

GUBANOVA, M.Ya., meditsinskaya sestra

Role and duties of the nurse in the physical therapy department.
Med. sestra 19 no.5:36-37 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz polikliniki imeni 1-go Maya Kalininskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(PHYSICAL THERAPY) (NURSES AND NURSING)

FRIDMAN, Ye.I., inzh.; BELYAYEVA, M.N., inzh.; VEYNER, A.A., inzh.;
GUBANOVA, N.F., inzh.

Properties of some heat-resistant lacquers and glues. Vest.elektro-
prom. 31 no.6:31-37 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Lacquer and lacquering--Thermal properties)
(Glue--Thermal properties)

FRIDMAN, Ye.I.; Primalni uchastiye: BELYAYEV, M.M.; GONCHAROVA, T.A.;
GUBANOVA, N.F.; KUZNETSOVA, T.I.; KIRILINA, R.A.

Using some electric insulating enamels for coating radio equip-
ment. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.6:42-45 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Radio—Equipment and supplies) (Enamel and enameling)

MASHKOVICH, S.A.; GUBANOVA, S.I.

Realization of the system of objective analysis of constant-
pressure charts of the northern hemisphere on electronic com-
puters. Trudy MITS no.4:11-16 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

GUBANOVA, S.I.

Use of the method of optimum interpolation for an objective check
of output data from stations in the Northern Hemisphere. Izv. AN
Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 8 no.4:78-86 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut matematiki imeni Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.

GUBANOVA, S.I.; KHALIKOVA, G.M.; TURYANSKAYA, N.G.

Prediction of the geopotential in the polytropic atmosphere.
Trudy TSIP no.102:53-59 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Numerical weather forecasting)

MASHKOVICH, S.A.; GUBANOVA, S.I.

Experience in using the methodology of the objective analysis
of constant-pressure charts of the northern hemisphere. Trudy
MITS no.10:40-52 '65. (HEU 19:1)

L 24459-65 EWT(1)/FCO GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5002851

8/3118/64/000/004/0011/0016

AUTHOR: Mashkovich, S.A.; Gubanova, S.I.

23
22
B+1

TITLE: Practical use of a method for objective analysis of pressure pattern charts for the northern hemisphere on an electronic computer

SOURCE: Mirovoy meteorologicheskij tsentr. Trudy, no. 4, 1964. Voprosy ob'yektivnogo analiza meteorologicheskikh elementov (Problems in the objective analysis of meteorological elements), 11-~~81~~ /6

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, atmospheric pressure pattern, weather forecasting, atmospheric geopotential field, computer programming

ABSTRACT: A method for analyzing the geopotential field over the northern hemisphere was presented in this same collection of articles (Trudy Mirovogo meteorologicheskogo tsentra, No. 4, 1964). In this companion article, the author develops in greater detail the algorithm proposed in the first article for solution of the problem on an electronic computer. The computation method was developed to obtain the results of an analysis at the points of intersection of a regular grid of points coinciding with the intersections of meridians and parallels. The latitude interval was 10° and the longitude interval was 5°. The grid covered the entire northern hemisphere. Three isobaric surfaces were
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analyzed at the same time. The analysis was made for a map in a stereographic projection but the program is easily adaptable and by means of very small modifications can be used for any regular grid and maps in any projection. Auxiliary standard tables, prepared in advance, are used in the solution of the problem. The algorithm, described in detail, is divided into 8 steps; the standard tables introduced into the computer and standard tables formed in the machine are described fully. Particular attention is given to the "station search" process. Eight stations closest to the point to be analyzed are selected and assigned relative weights; the weighting method is discussed. The described algorithm makes it possible to solve effectively the problems involved in objective analysis of hemisphere pressure pattern charts, particularly due to the effectiveness of the station search procedure. The entire method is to be improved further. Greater attention will be given to allowance for climatic values in the analysis. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Mirovoy meteorologicheskly tsentr (World meteorological center)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GUBANOVA, S.I.

Rational placement of aerologic stations in the northern hemisphere.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:26-32 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Mirovoy meteorologicheskii tsentr.

L 38322-56 EMT(1)/F30 GW

ACC NR: AT6014300

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3118/65/000/010/0040/0052

AUTHORS: Mashkovich, S. A.; Gubanova, S. I.

