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**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ
СИСТЕМНО-КОГНИТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ
ЗАВИСИМОСТИ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ КЛЕВЕРА ОТ
УДОБРЕНИЙ, ОБРАБОТКИ ПОЧВЫ И ГОДА
ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ**

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Данная работа является продолжением серии работ автора по применению Автоматизированного системно-когнитивного анализа (АСК-анализ) для решения широкого спектра задач в области агрономии, т.е. по когнитивной агрономии. В работе решается задача выявления зависимости урожайности клевера от удобрений, обработки почвы и года пользования. На основе знания этих зависимостей решаются задачи прогнозирования, принятия решений и исследования моделируемой предметной области путем исследования ее системно-когнитивной модели. Спецификой данной задачи является то, что все независимые переменные являются лингвистическими (категориальными) переменными. Поэтому для решения данной задачи применяется лингвистический АСК-анализ, т.е. когнитивная математическая лингвистика. При этом сама урожайность клевера измеряется в числовой шкале. Таким образом, в работе строится гибридная модель, включающая как номинальные (текстовые), так и числовые шкалы. Сопоставимость обработки данных разных типов, представленных в разных типах шкал и разных единицах измерения обеспечивается путем метризации номинальных шкал, т.е. повышения их степени формализации до уровня числовых шкал. Это достигается путем вычисления количества информации, содержащегося в градациях номинальных шкал и получении той или иной урожайности. Приводится краткое описание АСК-анализа и его программного инструментария – интеллектуальной системы «Эйдос». Работа может быть основой для лабораторных работ по применению систем искусственного интеллекта, в частности лингвистического АСК-анализа для решения задач в области когнитивной агрономии

Ключевые слова: ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АСК-АНАЛИЗ, ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ СИСТЕМНО-КОГНИТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ, КОГНИТИВНАЯ АГРОНОМИЯ, ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА «ЭЙДОС»

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**LINGUISTIC AUTOMATED SYSTEMIC
COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEPENDENCE
OF CLOVER YIELD ON FERTILIZER, SOIL
TREATMENT AND YEAR OF USE**

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This work is a continuation of a series of works by the author on the use of Automated System Cognitive Analysis (ASC-analysis) for solving a wide range of problems in the field of agronomy, i.e. in cognitive agronomy. The article solves the problem of identifying the dependence of clover yield on fertilizers, tillage and the year of use. Based on the knowledge of these dependencies, the problems of forecasting, decision-making and research of the modeled subject area are solved by studying its system-cognitive model. The specificity of this problem is that all independent variables are linguistic (categorical) variables. Therefore, to solve this problem, we can use linguistic ASC analysis, i.e. cognitive mathematical linguistics. At the same time, the yield of clover itself is measured on a numerical scale. In this way, in this work, a hybrid model is built, including both nominal (text) and numerical scales. The comparability of processing data of different types, presented in different types of scales and different units of measurement, is ensured by metrization of nominal scales, i.e. increasing their degree of formalization to the level of numerical scales. This is achieved by calculating the amount of information contained in the gradations of nominal scales and obtaining one or another yield. We have also given a brief description of the ASC-analysis and its software tools - the intellectual system called "Eidos". The work can be the basis for laboratory work on the use of artificial intelligence systems, in particular, linguistic ASC analysis for solving problems in the field of cognitive agronomy

Keywords: LINGUISTIC ASC-ANALYSIS, LINGUISTIC AUTOMATED SYSTEMIC COGNITIVE ANALYSIS, COGNITIVE AGRONOMY, INTELLIGENT SYSTEM "EIDOS"

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Description of the researched subject area

This work is a continuation of a series of works by the author on the use of Automated System Cognitive Analysis (ASC-analysis) for solving a wide range of problems in the field of agronomy, i.e. on cognitive agronomy [1, 2, 3]. The paper solves the problem of identifying the dependence of clover yield on fertilizers, tillage and the year of use. Based on the knowledge of these dependencies, various problems of forecasting, decision-making and research of the modeled subject area are solved by studying its system-cognitive model (SC-model).

1.2. Object and subject of research

Object of study– identification of dependences of crop yields on various natural, climatic and agrotechnological factors.

Subject of study- revealing the dependence of clover yield on fertilizers, tillage and year of use.

1.3. The problem solved in the work and its relevance

The specificity of this task is that all independent variables are linguistic (categorical) variables, and the clover yield itself is measured on a numerical scale. Thus, the paper solves the problem of constructing a hybrid model that includes both nominal (text) and numerical scales and ensures comparability of processing data of different types presented in different types of scales and different units of measurement.

The solution of the problem of comparability in identifying the dependence of clover yield on fertilizers, tillage and year of use in this work makes it relevant.

1.4. Objective

aimwork is the solution to the problem.

The achievement of the set goal is ensured by the solution of the following tasks and subtasks, which are the stages of achieving the goal. These tasks depend on the specific method of solving the problem, so we will reasonably formulate at the end of the section devoted to the description of the method.

2. METHODS

2.1. Justification of the requirements for the method of solving the problem

From the specifics of the problem of comparability of processing in one model of the initial ones, presented in different types of numerical and textual

(linguistic) scales and in different units of measurement, the following requirements for the method of solving the problem follow:

1. The method should provide a stable identification in a comparable form of strength and direction of cause-and-effect relationships in incomplete noisy (inaccurate) interdependent (nonlinear) data of a very large dimension of numerical and non-numerical nature, measured in various types of scales (nominal, ordinal and numerical) and in various units of measure.

2. In other words, the problem solving method should not impose strict requirements on the initial data that cannot be fulfilled, but should ensure the processing of the data that really exists.

3. The method must actually solve the problem in practice, which means that it must have a software toolkit that supports it and is in full open free access.

2.2. Literature review of problem solving methods, their characteristics and assessment of the degree of compliance with reasonable requirements

Internet search for software systems, at the same time:

- are in full open free access;
- providing comparable processing of numerical and textual information in one model, gives the following results;

He showed that there are currently no alternatives to Automated system-cognitive analysis and its software tools - the Eidos system [4].

2.3. Automated system-cognitive analysis (ASC-analysis) as a method of problem solving

Automated system-cognitive analysis (ASC-analysis) was proposed by Prof. E.V. Lutsenko in 2002 in a number of articles and a fundamental monograph [2]. The term itself: "Automated system-cognitive analysis (ASC-analysis)" was proposed by Prof. E.V. Lutsenko. At that time, he did not meet on the Internet at all. Today, according to the corresponding request, Yandex contains 9 million sites with this combination of words.¹

ASC analysis includes:

- theoretical foundations, in particular the basic formalizable cognitive concept;
 - a mathematical model based on a systemic generalization of information theory (STI);
 - method of numerical calculations (database structures and algorithms for their processing);
- software toolkit, which is currently the universal cognitive analytical system "Eidos" (intellectual system "Eidos").

¹ [https://yandex.ru/search/?lr=35&clid=2327117-18&win=360&text=%20360&text=Automated+system-cognitive+analysis+\(ASC-analysis\)](https://yandex.ru/search/?lr=35&clid=2327117-18&win=360&text=%20360&text=Automated+system-cognitive+analysis+(ASC-analysis))

The mathematical method of ASC analysis is described in more detail in [3] and a number of others. About half of the 663 scientific papers published by the author are devoted to the theoretical foundations of ASC analysis and its practical applications in a number of subject areas. At the time of writing this work, the author has published more than 40 monographs, 27 textbooks, incl. 3 textbooks with stamps of the UMO and the Ministry, 32 patents of the Russian Federation for artificial intelligence systems, 344 publications in publications included in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation and equivalent to them (according to the data [RSCI](#)), 6 articles in journals included in [WoS](#), 6 publications in journals included in [Scopus](#)² [6, 7, 8].

Three monographs are included in the holdings of the US Library of Congress³.

ASC analysis and the "Eidos" system were successfully applied in 8 doctoral and 8 master's theses in economic, technical, biological, psychological and medical sciences, several more doctoral and master's theses using ASC analysis at the stage of defense.

The author is the founder of the interdisciplinary scientific school: "Automated system-cognitive analysis"⁴. Scientific school: "Automated system-cognitive analysis" is an interdisciplinary scientific direction at the intersection of at least three scientific specialties (according to the recently approved new nomenclature of scientific specialties of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation⁵). The main scientific specialties to which the scientific school corresponds:

- 5.12.4. cognitive modeling;
- 1.2.1. Artificial intelligence and machine learning;
- 2.3.1. System analysis, management and information processing.

Scientific school: "Automated system-cognitive analysis" includes the following interdisciplinary scientific areas:

- Automated system-cognitive analysis of numerical and textual tabular data;
- Automated system-cognitive analysis of text data;
- Spectral and contour automated system-cognitive analysis of images;
- Scenario automated system-cognitive analysis of time and dynamic series.

It is hardly expedient here to give references to all these works here. We only note that the author has a personal website [6] and a page in ResearchGate [8], where you can get more complete information about the ASC analysis method. Brief information about ASC-analysis and the Eidos system is in the material: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/Presentation_Aidos-online.pdf.

² <http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/Sprab0802.pdf>

³ <https://catalog.loc.gov/vwebv/search?searchArg=Lutsenko+EV>. (and click: "Search")

⁴ <https://www.famous-scientists.ru/school/1608>

⁵ <https://www.garant.ru/products/ipo/prime/doc/400450248/>

The solution of the problem of comparability in the ASC analysis and the Eidos system posed in the work is provided by metrization of nominal scales, i.e. increasing their degree of formalization to the level of numerical scales [5]. The actual metrization of nominal scales is achieved by calculating the amount of information contained in the gradations of nominal scales about obtaining a particular yield [5]. Linguistic ASC analysis is used to work with linguistic variables [4].

2.4. "Eidos" system - ASC-analysis toolkit

There are many artificial intelligence systems. The universal cognitive analytical system "Eidos" differs from them in the following parameters:

- is universal and can be applied in many subject areas, because developed in a universal setting that does not depend on the subject area (<http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/index.htm>). The Eidos system is an automated system, i.e. involves the direct participation of a person in real time in solving problems of identification, forecasting, decision-making and research of the subject area (automatic systems work without such human participation);

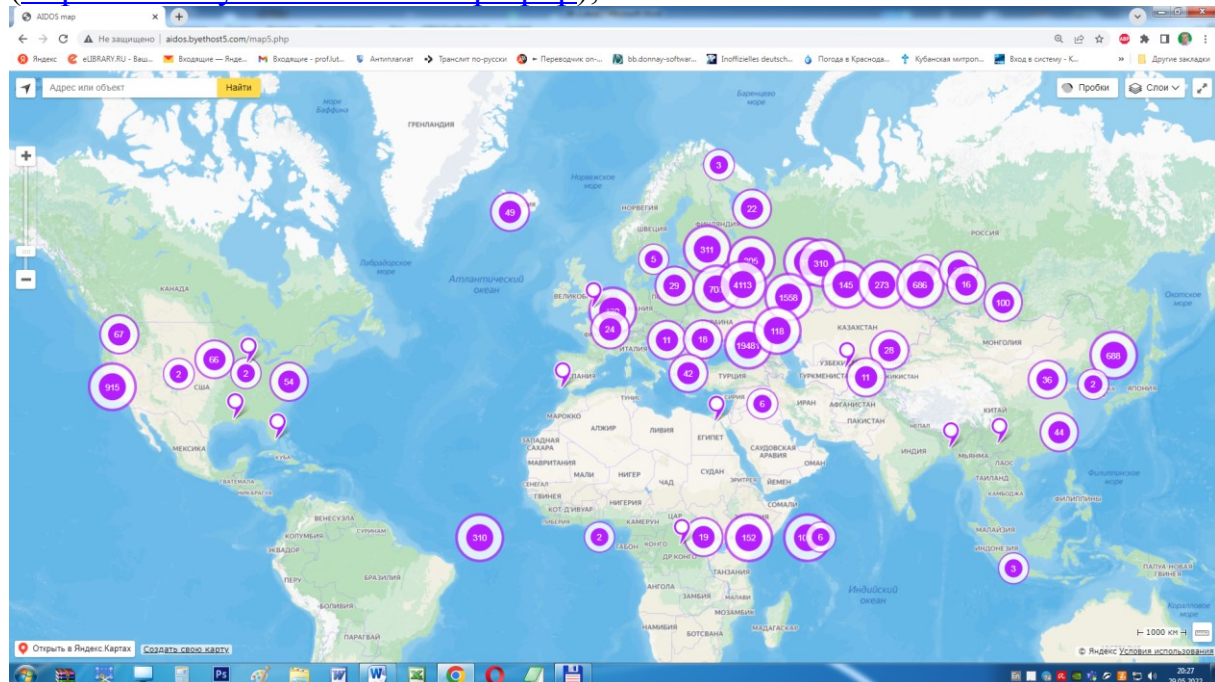
- is in full open access free of charge (http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/_Aidos-X.htm), and with actual source texts (http://lc.kubagro.ru/_AidosALL.txt): open license: [CC BY SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>), and this means that anyone who wishes can use it, without any additional permission from the primary copyright holder - the author of the Eidos system, prof. E.V. Lutsenko (we note that the Eidos system was created completely using only licensed tool software and there are 31 certificates of RosPatent of the Russian Federation for it);

- is one of the first domestic artificial intelligence systems of a personal level, i.e. does not require the user to have special training in the field of artificial intelligence technologies: "has a zero entry threshold" (there is an act of introducing the Eidos system in 1987) (<http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/aidos02/PR-4.htm>);

- really works, provides stable identification in a comparable form of strength and direction of cause-and-effect relationships in incomplete noisy interdependent (nonlinear) data of a very large dimension of numerical and non-numerical nature, measured in various types of scales (nominal, ordinal and numerical) and in various units measurements (i.e. does not impose strict requirements on data that cannot be met, but processes the data that is);

- has a "zero entry threshold", contains a large number of local (supplied with the installation) and cloud educational and scientific Eidos applications (currently there are 31 and more than 335, respectively: http://aidos.byethost5.com/Source_data_applications/WebAppls.htm) (http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/Presentation_Aidos-online.pdf);

– supports an on-line environment for knowledge accumulation and exchange, widely used throughout the world (<http://aidos.byethost5.com/map5.php>);



– provides multilingual interface support in 51 languages. Language databases are included in the installation and can be replenished automatically;

- the most computationally intensive operations of model synthesis and recognition are implemented using a graphics processor (GPU), which on some tasks accelerates the solution of these problems by several thousand times, which actually provides intelligent processing of big data, big information and big knowledge (graphic processor must be on an NVIDIA chipset);

- provides the transformation of the initial empirical data into information, and it into knowledge and the solution using this knowledge of the problems of classification, decision support and research of the subject area by studying its system-cognitive model, while generating a very large number of tabular and graphical output forms (development cognitive graphics), many of which have no analogues in other systems (examples of forms can be found in the work: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/aidos18_LLS/aidos18_LLS.pdf);

- well imitates the human style of thinking: gives the results of the analysis, understandable to experts based on their experience, intuition and professional competence;

- instead of imposing practically impracticable requirements on the initial data (such as the normality of distribution, absolute accuracy and complete repetitions of all combinations of factor values and their complete independence and additivity), automated system-cognitive analysis (ASC-analysis) offers without any preliminary processing make sense of this data and thereby transform it into information, and then transform this information into knowledge by applying it to achieve goals (i.e. for management) and solve

problems of classification, decision support and meaningful empirical research of the modeled subject area.

[What is the strength of the approach implemented in the Eidos system?](#)

The fact that it implements an approach whose effectiveness does not depend on what we think about the subject area and whether we think at all. It forms models directly on the basis of empirical data, and not on the basis of our ideas about the mechanisms for the implementation of patterns in these data. That is why Eidos models are effective even if our ideas about the subject area are erroneous or absent altogether.

[This is the weakness of this approach implemented in the Eidos system.](#)

Models of the Eidos system are phenomenological models that reflect empirical patterns in the facts of the training sample, i.e. they do not reflect the causal mechanism of determination, but only the very fact and nature of determination. A meaningful explanation of these empirical patterns is already formulated by experts at the theoretical level of knowledge in meaningful scientific laws.⁶

The development of the Eidos system included the following stages:

1st stage, "preparatory": 1979-1992. The mathematical model of the "Eidos" system was developed in 1979 and was first tested experimentally in 1981 (the first calculation on a computer based on the model). From 1981 to 1992, the Eidos system was repeatedly implemented on the Wang platform (on Wang-2200C computers). In 1987, for the first time received [implementation act](#) to one of the early versions of the "Eidos" system, implemented in the environment of the personal technological system "Vega-M" developed by the author (see Act 2 at the link: <http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/aidos02/PR-4.htm>).

Stage 2, "IBM PC and MS DOS era": 1992-2012. For IBM-compatible personal computers, the Eidos system was first implemented in the CLIPPER-87 and CLIPPER-5.01 (5.02) languages in 1992, and in 1994 the [certificates of RosPatent](#), the first in the Krasnodar Territory and, possibly, in Russia, on artificial intelligence systems (on the left is the title videogram of the final DOS version of the Eidos-12.5 system, June 2012). From then until now, the system has been continuously improved on the IBM PC.

Stage 3, "MS Windows xp, 8, 7 era": 2012-2020. From June 2012 to 12/14/2020, the Eidos system developed in the language [Alaska-1.9+Express+++](#) library for working with Internet xb2net. The Eidos-X1.9 system worked well on all versions of MS Windows except Windows-10, which required special settings. The most computationally intensive operations of model synthesis and recognition are implemented with the help of a graphics processor (GPU), which, on some tasks, accelerates the solution of these problems by several thousand times, which really ensures the intelligent processing of big data, big information and big knowledge (the graphics processor must be on an NVIDIA chipset).

⁶Link to this brief description of the Eidos system in English: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/The_Eidos_en.htm

Stage 4, “MS Windows-10 era”: 2020-2021. From 12/13/2020 to the present, the Eidos system has been developing in the language [Alaska-2.0+Express++](#). The xb2net library is no longer used in it, because all the possibilities of working with the Internet are included in [basic programming language features](#).

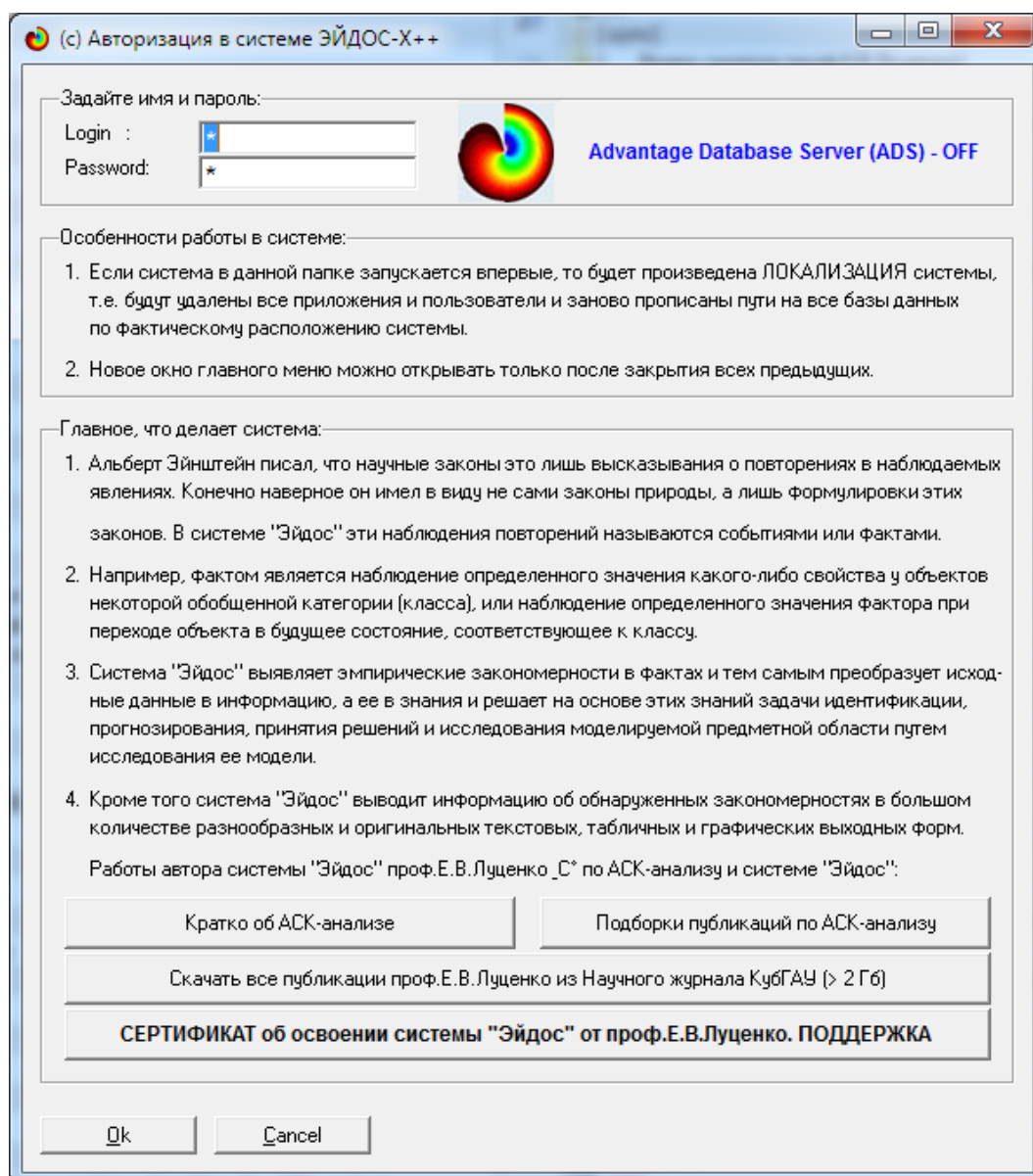
Stage 5, "the era of Big data, information and knowledge": from 2022 to the present. Since 2022, the author and developer of the Eidos system, Prof. E.V. Lutsenko, has come to grips with the development of a professional version of the Eidos system in the Alaska + Express language, which provides processing of big data, information and knowledge (Big Data, Big Information, Big Knowledge) using ADS (Advantage Database Server), as well as in C# (Visual Studio | C#).

Figure 1 shows the title videogram of the DOS version of the Eidos system, and Figure 2 shows the current version of the Eidos system:



Picture1. Title videogram of the DOS version of the Eidos system (until 2012)⁷

⁷ http://lc.kubagro.ru/pic/aidos_titul.jpg



Picture2. Title videogram of the current version of the Eidos system

2.5. Purpose and tasks of the work

aimwork is the solution to the problem.

As shown above, to work with linguistic variables, it is advisable to apply linguistic ASC analysis [4].

Achieving the goal in ASC analysis is ensured by solving the following tasks and subtasks, which are the stages of achieving the goal:

Task-1.Cognitive structuring of the subject area.

Task-2.Formalization of the subject area.

Task-3.Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models. Multiparameter typification and particular knowledge criteria.

Task-4.Model verification.

Task-5.Selection of the most reliable model.

Task-6.System identification and forecasting.

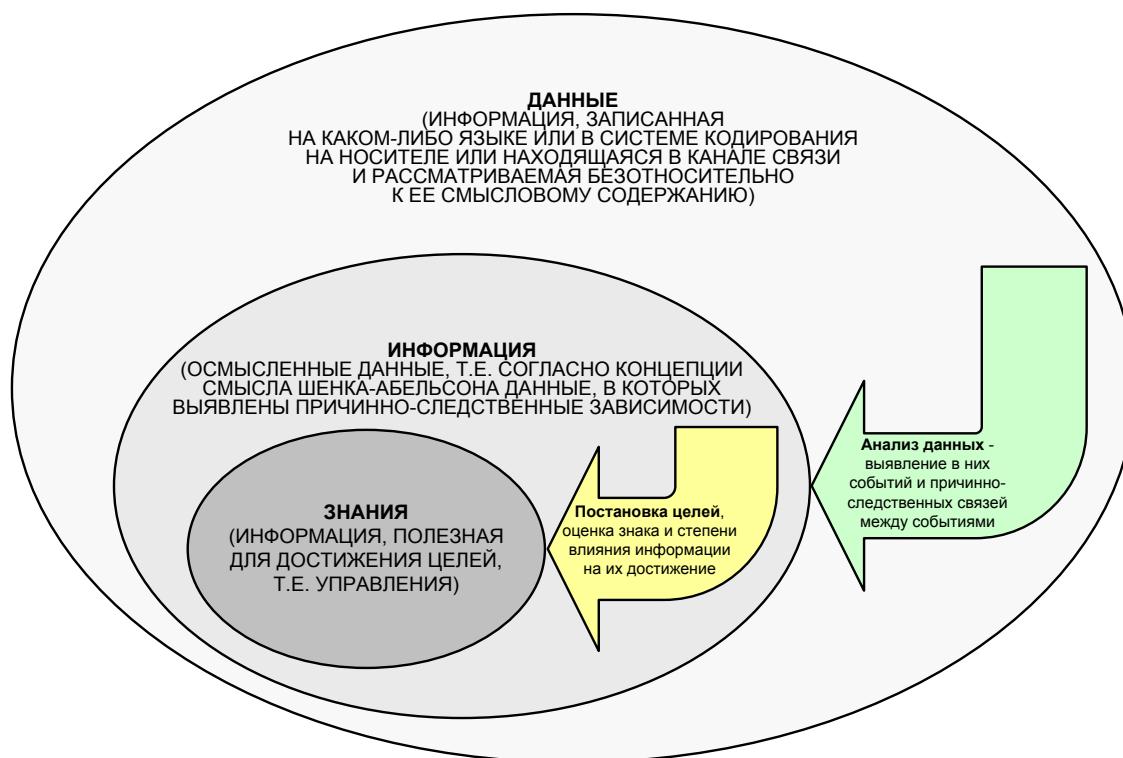
Task-7. Decision support (A simplified version of decision making as an inverse forecasting problem, positive and negative information portraits of classes, SWOT analysis; Developed decision making algorithm in ASC analysis).

Task-8 the study of the object of modeling by studying its model includes a number of subtasks:

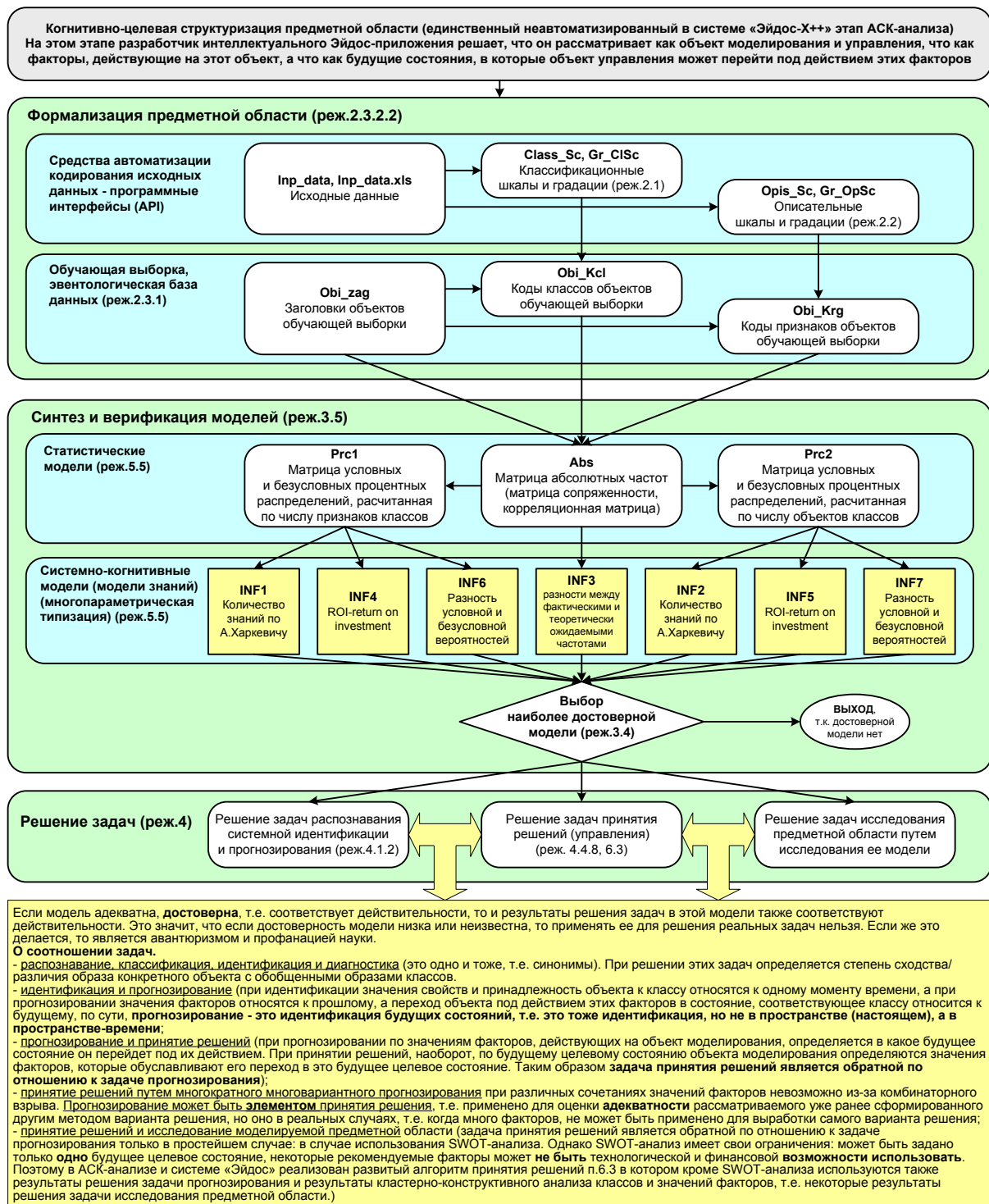
- 1) inverted SWOT diagrams of descriptive scale values (semantic potentials);
- 2) cluster-constructive analysis of classes;
- 3) cluster-constructive analysis of the values of descriptive scales;
- 4) knowledge model of the "Eidos" system and non-local neurons;
- 5) non-local neural network;
- 6) 3d-integrated cognitive maps;
- 7) 2d-integral cognitive maps of meaningful class comparison (mediated fuzzy plausible reasoning);
- 8) 2d-integral cognitive maps of meaningful comparison of factor values (mediated fuzzy plausible reasoning);
- 9) cognitive functions;
- 10) the significance of descriptive scales and their gradations;
- 11) the degree of determinism of classes and classification scales).

Figure 3 shows the sequence of converting the initial data into information, and it into knowledge and applying this knowledge to solve various problems in the Eidos system:

О соотношении содержания понятий: «Данные», «Информация» и «Знания»



**Последовательность обработки данных, информации и знаний в системе «Эйдос»,
повышение уровня системности данных, информации и знаний,
повышение уровня системности моделей**



Picture3. The sequence of transformation of the initial data into information, and it into knowledge and the application of this knowledge to solve various problems in the "Eidos" system

3.RESULTS

3.1. Task-1. Cognitive structuring of the subject area.

Two interpretations of the classification and descriptive scales and gradations

At the stage of cognitive-target structuring of the subject area, we decide in a non-formalized way at a qualitative level what we will consider as an object of modeling, what as factors acting on the modeled object (reasons), and what as the results of these factors (consequences). In essence, this is a statement of the problem to be solved.

Descriptive scales serve to formally describe the factors, and classification scales - the results of their action on the modeling object. Scales can be numerical and textual. Text scales can be nominal and ordinal.

Cognitive structuring of the subject area is the first and only non-automated stage of ASC analysis in the Eidos system, i.e. all subsequent stages of ASC analysis in it are fully automated.

In ASC-analysis and the "Eidos" system, two interpretations of classification and descriptive scales and gradations are used: static and dynamic and the corresponding terminology (generalizing, static and dynamic). There is also a generalizing interpretation and the terminology corresponding to it.

Static interpretation and terminology:

– gradations of classification scales are generalizing categories of types of objects (classes);

- descriptive scales - properties of objects, gradations of descriptive scales - values of properties (attributes) of objects.

Dynamic interpretation and terminology:

- gradations of classification scales are generalizing categories of future states of the modeling object (classes) that describe the results of the action of factors on the modeling object in physical and cost terms: for example, the quantity and quality of products, profit and profitability;

- descriptive scales - factors acting on the object of modeling, gradations of descriptive scales - the values of factors acting on the object of modeling.

General terminology:

– classification scales and gradations;

- descriptive scales and gradations.

In this paper, fields with clover are used as the modeling object, fertilizers, tillage and year of use are used as factors (Table 1), and yields are the results of these factors (Table 2):

Table1– Descriptive scales

KOD_OPSC	NAME_OPSC
one	FERTILIZER
2	SOIL TREATMENT
3	YEAR OF USE

Table2– Classification scale

KOD_CLSC	NAME_CLSC
one	YIELD, C/HA

3.2. Task-2. Formalization of the subject area

At the stage of formalization of the subject area, classification and descriptive scales and gradations are developed, and then the initial data are encoded using them, resulting in a training sample. The training sample, in fact, is the original data, normalized with the help of classification and descriptive scales and gradations.

The Eidos system has a large number of various automated program interfaces (APIs) that provide input into the system of external data of various types: textual, tabular and graphic, as well as others that can be presented in this form, for example, audio or electroencephalogram (ECG) data.) or cardiogram (ECG).

This ensures the user-friendly use of the Eidos system for conducting scientific research in various areas of science and solving practical problems in various subject areas, almost everywhere where a person uses natural intelligence.

As a source of initial data in this work, we use Table 3 from [9]:

Table3- Initial data

Варианты	Численность бактерий тыс. шт.		Урожайность, ц/га			
	Вспашка	Дискование	Вспашка	Дискование	Вспашка	Дискование
	Среднее значение	Среднее значение	Среднее значение по клеверу 1-го года пользования		Среднее значение по клеверу 2-го года пользования	
Без удобрений (контроль)	2470	1850	90,0	83,0	73,2	70,5
N ₈₀ P ₁₀ K ₁₀₀	3350	2875	95,5	88,0	82,8	83,6
P ₁₀ K ₁₀₀ + эпин	3175	2775	93,1	89,0	78,9	81,8
N ₈₀ P ₁₀ K ₁₀₀ + эпин	3725	3825	96,2	90,2	81,7	82,1
Навоз 20 т/га	2850	2950	102,7	92,3	74,6	77,2
Навоз + N ₄₅ P ₁₀ K ₄₀	3475	4900	103,9	97,2	79,1	82,1
Навоз + P ₁₀ K ₄₀ + эпин	3375	4050	105,8	98,3	77,1	82,5
Навоз + N ₄₅ P ₁₀ K ₄₀ + эпин	4200	4325	103,2	96,1	85,6	84,9

Let's convert this table from a graphical form to a text one using ABBYY FineReader.

Then, in MS Excel, we convert it to the form standard for the Eidos system (table 4).

Table 4 has the following structure:

– each line describes one observation of cultivation results, 32 observations in total;

– each observation is described simultaneously in two ways: on the one hand, by the values of the factors acting on the modeling object (linguistic variables, gradations of descriptive scales), and on the other hand, by the results of these factors, i.e. yield, expressed on a numerical scale in c/ha;

– 1st column – observation number;

– 2nd column - the result of the action of factors, in this case, the yield of clover in a centner / ha;

– 3rd column – type of fertilizer;

– 4th column - type of tillage;

– 5th column – year of use.

Table4– Table of initial data in the standard of the Eidos system

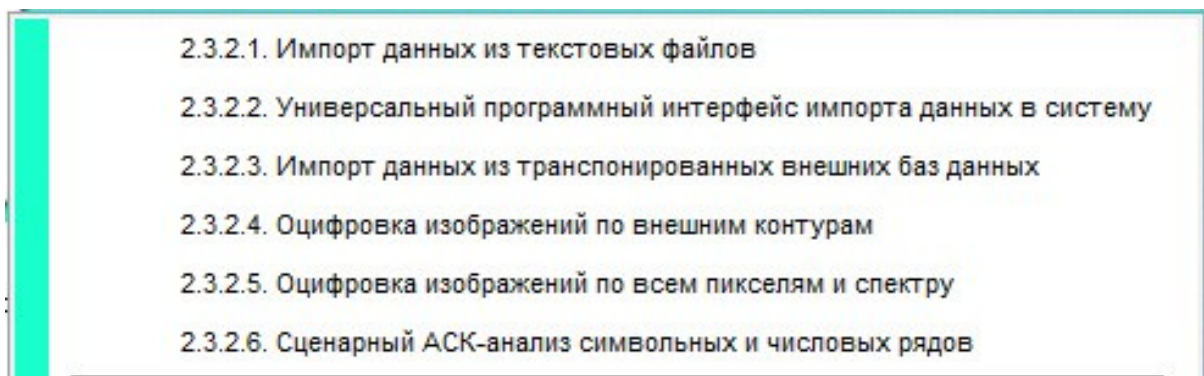
№	Productivity, c/ha	Fertilizer	tillage	Year of use
1	90.0	Without fertilizer (control)	Plowing	1st
2	95.5	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀	Plowing	1st
3	93.1	P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	Plowing	1st
4	96.2	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	Plowing	1st
5	102.7	Manure 20 t/ha	Plowing	1st
6	103.9	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀	Plowing	1st
7	105.8	Manure + R _{ten} To ₄₀ + epin	Plowing	1st
8	103.2	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀ + epin	Plowing	1st
9	83.0	Without fertilizer (control)	disking	1st
10	88.0	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀	disking	1st
11	89.0	P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	disking	1st
12	90.2	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	disking	1st
13	92.3	Manure 20 t/ha	disking	1st
14	97.2	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀	disking	1st
15	98.3	Manure + R _{ten} To ₄₀ + epin	disking	1st
16	96.1	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀ + epin	disking	1st
17	73.2	Without fertilizer (control)	Plowing	2nd
18	82.8	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀	Plowing	2nd
19	78.9	P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	Plowing	2nd
20	81.7	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	Plowing	2nd
21	74.6	Manure 20 t/ha	Plowing	2nd
22	79.1	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀	Plowing	2nd
23	77.1	Manure + R _{ten} To ₄₀ + epin	Plowing	2nd
24	85.6	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀ + epin	Plowing	2nd
25	70.5	Without fertilizer (control)	disking	2nd
26	83.6	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀	disking	2nd
27	81.8	P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	disking	2nd
28	82.1	N ₈₀ P _{ten} K ₁₀₀ +epin	disking	2nd
29	77.2	Manure 20 t/ha	disking	2nd
30	82.1	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀	disking	2nd
31	82.5	Manure + R _{ten} To ₄₀ + epin	disking	2nd
32	84.9	Manure + N ₄₅ P _{ten} K ₄₀ + epin	disking	2nd

The 2nd column is the classification scale. In this work, this is a scale of a numerical type, the gradations of which describe the result of the action of factors in physical terms: the amount of production. In the general case, in the initial data there can be much more classification scales that describe the results of the factors acting on the modeling object in natural and cost terms: for example, the quantity and quality of products, profit and profitability. In the Eidos system, there is not a very rigid restriction on the total number of gradations of classification scales: there should be no more than 2032.

Columns from the 3rd, 4th and 5th columns are descriptive scales describing the factors acting on the modeling object. These scales are of text type and their gradations are linguistic variables.

