ на събитието 2. Такова събитие се явява нулевото. По аналогичен начин се намират и останалите подкритични пътища:

$$5-4-2-1-0; 8+8+1+7=24 \text{ дн.};$$

$$5-4-2-0; 8+8+6=22 \text{ дн.};$$

$$5-4-1-0; 8+5+7=20 \text{ дн.};$$

$$5-3-1-0; 9+3+7=19 \text{ дн.}$$

Следва да отбележим, че доколкото икономико-математическите модели, в това число и мрежовите, не могат да отчитат всички

фактори, рационално е наред с намерените оптимални решения да се изследват и други допустими варианти на проекта. Това да голяма степен ще позволи (в случаите, когато реализацията на оптималния проект по някакви причини затруднена) да избират измежду тези варианти възможно най-реалния и заедно с това близък до оптималния. Предложената за разглежданата ситуация процедура за такъв избор не се явява трудоемка, тъй като броят на стъпките, следователно и броят на допустимите варианти, наред с ограниченията на ресурсите, съществено се ограничава от избора на оценките t_{ij} на физическите операции, а така също от техния брой.

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OPTIMIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS WITH THE CRITICAL PATH METHOD OF DYNAMIC OPTIMIZATION

Assist. Prof. Velina Yordanova

Abstract

In a market economy every construction company is obligated to plain its production activities. Good planning allows the company to optimize its economic parameters and provide optimal results. In this report the author proposes optimization of construction operations on the critical path with dynamic optimization.

Keywords: *construction operation, optimization, critical path.*

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TECHNOLOGIES AND STATISTICAL STUDIES EDUCATION

Assoc. Prof. PhD Veselin Hadzhiev

Abstract

The present information community requires education to emphasize on training that not only provides knowledge but also forms and develops creative thinking and self-learning ability. In order to achieve this task it is necessary traditional learning methods to be denied.

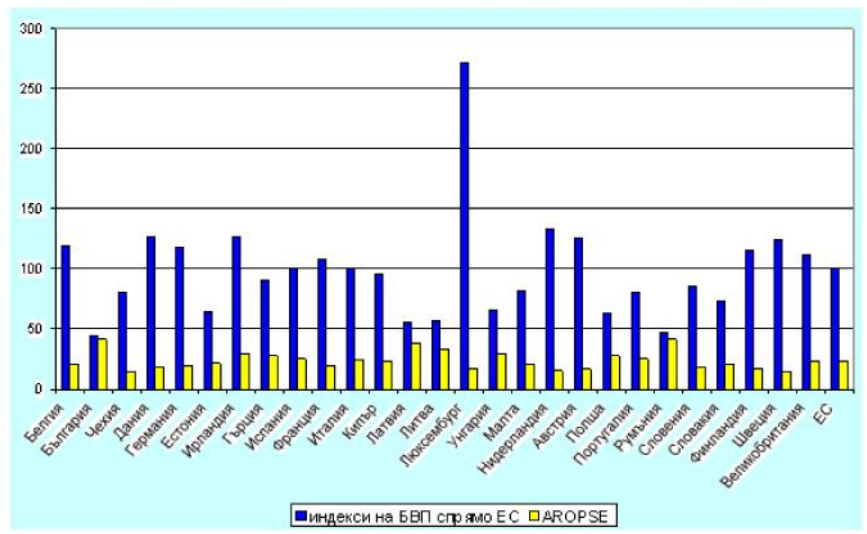
The paper analyses the impact of the technologies on statistical studies education and outlines development prospects.

Keywords: *statistics, education, labor market, necessity of professionals.*

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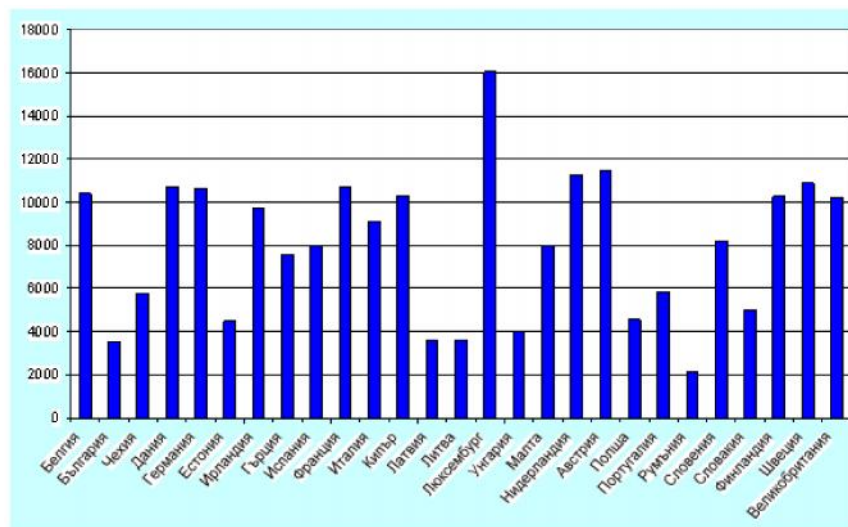
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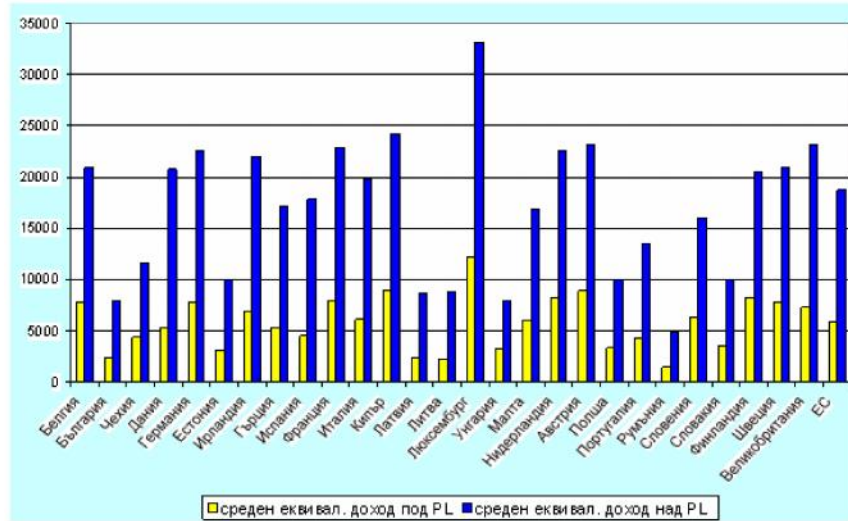
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**DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY IN BULGARIA
AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Assoc. Prof. PhD Stanka Zhekova

Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to represent a comparative analysis of the European Union countries with regard to the indicator “people at risk of poverty or social exclusion.” The details and nuances of this social phenomenon have been outlined in the countries of the union and in our country as its member. Summarizing conclusions have been formulated regarding the dimensions of poverty and social exclusion in the EU and the approaches in their determination.

Keywords: *at risk of poverty; low work intensity; deprivation; EU.*

СТОХАСТИЧЕН МОДЕЛ ЗА ОЦЕНКА НА РЕЗЕРВИТЕ ЗА ПРЕДСТОЯЩИ ПЛАЩАНИЯ

Гл. ас. Катя Чиприянова
Стопанска академия „Д. А. Ценов” – Свищов

Според новата рамкова директива Платежоспособност 2 (Solvency 2), която се очаква да влезе в сила от 1 януари 2014 година, статистическите методи за оценка на очакваната стойност на предстоящите плащания и тяхното разсейване придобиват все по-голямо значение. За гарантиране платежоспособността на застрахователите се изисква анализ на рисковете и покриването им със собствен капитал. Най-важният риск за застрахователите, това е рискът от недостиг на застрахователни резерви. Колкото по-голямо е стандартното отклонение на резервите, толкова по-високо е капиталовото изискване за покриване на този риск. Този факт определя необходимостта от използване на адекватни статистически методи за оценка на застрахователните резерви.

