usovershenstvovanyem and otrabotkoy of technological regimes provedenы Experimental Studies with Establishment zakonomernostey ego byokonversnoho kompostyrovanyya.

Co.mpostyrovanyya, aэrator-mixer, collar uskorennoe Converting dung, orhanycheskye kompostы.

Experimental researches are conducted with establishing of conformities to the law of biological-conversion process of composting for a choice and ground of processes of redoing of manure and organic wastes of poultry farming's enterprises with their subsequent improvement, working up technological mode.

Composting, aerator, mixer, clamp, rapid processing of manure, organic compost.

UDC
378.27

Improved methods using multimedia in teaching students

From.In. Ruzhylo, LL Rogovskiy, Y. Revenko, Ph.D.

Rozhlyanuti problem graphic preparation of students and how their solution.

Educational process, students and technique.

Introduction. ActsMOSC introduction in the educational process of new educational technologies aimed at the development and improvement of training, improving the quality of the educational process. The need for improving the technology of teaching, including through the implementation of a learning process new information technologies by the current socio-economic conditions. Prepared and demand expert should not only have professional expertise in the relevant field, but the ability to work in different structural units of the company, with the desire and ability to learn, improve their skills.

Resolutionska problem. In today's strategic development national education is one aspect of problem solving and personal development of students technologizing process. Pedagogy at this stage filled with new postulates - activity

andvtorytet and others. In such circumstances, the professionalism of the teacher should be directed to the diagnosis of and orientation of the student. In addition to faculty departments that train in the disciplines structurally billing cycle familiar challenges facing higher education in recent years:

1. Notsufficient base (school) working on geometry and almost no training in drawing, poorly developed spatial and logical thinking. 2. Reduce the number of classroom hours to study general technical disciplines. 3. Lecturing
a significant number of students in large classrooms.

AnaLiz recent research. Recently publications
Bolyubash Ya.Ya., Bondarchuk EI, Stolyarenko LD, Pinchuk AP, Tukalo MD, Morse NV, wasp A. observed that the organization of educational process must take into account the increased demands of employers to the graduates, but in a reduction in hours of classroom work while regulation of total knowledge and skills that should seize Students', reduced absorption material students.

Consideringand low school training should not only increase the number of classroom hours, but expected to work
aboutgram of classes for image correction and geometric knowledge, as student awareness of their low level of knowledge dramatically reduces the motivation to learn. Former students unprepared to accept information in large groups where no individual approach, reading rate, feeding method
information focused on the "average" student. It is useful and
zruchbut use computers to help raise lecturer clearly expressible material, and students quickly absorb and understand it.

Toconscious of agricultural scientists in universities revealed
aboutAIN contradictions that arise when organizing multimedia lectures:

- between the need to optimize the scientific organization of teachers and their lack of professional competence of the application of information and communication technologies;
- between needth to actsboosting nataqueous mthnisms
self-organization and self-development of students and teaching psychological inappropriate use of multimedia technology teachers;
- between teachers using new technologies in education and lack of understanding of how the different
Stages employment opportunities to use multimedia.

In pedagogical literature discusses different approaches to the lectures, as well as the use of multimedia in teaching. The problem you are considering a similar work are as follows:

- on the basis of known pedagogical approaches of lectures should be put to solve the problem and develop methods (technology) prepare multimedia lectures in agricultural universities as a form of innovative education;
- SectionEid multimedia technology to understand the technology that

the separateslyuye procedure development, operation and application of information processing of different modalities [5].

Govoryachy on various aspects of the use of multimedia technology in education, the authors limited to consideration of the use of technical training or komp'yuterno-

Opiyentovanoho means learning "new" generation, characterized by typical symptoms: combine the information provided

in various forms (text, audio, graphics, video, animation) and interactive mode of information.

The latest developments in learning using computer technology and methods collectively called media [6].