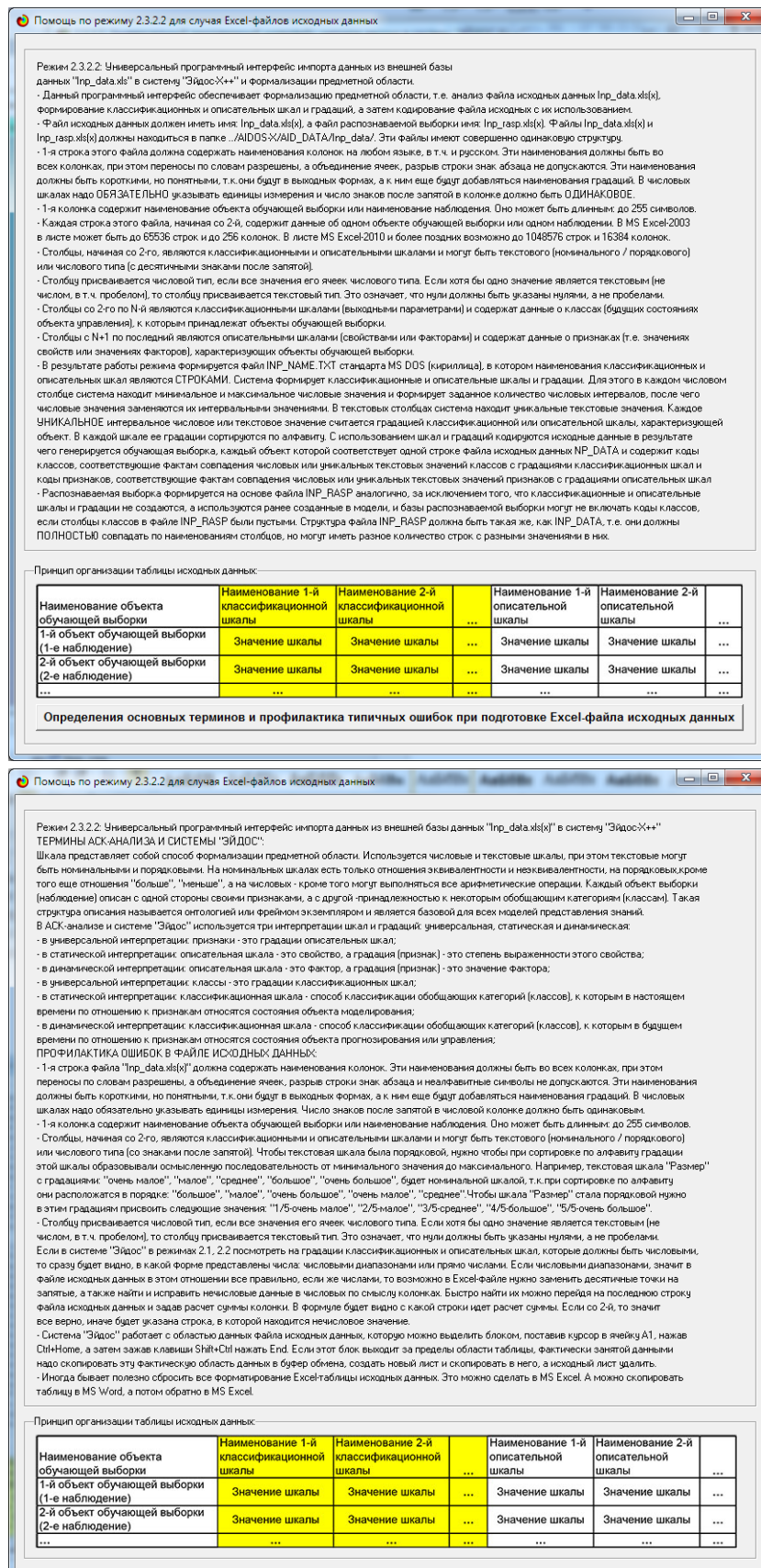
To enter the initial data presented in Table 4 into the Eidos system, one of its automated program interfaces (API) is used, namely the universal automated program interface for entering data from MS Excel files (API-2.3.2.2) (Figure 6)

The Eidos system has 6 main software interfaces that provide input into the system and intelligent processing of numerical, textual and graphic data presented in the form of tables and files. It is possible to process other types of data (for example, earthquake data, EEG, ECG, audio and video), which can be presented in these formats (Figure 4):

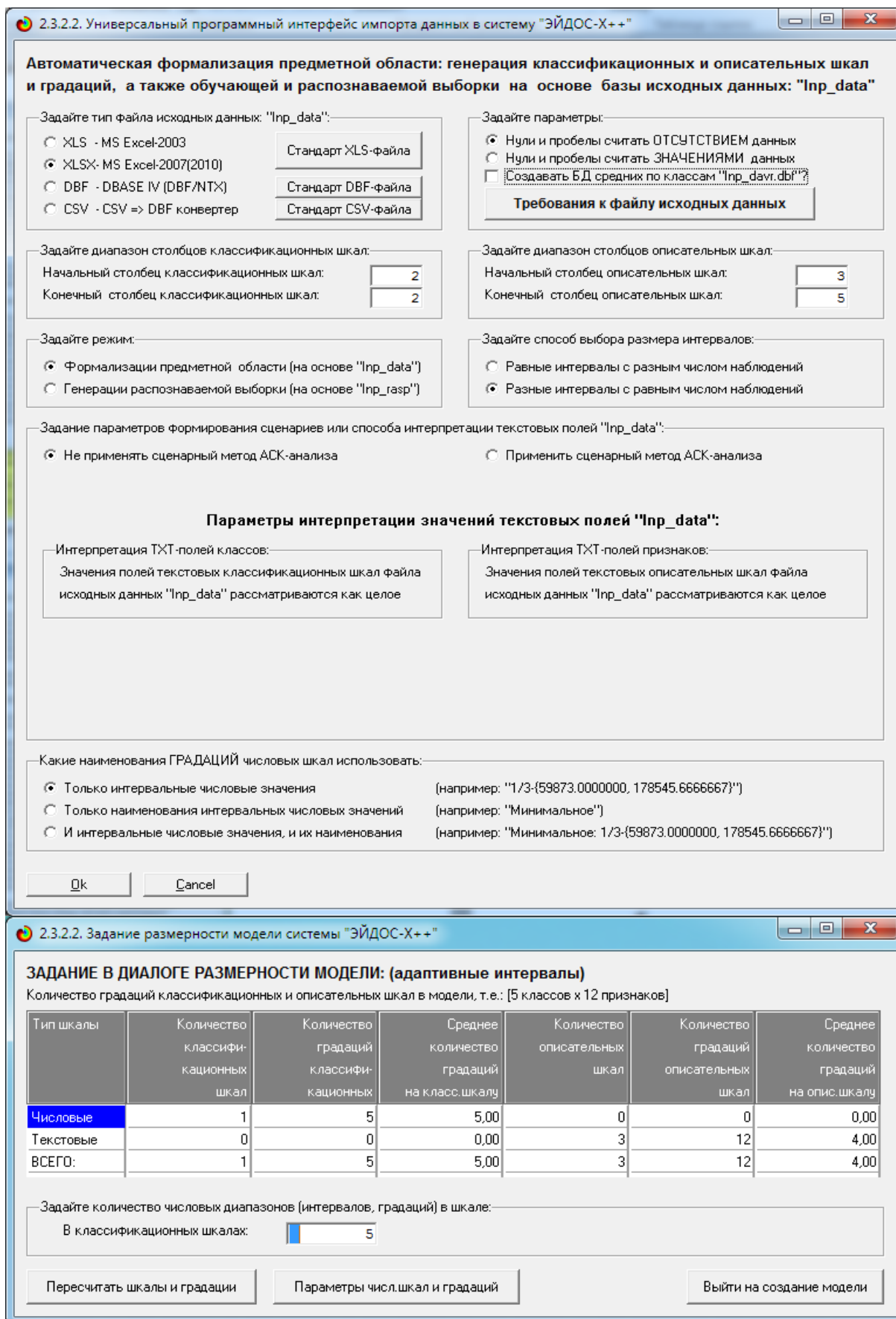


Picture4. Software interfaces of the Eidos system

API-2.3.2.2 requirements for initial data are described in detail in the help files of this mode (Figure 5):

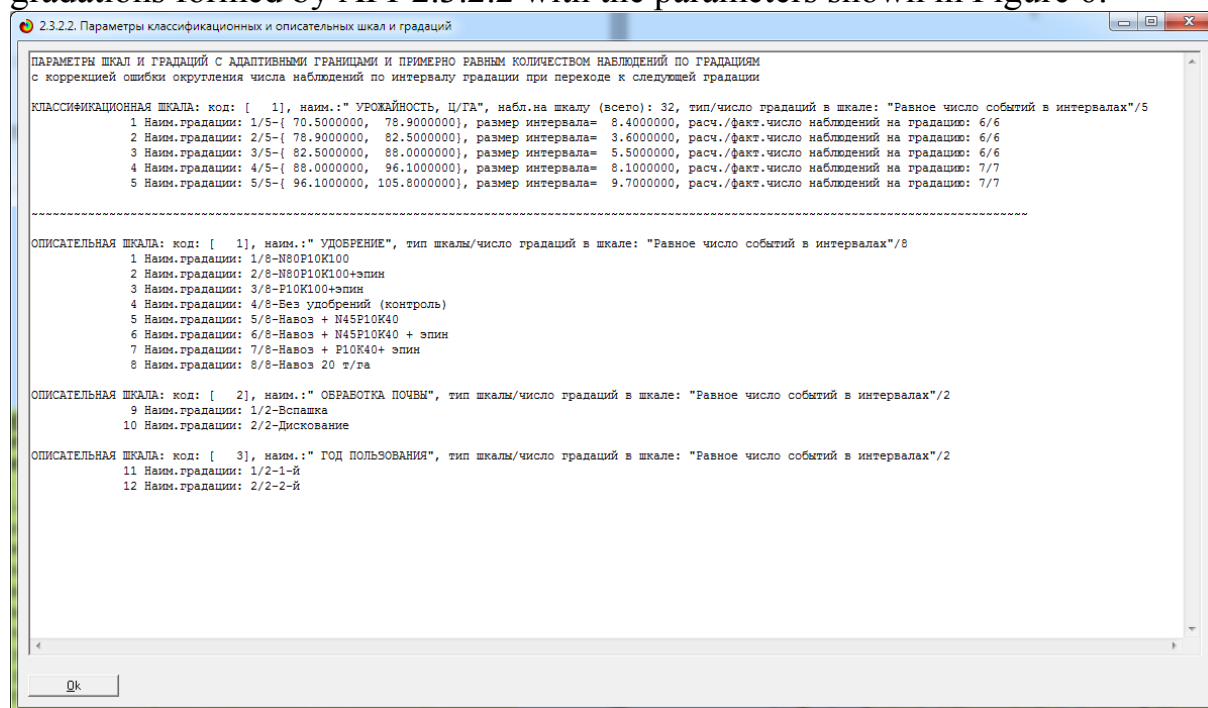


Picture5. Helps API-2.3.2.2 of the Eidos system



Picture6. Screen forms of control API-2.3.2.2 of the Eidos system

Figure 7 and Tables 5, 6 show the classification and descriptive scales and gradations formed by API-2.3.2.2 with the parameters shown in Figure 6:



Picture7. Classification and descriptive scales and gradations generated by API-2.3.2.2

Table5– Classification scales and gradations (numerical scale)

KOD_CLS	NAME_CLS
one	YIELD, C/HA-1/5-{70.5, 78.9}
2	YIELD, C/GA-2/5-{78.9, 82.5}
3	YIELD, C/GA-3/5-{82.5, 88.0}
four	YIELD, C/HA-4/5-{88.0, 96.1}
5	YIELD, C/GA-5/5-{96.1, 105.8}

Table6– Descriptive scales and gradations (linguistic variables)

KOD_ATR	NAME_ATR
one	FERTILIZER-1/8-N80P10K100
2	FERTILIZER-2/8-N80P10K100+epin
3	FERTILIZER-3/8-P10K100+epin
four	FERTILIZER-4/8-Without fertilizer (control)
5	FERTILIZER-5/8-Manure + N45P10K40
6	FERTILIZER-6/8-Manure + N45P10K40 + epin
7	FERTILIZER-7/8-Manure + P10K40+ epin
eight	FERTILIZER-8/8-Manure 20 t/ha
9	SOIL TREATMENT-1/2-Plowing
ten	SOIL TREATMENT-2/2-Disking
eleven	YEAR OF USE-1/2-1st
12	YEAR OF USE-2/2-2nd

For classification scales, the number of observations for each interval value (gradation) and its size are also given. Due to the fact that the interval values have different sizes, it is possible to overcome the imbalance of the data, because the number of observations in each interval value of a certain scale turns out to be equal to an accuracy of 1 (because the number of observations is always an integer).

3.3. Task-3. Synthesis of statistical and system-cognitive models. Multiparameter typing and partial knowledge criteria

Synthesis and verification of statistical and system-cognitive models (SC-models) of models is carried out in mode 3.5 of the Eidos system. Mathematical models, on the basis of which statistical and SC models are calculated, are described in detail in a number of monographs and articles by the author. Therefore, in this paper, we will consider these issues very briefly. We only note that the models of the "Eidos" system are based on the matrix of absolute frequencies, which reflects the number of meetings of gradations of descriptive scales by gradations of classification scales (facts). But to solve all the problems, this matrix itself is not used directly, but matrices of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions and system-cognitive models that are calculated on its basis and reflect how much information is contained in the fact of observing a certain gradation of the descriptive scale about

The mathematical model of ASC analysis and the Eidos system is based on systemic fuzzy interval mathematics and provides comparable processing of large volumes of fragmented and noisy interdependent data presented in various types of scales (nominal, ordinal and numerical) and various units of measurement.

The essence of the mathematical model of ASC-analysis is as follows.

Directly on the basis of empirical data (see Help mode 2.3.2.2), the matrix of absolute frequencies is calculated (Table 7).

Table7– Absolute frequency matrix (ABS statistical model)

		Classes					Sum
		one	...	<i>j</i>	...	<i>W</i>	
Factor values	<i>one</i>	N_{11}		N_{1j}		N_{1W}	
	...						
	<i>i</i>	N_{i1}		N_{ij}		N_{iW}	$N_{i\Sigma} = \sum_{j=1}^W N_{ij}$
	...						
	<i>M</i>	N_{M1}		N_{Mj}		N_{MW}	
Total number of features by class				$N_{\Sigma j} = \sum_{i=1}^M N_{ij}$			$N_{\Sigma\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^W \sum_{j=1}^M N_{ij}$
The total number of training sample objects by class				$N_{\Sigma j}$			$N_{\Sigma\Sigma} = \sum_{j=1}^W N_{\Sigma j}$

On its basis matrices of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions are calculated (Table 8).

It should be noted that in the ASC-analysis and its software tools, the intellectual system "Eidos" uses two methods for calculating the matrices of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions:

1st way: as $N_{\Sigma j}$ the total number of features by class is used;

2nd way: as $N_{\Sigma j}$ the total number of training sample objects by class is used.

In practice, there is often a significant imbalance of data, which is understood as a very different number of observations of objects in the learning sample belonging to different gradations of the same classification or descriptive scale. Therefore, it would be very unreasonable to solve the problem on the basis of the matrix of absolute frequencies directly (Table 7), and the transition from absolute frequencies to conditional and unconditional relative frequencies (frequencies) is very reasonable and logical.

Table8 – Matrix of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions (statistical models PRC1 and PRC2)

		Classes					Unconditional Feature Probability
		one	...	<i>j</i>	...	<i>W</i>	
Factor values	one	P_{11}		P_{1j}		P_{1W}	
	...						
	<i>i</i>	P_{i1}		$P_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{N_{\Sigma j}}$		P_{iW}	$P_{i\Sigma} = \frac{N_{i\Sigma}}{N_{\Sigma\Sigma}}$
	...						
	<i>M</i>	P_{M1}		P_{Mj}		P_{MW}	
Unconditional class probability				$P_{\Sigma j}$			

This transition completely removes the problem of data imbalance, since in the subsequent analysis, not a matrix of absolute frequencies is used, but matrices of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions (Table 8) and matrices of system-cognitive models (SC-models, Table 10), in particular, a matrix of informativeness.

This approach also eliminates the problem of ensuring the comparability of processing in one model of the initial data presented in different types of

scales (nominal, ordinal and numerical) and in different units of measurement [5].

In the Eidos system, this approach is always used when solving any problems.

Then, on the basis of tables 7, 8, using particular criteria, the knowledge given in table 9, matrices of seven system-cognitive models are calculated (table 10).

Table 9 shows the formulas:

- to compare actual and theoretical absolute frequencies;
- to compare conditional and unconditional relative frequencies (“probabilities”).

And this comparison in table 7 is carried out in two possible ways: by subtraction and by division.

The number of particular criteria of knowledge and system-cognitive models based on them (Table 9) currently used in the Eidos system equal to 7 is determined by the fact that they are obtained by all possible options for comparing actual and theoretical absolute frequencies, conditional and unconditional relative frequencies by subtraction and by division, and at the same time N_j is considered as the total number of either features or objects of the training sample in the j -th class, and normalization to zero (for additive integral criteria), if there is no connection between the presence of the feature and the object belonging to the class, carried out either by taking the logarithm or by subtracting one.

When we compare the actual and theoretical absolute frequencies by subtraction, we get a particular knowledge criterion: “chi-square” (INF3 CK model), when we compare them by dividing, we get a particular criterion: “the amount of information on A. Kharkevich” (SC-models INF1, INF2) or “return on investment ratio ROI” - Return On Investment (SC-models INF4, INF5), depending on the normalization method.

When we compare the conditional and unconditional relative frequencies by subtraction, we get a private criterion of knowledge: “relationship coefficient” (SK-models INF6, INF7), when we compare them by dividing, then we get a private criterion: “the amount of information on A. Kharkevich” (SC-models INF1, INF2).

Table9– Various analytical forms of particular knowledge criteria used in ASC analysis and the Eidos system

Name of the knowledge model and particular criterion	Expression for a particular criterion	
	through relative frequencies	through absolute frequencies
<p>ABS, the matrix of absolute frequencies, N_{ij} - the actual number of occurrences of the i-th attribute in objects of the j-th class; \bar{N}_{ij} - the theoretical number of occurrences of the i-th feature in objects of the j-th class; N_i is the total number of features in the i-th line; N_j is the total number of features or objects of the training sample in the j-th class; N is the total number of features in the entire sample (Table 7)</p>	$N_i = \sum_{j=1}^W N_{ij}; N_j = \sum_{i=1}^M N_{ij}; N = \sum_{i=1}^W \sum_{j=1}^M N_{ij};$ $N_{ij} - \text{фактическая частота,}$ $\bar{N}_{ij} = \frac{N_i N_j}{N} - \text{теоретическая частота.}$	
<p>PRC1, the matrix of conditional P_{ij} and unconditional P_i percentage distributions, N_j is the total number of features by class</p>	---	$P_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{N_j}; P_i = \frac{N_i}{N}$
<p>PRC2, the matrix of conditional P_{ij} and unconditional P_i percentage distributions, N_j is the total number of training sample objects by class</p>		
<p>INF1, partial criterion: the amount of knowledge according to A. Kharkevich, 1st option for calculating probabilities: N_j - the total number of features for the j-th class. The probability that if an object of the j-th class has a feature, then this is the i-th feature</p>	$I_{ij} = \Psi \times \text{Log}_2 \frac{P_{ij}}{P_i}$	$I_{ij} = \Psi \times \text{Log}_2 \frac{N_{ij}}{\bar{N}_{ij}} = \Psi \times \text{Log}_2 \frac{N_{ij} N}{N_i N_j}$
<p>INF2, partial criterion: the amount of knowledge according to A. Kharkevich, 2nd option for calculating probabilities: N_j - the total number of objects in the j-th class. The probability that if an object of the j-th class is presented, then the i-th feature will be found in it.</p>		
<p>INF3, partial test: Chi-square: differences between actual and theoretically expected absolute frequencies</p>	---	$I_{ij} = N_{ij} - \bar{N}_{ij} = N_{ij} - \frac{N_i N_j}{N}$
<p>INF4, partial criterion: ROI - Return On Investment, 1st option for calculating probabilities: N_j - the total number of features for the j-th class</p>	$I_{ij} = \frac{P_{ij}}{P_i} - 1 = \frac{P_{ij} - P_i}{P_i}$	$I_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{\bar{N}_{ij}} - 1 = \frac{N_{ij} N}{N_i N_j} - 1$
<p>INF5, partial criterion: ROI - Return On Investment, 2nd option for calculating probabilities: N_j - the total number of objects in the j-th class</p>		
<p>INF6, partial criterion: difference between conditional and unconditional probabilities, 1st option for calculating probabilities: N_j - total number of features in j-th class</p>	$I_{ij} = P_{ij} - P_i$	$I_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{N_j} - \frac{N_i}{N}$
<p>INF7, partial criterion: difference between conditional and unconditional probabilities, 2nd option for calculating probabilities: N_j - total number of objects in the j-th class</p>		

Legend for table 3:

i - value of the past parameter;

j - value of the future parameter;

N_{ij} - the number of meetings of the j -th value of the future parameter with the i -th value of the past parameter;

M is the total number of values of all past parameters;

W - total number of values of all future parameters.

N_i - the number of occurrences of the i -th value of the past parameter throughout the sample;

N_j - the number of occurrences of the j -th value of the future parameter throughout the sample;

N–the number of occurrences of the *j*-th value of the future parameter with the *i*-th value of the past parameter throughout the sample.

I_{ij}–private criterion of knowledge: the amount of knowledge in the fact of observing the *i*-th value of the past parameter that the object will go into a state corresponding to the *j*-th value of the future parameter;

Ψ is a normalization coefficient (E.V. Lutsenko, 2002), which converts the amount of information in the A. Kharkevich formula into bits and ensures compliance with the principle of correspondence with the R. Hartley formula for it;

P_i– unconditional relative frequency of meeting the *i*-th value of the past parameter in the training sample;

P_{ij}– conditional relative frequency of meeting the *i*-th value of the past parameter at the *j*-th value of the future parameter.

Thus, we see that all particular criteria of knowledge are closely interconnected with each other. Of particular interest is the connection between the famous Pearson's chi-square criterion with the remarkable measure of the amount of information by A. Kharkevich and with the well-known ROI coefficient in economics.

Probability is considered as the limit to which the relative frequency (the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the number of trials) tends with an unlimited increase in the number of trials. It is clear that probability is a mathematical abstraction that never occurs in practice (as well as other mathematical and physical abstractions, such as a mathematical point, a material point, an infinitesimal point, etc.). In practice, only relative frequency occurs. But it can be very close to the probability. For example, at 480 observations the difference between the relative frequency and probability (error) is about 5%, at 1250 observations it is about 2.5%, at 10000 observations it is 1%.

Table10– Matrix of the system-cognitive model

		Classes					Significance of the factor
		one	...	<i>j</i>	...	<i>W</i>	
Factor values	one	I_{11}		I_{1j}		I_{1W}	$\sigma_{1\Sigma} = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{W-1} \sum_{j=1}^W (I_{1j} - \bar{I}_1)^2}$
	...						
	<i>i</i>	I_{i1}		I_{ij}		I_{iW}	$\sigma_{i\Sigma} = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{W-1} \sum_{j=1}^W (I_{ij} - \bar{I}_i)^2}$
	...						
	<i>M</i>	I_{M1}		I_{Mj}		I_{MW}	$\sigma_{M\Sigma} = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{W-1} \sum_{j=1}^W (I_{Mj} - \bar{I}_M)^2}$
Class reduction degree		$\sigma_{\Sigma 1}$		$\sigma_{\Sigma j}$		$\sigma_{\Sigma W}$	$H = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{(W \cdot M - 1)} \sum_{j=1}^W \sum_{i=1}^M (I_{ij} - \bar{I})^2}$

The essence of these methods is that the amount of information in the value of the factor is calculated that the modeling object will pass under its action to a certain state corresponding to the class. This allows comparable and correct processing of heterogeneous information about the observations of the simulation object, presented in different types of measuring scales and different units of measurement [5].

Based on the system-cognitive models presented in Table 10 (they differ in frequent criteria given in Table 9), the problems of identification (classification, recognition, diagnostics, forecasting), decision support (the inverse problem of forecasting), as well as the problem of studying the modeled subject matter are solved. area by studying its system-cognitive model.

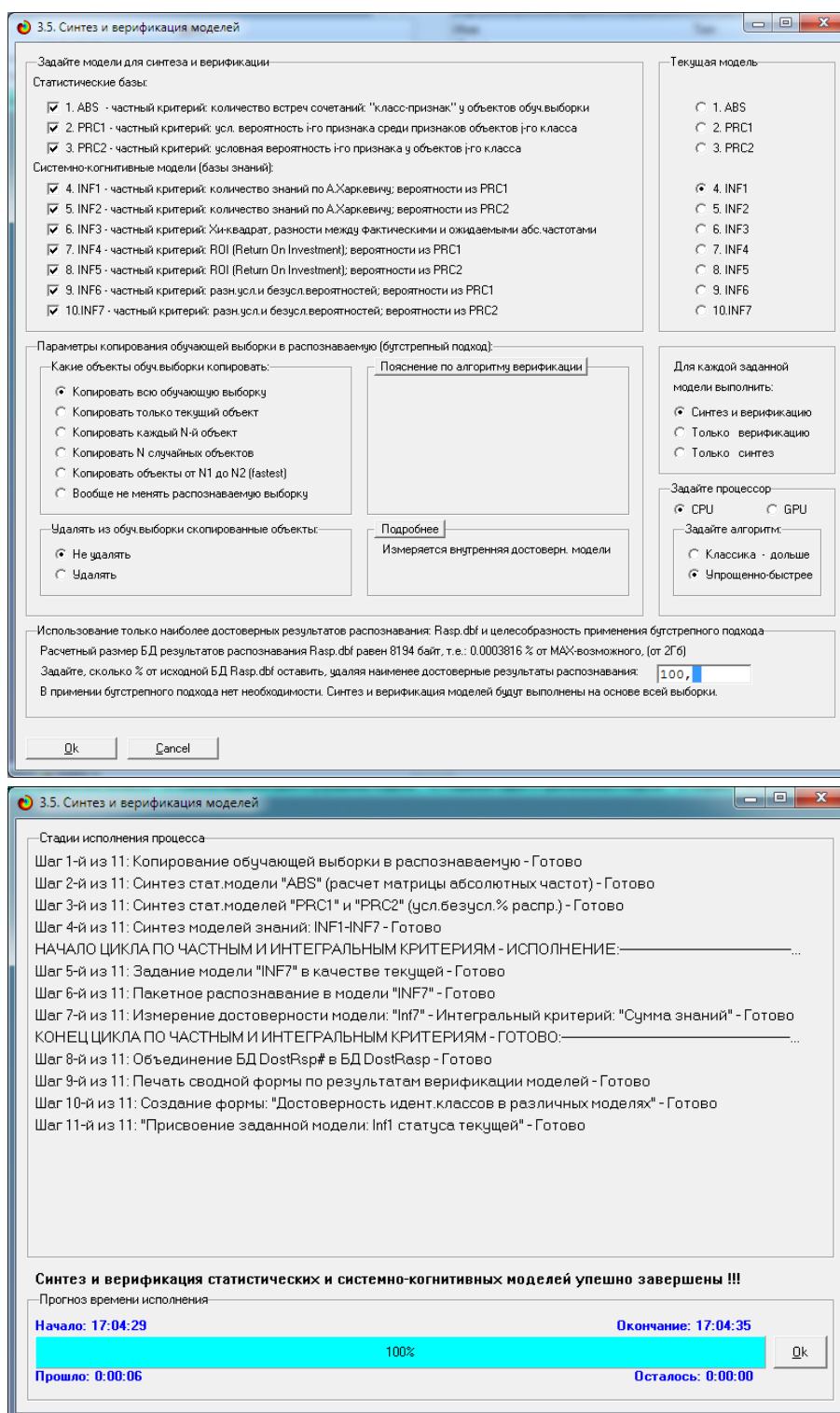
Note that as the significance of the factor value, the degree of determinism of the class and the value or quality of the model in ASC analysis, the variability of the values of particular criteria of this factor value, class or model as a whole is considered (Table 10).

Numerically, this variability can be measured in different ways, for example, the average deviation of the modules of particular criteria from the mean, variance or standard deviation or its square. In the Eidos system, the latter option is adopted, because. this value coincides with the power of the signal, in particular, the power of information, and in the ASC analysis, all models are considered as a source of information about the modeling object. Therefore, there is every reason to clarify the traditional terminology of ASC analysis (Table 11):

Table11– Clarification of the terminology of ASC analysis

No.	Traditional terms (synonyms)	New term	Formula
one	1. Significance of the value of the factor (attribute). 2. Differentiating power of the value of the factor (attribute). 3. The value of the factor (attribute) value for solving the problem of identification and other problems	The root of the information power of the factor value	$\sigma_{i\Sigma} = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{W-1} \sum_{j=1}^W (I_{ij} - \bar{I}_i)^2}$
2	1. The degree of determinism of the class. 2. The degree of conditionality of the class.	Root of class information power	$\sigma_{\Sigma j} = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^M (I_{ij} - \bar{I}_j)^2}$
3	1. The quality of the model. 2. The value of the model. 3. The degree of formation of the model. 4. Quantitative measure of the degree of severity of regularities in the modeled subject area	The root of the information power of the model	$H = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{(W \cdot M - 1)} \sum_{j=1}^W \sum_{i=1}^M (I_{ij} - \bar{I})^2}$

In the Eidos system, the synthesis of models is carried out in mode 3.5 (figure 8)



Picture8. Screen forms of the mode of synthesis and verification of models

As a result of the operation of mode 3.5, 3 statistical and 7 system-cognitive models were created, some of which are shown in Figures 9-12:

5.5. Модель: "1. ABS - частный критерий: количество встреч сочетаний: "Класс-признак" у объектов обуч.выборки"

Код признака	Наименование описательной шкалы и градации	1. УРОЖАЙНО... Ц/ГА 1/5 (70.5, 78.9)	2. УРОЖАЙНО... Ц/ГА 2/5 (78.9, 82.5)	3. УРОЖАЙНО... Ц/ГА 3/5 (82.5, 88.0)	4. УРОЖАЙНО... Ц/ГА 4/5 (88.0, 96.1)	5. УРОЖАЙНО... Ц/ГА 5/5 (96.1, 105.8)	Сумма	Среднее	Средн. квадр. откл.
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100			3	1		4	0.80	1.30
2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин		2		1	1	4	0.80	0.84
3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	1	1		2		4	0.80	0.84
4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контро...	2		1	1		4	0.80	0.84
5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40		2			2	4	0.80	1.10
6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + ...			2	1	1	4	0.80	0.84
7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	1	1			2	4	0.80	0.84
8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	2			1	1	4	0.80	0.84
9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	4	2	2	3	5	16	3.20	1.30
10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	2	4	4	4	2	16	3.20	1.10
11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й			2	7	7	16	3.20	3.56
12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	6	6	4			16	3.20	3.03
	Сумма числа признаков	18	18	18	21	21	96		
	Среднее	2	2	2	2	2		1.60	
	Среднеквадратичное отклонение	2	2	2	2	2			1.86
	Сумма числа объектов обуч.выборки	6	6	6	7	7	32		

Picture9. Statistical model "ABS", absolute frequency matrix

5.5. Модель: "3. PRC2 - частный критерий: условная вероятность i-го признака у объектов j-го класса"

Код признака	Наименование описательной шкалы и градации	1. УРОЖАЙ... Ц/ГА 1/5 (70.5, 78.9)	2. УРОЖАЙ... Ц/ГА 2/5 (78.9, 82.5)	3. УРОЖАЙ... Ц/ГА 3/5 (82.5, 88.0)	4. УРОЖАЙ... Ц/ГА 4/5 (88.0, 96.1)	5. УРОЖАЙ... Ц/ГА 5/5 (96.1, 105.8)	Безусл. вероятн.	Среднее	Средн. квадр. откл.
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100			50.000	14.286		12.500	12.857	21.707
2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин		33.333		14.286	14.286	12.500	12.381	13.761
3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	16.667	16.667		28.571		12.500	12.381	12.344
4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контро...	33.333		16.667	14.286		12.500	12.857	13.884
5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40		33.333			28.571	12.500	12.381	17.078
6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + ...			33.333	14.286	14.286	12.500	12.381	13.761
7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	16.667	16.667			28.571	12.500	12.381	12.344
8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	33.333			14.286	14.286	12.500	12.381	13.761
9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	66.667	33.333	33.333	42.857	71.429	50.000	49.524	18.361
10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	33.333	66.667	66.667	57.143	28.571	50.000	50.476	18.361
11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й			33.333	100.000	100.000	50.000	46.667	50.594
12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	100.000	100.000	66.667			50.000	53.333	50.594
	Сумма	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	1500.000		
	Среднее	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000		25.000	
	Среднеквадратичное отклонение	31.397	31.397	26.127	29.308	31.150			28.897

Picture10. Statistical model "PRC2", matrix of conditional and unconditional percentage distributions

5.5. Модель: "4. INF1 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу; вероятности из PRC1"

Код признака	Наименование описательной шкалы и градации	1. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 1/5 (70.5, 78.9)	2. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 2/5 (78.9, 82.5)	3. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 3/5 (82.5, 88.0)	4. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 4/5 (88.0, 96.1)	5. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 5/5 (96.1, 105.8)	Сумма	Среднее	Средн. квадр. откл.
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100			0.705	0.068		0.773	0.155	0.309
2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин		0.499		0.068	0.068	0.635	0.127	0.211
3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	0.146	0.146		0.421		0.713	0.143	0.172
4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контро...	0.499		0.146	0.068		0.713	0.143	0.208
5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40		0.499			0.421	0.919	0.184	0.253
6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + ...			0.499	0.068	0.068	0.635	0.127	0.211
7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	0.146	0.146			0.421	0.713	0.143	0.172
8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	0.499			0.068	0.068	0.635	0.127	0.211
9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	0.146	-0.206	-0.206	-0.078	0.181	-0.163	-0.033	0.187
10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	-0.206	0.146	0.146	0.068	-0.285	-0.130	-0.026	0.205
11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й			-0.206	0.353	0.353	0.499	0.100	0.246
12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	0.353	0.353	0.146			0.852	0.170	0.177
	Сумма	1.583	1.583	1.231	1.102	1.294	6.794		
	Среднее	0.132	0.132	0.103	0.092	0.108		0.113	
	Среднеквадратичное отклонение	0.217	0.217	0.264	0.146	0.206			0.207

Picture11. System-cognitive model "INF1", information matrix (according to A. Kharkevich)

5.5. Модель: "6. INF3 - частный критерий: Хи-квадрат, разности между фактическими и ожидаемыми абс.частотами"

Код признака	Наименование описательной шкалы и градации	1. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 1/5 (70.5, 78.9)	2. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 2/5 (78.9, 82.5)	3. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 3/5 (82.5, 88.0)	4. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 4/5 (88.0, 96.1)	5. УРОЖАЙНОС... Ц/ГА 5/5 (96.1, 105.8)	Сумма	Среднее	Средн. квадр. откл.
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100	-0.750	-0.750	2.250	0.125	-0.875		1.320	
2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин	-0.750	1.250	-0.750	0.125	0.125		0.824	
3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	0.250	0.250	-0.750	1.125	-0.875		0.824	
4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контро...	1.250	-0.750	0.250	0.125	-0.875		0.862	
5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40	-0.750	1.250	-0.750	-0.875	1.125		1.086	
6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + ...	-0.750	-0.750	1.250	0.125	0.125		0.824	
7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	0.250	0.250	-0.750	-0.875	1.125		0.824	
8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	1.250	-0.750	-0.750	0.125	0.125		0.824	
9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-0.500	1.500		1.173	
10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	-1.000	1.000	1.000	0.500	-1.500		1.173	
11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й	-3.000	-3.000	-1.000	3.500	3.500		3.298	
12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	3.000	3.000	1.000	-3.500	-3.500		3.298	
	Сумма								
	Среднее								
	Среднеквадратичное отклонение	1.523	1.523	1.108	1.592	1.755		1.463	

Picture12. System-cognitive model "INF3", Chi-square matrix (according to K. Pearson)

It is correct to use the obtained models for solving problems only if they are sufficiently reliable (adequate), i.e. correctly reflect the modeled subject area.

3.4. Task-4. Model Verification

The assessment of the reliability of models in the "Eidos" system is carried out by solving the problem of classifying objects of the training sample according to generalized images of classes and counting the number of true and false positive and negative solutions by Van Riesbergen's F-measure, as well as by the criteria of L1-L2-measures of prof. E.V. Lutsenko, which are proposed in order to mitigate or completely overcome some of the shortcomings of the F-measure [10].

The reliability of models can also be assessed by solving other problems, such as forecasting problems, developing control decisions, studying the modeling object by studying its model. But it is more laborious and even always possible, especially on economic and political models.

In mode 3.4 of the Eidos system and a number of others, the reliability of each particular model is studied in accordance with these reliability measures.

In accordance with the reliability criterion, the Van Riesbergen F-measure is the most reliable SC-model of INF1 (Figure 13):

3.4. Обобщенная форма по достов. моделям при разн. интегр. крит. Текущая модель: "INF1"

Наименование модели и частного критерия	Интегральный критерий	F-мера Ван Ризсбергена	Средняя модуль уровнев. сход. истинно полож. решений (ST)	Средняя модуль уровнев. сход. истинно отриц. решений (ST)	Средняя модуль уровнев. сход. ложно полож. решений (SF)	Средняя модуль уровнев. сход. ложно отриц. решений (SF)	S-Точность модели	S-Полнота модели	L1-мера проф. Е.В. Лутценко	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. истинно полож. решений	Средняя модуль уровнев. сход. истинно-отриц. решений	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. ложно-положит. решений
1. ABS - частный критерий: количество встреч соняганий "Клас...	Корреляция абс. частот с обр...	0.467	25.353	8.399	31.719		0.444	1.000	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435
1. ABS - частный критерий: количество встреч соняганий "Клас...	Связь абс. частот по признак...	0.333	25.571		56.714		0.311	1.000	0.474	0.799		0.443
2. PRC1 - частный критерий: усл. вероятность иго признака сред.	Корреляция усл.отн. частот с о...	0.467	25.353	8.399	31.719		0.444	1.000	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435
2. PRC1 - частный критерий: усл. вероятность иго признака сред.	Связь усл.отн. частот по призна...	0.333	27.786		62.214		0.309	1.000	0.472	0.868		0.486
3. PRC2 - частный критерий: условная вероятность иго признака.	Корреляция усл.отн. частот с о...	0.467	25.355	8.400	31.721		0.444	1.000	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435
3. PRC2 - частный критерий: условная вероятность иго признака.	Связь усл.отн. частот по призна...	0.333	27.786		62.214		0.309	1.000	0.472	0.868		0.486
4. INF1 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.661	13.297	35.260	6.018	0.216	0.668	0.984	0.810	0.429	0.353	0.215
4. INF1 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Связь знаний	0.424	21.181	6.545	25.307		0.456	1.000	0.626	0.662	0.160	0.291
5. INF2 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.661	13.297	35.260	6.018	0.216	0.668	0.984	0.810	0.429	0.353	0.215
5. INF2 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Связь знаний	0.424	21.181	6.545	25.307		0.456	1.000	0.626	0.662	0.160	0.291
6. INF3 - частный критерий: Хинквадрат: разности между факти...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.577	21.504	39.512	18.008		0.544	1.000	0.705	0.672	0.488	0.383
6. INF3 - частный критерий: Хинквадрат: разности между факти...	Связь знаний	0.577	20.612	37.837	17.224		0.545	1.000	0.705	0.644	0.467	0.366
7. INF4 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.639	13.223	31.809	5.510	0.244	0.706	0.982	0.821	0.427	0.338	0.162
7. INF4 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Связь знаний	0.424	18.078	2.390	21.403		0.458	1.000	0.628	0.565	0.058	0.246
8. INF5 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.639	13.223	31.809	5.510	0.244	0.706	0.982	0.821	0.427	0.338	0.162
8. INF5 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Связь знаний	0.424	18.078	2.390	21.403		0.458	1.000	0.628	0.565	0.058	0.246
9. INF6 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; вер...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.525	20.861	27.929	18.439	0.195	0.531	0.991	0.691	0.673	0.383	0.335
9. INF6 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; вер...	Связь знаний	0.432	22.367	6.476	30.966		0.419	1.000	0.591	0.699	0.147	0.369
10. INF7 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; ве...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.525	20.861	27.929	18.439	0.195	0.531	0.991	0.691	0.673	0.383	0.335
10. INF7 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; ве...	Связь знаний	0.432	22.367	6.476	30.966		0.419	1.000	0.591	0.699	0.147	0.369

Помощь по меркам достоверности Помощь по частотам распределения TRTNLFPFN (TF-FP)/(TN-FN) (F-F)/(T-F)*100 Задать интервал сглаживания

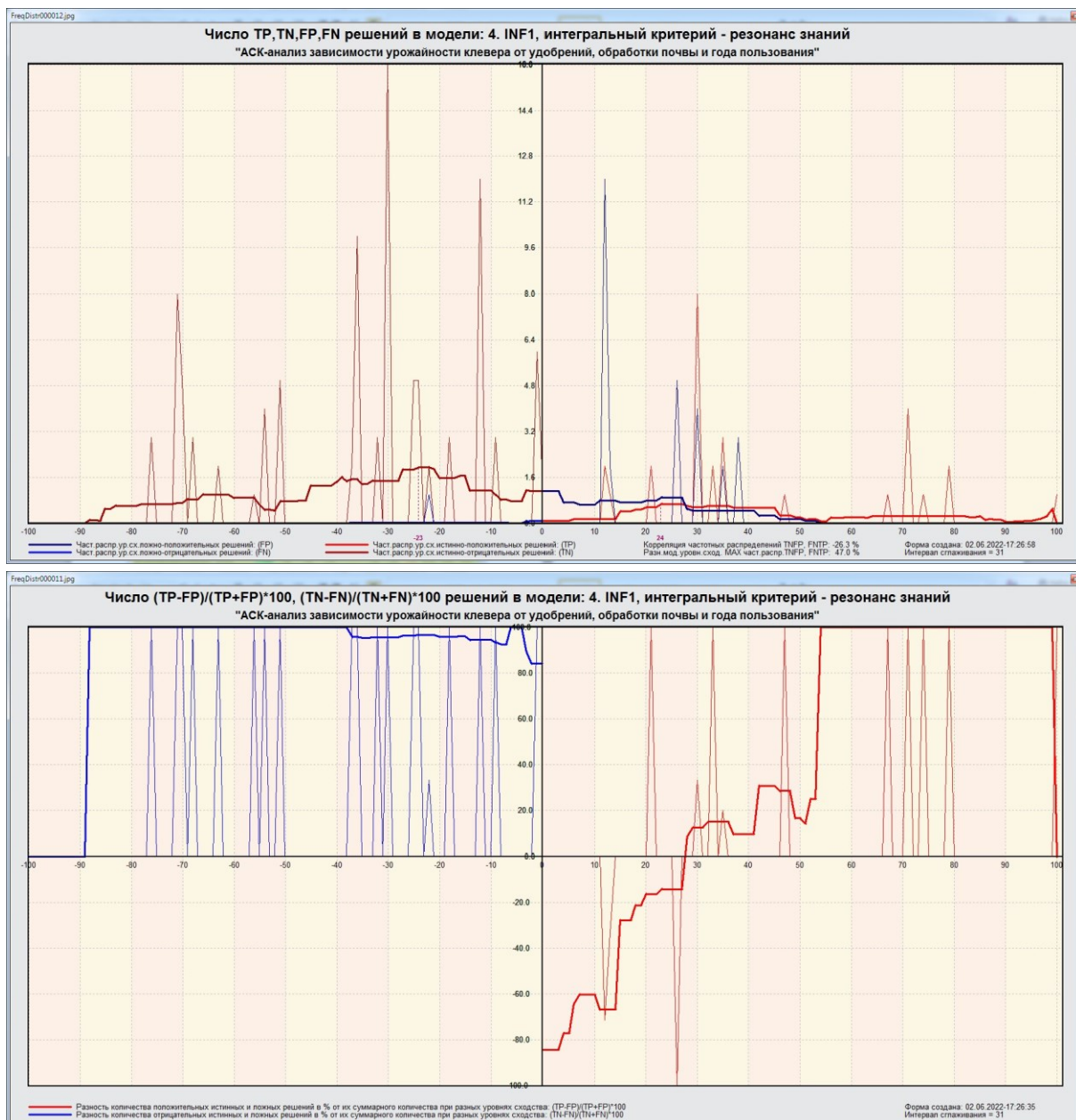
3.4. Обобщенная форма по достов. моделям при разн. интегр. крит. Текущая модель: "INF1"

