"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L. I.

Murskiy, L. I. "On children's electrocardiograms", Trudy Leningr. g. s. ped. in-ta, Vol. VII, 1948, p. 107-13.

SO: U - 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis "Zhurnal "nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L. I.

Murskiy, L. I. "Electrocardiograms of children under physical strain", Trudy Mariysk. gos. ped. in-ta, Vol. VII, 1948, p. 115-22.

SO: U - 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis "Zhurnal "nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L. I.

Murskiy, L. I. "Electrocardiograms of children's hearts in chest renova ", Trudy Mariysk. gos. ped. in-ta, Vol. VII, 1948, p. 123-27.

SO: U - 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis "Zhurnal "nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L. I.

Murskiy, L. I. and Marayeva, L. A. "On the problem of electrical irritations in children's hearts", Trudy Mariysk. gos. ped. in-ta, Vol. VII, 1948, p. 127-34

SC: U - 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis "Zhurnal "nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; USTINOVA, V.K.

Cerebral cortical function in revived animals. Biul. eksp.biol. i med. 38 no.12:19-22 D '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zav. dots. L.I.Murskiy) Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni K.D.Ushinskogo (zav. dir. A.S. Gvozdarev)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology, in resuscitated animals)
(RESUSCITATION, cerebral cortex in resuscitated animals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.

MURSKIY, L.I.; SOBOLEVA, V.I.

Resotration of higher nervous activity in dogs resuscitated after 30 minutes of clinical death in hypothermia [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. med. 44 no.8:43-46 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. A.S. Dmitriyev) Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni K.D. Ushinskogo (dir. - prof. V.S.Filatov) i laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V.A.Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR, prof. V.N.Chernigovskim)

(RESUSCITATION,
conditioned reflex restoration of higher nervous activity in dogs after 30 min. of death in hypothermia (Rus))
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
restoration of higher nervous activity in dogs resusicated after 30 min. of death in hypothermia (Rus))
(HYPOTHERMIA, experimental,
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; RUSIN, V.Ya., red.; SHCHETNEV, P.K., tekhn.red.

[Physiology of hypothermia] Fiziologiia gipotermii. IAroslavl', 1958. 236 p. (Yaroslavl. Gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut. Uchenye zapiski, no.44). (MIRA 15:11)
(HYPOTHERMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, E.Y.

Dynamics of the restoration of conditioned reflexes in animals following clinical death and subsequent resuscitation [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nevr. deiat. 8 no.6:861-867 N-D '58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ushinskiy Pedagogical Institute, Yaroslavl.
(RESUSCITATION,
conditioned reflexes in animals resuscitated after 1-10 minutes of clin. death (Rus))
(REFLEX CONDITIONED,
in animals resuscitated after 1-10 minutes of clin. death (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I. (Yaroslavl')

Phasic character of the extinction and restoration of vital functions. Arkh.pat. 21 no.7:49-56 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni K.D. Ushinskogo.
(DEATH)
(RESUSCITATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; MOROZOVA, A.P.

[Manual of human and animal physiology] Praktikum po fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh. IAroslavl', 1960. 106 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(PHYSIOLOGY—LABORATORY MANUALS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; MALYGIN, A.M.

Change in temperature topography in hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:80-86 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy anatomii i fiziologii Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.

Heat circulation index of a supercooled organism. Biofizika 6 no. 1:100-108 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K.D. Ushinskogo.
(HYPOTHERMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.

State of physilogical function in craniocerebral hypothermia under experimental and clinical conditions. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:72-76 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; SUVOROV, V.V.

Interrelationship of temperatures in the brain and in internal organs following craniocerebral hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:62-67 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Vladimirskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

[illegible]SKIY, L.I.; [illegible], V.A.; [illegible], [illegible].

Activity of the heart in craniocerebral hypothermia. [illegible] khir. i anest. [illegible] no.3:[illegible]7-91 My-Je '[illegible]. [illegible]

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni Ushinskogo.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, L.I.; GOGIN, Yu.A.; SUVOROV, V.V.

Change in the tone of cerebral and coronary vessels in hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:59-65 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Vladimirskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, V. L.

"On Equivalent Transformations of Contact Networks" (27 November, 4 December 1959), (see present collection, pages 61-76).

paper delivered at the Moscow State University in 1959/1960 academic year at the seminar on mathematical problems of cybernetics under the leadership of S. V. Yablonskiy

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

16(1)

AUTHOR: Murskiy, V.L. SOV/20-127-2-7/70

TITLE: Equivalent Transformations of Contact Circuits

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 262-265 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the question whether by finitely many transformations all equivalent circuits can be transformed one onto another. The author gives systems of transformations which perform this for a given number of variables. At the other hand it is proved: Let α be an arbitrary finite system of transformations; there exist equivalent circuits A and B being not α-equivalent. 5 theorems and 4 lemmas are given. There are 3 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: April 4, 1959, by M.V.Keldysh, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1959

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

38739

S/194/62/000/005/034/157
D222/D309

9.3200

AUTHOR: Murskiy, V.L.

TITLE: On the equivalent transformation of switching circuits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-2-123 f (V sb. Probl. kibernetiki, no. 5, M., Fizmatgiz, 1961, 61-76)

TEXT: The general rules of transforming switching circuits by replacing subcircuits with equivalent ones are examined. It is shown that all equivalent circuits can be obtained from each other by a finite number of rules, using substitutions of a very simple, special kind. The basis for this is the system of transformations shown in the figure, where the terminals are shown by small circles, and their correspondence is indicated by the numbering (the right-hand part of 1° is an empty circuit). A number of other rules are given especially for contact-rectifier circuits (see RZhE, 1961, 12B540). 5 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

20351

S/020/61/136/005/009/032
B104/B204

16.5400

AUTHOR: Murskiy, V. L.