В доклада се разглежда приложението на един стохастичен логнормален модел за определяне на очакваната стойност на резервите за предстоящи плащания и тяхното стандартно отклонение.

Отговорността на застрахователната компания към застрахования възниква веднага след настъпване на застрахователно събитие, независимо от това дали компанията е получила или не е получила съобщение за щетата. Задължението на застрахователната компания по този застрахователен случай трябва да бъде установено от момента на възникване на щетата до окончателното ѝ уреждане. Между момента на настъпване на един застрахователен случай и уреждането на претенцията по него винаги съществува известен интервал от време. От една страна щетата първо трябва да бъде съобщена на застрахователя, а след това да бъде проверена от него. От друга страна, уреждането на претенциите изисква известно време. В края на отчетния период съществуват два вида щети, чиято големина не е точно определена:

- щети, които вече са настъпили, но все още не са съобщени на застрахователя или не са забелязани още от застрахования;
- щети, които са съобщени на застрахователя, но не са окончателно уредени.

За тези щети застрахователят предвижда съответните средства - резерви за предстоящи плащания.

Логнормален модел

Формално развитието на претенциите може да се запише чрез мултипликативен модел:

$$P_{ij} = p_j \cdot S_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ и } j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1, \quad (2)$$

където:

S_i е нивото на окончателния размер на платените претенции за полица с година на събитието i ;

p_j е относителният дял на сумата S_i , платена през годината на развитие j ;

P_{ij} са годишните плащания за претенции по договори с година на събитието i през годината на развитие j .

За да се премине към линеен модел, се логаритмуват двете страни на уравнение (1). Моделът формално се представя чрез системата:

$$Y_{ij} = a_i + b_j + \varepsilon_{ij}, \text{ и } b_0 = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\ln(S_i) = a_i; \quad \ln(p_j) = b_j; \quad \ln(P_{ij}) = Y_{ij}.$$

Случайните величини ε_{ij} са независими и еднакво разпределени и отразяват грешката при моделирането. Както обикновено се предполага, че грешките са нормално разпределени със средна

стойност 0 и дисперсия σ^2 , т.е. $\varepsilon_{ij} \in N(0, \sigma^2)$ При горните предположения следва, че величините Y_{ij} също са нормално разпределени, като тяхното математическо очакване и дисперсия са съответно:

$$E[Y_{ij}] = \hat{Y}_{ij} = a_i + b_j. \quad (4)$$

$$Var[Y_{ij}] = Var[\hat{Y}_{ij}] + \sigma^2. \quad (5)$$

Оценка на параметрите в логнормалния модел

За удобство разглеждаме триъгълник на развитие на претенциите за застрахователен състав, като се предполага, че щетите се изплащат за 4 години (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Развитие на платени претенции

Година на настъпване на събитието i	Година на развитие на претенциите j			
	1	2	3	4
1	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
2	P_{21}	P_{22}	P_{23}	
3	P_{31}	P_{32}		
4	P_{41}			

Таблица 2 демонстрира подходящ начин за представяне на логнормалния модел (3) като линеен регресионен модел.

Първият ред в таблица 2 отразява уравнението

$$Y_{1,1} = \ln(P_{1,1}) = a_1 + b_1 = a_1 + 0 = 1.a_1 + 0.a_2 + 0.a_3 + 0.a_4 + 0.b_2 + 0.b_3 + 0.b_4.$$

Вторият ред съответства на уравнението:

$$Y_{1,2} = \ln(P_{1,2}) = a_1 + b_2 = 1.a_1 + 0.a_2 + 0.a_3 + 0.a_4 + 1.b_2 + 0.b_3 + 1.b_4 \quad \text{и}$$

т.н.

След като са оценени на параметрите в линейното регресионно уравнение, се пресмятат очакваните стойности на нормално разпределените Y_{ij} чрез (4). За да се изчислят техните дисперсии е необходимо първо да се изведе ковариационната матрица на \hat{Y}_{ij} .

Таблица 2

Представяне на данните от триъгълника на прирастите на платените щети чрез параметрите на модела

Година на събитието	Година на развитието	Зависими променливи	Матрица от стойностите на независимите (фиктивните) променливи (матрица на дизайна X)						
i	j	C_{ij} Y_{ij}	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	b_2	b_3	b_4
1	1	$\ln(P_{11})$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	$\ln(P_{12})$	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	3	$\ln(P_{13})$	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	4	$\ln(P_{14})$	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	1	$\ln(P_{21})$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	$\ln(P_{22})$	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	3	$\ln(P_{23})$	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	1	$\ln(P_{31})$	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	2	$\ln(P_{32})$	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
4	1	$\ln(P_{41})$	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Ковариационната матрица за прогнозните стойности \hat{Y}_{ij} означаваме с $var(\hat{Y})$ и се получава като резултат от умножаването на матрици:

$$var(Y) = \sigma^2 \cdot X_F \cdot (X^T \cdot X)^{-1} \cdot X_F^T \quad (6)$$

където:

σ^2 е дисперсията на модела;

X_F е матрицата на бъдещия дизайн (табл. 3).

Трябва да се вземе предвид, че рискът от прогнозата е равен на риска от процеса плюс риска от оценката на параметрите. Следователно, за да се изведат дисперсиите на Y_{ij} , дисперсията на модела σ^2 (или нейната оценка s^2) се прибавя към елементите по главния диагонал на ковариационната матрица:

Таблица 3

Конструиране на матрицата на бъдещия дизайн

Година на събитие	Година на развитие	Прогнозни стойности на зависимата променлива	Матрица на бъдещия дизайн
i	j	$E(Y_{ij})$	a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 b_2 b_3 b_4
2	4	$E(Y_{24})$	0 1 0 0 0 0 1
3	3	$E(Y_{33})$	0 0 1 0 0 1 0
3	4	$E(Y_{34})$	0 0 1 0 0 0 1
4	2	$E(Y_{42})$	0 0 0 1 1 0 0
4	3	$E(Y_{43})$	0 0 0 1 0 1 0
4	4	$E(Y_{44})$	0 0 0 1 0 0 1

Извеждане на бъдещите плащания

Тъй като логаритмите от платените претенции $\ln(P_{ij}) = Y_{ij}$ са нормално разпределени случайни величини с параметри математическо очакване \hat{Y}_{ij} и дисперсия $Var(Y_{ij})$, то самите платени претенции са логнормално разпределени случайни величини със същите параметри. За математическото очакване и дисперсията на бъдещите плащания за претенции са в сила равенствата:

$$E(P_{ij}) = \hat{P}_{ij} = \exp\left(\hat{Y}_{ij} + \frac{1}{2}Var(Y_{ij})\right) \quad (7)$$

$$Var(P_{ij}) = \exp(2\hat{Y}_{ij} + 2Var(Y_{ij})) - \exp(2\hat{Y}_{ij} + Var(Y_{ij})). \quad (8)$$

За определяне на дисперсиите на резервите $\hat{R}_i = \hat{P}_{i,n-i+2} + \dots + \hat{P}_{i,n}$

за всяка една година на събитие

$$Var(\hat{R}_i) = \sum_{k=n-i+2}^n Var(\hat{x}_{i,k}) + 2\sum Cov(\hat{x}_{i,k}, \hat{x}_{i,j}) \quad (9)$$

са необходими ковариациите. За ковариациите на логнормално разпределените прогнози на плащанията е в сила

$$Cov(\hat{P}_{i,k}, \hat{P}_{i,j}) = \hat{P}_{i,k} \cdot \hat{P}_{i,j} \cdot (\exp(Cov(Y_{i,k}, Y_{i,j}))) - 1) \quad (10)$$

$$Cov(\hat{P}_{i,k}, \hat{P}_{i,j}) = 0 \text{ за } k \neq j. \quad (11)$$

Основното предимство на логнормалния модел е, че дава като резултат не само очаквания размер на окончателните плащания за щети, но и оценка за дисперсията им. Той е значително по-трудоемък от верижно-стълбовия метод, но не изисква специален софтуер и може да се приложи в електронни таблици, ползвайки вградения регресионен анализ и умножаване на матрици. Разгледаният метод на база логнормалния модел може да се използва като адекватен статистически метод за определяне на риска от недостига на резерви на застраховарелните компании.

