

The behavior of artificial intelligence agents that behave under the assumptions made in economic theory can be predicted by economic theory. One can test how well artificial intelligence agents do the things economists assume people do. Artificial intelligence agents that behave under the assumptions made in economic theory can be used to do calculations of math relating to economic theory. We can do relatively hard math problems relatively quickly using artificial intelligence agents. There are many math problems out there that the best algorithms known take exponential time. This method allows us to get fairly exact answers in polynomial time. An entity behaves "under the assumptions made in economic theory" ("economically rationally") if given a set of choices, it chooses the most beneficial one (it behaves "rationally"). When I refer to an AI agent, I will imply an entity that is controlled by some means of artificial intelligence that behaves economically rationally. Within the context of a given market, it can be a buyer, seller, or both. The intersection of the supply (S) and demand (D) curves gives the price of an object and the quantity of the object bought/sold in the given market. If we create a large market of AI agents that buy and sell a certain good and behave under the assumptions economists use, the market price and quantity will go to the price and quantity of the intersection of the two curves, given enough time. Setting up the supply and demand curves, of course, is tricky. It would be done by manipulating the reservation price of the buyers and the cost function for the sellers. The idea that we can use economics and artificial intelligence together to solve really hard math problems is beautiful.

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## THE EFFICENCY OF THE IMF PROGRAMS

### ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОГРАММ МВФ

МВФ — это организация, представляющая 184 страны. Она занимается укреплением международного сотрудничества в валютно-финансовой сфере. Существуют четыре способа оценки эффективности программ. Программы реформирования приводят к улучшению состояния платежного баланса и текущего счета, но часто негативно влияют на инфляцию, а воздействие на рост производства проявляется только с прошествием значительных периодов времени.

IMF is the international organization with 184 member-countries. The main aims of the IMF are consolidation of international cooperation in currency and financial sphere, ensuring stability with high employment and good economic growth.

There are special criteria, which are used to estimate the efficiency and utility of the IMF work. In research papers there are four different approaches. None of above doesn't reflect itself the real situation in the economy after the application of reforms. But together they help to define the whole tendency, whether positive or not.

As the result of the research we can make conclusions that the programs, which IMF apply to reform the structure of economies, mostly influence positively on the external payments position, but very often have negative effect on inflation rate. For economic growth the result of the reforms are not so clear in the first years after reforming, but there is a high probability of good economic growth after a period of time.

We can mention several reasons of such estimations. First is that IMF is highly politicized organization. The second reason is the use of the same probably very common instruments for stabilization in all countries (cost cuts, high interest rates to prevent capital outflows, devaluation to stimulate export and reduce import, etc.). Also we can mention ineffective use of SDRs.

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## TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION FOR A BUSINESSMAN

### ОБЩЕНИЕ ПО ТЕЛЕФОНУ ДЛЯ ДЕЛОВОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА

В работе рассматриваются значение телефонной связи как источника информации и умение делового человека эффективно и грамотно общаться по телефону. Автор приводит факты, подтверждающие то, что в наши дни напряженный темп жизни заставляет нас все чаще прибегать к услугам телефонного аппарата, а средства связи все активнее внедряются во все сферы жизнедеятельности.

Comparatively not long ago the telephone was considered to be luxury, and most of people preferred to have something more necessary and important. But nowadays our intensive level of life provoked us to use the telephone as an effective means of communication. Today you will hardly find a business without a highly developed telephone communication system. A middle-aged man with a mobile phone is the symbol of a contemporary businessman.

On the other hand we can't but admit that not every telephone owner is able to communicate effectively and with high competence. These skills leave much to be desired. The art of telephone conversation is as important as the art of "face-to-face" communication. The research among the students of Management department showed that only 35 % of the respondents have recognized existence of certain rules of telephone