Наименование модели и частного критерия	Интегральный критерий	L1-мера проф. Е.В. Лутценко	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. истинно полож. решений	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. истинно отриц. решений	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. ложно положит. решений	Средний модуль уровнев. сход. ложно отриц. решений	A-Точность модели A'Respon = ATR/AAP	A-Полнота модели A'Recal = ATR/AAP	L2-мера проф. Е.В. Лутценко	Процент правильной идентификации	Процент правильной не идентификации	Процент ошибочной идентификации
1. ABS - частный критерий: количество встреч соняганий "Клас...	Корреляция абс. частот с обр...	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435		0.646	1.000	0.785	100.000	43.663	56.337
1. ABS - частный критерий: количество встреч соняганий "Клас...	Связь абс. частот по признак...	0.474	0.799		0.443		0.643	1.000	0.783	100.000		100.000
2. PRC1 - частный критерий: усл. вероятность иго признака сред.	Корреляция усл.отн. частот с о...	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435		0.646	1.000	0.785	100.000	43.663	56.337
2. PRC1 - частный критерий: усл. вероятность иго признака сред.	Связь усл.отн. частот по призна...	0.472	0.868		0.486		0.641	1.000	0.781	100.000		100.000
3. PRC2 - частный критерий: условная вероятность иго признака.	Корреляция усл.отн. частот с о...	0.615	0.792	0.153	0.435		0.646	1.000	0.785	100.000	43.663	56.337
3. PRC2 - частный критерий: условная вероятность иго признака.	Связь усл.отн. частот по призна...	0.472	0.868		0.486		0.641	1.000	0.781	100.000		100.000
4. INF1 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.810	0.429	0.353	0.215	0.216	0.666	0.665	0.666	96.875	77.654	22.346
4. INF1 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Связь знаний	0.626	0.662	0.160	0.291		0.695	1.000	0.820	100.000	31.567	68.433
5. INF2 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.810	0.429	0.353	0.215	0.216	0.666	0.665	0.666	96.875	77.654	22.346
5. INF2 - частный критерий: количество знаний по А.Харкевичу: в.	Связь знаний	0.626	0.662	0.160	0.291		0.695	1.000	0.820	100.000	31.567	68.433
6. INF3 - частный критерий: Хинквадрат: разности между факти...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.705	0.672	0.488	0.383		0.637	1.000	0.778	100.000	63.337	36.663
6. INF3 - частный критерий: Хинквадрат: разности между факти...	Связь знаний	0.705	0.644	0.467	0.366		0.637	1.000	0.779	100.000	63.337	36.663
7. INF4 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.821	0.427	0.338	0.182	0.244	0.725	0.636	0.678	96.875	73.013	26.981
7. INF4 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Связь знаний	0.628	0.565	0.058	0.246		0.697	1.000	0.821	100.000	31.567	68.433
8. INF5 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.821	0.427	0.338	0.182	0.244	0.725	0.636	0.678	96.875	73.013	26.981
8. INF5 - частный критерий: ROI (Return On Investment), вероятно...	Связь знаний	0.628	0.565	0.058	0.246		0.697	1.000	0.821	100.000	31.567	68.433
9. INF6 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; вер...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.691	0.673	0.383	0.335	0.195	0.667	0.775	0.717	96.875	56.644	43.356
9. INF6 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; вер...	Связь знаний	0.591	0.699	0.147	0.369		0.655	1.000	0.791	100.000	34.038	65.962
10. INF7 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; ве...	Семантический резонанс: зна...	0.691	0.673	0.383	0.335	0.195	0.667	0.775	0.717	96.875	56.644	43.356
10. INF7 - частный критерий: разн. усл. и безуслов. вероятностей; ве...	Связь знаний	0.591	0.699	0.147	0.369		0.655	1.000	0.791	100.000	34.038	65.962

Помощь по меркам достоверности Помощь по частотам распределения TRTNLFPFN (TF-FP)/(TN-FN) (F-F)/(T-F)*100 Задать интервал сглаживания

Picture13. Screen forms of the model reliability measurement mode 3.4

Figures 14 show the frequency distributions of the number of true and false, positive and negative solutions in the most reliable in terms of the Van Riesbergen F-measure of the INF1 SC model:



Picture14. Frequency distributions of the number of true and false, positive and negative decisions in the most reliable by the F-measure of Van Riesbergen of the SC-model INF1

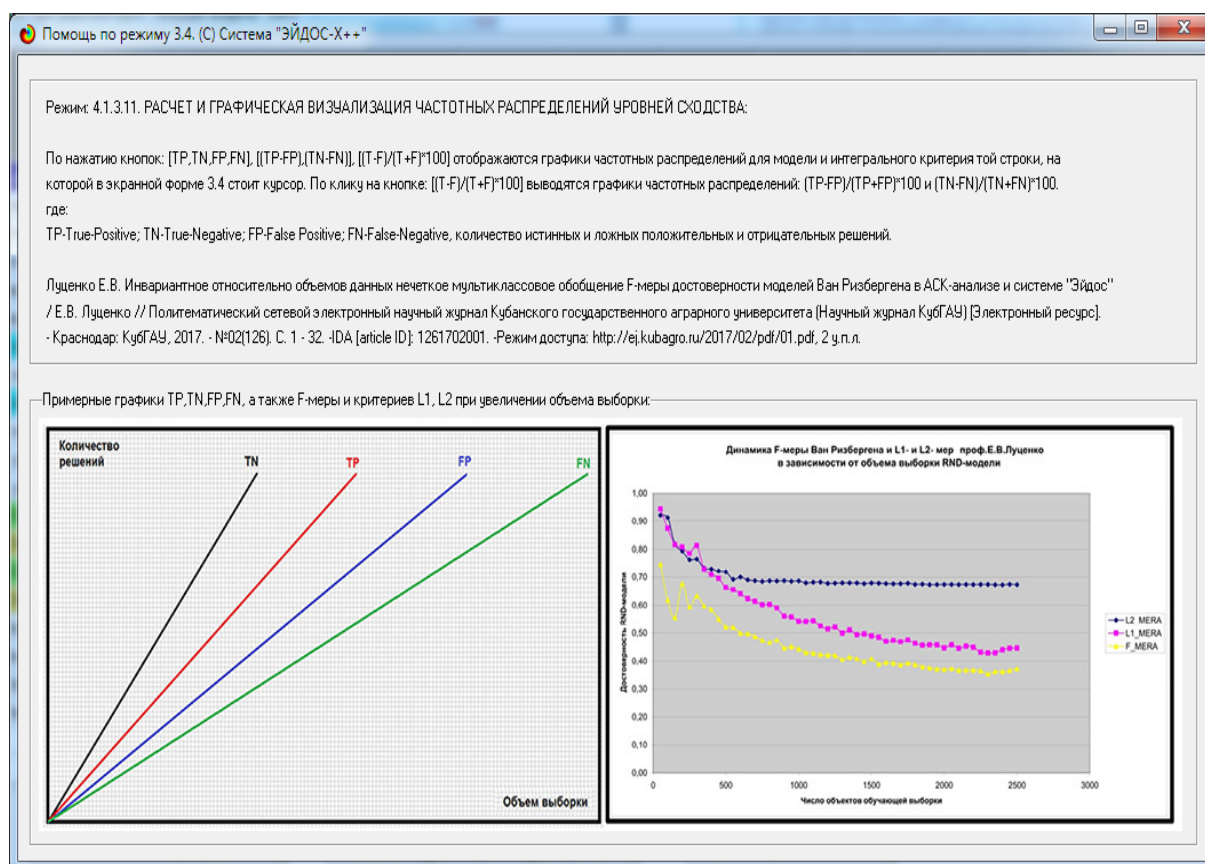
From these frequency distributions, it can be seen that in the SC model INF1, which is the most reliable in terms of Van Riesbergen's F-measure, there are also false positive solutions, but all these solutions with very low levels of similarity. In general, the higher the level of similarity, the greater the proportion of true solutions. Therefore, the level of similarity is an adequate internal measure of the Eidos system, so to speak, an adequate measure of self-

assessment or audit of the degree of reliability of decisions and the level of risk of an erroneous decision. In particular, at similarity levels less than 30%, false positives predominate, while at higher levels of similarity, true positives predominate. At similarity levels above 60%, there are no false positives at all.

Negative false solutions occur only at difference levels up to 4% and are always significantly less than true negative solutions.

Figure 15 shows screen forms of the 3.4 mode help, which explains in detail the meaning of this mode. These forms are given instead of a more detailed description of this mode.





Picture15. Screen forms of the help modes for measuring the reliability of models

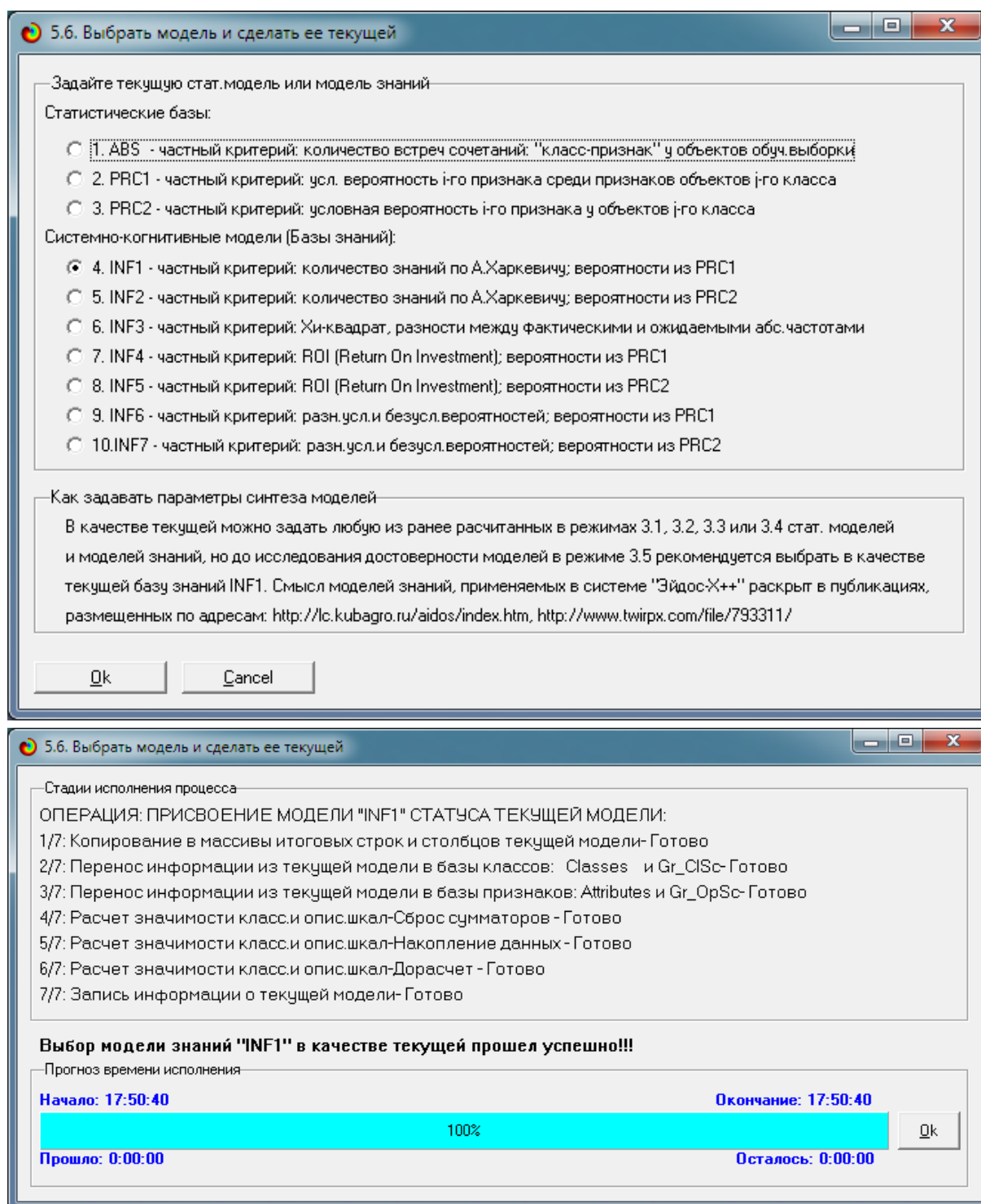
3.5. Task-5. Choosing the Most Reliable Model

All subsequent tasks are solved in the most reliable model.

The reasons for this are simple. If the model is valid, then:

- identification of an object with a class is reliable, i.e. the model refers objects to the classes to which they actually belong;
- forecasting is reliable, i.e. those events that are predicted actually occur;
- making decisions adequately (reliably), i.e. after the implementation of the adopted control decisions, the control object actually passes into the target future states;
- the study is reliable, i.e. the conclusions obtained as a result of the study of the model of the object of simulation can be rightly attributed to the object of simulation.

Technically, the selection of the most reliable model is carried out in mode 5.6 of the Eidos system and is fast (Figure 16). This is necessary only to solve the problem of identification and prediction (in mode 4.1.2), which requires the most computing resources and therefore is solved only for the model specified by the current one. All other calculations are carried out in the Eidos system in all models at once.



Picture16. Setting the INF1 CK model as the current one

3.6. Task-6. System identification and forecasting

When solving the identification problem, each object of the recognizable sample is compared in all its features with each of the generalized class images. The meaning of solving the identification problem lies in the fact that when determining whether a particular object belongs to a generalized image of a class, everything that is known about objects of this class becomes known by

analogy, at least the most essential about them, i.e. how they differ from objects of other classes.

The tasks of identification and forecasting are interrelated and differ little from each other. The main difference between them is that when identifying the values of properties and belonging of an object to a class refer to the same moment in time, and when predicting the values of factors refer to the past, and the transition of an object under the influence of these factors to a state corresponding to the class refers to the future (Figure 3).).

The problem is solved in the model set as the current one, because is very computationally intensive. True, with the use of a graphics processor (GPU) for calculations, this problem has practically disappeared.

The comparison is carried out by applying non-metric integral criteria, of which two are currently used in the Eidos system. These integral criteria are interesting because they are correct⁸ in non-orthonormal spaces, which are always encountered in practice and are noise suppression filters.

3.6.1. Integral criterion "Amount of knowledge"

Integral criterion "Amount of knowledge" represents the total amount of knowledge contained in the system of factors of various nature, characterizing the control object itself, control factors and the environment, about the transition of the object to future target or undesirable states.

The integral criterion is an additive function of the partial knowledge criteria presented in the help mode 5.5:

$$I_j = (\vec{I}_{ij}, \vec{L}_i).$$

In the expression, parentheses denote the scalar product. In coordinate form, this expression looks like:

$$I_j = \sum_{i=1}^M I_{ij} L_i,$$

where: M is the number of gradations of descriptive scales (features);

$\vec{I}_{ij} = \{I_{ij}\}$ is the state vector of the jth class;

$\vec{L}_i = \{L_i\}$ is the state vector of the recognizable object, which includes all types of factors that characterize the object itself, control actions and the environment (locator array), i.e.:

⁸In contrast to the Euclidean distance, which is used for such purposes most often

$$\vec{L}_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{если } i - \text{й фактор действует;} \\ n, & \text{где: } n > 0, \text{ если } i - \text{й фактор действует с истинностью } n; \\ 0, & \text{если } i - \text{й фактор не действует.} \end{cases}$$

In the current version of the Eidos-X++ system, the values of the coordinates of the state vector of the recognized object were taken equal to either 0 if there is no sign, or n, if it is present in the object with intensity n, i.e. presented n times (for example, the letter "o" in the word "milk" is presented 3 times, and the letter "m" - once).

3.6.2. Integral criterion "Semantic resonance of knowledge"

Integral criterion "Semantic resonance of knowledge" represents a normalized total amount of knowledge contained in a system of factors of various nature, characterizing the control object itself, control factors and the environment, about the transition of the object to future target or undesirable states.

The integral criterion is an additive function of partial knowledge criteria presented in help mode 3.3 and has the form:

$$I_j = \frac{1}{\sigma_j \sigma_l M} \sum_{i=1}^M (I_{ij} - \bar{I}_j) (L_i - \bar{L}),$$

where:

M - the number of gradations of descriptive scales (features); \bar{I}_j - average informativeness by class vector; \bar{L} - average over the object vector;

σ_j - standard deviation of particular criteria of knowledge of the class vector; σ_l - root-mean-square deviation along the vector of the recognized object.

$\vec{I}_{ij} = \{I_{ij}\}$ is the state vector of the j th class; $\vec{L}_i = \{L_i\}$ is the state vector of the recognizable object (state or phenomenon), which includes all types of factors that characterize the object itself, control actions and the environment (locator array), i.e.:

$$\vec{L}_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{если } i - \text{й фактор действует;} \\ n, & \text{где: } n > 0, \text{ если } i - \text{й фактор действует с истинностью } n; \\ 0, & \text{если } i - \text{й фактор не действует.} \end{cases}$$

In the current version of the Eidos-X++ system, the values of the coordinates of the state vector of the recognized object were taken equal to either 0 if there is no sign, or n, if it is present in the object with intensity n, i.e. presented n times (for example, the letter "o" in the word "milk" is presented 3 times, and the letter "m" - once).

The above expression for the integral criterion "Semantic resonance of knowledge" is obtained directly from the expression for the criterion "Amount of knowledge" after replacing the coordinates of the multiplied vectors with their standardized values: $I_{ij} \rightarrow \frac{I_{ij} - \bar{I}_j}{\sigma_j}$, $L_i \rightarrow \frac{L_i - \bar{L}}{\sigma_i}$. Therefore, in its essence, it is also the scalar product of two standardized (unit) vectors of the class and object. There are many other ways to normalize, for example, by applying splines, in particular linear interpolation: $I_{ij} \rightarrow \frac{I_{ij} - I_j^{\min}}{I_j^{\max} - I_j^{\min}}$, $L_i \rightarrow \frac{L_i - L^{\min}}{L^{\max} - L^{\min}}$. This allows us to propose other types of integral criteria. But they are not currently implemented in the Eidos system.

3.6.3. Important Mathematical Properties of Integral Criteria

These integral criteria have very interesting mathematical properties that provide it with important advantages:

Firstly, the integral criterion has a nonmetric nature, i.e. it is a measure of the similarity of the class and object vectors, but not the distance between them, but the cosine of the angle between them, i.e. this is the inter-vector or informational distance. Therefore, its application is correct in non-orthonormal spaces, which, as a rule, are encountered in practice and in which the application of the Euclidean distance (Pythagorean theorem) is incorrect.

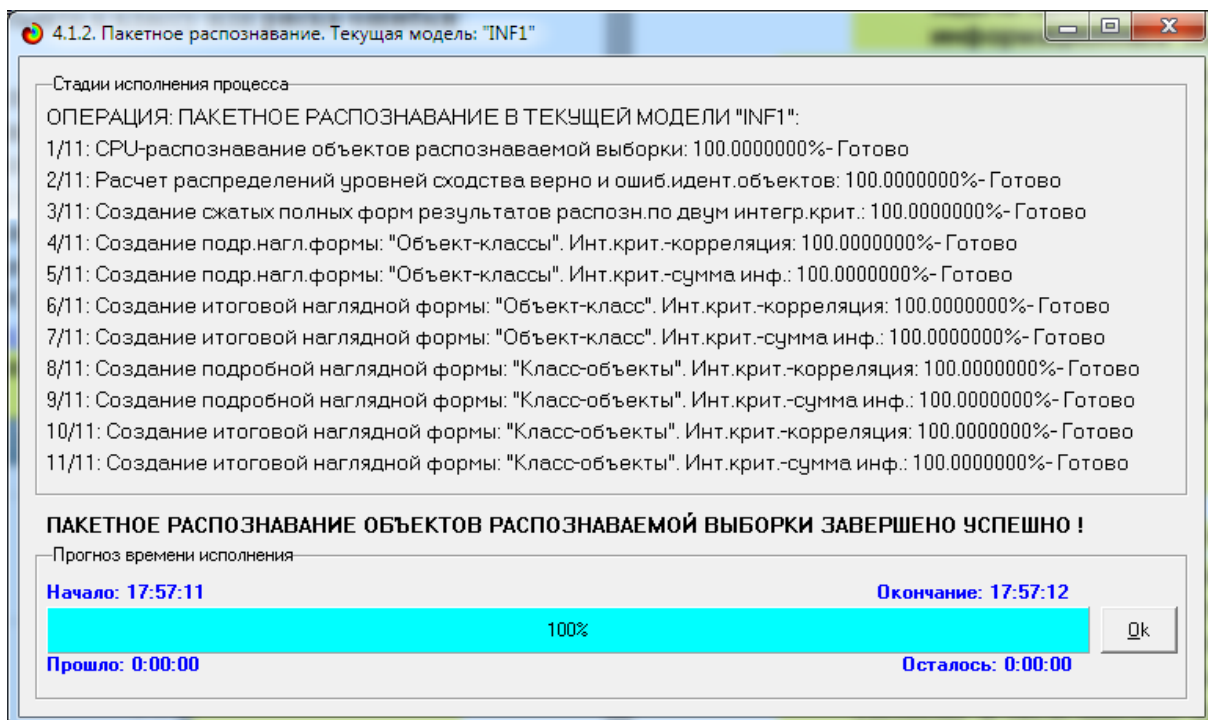
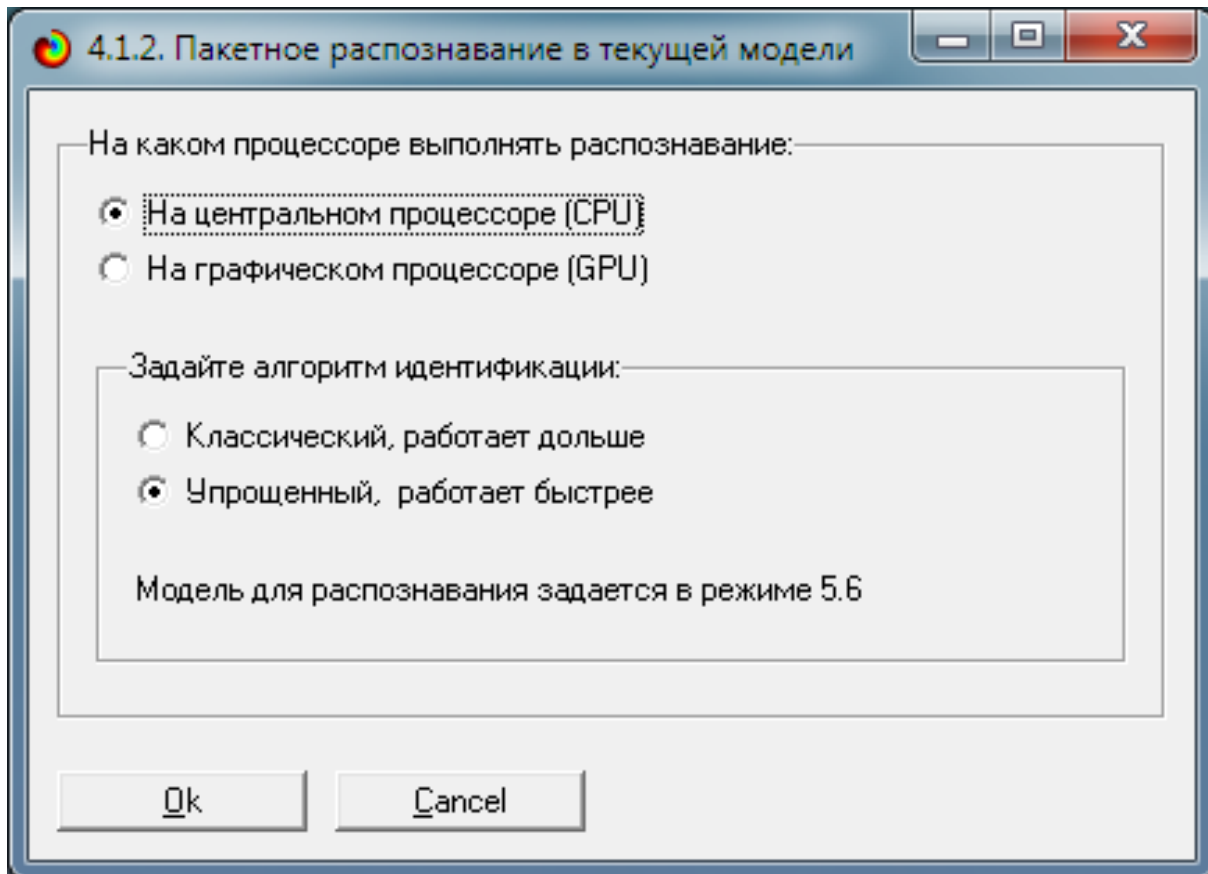
Secondly, this integral criterion is a filter that suppresses white noise, which is always present in empirical initial data and in models created on their basis. This property of suppressing white noise is manifested in this criterion the brighter, the more gradations of descriptive scales in the model.

Thirdly, the integral criterion of similarity is a quantitative measure of the similarity/difference of a particular object with a generalized image of a class and has the same meaning as the membership function of an element in a set in the fuzzy logic of Lotfi Zadeh. However, in fuzzy logic, this function is set a priori by the researcher by choosing from several possible options, and in ASC analysis and its software tools - the Eidos intellectual system, it is calculated in accordance with a well-founded mathematical model directly based on empirical data.

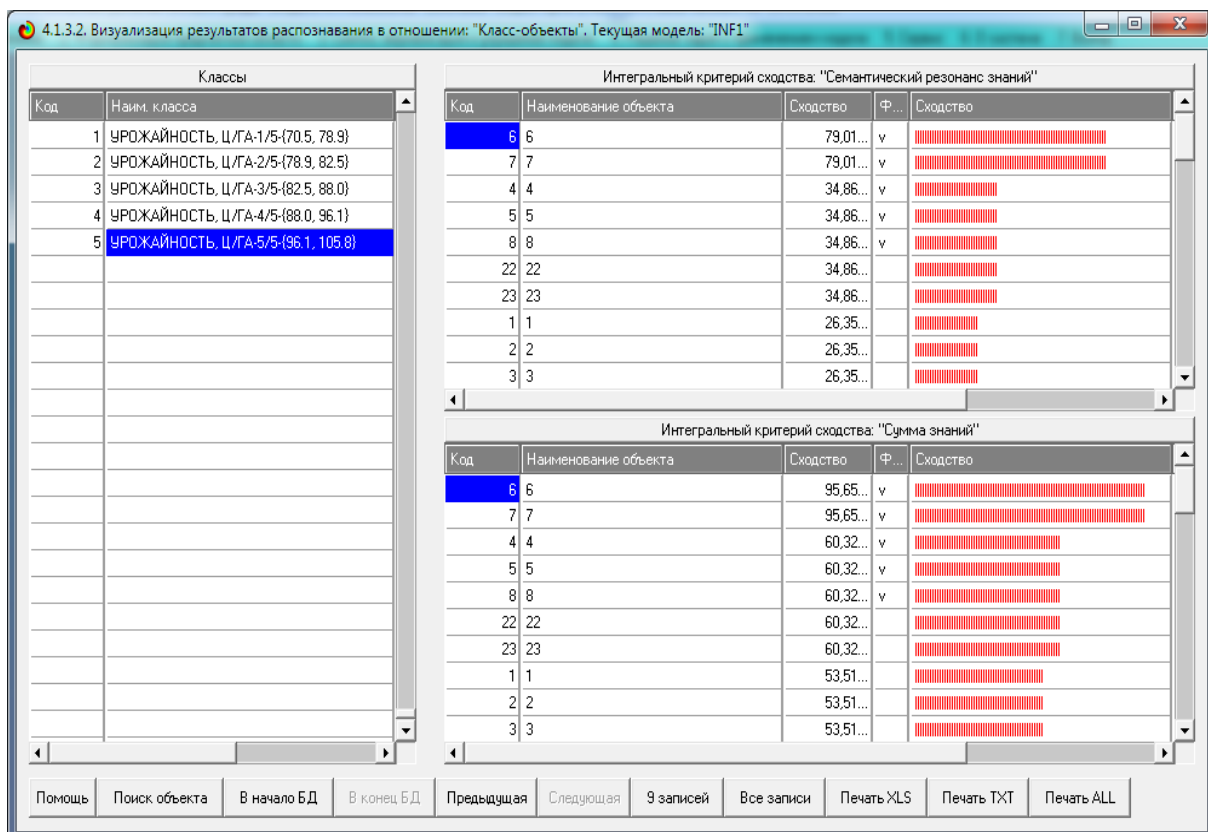
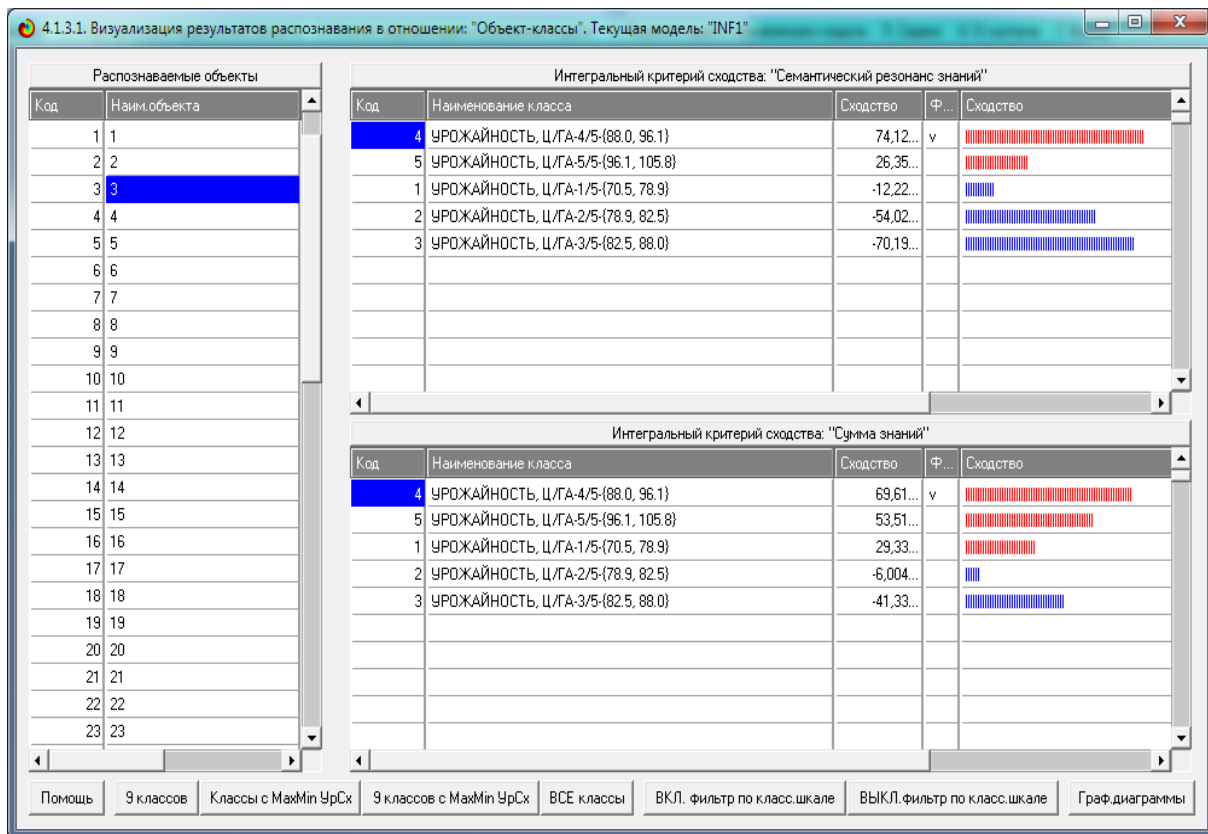
Fourth, in addition, the value of the integral criterion of similarity is an adequate self-assessment of the degree of confidence of the system in a positive or negative decision about the belonging / non-membership of an object to a class or the risk of error in such a decision.

Fifth, in fact, during recognition, the coefficients I_j of the expansion of the function of the object L_i in a series of functions of the classes I_{ij} are calculated, i.e. the weight of each generalized class image in the object image is determined, which is described in more detail in the monograph [11, 12].

Figure 17 shows the screen forms of the identification and forecasting mode 4.1.2 of the Eidos system:



Picture17. Screen forms of the mode 4.1.2 identification and prediction



Picture18. Some screen forms of the results of identification and forecasting 4.1.3 of the Eidos system

3.7. Task-7. Decision Support

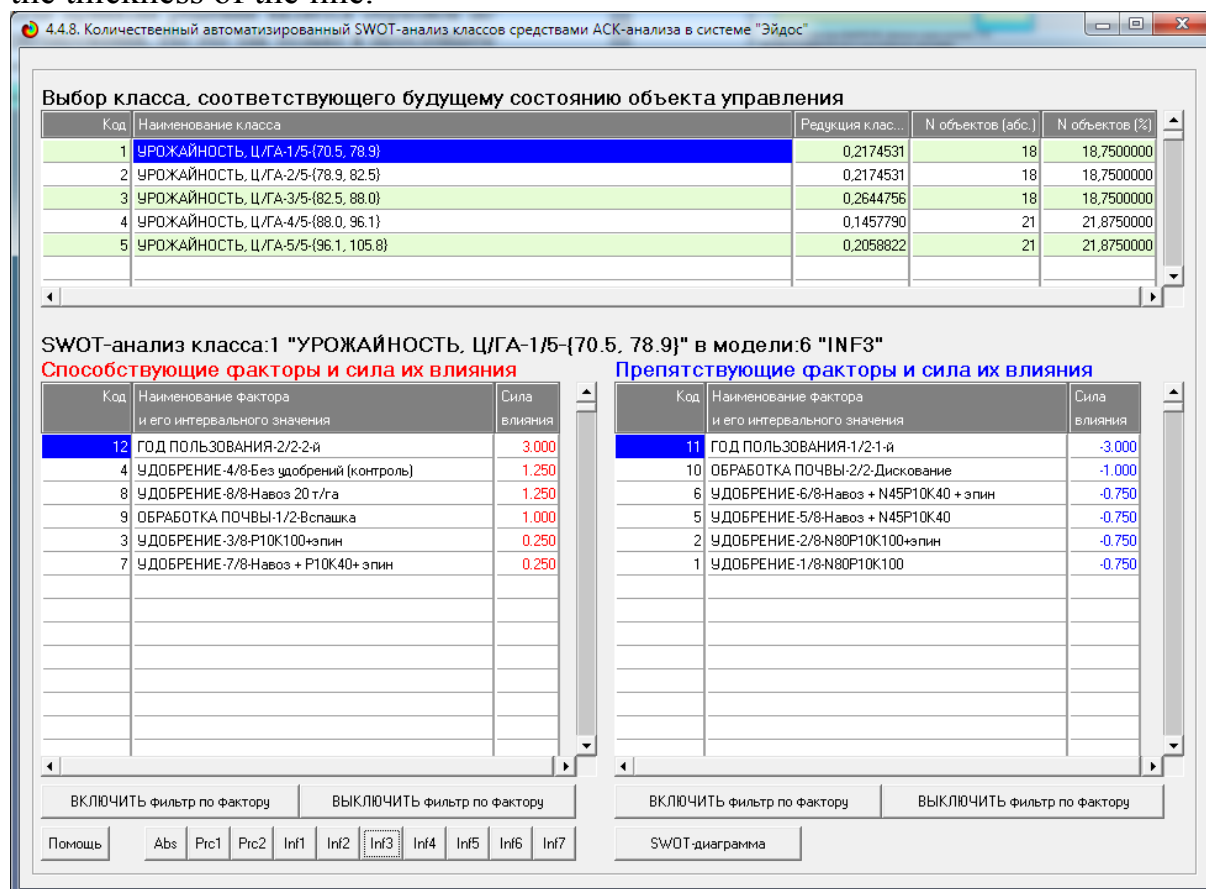
3.7.1. Simplified decision-making as an inverse forecasting problem, positive and negative information portraits of classes, SWOT analysis

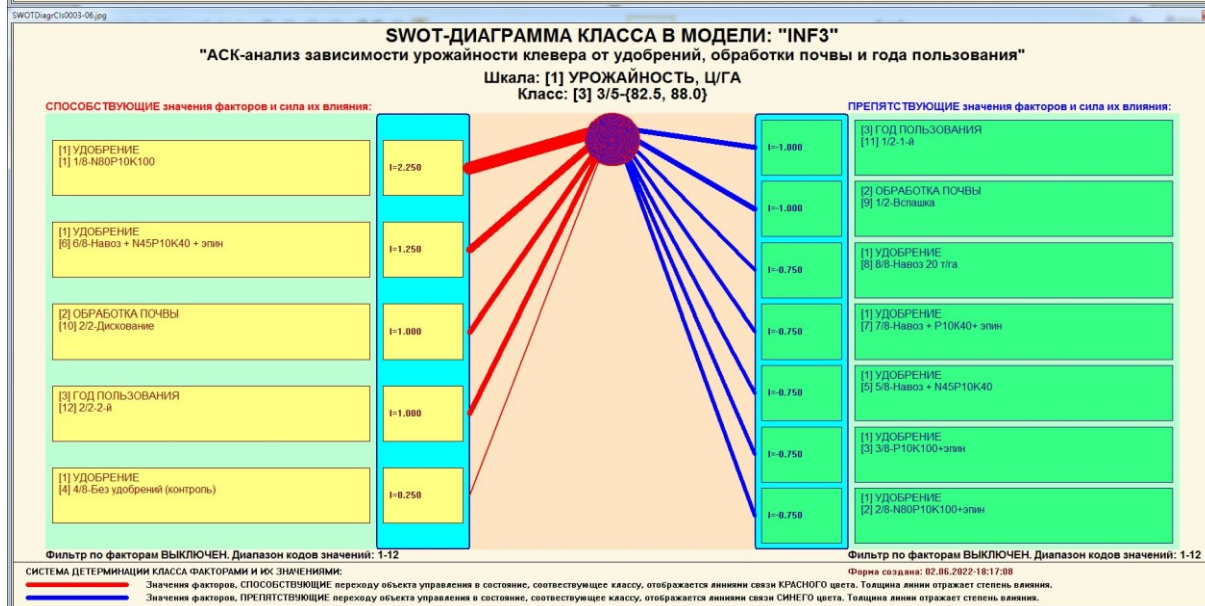
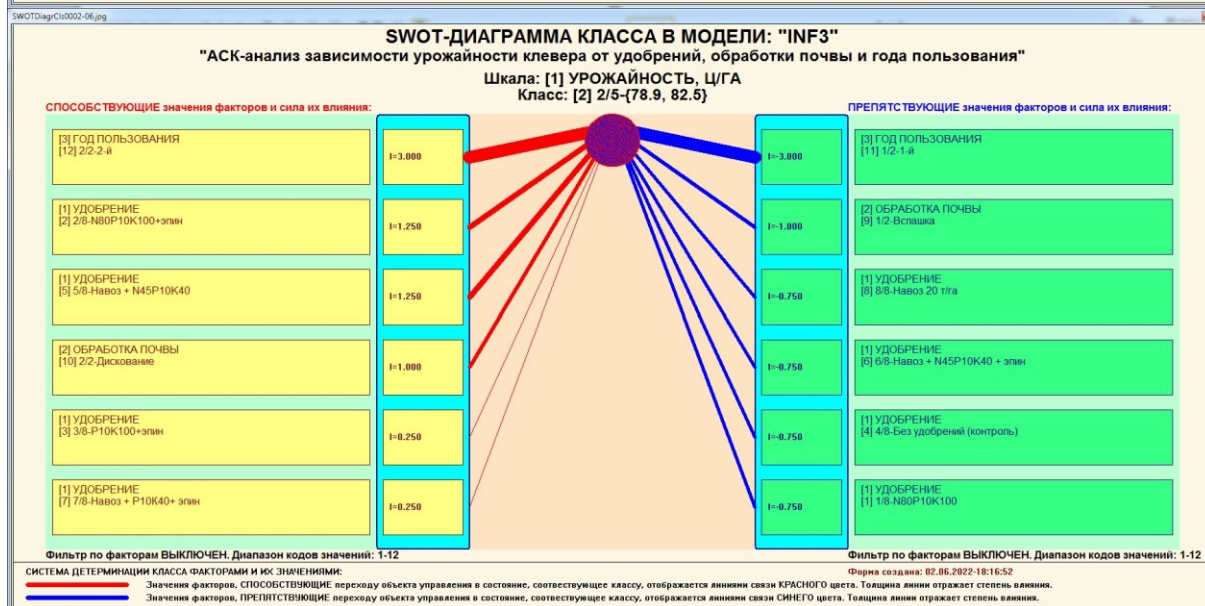
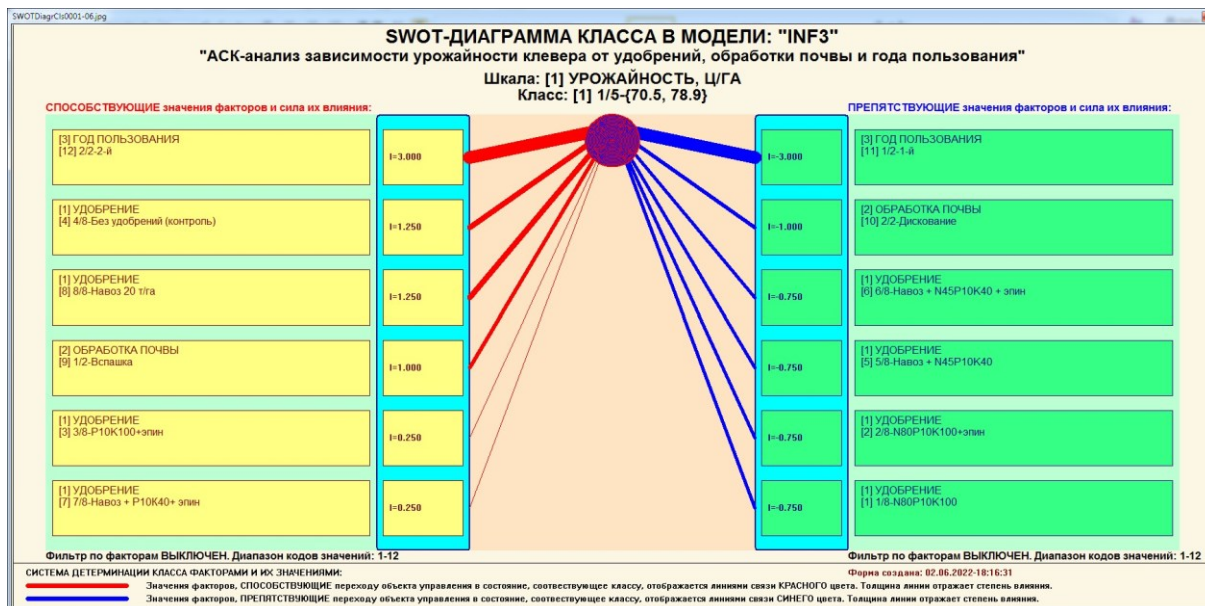
The problems of forecasting and decision making are related to each other as direct and inverse problems:

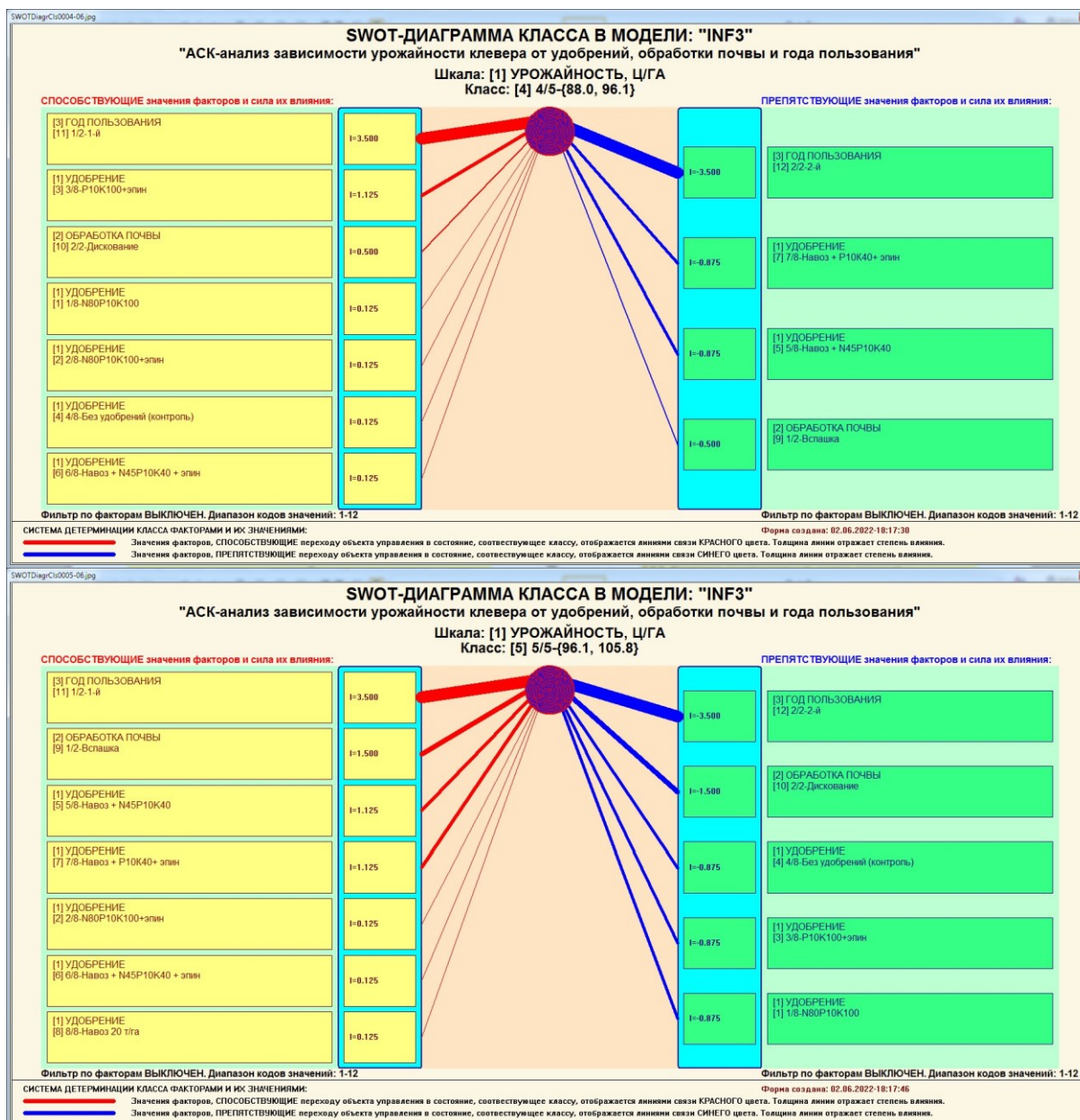
- when forecasting by the values of the factors acting on the modeling object, it is determined in what future state it will go under their action;
- when making decisions, on the contrary, according to the future target state of the modeling object, the values of the factors that determine its transition to this future target state are determined.

Thus, the decision-making problem is the inverse of the forecasting problem. But this is true only in the simplest case: in the case of using SWOT analysis (mode 4.4.8 of the Eidos system) [13] (Figure 19).

The output forms shown in figures 19 are intuitive and do not require special comments. We only note that the SWOT diagrams clearly show the sign and strength of the influence of each factor value on the transition of the simulation object to the state corresponding to the class selected in the upper window. The sign is shown in color, and the strength of influence is shown in the thickness of the line.







Picture19. Screen forms of the automated SWOT-analysis mode

The first figure 19 shows the screen form of the task in the SWOT-diagram display parameters dialog. On this screen form in the upper window, the user selects the class to be investigated with the cursor, at the bottom left it sets the model for research, and at the bottom right it specifies whether to display the SWOT diagram. In addition, the user can enable or disable filters by factors and view help by mode. When you enable the filter by the factor on which the cursor is located, the screen forms display the influence of only the value of this factor.

On the left side of the SWOT diagram, the values of the factors contributing to the transition of the simulation object to the state corresponding to the class selected in the upper window are shown (shown in red), and on the right - preventing this transition (shown in blue). The strength of the influence of

each factor value on the behavior of the simulation object is shown by the thickness of the line.

3.7.2. A developed decision-making algorithm in adaptive intelligent control systems based on ASC analysis and the Eidos system

However, SWOT analysis (mode 4.4.8 of the Eidos system) has its limitations: only one future target state can be set, target states may be unattainable at the same time (alternative) or compatible in terms of the system of factor values that determine them, some recommended factors may not be technologically and financially feasible to use, and perhaps it is necessary to look for a replacement for them, which has approximately the same effect on the modeling object.

Therefore, in the ASC analysis and the Eidos system, a developed decision-making algorithm (mode 6.3) is implemented, in which, in addition to the SWOT analysis, the results of solving the forecasting problem and the results of a cluster-constructive analysis of the classes and values of factors are also used, i.e. some results of solving the problem of researching the subject area. This algorithm is described in [11, 12] and a number of other papers.

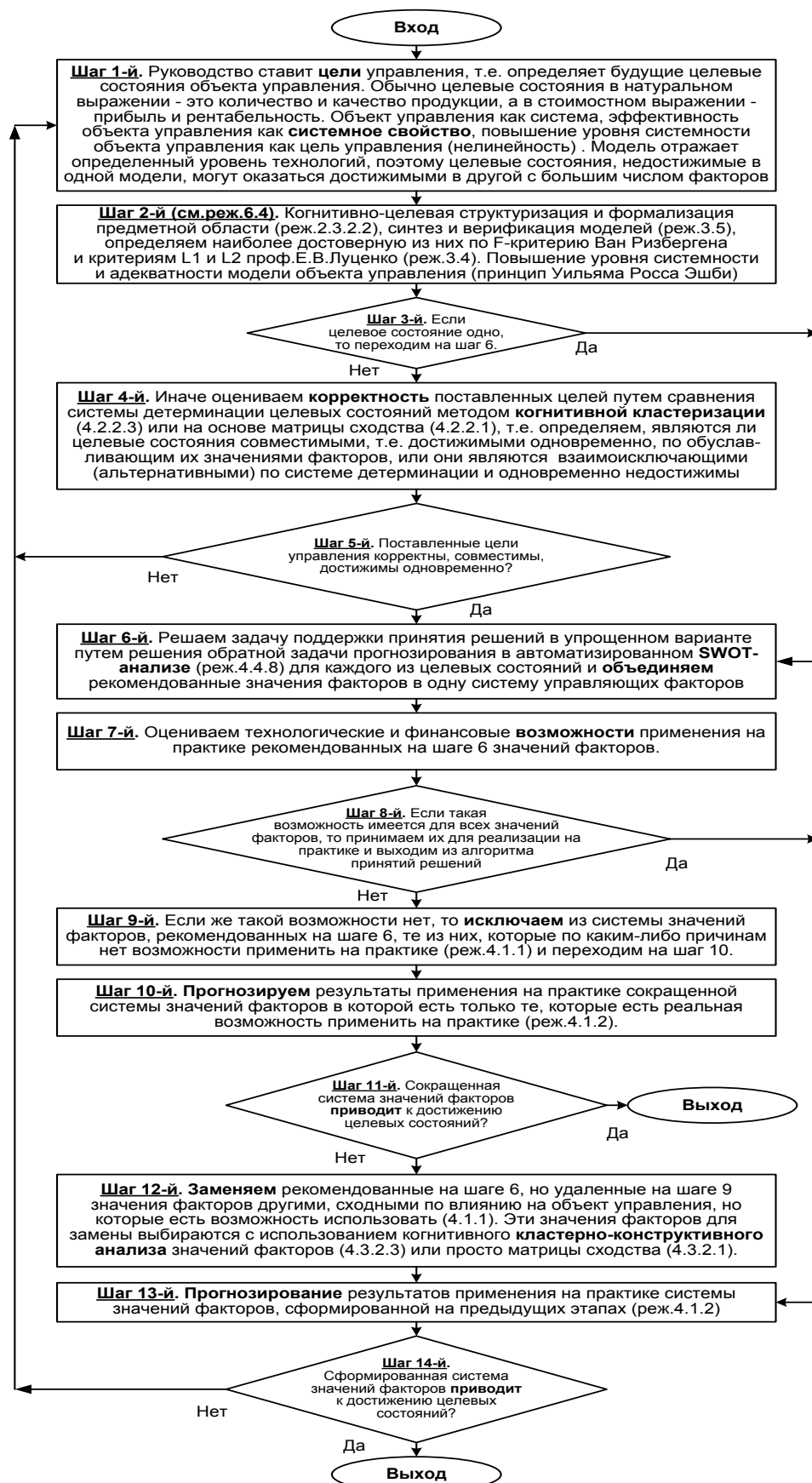
We present this algorithm in this work (Figure 20).

Step 1. Management sets management goals, i.e. determines the future target states of the control object. Typically, the target states in physical terms are the quantity and quality of products, and in value terms - profit and profitability. The control object as a system, the effectiveness of the control object as a system property, increasing the level of systemicity of the control object as a control goal (nonlinearity). The model reflects a certain level of technology, so the target states that are unattainable in one model may be achievable in another with a large number of factors [14, 16].

Step 2 (see dir.6.4). Cognitive-targeted structuring and formalization of the subject area (dir. 2.3.2.2), synthesis and verification of models (dir. 3.5), we determine the most reliable of them according to Van Riesbergen's F-criterion and L1 and L2 criteria of Prof. E.V. Lutsenko (dir.3.4) [5]. Increasing the level of consistency and adequacy of the control object model (principle of William Ross Ashby) [15].

Step 3. If the target state is one, then go to step 6, otherwise go to step 4.

Step 4. Otherwise, we evaluate the correctness of the goals set by comparing the target state determination system using the cognitive clustering method (4.2.2.3) or based on the similarity matrix (4.2.2.1), i.e. determine whether the target states are compatible, i.e. achievable simultaneously, according to the factors that determine them, or they are mutually exclusive (alternative) according to the system of determination and at the same time unattainable.



Picture20. Developed decision-making algorithm in intelligent control systems based on ASC analysis and the Eidos system

Step 5. Are the goals of management correct, compatible, achievable at the same time? If yes, go to step 6, otherwise go to step 1.

Step 6. We solve the decision support problem in a simplified version by solving the inverse forecasting problem in an automated SWOT analysis (dir. 4.4.8) for each of the target states and combine the recommended factor values into one system of control factors [13].

Step 7. We evaluate the technological and financial possibilities of applying in practice the values of the factors recommended in step 6.

Step 8. If such a possibility exists for all factor values, then we accept them for implementation in practice and go to step 13 to check the effectiveness of the decisions made, otherwise go to step 9.

Step 9. If this is not possible, then we exclude from the system of factor values recommended in step 6 those of them that for some reason cannot be put into practice (dir. 4.1.1) and go to step 10.

Step 10. We predict the results of the application in practice of a reduced system of factor values in which there are only those that have a real opportunity to be applied in practice (dir. 4.1.2).

Step 11. Does the abbreviated system of factor values lead to the achievement of target states? If yes, then exit the decision algorithm, otherwise go to step 12.

Step 12. We replace the values of the factors recommended in step 6, but removed in step 9, with others similar in their effect on the control object, but which can be used (4.1.1). These replacement factor values are selected using cognitive cluster-constructive analysis of factor values (4.3.2.3) or simply a similarity matrix (4.3.2.1) [17].

Step 13. Forecasting the results of applying in practice the system of factor values formed at the previous stages (dir.4.1.2)

Step 14. Does the formed system of factor values lead to the achievement of target states? If yes, then exit the decision-making algorithm, otherwise go to step 1.

As we can see, in the developed decision-making algorithm, the results of solving various problems are widely used: both the forecasting problem and some problems of studying the modeling object by studying its model. It should be specially noted that all these tasks are solved in the Eidos system.

Therefore, below we briefly consider the solution of these problems.

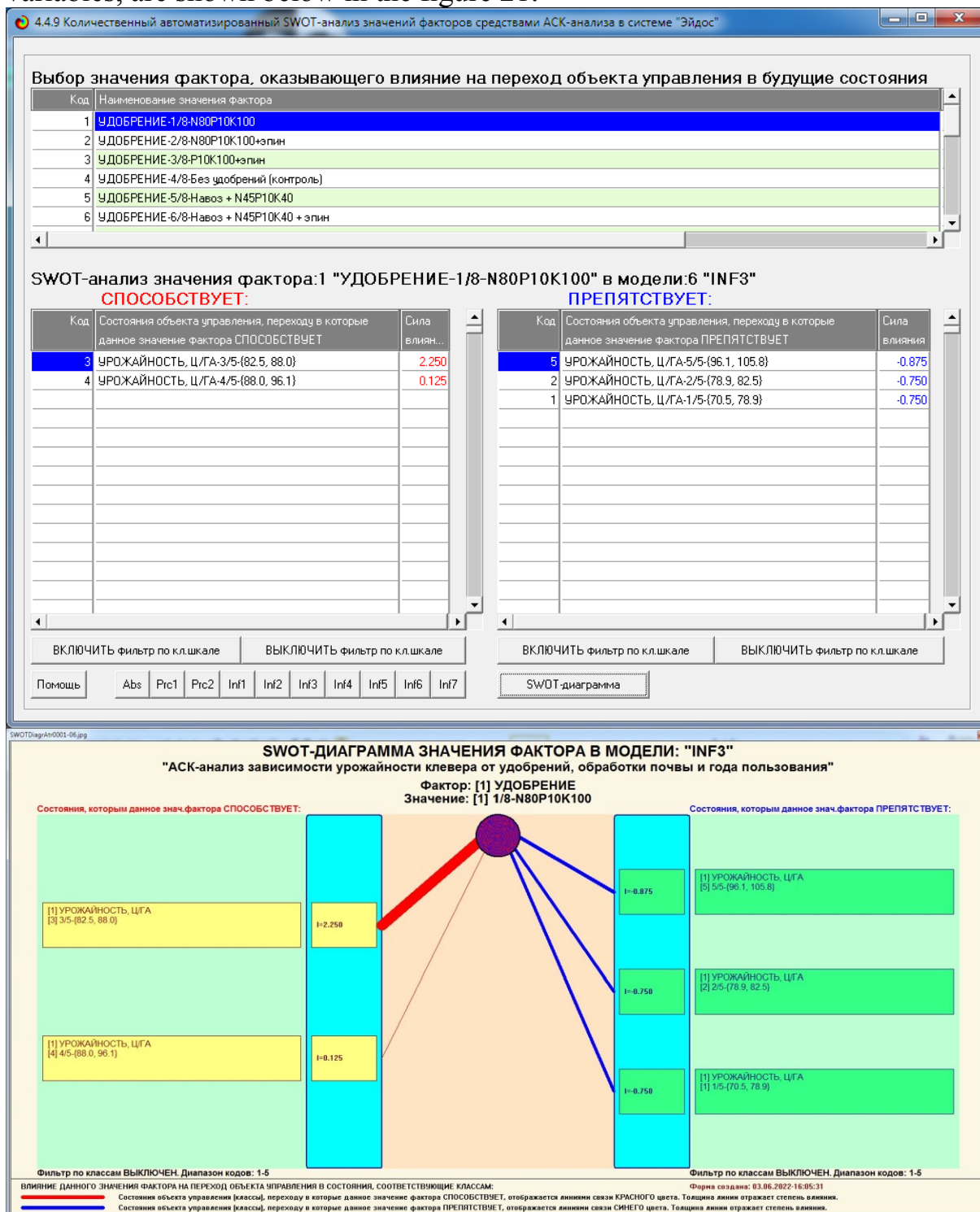
3.8. Task-8. Examining the object of modeling by examining its model

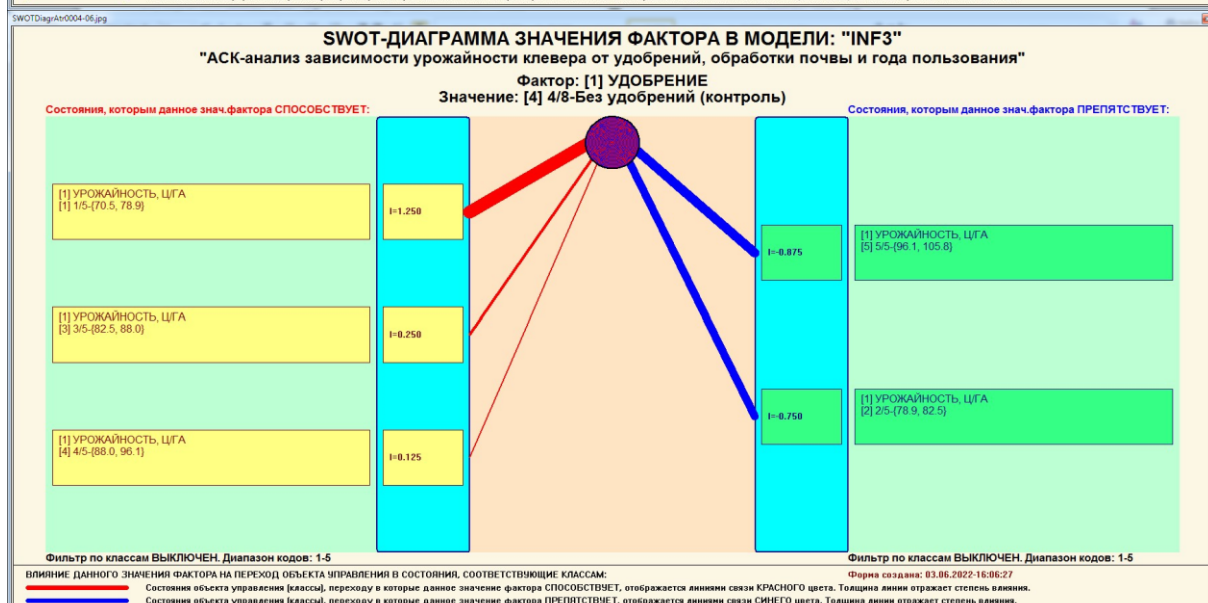
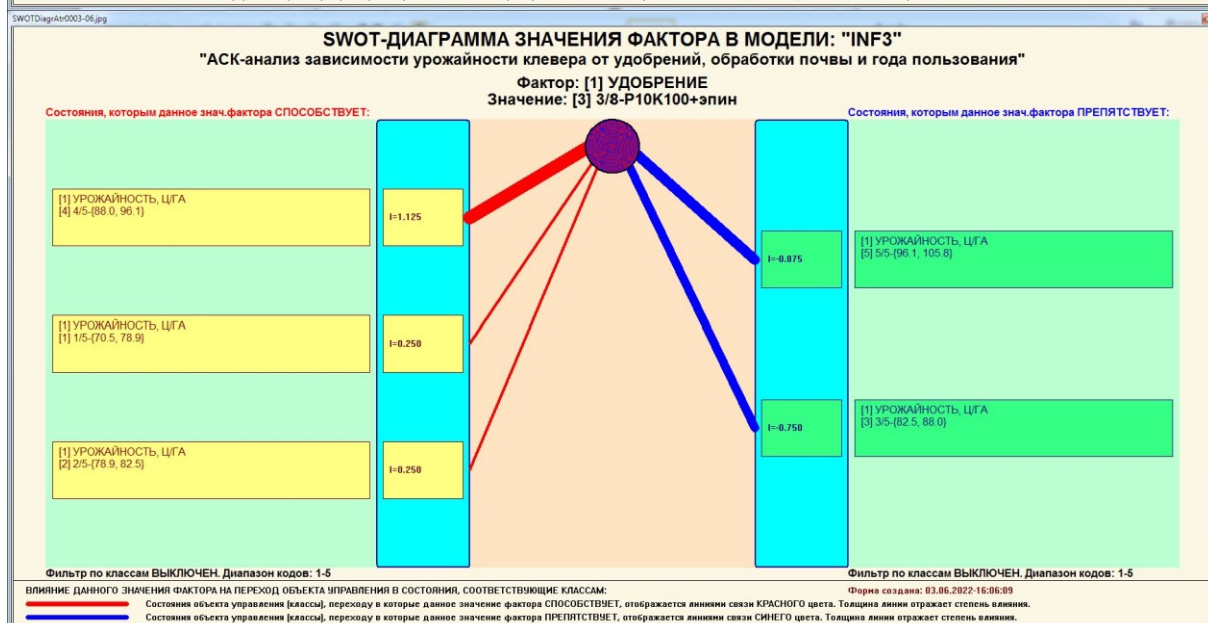
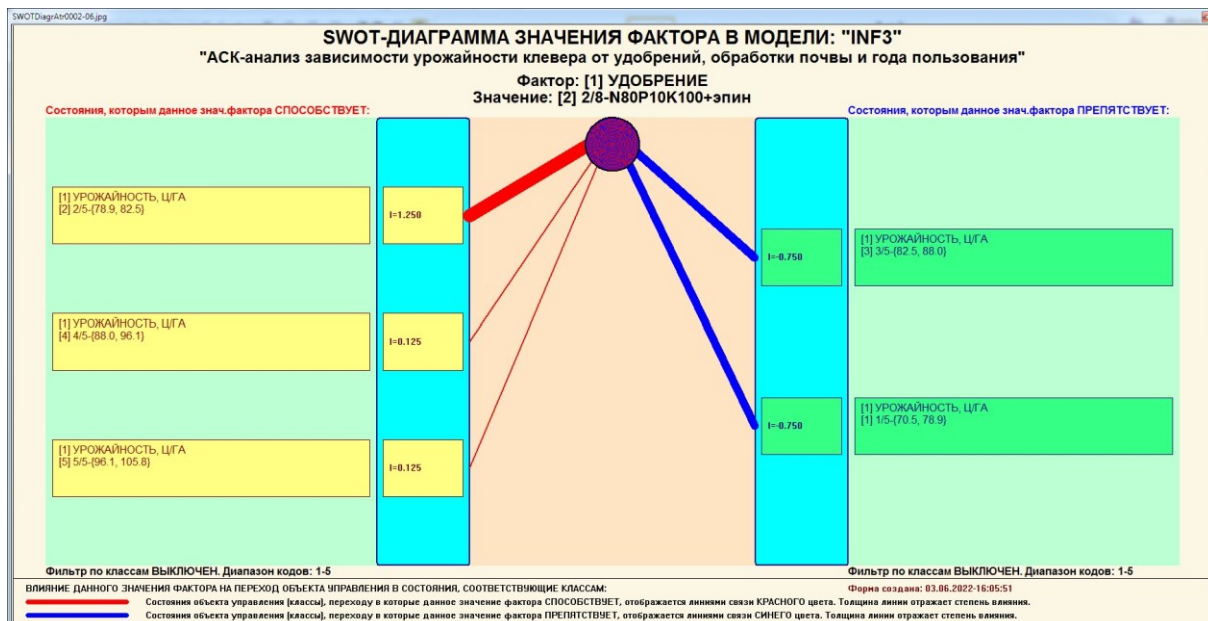
3.8.1. Inverted SWOT Diagrams of Descriptive Scale Values (Semantic Potentials)

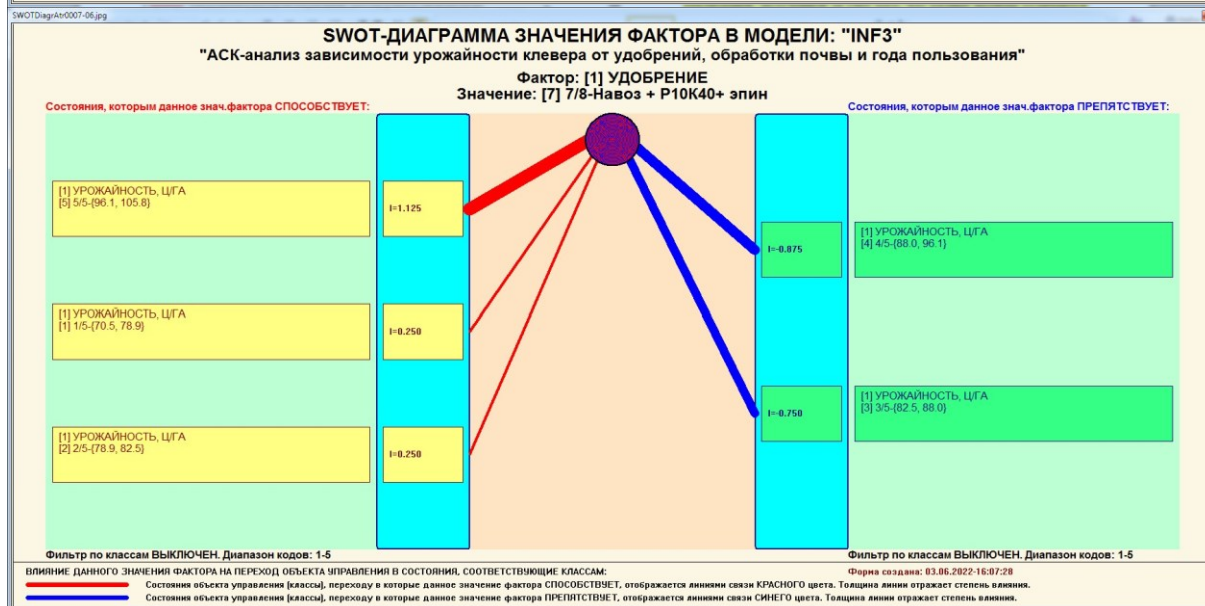
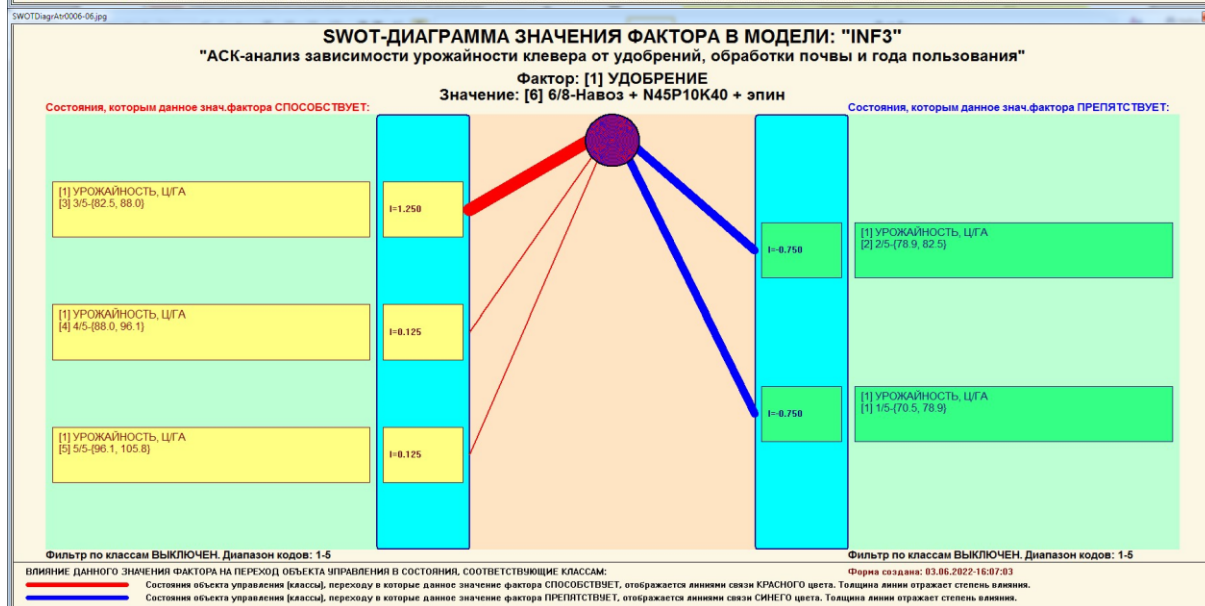
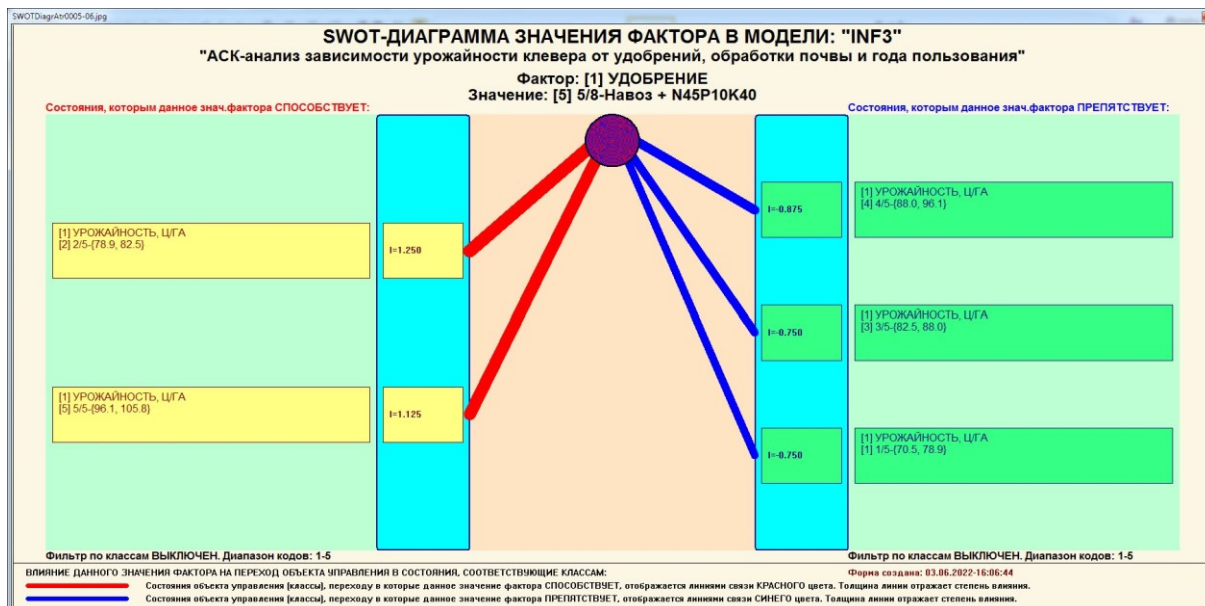
Inverted SWOT-diagrams (proposed by the author in [13]) reflect the strength and direction of the influence of a particular gradation of the descriptive

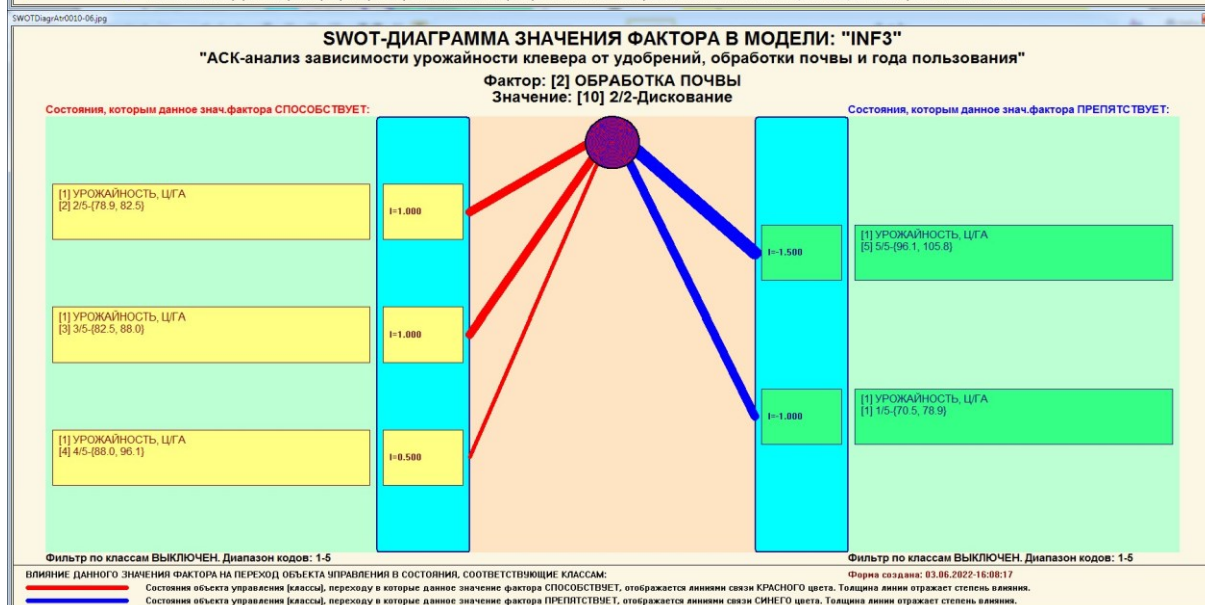
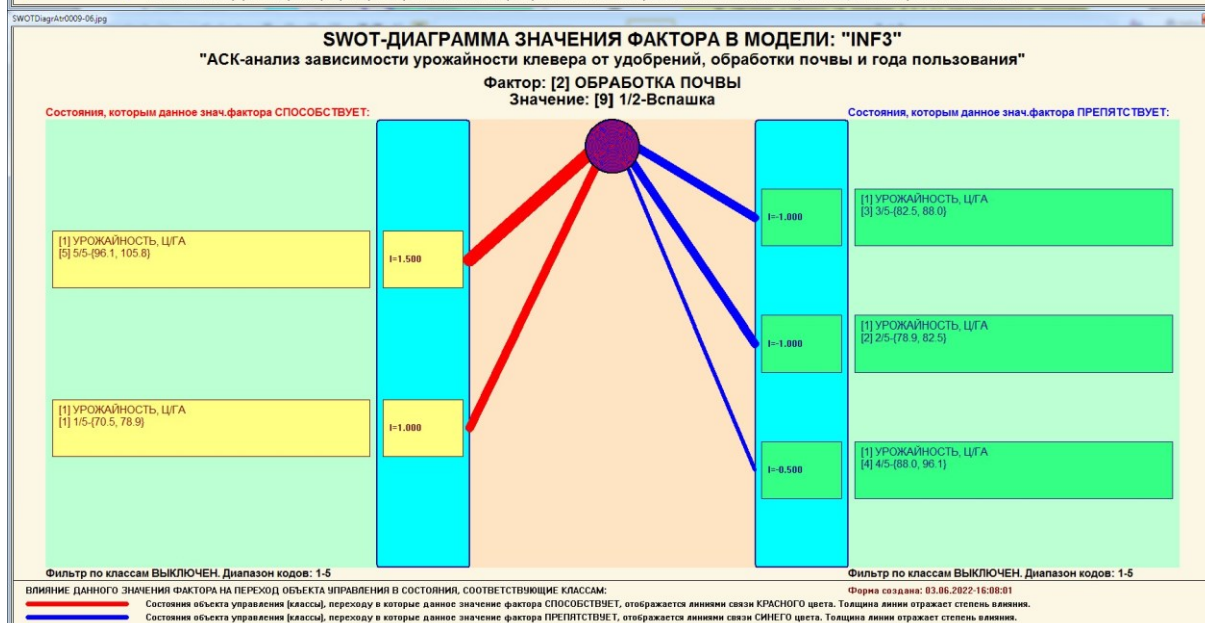
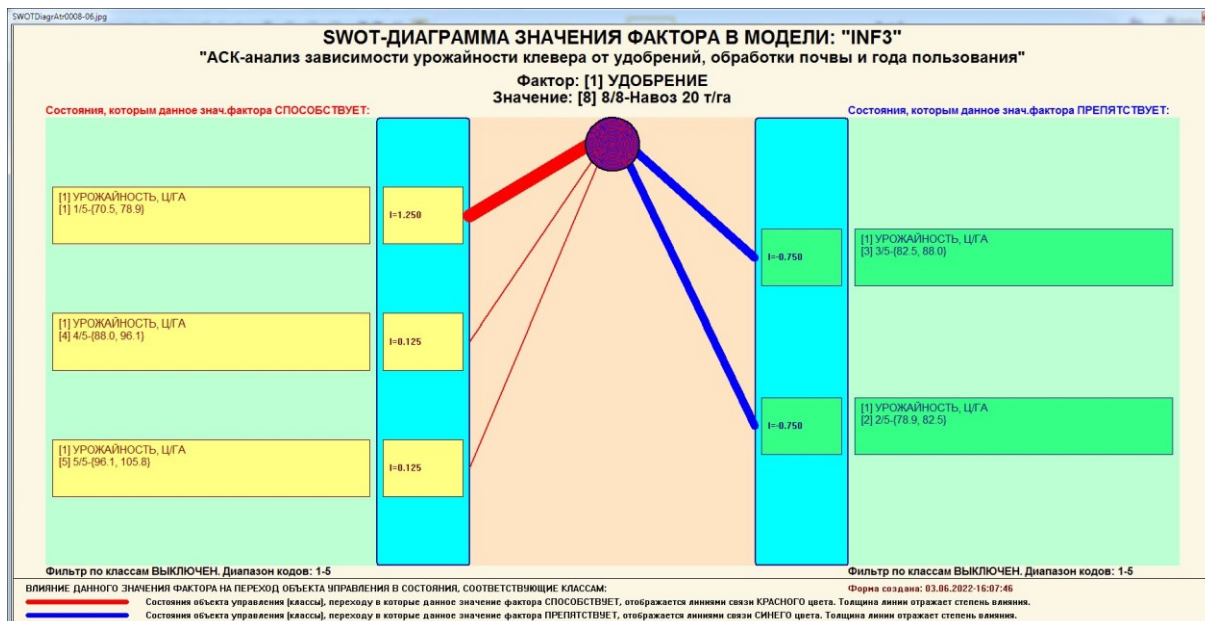
scale on the transition of the modeling object to the states corresponding to the gradations of the classification scales (classes). This is the meaning (semantic potential) of this gradation of the descriptive scale. Inverted SWOT-diagrams are displayed in mode 4.4.9 of the Eidos system.