ORG: none

32
B+1

TITLE: An experiment in application of the objective analysis method to baric topography maps of the northern hemisphere

SOURCE: Mirovoy meteorologicheskiiy tsentr. Trudy, no. 10, 1965. Ob'yektivnyy analiz i obrabotka meteorologicheskikh dannykh (Objective analysis and processing of meteorological data), 40-52

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, computer application, electronic computer

ABSTRACT: Several aspects of the application of objective analysis of ground surface pressure AT₇₀₀ and AT₅₀₀ are discussed for the purpose of coding the information for computers. The following points were emphasized: 1 - determination and elimination of the errors in original information; 2 - calculation of the values for meteorological element at the junction points of the network from observed data; 3 - printing of the results of calculations or illustration in graphical form. The general method of the analysis follows the scheme discussed earlier by S. A. Mashkovich (Ob'yektivnoy analize kart baricheskoy topografii severnogo polushariya. Trudy MMTs, vyp. ..., 1964). Horizontal control, i.e., checking the validity of the information

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6014300

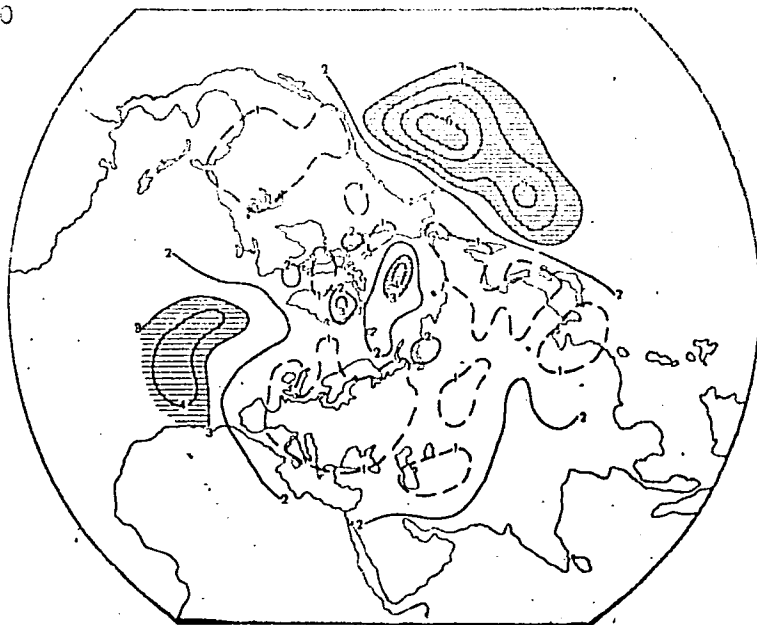


Fig. 1. Average divergence (dkm) between the objective and synoptic analyses of AT₅₀₀ maps.

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ACC NO: AT6014500

by matching the observed data at various points of the fixed level, was introduced in addition to the vertical control used earlier. The new method exposes errors of 5 dm and up. The values of the geopotential were calculated for a given observatory from data obtained from neighboring stations. Maps drawn by means of objective analysis were compared with those analyzed by synoptic method. In general, the results of the latter method coincided with the calculated data. The divergence between the two methods is illustrated in Fig. 1. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

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Card 3/3

L 08397-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG
ACC NR: AP6031964 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/003/0395/0396

AUTHOR: Alybakov, A. A.; Ustinova, N. D.; Gubanova, V. A.; Shamyrganov, Y. 55
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiations on the formation of color centers and photoluminescence of the NaF-U phosphor crystal

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 395-396

TOPIC TAGS: x ray irradiation, gamma irradiation, color center, sodium compound, fluoride, photoluminescence, electron trapping

ABSTRACT: NaF-U samples cut out along (100) planes from annealed crystals grown by the Kyropoulos method were exposed to x and gamma rays, and their absorption spectra were analyzed. As the concentration of uranium in NaF increased, the absorption maxima corresponding to F, R and M color centers decreased, and at high U concentrations (0.05 mole %), no R centers were formed at all. The faint colorability of the uranium-activated NaF crystals as compared to pure NaF crystals is attributed to the fact that as the impurity concentration rises, the number of activator trapping centers increases and hence the possibility of creation of electron color centers of nonactivator origin decreases. The luminescence spectrum of NaF-U is a line spectrum and covers the 510-650 nm range. The luminescence intensity depends strongly on the activator concentration. With increasing irradiation dose, the luminescence intensity of

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UDC: 535.373.1

L 08397-67

ACC NR: AP6031964

activated crystals decreases, while at the same time a continuous spectrum appears which resembles that of pure irradiated samples. The decrease in the intensity of the line spectrum upon irradiation is probably due to the same cause as the weaker colorability of the impurity-containing crystals, i. e., a decrease in the concentration of activator centers due to their trapping of electrons and a decrease in the valence of uranium. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 afs

GUBANCVA, V.A.; POLTAVSKIY, A.V.; SKIEA, N.S.

Radioscopic study of aragonites from the Shorsu mine.

Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 3 no.1:107-108 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Shorsu--Aragonites) (Radiography)

ALYBAKOV, A.; GUBANOVA, V.A.