TITLE: Equivalent transformations of contact and valve schemes

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 5, 1961, 1043-1046

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 1: V. L. Murskiy, DAN, 127, no. 2, 262 (1959)), the author investigated the equivalent transformations of contact schemes by replacing the subscheme by equivalent ones. In the present paper, schemes with contacts and valves are investigated in a similar manner. It is first noted that theorem 3 obtained in the earlier paper, according to which no finite complete system of rules for the transformation of contact schemes exists, loses its validity when changing to the scheme with contact and valves. The equivalence of two schemes with valves and contacts in the sense of equal conductivity of the schemes between their analogous poles is defined, and two schemes are described as α-equivalent, if each of the two is equivalent to scheme α. In Fig.1, the rules of the system Γ are given. The poles are marked by circles. Then, the following theorem is set up: Two arbitrary contact-valve schemes are

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20351

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B104/B204

Equivalent transformations...

Γ-equivalent. The proof of this theorem is carried out by means of three lemmas: Lemma 1: An arbitrary X_n-scheme A may be transformed by a transformation of the system Γ into the canonical form B. Lemma 2: An arbitrary X_n-scheme A, which is Γ-equivalent to a scheme B, may be transformed by joining some elementary X_n-schemes. Lemma 3: An arbitrary elementary X_n-scheme may be transformed into a canonical form by a transformation of the system. By X_n, the author understands a set $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ of various variables, and by X_n he understands an elementary non-orientated circle which is composed of n contacts connected in series. If valves take the place of contacts, an orientated elementary X-circle results. The above-mentioned three lemmas are proved by means of several rules which result from the rules Γ, and are illustrated in Fig. 2. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

PRESENTED: August 9, 1960, by M. V. Keldysh, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

20351

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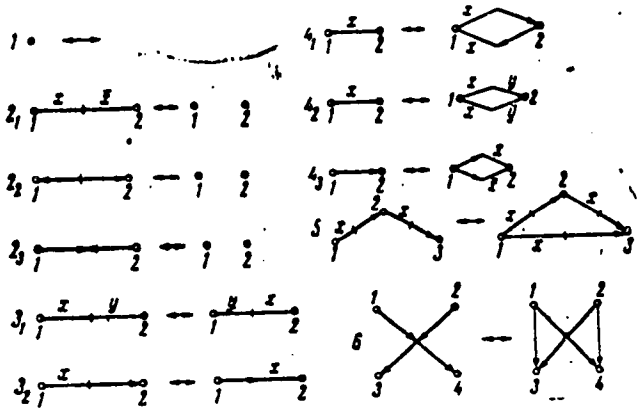
B104/B204

Equivalent transformations...

Legend to Fig. 1:
Rules of system Γ. The poles are marked by circles.



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L 17534-63 EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C) Pg-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3004416 S/0020/63/151/004/0807/0810

61

AUTHOR: Muraskiy, V. L.

TITLE: Equivalent conversions of logic networks.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 4, 1963, 807-810.

TOPIC TAGS: equivalent conversion, logic network, delay element

ABSTRACT: A finite system of rules is given for classes of networks with delay elements not exceeding a given number. Each pair of equivalent networks provides an equivalent conversion rule by which an isomorphic subnetwork may be substituted. Theorem 1 is provided proving that for each given k greater than or equal to 0 (where k = 0,1,2,...), there is a finite system of rules permitting any 2 equivalent networks to convert with not more than the k delay elements so that all mean networks also contain not more than k delay elements. Theorem 2 states that whatever the finite system of rules may be, 2 equivalent networks cannot be converted by these rules. Orig. art has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jan63 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, V.L.

Transformations of certain types of schemes related to finite automata. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:510-512 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Novikovym.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

L 14857-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4038515 S/0020/64/156/003/0510/0512

AUTHOR: Murskiy, V. L.

B

TITLE: Transformations of certain types of diagrams associated with finite automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 3, 1964, 510-512

TOPIC TAGS: H diagram, transformations of diagrams, equivalent diagram, finite automaton, equivalent automaton

ABSTRACT: An I-diagram in an alphabet B is a net with oriented branches and an arbitrary number of poles in which letters in the alphabet B are assigned to certain branches, Q is a work consisting of letters assigned to branches in an I-diagram along some (possibly self-intersecting) path, and two I-diagrams S and T are equivalent if there is a one-to-one correspondence between any two poles α and β in S and the corresponding poles α' and β' of the diagram T and $M^S_{\alpha\beta} = M^T_{\alpha'\beta'}$, where $M^S_{\alpha\beta}$ is the set of all words Q such that S contains a path of the form Q with origin at α and end at β, and $M^T_{\alpha'\beta'}$, is similarly defined. The

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L 14857-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4038515

author; proves that there is no finite number of rules that will permit transformation of any two equivalent I-diagrams into each other, even if substitution is permitted in application of the rules. A similar result was previously obtained for one class of diagrams describing systems of regular events. "The author would like to express his deep gratitude to O. V. Lupanov for his valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURSKIY, V.L.

Existence in three-valued logic of a closed class with a finite basis having no finite complete system of identities. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:815-818 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Submitted January 4, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

LEVI, M.I.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.; SH[illegible], A.[illegible]; PEYSAKHIS, L.A.; SIOGOVA, A.N.; LOPATINA, N.F.; S[illegible], [illegible].A.; PAK, C.Y.; MUMINOV, K.M.; DONSKAYA, [illegible]; NASS[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.S.; STHEIMAN, A.I.; LAVR[illegible], A.F.; [illegible], N.N.; KULOV, G.I.; GOLKOVSKY, G.M.; SALAMANOV, N.I.; ZALYGINA, N.I.

Significance of serological methods in the epizootological study of plague in wild rodents. [illegible] hyg. epidem. (Prana) 8 no.4:422-4[illegible] '64.

1. Institute of Scientific Research, Rostov on the Don and Central Asian Institute of Scientific Research, U.S.S.R.

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LEVI, M.I.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; OPLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.; SHKODA, A.M.; PEYSAKHIS, L.A.; STOGOVA, A.N.; LOPATINA, N.F.; SUKHARNIKOVA, N.A.; PAK, G.Yu.; MUMINOV, K.M.; DONSKAYA, T.N.; NASSONOV, I.S.; [illegible], V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.Sh.; SHTEL'MAN, A.I.; LAVRENT'YEV, [illegible]; BASOVA, N.N.; GOLKOVSKIY, G.M.; KULOV, G.I.; SALAMOV, N.I.; ZALYGINA, N.I.