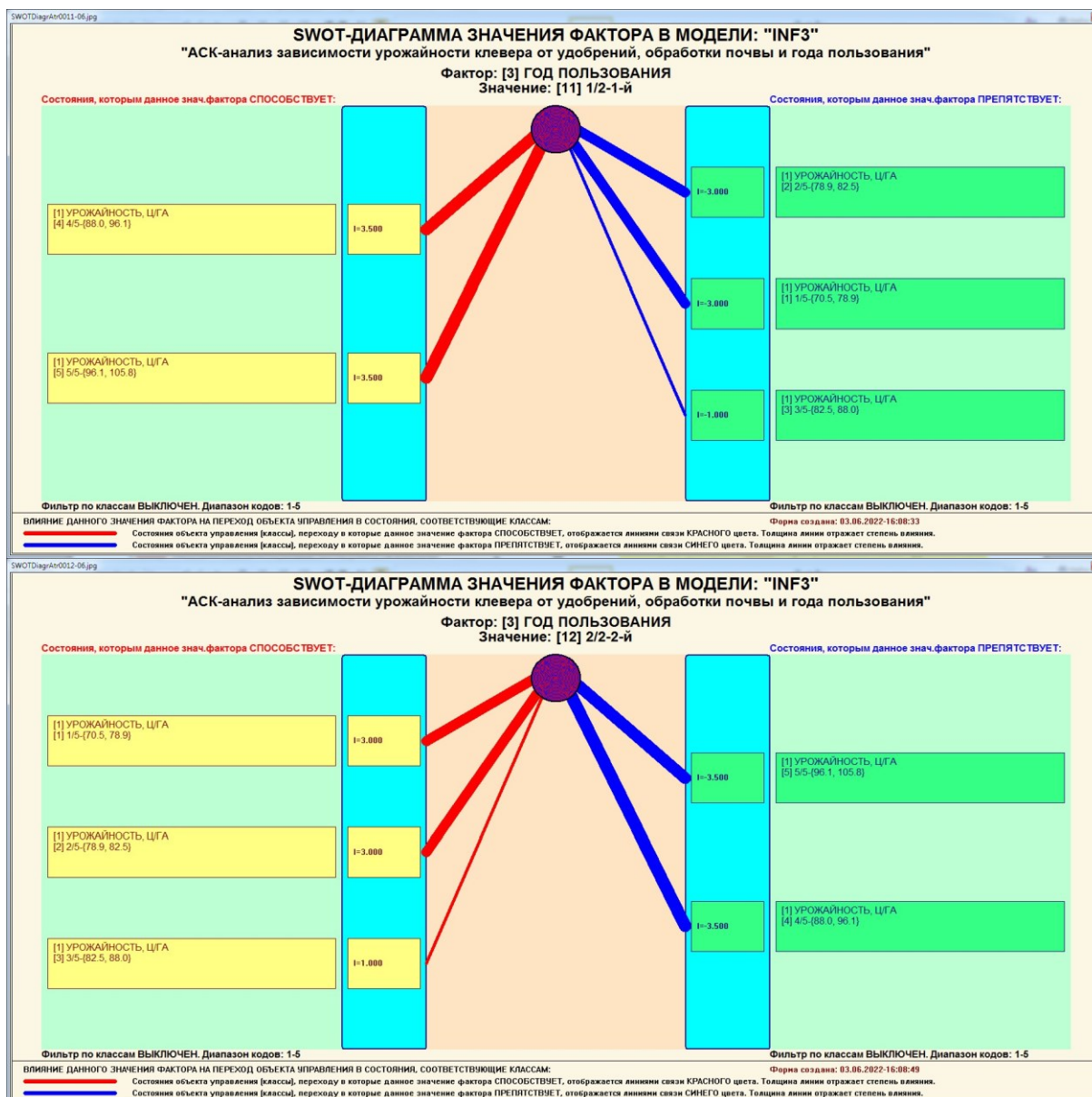
The inverted SWOT charts for each factor value, which are linguistic variables, are shown below in the figure 21:











Picture21. Inverted SWOT charts for all factor values

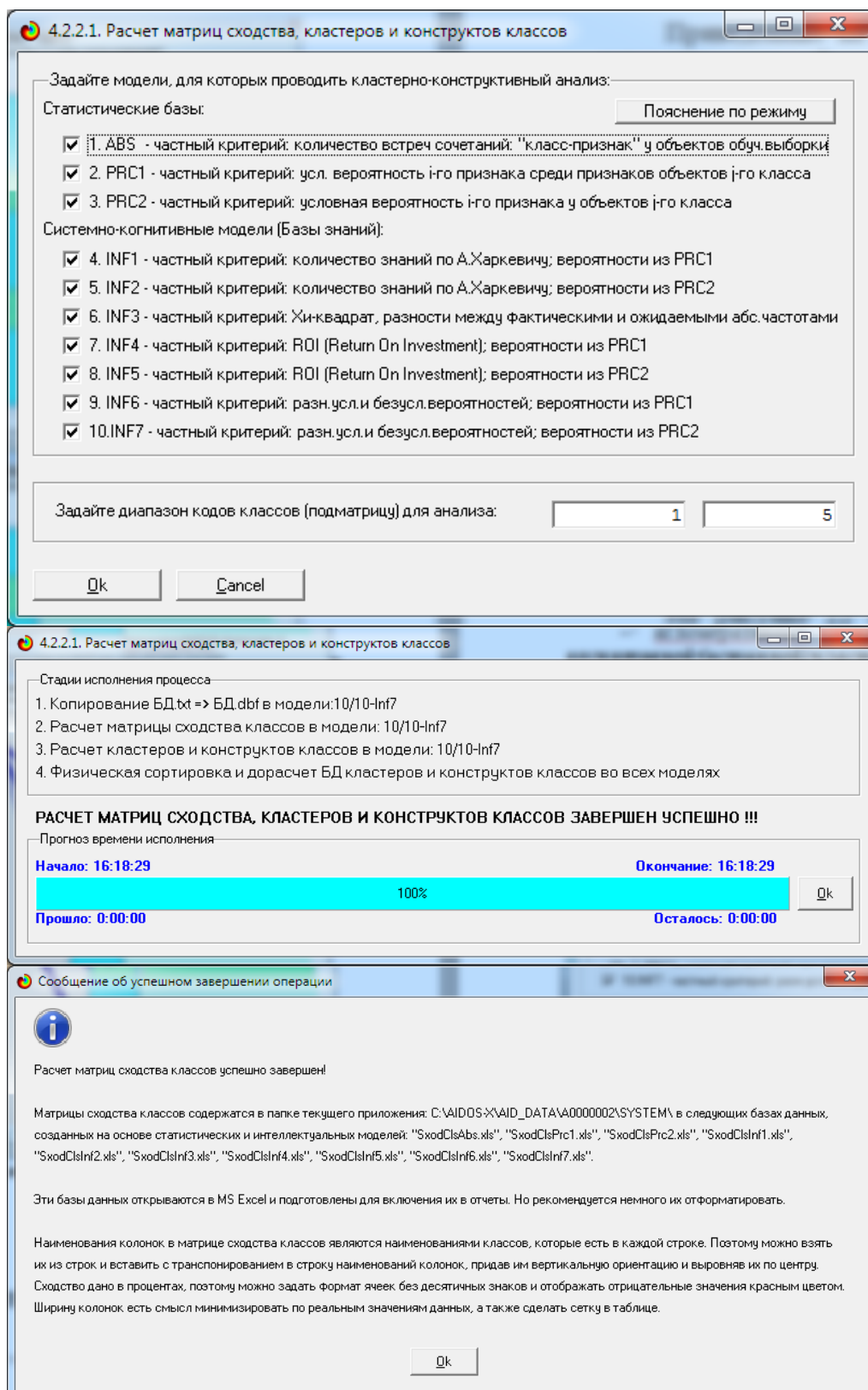
The inverted SWOT diagrams shown in Figure 21 exhaustively reflect the strength and direction of the influence of each value of each factor on the transition of the modeling object to states corresponding to different clover yields (classes). In many ways, this is the solution to the problem posed in the work.

3.8.2. Cluster-constructive analysis of classes

In the Eidos system (in mode 4.2.2.1, Figure 22), the class similarity matrix (Table 12) is calculated according to the system of their determination, and based on this matrix, four main forms are calculated and displayed:

- circular 2d-cognitive class diagram (mode 4.2.2.2) (Figure 23);
- agglomerative dendrograms obtained as a result of cognitive (true) class clustering (proposed by the author in 2011 in [17]) (mode 4.2.2.3) (Figure 24);
- graph of changes in intercluster distances (mode 4.2.2.3) (Figure 25).

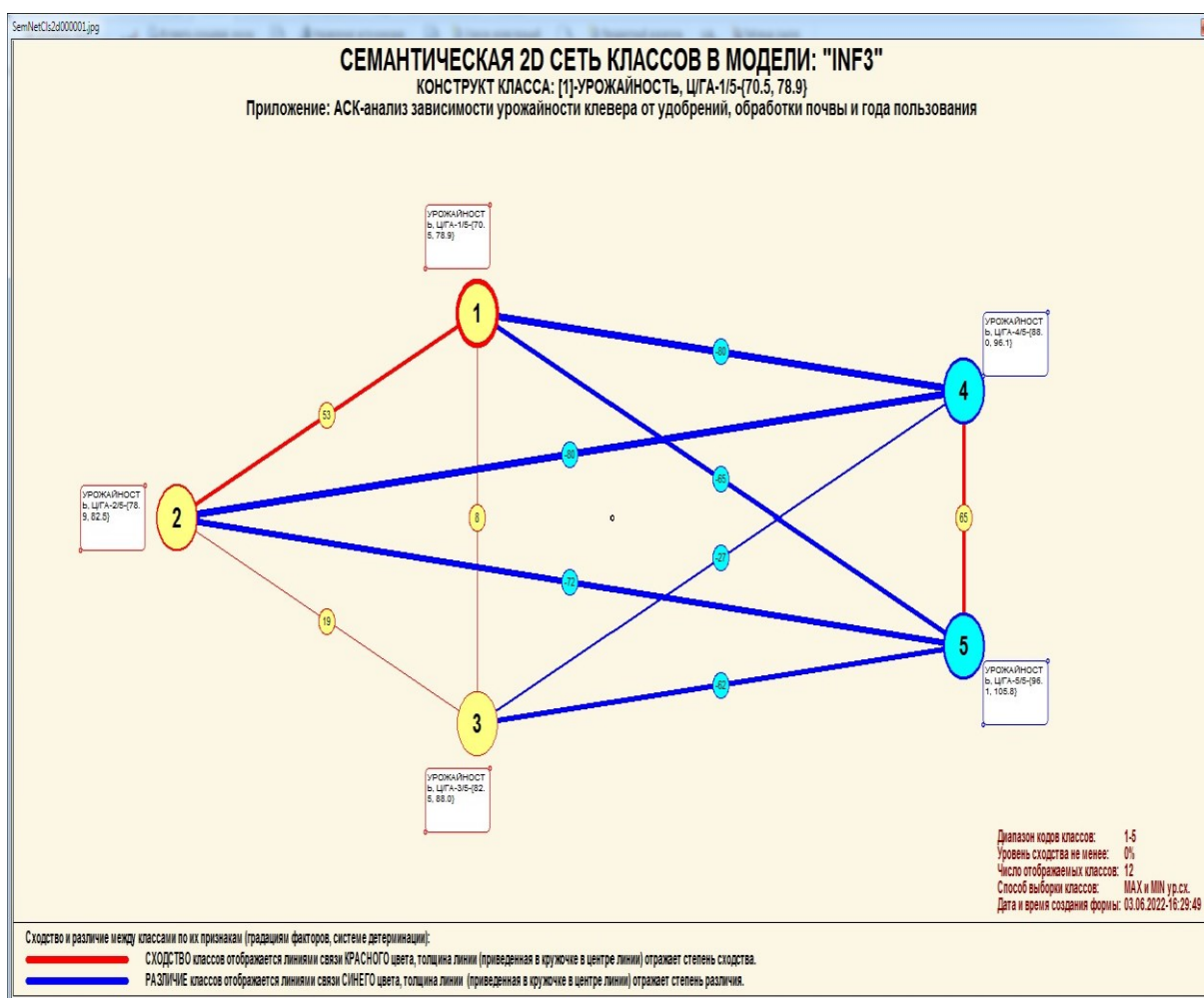
Figure 22 shows the screen forms of mode 4.2.2.1, which provides the calculation of the class similarity matrix according to the system of their determination, i.e. according to the factors that determine them:



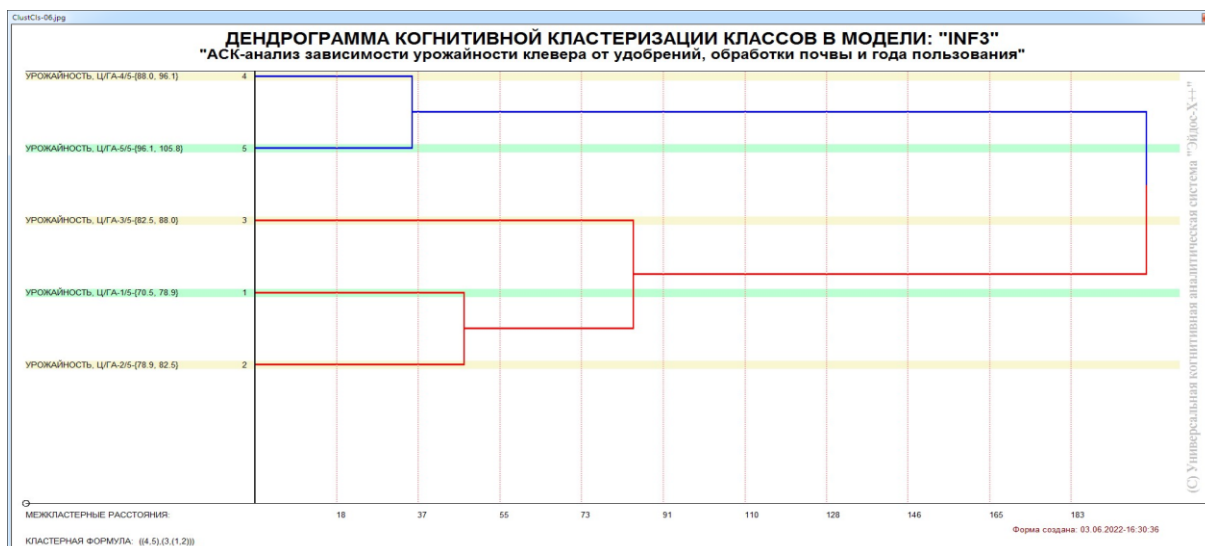
Picture22. Screen forms of mode 4.2.2.1, which provides the calculation of class similarity matrices

Table12– Class similarity matrix (in full)

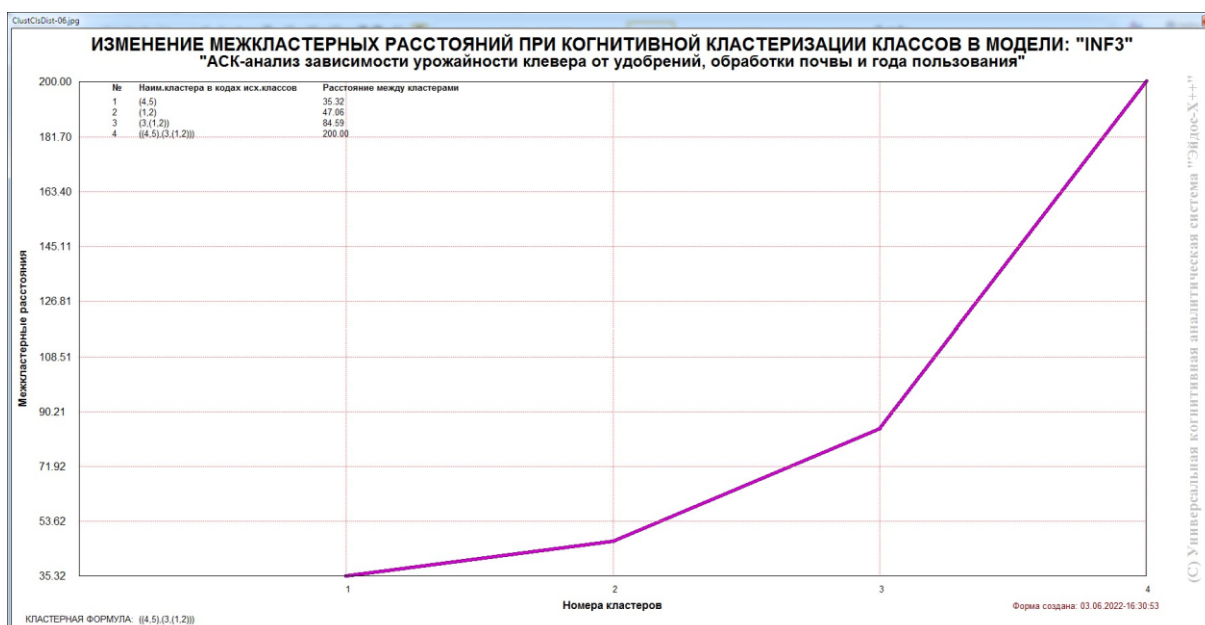
Kod	NAME_CLS	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-1/5-{70.5, 78.9}	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-2/5-{78.9, 82.5}	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-3/5-{82.5, 88.0}	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-4/5-{88.0, 96.1}	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-5/5-{96.1, 105.8}
1	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-1/5-{70.5, 78.9}	100,000	52,941	8,085	-79,704	-65,497
2	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-2/5-{78.9, 82.5}	52,941	100,000	18,864	-79,704	-72,302
3	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-3/5-{82.5, 88.0}	8,085	18,864	100,000	-27,064	-61,960
4	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-4/5-{88.0, 96.1}	-79,704	-79,704	-27,064	100,000	64,679
5	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-5/5-{96.1, 105.8}	-65,497	-72,302	-61,960	64,679	100,000



Picture23. Pie 2d cognitive class diagram (mode 4.2.2.2)



Picture24. Agglomerative dendrogram obtained as a result of cognitive (true) class clustering (mode 4.2.2.3)



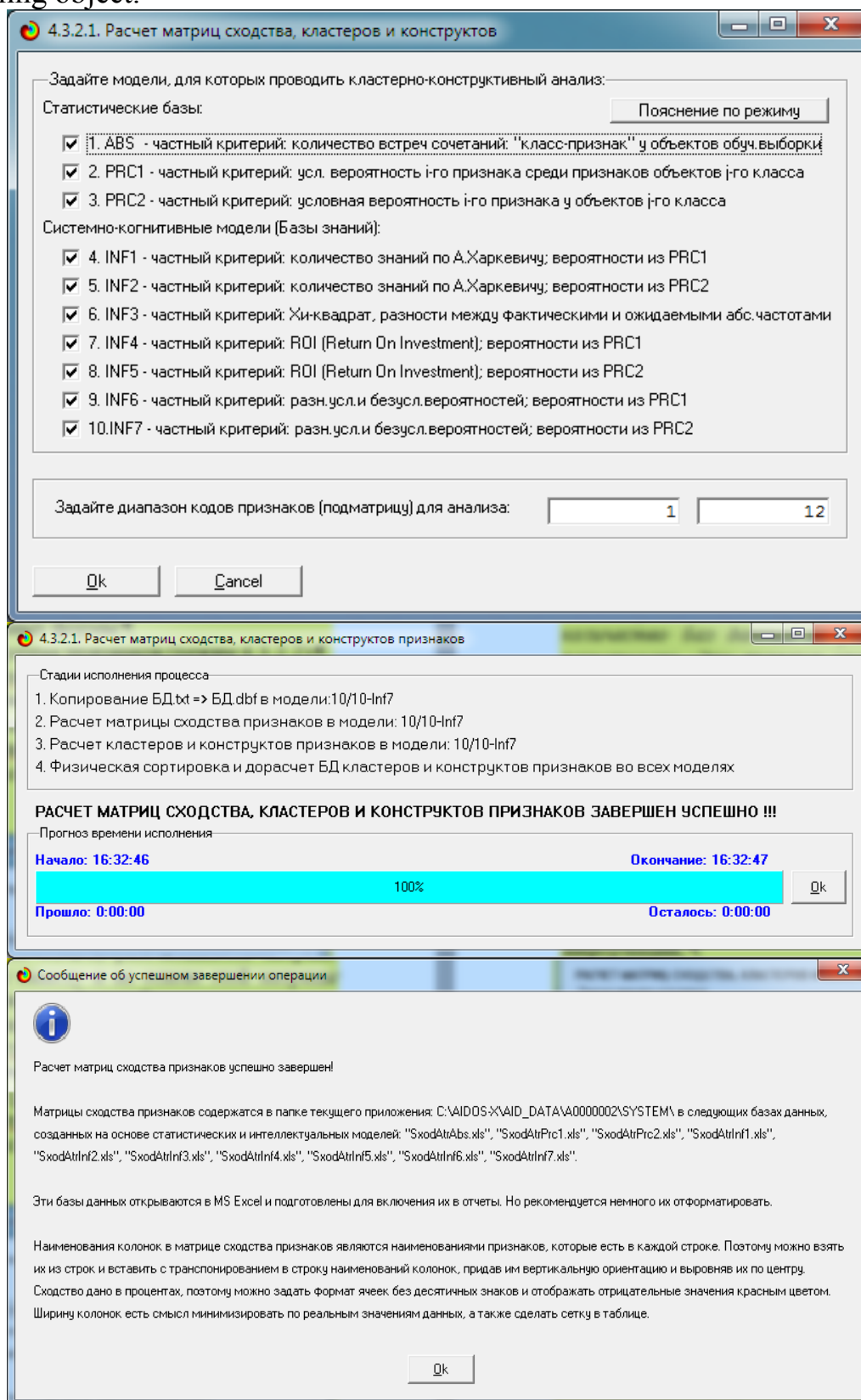
Picture25. Graph of changes in intercluster distances (mode 4.2.2.3)

3.8.3. Cluster-constructive analysis of the values of descriptive scales

In the "Eidos" system (in mode 4.3.2.1, Figure 26), the matrix of similarity of features (Table 13) is calculated according to their meaning, and on the basis of this matrix, four main forms are calculated and displayed:

- circular 2d-cognitive feature diagram (mode 4.3.2.2) Figure 27);
- agglomerative dendrograms obtained as a result of cognitive (true) feature clustering (proposed by the author in 2011 in [17]) (mode 4.3.2.3) Figure 28);
- graph of changes in intercluster distances (mode 4.3.2.3) Figure 29).

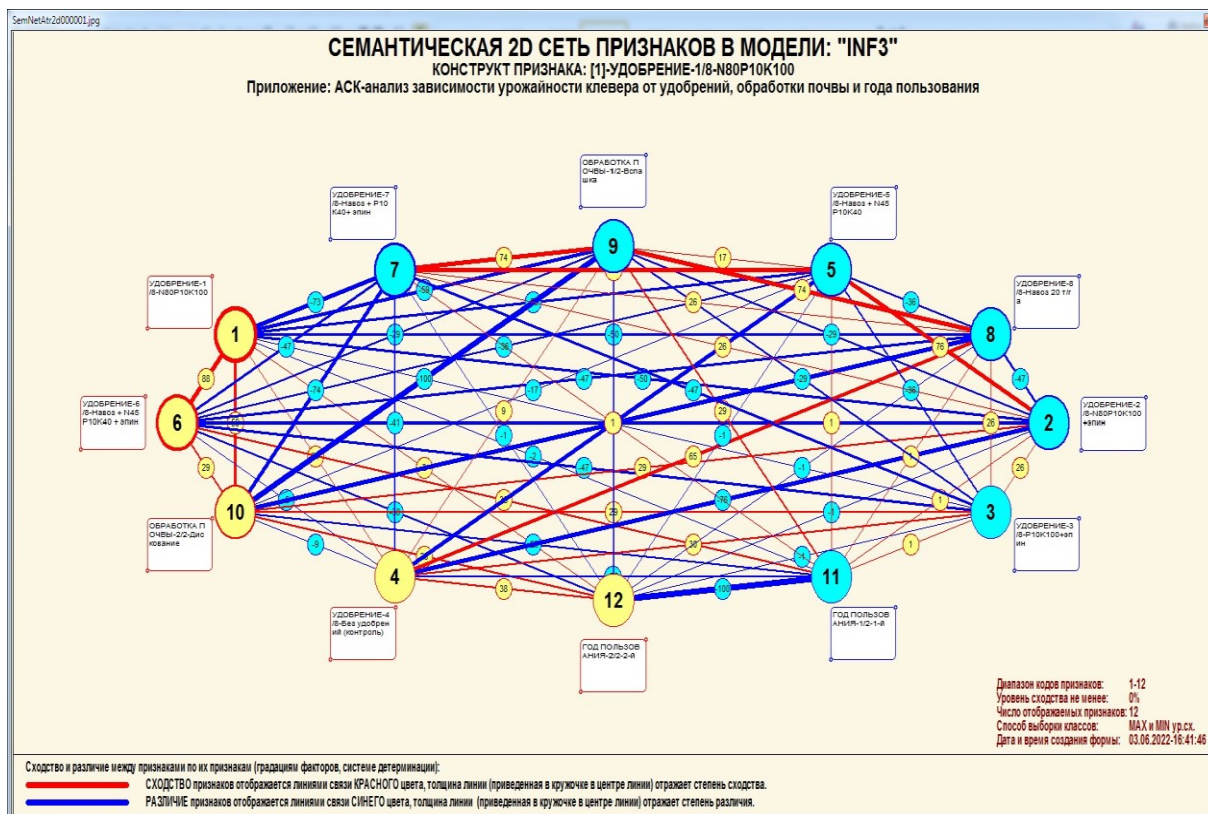
Figure 26 shows the screen forms of mode 4.3.2.1, which provides the calculation of the matrix of similarity of factor values by their influence on the modeling object:



Picture26. Screen forms of mode 4.3.2.1, which provides the calculation of the similarity matrices of factor values

Table13– Feature similarity matrix (in full)

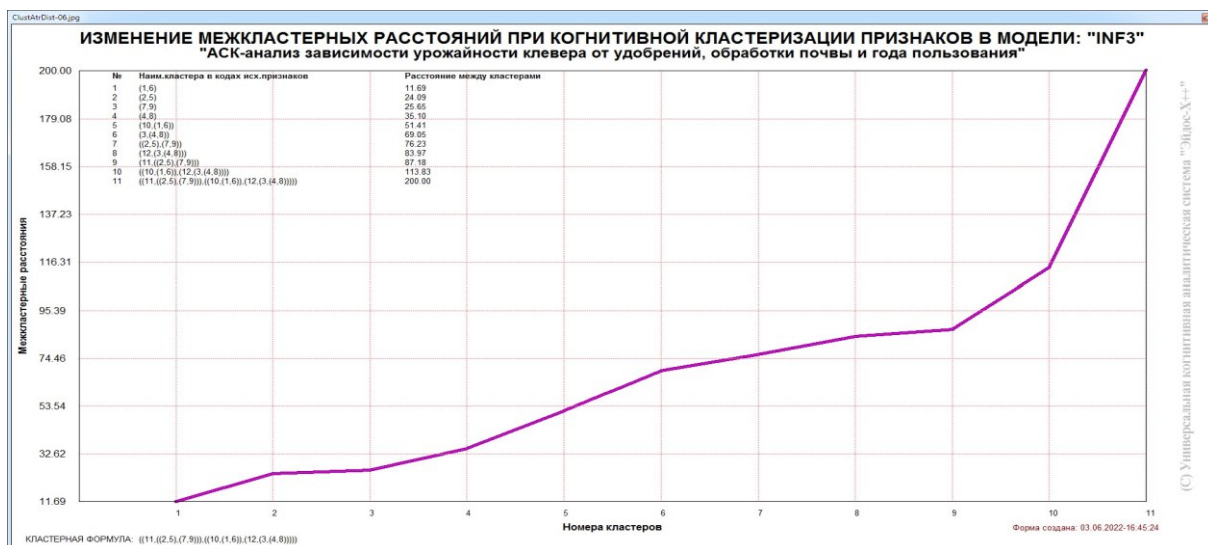
Код значения фактора	Код фактора	Наименование фактора и его значения	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + эпин	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й
1	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100	100	-50	-27	21	-55	88	-73	-50	-59	59	-2	2
2	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин	-50	100	26	-76	76	-47	26	-47	-29	29	1	-1
3	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	-27	26	100	30	-36	-47	26	-29	29	29	1	-1
4	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	21	-76	30	100	-84	-5	-41	65	9	-9	-38	38
5	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40	-55	76	-36	-84	100	-36	76	-36	17	-17	1	-1
6	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + эпин	88	-47	-47	-5	-36	100	-47	-47	-29	29	38	-38
7	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	-73	26	-47	-41	76	-47	100	26	74	-74	1	-1
8	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	-50	-47	26	65	-36	-47	26	100	74	-74	1	-1
9	2	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	-59	-29	-29	9	17	-29	74	74	100	-100	29	-29
10	2	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	59	29	29	-9	-17	29	-74	-74	-100	100	-29	29
11	3	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й	-2	1	1	-38	1	38	1	1	29	-29	100	-100
12	3	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	2	-1	-1	38	-1	-38	-1	-1	-29	29	-100	100



Picture27. Pie 2d cognitive feature diagram (mode 4.3.2.2)



Picture28. Agglomerative dendrogram obtained as a result of cognitive (true) feature clustering (mode 4.3.2.3)



Picture29. Graph of changes in intercluster distances (mode 4.3.2.3)

3.8.4. Knowledge Model of the Eidos System and Nonlocal Neurons

The knowledge model of the Eidos system belongs to fuzzy declarative hybrid models and combines some positive features of the neural network and frame models of knowledge representation.

Classes in this model correspond to neurons and frames, and features correspond to receptors and spaces (descriptive scales correspond to slots).

From frame model knowledge representation model of the "Eidos" system is distinguished by its efficient and simple software implementation, obtained due to the fact that different frames differ from each other not in a set of slots and spaces, but only in the information in them. Therefore, in the Eidos system, with an increase in the number of frames, the number of databases does not increase, but only their dimension increases. This is a very important property of

the Eidos system models, which greatly facilitates and simplifies software implementation.

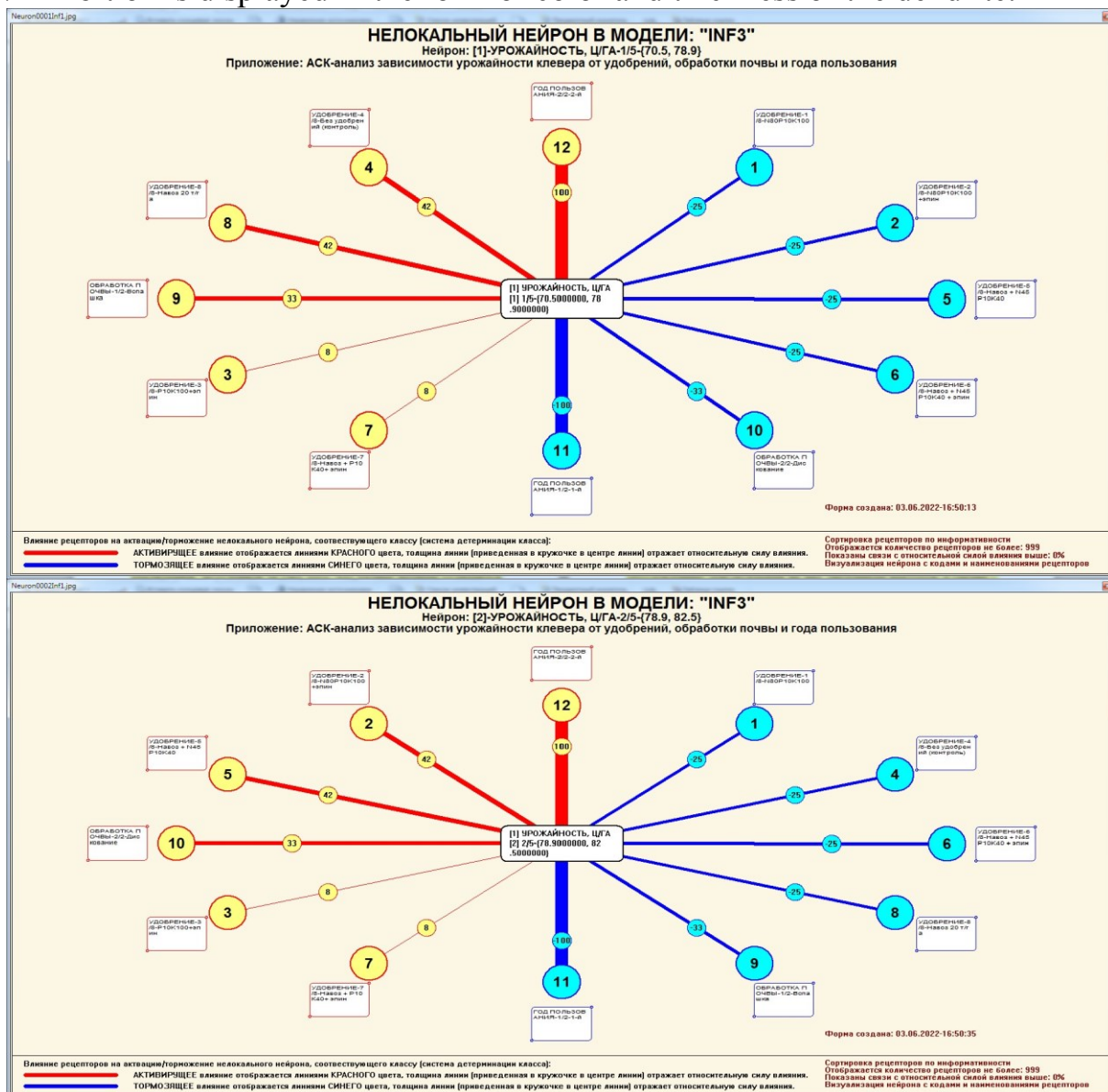
From the neural network model knowledge representation model of the system "Eidos" differs in that [18]:

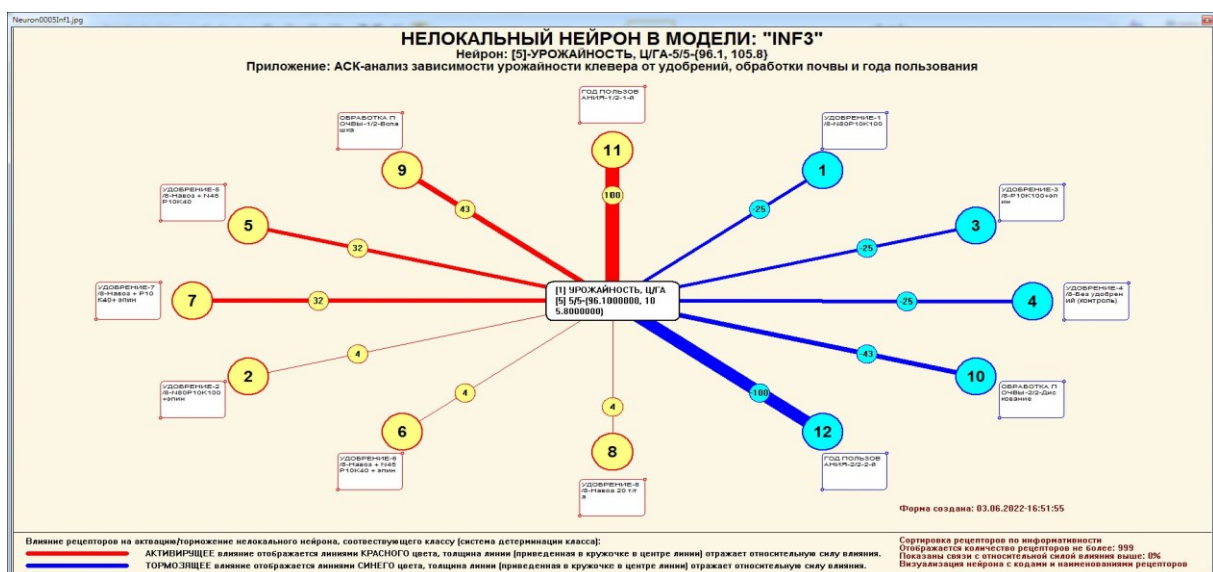
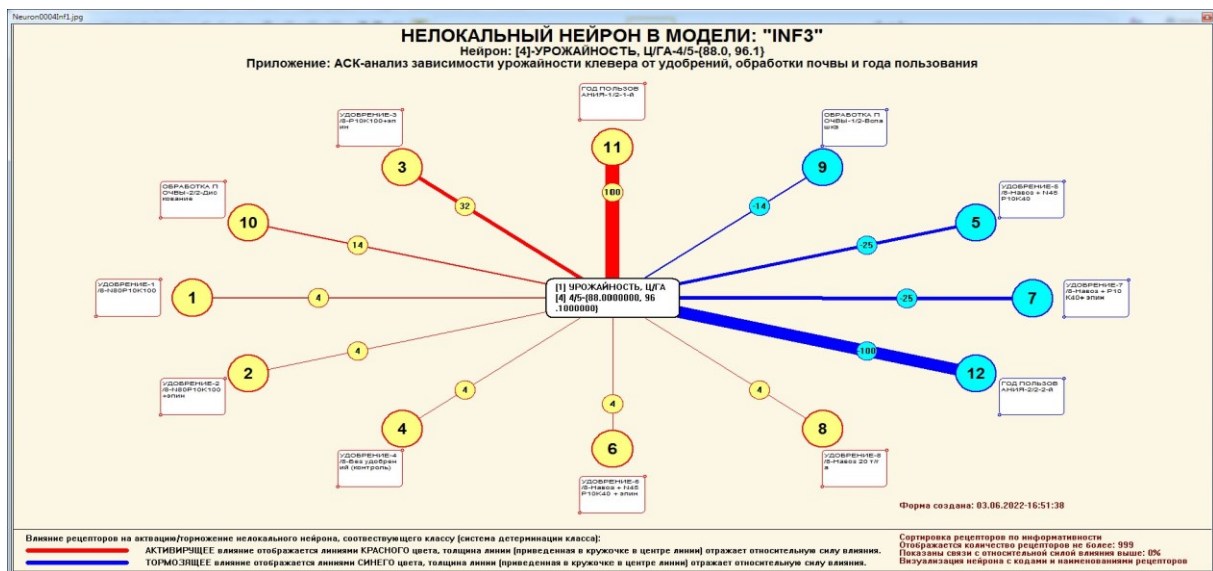
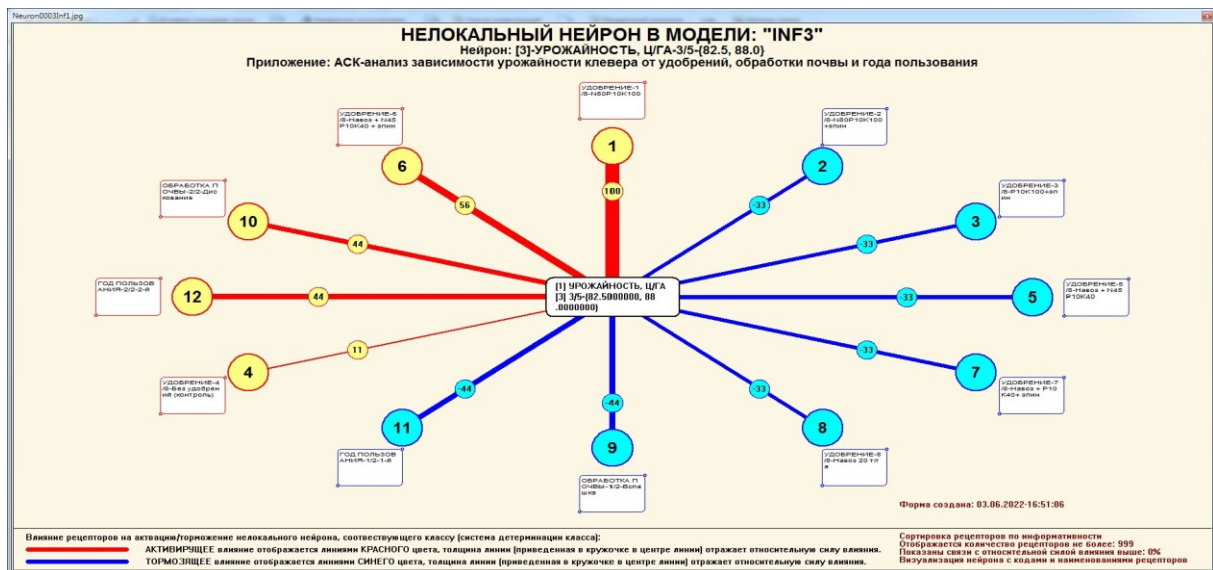
1) the weight coefficients on the receptors are not selected by the iterative back propagation method, but are calculated by the direct counting method based on a well theoretically substantiated model based on information theory (this resembles Bayesian networks);

2) weight coefficients have a well theoretically substantiated meaningful interpretation based on information theory;

3) the neural network is non-local, as they say now "fully connected".