Effect of preliminary cold hardening on the durability of
steel. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 5 no.6:
105-110 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

L 16573-65 - EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ESD(ga)/RAEM(c)/EST(t)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/
 ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 JD S/0070/64/009/006/0940/0942
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000301

AUTHORS: Aly*bakov, A. A.; Dobrzanskiy, G. F.; Gubanova, V. A.

TITLE: Growing of ionic crystals with low dislocation density

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 940-942

TOPIC TAGS: ionic crystal, crystal growth, dislocation study,
 dislocation density, dislocation motion

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the production of pure and impurity-
 containing crystals of potassium chloride and sodium chloride with
 low dislocation density. The crystals were grown by the Kiropoulos
 method. The primer with the grown crystal were lifted periodically,
 and each succeeding step was grown with the preceding step as a
 primer. The number of steps ranged from 3 to 6. The dislocations
 were displayed by selective etching. Microphotographs of the
 etched surface were taken with the MIM-8m microscope with oblique

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000301

illumination. The etching has shown that the dislocation density of the first step is much larger than in the second and succeeding steps. The decrease in dislocation density is accompanied by a decrease in the microhardness of the crystals, which amounts in the fourth step to 10--17% relative to the first step. This indicates that the lower steps have fewer distortions of the crystal structure than the higher steps. The decrease in dislocation density as a result of the stepwise growth can be probably attributed to the fact that the dislocation lines do not propagate parallel to the growth axis of the crystal and terminate on the side surface. Consequently, whenever each step is raised, the lower part of the crystal is in contact with the melt, and this part contains fewer dislocation lines. Consequently, fewer dislocations are produced in each succeeding step. This method is recommended for obtaining other ionic crystals with low dislocation density. "The authors thank L. M. Belyayev for continuous interest in the work and valuable advice, and I. L. Manuylova for participating with the experi-

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16573-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000301

ment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

2

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki AN kirgizkov SSR (Insti-
tute of Physics and Mathematics, AN Kirghiz SSR); Institut kristallo-
grafii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

I 41625-6 EPT(1)/DNI A)/D/DNI(1)/D/ (UR) 5/47 8-1 10

ACC NR: AT6017938

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0012/0018

AUTHOR: Alybakov, A.; Buyko, V. M.; Gubanova, V. A.; Shamyrganov, Y.

ORG: none

TITLE: Growing of crystals of KCl and $NaCl$ with a small number of dislocations

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Vliyaniye primesey i strukturnykh defektov na svoystva nemetallicheskih kristallov (The effect of impurities and structural defects on properties of nonmetallic crystals). Frunze, Izd-vo Ilim, 1965, 12 - 18

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chloride, sodium chloride, crystal growing, crystal dislocation, ionic crystal, crystal imperfection

ABSTRACT: This is an elaboration of a preliminary report by the authors (Kristallografiya v. 9, no. 6, p. 940, 1964) on the growing of both pure and doped ionic crystals with low dislocation density. The KCl and $NaCl$ were grown in air by an improved Kirooulos method in steps. The procedure consisted of periodically narrowing down the cross sections, by lifting the growing crystal and then using the narrow portion of the first step as a primer for the second step. The experiments were performed on plane-parallel plates cleaved from the grown crystals along the (100) planes. The dislocations were displayed by selective etching (75% glacial acetic acid and 25% concentrated nitric acid). The dislocation density was determined with a microscope and the microhardness was determined by an indentation method. Crystal imperfections

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ACC NR: AT6017938

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were determined by an x-ray method. A table of the quantitative results is presented. The decrease in the dislocation density obtained by this method is attributed to the gradual decrease in the dislocation lines as the cross section of each step is decreased. With increasing number of steps, the density of the dislocations, the micro-hardness, and the disorientation of the crystal blocks all decrease. The authors thank L. M. Belyayev and G. F. Dobrzhanskiy for continuous interest and valuable advice, and I. L. Manuilova for participating in the experiment. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 hs

9.3150,24.2120

77313
SOV/57-30-2-10/18

AUTHORS: Burmakin, V. A., Gubanova, V. G., and Chistyakov, P. N.

TITLE: Some Results of the Large Current Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2 pp 199-205 (USSR)