Results of the testing of the reactions of passive hemagglutination and neutralization of antibodies in the epizootologic examination of wild rodents for plague. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12: 118-119 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo i Sredne Aziatskogo protivochumnykh institutov, Chimkentskoy, Taldy-Kurganskoy, Aralomorskoy, Turkmenskoy, Astrakhanskoy i Frunzenskoy protivochumnykh stantsiy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A. [illegible] and KARMANOVA, G. A.

K voprosu [illegible] (Gasella [illegible]),
"Works on Helminthology" on [illegible] in Day of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1953, page 288.
Chair Parasitology Uz SKhI and Laboratory of Physiology VNIIK

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

A 53
M

Ga

2041. Electrocapillary Curves of Gallium. Part II. A. Murtanajew and A. Gorodetskaja. *Acta Physicochimica*, 4. 1. pp. 75-84, 1936. *In German.*—A survey is made of the electrocapillary curves of fluid Ga in *N* KCl solution and in solutions of a few capillary-active substances. The maximum boundary surface tension of Ga|*N* KCl corresponds to a potential of 0·9 V against a normal calomel electrode and is 613·3 and 600·8 dynes/cm. (2 samples). These values are somewhat higher than those previously found (808). [See Abstract 3808 (1936)]. The investigated capillary-active substances namely phenol, iso-amyl alcohol, pyrogallol, thiourea and KI displace the maximum of the electrocapillary curve of Ga in the same direction as that of Hg. The degree of adsorption, however, is different for the two cases; the adsorption by Ga leads to a much greater negative charge on the metallic surface than by Hg. The calculation of the capacity of the electrical double layer at a negative charge from the descending portion of the electrocapillary curve gives for one sample of Ga 24μF/cm.² and for another sample 17μF/cm.² J. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

2

The electrocapillary curve of gallium. II. A. Murtazaev and A. Gorodetskaya. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 4, 75-84(1936)(in German); cf. *C. A.* 23, 748. The electrocapillary curve was detd. for liquid Ga in normal KCl soln. as well as in solns. of capillary-active materials. The max. surface tension of Ga in normal KCl was obtained with a potential of 0.9 v. against a normal calomel electrode. Two measurements gave 613.3 and 608.2 dynes per cm. These values are higher than previously reported (cf. *C. A.* 23, 748). The capillary-active substances shifted the maxima of the electrocapillary curve in the same direction as was observed for Hg. The amount of adsorption differed in the two cases. The adsorption at the Ga-liquid interface produced a greater neg. charge at this interface than was the case for Hg. Calcn. of the capacity of the elec. double layer gave for one expt. with Ga, a value of 24 microfarads/sq. cm. and for a second expt. a value of 17 microfarads/sq. cm.

L. H. Reverson

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a-1

Electrocapillarity curve of gallium. II. A. Murtasajev and A. Gorodetskaja (Acta. Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1936, 4, 75—84; cf. A., 1928, 1193).—More exact results have been obtained. PhOH, iso-C_5H_{11}-OH, pyrogallol, $CS(NH_2)_2$, and KI displace the max. of the electrocapillarity curve of Ga in the same direction as in the case of Hg, but the degree of adsorption is different. R. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

1

"The Electrocapillarity Curve of Gallium. II. A. Murtazajew and A. Gurodetskaja (*Acta Physicochimica U.R.S.S.*, 1936, 4, (1), 75-84). [In German.] The electrocapillarity curve of liquid gallium against various materials was measured by determining the pressure required to expel a drop of gallium from the end of a capillary tube. The effects of phenol, isoamylalcohol, pyrogallol, thiourea, and potassium iodide on the positions and values of the maxima were determined. The effect of ageing on the results was also investigated.—H. C.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

"Electrocapillary Curves in Non-aqueous Solution--I. Capillary-Active Organic Cations in Methyl Alcohol"; Zhur. Fiz. Khim; 13, No. 3, 1939; Central-Asiatic State Univ., Tashkent; Lab. of Phys. Chem.; Rcd 3 Aug. 1938.

Report U-1613, 3 Jan. 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV4A8M8 600

1. MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

2. USSR (600)

"Electrocapillary Curves of Mercury in Liquid Ammonia" Part II. "Inorganic Electrolytes" Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 13, No. 10, 1939. Tashkent, Central-Asiatic State University, Chair of Physical Chemistry. Received 3 May 1939.

9. [redacted] Report U-1615, 3 Jan. 1952.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

"The Viscosity of the Liquid Ammonia - Ethyl Alcohol System", Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 10, No. 4, 1940. Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the Central Asiatic State University. Received 13 September 1939.

Report U-1526, 24 Oct. 1951.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MUHTAZAYEV, A. M.

"Electrocapillary Curves in Liquid Ammonia. II."

Inorganic Electrolytes.

Acta Phys., 12, No. 2, 1940. Central-Asia State

Univ., Lab. of Physical Chem., Tashkent.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

Tashkent

Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Central Asiatic State University, Tashkent, (-1939-).

"The Potentials of Dissociation of Sodium Chloride in Liquid Ammonia."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 1, 1940.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.; IGAMBERDYEV, I.

USSR
Tashkent

Chair of Physical Chemistry, Central Asiatic State University, Tashkent, (-1939?)

The Electrocapillary Curves of Mercury in Liquid Ammonia."
Part III.

"Capillary - Active Organic Substances."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 2, 1940.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.; AVAKYANTS, S.

