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METHODS OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

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Abstract
This article systematically examines the theoretical and practical foundations of mathematical modeling of production processes. It provides a detailed analysis of the main concepts, methodologies, and approaches related to modeling production processes. Special attention is given to various types of production functions, their applications in economic and industrial processes, and their role in improving efficiency.
The relevance of the article lies in the fact that in modern production systems, the optimal allocation of available resources and the enhancement of production efficiency are of critical importance for any enterprise or industrial entity. Therefore, mathematical modeling of production processes allows for forecasting their behavior in advance, improving efficiency indicators, and ensuring the optimal use of resources.
Moreover, the article presents mathematical representations of production functions, their analysis, and practical applications. This facilitates the optimization of production processes and enables accurate and well-founded decision-making. The article focuses on issues such as increasing production efficiency, conserving resources, and advancing production systems to a more digital and controllable level, contributing to a deeper understanding of economic and industrial processes.

Keywords: Production systems, mathematical modeling, production processes, production functions, production efficiency, constrained output.

Introduction

The modeling of production processes holds significant importance in the fields of economics, management, and engineering, serving as one of the primary tools for ensuring the effective functioning of modern industrial and service systems. Through modeling, the complex mechanisms of production processes are represented in a simplified yet meaningful form, enabling detailed analysis, efficient management, and optimization of these processes.
Production systems encompass numerous factors and parameters that interact in complex ways. Therefore, mathematical modeling of production functions allows for the efficient use of resources, optimization of time and costs, and enhancement of overall production efficiency. Mathematical models simplify production processes while preserving their essential

characteristics and interdependencies, which provides accurate and reliable results for informed economic decision-making.

Moreover, mathematical modeling of production processes contributes not only to improving production efficiency but also to enhancing the competitiveness of the economic system. For every enterprise or organization, the optimal allocation of resources and coordination of production processes are key objectives. In achieving these objectives, mathematical models enable the analysis of each stage of production, support strategic and operational decision-making, and facilitate the effective allocation of resources such as raw materials and labor.

This article examines the theoretical foundations of production process modeling, various approaches and methods for modeling, as well as the practical significance of production functions. The article focuses on optimizing production processes, maximizing resource utilization, and increasing production efficiency, highlighting the critical role of mathematical modeling in modern industrial and economic systems. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the advantages of analyzing production processes using digital tools, strategies for enhancing production efficiency, and their significance in economic decision-making.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the modern economic environment, the importance of mathematical modeling of production processes is steadily increasing. In conditions of global competition and rapidly changing market environments, enterprises need to ensure competitiveness not only by improving product quality but also by efficiently utilizing resources, reducing production costs, and optimally organizing production processes. From this perspective, mathematical modeling of production processes provides companies with the opportunity to manage their activities in a more systematic and efficient manner.

Mathematical models allow the complex processes of production systems to be represented in a simplified yet meaningful form. This facilitates the rational allocation of resources, including raw materials, energy, labor, and financial assets, optimization of production time and costs, and improvement of quality and efficiency indicators. Moreover, mathematical modeling enables the analysis of each stage of the production process, supports various strategic and operational decisions, and helps achieve the best results with available resources.

The relevance of this approach increases even further in the era of technological development and digital economy. Modern enterprises not only manage traditional production systems but also operate automated, digital, and integrated industrial systems. Therefore, mathematical modeling allows companies to forecast production processes in advance, enhance efficiency, and effectively implement new technologies.

Furthermore, the importance of mathematical modeling is determined by its role in increasing economic efficiency at the enterprise and industry level, saving resources, and prioritizing the production of competitive products. This approach serves as a key tool for optimizing production processes and managing them efficiently using digital technologies in the modern economy.

ANALYSIS

A production function is a mathematical expression that describes the relationship between inputs (such as raw materials, labor, capital, and others) and the output of production (goods or services). Mathematically, a production function can be expressed as follows:

$Q = f(L, K, R, ...)$

Here are the parameters used

Q — the quantity of output produced,

L — labor,

K — capital,

R — other resources.

Cobb-Douglas function – a classic model of production, which is expressed as follows:

$Q = AL^{\alpha}K^{\beta}$

Here are the parameters used

A — the technology coefficient,

α, β — the elasticities of the inputs.

Mathematical analysis:

Marginal productivity: The partial derivative with respect to labor:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial L} = A\alpha L^{\alpha-1}K^{\beta}$$

This shows the effect of labor on production.

Elasticity of substitution: If $\alpha + \beta < 1$, it indicates diminishing returns to scale.

2. Leontief (Input-Output) function – used in cases where resources are not substitutable:

$Q = \min(\alpha_1 L, \alpha_2 K)$

Using this function, the most limiting factor in the production process can be identified.

Mathematical analysis: By optimizing the quantity of the limiting factor, the output can be increased.

3. Quadratic function – used for analyzing complex production processes:

$Q = \alpha L^2 + \beta K^2 + cLK + dL + eK + f$

Mathematical analysis: Derivatives are used to find marginal products and solve optimization problems.

Mathematical optimization problems

Objective function: Optimal allocation of resources:

Objective: Maximization $Q = f(L, K)$

Constraints: Incorporation of resource limitations:

$C_1 L + C_2 K \le B$

Here are the parameters used C_1 and C_2 - prices of the resources, B - budget constraint.

Conclusion

Modeling production functions is essential for effective management, resource optimization, and enhancing the efficiency of production processes. By using various models and formulas, production processes can be analyzed and improved. The production functions and formulas presented in this article provide practical guidance for better management and organization of production processes.

Mathematical modeling of production functions plays a crucial role in identifying the relationship between resources and output, increasing efficiency, and implementing optimal resource allocation. Through different production functions and their corresponding formulas, it is possible to analyze, evaluate, and enhance production processes. Modeling enables the improvement of production efficiency, better economic outcomes, and maximized utilization of available resources.

Mathematical modeling serves as an effective tool for understanding production processes and increasing their efficiency. By analyzing production functions mathematically, it is possible to optimize resources, increase production output, and achieve economic objectives. In the context of the modern digital economy, modeling production processes has become an integral part of technological development, contributing significantly to the advancement of industrial and economic systems.

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