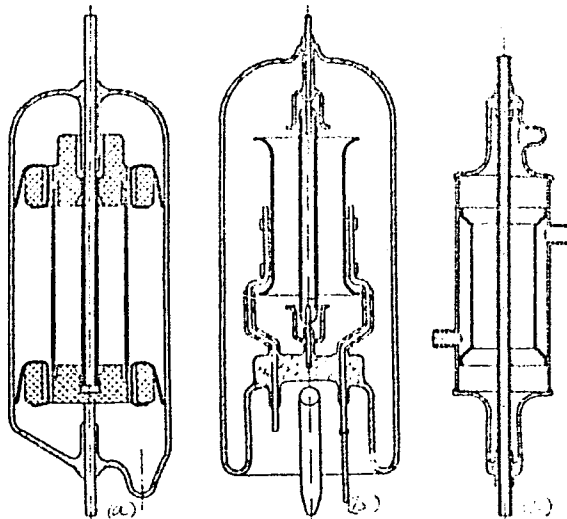
ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the corona discharge in hydrogen using a coaxial system of electrodes (see Fig. 1) for currents up to 1 ma/cm. Some of the results were published earlier (I. Yevstigneyeva, Diplomnaya rabota (Thesis for Diploma), MFI, 1955; V. Grubanova, P. Chistyakov, Elektronika, 4, 67, 1958; V. Burmakin, Elektronika, 6, 115, 1958). Measurements were taken by means of the electrical setup shown on Fig. 2. The authors showed that for devices filled with pure hydrogen at relatively high pressures (around 1 atm) there is no one-sided

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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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SOV/57-30-2-10/18

Fig. 1. Construction of experimental devices. Dis-charge gaps are indicated by heavy lines.



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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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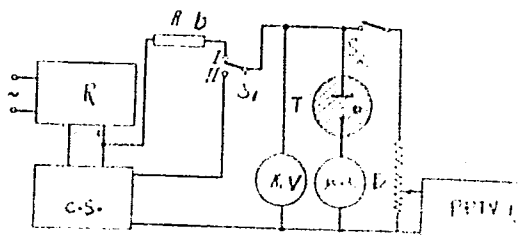


Fig. 2. Block diagram of the measurements of characteristics. (R) rectifier; (c. s.) current stabilizer; (R_b) ballast resistance; (S_1) double-throw switch; (S_2) switch; (KV) electrostatic kilovoltmeter; (μ -a) microammeter; (D) precision-made potential divider; (PPTV) potentiometer; (T) tube under investigation.

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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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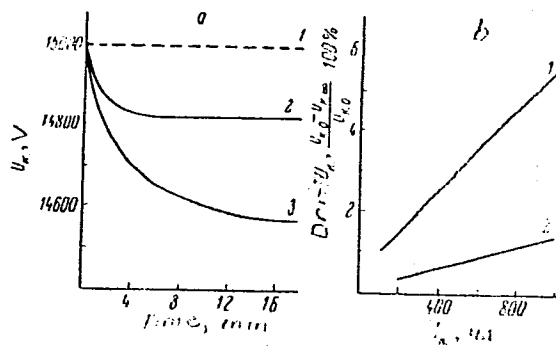
drift in the corona potential U_k and in case of a current of $I_1 = 200 \mu\text{A/cm}$ the change was not larger than 0.2% for 50 hours of uninterrupted work. This is of the same order of magnitude as for the best devices using glow discharge. They found, on the other hand, a strong relation between U_k and the temperature of the electrodes (Fig. 5). This causes a strong drift of U_k from U_{k0} at the start of the corona to an asymptotic value of U_k after a longer time. However, the tube with artificial cooling showed no drift whatsoever. The same temperature effect is responsible for the so-called "negative" characteristic of the positive corona as seen on Fig. 4. While the naturally cooled tube showed the "negative" characteristics of curve 1, the same tube cooled by means of water showed normal positive characteristics of curve 2. The authors investigated also the limiting corona currents and

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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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SOV/57-30-2-10/18

Fig. 3. Curves 1 and 2 correspond to the construction c on Fig. 1; curve 3 to the construction a on Fig. 1.

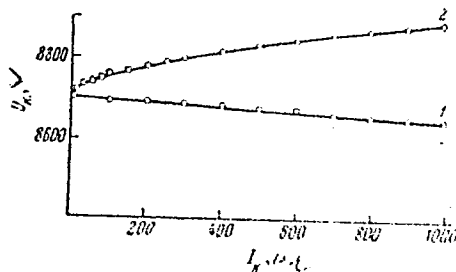


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Fig. 4. The "negative" characteristic of the positive corona. Tube according to Fig. 1 e.
 $p = 500$ mm Hg; $D_{\text{cathode}} = 28$ mm, $D_{\text{anode}} = 10$ mm;
 $l_{\text{height}} = 100$ mm.