Behavior of the cobalt electrode in alkaline solutions. Trudy Inst.Khim., Akad.Nauk Uzbek.S.S.R.,Inst. Khim., Obshchaya i Neorg. Khim. No.2, 164-76 '49. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.17:8555 '53)

1. Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

M. A. 7.

The Mechanism of Hydrogen Overvoltage on Cobalt in Alkali and Acid Solutions. A. Murtasaev (Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 1949, 23, 1247-256; C. Abs., 1950, 44, 1344).--(In Russian). The overvoltage η on cobalt in 0·001N-N-KOH contained, except at c.d. (i) $<10^{-4}$ amp./cm.^{2}, a term 0·15 log i: the high value of the coeff. at log i was presumably due to oxygen adsorbed on the cobalt. This coeff. was 0·12 and 0·08 in 4N- and 8N-KOH, respectively. Comparison of η on cobalt plate and cobalt powder showed that the actual surface area of the powder was 40 times that of the plate. KCl(0.1N) little affected η in 0·01N-KOH. The values of η in N-HCl, HBr, and H_2SO_4 were identical within the range of the linear dependence of η on log i (10^{-4}-10^{-2} amp./cm.^{2}), and the coeff. was 0·15. $LaCl_3$ and Me_4NI had no effect, while narcotine shifted the stationary potential by 12 mV. towards the negative, and quinine shifted it by 40 mV. towards the positive potentials. The mechanism of overvoltage on cobalt is similar to that on nickel (cf. Lukovtsev and Levina, ibid., 1947, 21, 599; Met. Abs., this vol., p. 834).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A. M.

"Electrochemical Behavior of a Cobalt Electrode in Solutions of Acid and Alkali." Thesis for degree of Dr. Chemical Sci. Sub 26 Apr 50, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Electrochemistry of the cobalt electrode. Trudy SAGU no.15:17-31 '50. (MLRA 9:5)

(Electrodes, Cobalt)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

Electrochemistry of a cobalt electrode. Part 2. Mechanism of anodic dissolution and passivation in alkali. Trudy SAGU no.27: 39-46 '51. (MLRA 9:5)

(Electrodes, Cobalt)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A

MURTAZAYEV, A.

USSR

Tantalum electrode for pH determination. A. Murtazaev and S. Avakyants. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 7, 16-18; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 23937.—A Ta electrode was successfully used for detn. of pH 1.1-7.0 instead of a Pt one by the quinhydrone method. The potential of the Ta electrode was established just as quickly as the potential of the Pt electrode.

M. Hosch

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

USSR

Cathodic and anodic behavior of an iron electrode in a concentrated solution of alkali in the presence of a depolarizator. A. Murtazayev and R. Tillaev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 9, 24-7; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 23261.—The behavior of Fe electrodes was studied polarographically in alk. solns. contg. addns. of CrO_4^{--}. Passivation of Fe was highest at a CrO_4^{--} content of 0.2%. Further increase in concn. had no effect. The presence of CrO_4^{--} in the alk. soln. shifted the potential of the Fe electrode toward the pos. side and it also slowed the evolution of H at the cathode. At a CrO_4^{--} concn. of 0.5%, the overvoltage of H at high c.d. increased by 90 mv. M. Hosak

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A

USSR

Melting diagrams of some binary systems. A. Murtazayev, S. Avakyants, and Kh. Khakimov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 10, 34-6; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 36922.—Melting diagrams were obtained for the systems: salol-monobromocamphor, resorcinol-salicylic acid, chloral hydrate-phenacetin, and resorcinol-antifebrin. Also studied were the proportions at which these systems can exist in the solid and liquid phase.—The measurements were made cryoscopically. All the systems had one eutectic. Salol and monobromocamphor had a eutectic at 72.5 mol. % salol and a m.p. 19°. Resorcinol and salicylic acid had a eutectic at 81 mol. % resorcinol and a m.p. 99.5°. Chloral hydrate and phenacetin had a eutectic at 73 mol. % chloral hydrate at which point it formed a glassy mass that did not crystallize even below −10°. The eutectic of resorcinol and antifebrin was at 50.5 mol. % resorcinol and formed near the eutectic point a glassy, highly viscous mass. M. Hosch

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Electrochemistry

Anodic behavior of the cobalt electrode in alkali solutions. A. Murtazayev (Central Asia State Univ., Tashkent). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 1374-9(1953); cf. *C.A.* 44, 1344f.—When a Co electrode, after cathodic polarization in H atm., was anodically polarized in a KOH soln., its potential E (against H electrode in the same soln.) was independent of the KOH concn. and increased with c.d. i according to E = const. + 0.04 log i. This E remained near 0.15 v. as long as the charge imparted to the anode remained below a value C depending on the concn. of KOH and the texture of the electrode; e.g., C of a powder electrode was 1600 coulombs/g. in N – 8N KOH and 800 coulombs/g. in 0.1N KOH. The true area of this electrode was 160 sq. cm./g. At E near 0.15 v., the oxidation of Co to $Co(OH)_2$ took place. The formation of $Co(OH)_2$ must be due to reaction between Co and OH^- as the rate of formation of Co^{++} was too small. In 4N–8N KOH, the soln. became blue because of dissoln. of $Co(OH)_2$. On further charging, E suddenly increased to 1.05 v. and remained at this value when C increased, e.g., from 1600 to 1800 coulombs/g.; this step presumably was due to formation of $Co(OH)_3$ which immediately reacted with $Co(OH)_2$ to give Co_3O_4. Further polarization resulted in evolution of O at E = 1.5 v. Then when the current was reversed, E rapidly decreased to about 0.15 v. without a step at 1.05 v., probably because Co_3O_4 was difficult to reduce. During the reduction of $Co(OH)_2$, E was again independent of the KOH concn. and = const. – 0.04 log i. A 2nd charging and discharging cycle gave similar results.

J. J. Bikerman

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV A.M.

USSR/Electrochemistry

B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26311

Author : G.P. Loshchinina, B.N. Kabanov, A.M. Murtazayev.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Uzbek SSR.
Title : Cathode Behavior of Electroplating Alloy Ni-Co in Alkali Solutions at High Current Densities.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 8, 17-22.

Abstract : The cathode behavior of the electroplating alloy of Ni and Co containing 11.8% of Co was studied in 3 n. KOH at i from 1×10^{-4} to 0.3 a per sq. cm by the method of taking the curves of the H overvoltage (η) and by measuring the capacity (C) of the double electrical allyer by an alternating current (10^4 cycles). It is shown that the slope factor (b) of curves (η , log i) equals from 0.115 to 0.14 v in a hydrogen atmosphere, as well as in an oxygen atmosphere at a low i, and that C diminishes with time, b increases up to 0.250 v. The authors suppose that the slow adsorption of hydrogen is the cause of the slow increase of η accompanied by an insignificant alteration of C.

