Exchanges, Doubled pawns, Middle game, Fork, Adjournment, End Game, а также в самом названии сериала – The Queen's Gambit.

ходе исследования мы также определили частотность использования каждой лексической единицы, выделяя отдельные терминологические единицы, имена собственные и глаголы. Наиболее востребованными концептуальными маркерами в сериале «The Queen's Gambit» оказались такие лексемы как the Sicilian Defense, Grandmaster, Paul Morphy, José Capablanca, to play, to move. K периферии концептуального поля «шахматы» относятся лексемы, не являющиеся терминами и не номинирующие шахматные действия, но тематически соотносящиеся с различными аспектами шахматной игры (sportsmanship,win и т. д.). В периферийной зоне можно также выделить идиоматические выражения (that is a bone in the throat, to play by ear и т. д.) и устойчивые словосочетания (to sacrifice the queen, to get the rook out и т. д.). Спецификой концептуальной репрезентации возможно признать метафорические номинации, обозначающие материальные объекты в игре (the board is an entire world of 64 squares и т. д.) или акцентуализирующие поведение игроков во время партии (Russians eat Americans for breakfast и т. д.).

Таким образом, нами было установлено, что концепт «шахматы» в сериале «The Queen's Gambit» системно репрезентирован в формате концептуального поля; также было зафиксировано, что все выявленные языковые единицы, связанные с шахматной игрой, актуализируются не только в специфичных тематических диалогах, но также и в прочих коммуникативных ситуациях, не связанных напрямую с шахматной партией.

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## IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF USING HIGH ELLIPTICAL ORBITS

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The process of designing the most efficient orbit for a given purpose is time-consuming and even more inaccurate due to the approximate algorithms for constructing an orbit based on a system of 6 partial

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differential equations. For spacecraft designed to be near The Earth's orbits, this may be sufficient, considering periodic corrections to the spacecraft's flight program, but for systems in which accuracy is one of the main criteria (for example, a space elevator), or the error has a cumulative effect (flights beyond the Earth's orbit), this can become critical. To minimize such an error the use of specially trained artificial intelligence can help, which will be comparing deviation of the theoretical orbit from the real one during the flight and adjust the flight model of the spacecraft, increasing the accuracy of this model and the influence of various bodies on it.

Another option for improving the efficiency of observation is to improve the quality of the target equipment and the processing of observations obtained from it. By producing simulations, the most advantageous characteristics of the target equipment for this mission are selected. The methods of processing the set of visual data that the target equipment collects have undergone significant progress in the last ten years. With the increase in the performance and power of computing, as well as the advent of autonomous image processing by neural networks, the work of processing has become much easier.

For example, to observe the poles of the Earth, it is possible to use the multi-apogee scheme proposed in Trishenko's work [1], adjusted in such a way as to increase the accuracy of the observations using the construction of a model of such an orbit and constant adjustment considering the interaction of the satellite with other bodies of the Solar System.

There are still many ways to improve the accuracy and efficiency of orbit design and use. One particularly promising area is the introduction of artificial intelligence in a given area, to increase the automation of design and autonomy of the missions being performed.

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