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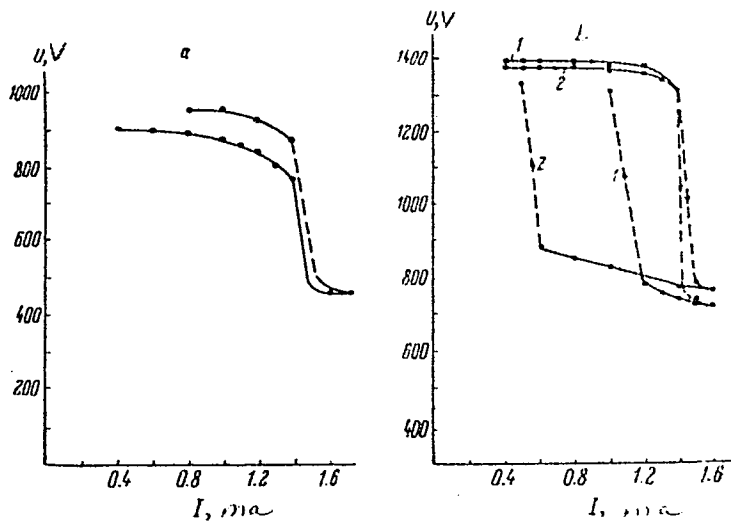
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the transition to other kinds of discharge at low pressures. They found that for a pressure 1,500 mm Hg the I_{lim} current raises to the enormous value for a corona discharge of 1.6 ma/cm, and one could expect still further increases with pressure. Figures 7a and 7b show the characteristics of transition from the corona into a high pressure glow discharge or an intermediate form between the glow and the arc. Values of currents at the transition point from corona into other forms of discharge were reproducible with a $\pm 10\%$ accuracy which is acceptable in case of technical applications. The corona discharge region can be extended either by widening the corona gap or by increasing the gas pressure. All data were obtained during the development of a series of high voltage stabilotrons utilizing corona discharge. There are 7 figures; and 12 references, 6 Soviet, 1 German, 1 Dutch, 4 U.S. The U.S. references are: J. Cillinson, D. Hill J. Sci. Instruments, January, p 13, 1955;

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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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Caption for Fig. 7 on Card 9/10

Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

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Fig. 7. Volt-ampere characteristics of the transition from corona to a new form of discharge. The tube construction is that on Fig. 1a. (a) $p = 50$ mm Hg, $R_b = 50.5$ M.Ω; (b) $p = 100$ mm Hg, $R_b = 50.5$ M.Ω. Dashed lines indicate portions of curves where the current changes discontinuously. Curves 1 and 2 correspond to various setups.

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Some Results of the Large Current
Corona Investigations in Hydrogen

77313
SOV/57-30-2-10/00

Submitted: E. Shelton, F. Wade, Electronic Eng., January, p 13,
1953; S. Lichtman, PIRE, 39, 419, 1951; J. Blifford
a. other., Electronics, December, p 110, 1949.
February 2, 1959

Card 10/10

GUBANOVA, V.I.

Distribution of red marrow in the sternum of the newborn and
infants during their first year of life. Trudy KirgNOAGE
no.2s208-211 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.N.Lavrov)
Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MOYCHO, W.; GUBANSKI, M.; FOMIDIS, B.; LEMANSKA, M.; WAJSBARD, E.

The occurrence of tobacco mosaic virus in tomatoes in Lodz and its neighborhood. Postepy nauk roln 7 no.1:79-82 Ja/F '60. (EEAI 9:10)
(Poland--Tomatoes)
(Mosaic disease)
(Viruses)

MART'YANOVA, K.L.; GUBANOVA, Z.P.; ZHURIKHIN, V.K.

Experimental hardening of tomatoes before seeding against droughts
under farm conditions. Fiziol.rast. 8 no.5:638-640 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Mikhurinsk State Pedagogical Institute.

(Central Black Earth Region--Tomatoes)

(Plants, Effect of aridity on)

MOYCHO, W.; GUBANSKI, M.; KEDZIORA, T.

Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) inhibitors in lichens. *Bul Ac Pol biol*
8 no.5:209-212 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Department of Plant Physiology, Lodz University. Presented by
K.Bassalik.

(TOBACCO)
(MOSAIC DISEASE)
(LICHENS)
(VIRUSES)

GUBANSKI, Marian

Copper reaction - a simple method for the diagnostic of viruses in potato tubers. Postepy nauk roln 8 no.2:83-88 Mr-Ap '61.

IZDEBSKA, Krystyna; GUBANSKI, Marian

Studies on the antibacterial properties of natural honey.
Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.12:21-26 '62.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

*

RENNERT, A.; GUBANSKI, M.

Influence of bee products upon the growth of plant tissues in vitro. I. Influences of honey and pollen extract upon the growth of the tissues of the bacterium tumor *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Crotolaria spectabilis*. Acta soc botan Pol 31 ro.3:545-552 '62.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz, ul. Marutowicza 68.

MOYCHO, W.; GUBANSKI, M.; RENNERT, A.

Lichens as inhibitors of the Tobacco mosaic virus. Nauki matematycznej przyrod Torun no. 6:23-26 '60.

1. Zakład Fizjologii Fungi, Uniwersytet, Łódź.

GURANIKI, M.

Cell cultures of higher plants in liquid nourishing substances.
Wsechswiat no.1:19 Ja '62.