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A STOCHASTIC MODEL FOR CLAIMS RESERVE

Chief Assist. Prof. Katya Chipriyanova

Abstract

The claims reserve represents the forecast value of future claims to prior events. We present a stochastic method, based on lognormal model, of estimating the claims reserves. The stochastic methods offer more information on reserves.

Keywords: *claims reserves, stochastic lognormal model, variance of reserves.*

STUDY OF ERGO – CRITICAL EVENTS APPEAR DURING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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The purpose of the present paper is to determine the regularities of occurrence of ergo-critical events that indicate the degree of the occupational dangers. The main tasks to solve are:

- Selection of a method for study and evaluation of the ergo-critical events occurrence;
- An experimental study implementation;
- Definition of the risk values;
- Analysis of the results and conclusions making.

A retrospective method for investigation is adopted, based on the information about accidents appear during economical activities. The information of the Statistical System “Occupational accidents” for the period 2000-2009 year is used, based on the declarations for the accidents. A database is formed from the acts for the occupational accidents for the period 1990-1999 year [1, 2].

An accidents that have occurred in six types of economic activities according to the Classification Of Economic Activities 2008 (NACE.BG-2008) were examined: 1) Section A, item 01. thremmatology, hunting and related service activities, 2) Sector C-10 position. Manufacture of food products and Sector C-11 position. Production of Drinks, 3) Sector C-16 position. Manufacture of wood, wood products and cork, except furniture, manufacture of straw details and plaiting materials. Sector C - 31 position. Manufacture of furniture 4) Sector C - position 20.1 Manufacture of basic chemicals. Sector C- position 20.5 Manufacture of other chemical products 5) Sector C-24 Manufacture of basic metals, Sector C - 25 position. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment. Sector C - 28 position. Manufacture of machinery and equipment with common and special purposes, Sector C-29 position. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. Sector C-30 position. Manufacture of transport equipment

other than motor vehicles, Sector C-33 position. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment 6) Sector 38-item wastes collection and disposal, recycling of materials.

Table 1

Relative frequency of the accident's type

CEA code 2008	Accident's type				
	Usual	Emergency	Serious	Fatal	Unspecified
Period of study 1990-1999 year					
24,25,28,29,30,33	0,9348	0,0084	0,0100	0,0032	0,0122
01	0,9254	0,0173	0,0102	0,0211	0,0202
16,31	0,9524	0,0638	0,0281	0,0232	0,0231
20.1,20.5	0,9336	0,0382	0,0382	0,0216	0,0218
38	0,9121	0,0283	0,0063	0,0028	0,0056
10,11	0,9538	0,0127	0,0208	0,0103	0,0210
CEA code 2008	Accident's type				
	Usual	Emergency	Serious	Fatal	Unspecified
Period of study 2000-2009 year					
24,25,28,29,30,33	0,9124	0,0035	0,0102	0,0023	0,0100
01	0,9302	0,0172	0,0100	0,0201	0,0152
16,31	0,9362	0,0291	0,0272	0,0261	0,0172
20.1,20.5	0,9100	0,0201	0,0271	0,0188	0,0128
10,11	0,9201	0,0062	0,0162	0,0102	0,0162

To analyze the occurrence, the statistical laws of distribution of the number of ergo-critical events and their numerical characteristics were used - average value $E[X]$, mode M , median $M_{1/2}$, standard deviation $[X]$, variance $^2[X]$, coefficient of variation $V[X]$, asymmetry $_1[X]$, kurtosis $_2[X]$. For the processing of the accident's results the software Risk 4.5 is used. It was obtained by processing the information through the accident [3]. Hypotheses were tested on the base of six discrete distributions - Poisson distribution and Bernoulli, binomial, negative binomial, geometric and hypergeometric distribution.

On the base of differential risk R_{diff} were assessed the occurrence of four types ergo-critical events - usual, emergency, serious and fatal accidents. An additional category was introduced "unspecified". For this purpose of the classification acts for accidents from 1999 is used, and information since 2000 were adapted to it.

The differential risk R_{diff} is determined by the laws of the distribution. It is the value of the probability P_{m1m2} of occurrence of the number of accidents in the range $E[X] \pm$.

Table 2

Numerical characteristics of the distribution laws for usual accidents

Numerical characteristics	Distribution laws					
	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Binominal
	24,25,28,29,30,33	01	16,31	20.1,20.5	38	10,11
Period of study 1990-1999 year						
$E[X]$	2,3829	1,2201	2,4403	1,7484	0,5464	1,2208
	2,3829	1,2201	2,4403	1,3728 2,7203	0,5464	0,3892 1,2453
$[X]$	1,3222	1,7228	1,2893	1,6638	0,8836	1,1182
$V[X]$	61,2502	65,7273	63,6222	62,73	98,72	68,72
R_{diff}	0,3103	0,2302	0,2036	0,2104	0,2451	0,3027
Numerical characteristics	Distribution laws					
	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Binominal
	24,25,28,29,30,33	01	16,31	20.1,20.5		10,11
Period of study 2000-2009 year						
$E[X]$	1,8116	1,2671	2,2451	2,7218		1,2781
	1,8116	1,2671	2,2451	1,2241 1,7118		0,1782 1,1728
$[X]$	1,2781	1,2151	1,3241	1,5216		1,5526
$V[X]$	61,7181	54,5511	63,5117	51,0171		67,81
R_{diff}	0,2781	0,1893	0,6288	0,2561		0,4101

The relative frequency of occurrence of the type of accidents is given in Table 1. Due to the large volume of experimental samples the relative frequency can be considered as a statistical probability. The analysis of the obtained relative frequencies showed that usual accidents had the highest frequencies of occurrence. The rate of accidents in chemical emergency, and wood-working production is biggest. Similarly, for these two industries is the incidence of serious and fatal accidents. The likelihood of their occurrence in the period 2000-2009 is relatively small and varies from 0.9100 to 0.9362, while for 1990-1999 is 0.9121 to 0.9348. Analogous trend was established for emergency and serious accidents. In 2000-2009, the accidents are reduced and the most significant reduction is in the chemical production. With a high probability of occurrence in wood-working for 1990-1999. It was established, the significant reduction in serious and fatal accidents. Overall, it can be concluded that the proportion of unspecified injuries is less than 0.0056 to 0.0231 for the 1990-1999 and from 0.0100 to 0.0172 for 200-2009. This is within the margins of error of determining the sample size.

Verification of the hypothesis for the distribution of the number of usual accidents give us a reason to come to the conclusion that the law is Poisson and binomial distributed. The results of this study are shown in Table 2. The intensity of occurrence in the Poisson law varies from 1.2201 to 2.4403 (1990-1999) and from 1.26 to 2.24 for the metalworking, woodworking and agriculture. Identical are the values for other economic activities. In 2000-2009, it was demonstrated a reduction in the frequency of occurrence. These characteristics affect the risk R_{diff} . It takes values from 0.2036 to 0.3103 for the period 1990-1999 and from 0.0093 to 0.0537 for the 2000-2009. The ranking is identical for the emergency accidents - table 3. Their largest differential risk R_{diff} is for period 1990-1999 in agricultural and waste processing and, for the 2000-2009, in food production and agriculture. It should be recognized that this classification group is pursuant to 1999 and was adopted in order to adapt the information in both periods of the study.

