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TO THE QUESTION OF DIAGNOSING THE BANKRUPTCY OF ENTERPRISES

The E. Andrushak's model of diagnosis of contingency of enterprises is under consideration in this article. The author reveals positive sides of applying this model as well as negative sides are also defined. During the investigation, it has become clear that applying this model gives the possibility to diagnose financial state and to define the ways out of the crisis situation.

Keywords: bankruptcy, financial state, contingency of bankruptcy, diagnosis, model, crisis situation.

[1]

$$Z = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - N_i)^2 \text{sign}(1 - N_i)}, \quad (1)$$

N_i — i -
 n — ;
 N_1 — , —0,2;
 N_2 — ,
 —0,5;
 N_3 — , : 0,1 + 1,1 b^3 (b —).

Z

Z ,

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & > 0 \\ -1, & < 0 \\ 0, & = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$Z = 0$, $Z \in (0, \infty)$.
 (P).

0, . . .

$Z = 1,7$

Z

• $Z = 0$;

• , Z ;

• , Z ,
 $(1 - N_1) < 0$,
 $(1 - N_1) < 0$,

• $(1 - N_2) < 0$,
 $(1 - N_3) < 0$,

— $P \in (0, 1)$.

Z

$P(Z)$

P —

$Z(Z P), P(0) = 0, \lim_{Z \rightarrow \infty} P(Z) = 1$,

$P(Z)$

$$P = 1 - a^{-Z}$$

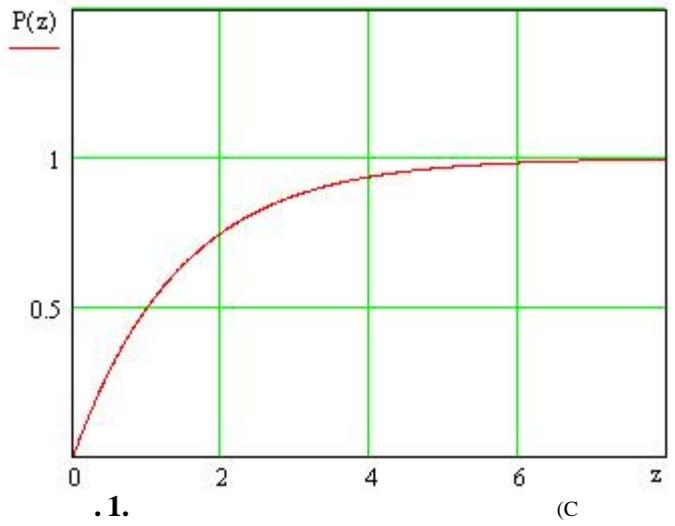
(3)

$P(Z)$

(. 1).

Z

P ,



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