GUBANSKI, Marian

Respiration process and effect on it of inhibitors in healthy
bean leaves and those affected by mosaic virus. Acta agrobot 12:
281-285 '62.

GUBANSKI, M.; MOYCHO, W.; MIAZEK, T.

Dynamics of tobacco mosaic virus infection spread on tomato plantations. Acta agrobot 12:275-280 '62.

GUBANSKI, Marian

Transamination and decarboxylation of glutamic acid in
healthy and mosaic bean leaves (*Phaseolus vulgaris* v. Pinto).
Nauki matemat. przyrod. Lodz no.13:125-128 '62.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

RENNERT, A.; GUBANSKI, M.

Ribonuclease from lichen *Cetraria islandica* (Ach). Acta soc
botan Pol 31 no.1:25-30 '62.

GUBANSKI, M.

Inhibitor of tobacco mosaic virus in *Phalangium opilio* L.
Acta soc botan Pol 32 no.2:427-433 '63.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

GUBANSKI, Marian; SANIEWSKI, Marian

Polysaccharides from *Acer platanoides* L. and *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. leaves infected with *Rhytisma acerinum* Pers. as a TMV inhibitors. *Acta microbiol. Pol* 13 no.3:227-232 '64.

1. From the Department of Plant Physiology, the University, Lodz.

HALICZ, B.; GUBANSKI, M.

Studies on the mechanism of the action of ultrasonic energy
on plants. Pt.2. Acta soc botan Pol 33 no.3;563-568 '64.

1. Department of Evolutionism and Department of Plant Physiology,
University, Lodz.

Tobacco mosaic virus inhibitor (from *Flavivirus purpurea* T.)
see also *Ann Bot* 33 No. 2:165-69 1950.

GUBAR', A.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of cement mortars for use in hydraulic structures and
their foundations. Isv.VNIIG 41:86-97 '49. (MLBA 10:2)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Cement)

STOL'NIKOV, V.V.; GUBAR', A.S.; BUDNIKOV, P.P., chlen-korrespondent.

Use of fine-grain sands for hydrotechnical concrete. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.
tekh.nauk no.5:681-690 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Budnikov). (Concrete)

Gubarev, A. S.

Use of fine-grained sands in concrete for hydrotechnical installations. V. V. Stol'nikov and A. S. Gubarev. *Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Stroitelstva*, 170-86 (1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 10044; cf. C.A. 48, 1848h.—By judicious selection of the composition of the admixture of surface-active substances (hydrophilic and hydrophobic), and by using fine-grained sand types of concrete can be obtained which in their strength correspond to grades "140" and "170" and in their frost resistance to grade "100" or better, without using more cement than is normally used for such grades.

Handwritten notes: "2/10/54" and "M. S. Gubarev" (partially obscured).

Handwritten signature: "M. S. Gubarev"

SOV/124-57-9-11135

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 173 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Stol'nikov, V. V., Gubar', A. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Surface-active Additives on the Stability of Cement Mortars in Aggressive Sulfate Media (Issledovaniye vliyaniya poverkhnostno-aktivnykh dobavok na stoykost' tsementnykh rastvorov v agressivnykh sul'fatnykh sredakh)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1957, Vol 57, pp 178-197