In the "Eidos" system, non-local neurons are visualized (mode 4.4.10 of the "Eidos" system) in the form of special graphic forms, on which the strength and direction of the influence of neuron receptors on the degree of its activation / inhibition is displayed in the form of color and thickness of the dendrite.





Picture30. Nonlocal Neurons Corresponding to Classes (Different Clover Yields)

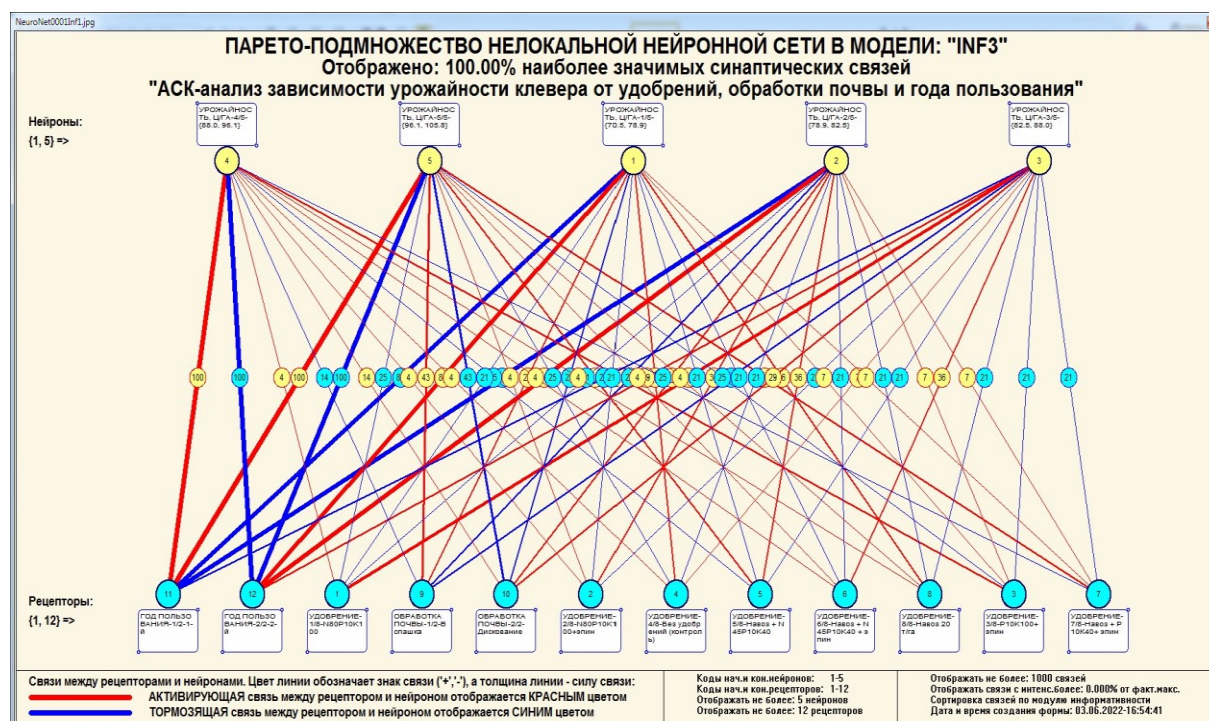
3.8.5. Non-local neural network

The Eidos system has the ability to build models corresponding to multilayer neural networks [18].

It is also possible to visualize any one layer of a non-local neural network (mode 4.4.11 of the Eidos system).

Such a layer in a visual form reflects the strength and direction of the influence of the receptors of a number of neurons on the degree of their activation/inhibition in the form of color and thickness of the dendrites.

The neurons in the image of the neural network layer are located from left to right in descending order of the modulus of the total strength of their determination by receptors, i.e. on the left are the results that are most rigidly conditioned by the values of the factors acting on them, and on the right - less rigidly conditioned (Figure 33).



Picture31. Neural network in the INF3 SC model

3.8.6. 3D Integral Cognitive Maps

A 3d-integrated cognitive map is a display in one figure of a cognitive class diagram (Figure 23) at the top and a cognitive diagram of factor values (Figure 27) at the bottom and a single neural network layer connecting them (Figure 31) (mode 4.4.12 of the Eidos system) (figure 32):

4.4.12. Отображение Парето-подмножеств одного слоя интегральной когнитивной карты в системе "Эйдос"

Выбор нелокальных нейронов (классов) для визуализации в когнитивной карте

Sel	Код	Наименование нелокального нейрона (класса)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-1/5-{70.5, 78.9}
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-2/5-{78.9, 82.5}
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-3/5-{82.5, 88.0}
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-4/5-{88.0, 96.1}
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-5/5-{96.1, 105.8}

Помощь Максимальное количество отображаемых нейронов: ClearSet Диапазон кодов отображаемых нейронов: -
 Максимальное количество отображаемых связей: Диапазон кодов отображаемых рецепторов: -

Подготовка визуализации нейрона: 1 "УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-1/5-{70.5, 78.9}" в модели: 6 "INF3"

АКТИВИРУЮЩИЕ рецепторы и сила их влияния

Код	Наименование фактора и его интервального значения	Сила влияния
12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	3.000
4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	1.250
8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	1.250
9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	1.000
3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-Р10К100+эпин	0.250
7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + Р10К40+эпин	0.250

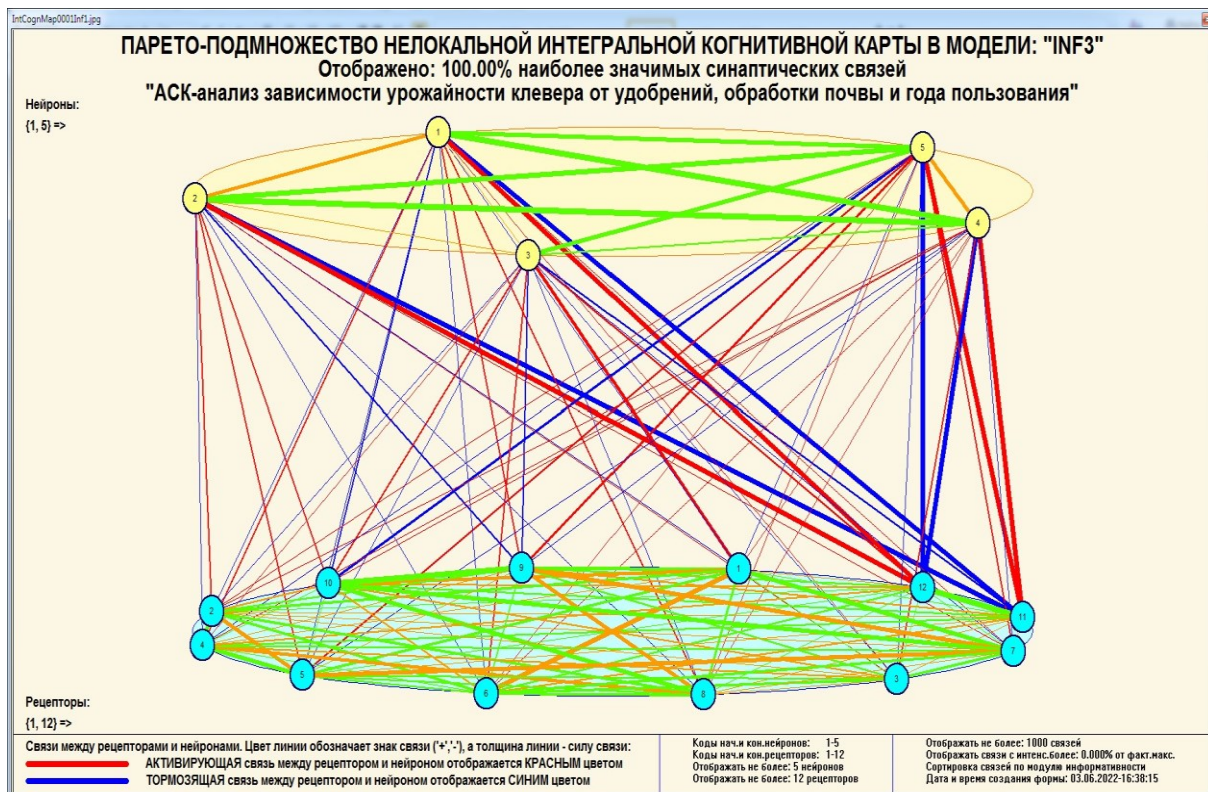
ТОРМОЗЯЩИЕ рецепторы и сила их влияния

Код	Наименование фактора и его интервального значения	Сила влияния
11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й	-3.000
10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	-1.000
6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + эпин	-0.750
5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40	-0.750
2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин	-0.750
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100	-0.750

ВКЛЮЧИТЬ фильтр по фактору ВЫКЛЮЧИТЬ фильтр по фактору ВКЛЮЧИТЬ фильтр по фактору ВЫКЛЮЧИТЬ фильтр по фактору

Когн. карта Максимальное количество отображаемых рецепторов:
 Отображать связи с интенсивностью >= % от макс.:

Сортировать связи: по модулю информативности по информативности и знаку Отображать наименования: нейронов рецепторов



Picture32. 3d cognitive class and feature diagram (mode 4.4.12)

3.8.7. 2D Integral Cognitive Maps of Meaningful Class Comparison (Mediated Fuzzy Plausible Reasoning)

In 2d-cognitive diagrams of class comparison according to the system of their determination, one can see how similar or how different the classes are from each other according to the values of the factors that determine them.

However, we do not see from this diagram how exactly these classes are similar and how exactly these classes differ in terms of the values of the factors that determine them.

We can see this from the cognitive diagram of meaningful class comparison, which is displayed in mode 4.2.3 of the Eidos system.

2D cognitive maps of meaningful class comparisons are examples of indirect fuzzy plausible logical conclusions, which may be one of the first to be written by Gyorgy Poya [22]. For the first time, the automated implementation of reasoning of this type in the Eidos intellectual system was written in 2002 in [2] on page 521⁹. This was later discussed in [3]¹⁰ and a number of other works of the author, so it is inappropriate to consider this issue in more detail here.

An example of mediated plausible reasoning.

Suppose we know that one person has blue eyes and another has black hair. The question is, do these features contribute to the similarity or difference between these two people? In the ASC-analysis and the Eidos system, this issue is solved in the following way. In a model based on a cluster-constructive analysis of classes and values of factors (features), it is known how similar or different features are in terms of their influence on the modeling object. Therefore, it is clear that a person with blue eyes is most likely blond, and a brunette is most likely to have dark eyes. So it is clear that these features contribute to the difference between these two people.

Examples of 2d-integrated cognitive maps of a meaningful comparison of classes according to their system of determination are shown below in Figures 33:

⁹ https://www.elibrary.ru/download/elibrary_18632909_64818704.pdf, Table 7. 17, p. 521

¹⁰ <http://ej.kubagro.ru/2013/07/pdf/15.pdf>, p.44.

4.2.3. Когнитивные диаграммы классов. Задание параметров генерации выходных форм

Выбор классов для когнитивной диаграммы

Задайте коды двух классов, для левого и правого информационных портретов когнитивной диаграммы по очереди выбирая их курсором в таблице и кликая на соответствующей кнопке ниже нее

Код	Наименование класса
0	ВСЕ КЛАССЫ
1	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-1/5-(70.5, 78.9)
2	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-2/5-(78.9, 82.5)
3	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-3/5-(82.5, 88.0)
4	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-4/5-(88.0, 96.1)
5	УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА-5/5-(96.1, 105.8)

Выбор кода класса левого инф.портрета Выбор кода класса правого инф.портрета

Выбор способа фильтрации признаков в информационных портретах когнитивной диаграммы

Задайте коды двух описательных шкал, для левого и правого информационных портретов когнитивной диаграммы по очереди выбирая их курсором в таблице и кликая на соответствующей кнопке ниже нее

Код	Наименование описательной шкалы	Минимальный код градации	Максимальный код градации
0	ВСЕ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫ	1	12
1	УДОБРЕНИЕ	1	8
2	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ	9	10
3	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ	11	12

Выбор кода описательной шкалы левого инф.портрета Выбор кода описательной шкалы правого инф.портрета

Задайте модели, в которых проводить расчеты когнитивных диаграмм

Abs Prc1 Prc2 Inf1 Inf2 Inf3 Inf4 Inf5 Inf6 Inf7

Задайте max количество отображаемых связей:

В диалоге заданы следующие параметры расчета когнитивных диаграмм:

Класс для левого инф.портрета: [0] ВСЕ КЛАССЫ
 Класс для правого инф.портрета: [0] ВСЕ КЛАССЫ
 Описательная шкала для левого инф.портрета: [0] ВСЕ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫ
 Описательная шкала для правого инф.портрета: [0] ВСЕ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫ
 Модели, заданные для расчета: Abs, Prc1, Prc2, Inf1, Inf2, Inf3, Inf4, Inf5, Inf6, Inf7

КОГНИТИВНАЯ ДИАГРАММА КЛАССОВ В МОДЕЛИ: "INF3"

"АСК-анализ зависимости урожайности клевера от удобрений, обработки почвы и года пользования"

Кл.шкала: [1] УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА
 Класс: [1] 1/6-(70.500000, 78.900000)

Сход./разл.классов: 100.000%

Кл.шкала: [1] УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ, Ц/ГА
 Класс: [1] 1/6-(70.500000, 78.900000)

Наименования признаков:

[3] ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ [12] 2/2-й	Ib=3.000 Ip=129.203 Ic=0.910	[3] ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ [12] 2/2-й	Ib=3.000 Ip=129.203 Ic=0.910
[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [4] 4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	Ib=1.250 Ip=53.835 Ic=1.451	[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [4] 4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	Ib=1.250 Ip=53.835 Ic=1.451
[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [8] 8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	Ib=1.250 Ip=53.835 Ic=1.516	[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [8] 8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	Ib=1.250 Ip=53.835 Ic=1.516
[2] ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ [9] 1/2-Вспаха	Ib=1.000 Ip=43.068 Ic=0.853	[2] ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ [9] 1/2-Вспаха	Ib=1.000 Ip=43.068 Ic=0.853
[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [6] 6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + з/ли	Ib=0.750 Ip=32.301 Ic=0.910	[1] УДОБРЕНИЕ [6] 6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + з/ли	Ib=0.750 Ip=32.301 Ic=0.910
[2] ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ [10] 2/2-Дискование	Ib=1.000 Ip=43.068 Ic=0.853	[2] ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ [10] 2/2-Дискование	Ib=1.000 Ip=43.068 Ic=0.853
[3] ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ [11] 1/2-1-й	Ib=3.000 Ip=129.203 Ic=0.910	[3] ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ [11] 1/2-1-й	Ib=3.000 Ip=129.203 Ic=0.910

Фильтр по оп.шкале: [0] ВСЕ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫ 1-12

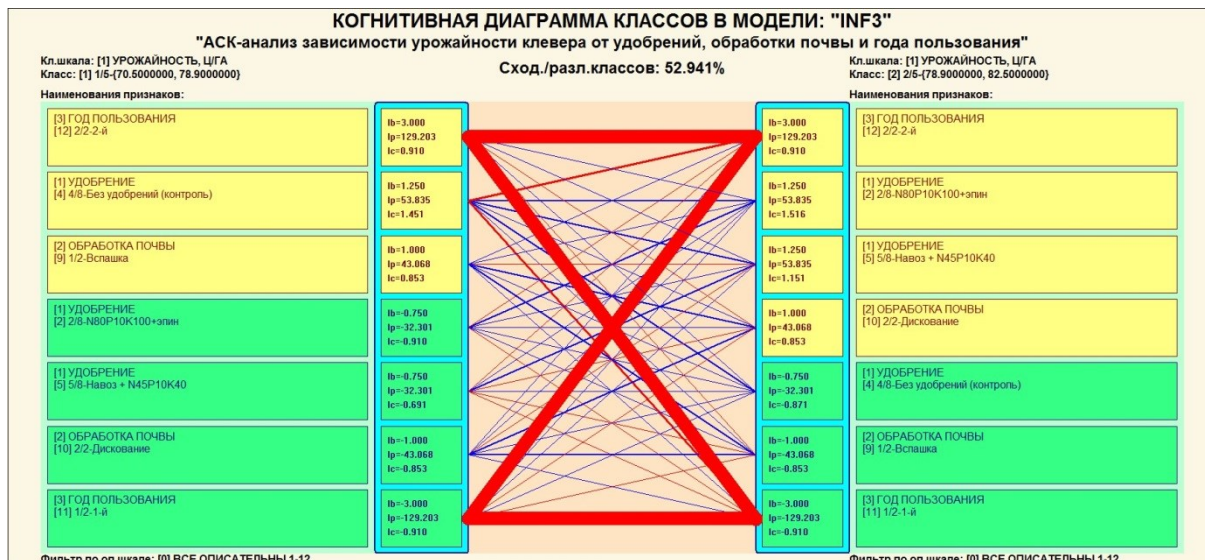
Фильтр по оп.шкале: [0] ВСЕ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫ 1-12

Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками [градация факторов, системы детерминации]:

— СХОДСТВО классов отображается линиями связи КРАСНОГО цвета, толщина линии [приведенная в кружочке в центре линии] отражает степень сходства.

— РАЗЛИЧИЕ классов отображается линиями связи СИНЕГО цвета, толщина линии [приведенная в кружочке в центре линии] отражает степень различия.

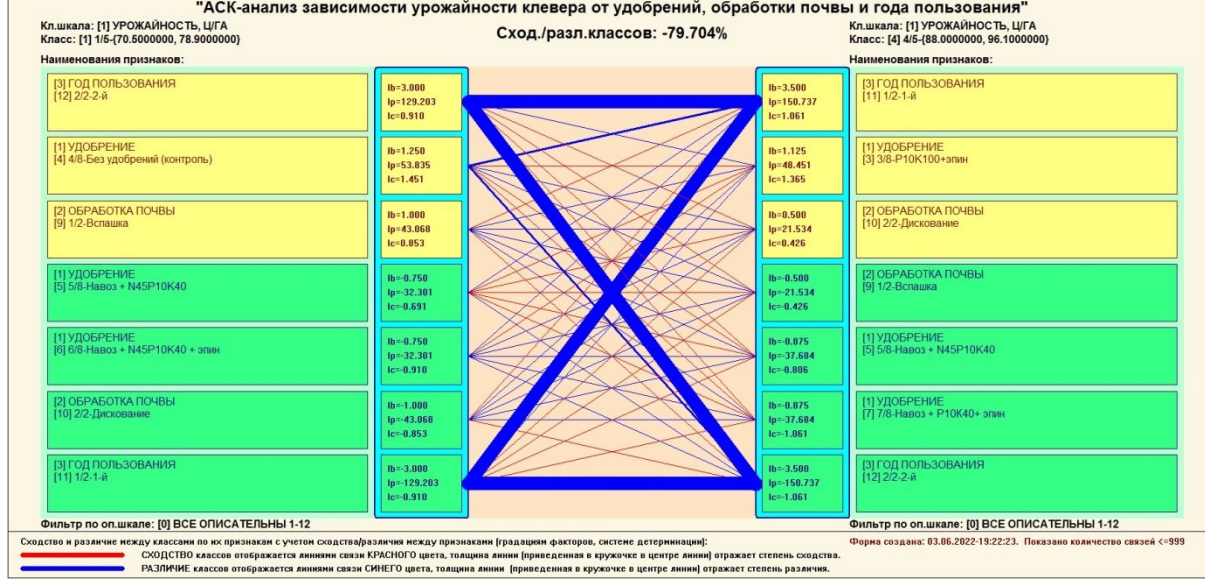
Форм создана: 03.06.2022-19:22:04. Показано количество связей < 999



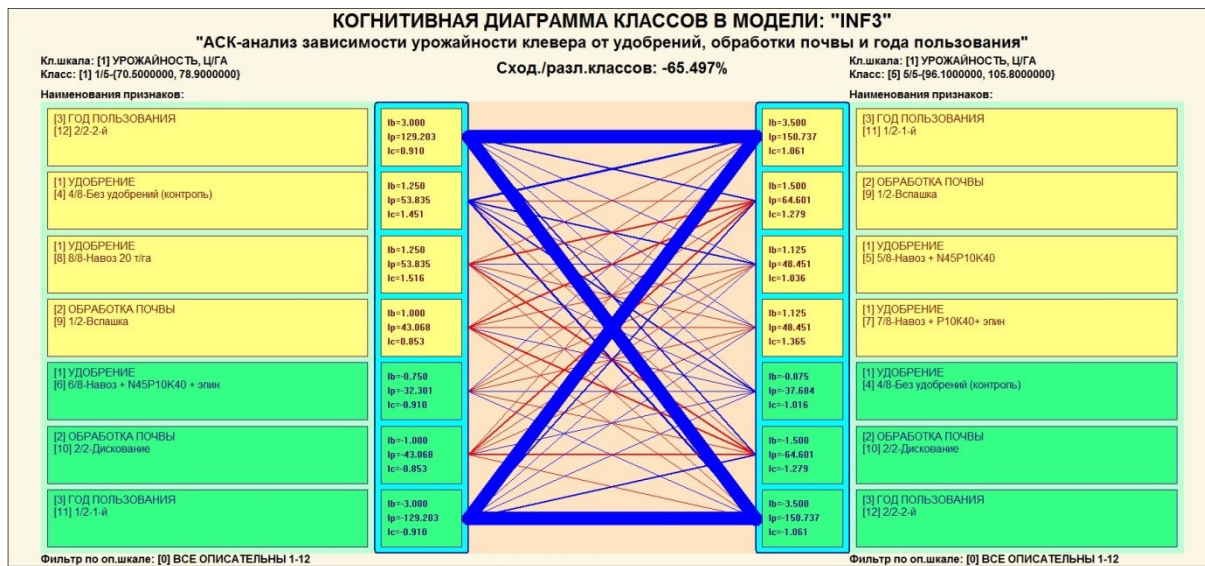
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
 СХОДСТВО классов отображается линиями связи КРАСНОГО цвета, толщина линии (приведенная в кружочке в центре линии) отражает степень сходства.
 РАЗЛИЧИЕ классов отображается линиями связи СИНЕГО цвета, толщина линии (приведенная в кружочке в центре линии) отражает степень различия.



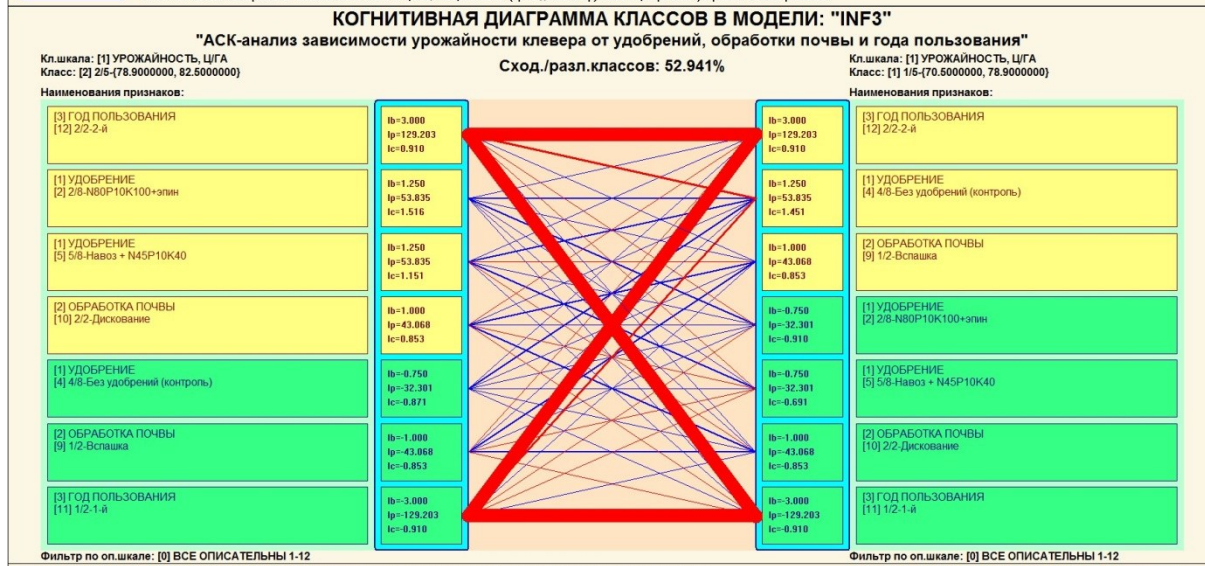
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
 СХОДСТВО классов отображается линиями связи КРАСНОГО цвета, толщина линии (приведенная в кружочке в центре линии) отражает степень сходства.
 РАЗЛИЧИЕ классов отображается линиями связи СИНЕГО цвета, толщина линии (приведенная в кружочке в центре линии) отражает степень различия.



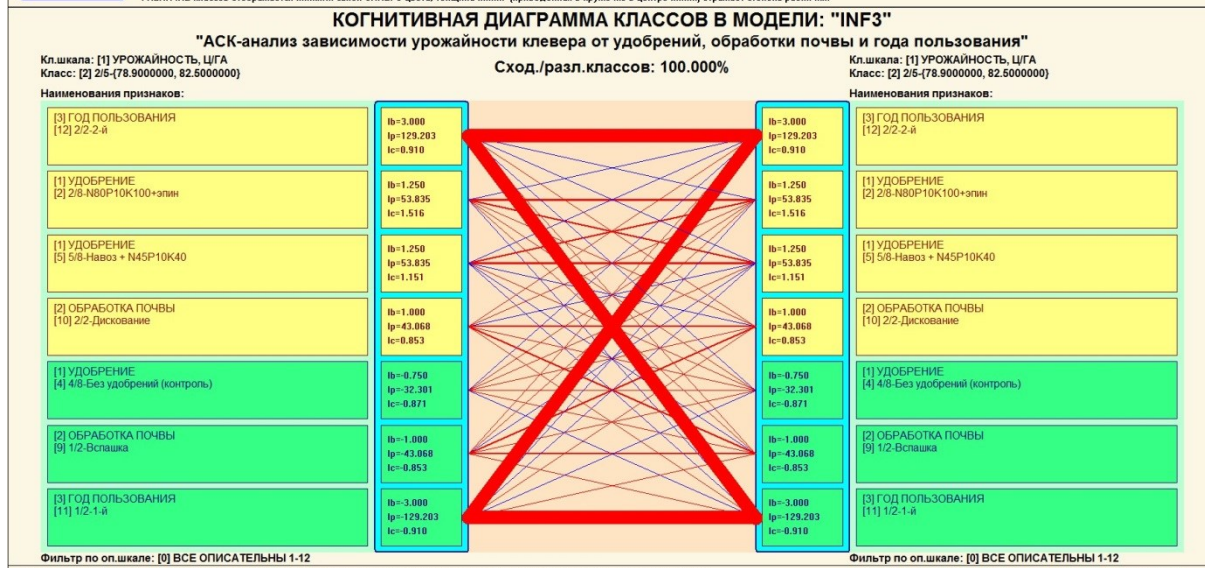
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
 СХОДСТВО классов отображается линиями связи КРАСНОГО цвета, толщина линии (приведенная в кружочке в центре линии) отражает степень сходства.
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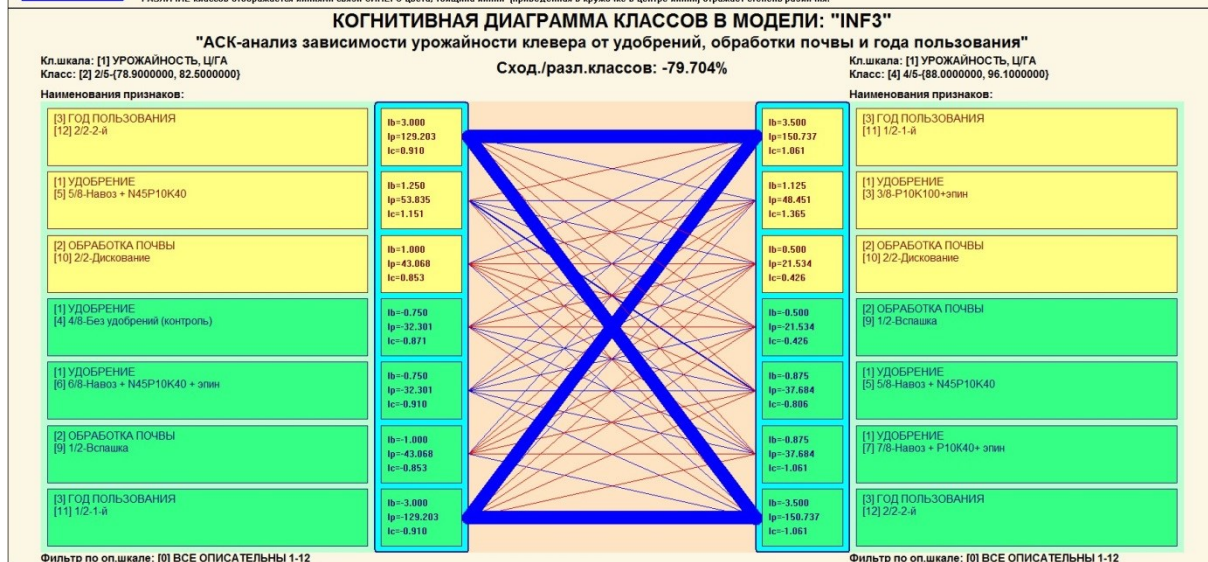
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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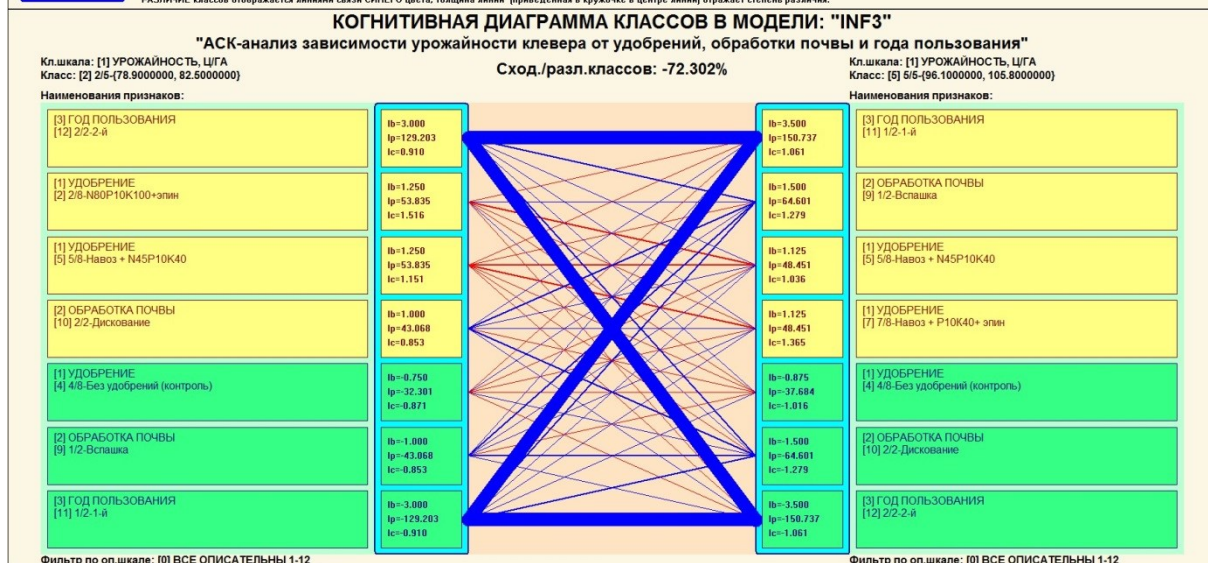
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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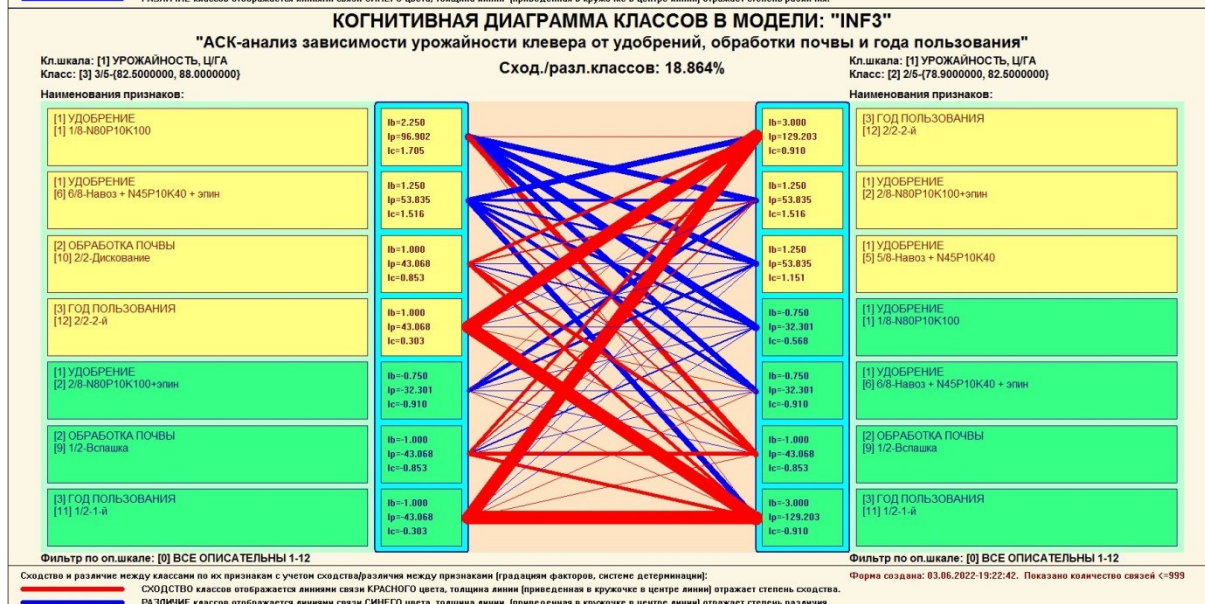
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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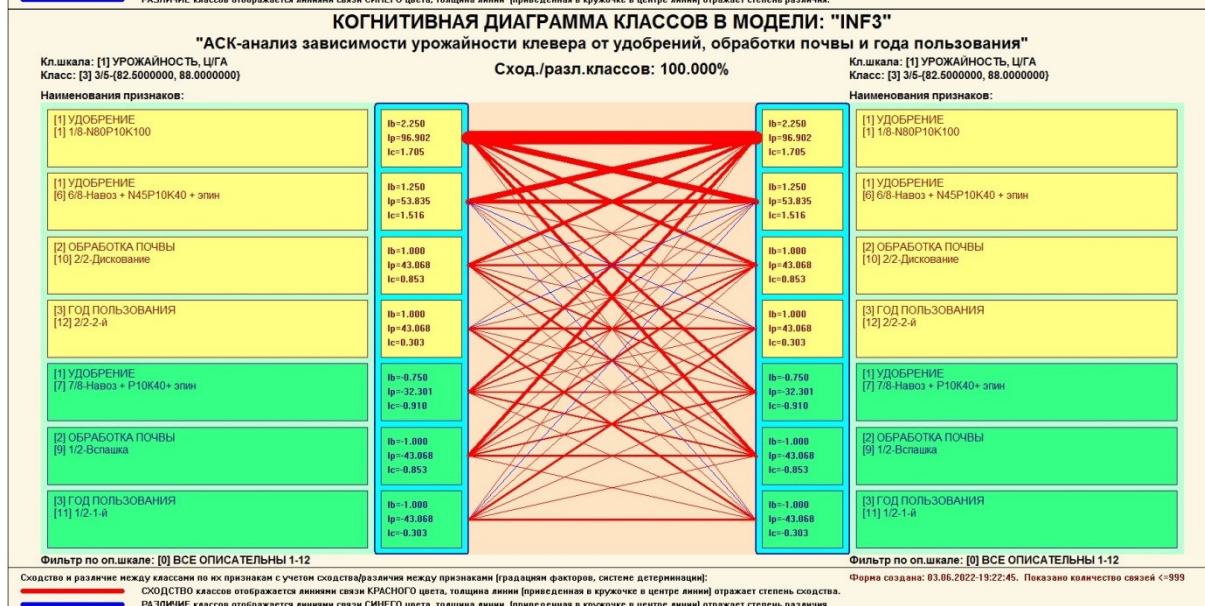
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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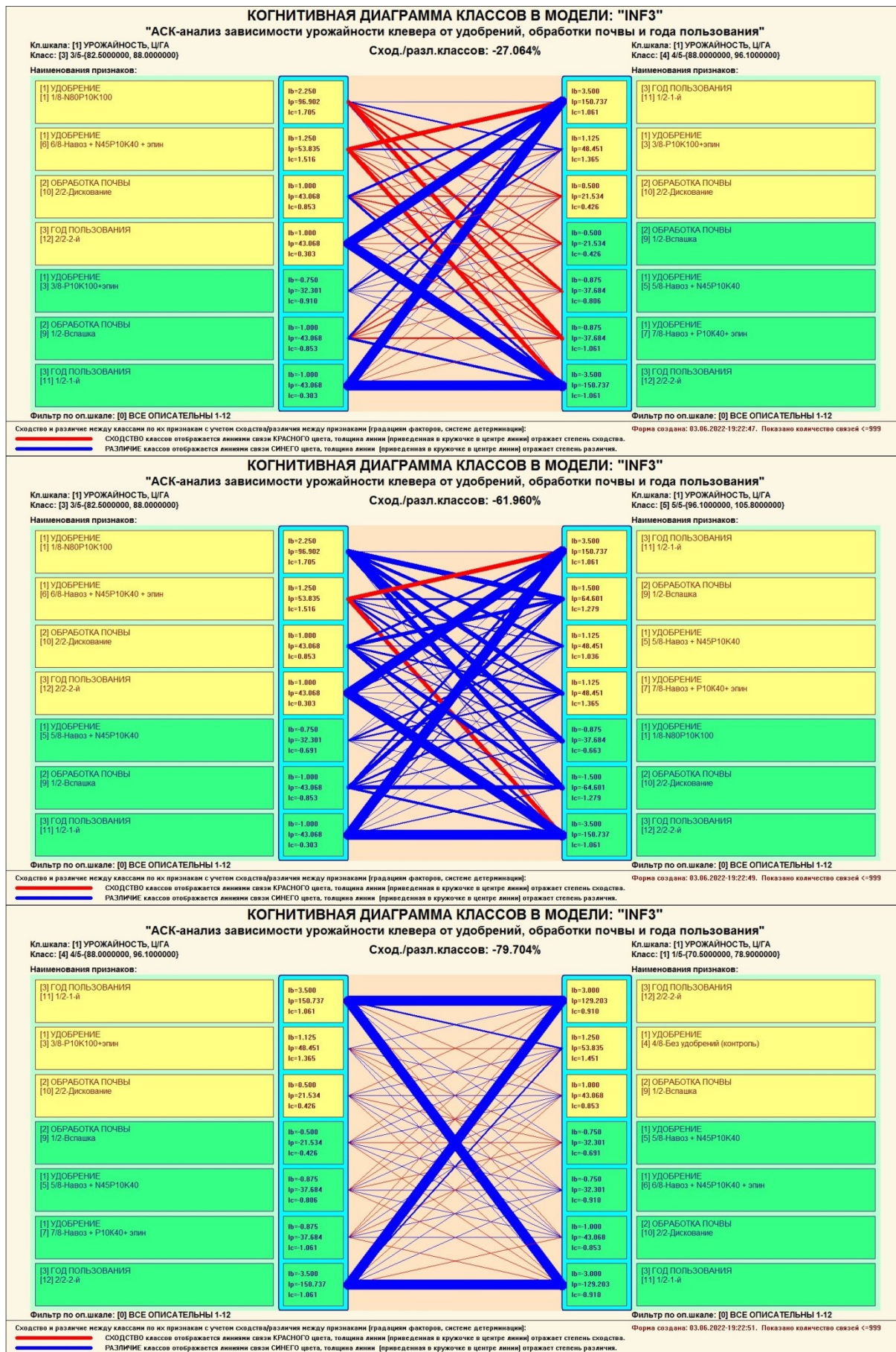
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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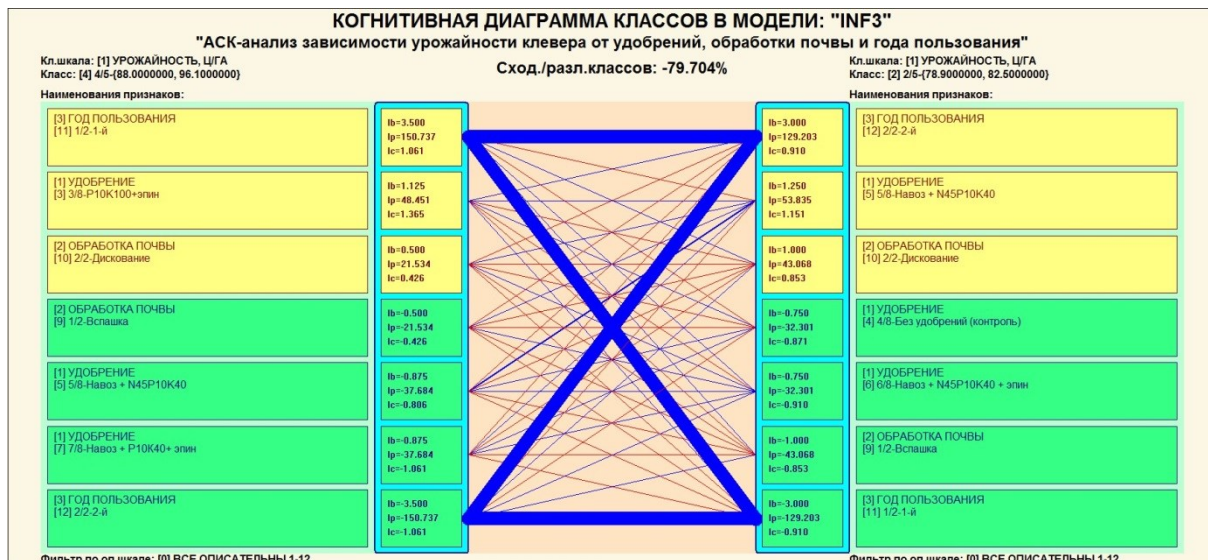


Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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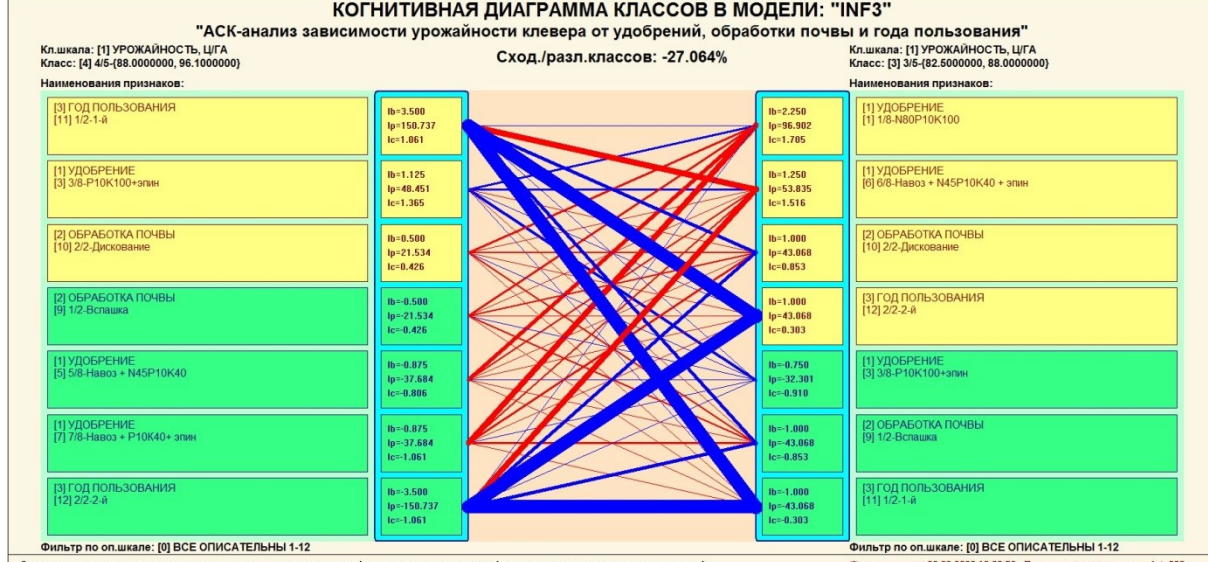


Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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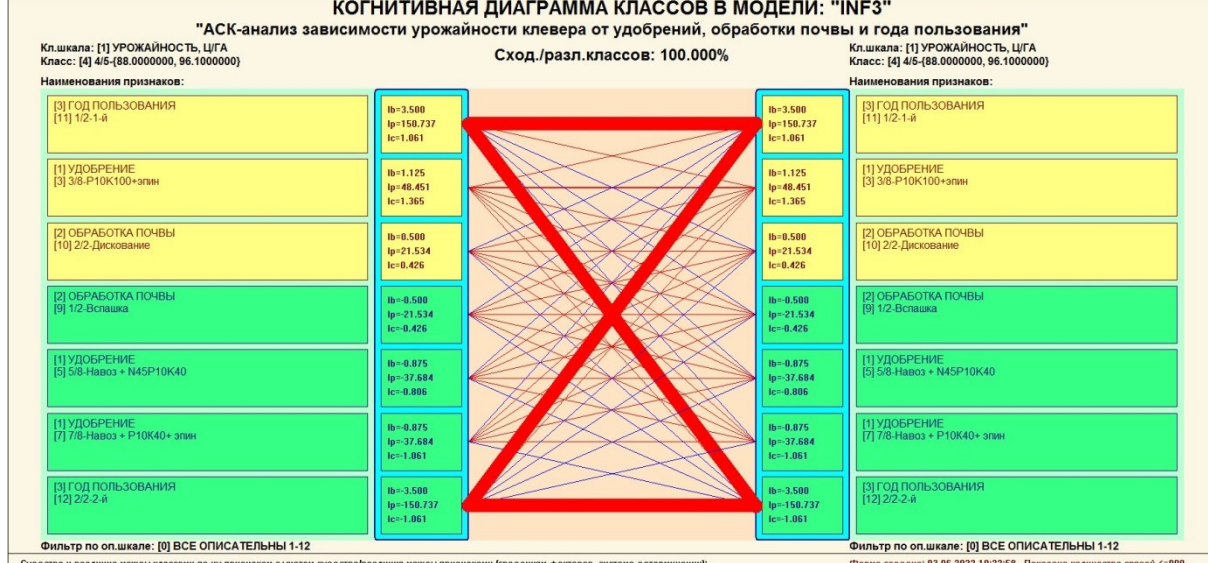




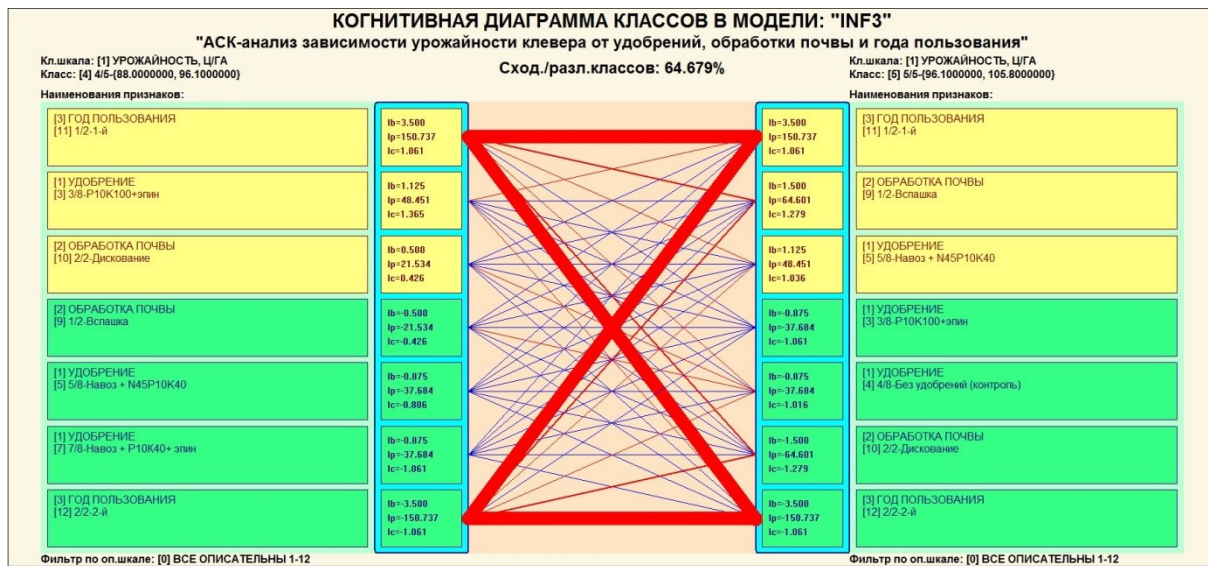
Форма создана: 03.06.2022-19:22:54. Показано количество связей <=999



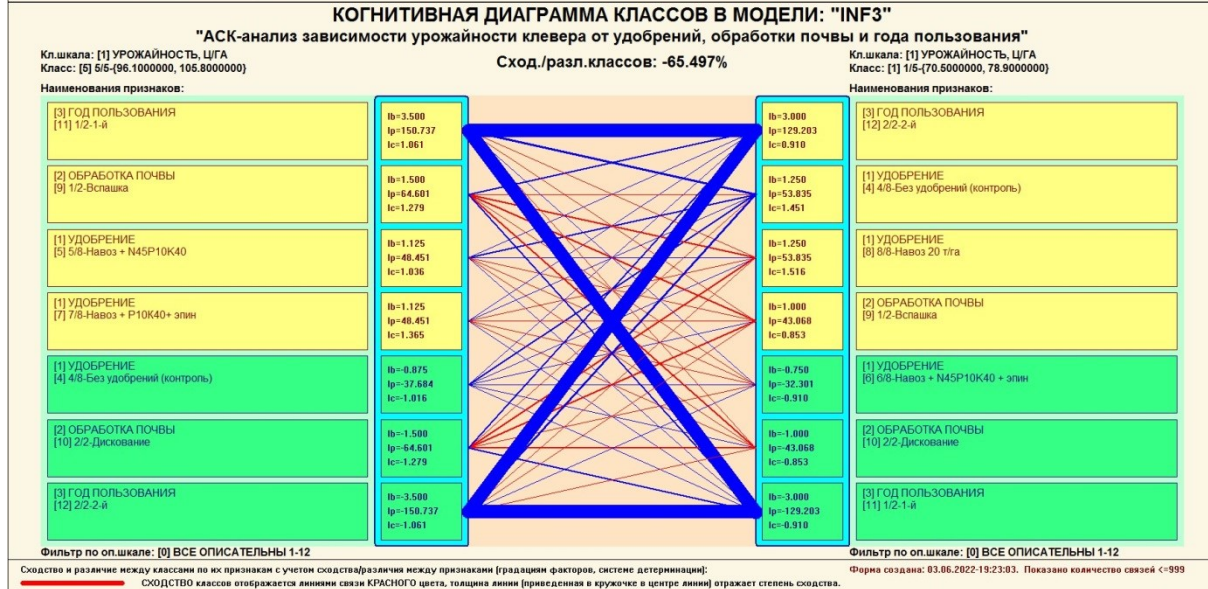
Форма создана: 03.06.2022-19:22:56. Показано количество связей <=999



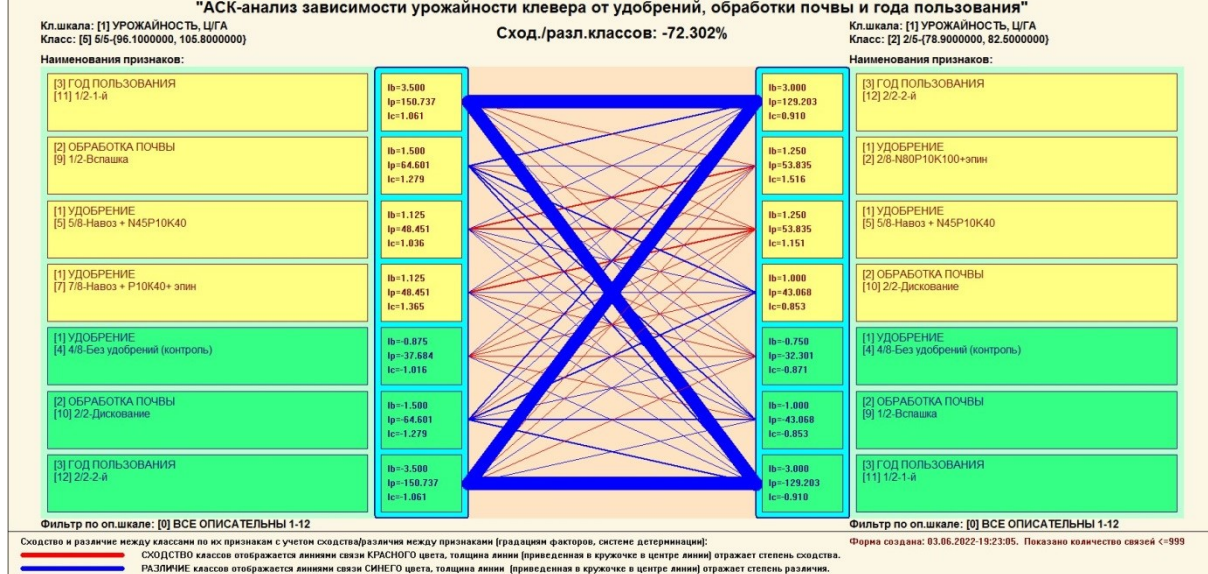
Форма создана: 03.06.2022-19:22:58. Показано количество связей <=999



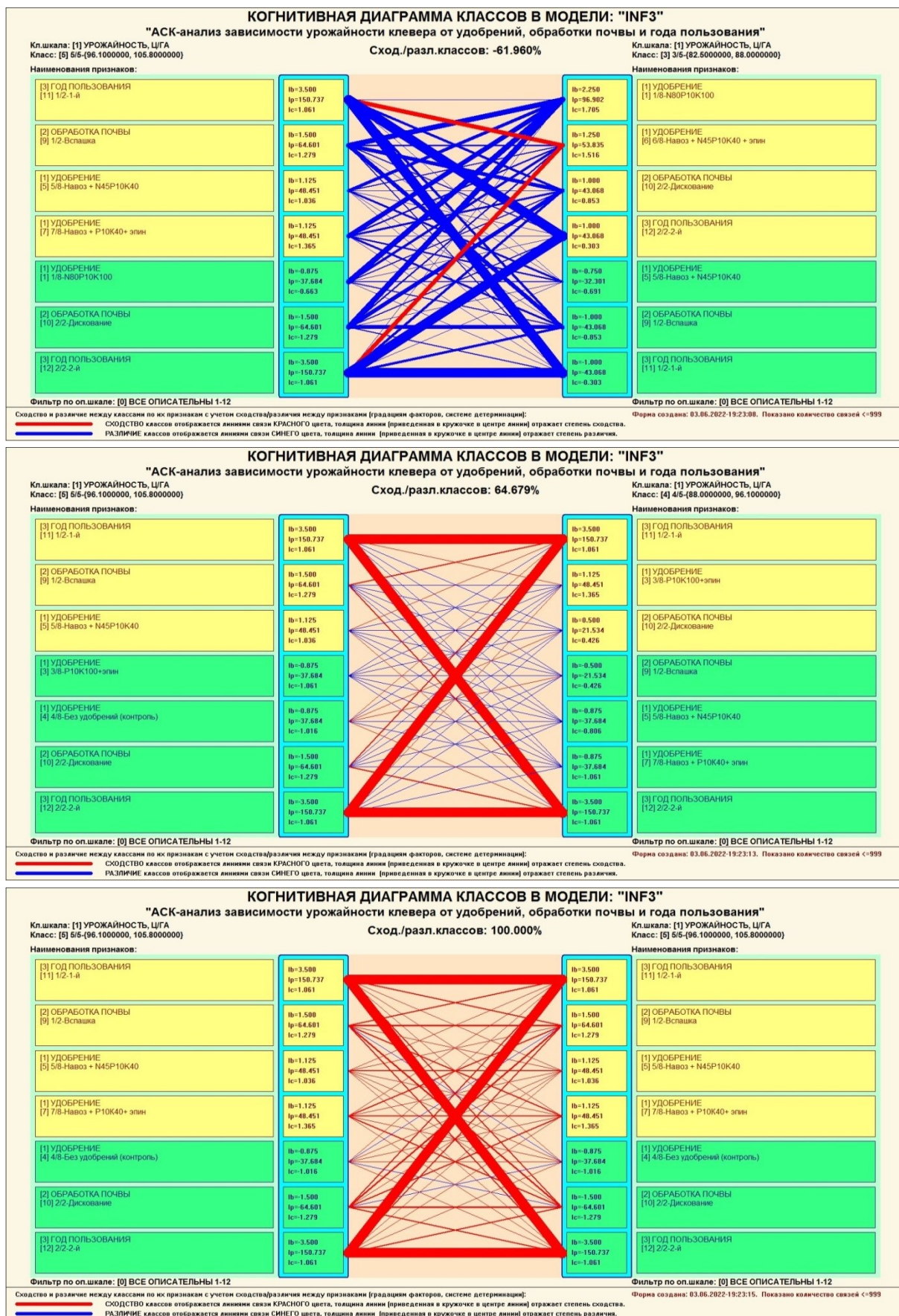
Сходство и различие между классами по их признакам с учетом сходства/различия между признаками (градация факторов, системы детерминации):
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Picture33. Examples of 2d-integrated cognitive maps of meaningful comparison of classes according to their system of determination

3.8.8. 2D-integrated cognitive maps of meaningful comparison of factor values (mediated fuzzy plausible reasoning)

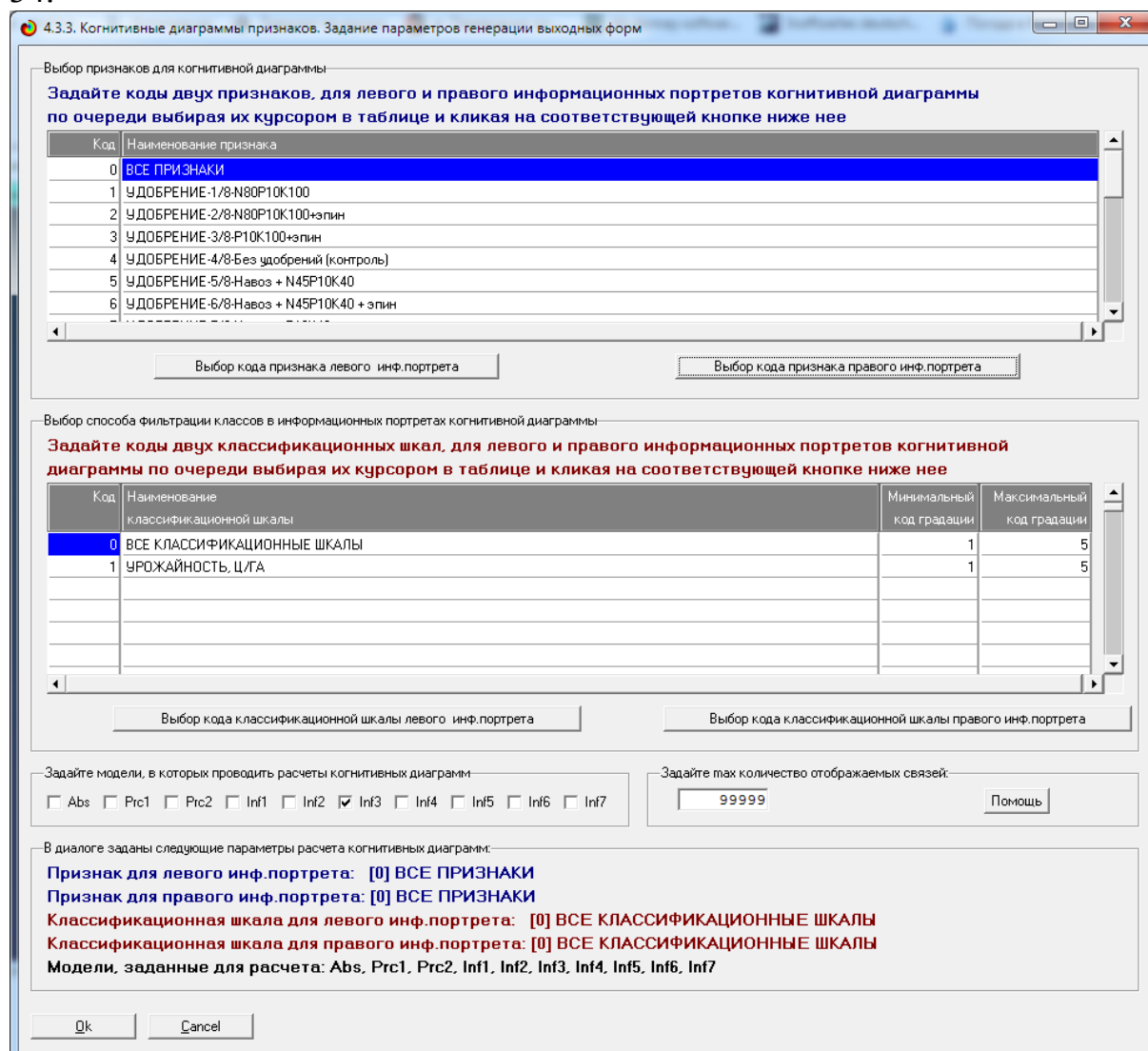
From 2d-cognitive diagrams comparing the values of factors according to their influence on the object of modeling, i.e. on its transitions to states corresponding to classes, it is quite clear how similar or different any two values of factors are in their meaning.

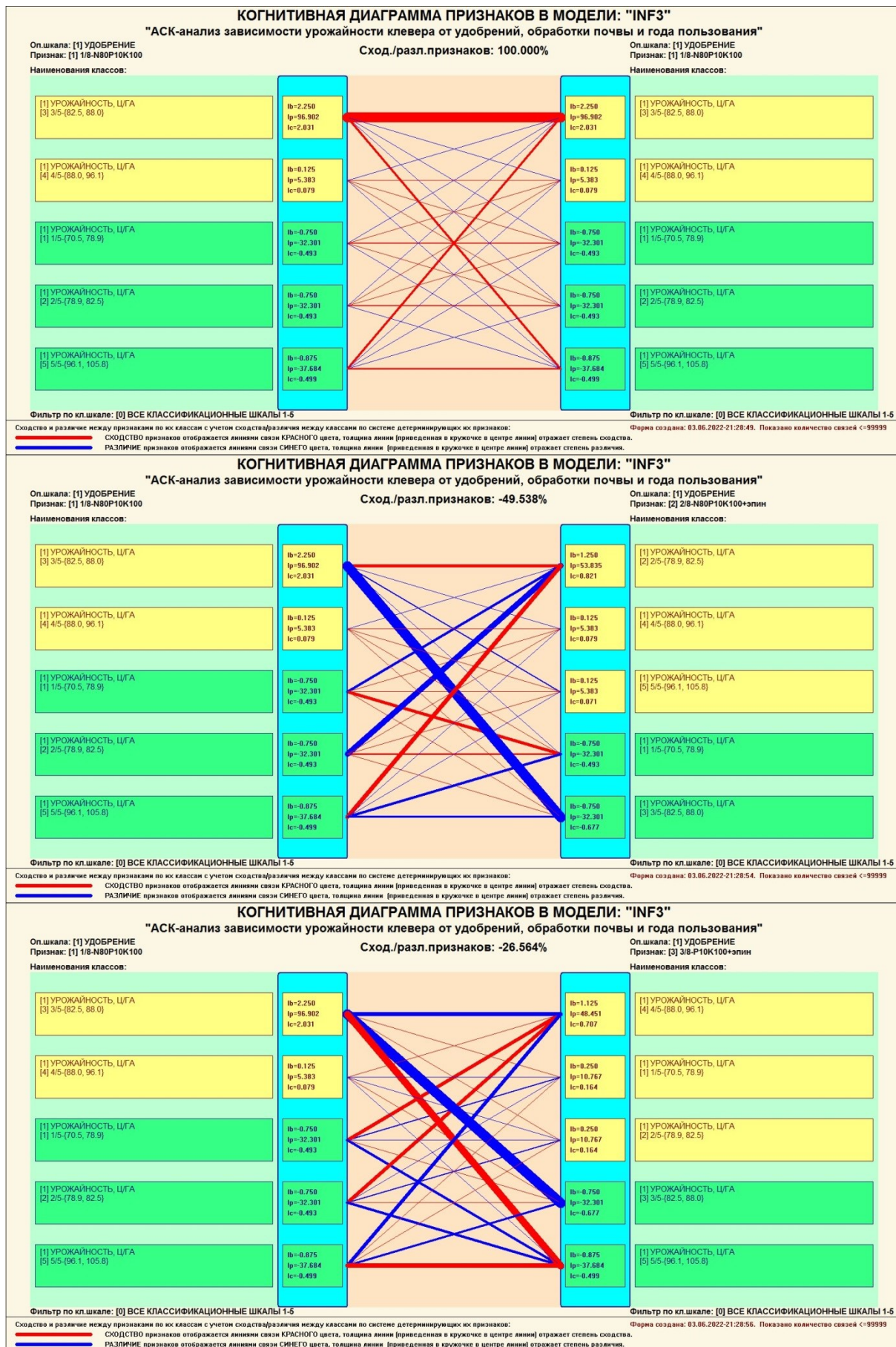
Recall that meaning, according to the Schenk-Abelson concept of meaning used in ASC analysis, consists in knowing the causes and consequences [23].

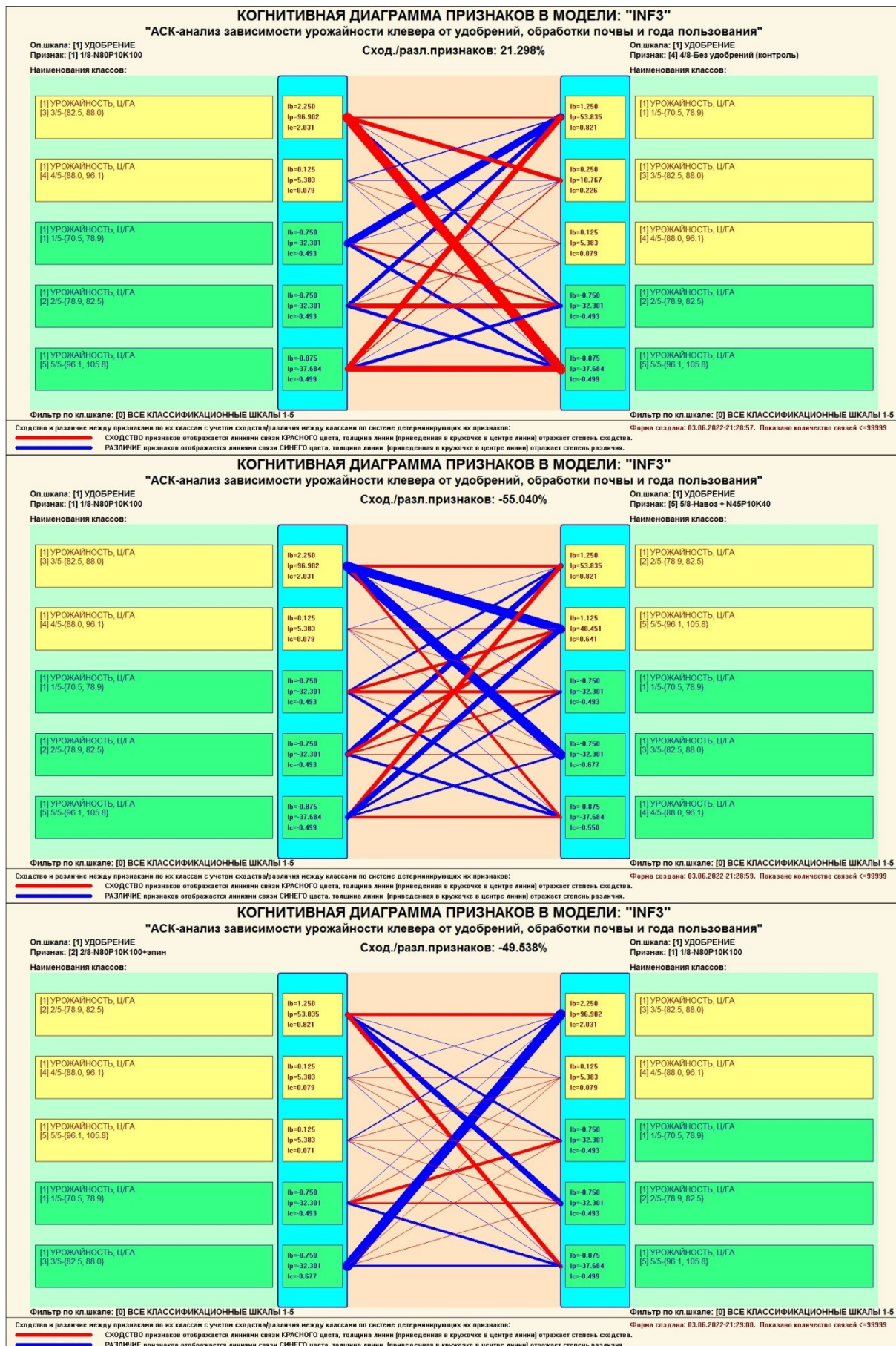
However, it is not clear from this diagram how exactly the values of the factors are similar or differ in their meaning.

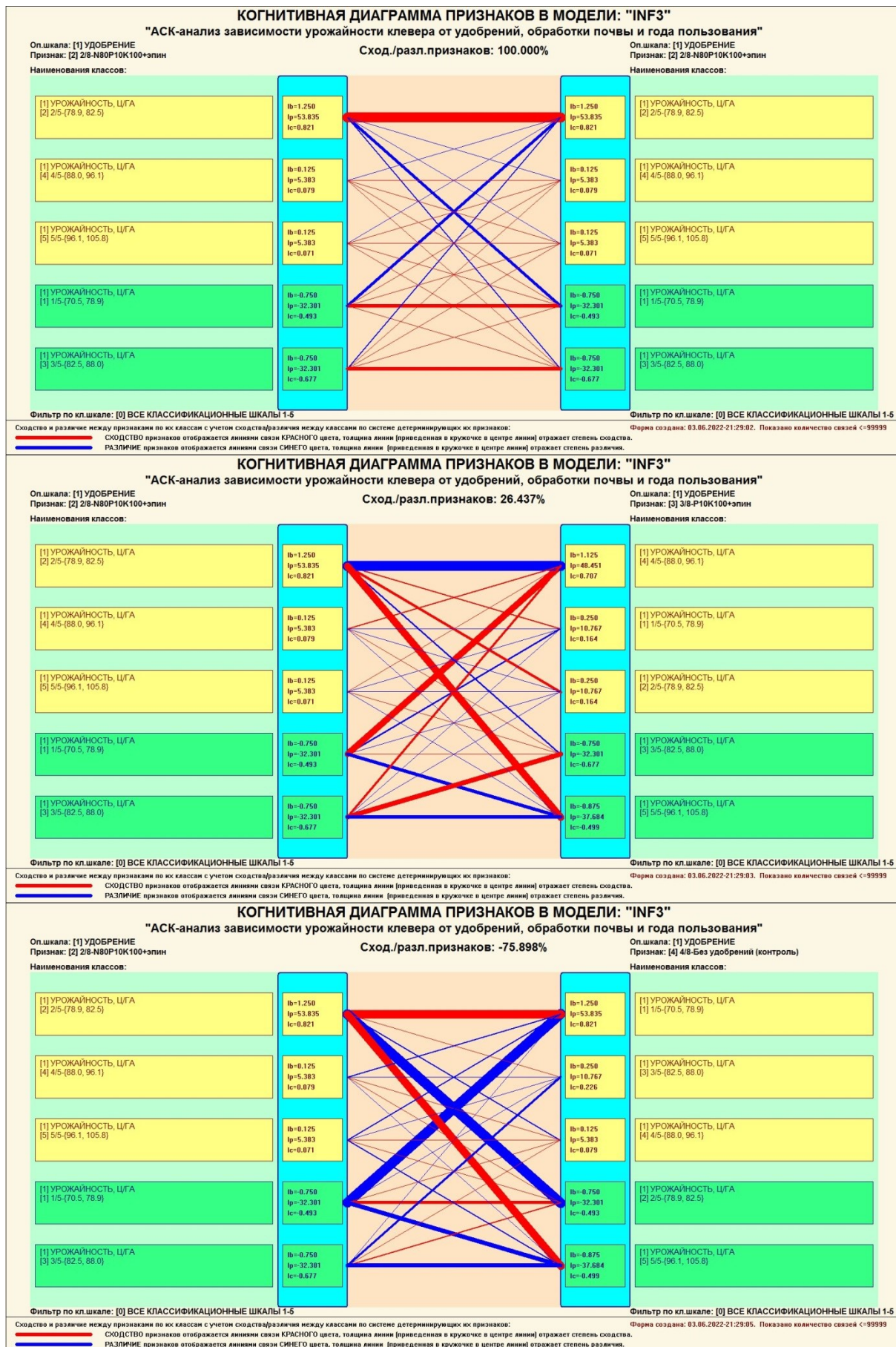
This can be seen from the cognitive diagrams that can be obtained in mode 4.3.3 of the Eidos system.

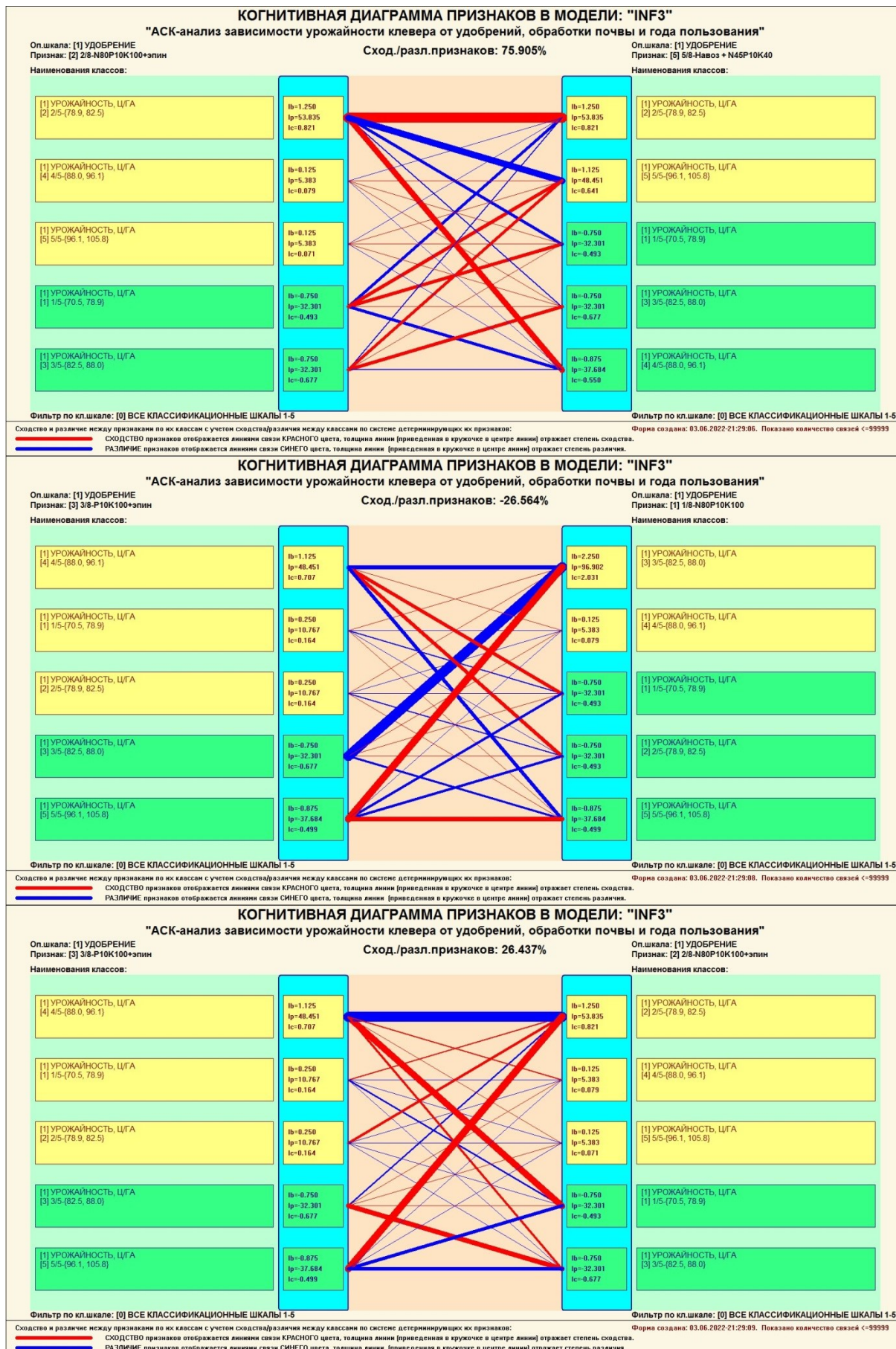
Examples of 2d-integrated cognitive maps of a meaningful comparison of classes according to their system of determination are shown below in Figures 34:

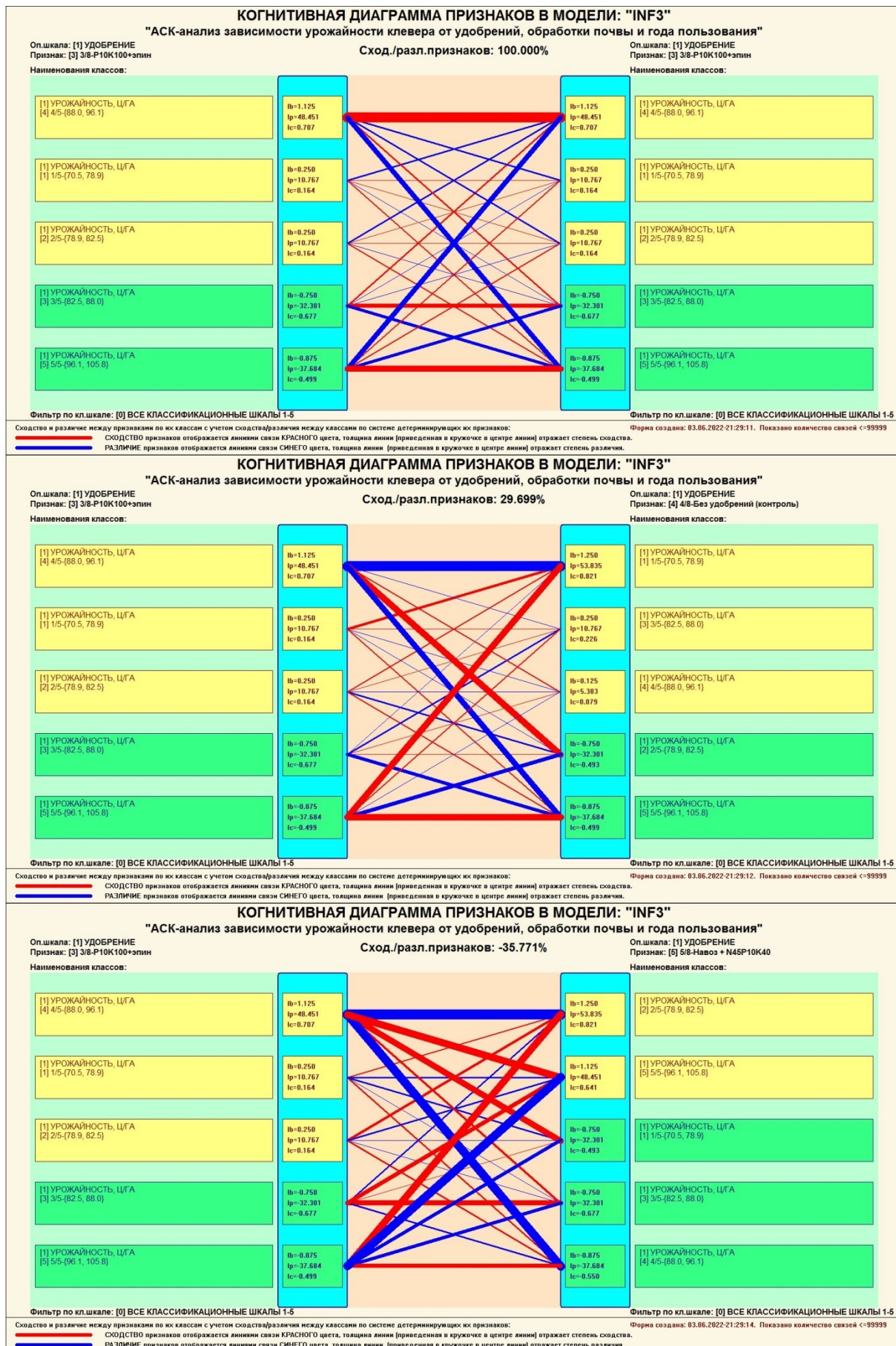


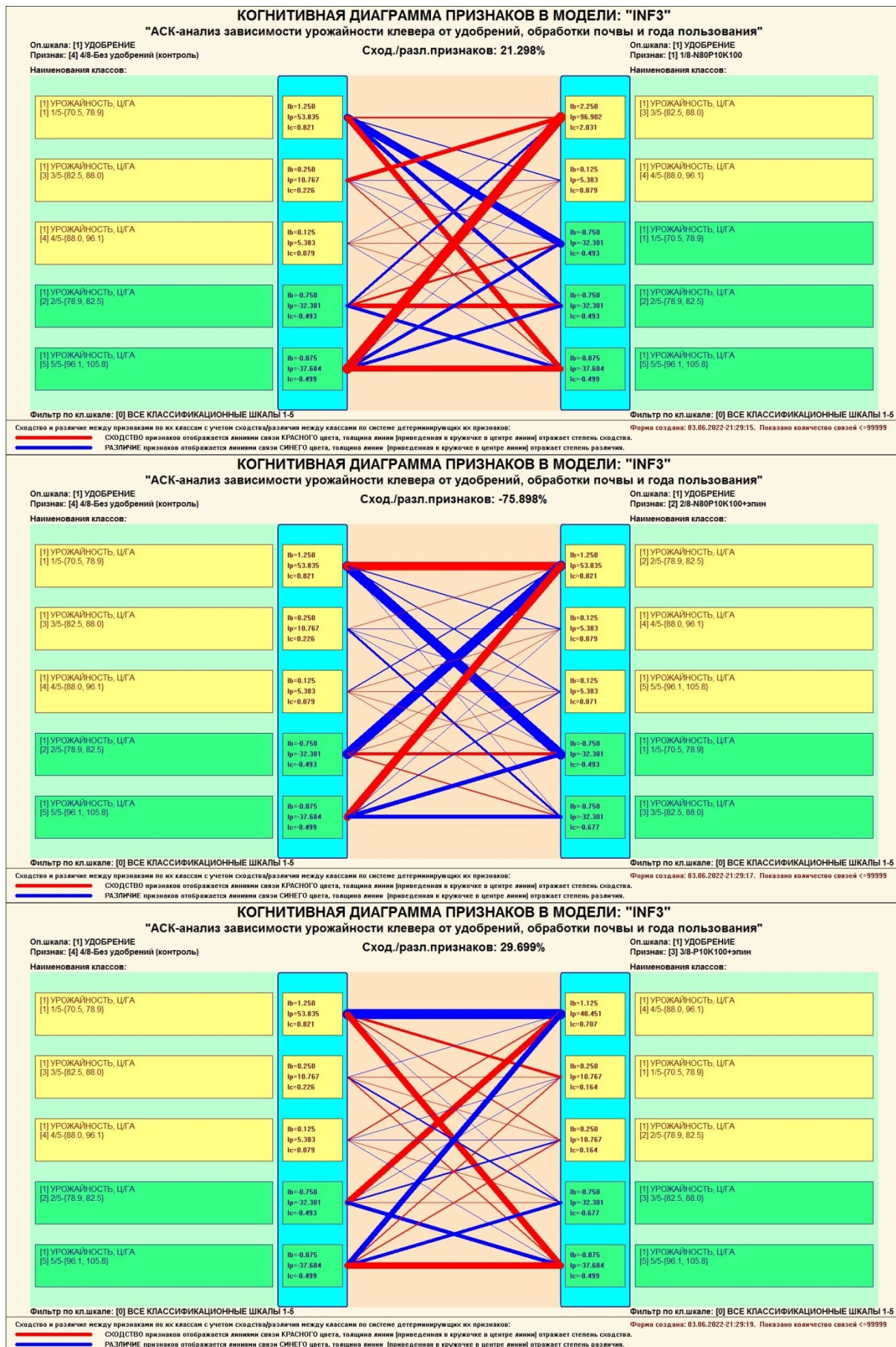


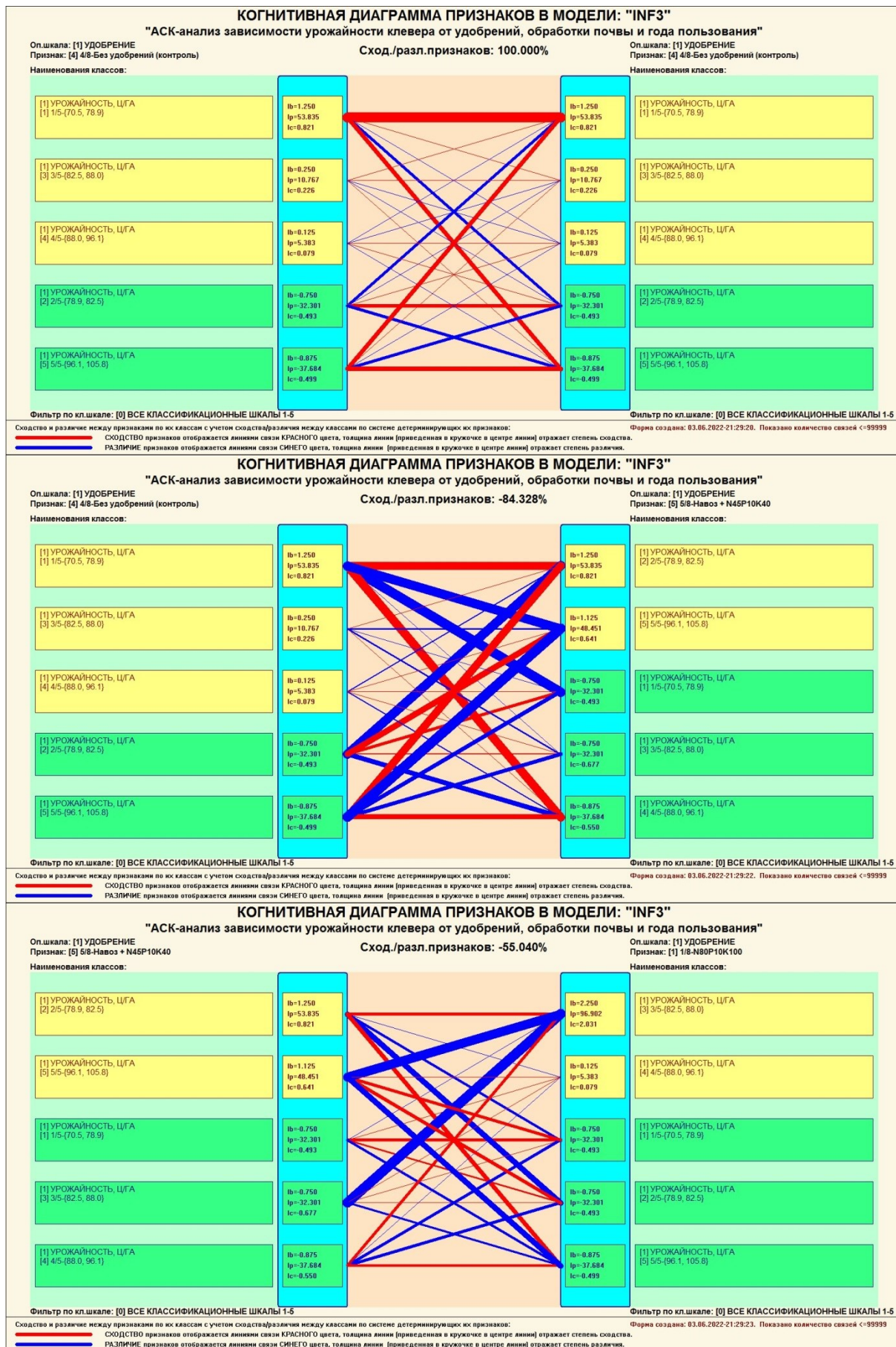


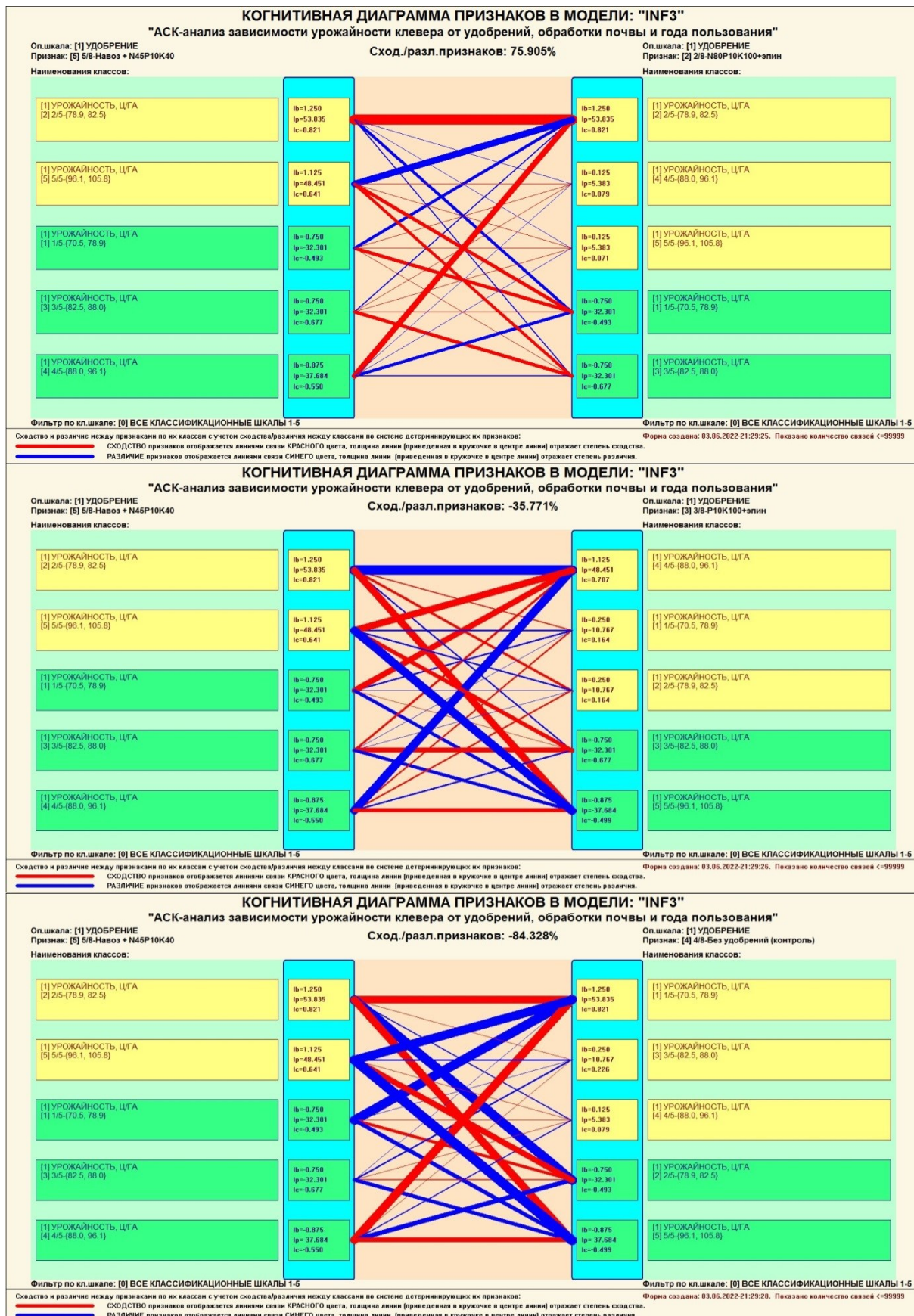


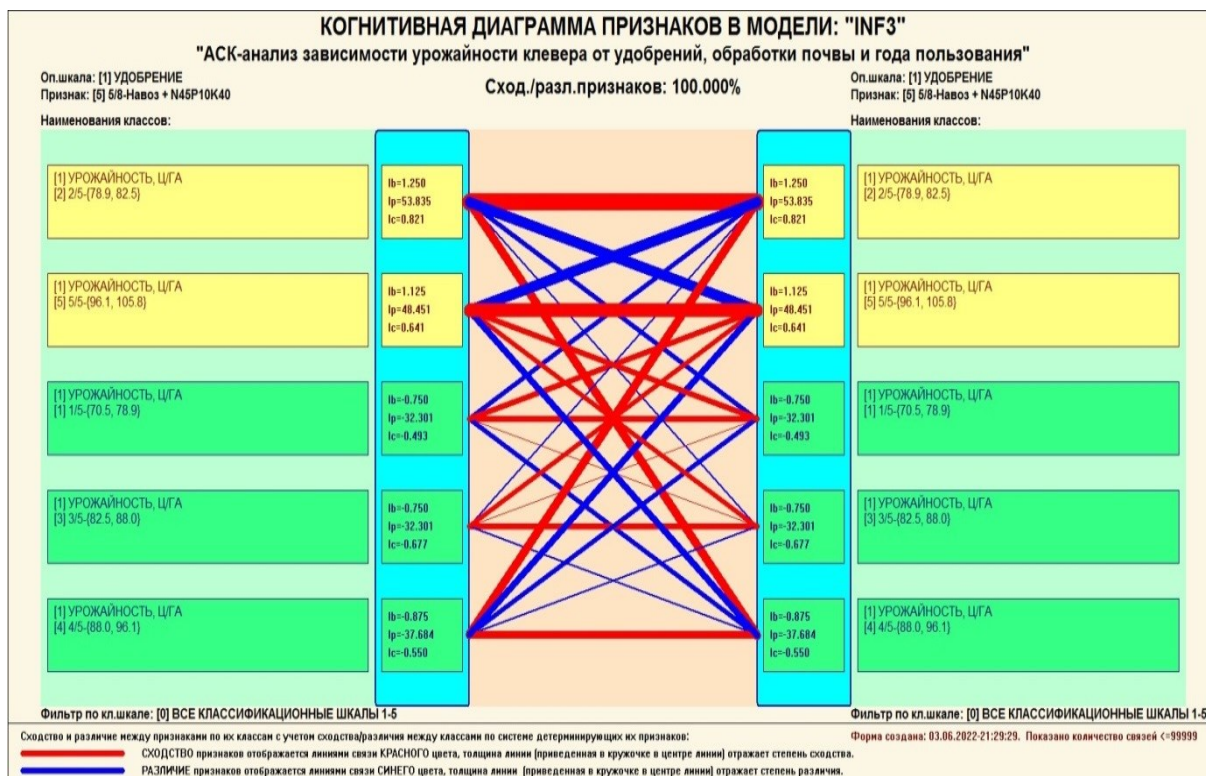












Picture34. Examples of 2d-integrated cognitive maps for meaningful comparison of factor values by their influence on the transition of the modeling object to states corresponding to classes

3.8.9. Cognitive functions

Cognitive functions are a generalization of the classical mathematical concept of a function based on system information theory and were proposed by E.V. Lutsenko in 2005 [19].

Cognitive functions reflect how much information is contained in the gradations of the descriptive scale about the transition of the modeling object to the states corresponding to the gradations of the classification scale. At the same time, in statistical and system-cognitive models, each gradation of the descriptive scale contains information about all gradations of the classification scale, i.e. each value of the argument corresponds to all values of the function, but they correspond to varying degrees, both positive and negative, which is displayed in color.

Cognitive functions are one of the most powerful and visual means of cognitive graphics available in the Eidos system, which allow you to display the strength and direction of the influence of each factor value on the transition of the modeling object to each of the future states.

In the Eidos system, cognitive functions are displayed in mode 4.5 (Figure 35).

4.5. Визуализация когнитивных функций

Что такое когнитивная функция:

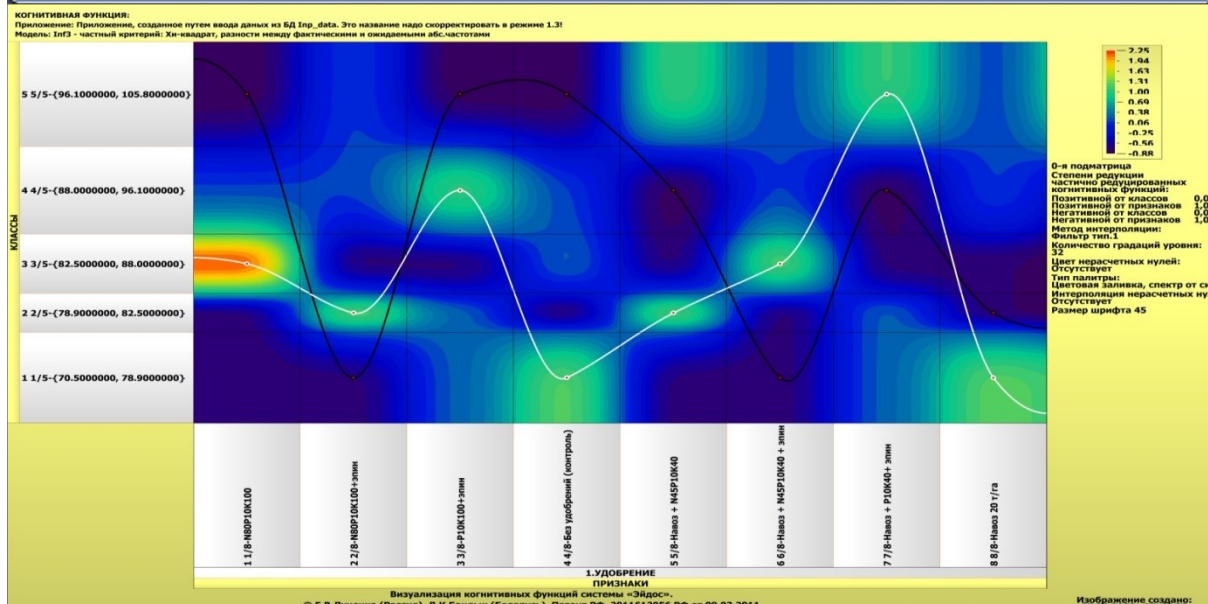
Визуализация прямых, обратных, позитивных, негативных, полностью и частично редуцированных когнитивных функций. Когнитивная функция представляет собой графическое отображение силы и направления влияния различных значений некоторого фактора на переходы объекта управления в будущие состояния, соответствующие классам. Когнитивные функции представляют собой новый перспективный инструмент отражения и наглядной визуализации закономерностей и эмпирических законов. Разработка содержательной научной интерпретации когнитивных функций представляет собой способ познания природы, общества и человека. Когнитивные функции могут быть: прямые, отражающие зависимость классов от признаков, обобщающие информационные портреты признаков; обратные, отражающие зависимость признаков от классов, обобщающие информационные портреты классов; позитивные, показывающие чему способствуют система детерминации; негативные, отражающие чему препятствуют система детерминации; средневзвешенные, отражающие совокупное влияние всех значений факторов на поведение объекта (причем в качестве весов наблюдений используется количество информации в значении аргумента о значениях функции) различной степенью редукции или степенью детерминации, которая отражает в графической форме (в форме полосы) количество знаний в аргументе о значении функции и является аналогом и обобщением доверительного интервала. Если отобразить подматрицу матрицы знания, отображая цветом силу и направление влияния каждой градации некоторой описательной шкалы на переход объекта в состояния, соответствующие классам некоторой классификационной шкалы, то получим нередуцированную когнитивную функцию. Когнитивные функции являются наиболее развитым средством изучения причинно-следственных зависимостей в моделируемой предметной области, предоставляемым системой "Эйдос". Необходимо отметить, что на вид функций влияния математической моделью АСК-анализа не накладывается никаких ограничений, в частности, они могут быть и не дифференцируемые.

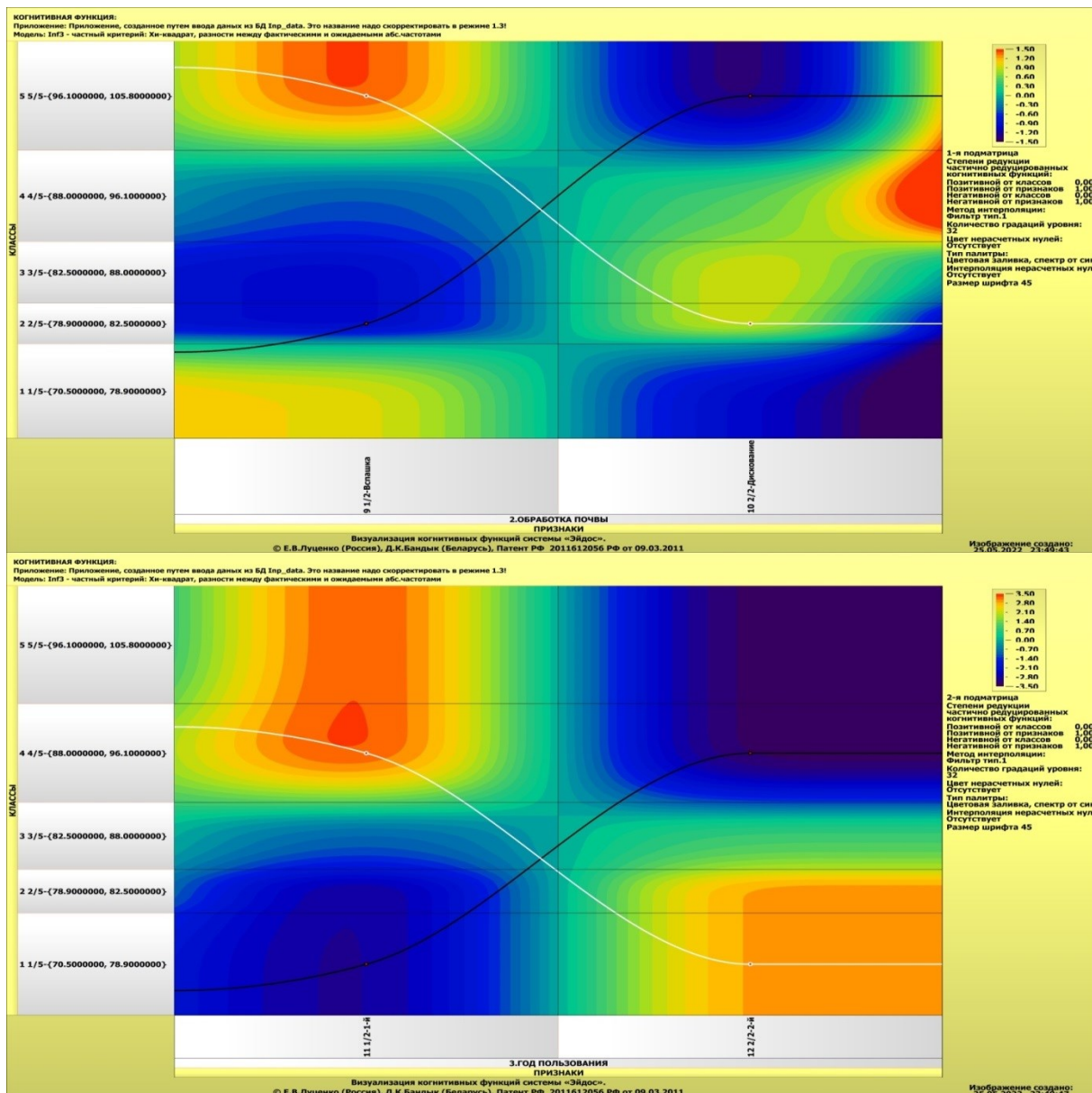
Луценко Е.В. Метод визуализации когнитивных функций - новый инструмент исследования эмпирических данных большой размерности / Е.В. Луценко, А.П. Трунев, Д.К. Бандык // Политематический сетевой электронный научный журнал Кубанского государственного аграрного университета (Научный журнал КубГАУ) [Электронный ресурс]. - Краснодар: КубГАУ, 2011. - №03(67). С. 240 - 282. - Шифр Информрегистра: 0421100012\0077. . 2,688 з.п.л. - Режим доступа: <http://ej.kubagro.ru/2011/03/pdf/18.pdf>

Задайте нужный режим:

Визуализации когнитивных функций Литератур.ссылки на работы по когнитивным функциям

Литератур.ссылки на работы по когнитивным функциям Литератур.ссылки на работы по управлению знаниями





Picture35. cognitive functions

It should be noted that the models of the Eidos system are phenomenological models that reflect empirical patterns in the facts of the training sample, i.e. they do not reflect the causal mechanism of determination, but only the very fact and nature of determination [20]. A meaningful explanation of these empirical patterns is already formulated by experts at the theoretical level of knowledge in meaningful scientific laws [21].

3.8.10. Significance of descriptive scales and their gradations

In the ASC analysis, all factors are considered from one single point of view: how much information is contained in their values about the transition of the modeling and control object, on which they act, to a certain future state described by the class (gradation of the classification scale), and at the same time the strength and direction the influence of all factor values on an object is

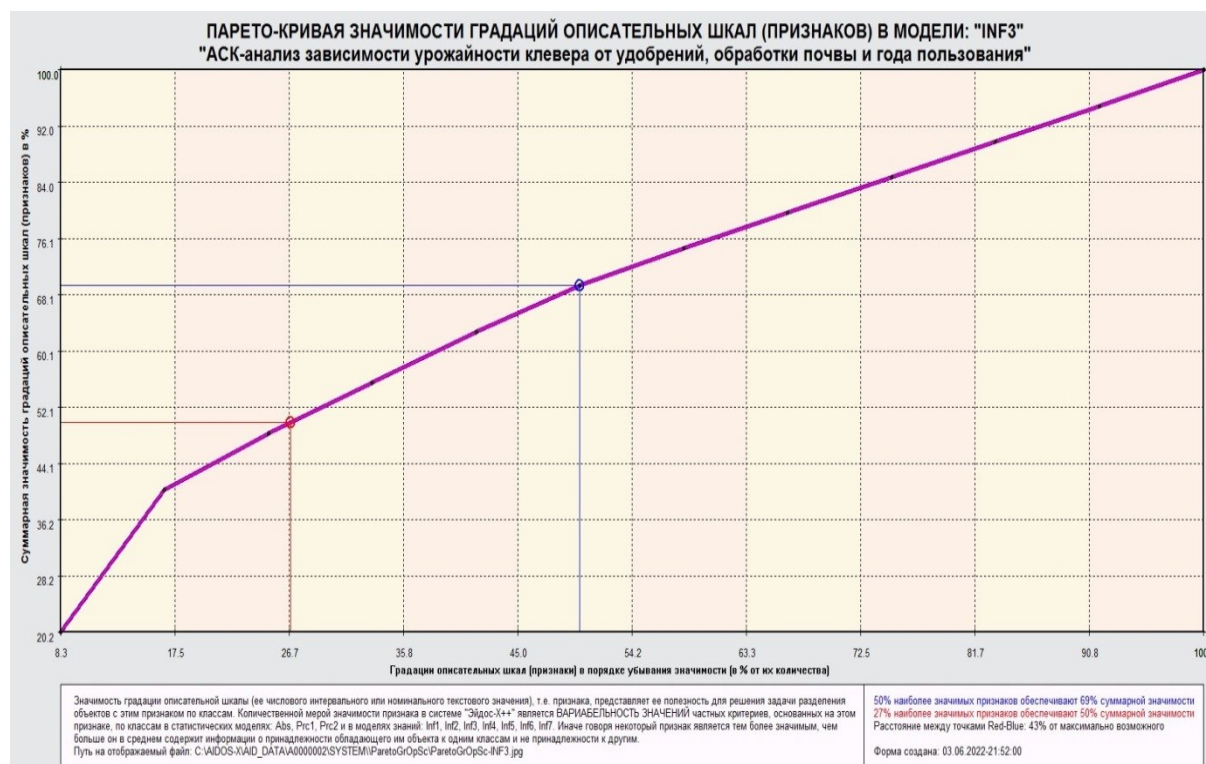
measured in the same units of measurement common to all factors: units of the amount of information [5].

Significance (selective power) of gradations of descriptive scales in ASC analysis, this is the variability of particular criteria in statistical and system-cognitive models, for example, in the Inf1 model, this is the variability of informativeness (mode 3.7.5 of the Eidos system).

Significance of the entire descriptive scale is the average of the degree of significance of its gradations (mode 3.7.4 of the Eidos system).

If we sort all the gradations of factors (features) in descending order of selective power and get the sum of the selective power of the system of values of factors on an accrual basis, we will get a Pareto curve.

Figure 36 shows the Pareto curve of the influence of factor values on the behavior of the simulation object in the INF3 SC model:



Picture36. Pareto curve of the influence of factor values on the behavior of the simulation object in the INF3 SC model

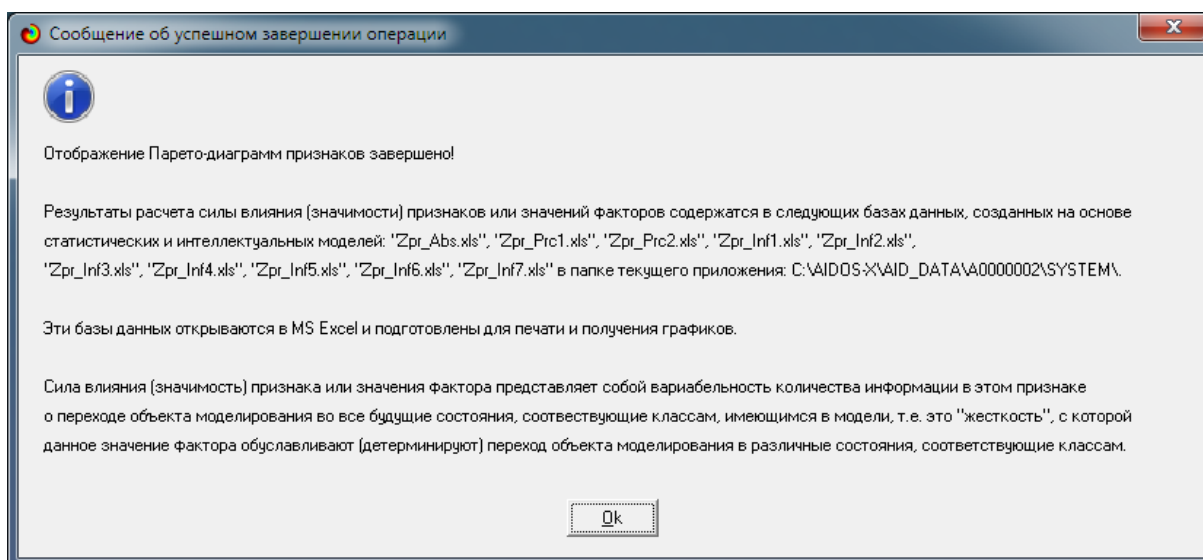
Table 14 presents the initial data for constructing the cumulative curve in Figure 36:

Table14– The strength of the influence of factor values on the behavior of the simulation object in the INF3 SC model

№	№, %	Код значения фактора	Наименование фактора и его значения	Код фактора	Ценность значения фактора, %	Ценность значения фактора кумулятивно, %
1	8,3	11	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-1/2-1-й	3	20,194	20,194
2	16,7	12	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ-2/2-2-й	3	20,194	40,388
3	25,0	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ-1/8-N80P10K100	1	8,083	48,470
4	33,3	9	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-1/2-Вспашка	2	7,181	55,651
5	41,7	10	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ-2/2-Дискование	2	7,181	62,831
6	50,0	5	УДОБРЕНИЕ-5/8-Навоз + N45P10K40	1	6,651	69,482
7	58,3	4	УДОБРЕНИЕ-4/8-Без удобрений (контроль)	1	5,275	74,758
8	66,7	2	УДОБРЕНИЕ-2/8-N80P10K100+эпин	1	5,048	79,806
9	75,0	3	УДОБРЕНИЕ-3/8-P10K100+эпин	1	5,048	84,855
10	83,3	6	УДОБРЕНИЕ-6/8-Навоз + N45P10K40 + эпин	1	5,048	89,903
11	91,7	7	УДОБРЕНИЕ-7/8-Навоз + P10K40+ эпин	1	5,048	94,952
12	100,0	8	УДОБРЕНИЕ-8/8-Навоз 20 т/га	1	5,048	100,000

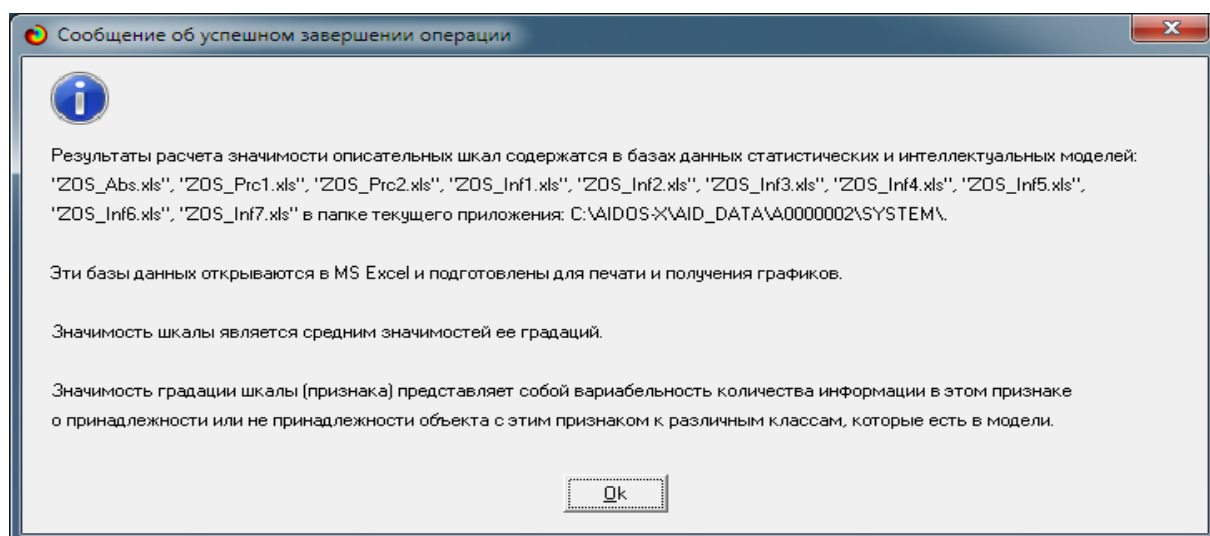
Table 14 shows what proportion of the total influence on the yield of clover each value of each factor has.

The screen form of Figure 37 shows the names of Excel files with information about the strength of the influence of factor values in different models:



Picture37. Names of Excel files with information about the strength of influence of factor values in different models

The screen form of Figure 38 shows the names of Excel files with information about the strength of the influence of factors in different models:



Picture38. names of Excel files with information about the strength of influence of factors in different models

Table 15 provides information on the strength of the influence of factors on clover yield in the INF3 system-cognitive model:

Table15– The strength of the influence of factors on the behavior of the object of modeling in the system-cognitive model INF3

№	№, %	Код фактора	Наименование фактора	Сила влияния фактора, %	Сила влияния фактора кумулятивно, %
1	33,3	3	ГОД ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ	61,136	61,136
2	66,7	2	ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ	21,739	82,875
3	100,0	1	УДОБРЕНИЕ	17,125	100,000

Table 15 shows that 61.136% of the total impact on the yield of clover is due to the year of use, another 21.739% of the influence is exerted by the method of tillage, and fertilizers have a relatively smaller effect: 17.125%.

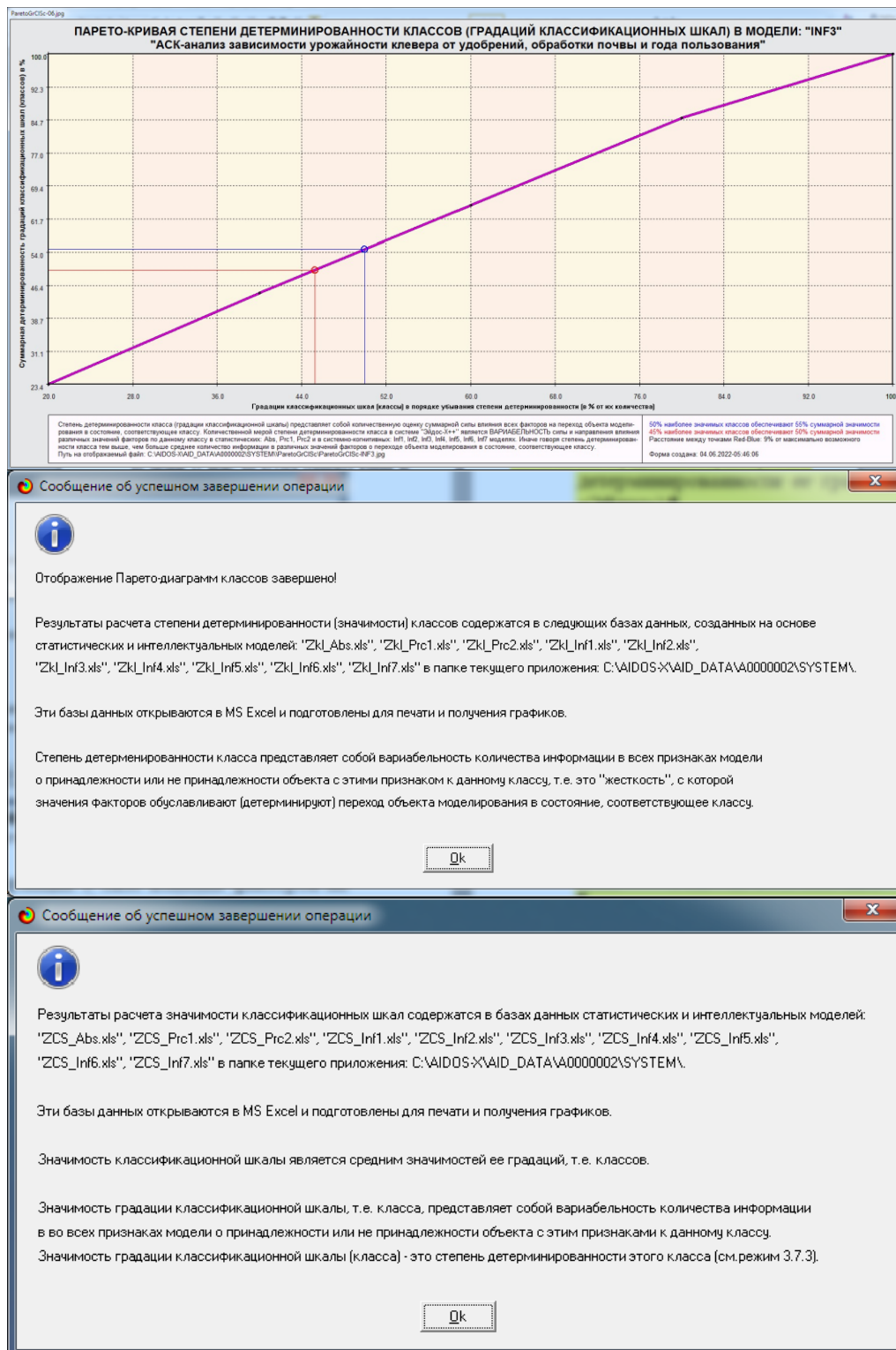
3.8.11. Degree of determinism of classes and classification scales

The degree of determinism (conditionality) of a class in the "Eidos" system is quantitatively estimated by the degree of variability of the values of factors (gradations of descriptive scales) in the column of the model matrix corresponding to this class (mode 3.7.3 of the "Eidos" system).

The higher the degree of determinism of the class, the more reliably it is predicted by the values of the factors.

The degree of determination (conditionality) of the entire classification scale is the average of the degree of determination of its gradations, i.e. classes (mode 3.7.2 of the Eidos system).

Figures 39 show screen forms of modes 3.7.2 and 3.7.3 of the Eidos system, containing information about the degree of determinism (conditionality) of the states of the simulation object by the factors acting on it:



Picture39. Screen forms of modes 3.7.2 and 3.7.3 of the Eidos system

The Excel tables themselves of the degree of determinism of classes and the classification scale are not given due to the fact that the scale is the same and the degree of determinism of classes differs slightly.

4. DISCUSSION

The results obtained can be assessed as successfully solving the problem formulated in the work and ensuring the achievement of the goal set in the work. These results were obtained by using the linguistic Automated System Cognitive Analysis (linguistic ASC-analysis) and its software tools - the intellectual system "Eidos".

The analysis of the results obtained in this work is in full agreement with the results of [9], on whose initial data they are based. On the other hand, the use of linguistic ASC analysis and the Eidos system greatly expands the possibilities for solving problems of forecasting, decision making and research of the modeled subject area, in comparison with the methods used in [9]. Therefore, there is every reason to recommend the use of ASC analysis and the Eidos system for further in-depth studies.

The achievement of this work is:

1. Possibility of building system-cognitive models of the subject area based on initial data containing linguistic variables.
2. The possibility of using system-cognitive models for solving problems of forecasting, decision-making and research of the modeled subject area.

As a prospect for continuing research, it would be recommended to significantly increase the amount of initial data, the number of factors studied, as well as the number of classification scales and their gradations (classes) to describe the future states of the modeling object.

For example, it would be possible to explore in the created system-cognitive models, not only technological, but also natural and climatic factors.

It is recommended to introduce classification scales that reflect the influence of the studied factors on the modeling object not only in physical terms (quantity and quality of various types of products), but also in value terms (profit and profitability, both overall for the enterprise and in terms of product types).

The prospects and value of the results of such research and development for theory and practice are not in doubt, which is confirmed by the author's work in this area [1-23].

Those who wish have every opportunity to study this work and for further research using ASC analysis and the Eidos system on their computer.

To do this, you need to download the system from the developer's website using the link on the page: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/_Aidos-X.htm, and then in the application manager (mode 1.3) install the intelligent cloud Eidos application No.334. There are a large number of video lessons (about 300) on various aspects of the application of this technology, which can be found at the links on the page: http://lc.kubagro.ru/aidos/How_to_make_your_own_cloud_Eidos-application.pdf.

Those who wish to read this article in Russian can refer to the work [24].

5. CONCLUSIONS

The paper solves the problem of identifying the dependence of clover yield on fertilizers, tillage and year of use. Based on the knowledge of these dependencies, the problems of forecasting, decision-making and research of the modeled subject area are solved by studying its system-cognitive model.

The specificity of this problem is that all independent variables are linguistic (categorical) variables. Therefore, to solve this problem, linguistic ASC analysis is used, i.e. cognitive mathematical linguistics. At the same time, the yield of clover itself is measured on a numerical scale.

Thus, a hybrid model is built in the work, including both nominal (text) and numerical scales. The comparability of processing data of different types, presented in different types of scales and different units of measurement, is ensured by metrization of nominal scales, i.e. increasing their degree of formalization to the level of numerical scales.

This is achieved by calculating the amount of information contained in the gradations of nominal scales and obtaining one or another yield.

The paper provides a brief description of the ASC-analysis and its software tools - the intellectual system "Eidos". The work can be the basis for laboratory work and scientific research on the use of artificial intelligence systems, in particular, linguistic ASC analysis for solving problems in the field of cognitive agronomy.

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