IMPROVING THE FUZZY MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF STUDENT COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT

[1]Prenov Barlikbay Barakbaevich, [2]Kalimbetov Kamal Ilalovich

[1]Doctor of physical and Mathematical Sciences, docent,
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Azhiniyaz,
Nukus city, Uzbekistan
[2]Doctor of philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD),
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Azhiniyaz,
Nukus city, Uzbekistan

Abstract

Teaching students with modern knowledge, the formation of independent learning skills, the creative application of acquired knowledge is one of the main issues of modern education. Experienced educators are increasingly focusing on the creation of pedagogical technologies or teaching technologies, rather than continuing to look for ways to reform the teaching process. The term "pedagogical technology" appeared in foreign countries in the early 60s of the last century. has been published in the series.

In order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to update the system of student assessment, that is, to develop personality, broaden the imagination, enrich thinking and create a system of assessment management in the subject, based on solid mathematical methods.

The article develops an algorithm for solving the problem of taking students to the new stage of the assessment process, that is, the algorithm of the assessment system.

The relationship between the criteria of assessment in decision-making in teaching and assessment of students of higher education institutions in the context

of a large amount of information that is not fixed, the solution of the problem of improving the system of knowledge assessment.

An algorithm for the selection and evaluation of methods for the organization and effective teaching of computer science differentiated according to the type of education system and the choice of forms and methods of teaching computer science, the organization of teaching, methods of teaching computer science, forms and methods of teaching computer science.

Keywords*:* Indefinite-set, indefinite functions, indefinite term-set, indefinite base, indefinite equations, maximum value.

Introduction: Problem-based learning is based on the problem (Greek "obstacle", "difficulty") or problem situation, and problem-based learning technology serves to find their solution (Advanced pedagogical technologies. – Tashkent Uzbekistan .:Teacher. 2004).

Students' knowledge of the specific subjects, including Mathematics, depends on many factors, including lectures and practical exercises, as well as the extent of homework and labs. It is advisable to make a decision on how to assess students’ achievement based on a vague evaluation of students’ attendance and students’ performance. (Bottino R.M., Forcheri P., Molfino M.T. Technology Transfer in School: from Research to Innovation // British Journal of Educational Technology. 1998.)

MATERIALS AND METHODS Based on the aforementioned, students can present the structure of the absorptive diagnostic model-collection model as follows (Figure 1):

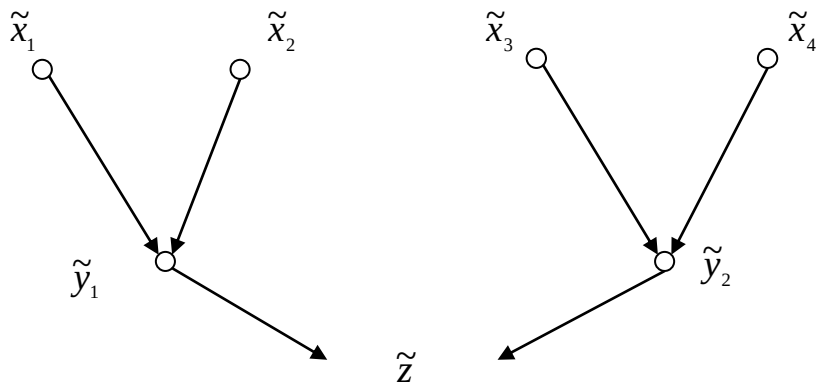

Figure 1. Structure of the model of non-specific set of students' diagnostics on the subject "Computer Network" (ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. 2021).

Here are: - attendance at lectures and workshops;

- control and laboratory work;

- Uncertain functions that characterize the intensity and efficiency of student activity on non-specific functions:

$$\tilde{y}_1 = \tilde{f}_1(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2),\ \tilde{y}_2 = \tilde{f}_2(\tilde{x}_3, \tilde{x}_4) \qquad (1)$$

The final evaluation - the diagnostics of mastering is determined by the following link:

$$\tilde{z} = \tilde{f}_3(\tilde{y}_1, \tilde{y}_2) \qquad (2)$$

The implementation of uncertain functions (1) and (2) is performed as follows:

- For Linguistic Characteristics LP indefinite term is entered $\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3, \tilde{x}_4, \tilde{y}_1, \tilde{y}_2, \tilde{z}$

For convenience, we are introducing here a single system of terms:

Low - NZ,

Average -SR,

Good - HOR,

High - VS.

