

( ) ( )

[5, .281-285],

(" ")

5 6

(3+4)/2=3,5,

3 4  
5.

(4+5+6)/3=5,

4,

7.

"<" ( ).

[6],

([3]-[5]),  
[2]

[1].

1) ( )  
( )

2) " "

[4].

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)

( ).

19

(ANOVA)

W,

[ 0; 1 ]: W=0,

W=1,

W=0,42

r=0,38.

( W )

0,66

0,59.

SPSS Statistica.

$$R = [r_1 \leq r_2 \leq \dots \leq r_k] \quad B \quad \|b_{i,j}\| \quad k \times k,$$

$$b_{j,i} = 0, \quad b_{j,i} = 1. \quad k -$$

$$A = \|a_{i,j}\| \quad B = \|b_{i,j}\|,$$

$$d(A, B) = \sum_{i,j=1}^k |a_{i,j} - b_{i,j}|.$$

[1].

1, 2, 3, ..., k

k

$$\text{Arg min}_A \sum_{i=1}^k d(B_i, A),$$

( )

[5, .179-183],

( )

( )

):

$$R(E2) = [ \{1, 2\} < 8 < \{5, 6\} < 3 < 7 < 9 < 4 ],$$

$$R(E3) = [ 1 < \{2, 6\} < \{4, 5\} < 3 < \{7, 8\} < 9 ].$$

$$(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$d(E2, E3) = 19.$$

.1.

	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	14	15	16	17	19
2	0	19	27	24	20	30	22	16	22	11	22	24	12
3	19	0	22	5	17	19	23	3	19	14	17	19	9
4	27	22	0	23	29	25	23	23	29	22	19	25	17
6	24	5	23	0	20	14	22	8	18	17	18	16	12
7	20	17	29	20	0	34	36	16	28	23	30	28	20
8	30	19	25	14	34	0	24	22	16	25	28	18	18
9	22	23	23	22	36	24	0	22	12	17	12	22	26
11	16	3	23	8	16	22	22	0	20	11	16	22	10
14	22	19	29	18	28	16	12	20	0	19	20	16	22
15	11	14	22	17	23	25	17	11	19	0	17	21	13
16	22	17	19	18	30	28	12	16	20	17	0	16	18
17	24	19	25	16	28	18	22	22	16	21	16	0	16
19	12	9	17	12	20	18	26	10	22	13	18	16	0
	249	186	284	197	301	273	261	189	241	210	233	243	193

$$R_1 = R(E3) = [1 < \{2, 6\} < \{4, 5\} < 3 < \{7, 8\} < 9].$$

$$R_2 = R(E10) = [\{1, 6\} < \{4, 5\} < 7 < 8 < 9 < 2 < 3].$$

$$R_3 = R(E1) = [\{1, 3\} < \{5, 8, 9\} < 6 < \{2, 7\} < 4].$$

$$R_1 = [1 < 2 < 6 < \{3, 5\} < 4 < 7 < \{8, 9\}],$$

$$R_2 = [1 < 6 < \{4, 5\} < \{7, 8\} < 9 < 2 < 3].$$

1. . . . . , 1972. – 192
2. . . . . , 1975. – 216 .
3. . . . . , 2004. – 513 .
4. . . . . , 1979. – 296 .
5. . . . . , 2002. – 440 .
6. . . . . ( ): . . . . : NOTA BENE, 1999. – 224 .

#### SUMMARY

**Yuskiv B. GENERALIZATION METHODS OF EXPERT RANKING IN THE POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

The article deals with one of the “qualitative” political analysis ways – the expert assessment. The main task of the article is to develop the generalization method of expert assessments presented as ranking groups of objects or studied objects’ features. Author analyses particular qualities of an expert ranking in political studies. A new method of general decision-making, capable of considering maximum of experts’ assessments is proposed. The author also reviewed the practical usage of the stated method, based on the example analysis of influence factors upon the modern labor migration.