Table 3

Numerical characteristics of the distribution laws for emergency accidents

Numerical characteristics	Distribution laws					
	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson	Poisson
	24,25,28,29,30,33	01	16,31	20.1, 20.5	38	10,11
Period of study 1990-1999 year						
$E[X]$	0,0144	0,0227	0,0121	0,124	0,0243	0,0179
	0,0144	0,0277	0,0121	0,124	0,0243	0,0179
$[X]$	0,1202	0,1889	0,1107	0,3122	0,2209	0,2108
$V[X]$	612,8	488,6	733,5	228,4	517,5	616,6
R_{diff}	0,0188	0,02465	0,0123	0,1088	0,0288	0,0201

Table 4

Numerical characteristics of the distribution laws for serious accidents

Numerical characteristics	Distribution laws					
	Poisson 24,25, 28,29,30	Poisson 01	Poisson 16,31	Poisson 20.1, 20.5	Poisson 38	Poisson 10,11
$E[X]$	0,0412	0,0833	0,0565	0,1130	0,0049	0,0359
	0,0412	0,0833	0,0565	0,1130	0,0049	0,0359
$[X]$	0.2030	0.2886	0.2377	0.3362	0.070	0.1895
$V[X]$	492.6	346.4	420.7	297.4	1428.5	527.7
R_{diff}	0.0395	0.0766	0.0534	0.1009	0.0049	0.0346

Table 5

Numerical characteristics of the distribution laws for fatal accidents

Numerical characteristics	Distribution laws					
	Poisson 24,25,28, 29,30,33	Poisson 01	Poisson 16,31	Poisson 20.1, 20.5	Poisson 38	Poisson 10,11
$E[X]$	0,0113	0,0535	0,0059	0,0568	0,0094	0,0156
	0,0113	0,0535	0,0059	0,0568	0,0094	0,0156
$[X]$	0.1063	0.2313	0.0768	0.2383	0.0970	0.1246
$V[X]$	940.7	432.3	1301.8	419.5	1031.4	800.6
R_{diff}	0.0112	0.0507	0,0059	0.0537	0,0093	0.0154

The trend in serious (Table 4) and fatal accidents remained (Table 5) the same. Serious accidents in the chemical industry had the greater risk and the risk of death the great value had woodworking.

The presented results are part of the problem to establish the degree of risk of ergonomic systems. Based on these results regularities of occurrence of four categories ergo-critical events in six economical branches are outlined.

The laws of distribution and numerical characteristics are introduced. They reflect the occurrence of accidents with basic criterion – the differential risk is used to determine the first indicator of dangerous phenomena - causes of occurrence. It includes the structure of the probabilistic models and is the also the beginning of their development.

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STUDY OF ERGO – CRITICAL EVENTS APPEAR DURING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Assistant professor PhD Liubomir Vladimirov,
head assistant Nikolay Kovachev,
head assistant Plamen Manev,
head assistant PhD Ventsislav Dobrinov

Abstract

The basic laws of occurrence of ergatic critical events are defined. The particular risk is established. It is a characteristic for production, causing accidents. It is suitable to be included in the overall theoretical probability model of occupational accidents.

Keywords: probability, risk, distribution, accident.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MANUFACTURE ERGONOMIC HAZARDS AND CRITICALITIES

*Assistant professor PhD Liubomir Vladimirov,
head assistant Plamen Manev
Ruse University „Angel Kanchev”*

The aim of this study is to determine the hazards and criticalities in manufacturing ergonomic systems. The main tasks to be solved are:

- 1) adoption of a logical procedure of the study;
- 2) morphological modeling of the dangers;
- 3) formalization of the dangers;
- 4) experimental study and identification of risk for the occurrence of hazards and generated criticalities;
- 5) analysis of results and conclusions.

The first task implementation and understanding the process of emergence and development of critical events the principle of homomorphic corresponding is proposed to use. On its base, a likeness between the actual event and a hypothetical model of events in ergonomic systems is found. The logical procedure to follow is $ger \rightarrow risk \rightarrow criticality \rightarrow threat \rightarrow safety$ [1,2].

The danger is represented as a set of dangerous phenomena, effects and impacts. Its morphological model is displayed in Figure 1. Based on it, the dangers are formalized through factorial, control and neutral indicators.

Originate from the the feasibility of establishing an objective database as factor indicators are adopted: the stage of the life cycle *CLF*; Gender *Snol* and the age *S_ε* of the sufferers; professional experience *Smc*; professional ability *Snp* and many others.

The benchmarks are the type *ET*, location *LOC*; severity *SIZ* and the extent of injury *DET*; Time for recovery *Vbc*, cost recovery *Vpec*, etc.

The neutral indicators are data for the business, name, institution, organization, BULSTAT UIK, address, business sector *Nomp*, ministry

or department *НМУИ*, Economic Association *Ноб*, syndicate *Ннр*. Through the factor, control and neutral indicators it is determined the structural elements of the dangers which are illustrated in Figure 1.

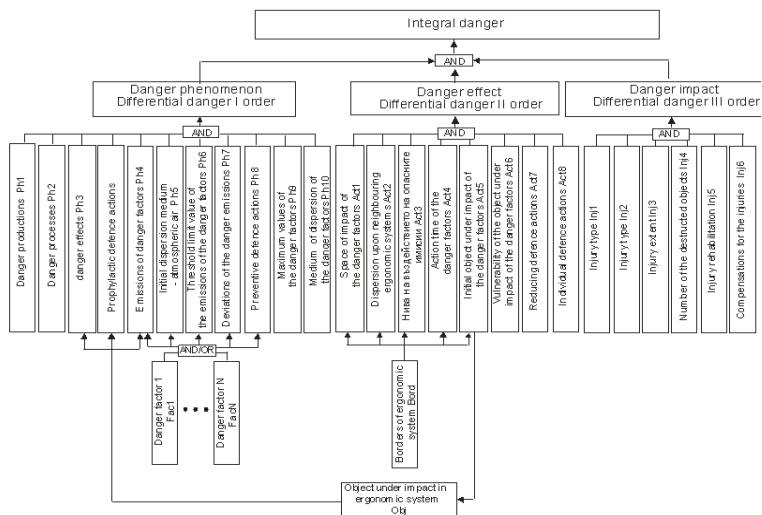


Fig. 1. Morphological model of ergonomic dangers

A passive experiment was made. A database for any accidents during the period 1990-2009 was developed.

Many accidents that have occurred in six economic activities according to the classification Classification Of Economic Activities 2008 (NACE.BG-2008) were examined: 1) Section A, item 01. Thrematology, hunting and related service activities, 2) Sector C-10 position. Manufacture of food products and Sector C-11 position. Production of Drinks, 3) Sector C-16 position. Manufacture of wood, wood products and cork, except furniture, manufacture of straw details and plaiting materials. Sector C - 31 position. Manufacture of furniture 4) Sector C - position 20.1 Manufacture of basic chemicals sector and position C-20.5 Manufacture of other chemical products 5) Sector Position C-24 Manufacture of basic metals, Sector C - 25 position. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, Sector C - 28 position.

Manufacture of machinery and equipment with common and special purposes, Sector C-29 position. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, Sector C-30 position. Manufacture of transport equipment other than motor vehicles, Sector C-33 position Repair and installation of machinery and equipment 6) In Sector 38-item wastes collection and disposal, recycling of materials.