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

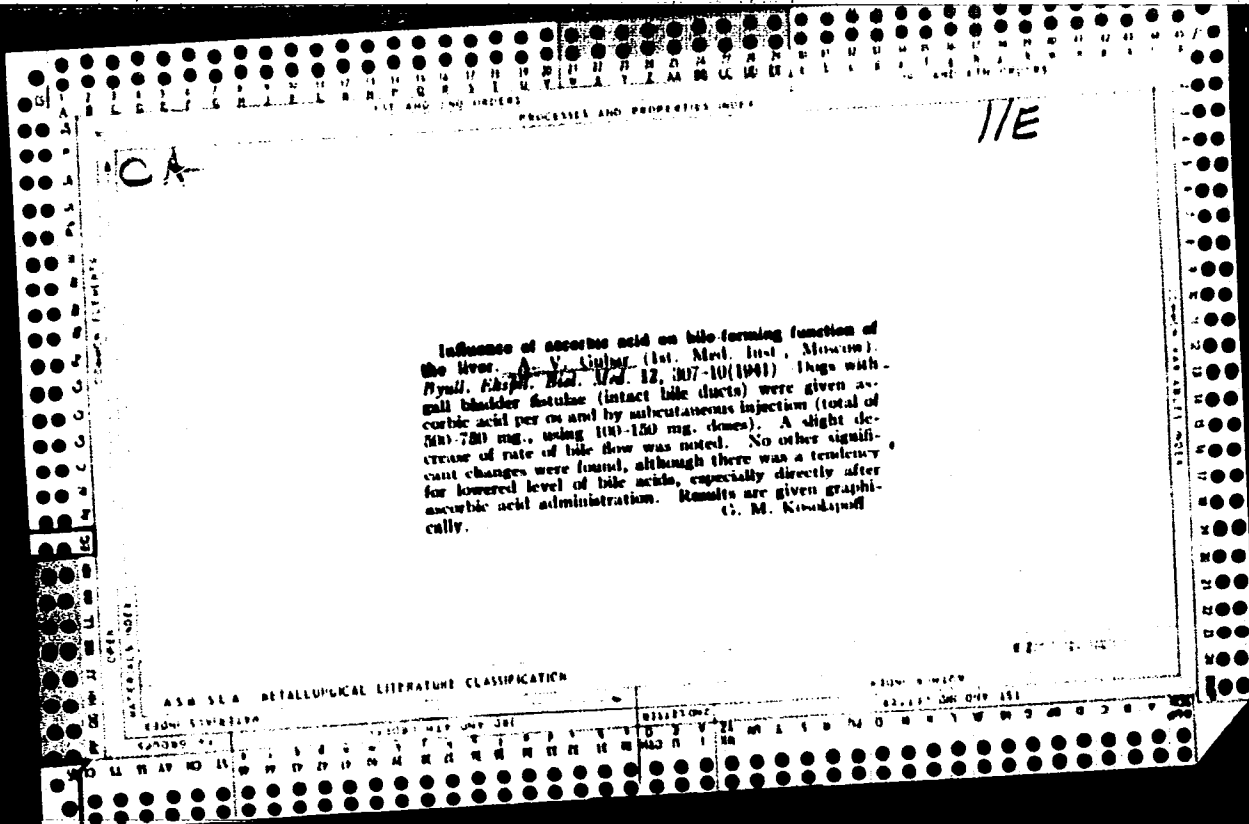
Card 1/1

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUBAR', A.S., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the sulfate resistance of concrete by the resonance
method. Izv. VNIIG 60:89-104 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete--Testing)

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUBAR', A.S., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; SUDAKOV, V.B.

Influence of age on the principal characteristics of hydraulic
concretes. Izv.VNIIG 64:55-65 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Concrete)



11E

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Effect of D and K vitamins on the bile-forming function of the liver. A. V. Gubar (Kafedry Fiziol. i Orkna Lenina Med. Inst., Moscow). *Soyuz. Eksp. Med. Med.* 10, No. 4/5, 47-50(1944).—The method used was the same as in the previous communication (*Soyuz. Eksp. Med. Med.* 12, No. 5/6, (1941)). Vitamin D was introduced under the skin of dogs five days in succession in 1-cc. doses contg. 12,000 international units of the vitamin. Vitamin D had no effect on the bile-forming function of the liver. A soln. of the synthetically prepd. vitamin K (2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone) in squalene oil (2) mg. of the vitamin in 2 cc. of oil) was injected into the muscles. Vitamin K produced a short increase in the secretion of bile followed by a prolonged depression in the bile secretion. The depression period lasted about 10 days; then the bile-forming function of the liver started to increase gradually and in 2-3 weeks from the last injection of vitamin K it became normal. G. Lebedev

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

11 B

CA

New method of determination of hemoglobin in the blood and of the blood volume index. A. V. Gubar.
Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.) 24, No. 10, 75-7(1948).—A summary of the method of Phillips, *et al.* (C.A. 37, 6297^g). G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

R-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1957, 70806

Author : Gubar, A.V., Overshuk, F.A.

Title : Influence of Removal of the Cerebral Cortex on the
Bile-Forming Function of the Liver.

Orig Pub : Bul. Experim. Biol. i Mediziny, 1956, 42, No 9, 11-14

Abstract : The unilateral removal of cerebral cortex from dogs has no influence on the intensity of "spontaneous" bile-formation; however, it intensifies the bile activity of dry bile, introduced internally, which confirms the hypothesis of cortical regulation of the unconditioned reflex functions of the organism.

Card 1/1

- 12 -

GUBAR A.V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/3 Physiology March 57

1166. GUBAR A.V. Dept. of Normal Physiol., 2nd Med. of Moscow. *Reflex
from the gallbladder on bile formation in the liver (Rus-
sian text) FIZIOL. Ž. 1956, 42/9 (765-772) Graphs 4
Experiments were performed on 12 dogs with gallbladder fistula according to
Schiff. The gallbladder was emptied 16 to 18 hr. after the last meal, and the bile
was collected for an initial period of 30 min., followed by 3 periods of 2 hr. Empty-
ing of the gallbladder produces a reflex increase of bile formation.
Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

GUBAR', A.V., dots.; KOSITSKIY, G.I.; KULIKOVA, V.S.; MAL'TSEVA,
T.A.; MARKOVA, A.A.; MILYUTINA, L.A.; ORESHUK, F.A.;
PETROV, S.I.; CHESNOKOVA, S.A.; ASRATYAN, E.A., prof., red.;
OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on practical exercises for a course in normal
physiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po
kursu normal'noi fiziologii. [By] A.V.Gubar' i dr. Mo-
skva, Medgiz, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR(for **Asratyan**).