ArSenale multimedia technology is animated graphics, video, audio, interactive features, remote access and use of external resources, work with databases and more. A variety of informational components that are running one or more special programs called multimedia system. Multimedia systems have a unique

to provide a huge amount of useful and interesting

information in the most convenient and accessible manner. Due to this they are increasingly used in various fields: science, education, vocational training and more.

Uselast one bysobiv thltymedia dLakewill: Sectionidvyschyty

intensity and effectiveness of the learning process; create conditions for self-education and distance learning, allowing to make the transition to continuing education; in conjunction with telecommunications technology to solve the problem of access to new sources of diverse in content and form of information. Multimedia technology in teaching idea of expanding learning tools. The result of the use of multimedia technology is to create a multimedia product. In multimedia products understand documents carry information of different types and suggest use of special devices to set up and play [5]. Among educational multimedia systems conventionally out

bysoby that are most effective in education [6]: computer simulator; automated training system; training film; multimedia presentation; videodemonstratsiya; multimedia encyclopedia; E-library of visual aid and database; electronic textbook.

Metand research. Disclosedgraphic and methodological problems Sectionidhotovky students and ways of their solution.

Rezultaty lit.idzhen. RoseLook, Ifor Usebecome systematic approach to the problem of optimization technology training. The process of acquiring knowledge object, the learner will be seen as a three-level system, where the index *Q*tretohlevel hierarchy of the learning process is quantitative evaluation of the level of training the trainees. He is linear zhorttsi vzvazhenyh experts - Customer Specialist estimations *Jq* appropriate special articles:

$$Q\left(t_{ij}, J_q, q = \overline{1, k_2}\right) = \sum_{t=1}^{k_2} t_{3q} \times J_q, \sum_{t=1}^{k_2} t_{3q} = 1. \quad (1)$$

where $t_{ij} = [t_{31}, \ldots t_{33}]$ - ekspertni assessment scales each q-th special items in the index *Q*.DFor this, one should conduct a survey of experts - specialists - zamovnykiv future specialist:

the learning process should be clearly zoriyentovanym Customer of future specialists. For each special subject *Jq* coveredNan lie in the same range, for example [0 ÷ 100] marks. So occurs tsileoriyentatsiya articles Score *Q*higher level (request). Perhaps a more detailed presentation *q*spetspredmetiv q_iSectionidrozdilamy. Then weight t_{3q} *q*-On spetspredmetu is, as appropriately normalized sum:

$$t_{3q} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_q} t_{qi}, q = \overline{1, k_2}, \quad (2)$$

where t_{qi} - Weight coefficients *i*-First unit of q-th spetspredmeta.

2) Index *Jq* ($q = \overline{1, k_2}$) Of the second level of hierarchy of the learning process is defined as the weighted convolution ekspertamy- specialists in *q*-and estimations spetsdystsyplini *Sqn n*-uxFundamentalnyh and zahalnoinzhenernyh subjects:

$$J\left(t_2, S_{qn}, n = 1, k_{q1}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{k_{q1}} t_{2qn} \times S_{qn}, \quad (3)$$

where t_{2qn}Similarly to the previous expression can be obtained as the normalized sum:

$$t_{2qn} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_{qn}} t_{1qni}, n = \overline{1, k}. \quad (4)$$

In turn, the lower level of hierarchy, the rate *Sqn*defined as the convolution of vectors *βnq*$_k$couplemeters (*β1nq*$_k$,*β2nq*$_k$) Models trainees received the results of the model identification process of the trainees in learning fundamental, zahalnoinzhenernym and Special subjects:

$$S_{qn}\left(\beta_{qkn}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m_{qn}} t_{1qnk} \cdot \beta_{qkn}, \sum_{k=1}^{m_{qn}} t_{1qnk} = 1, \quad (5)$$

where t_{1qnk} - Ekspertni assessment vazhlyvosti knowledge qnk-th unit of the corresponding k-th disciplines for effective learning qi-th unit of q-th spetsdystsypliny.