Risk is used as the criterion for the appearance of components and elements of danger, respectively criticalities and phenomenon. Five categories of risk are considered: 1) risk factor, reflected by the probability of occurrence of a specific dangerous factor, 2) indicative risk representing the likelihood of occurrence of a given value of the indicators of hazardous phenomena and dangerous effects dangerous effects -figure 2, 3) component risk or probability of individual occurrence of the dangerous phenomenon, effects and impacts, 4) differential risk reflecting the probability of common occurrence of danger phenomenon and impacts, or impacts and effects, danger phenomenon and impacts, 5) integral risk, which criterion is the likelihood for simultaneous occurrence of danger phenomenon, effects and impacts. Factorial, indicative and componential risks are particular performance of the dangers.

Table 1

Results from the danger’s and criticalities investigation

Parameters of the dangers and criticalities	Economic activities					
	C24,C25,C28,C29,C30,C33	A01	C16,31	C20.1,C20.5	C38	C10,C11
$\bar{R}(\text{HazFact}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{HazFact})$	2,46	1,88	2,91	3,28	0,54	1,39
$\bar{R}(\text{Phen}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Phen})$	4,77	3,28	5,12	5,77	0,42	3,08
$\bar{R}(\text{Act}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Act})$	2,55	3,75	2,71	4,29	1,12	2,84
$\bar{R}(\text{Eff}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Eff})$	3,68	4,21	3,02	3,73	1,28	3,27
$\bar{R}(\text{Phen} / \text{Act}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Phen} / \text{Act})$	3,68	2,36	3,88	3,19	1,83	2,67
$\bar{R}(\text{Act} / \text{Eff}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Act} / \text{Eff})$	4,29	3,73	4,79	3,17	1,93	3,02
$\bar{R}(\text{Phen} / \text{Eff}) \rightarrow \text{Crit}(\text{Phen} / \text{Eff})$	7,72	6,81	5,18	6,25	2,18	4,73
$\bar{R}_{\text{Integ}} \rightarrow \text{Integ Crit}$	8,66	6,77	6,38	7,83	3,11	6,12
Safety (HazFact)	5,5	6,08	5,05	4,68	7,42	6,57
Safety (Phen)	8,83	10,32	8,48	7,83	13,18	10,52
Safety (Act)	6,26	5,06	6,10	4,52	6,57	5,97
Safety (Eff)	4,89	4,36	5,55	4,84	7,29	5,30
Safety (Phen / Act)	2,60	3,84	2,32	3,01	4,37	3,53
Safety (Act / Eff)	7,93	8,49	7,43	9,05	10,29	9,20
Safety (Phen / Eff)	8,35	9,26	10,89	9,28	13,89	11,34
Integ Safety	9,67	11,56	11,95	10,50	15,22	12,21

Risks are defined as vectors of probabilities P and time of occurrence T . Probabilities P are established by statistical laws of distribution of each element of danger (fig. 2). The basic numerical characteristics are defined- average value $E[X]$, mode M , median $M_{1/2}$, standard deviation $\sigma[X]$, variance $\sigma^2[X]$, coefficient of variation $V[X]$, asymmetry $\gamma_1[X]$, kurtosis $\gamma_2[X]$. For the processing of the retrospective data the software Risk 4.5 is used [3].

Depending on the nature of the variable parameters of the accidents were tested hypotheses for: a) discrete distributions - Poisson distribution, binomial distribution, negative binomial-, geometric, log-logistic and hypergeometric distribution, b) indiscrete distributions -law of equal probability; gamma distribution, normal, triangular, beta, log-normal,

exponential and logistic distribution, Weibull distribution, Relay distribution, Pearson distribution, Gumbel distribution, distribution of Erlangen and Wald.

The integral risk \vec{R}_{Int} is obtained by adding the vector component of the risks of danger phenomenon $\vec{R}(Phen)$, danger effects $\vec{R}(Act)$ and danger impacts $\vec{R}(Eff)$: $\vec{R}_{Int} = \vec{R}(Phen) + \vec{R}(Act) + \vec{R}(Eff)$. The danger **Hazard** is a hypothetical magnitude. It becomes a threat **Threat** to a danger situation or it is determined with the values of risks $\vec{R}(Phen)$, $\vec{R}(Act)$, $\vec{R}(Eff)$. Their values are obtained by summing the vectors of particular indicative risks- fig.2. The criticalities are sets of particular and the differential risks for the formation of danger's elements. The factorial criticalities are $Crit(HazFact) = \vec{R}(HazFact)$.

The critical component are $Crit(Phen) = \vec{R}(Phen)$; $Crit(Act) = \vec{R}(Act)$; $Crit(Eff) = \vec{R}(Eff)$. Integral criticality is $Integ Crit = Crit(Phen) + Crit(Act) + Crit(Eff) = \vec{R}(Phen) + \vec{R}(Act) + \vec{R}(Eff)$.

The differential criticalities $Diff Crit$ are determined by a vector summation as follows: $Crit(Phen / Act) = \vec{R}(Phen) + \vec{R}(Act)$; $Crit(Act / Eff) = \vec{R}(Act) + \vec{R}(Eff)$; $Crit(Phen / Eff) = \vec{R}(Phen) + \vec{R}(Eff)$.

The threat **Threat** is quantities form of the danger **Hazard**. **Safety** and **Hazard**, accordingly **Threat**, are alternative variables. Considering the maximum values of the criticalities **Crit** and threats **Threat**, respectively, leads to the system of equations to determine the factorial indicator, componential, differential and integral safety ergonomic production systems:

$$Safety(HazFact) = 7,976 - Crit(HazFac);$$

$$Safety(Phen) = 13,600 - Crit(Phen);$$

$$Safety(Act) = 8,817 - Crit(Act);$$

$$Safety(Eff) = 8,574 - Crit(Eff);$$

$$Safety(Phen / Act) = 6,208 - Crit(Phen / Act);$$

$$Safety(Act / Eff) = 12,229 - Crit(Act / Eff)$$

$Safety(Phen / Eff) = 16,077 - Crit(Phen / Eff)$;

$Integral\ Safety = 18,337 - Int\ Crit$.

The results of the study of dangers and criticalities of the above economic activities during the period 1990-2009, are presented in table 1. The analyses are leading to the following conclusions:

- 1) the factorial criticalities $Crit(HazFact)$ have their great values in chemical production S20.1, S20.5, then follows the wood-working C16, 31, metal-working C24, C25, C28, C29, C30, C33, etc. It could be explained with the a wide variety of ergonomic risk factors in the system, especially in the work environment;
- 2) the criticalities $Crit(Phen)$ of the dangerous phenomena correspond to the critical factor that can be attributed to that source, the factors and their levels and deviation are their main indicators;
- 3) the criticalities $Crit(Act)$ of the dangerous impacts have a maximum value in chemical production S20.1, S20.5, and the next is agriculture A01. It further reserves the above pattern of arrangement;
- 4) the componential criticalities impress with overtaking position of metal-working, including integral criticality. The next places are wood-working and chemical productions;
- 5) the integral criticalities $Integ\ Crit$ define the ergonomic systems safety $Integ\ Safety$, which maximum value is in The collection and disposal of waste materials, and recycling S38.

Summarizing the foregoing, it is considered that the proposed method for identifying dangers and criticalities in ergonomic systems is functional, accurate, selective and with sufficient resolution. These properties make it suitable for use in practice.

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AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MANUFACTURE ERGONOMIC HAZARDS AND CRITICALITIES

*Assistant professor PhD Liubomir Vladimirov,
head assistant Plamen Manev
Ruse University „Angel Kanchev”*

Abstract

The aim of the study is the identification of dangers and criticalities arising in manufactur ergonomic systems. A logical process is adopted and shape the morphology of the dangers is modelled. An experimental study is implemented to establish the risk and criticalityies. Based on them is determined the degree of safety.

