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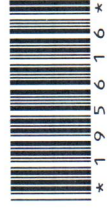
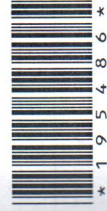
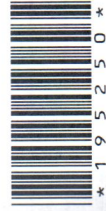
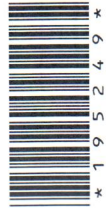
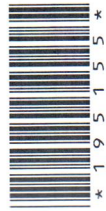
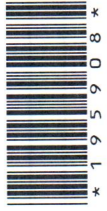
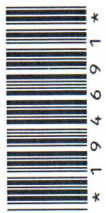
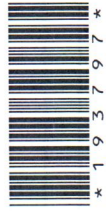
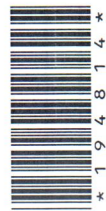


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Бұлардың барлығы қортеждерді қайтарады. Ал егер жана типтердің анықтауын енгізсек:

```
data Point = Point Float Float
data Vector = Vector Float Float
data Angle = Angle Float
```

Функциялар түрлері қысқа және нақты болады.

```
rotate :: Angle -> Point -> Point
```

```
norm :: Point -> Point
```

```
translate :: Vector -> Point -> Point
```

#### ПАЙДАЛАНҒАН ӘДЕБИЕТТЕР

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## PROGRAMOWE ZABEZPIECZENIE

Zharmagambetova G.O.

Kostanay State University of A. Baitursynov, Kostanay

### AUTOMATION CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The main task of the higher education system is meeting the needs of professionals in the desired.

Models allow us to find the optimal structure of the learning process based on the goal. Means of optimizing training arc: the selection of training content and sequencing in the study of academic disciplines, strong links and relationships between objects and types of learning.

Thus, simulation learning process is not only desirable but necessary. Without studying the structure and content of education in modern conditions is impossible quality training.

The aim appears as the main criterion for selection of tools and methods-ing organization of the educational process. It is a landmark and a criterion for determining the extent to which the outcomes of the learning process.

The main purpose of the system of higher education is and Professional training of highly qualified specialists in accordance with the social order. Therefore, it sets the professional activity and determines the learning objectives of all disciplines, and hence both the content and the structure and forms of relevant learning activities of students preparing for this professional work. To improve the educational process necessary to accurately constructed model, if not formal, at least in the form of a fairly complete list of the basic properties, qualities and abilities of a specialist.

In this case, the content of the specialist training should be built as a complex target program, focused on outcomes, rather than as a simple sum of independent disciplines.

$$SO = \{D_1, \dots, D_i, \dots, D_m\} \quad (1.1)$$

m – number of s in the specialty;

$D_i$  - content i-discipline;

SO – content of learn.

By the quality of graduates universities, we mean a system of property professionals, which determines the suitability to meet the social needs.

$$S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_i, \dots, S_k\} \quad (1.2)$$

$S_i$  - property of specialist.



The process of memorizing meaningful influenced by factors such as the structure of the material, the formation of an association between the concept-sfi usage concepts. But not only the consistency of presentation affects the storage material. It is known that the process of learning and forgetting information can be represented in the simplest case of the curve shown in Fig. 1.1.

Ascending branch of the curve corresponds to the process of perception, Descending, ducting – forgetting. The time corresponding to the greatest amount of information held in memory (T) – this time the end of the presentation. Immediately after that begins the process of forgetting. The whole process is described by the equation:

$$\varphi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, t) = A_0(1 - e^{-t\lambda_1})e^{-\lambda_2 t} \quad (1.3)$$

$\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  – parameters depending on the quantity and quality of associative connections and statistical characteristics of forgetting.

Function  $t \rightarrow \infty \varphi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, t) \rightarrow 0$ , corresponding to a total forgetting information after a sufficiently long period of time.

An important role in remembering plays periodic repetition of information. The latter occurs in the course of self-study, laboratory and workshops, as well as repeated references lecturers on familiar material.

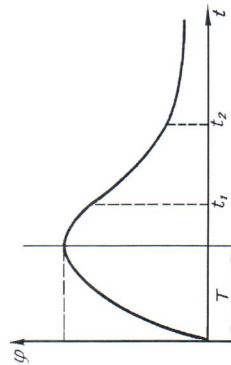


Fig. 1.1

Empirically found that the material has been successfully recall, the EU-whether the volume remains in the memory information is not less than 0.7 times the original:  $\varphi \geq 0.7\varphi_0$ . Time in which the memory is less information, depending on the parameters of information, but one thing is clear: the less time between repetitions of the information, the stronger the material covered and absorbed by the new material based on the creation of associative connections in the understanding of the student. Analyzing Fig. 1.1 can be seen that, if the presentation of the concept requires the concept of  $j$ , then at some time  $t_1$  after the presentation of the concept of  $i$ , it becomes available for perception, because in the memory of the student have less than 0.7 times the original volume of information.

If there is a single repetition of the material, the curve will have the form shown in Fig. 1.2.

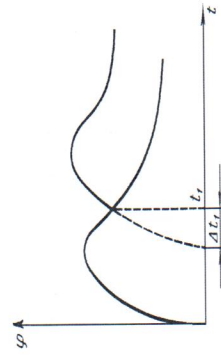


Fig. 1.2

Under repeated, resulting in the formation of stable associative links, the curve can be approximated by the dotted around the curve in Fig. 1.3.

Based on the above, we can conclude: the smaller the time interval will be divided interconnected concepts, the better it is for mastering the material.

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**Жетимекова Гаухар Женисовна, Аманжанова Айгерим Какембаевна**  
 Академик Е.А.Бокетов атындағы Қарағанды мемлекеттік университеті,  
 Қарағанды қаласы, Қазақстан

### БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕ ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ АНЫҚТАМАЛЫҚ СӨЗДІК ҚҰРУ МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ

#### Түйіндеме

Бұл мақалада электрондық сөздіктер, олардың түрлері, қолданылуы қарастырылған. Электрондық сөздіктердің маңыздылығы, тиімділігі көрсетілген. Медицина саласы бойынша болашақ мамандарды даярлауда электрондық сөздіктің қажеттілігі жайлы айтылған.