Card : 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

TURAPOV, M.K.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Electrochemical behavior of powdered metal iron electrode in alkaline solutions. Izv. AN Uz.SSR Ser. khim. nauk no.2:53-59 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

(Iron) (Electrodes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

TURAPOV, M.K.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Effect of surface active substances on kinetics of iron electrode processes in alkaline solutions. Izv. AN Uz. SSR Ser. khim. nauk no.2:61-68 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Electrodes) (Iron) (Surface active agents)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

TURAPOV, M.K.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Behavior of iron, cermet, electrode in alkaline solutions. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.5:27-31 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR A.S. Sadykovym.

(Iron--Electric properties)
(Cermets)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

TURAPOV, M.K.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Effect of surface active agents on the kinetics of electrode processes with iron in acid solutions. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.9: 41-45 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Tashkintskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR A.S. Sadykovym.
(Electrochemistry) (Iron) (Surface active agents)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

LOSHCHINA, G.P.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Relationship between hydrogen overvoltage and alkali concentration on electrolytically deposited nickel-cobalt alloys. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.10:35-39 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR A.S. Sadykovym.
(Nickel-cobalt alloys) (Overvoltage)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

137-58-6-12078

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHORS Loshchinina, G.P., Murtazayev, A.M.

TITLE: The Effect of Temperature on Excess Hydrogen Voltage in Galvanic Ni-Co Alloys in Alkaline Solutions (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' vodorodnogo perenapryazheniya na gal'vanicheskikh splavakh nikel'-kobal't v rastvorakh shchelochi)

PERIODICAL: UzSSR Fanlar Akad. dokladlari, Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, Nr 12, pp 35-39

ABSTRACT: The authors present experimental data showing the relationship between the excess hydrogen voltage and the temperature of the electrolyte. Polarographic curves of excess hydrogen voltage were taken at four different temperatures 75, 60, 40, and 20°C. Current densities in 0.3-N KOH were limited to the interval from $1x10^{-2}$ to $1x10^{-4}$ a/cm^2, whereas in 7-N KOH they ranged from $3x10^{-1}$ to $1x10^{-4}$ a/cm^2. Measurements were conducted on 1) fresh specimens which were replaced as the temperature increased, and 2) on a single specimen which remained in the same electrolyte throughout the experiment. In order to study the effect of temperature on the excess hydrogen

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

137-58-6-12078

The Effect of Temperature on Excess Hydrogen Voltage (cont.)

voltage (in 7-N and 0.5-N KOH), η_i vs. -log H_2 curves were taken on the same specimen starting at a temperature of 75°. The current densities were gradually reduced until the values of η_{H_2} became constant for every current density. In the case of certain alloys subjected to such conditions at current densities ranging from 1×10^{-2} to 3×10^{-1} a/cm^2, the sections of the η_i - log H_2 curves corresponding to 20° in 7-N KOH exhibit an inclination of 0.18-0.20 v and are not parallel to the analogous sections of the curves obtained at higher temperatures. At current densities of less than 10 ma/cm^{-2} (1×10^{-2} to 1×10^{-4} a/cm^2), the temperature coefficients essentially comply with the theoretical relationship $d\eta/dt_i = da/dt + R \log i/\alpha F$. In case of alloys rich in Ni, the temperature coefficients are close to 2.0-3.0 mv/degree C and in the case of Co-rich alloys, close to 1.8 mv/deg. Highest temperature coefficients in the range of large current densities are exhibited by alloys with 8-12% of Co, as well as by those with 63.5% of Co.

G.S.

1. Electrolytes--Electrical factors 2. Voltage--Temperature factors
3. Alkaline solutions--Properties 4. Copper-nickel alloys--Electrolysis

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

SOV/137-58-11-23149

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 188 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Loshchinina, G. P., Murtazayev, A. M.

TITLE: Effect of the Composition of Electrolytic Nickel-cobalt Alloys on the Hydrogen Overvoltage in Alkaline Solutions (Vliyaniye sostava gal' vanicheskikh splavov nikel'-kobal't na vodorodnoye perenapryazheniye v rastvorakh shchelochi)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1958, Nr 2, pp 39-43

ABSTRACT: An investigation was performed on the relationship of the H overvoltage in 7N KOH to the composition of electrolytically deposited Ni-Co alloy (EA). H overvoltage on electrolytic Ni is greater than on Co. With the increase of Co >54% the H overvoltage on the EA decreases. With a high cathode cd ($1.3 \cdot 10^{-1}$ amp/cm^2) a maximum is observed on the alloy-composition vs. overvoltage curve at 5-12% Co in the EA, and the overvoltage is greater than on Ni. A comparison was made with data on the H overvoltage on thermic alloys obtained from literature sources. The change in the H overvoltage is analogous to the change in composition in alloys containing 50-60% Co and inverse in alloys containing >60-64% Co, because on thermic alloys H

Card 1/2

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SOV/137-58-11-23149

Effect of the Composition of Electrolytic Nickel-cobalt Alloys (cont.)

overvoltage increases. The authors express the hypothesis that the cause of the appearance of maxima and minima on the composition-vs.-overvoltage curve is related to the structure of the alloys. The cause of the decrease in the H overvoltage on the EA is explained by changes in the structure and the state of the surface.

N. K

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.M.; AZIZOVA, T.K.

Overvoltage due to oxygen liberation on zirconium in alkaline solutions. Uzb. khim. zhur. no.3:69-74 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
(Oxygen) (Overvoltage) (Zirconium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.M.; AVAKYANTS, S.G.

Hydrogen and oxygen overvoltage on sulfur-containing nickel.
Uzb. khim. zhur. no.4:21-24 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Overvoltage) (Nickel plating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

LOSHCHININA, G.P.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Oxygen overvoltage on galvanic nickel-cobalt alloys in alkaline solutions. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.7:31-35 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Cobalt- ickel alloys) (Oxygen) (Electrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

LOSHCHININA, G.P.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Effect of certain cations on hydrogen and oxygen overvoltage in alkaline solutions. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.11:37-39 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Overvoltage)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, A.M.; BELOPUKHOV, Yu.