Keywords: *hazard, criticality, risk, safety.*

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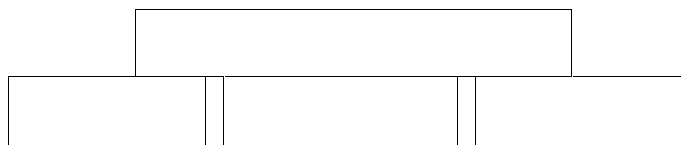
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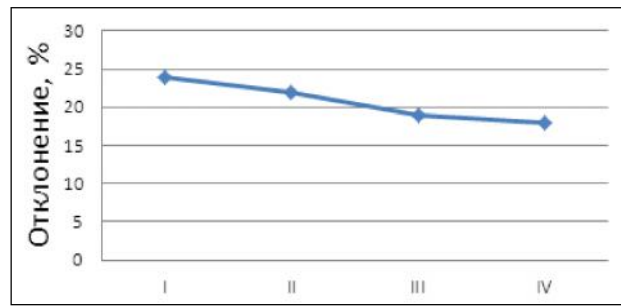
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HEALTH ASPECT OF FISICAL TRAINING IN UNIVERSITIES

Rossitsa Alexandrova, Silviya Chakova

Abstract

A two years research of backbone status of a number of students from two universities is described in this paper. A complex of physical exercises as well as swimming is applied to improve their backbone status. Positive results are described and illustrated.

Keywords: *Backbone status, Improving physical exercises, Swimming.*

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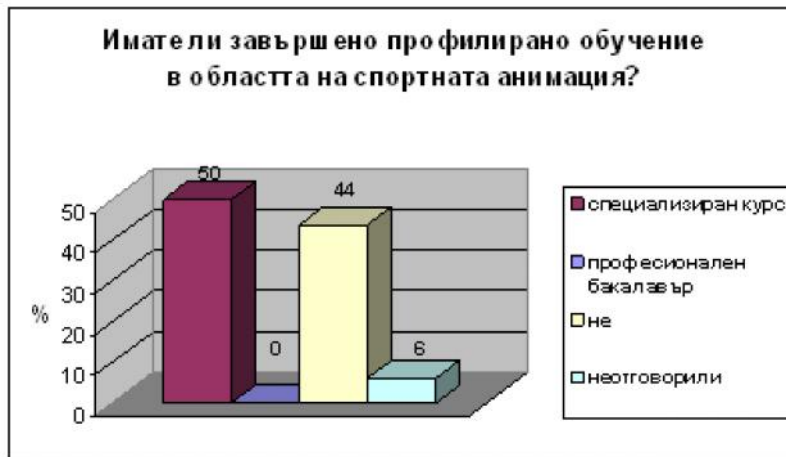
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THE SPORTS ANIMATOR'S EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL

Ekaterina Deliverska

Abstract

In conditions of great competitiveness on the market of tourist services and necessity of much more qualitative satisfaction of tourists' needs, offering of an up- to- date sports and animation product is of main importance. Its providing is related to sports animators' professional attitude and competence.

The educational system and sports animator's professional teaching are of essential importance of achieving competence correlating with the needs of the labor market and business. The following report presents the results of a research into animators' educational potential.

Keywords: *education and professional teaching, educational potential, competitiveness.*

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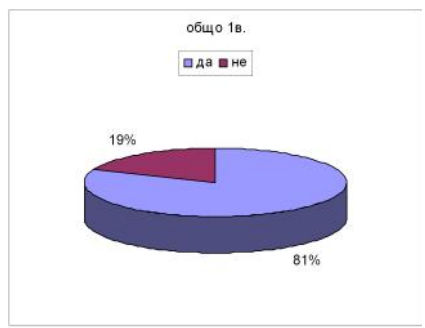
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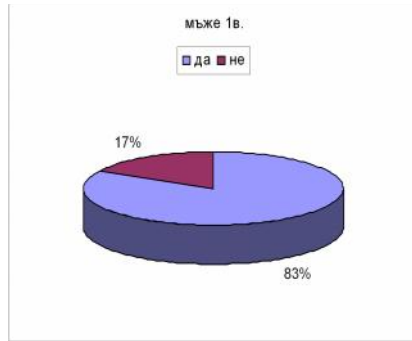
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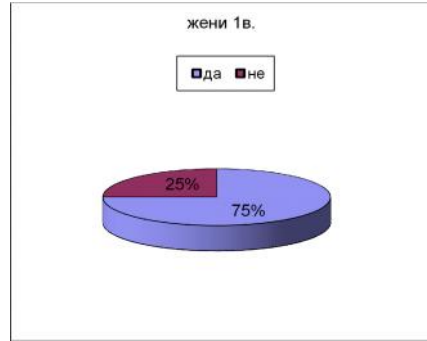


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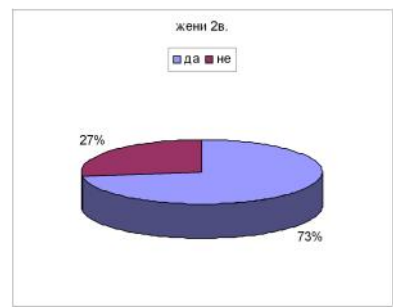
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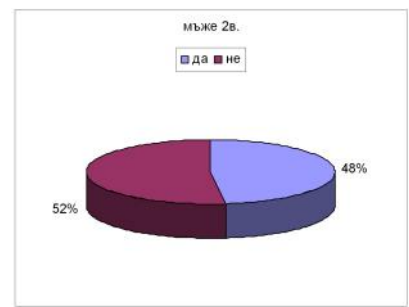
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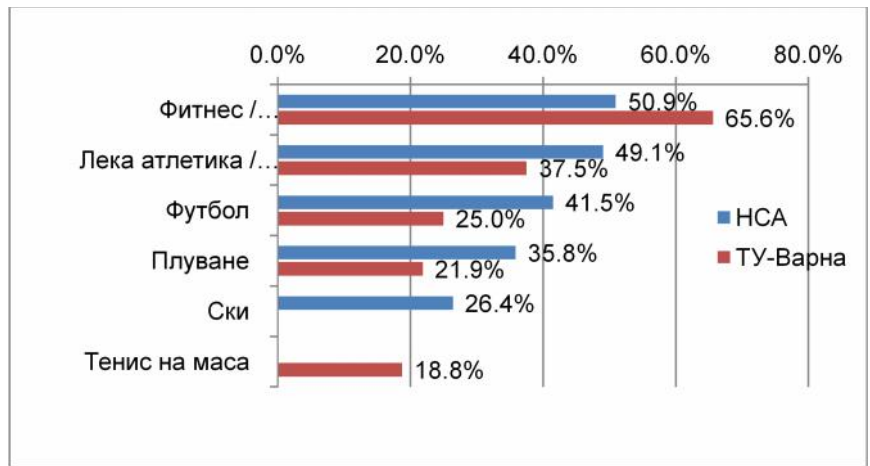
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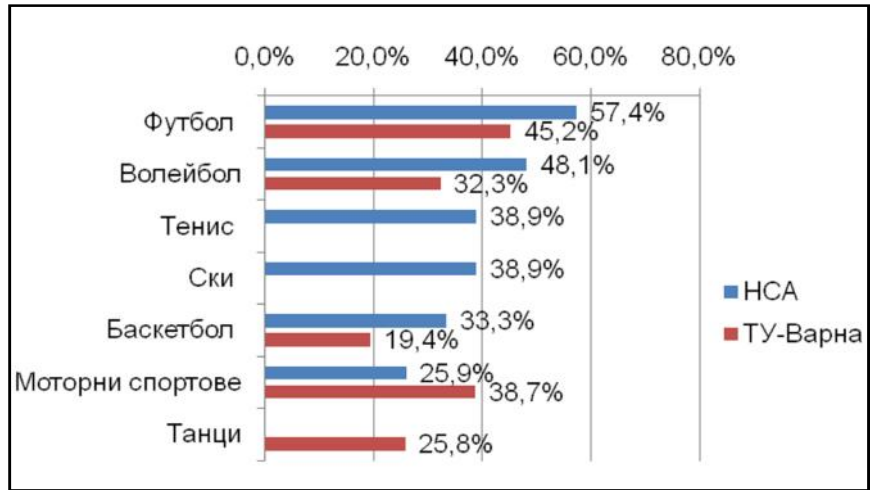
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RESEARCH ON STUDENTS’ ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOME FORMS OF SOCIALACTIVITY IN SPORT