- Development of an indefinite database of knowledge for (2) and (1).

- Development of a system of indefinite equations, which combines (2) and (1) on a vague base of knowledge.

- Implementation of systems of uncertain models (1) and (2) and performing computational experiments on the basis of decision-making [3-5].

Let's create a database (Table 1).

Table 1. Uncertain knowledge base for assessing student performance

$\tilde{x}_1$	$\tilde{x}_2$	$\tilde{x}_3$	$\tilde{x}_4$	$\tilde{z}$
NZ	SR	SR	SR	
SR	NZ	NZ	SR	S_0
SR	SR	SR	NZ	
SR	SR	HOR	SR	
SR	HOR	SR	SR	S_1
SR	SR	HOR	HOR	
SR	HOR	HOR	HOR	
HOR	SR	HOR	HOR	S_2
HOR	HOR	SR	SR	
HOR	HOR	VS	HOR	
HOR	HOR	VS	HOR	
VS	HOR	VS	VS	S_3
HOR	VS	HOR	VS	

Diagnostics of students is presented according to the table 1:

$$\mu^{S_0}(z)=\left[\mu^{NZ}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{NZ}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{NZ}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{NZ}(\tilde{x}_4)\right];$$

$$\mu^{S_1}(z)=\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{NOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right];$$

$$\mu^{S_2}(z)=\left[\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{SR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right];$$

$$\mu^{S_3}(z)=\left[\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{NOR}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_4)\right]\vee$$
$$\left[\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_1)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_2)\wedge\mu^{HOR}(\tilde{x}_3)\wedge\mu^{VS}(\tilde{x}_4)\right];$$

Hereby $\mu^{NZ},\mu^{SR},\mu^{HOR},\mu^{VS}(x_i)$ are related functions:

RESULTS. For all LP $\tilde{x}_1\div\tilde{x}_4,\quad \tilde{x}_1,\tilde{x}_2,\tilde{x}_3,\tilde{y}_1,\tilde{y}_2,\tilde{z}$: a form of universal function of application of the system of nonlinear logical equations $\mu^i(U)=\dfrac{1}{1+\left(\dfrac{U-b}{c}\right)^2},\quad \text{де}\quad U=4\dfrac{x_i-x_i}{\overline{x_i}-\underline{x_i}};$

the parameters b and c are determined by way of selection.

As a result of computational experiments, suppose that the following parameters are obtained:

$\mu^{S_0}(z)=0.12;\quad \mu^{S_1}(z)=0.27;\quad \mu^{S_2}(z)=0.07;\quad \mu^{S_3}(z)=0.05;$

The largest value of the relevance function is the one that follows. S_1 that is $\mu^{S_1}(z)=0.27$, as a diagnosis – an average student S_1 is selected. The solution should be presented in a form of a function that allows the student to move from position to state. $S_1\quad \tilde{f}:S_1\to S_2$

Conclusion. In conclusion, the article discusses the issues of improving the quality of education, the development of students and the assessment of students by teachers, especially in the field of specific disciplines, the solution of shortcomings of traditional methods in the assessment of new mathematical methods. One of the new directions in the field of mathematics is the ways and algorithms for finding solutions using non-rigorous mathematical methods:

- Problem situations in the development of the assessment system, that is the improvement of the process of accurate presentation of students' knowledge were mentioned.

- A student assessment system has been developed to broaden the individual's mind, enrich their thinking, and provide an assessment of the academic subject in which the lesson is taught.

Algorithms for finding accurate solutions based on non-rigorous mathematical methods to assess the knowledge, diary and experience of students in increasing the rate of education, that is, to bring accuracy using numerical processing of inaccurate data in a large number of data.

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