Electrochemical behavior of some steels in alkaline solutions and the effect of nitriding. Trudy SAGU no.134:75-83 '58.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Steel) (Overvoltage)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

TURAPOV, M.K.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Electrochemical behavior of iron-powder electrodes in highly concentrated alkaline solutions. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.2:31-33 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR S.Yu. Yunusovym.
(Electrodes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; KORNEVA, L.E.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Amperometric titration of antipyrine with iodine chloride. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.5:40-42 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad.AN UzSSR S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Antipyrine) (Iodine chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

NAZRULLAYEV, S.N.; GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Use of an aqueous solution of iodine bromide in potentiometric titration. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:29-32 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Iodine bromide) (Potentiometric analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

KIM, L.P.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Effect of surface-active agents on the kinetics of the cathodic behavior of titanium in sulfuric acid. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR 21 no. 10: 30-33 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Submitted June 14, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, Alim Osmanovich; GORELIK, I.M., red.

[Labor organization under conditions of the overall mechanization of cotton growing] Organizatsiia truda pri kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii v khlopkovodstve. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1964. 55 p. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, D.

Some applications of the expansion of δ-functions to plane waves to the construction of fundamental solutions to partial equations. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 1 no.3:3-7 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Otdel fiziki i matematiki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.U. Umarovym.
(Differential equations, Partial)

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S/859/61/109/000/001/003
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Murtazayev, D.

TITLE: Some applications of the δ-function expansion method in plane waves

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR. Trudy. v. 109, 1961. Sbornik statey Tadzhikskogo respublikanskogo matematicheskogo obshchestva. v. 1, 76 - 90

TEXT: Using the theory of generalized functions and the expansion of o-function due to I.M. Gel'fand and Z.Ya. Shapiro, the author considers the equation of a static elastic field

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right) + \mu \Delta u_i = - 4\pi c_i \delta(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$(i = 1, 2, 3) \qquad (11)$$

and obtains the solution

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$$u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{\lambda + 3\mu}{2\mu(\lambda + 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{c_i}{r} + \frac{\lambda + \mu}{2\mu(\lambda + 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{x_1 x_i}{r^3}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3). \tag{21}$$

The fundamental solution for a stationary field is obtained by applying Fourier transformation in addition to the above method:

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right) + \mu \Delta u_i = \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \tag{32}$$

with initial conditions

$$\left.\begin{aligned} u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3\ t)\Big|_{t=0} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3\ t)}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} &= -4\pi c_i \delta(x_1, x_2, x_3) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{33}$$

where $c_i = 0$ for $i = 1$ and $c_i = 1$ for $i = 2, 3$. The result is

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$$u_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \left[\frac{\delta(r-at)}{a} - \frac{\delta(r-bt)}{b}\right] - \frac{t}{2}\frac{\partial^2 r^{-1}}{\partial x_1^2}\left[sign(r-at) - sign(r-bt)\right] - \frac{1}{ar}\delta(r-at). \tag{47a}$$

$$u_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_2}\left[\frac{\delta(r-at)}{a} - \frac{\delta(r-bt)}{b}\right] - \frac{t}{2}\frac{\partial^2 r^{-1}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}\left[sign(r-at) - sign(r-bt)\right], \tag{47b}$$

$$u_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_3}\left[\frac{\delta(r-at)}{a} - \frac{\delta(r-bt)}{b}\right] - \frac{t}{2}\frac{\partial^2 r^{-1}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}\left[sign(r-at) - sign(r-bt)\right]. \tag{48v}$$

The author thanks L.Sh. Khodzhayev for his assistance.

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C111/C444

AUTHOR: Murtazayev, D.

TITLE: Fundamental solutions of the equation systems of the theory of elasticity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, no. 1, 1962, 109-117

TEXT: The author uses the expansion of the δ- function in terms of plane waves according to I. M. Gel'fand and Z. Ya. Shapiro (Ref. 1: Odnorodnyye obobshchennyye funktsii i ikh prilozheniya [Homogeneous generalised functions and their applications] UMN, t. X, vyp. 3, 1955) and constructs the fundamental solutions for four equation systems of the theory of elasticity. First of all one considers the equation of the static elastic field

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right) + \mu \Delta u_k = -4\pi c_k \delta(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad (1)$$

$$(k = 1, 2, 3),$$

where $c_k = 1$ for $k = 1$, and $c_k = 0$ for $k = 2, 3$

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One uses the fact that the entire analytic function

$\frac{2r^{\alpha}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha+3}{2}\right)}$ of the complex argument α, where $r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$,

converges to $4\pi\delta(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ if α converges to -3. Therefore instead (1) one considers the regularised system

$$(\lambda + \mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}\left(\frac{\partial u_1^{\alpha}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2^{\alpha}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3^{\alpha}}{\partial x_3}\right) + \mu\Delta u_k^{\alpha} = -c_k\frac{2r^{\alpha}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha+3}{2}\right)} \qquad (3)$$

$$(k=1,2,3)$$

the solution of which is searched with the set-up

$$u_k^{\alpha}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \int_{\Omega} v_k^{\alpha}(\xi)\, d\omega \qquad (k=1,2,3) \qquad (5)$$

where $d\omega$ is the surface element of the sphere Ω, and v_k^{α} is the

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solution of the ordinary system

$$(\lambda+\mu)\omega_k\left(\omega_1\frac{d^2v_1^\alpha}{d\xi^2}+\omega_2\frac{d^2v_2^\alpha}{d\xi^2}+\omega_3\frac{d^2v_3^\alpha}{d\xi^2}\right)+\mu\frac{d^2v_k^\alpha}{d\xi^2}=-c_k\frac{|\xi|^\alpha}{\pi\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)} \quad (6)$$

$$(k=1,\ 2,\ 3).$$

$\xi = \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3$. By immediate integration of (6) one obtains the solution of (5), and then for $\alpha = -3$ one obtains the solution

$$u_k(x_1,x_2,x_3) = \frac{\lambda+3\mu}{2\mu(\lambda+2\mu)}c_k\frac{1}{r}+\frac{\lambda+\mu}{2\mu(\lambda+2\mu)}\frac{x_1x_k}{r^3} \quad (k=1,2,3) \quad (12)$$

of (1).