Assoc. Prof. PhD Ivan Sandanski

Abstract

The paper deals with one of the forms of indirect participation and social activity in sport which includes three functional spheres of sport involvement. It builds on empirical survey conducted with 54 sport management students from the National Sports Academy-Sofia and 32 students studying social management at the Technical University of Varna. The results reveal students’ patterns of attitude and level of indirect social activity in sport through the lens of three forms that have been identified – (i) sport events live spectators; (ii) sport events media followers; and (iii) membership in fan clubs.

Keywords: *sport, social activity, attitude, students.*

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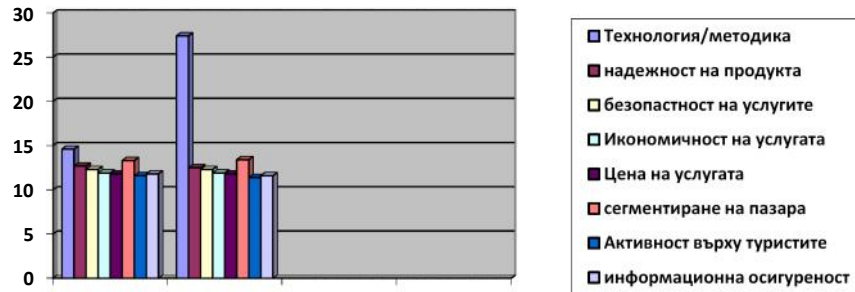
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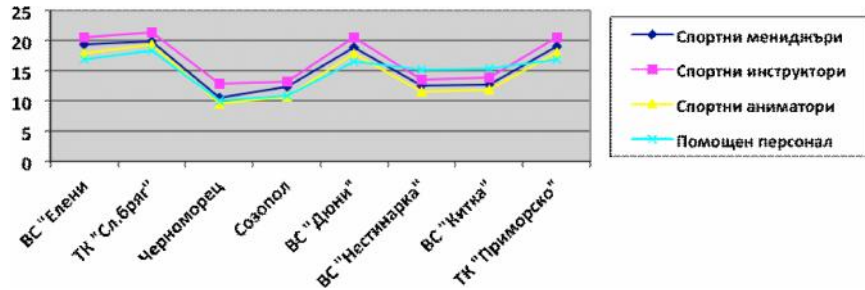
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MARKETING RESEARCH IN THE SPORTS-ANIMATION SERVICES FIELD

ss. prof. doc. George Dimitrov

Abstract

The scientific work researches sports staff resources and a sports – entertainment product in the tourist business. The sports animation policy on the Bulgarian Black Seaside resorts is analysed. Different methods in establishing the competitiveness of the sports-animation product are used. The study went through three stages.

Keywords: sports staff resource, sports-animation product, competitiveness.

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2.		11,21	1,07	13,27	1,07	2,06	-0,36	31%
3.		2,63	0,48	3,47	0,49	0,84	1,73	89%
4.		25,99	5,46	29,12	4,37	1,12	1,24	76%
5.		39,67	6,08	42,67	7,31	3,0	-0,47	38%
6.		16,37	2,81	15,26	2,38	-1,11	0,51	38%

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						d	t	Pt
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1.	20 m	3,88	0,50	3,80	0,56	-0,08	2,95	99%
2.		11,10	0,78	16,35	1,72	5,25	-12,65	99%
3.		2,51	0,50	3,12	0,57	0,61	1,87	93%
4.		27,98	5,39	34,92	5,64	6,94	1,69	91%
5.		37,01	6,42	45,59	6,98	8,58	-10,21	99%
6.		17,03	3,23	15,01	2,04	-2,02	11,52	99%

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1.	20 m	3,90	0,59	3,78	0,79	-0,12	4,86	99%
2.		11,24	0,99	16,21	1,53	4,97	13,22	99%
3.		2,84	0,64	3,34	0,60	0,50	1,82	91%
4.		28,49	6,06	33,33	5,97	4,84	1,79	91%
5.		39,31	7,61	47,16	7,68	7,85	-12,33	99%
6.		16,23	2,90	14,68	2,16	-1,55	10,16	99%

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**MODEL FOR BASKETBALL STUDEN PHYSICAL AKTVITY
OF IX – XII CLASS**

**Senior assistant, PhD Teodora Simeonova,
Assist. Prof. Ianka Bancheva**

Abstract

Basketball game and one of the most practiced sports in school. Engage in basketball create conditions for development of qualities such as speed, strength, agility, agility, endurance, flexibility and accuracy. Changes occurred in the course of training of students from class IX to XII diagnose with tests that include elements similar to basketball. Dynamics of development of physical performance is tracked and analyzed in this paper.

Keywords: *physical ability, basketball, students VIII - XII class.*

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**FOR COMPLEX FUNCTIONAL ESTIMATION (CFE)
OF WRIST JOINT AND FINGERS OF UPPER LIMB**

**Assist. Prof. PhD Danelina Vacheva
Chief Assist. Prof. PhD Anitsa Mircheva**

Abstract

In reference to and reporting on the effect of applying labour activities to rehabilitation of patients after distal radius, we found out that there is no test in daily medical practice that can give an idea of the grade of the functional condition of patients with traumas and diseases of the upper limb.

This fact made us prepare a test that incorporates all known and routine studies (pain, goniometry – range of motion, manual muscle test, types of clutch and everyday life activities), and the total points will give an objective notion of the functional condition of patients with traumas and diseases of the upper limb.

Keywords: *functional estimation, diseases of the hand, self-service, activities from everyday life.*

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**INVESTIGATING THE STUDENTS' WISH IN THE VARNA
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS TO PRACTISE FUTSAL**

Senior assistant Dimitar Dimitrov

Abstract

Updating of the curriculum of the subject Sports in the universities requires consideration for the general aim, the available sports equipment and as well as the students' possibilities and interests. Futsal is a new game, a version of indoors football. We set us the task to examine the possibilities for optimization of the studying process, investigating the students' wish in the Economics University - Varna to practise futsal. We offer them to take part in a futsal tournament within three consecutive terms. 796 full- time students in 84 teams from all departments and subjects in the Economics University - Varna were investigated. The obtained analysis shows us that the students in the Economics University- Varna would like to practice futsal. The shown interest is about the same and steady, which speaks for stability.

Key words: students, wish, futsal, sports, studying process.

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**SOME ASPECTS OF METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF PHYSICAL READINESS SCHOOLCHILDREN AGED 10
TO 14 YEARS FOR PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE**

Lyuben Petrov

Abstract

Violence is a behavioral act by which violates the physical and psychological integrity of another person, causing him damage and prevents him to realize his intentions. Every day we are confronted with violence on such a scale that it justifies the specialists to call modern society “society of violence. Self-defense is an art to avoid trouble. Self-defense is not a race, but a question of personal safety awareness and to learn different strategies for dealing with potentially dangerous situations.

