

- art schools, colleges, and professional art teachers;
- artists;
- art historians and academic art theorists;
- art critics, art writers;
- art periodical publishers, magazine editors and professional production staff;
- book publishing industry for art books, monographs, museum exhibitions;
- professional associations for artists, educators, and dealers;
- art dealers and galleries;
- curators, museum directors, other museum professionals;
- public and private art collection managers.

So Institutional theory of art investigated by A. Danto and J. Dickie give as a clear definition and make different kinds of modern art like performans, ready-made, installation etc. are possible. Agreeing Institutional theory of art the value of master-picies ore the personal of author not so important. Because everything depends from institutional context, called the artworld.

#### ***Библиографический список***

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2. *Dickie. G. Art Circle: A Theory of Art.* Chicago: Spectrum Press, 1997. P. 464.

**А. С. Иванищева**

### **THE NEED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

Modern education system is designed so that finishing school, the student is to choose the next stage of their education without having a holistic view of professional activity. The choice of professional education (technical school, college, university, etc.) is based in most cases, either the knowledge of the student about the profession, or on perceptions of friends and want to learn together, or on the choice of their parents, whose views are also not always be an integral. Only a small percentage of students have a clear idea of what profession he chooses. In most cases the choice is still carried out students' parents.

The education system is built in the Russian Federation on the basis of the transition from one level of knowledge to another. Without knowledge of the base material the student can not obtain the necessary knowledge to the next stage of education,

therefore, lost part of the knowledge and skills obtained by a student, first at school, then on average, technical, and then in high school.

Lack of a holistic view of professional activity is related to low motivation students for professional work, not knowledge of the labor market (what professionals demand now and what will be needed by the end of a professional institution) by both the students and their parents, lack of information on different occupations and professional educational institutions, not by the desire of parents to see the interests of the child and other factors.

Violations taking place today in the education system, give rise to students with low motivation of educational activity. Pupils do not want to learn, they lose the basic knowledge that should receive in school. Upon receipt of the profession in secondary vocational or higher education institution, such students receive inadequate knowledge and skills for becoming a full-fledged professional. And basic knowledge and skills are lost. At the exit there is not a qualified technician.

The transition from school level of education to the next level is not accompanied. The student is missing one of the most important qualities needed in choosing a profession: the correlation of H-requisite and I-want. Hence there is a problem: the student can not actively take to the world - to create his work place, a niche of their own activities, in which he will actively develop and function.

Education is aimed at developing qualities of an obedient man, a slave, thus it deprives the student's choice.

All this creates the need for a school career guidance for students, their parents and teachers. At what Professional orientation should take into account several factors:

- career-oriented information education students, their parents and teachers;
- professional orientation diagnosis of pupils;
- individual work with parents, aimed at studying the labor market, understanding the interests of their children, their abilities and inclinations;
- individual work with teachers, aimed at forming in children the qualities of self-determination, responsibility and understanding of the child's own role in their own lives and their own choice;
- individual work with pupils, aimed at the formation of responsibility and understanding of themselves, their own value and worth in this world, to understand the importance of their own choices for themselves and the outside world;
- individual work with students to prepare for teaching in secondary or higher education institution.

When conducting a comprehensive career guidance to students, their parents and teachers the student will form the motivation for learning activities, reducing the pressure from parents, the student will no longer be a slave, his choice will become more aware. In addition, to overcome the difficulties of adaptation to the new educational system would be more constructive, the effectiveness of training activities will increase, which is very important.

**A. O. Катаев**

## **USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO FIND THE OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS IN EXPERT SYSTEMS**

Artificial intelligence is the science and technology to create intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. Artificial intelligence is associated with the task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but not necessarily limited to biologically plausible methods.

The expert system is a computer program that can partially replace a specialist expert in resolving the situation.

In computer science, expert systems are considered together with knowledge bases as models of behavior experts in the particular field of study using the procedures of logical inference and decision making, and knowledge base - as a collection of facts and rules of inference in the chosen subject areas.

To find the optimal solution of the problem identify several types of artificial programming:

1) A logical approach to creating artificial intelligence systems aimed at the creation of expert systems with logical models of knowledge bases using the language of predicates.

Educational model of artificial intelligence in 1980 was adopted by the language and logic programming system Prolog. Knowledge base, written in Prolog, are sets of facts and rules of inference, written in the language of predicate logic.

The logical model of knowledge bases can record not only the specific information and data in the form of facts on the Prologue version, but also summarizes with the rules and procedures of inference, including the definitions of logical rules that express some knowledge as a specific and generalized information.

2) Agent-oriented approach or an approach based on the use of intelligent (rational) agents. Under this approach, intellect - a computational part (planning) the ability to achieve its goals of intelligent machines. Itself is such a machine would be