By the same method the following systems are solved, too: The equations of the stationary elastic field

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$$(\lambda+\mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}+\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right)+\mu\Delta u_k+K^2 u_k= \\ =-4\pi c_k\delta(x_1,\ x_2,\ x_3)\quad (k=1,\ 2,\ 3), \tag{13}$$

where K = const; the dynamic system

$$(\lambda+\mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}+\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right)+\mu\Delta u_k=\frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2}\quad (k=1,2,3) \tag{20}$$

with the initial conditions

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &u_k(x_1,\ x_2,\ x_3,\ t)\big|_{t=0}=0,\\ &\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0}=4\pi c_k\delta(x_1,\ x_2,\ x_3)\\ &\qquad (k=1,2,3),\end{aligned}\right\} \tag{21}$$

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Fundamental solutions of the S/140/62/000/001/007/011
C111/C444

and the dynamic system

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right) + \mu \Delta u_k + K^2 u_k = \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2} \quad (k=1,2,3) \quad (32)$$

with the linear term K and with the initial conditions

$$\left.\begin{aligned} & u_k(x_1, x_2, x_3, t)\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = -4\pi c_k \delta(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ & (k = 1,2,3) \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (33)$$

The fundamental solutions of the two last (Cauchy) problems are expressed by generalised functions

The author thanks L. Sh. Khodzhayev for the subject and aid

There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

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Fundamental solutions of the . . S/140/62/000/001/007/0[illegible]
C111/C444

The one reference to English-language publications reads as follows: A. Lyav, Matematicheskaya teoriya uprugosti (Mathematical theory of elasticity), ONTI NKTP SSSR, M., 1935

ASSOCIATION: Otdel fiziki i matematiki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (Department of Physics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences, Tadzhikskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, D.

Boundary value problem for a high-order elliptic equation with singular coefficients. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.5:12-16 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Otdel fiziki i matematiki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.U.Umarovym.

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008559 S/0044/65/000/001/B053/B053

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SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 1B245

B

AUTHOR: Murtazayev, D.

16

TITLE: On a boundary value problem for an elliptic equation of higher order with singular coefficients

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 6, no. 5, 1963, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: partial differential equation, elliptic equation, boundary value problem

TRANSLATION: The following equation is considered:

$$Lu = \Delta^n u + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\frac{a'_{2(n-k)+2}}{r^{2k-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{a''_{2(n-k)+2}}{r^{2k-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{a_{2(n-k)+1}}{r^{2k}} \right] \Delta^{n-k} u = \frac{f}{r^{2n+2}}, \quad (1)$$

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where a'_{2k}, a''_{2k}, a_{2k+1} and f are bounded measurable functions in a bounded simply-connected domain D which contains the origin within itself; the boundary of domain D is the line Γ of class C^{α}, $0<\alpha<1$, $r^2=x^2+y^2$, $\Delta=\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$, $\Delta^0 u=u$, $0<\varepsilon<1$.

$S(\varepsilon, D)$ designates the Banach space of functions of form $\frac{f_0}{r^{\varepsilon}}$ with norm

$$\|f\|_{S(\varepsilon,D)}=\|f_0\|_{S(D)},$$

where f_0 is a bounded measurable function, and $S(D)$ is the space of bounded measurable functions in D. We write $u\in S^{2n}(\varepsilon,D)$, if $u\in S(\varepsilon D)$, $D^l u\in S(l+\varepsilon,D)$, where D^l are the generalized derivatives of lth order of x and y and $l=1,2,\ldots,2n$. Introducing the vector function U with components

$$u_{2k-1}=z^{2k-2}\frac{\partial^{2k-2}u}{\partial z^{k-1}\partial\bar z^{k-1}};\ u_{2k}=z^{2k-1}\frac{\partial^{2k-1}u}{\partial z^{k}\partial\bar z^{k-1}}$$
$$(k=1,\ldots,n), \qquad (2)$$

equation (1) may be written in the form

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial\bar z}+\frac{A}{z}U+\frac{B}{\bar z}\bar U=\frac{F}{z^{1+\varepsilon}}, \qquad (3)$$

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where A, B are certain matrices of order $2n \times 2n$, F is a vector of dimension $2n$. Theorem 1. If the coefficients of equation (1) satisfy the relation $\sum_{j=1}^{n}[K(\varepsilon)]^j \max|a_j| < 1$, where $K(\varepsilon) = \sup_E \frac{z^\varepsilon}{2\pi} \iint_E \frac{dD_\tau}{|\tau|^{1+\varepsilon}|\tau - z|}$, then the equation has the unique solution $u \in S^{2n}(\varepsilon, E)$, and the corresponding homogeneous equation has only the trivial solution of class $S^{2n}(\varepsilon, E)$. Then the problem of finding the solution $u \in S^{2n}(\varepsilon, D)$ of the equation

$$Lu = 0 \qquad (4)$$

satisfying on the boundary Γ of domain D the conditions

$$\left(\lambda_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \lambda'_k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \Delta^{k-1} u = h_k \quad (k = 1, \ldots, n), \qquad (5)$$

where λ_k, λ'_k, h_k are real and continuous Hölder functions on Γ, reduces to the Riemann-Hilbert problem in a circle of unit radius for the homogeneous equation of (3) (that is, when $F \equiv 0$) with the boundary condition

$$\mathrm{Re}(CU) = H, \qquad (6)$$

in which G, H are a certain matrix and a vector. Denoting by l_c the number of

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linearly independent solutions of equation (1), in which $a'_{2k} = a''_{2k} = f = 0$ under boundary conditions $\Delta^{k-1}u = 0$ $(k = 1, \ldots, n)$, by l_A the number of linearly independent solutions of the homogeneous problem corresponding to (4) and (5), and by l_B the number of linearly independent solutions of the homogeneous problem corresponding to (3) and (6), the following theorem is formulated in the article:

Theorem 2. If $u \in S^n(\varepsilon, D)$ is a solution of (4), (5), then the vector function U with components (2) will be a solution of problem (3) (with $F \equiv 0$) and (6). Conversely, if $l_c = 0$, then the first component u of vector-function U, which is a solution of (3) with $F \equiv 0$, will be a solution of problem (4), (5). Moreover, the following relation is valid: $l_B - l_A = q$, where $0 < q < l_c$.