Keywords: *Violence, Self-defense, Physical Readiness, Method.*

KEY FACTORS AND SOCIAL CONTEXT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS' SPORT

*Senior lecturer Georgi Draganov,
Assoc. Prof. Ivan Sandanski, PhD
National Sports Academy 'Vassil Levski'*

The changes since 1989 have provoked a number of political, social, economic and values' transformations which influenced the structural and functional components of the sport system [1, 7, 9].

Workers' sport which is the subject of the article occurs among the most affected. The centralised method of government and finance applied before 1989 failed to follow the contemporary requirements raised by the new market principles and rules [4]. This led to a number of problems in workers' sport management caused mainly by: the applied policy of withdrawing state's obligations; the restructure of the socioeconomic fields and the relationships within them; destruction and poor management of the existing sports' equipment as a consequence of the privatization accomplished; termination of existing workers' sport clubs' activity, etc.

The complexity of the operative factors generated new economic realities (over 78% of the economic structures are private now [15]), which neglected employers' care for persons-in-active-age's sport activities [3]. On the other hand, the changes in performance of employment activity's conditions brought about the necessity of search for effective and proven methods for diminishing the negative influence of a number of socioeconomically important diseases, typical for the post-industrial society [2, 11].

Accordingly, a long time ago it was proven that sport has the functional potential needed for providing significant social benefits, which can also be in employers' favour. One of the arguments is that the existence of a work force in a propitious health, psychological, physical and social condition, leads to a decline in employees' flow and sickness absences, and reduces work traumatism, which induce higher productivity.

At the same time, the operative business policies for enhancing employees' prosperity should be in unison with the state's policies, especially when social obligations are concerned. The reason for this is the fact that the state will also be favoured by a more productive and prosperous society with higher working capacity. The state's obligation element is complemented

with institutional (inter-company). Consequently, this provokes union of different organisations' initiatives when striving for satisfying workers' and employees' social interests and needs by **corporate social responsibility (KSR)** [10, 13]. Thus, the necessity to adopt an **integrated method for responsibilities** of the organisations which have attitude towards the workers' sport for releasing social, economic and state goals occurs.

Potential customers of social policies and services, including those in workers' sport system, are not only workers themselves (approximately 3.3 million [14]), but also all the people in active age, as well as their families.

To give an adequate explanation for the existence or absence of state's workers' sport policy, an analysis of the degree and forms of state's interference is required, which provides a more detailed framework for understanding the key processes. Some of the factors that influence state's attitude towards workers' sports are:

- Traditions and historical development;
- Socio-political and economic form of organisation;
- Leading ideology, values and philosophy of the state's government and its institutions;

Therefore, the relationships between the factors mentioned above and state's attitude towards sports are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

**Relationships between the key state's political projects
and interest in sport
(Adapted from R. Hoye et al, 2006, c. 28 [12])**

Political project type	Characteristics	Projection in sport
Conservatism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private sector and entrepreneurship have leading role. ▪ State's regulation of social activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State's restrain from sport ▪ Sport is seen as a predominantly private civil initiative and thus should be managed by the public sector.
Reformism (social democracy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mixed economy. ▪ Regulation of social and political activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State participates directly in sport equipments' construction and in sport- in-free- time's development.
Neoliberalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significance of market and independent market relationships between the economic participants. ▪ Disorganisation of the separate economic sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main part of the resources is used for development of the elite (professional) sport and its economic benefits.

Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited market activity. ▪ Centralised planning. ▪ Bureaucracy control on the resources' and benefits' distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct interference in all sports' aspects. ▪ Decentralised regulation and control. ▪ Resources are provided for elite, as well as mass sport.
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Each of the four political projects contains not only different projections for the state's role in sport, but also various ideas for sport's role in the improvement of society's prosperity. In practice, none of the presented models exists in its original form and when state develops a specific policy in relation to a certain subsystem, it uses a combination of visions, methods and mechanisms from each of the models. As a result, various cases occur when state finances, builds and provide sort equipments, programs and services.

The visions, ideologies and methods provided set the basis for an analysis of the model for building the following relationships: **state-workers' sport-society**. They also explain the technology and the process of planning (or its absence) of a state's goal-oriented policy for development of this subsystem.

As worker's sport social functions in Bulgaria are examined, inevitably some factors that influence the choice and application of a certain policy need to be considered:

1. Business's interest (firms, companies, enterprises, etc.).
2. Worker's interests and needs as the main companies' resource and a part of the society.
3. State's and society's benefits as a whole- higher productivity, higher tax returns, new employment places, public health system's funds saving, higher working capacity and a decrease in the funds needed for social expenses, etc.

Employers' economic objectives to make profits, establish on the market, fight competition, increase production, penetrate in new markets, etc., i.e. to service commercial goals, are on one side. Companies' survival and development is a priority in market economy. Therefore, assets-accumulation is one of the main factors ensuring sustainability and development opportunities.

The different degrees and forms of state's and business's responsibility for their most valuable resource- people (workers), determine to a large extent the established project of goal-oriented policy in different areas of the society [5, 6]. Furthermore, the established state's policy and the policies applied in some sectors cause conceptual differences. This can be explained by the existence of three key factors which influence directly the development and management of worker's sport system in Bulgaria:

- a) Internal factors- a combination of impacts connected to political, economic, social, cultural and other projections in the society on local (in the territory of the country) level.
- b) External factors- Globally powerful organisation's influence on choice of a model for building the following relationships: **state-workers' sport-society** (European Union, World Health Organisation, UNO, etc.).
- c) Cultural and personal factors- related to individuals' interpretation of choice and implementation of policies on institutional and national level.

The analysis of the socio-political models and their impact on sports subsystems shown in Table 1 indicates that in Bulgaria conversely to other countries and in comparison to state's direct control in high achievements' sport, an ultraliberal model is implemented in sport field, including workers' sport. The ultraliberal model is characterised with state's restrain in regulation of relationships between market participants, criteria, rules and regulations for access and activity of sport services' suppliers [8].

Hence, some of the reasons which influence rather negatively workers' sport are presented:

1. Lack of sustainable and goal-oriented state strategy and policy for workers' sport development, etc.
2. Low level of inter-departments policies' integrity, including the socio-structural model of social partners' dialogue.
3. Lack of adequate state's and employers' regulatory system encouraging and assisting workers' sport development.
4. Priority finance and insurance of high achievements' sport, i.e. relatively low obligation towards workers' sport.
5. Unfavourable attitude and positions, including the absence of KSR philosophy and approach, among a number of Bulgarian employers.
6. Lack of established and well organised social attitude towards the status and importance of workers' sport.

Conclusion

The implemented ultraliberal model of workers' sport management in Bulgaria is characterised with state's restrain in the regulation of relationships between the market participants, criteria, rules and regulations for access and activity of sport services' suppliers [8]. This political model is associated with priority obligation towards high achievements' sport which puts worker's sport subsystem in a bad position. The lack of state's economic encouragements for business and the low level of inter-departments' integrity, including the socio-structural model of social partners' dialogue, limit the participants supplying workers with sport services, only to profits' making

which serves as a barrier for the understanding of their social context, including employers' understanding. The implemented model of sport's management does not concern the intercompany (institutional) policy but does influence the decision for social obligations implementation which brings socio-economic benefits for employer, state, and society as a whole.

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**KEY FACTORS AND SOCIAL CONTEXT
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS' SPORT**

**Senior lecturer Georgi Draganov,
Assoc. Prof. Ivan Sandanski, PhD**

Abstract

The paper sets out to reveal some of the most influential contextual factors and premises behind the development of the system of workers' sport after the profound political, societal and economic transformations that have been occurring since 1989. A range of visions, ideologies, conceptualizations and approaches provide the ground for analyzing the interactions between state, sport, and society. The paper concludes with a call for an integrated approach to workers' sport policy making incorporating the interests of business, employees, state and society.

Keywords: *workers sport, social responsibility, state, factors, processes.*

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