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[1].

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[2].  
40-  
[3].

$$F X \quad c_i x_i | Extr, \tag{1}$$

$$a_{ij} x_i \{ \text{TM}; X; | \} b_j, j X(1, m) \tag{2}$$

$$d_i \text{ TM} x_i \text{ TM} D_i, i X(1, n)$$

$b_j -$        $F -$       ;  $c_i -$       ;  $x_i -$       ;  
                                  ;  $i_j -$       ;  $d_i -$       ;  
                                  ;  $D_i -$       [1].

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»  
[2].

$$L(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij} \quad | \quad \max \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = 1, \quad i = \overline{1, m} \tag{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = 1, \quad j = \overline{1, n} \tag{5}$$

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}, \quad i = \overline{1, m}, \quad j = \overline{1, n} \tag{5}$$

[2].

[3]

1, 2, ..., j, ..., n (j = 1, ..., n).

, k t<sub>i</sub>, (i = 1, ..., k),

$$T X \prod_{i=1}^k t_i$$

D. S<sub>0</sub>

1, 2, ..., j, ..., n

D,

S<sub>k</sub>.

W

i- j-

x<sub>ij</sub>, (i = 1, ...,

k), (j = 1, ..., n).

i-

1

x<sub>i1</sub>,

2 - x<sub>i2</sub> . . .

u<sub>1</sub>.

$$U_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in})$$

i-

k-

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= (x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{1n}) \\ U_2 &= (x_{21}, x_{22}, \dots, x_{2n}) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$U_k = (x_{k1}, x_{k2}, \dots, x_{kn})$$

$W = W(U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k)$

$$W = W(U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k). \tag{8}$$

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IT-  
IT-  
(project enabler),  
1.

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2. ,  
3. - , ( / ), ).  
4. - *bug tracking* (Jira, SVN, TWIKI)  
5. ,  
1. - : ,  
2. , ( (SE, SSE, LSE), , -  
3. , -  
4. -  
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Agile,

*Agile* –

*Sprint* –

*Sprint Planning Meeting* –  
(*Sprin*),

*Agil* .

– 15

1.

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2.



$i -$  ,  $(j = 1, \dots, n)$ ;  
 $j -$  ,  $(i = 1, \dots, m)$ ;  
 $t -$  ,  $(t = 1, \dots, T)$ .

$a_{ij} -$   $j -$   $i -$  , (story point);  
 $i -$  team performance ( );  
 $d_{ij} -$  delivery time ( );  
 $D -$  ;  
 $c_{ij} -$   $j -$   $i -$  , ;  
 $i -$  , .

3.

( - ) ( - ).  
 $x_{ij}^t -$   $i -$   $j -$   $t -$  .  
 $t -$  .

$$F_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T x_{ij}^t \mid \min. \tag{9}$$

$$F_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T a_{ij} x_{ij}^t \mid \max. \tag{10}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^T d_i x_{ij}^t = D. \tag{11}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T x_{ij}^t = 1. \tag{12}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^T x_{ij}^t \leq 1, i \in E_1. \tag{13}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} = 1. \tag{14}$$

$$x_{ij} \in [0, 1] \tag{15}$$

where  $b_i$  is the number of units of resource  $i$  available in the company,  $(F_o = F_l)$ ,  $(y_j = b_j, j = \overline{1, m})$ .

where  $F_k$  is the cost of resource  $k$ ,  $(k = \overline{1, m})$ .

$$F_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^T c_{ij} x_{ij}^t \mid \min \tag{16}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^J a_{ij} x_{ij}^t \leq A_i \tag{17}$$

$$F_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^T a_{ij}^t x_{ij}^t \mid \max \tag{18}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^J x_{ij}^t \leq C_i \tag{19}$$

HYS Enterprise –  
HYS

« »,

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) ;

4) ;

5) ;

6) LBS ( Location Services).  
90 : Net  
(10 ), – IOS (3 ), – Android  
(3 ), – QA ( )  
IT-  
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## IT-

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**Ivchenko Iryna**, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of economical cybernetics and information technology, Odesa National Polytechnic University (Odesa, Ukraine).

**Budoratskaya Tetiana**, Senior Teacher of the Department of economical cybernetics and information technology, Odesa National Polytechnic University (Odesa, Ukraine).

**Developing a model for distributing IT projects at enterprises of the information technology industry.**

**The aim of the article.** Modeling different types of IT activities of an enterprise is an important component of enterprise management. Every modern enterprise should be able to use simulation tools. This will maximally accurately reflect the required processes and phenomena and will allow you to get good performance.

**The results of the analyses.** In the article, the authors have shown that there are many methods and models for managing complex systems. However, there are few models that can be used in practice.

The article considers the possibilities of using information technologies in the management of the company's personnel. The authors conducted a critical review of literary sources devoted to the construction of optimization models. The authors analyzed the possibility of using models for implementing IT projects and the possibility of applying multicenter decisions in the theory of management.

The results of this study are an economic and mathematical model for implementing IT projects for enterprises engaged in information technology.

The economic-mathematical model is constructed according to the simulation stages. There are two optimality criteria in the model: the first criterion of optimality is minimization of the total costs for the implementation of projects, the second criterion of optimality is maximizing the efficiency of the work of IT groups.

The model of optimal choice of IT orders and distribution of workplaces (IT-projects) among the executors (IT teams) takes into account the following restrictions: on the allocated working time fund; for mandatory inclusion of an order in the plan (for external IT projects) On the optional inclusion of IT projects in the plan (for internal IT projects) by the number of IT projects in each IT team. The article proposes a method for solving a problem.

**Conclusions and perspectives for further research.** This model is dynamic optimization and multicriteria. The model allows to find optimal variants of distribution of orders by executors. Orders are IT projects that need to be completed within a specified time frame. Executors - IT teams, which have all the necessary specialists. The purpose of increasing the efficiency of the enterprise on the criterion of profitability.

Key words: information technology, optimization, modeling, marketing, management, IT project, mathematical model.