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THE CURRENT STATUS OF INTELLIGENT (SMART) CONTROL SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC MACHINES

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Abstract:

Before getting into the main content of the treatise, we need to define the concept of "intellect" in general. It seems that this concept can be explained on the basis of a simple rule, but we cannot. because, at present, there is no clear opinion about "intellect" and "Artificial intelligence". Scientists who create this concept in different fields of science have different interpretations, there is no uniformity in their thinking. Therefore, we will try to explain the content of these concepts to the reader.

Keywords: Extraction mechanism, Designing systems, Data under interpretation.

Introduction:

Let's look at the main terms used in intelligent systems: Algorithm is a formal event that guarantees a suitable decision. Knowledge base is a part of the intellectual system with subject knowledge. A dispatcher is a part of the output engine that decides when and in what order to apply rules from subject knowledge. Knowledge is the intellectual information used in the program. an interpreter is a part of the output mechanism that decides how to apply subject knowledge. The output engine is a part of the Intelligent System that has general information about the scheme of managing the task solving process. The reliability coefficient is a number that indicates the degree of probability or reliability with which these evidences and rules can be considered reliable.

Main Part:

A rule is a formal method of a knowledge task in the form IF <Condition>, UNIM <action>. An intellectual system is a knowledge-based method in which subject knowledge is clearly considered and separated from other knowledge. Heuristics are rules that simplify or limit the search for solutions in a subject area. A frame is a



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method of presenting knowledge in the form of a grid, in which objects are handles, and their properties are arcs. A slot is an attribute describing an object property.

robustness - the ability of the solver to gradually reduce the quality of work as the data approaches the given reliability limits.

We will consider the classification according to each criterion. Classification according to the task being solved. Data interpretation. this is one of the traditional tasks for intelligent systems. Interpretation means determining the meaning of data, the results of which should be agreed and clear. Usually, multivariate analysis of data is envisaged.

Diagnostics (diagnosis). diagnostics means finding a malfunction in some system. A disorder is a deviation from the norm. ..such an interpretation allows to consider the failure of equipment and technical means, and the diseases of living organisms and possible natural anomalies from a single theoretical point of view. An important feature is the need to understand the functional structure (anatomy) of the system being diagnosed. Monitoring. the main task of monitoring is to continuously interpret the data in the real application of time and to report that one or another dimension goes beyond the permissible limit. the main problems are the inverse task of "missing" the anxious situation and working on the "lie". The complexity of these problems lies in the need to take into account the time context and the erosion of the symptoms of the alarming situation.

Designing. Designing is the preparation of specialization in the preparation of "objects" with predetermined characteristics. The specialty includes the whole complex of necessary documents - pictures, explanatory notes, etc. the main problems here are the problem of obtaining a clear structural statement of knowledge "about" the object and the problem of "trace". in order to organize effective design and to a greater extent redesign, it is necessary to form not only the design decisions themselves, but also the reasons for their adoption. thus, the two main processes performed within the relevant ET in designing tasks are closely connected: the process of drawing conclusions and the process of interpretation. The systems being designed logically generate possible consequences from given situations. in the system being designed, a parametric dynamic model is usually used, in which the meaning of the parameters is adjusted under the given situation. The output from this model forms the basis for probabilistic predictions. Planning. planning means finding action plans for objects capable of performing certain tasks. In such an ET,



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a model of the behavior of real objects is used to rationalize the results of planned activities

Conclusion:

Within the framework of intellectual systems, personal arrays of information responding to various types of work are formed. In intellectual systems, work cannot be carried out without sufficient and accurate information, this information consists of a set of information and messages necessary for the studied processes. Information is a form of communication between producers, sellers and buyers. modeling of economic processes on the basis of computer technologies has several advantages.

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