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## ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО АГЕНТА С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОЙ ЛОГИКИ ТИПА II



## PLANNING THE BEHAVIOR OF AN INTELLECTUAL AGENT WITH APPLICATION OF TYPE II UNCERTAIN LOGIC

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**Аннотация.** Совершенствование нечеткой логики процесса разработки для планирования поведения интеллектуального агента в современную эпоху, а также исследования и исследования, направленные на решение проблем, возникших в это время, были одной из наиболее актуальных и важных проблем все время.

**Annotation.** Improvement of fuzzy logic for the development process for the planning of the behavior of the intellectual agent in the modern era, and the research and research to address the problems that have arisen at this time, has been one of the most pressing and important issues of all time.

**Ключевые слова:** логика, интеллектуальный агент, нечеткая логика.

**Keywords:** logic, intellectual agent, fuzzy logic.

Improvement of fuzzy logic for the development process for the planning of the behavior of the intellectual agent in the modern era, and the research and research to address the problems that have arisen at this time, has been one of the most pressing and important issues of all time.

The theory of fuzzy logic is an important part of mathematics and combines classical logic and concepts. The notion of fuzzy logic was put forward in 1965, and its founder is Asgarzadeh, the Lutfulli Rahim oglu of Azerbaijan (Lutfi Zade). In the broadest sense of fuzzy logic theory is the notion of a fuzzy set defined by the function of belonging. It then includes the combination, intersection, and complementation of clusters, the concept of fuzzy proportions, and one of the most basic concepts is the linguistic variable [2].

First of all, I would like to give some real examples to clarify my point. In everyday life, for example, people make different decisions by choosing one of many solutions. Some of these decisions occur either intuitively or automatically, based on the repressive practice of the decision-making process. Sometimes there are situations when a person cannot make an immediate decision. In this case, the person analyzes the pros and cons of alternatives, evaluates the possible consequences of the choice, consults with more experienced people, and finally makes the decision. This is most often the case in economic systems when making decisions in the management of an enterprise or company. For this reason, it is necessary to study the relevant theory separately in information systems because of the critical role of decision-making in governance:

First and foremost, decision-making is carried out at all stages of management, incorporating technology into its implementation as a necessary element.

Secondly, decision-making is an integral part of the activities of any senior manager. In this regard, knowledge of decision-making methods and technologies is the most important element of a leader's professional level.

Third, decision-making systems are a modern model of economic systems. The purpose of decision-making for information systems is that the decision-maker relates only to the field of action.

At the same time, it should be noted that decision-making as a psychological process is influenced by many factors, including social status, lifestyle and work experience. And the process is directly related to the intellectual logic of intellectual aggression. Mistakes made during the decision-making process, however, often lead to serious consequences when the enterprise is at the highest level of management. Even the slightest mistake and neglect can lead to big problems. It should be noted that for poorly structured issues, the «wrong decision» is fuzzy. Thus, the existence of many criteria for alternative evaluation, the subjective nature of the evaluation of alternatives for some criteria, and the difficulty in obtaining the best information, to some extent, undermine the ability to select the optimum criterion of objectivity.

In conclusion, I would like to note that in the modern era when new forms of farming have been established, it is necessary to study the subject in light of the current problems and theoretical gaps in decision-making processes in the Azerbaijani economy [1].

### Литература/ References

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