Theorem 3. Let

$$K'_D(\varepsilon) = \sup_D \frac{|z|^\varepsilon}{2\pi} \iint_D \left[\frac{1}{|\tau - z|} + \frac{1}{|1 - \bar{\tau} z|} \right] \frac{dD\tau}{|\tau|^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

and let the coefficients of equation (4) be subject to the condition

$$\sum_{l=1}^{2n} [K_D(\varepsilon)]^l \max |a_l| < 1, \quad (7)$$

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then, with $\varkappa_k > -2k+1$ $(k=1, \ldots, n)$, where $\varkappa_k = \frac{1}{2\pi}\{\arg(\lambda_k - i\lambda'_k)\}_\Gamma$, the non-homogeneous problem (4), (5) is solvable, and the corresponding homogeneous problem has $l_A = 2\varkappa - q$ linearly independent solutions, where $\varkappa = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varkappa_i + 2n^2$.

It is observed that if $\varkappa_{k_s} < -2k_s+1$ $(s=1, \ldots, p<n)$ and condition (7) is satisfied, then for the solvability of the non-homogeneous problem (5), (4) it is necessary and sufficient that no more than 4mn additional conditions be satisfied. Yu. Krivenkov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, Kayum; VLADIMIROV, A., red.; TERYUSHIN, M., tekh.red.

[Masters of "white gold"] Mastera "belogo zolota" [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1957. 77 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo komiteta Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi Uzbekistana (for Murtazayev)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, Kh. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On the possibility of determining the weapon and the way in which it was used in terms of features of injuries to the bones". Samarkand, 1959. 18 pp (Samarkand State Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov), 200 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 120)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, Kh.M.

Mechanism of the formation of rotary fractures of tubular bones. Naush. trudy SamMI 22 115-117 '63. (MIR, [illegible])

1. Iz kafedry sudebnoy meditsiny Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZAYEV, Mudzhaba; STARETS, A., red.; ANISIMOVA, R., tekhn. red.

[Our construction brigade]Nasha stroitel'naia brigada. Stalinabad, Tadzhikgosizdat, 1961. 26 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Rukovoditel' khozraschetnoy brigady kamenshchikov stroitel'nogo upravleniya No.16 Gissarskogo stroitel'nogo tresta (for Murtazayev).
(Dushanbe--Construction industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

POPOV, V.I., prof. (Leningrad, ul. Gogolya, d.19, kv.7); MUHTAZAYEV, N.D.

Basis of the methodology of the sacrospinal block. Vest. Khir. 91 no.10:84-92 O '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZI, F. F.

Mbr., State Med. Inst., Kazan, -1943-:

Mbr., Inst. Esptl. Med. Sci. and Biol. Inst., Kazan

Affiliate Acad. Scil, -c1950-.

"Regeneration of the Ectoderm of the Gill-Anlage in Axolotl at the Stages of the Early, Late and Elongated Tail-Bud," Dok. AN, 41, No.2, 1943:

"Differentiation and Character of the Vital Coloring of the Periderm of the Groundling in the Development Process," ibid., 70, No. 1, 1950.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZI, F.F.

Differentiation of the embryonic periderm in bony fishes. Izv.Kazan. fil.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.i sel'khoz.nauk no.2:143-161 '50. (MLRA 10:2)
(Loaches) (Embryology--Fishes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZI, F.

General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology B-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 23679

Author : Murtazi, F. F.
Inst : Not given
Title : Phase Variations in Functional Status of Animal Fetuses and Plant Seeds Due to Effects of Unfavorable External Environments.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Probl. sovrem. embriologii, L., Un-t, 1956, 243-248

Abstract: A change in phases of retardation and restoration of the development tempo is observed when a hen embryo is subjected to a temperature of 44.4-45.7° for a period of 20-90 minutes before incubation, or 12-13 hours after the beginning incubation. There is the same effect from 32-43° temperature or 10% ethyl alcohol on a frog fetus. The effect

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 23679

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZI, F. F.

Effect of changes of short duration in the incubation temperature on the development of embryos and chicks. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:169-192 '56. (MLRA 10:6)
(Poultry) (Incubation) (Temperature--Physiological effect)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135710003-0

MURTAZI, F.F.

Effect of elevated temperature change in the development rate of chicken embryos. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.6:1197-1200 Je'56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlena akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Embryology--Birds) (Poultry research)

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[redacted] [redacted] S/0166/64/000/006/0087/0088

[redacted] [redacted]

TITLE: Concerning the investigation of fast physical processes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1964, 87-88

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] equipment, time measurement, delayed coincidence method, oscillography

[illegible] These elementary devices for the study of fast physical processes, occurring within time intervals 10^{-4}—10^{-11} sec, are described. They are based on circuits such as described by R. Bell et al (Canad. J. Phys. v. 30, 35, 1952) or H. Dreeskamp et al (Phys. Rev. Letters v. 2, 45, 1959). They are especially intended for the study of elementary interactions between radiation and matter, and especially the measurement of the fluorescence quenching of various

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systems excited by ionizing radiation. A block diagram of the setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The setup differs from that described by others in some modification of the electronic circuitry, made to handle problems in radiation physics. The resolution time of 2×10^{-9} sec was obtained with the aid of a stilbene crystal and a Co^{60} source. The part of the system enclosed by the dashed lines was used to study the kinetics of luminescence quenching of liquid and solid systems. The use of the equipment in conjunction with a photomultiplier and an oscilloscope is also mentioned. Values of the half-life of some nuclei and of the luminescence quenching of some substances, obtained with the apparatus, are presented and it is claimed that they are in agreement with other published data. It is assumed that the use of an electron-optical converter will make it possible to measure time intervals down to 5×10^{-10} sec. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tashkent Foletechnic Institute)

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[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], V. [illegible], [illegible], T.K., [illegible]
[illegible]KINA, V.[illegible], MU[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]KHARINA, [illegible]

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