Convergence processes optimization in multilevel systems can significantly improve conditions for similarity variations functionals neighboring level (*J*i*S*) Models doslidzhuyemoho object in space varyiruyemyh parameters *β*. Obviously, if *J*As a proxy indicator solve the main problem in using ob'yekti models are very sensitive to errors in otsinyuvanni *i*-th component *βi*vectorand*β*couplemeters models i was sensitive to *βi*It is desirable to have the estimate *βi*pointniche. So as a result we have mutually agreed criteria of three arrangements:

$$Q\left(J\left(S(\beta)\right)\right) = \sum_{q=1}^{k_2} t_{3q}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{k_{1q}} t_{2qn}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_{qn}} t_{1qnk}\cdot\beta_{qkn}\right)\right), \quad (6)$$

where the model β_{qkn} parameters are determined by the trainees in the training process on the basis of current computer i final testing. Coefficients t_3, t_2, t_1Give an opportunity to the main index tsileoriyentuvaty *Q*coi zhnyy element of the learning process so that of importance (in the sense of optimality *Q*) Subdivisions will have a greater weight on evaluating the rating is not of importance - less. In this reason forrealized condition of consistency indices resolution *Q*,*J, S*. In the forintsevomu result have *Q*As a function of β.

However, the use of multimedia in teaching students, comply with the principles of proportion and complex nature of its use (Table. 1). There is a reasonable amount of information perception, above which leads to lower quality of learning.

1. The principles of proportion and the complex nature of the use of multimedia in teaching students.

Methods of presentation	Perception materialu, %	The degree (%) in storage Memory student through	
		3:00	3 days
Oral teaching materialu	15	70	10
Bizualne perception of multimedia presentation material	25	72	20
	65	85	50

Conclusion. Uselast one educational 3-D format significantly improves the perception and understanding of the issues considered by students, creating more comfortable conditions for audience of students and teachers.

Cpysok literature

1. *Pusynova LP* MIncrease of the effectiveness of actions etodы studentov / *L.P. Rusinov II* Obrazovatelnые technology. - Voronezh: VHPU, 2006. - № 5. - S. 70-76.
2. *Memodanova TV* System information and Provision of technological hrafycheskoy Preparation studentov tehnycheskoho high school: avtorefer. Thesis. Dr. ped. Science / *T.In. Chemodanova*. - Ekaterinburg, 2005. - 36 p.
3. *Nechaev NN* Psychological and pedahohycheskye Basics Formation Professional activities / *NN Nechayev*. - M .: Nauka, 1988. - 142 p.
4. *Petruk VA* Teoretyko and methodological basis for the formation of professional competence of professionals technical skills while learning basic subjects: monograph / *In the.A. Petruk*. - Ball: Universe, 2006. - 292 p.
5. *Mokin BI* Generalized mathematical model blocks fifth level hierarchy that lock university synergistic system / *B.Mokin, AV Piskliarova, Y. Mokina* // Herald of Vinnitsa Polytechnic Institute. - 2009. - № 6. - P. 101-113.
6. *MOrewa NA* Modern Technology Uchebn Classes; ed. *NA Moreva*. - M: Education, 2007. - 156 p.
6. Obrazovatelnыy portal. [Electronic resource] / Multimedia in education // mode Access: http: /www.ido.edu.ru/open/multimedia/ index.html.

Rassmotrenы Problems hrafycheskoy Preparation and studentov path s decision.

In thechebnыy process, studentы, methods.

The problems of graphic preparation of students and ways of solution.

Educational process, students, methods.

UDC
631.1

DOh JUSTIFICATION FOR Regulatory documentation Technical Service for delivery AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

VI Rublev, VD Voytyuk, PhD VE Rublev, student

Technight service on an analysis of regulations presented as a set RobIT *tand services to ensure customers cars, efficient use and maintain them*