*

GUBAR', A.V., dots.; KOSITSKIY, G.I.; KULIKOVA, V.S.; MAL'TSEVA, T.A.;
MARKOVA, A.A.; MILYUTINA, L.A.; ORESHUK, F.A.; PETROV, S.I.;
CHESNOKOVA, S.A., assistant; ASRATYAN, E.A., prof., red.;
OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of practical exercises for a course of normal
physiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po kursu nor-
mal'noi fiziologii. Pod red. E.A.Asratiana i A.V.Gubar'ia. Mo-
skva, Medgiz, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Asratyan).
(PHYSIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

GUBAREV, A. V.; SHUMYATSKIY, B. Ya.; BREYEV, V. V.

"On the Problem of Optimisation of MHD Generators."

report submitted for Intl Symp on Magnetohydrodynamics Electrical Power Generation, Paris, 6-11 Jul 64.

Inst of High Temperatures, Moscow.

GUBAR', D.S.

U-7

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8133

Author : Shcherba, M. L., Gubar', D.S., Ol'khovskaya, M. S.

Inst :

Title : Remote Results of the Antibiotic Therapy of Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis

Orig Pub : Klinich. Meditsina, 1957, 35, No 5, 19-24

Abstract : Of 122 patients with subacute bacterial endocarditis 54 died and 68 were discharged from the clinic. Remote results were observed in 50 patients, of them 34 had received penicillin, 15 - penicillin and streptomycin and 1 - penicillin and novocillin. The daily dose of penicillin in 27 patients did not exceed 600,000 u in 21 - 1,000,000 u; the daily dose of streptomycin was not greater than 500,000 u and of novoc-

Card : 1/2

USSR/Diseases Of Plants. Diseases Of Cultivated Plants 0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6466

Author : ~~Gubar' G. D.~~

Inst : Not given

Title : Protective Action of Boron on the Flax Plant

Orig Pub : Sb. tr, po zashchte rast. Riga, AN Latv. SSR, 1956, 191-195

Abstract : The introduction of boron into the soil protects the plants from bacteriosis caused by Bac. macerans. Apparently boron considerably reduces the soil content of Bac. macerans. A similar decrease of bacteria in the soil is produced when mineral fertilizers are introduced into the soil, and its moisture content is increased.

Card 1/1

OZOL, A.M. [Ozols, A.], akademik, otv. red.; GUBAR', G.D. [Gubar, G.],
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; PETERSON, E.K. [Petersons, E.],
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; SHUL'TS, I., red.

[Photosynthesis and the productivity of plants] Foto-
sintez i produktivnost' rastenii. Riga, Izd-vo "Zinatne,"
1965. 112 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu
Akademija. Biologijas instituts. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for
Ozol).

ZAURALOV, O.A.; GUBAR', G.D.

Secretion of nectar in buckwheat under various conditions as
related to respiration. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.2:248-256
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pchelovodstva, Rybnoye,
Ryazanskaya oblast'.

GUBAR', I.G. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Analytical variant of Melent'ev's method. Ukr. mat. zhur.
14 no.4:398-403 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Conformal mapping)

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V.Ya., professor; GUBAR, K.N.

A compound method of treating paronychia with intravenous novocaine-penicillin therapy. Sov.med. 19 no.4:20-22 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. V.Ya.Shlapoberskiy) Vil'nyusskogo universiteta na baze I-y Sovetskoy bol'nitsy Vil'nyusa (glavnyy vrach I.T.Eliseyev).

(PENICILLIN, derivatives,

procaine penicillin, ther. in paronychia)

(PARONYCHIA, ther.,

procaine penicillin)

GUBAR, K.N.

Local intravenous penicillin therapy in paronychia and phlegmon of hands and feet. Khirurgia 33 no.9:43-48 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy) Vil'nyusaskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta na base 1-y Sovetskoy bol'shitay Vil'nyusa (glavnyy vrach I.T.Yeliseyev)

(PARONYCHIA, ther.

penicillin, local intravenous admin.)

(PHLEGMON, ther.

penicillin, local intravenous admin. i phlegmon of hands & feet)

(HAND AND FOOT, dis.

paronychia & phlegmon, ther., penicillin, local intravenous admin.)

L 5316-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5024995

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0059/0059

INVENTOR: Avetisyan, V. Kh.; Amaryan, A. P.; Andronov, V. P.; Galankin, I. I.; Gubar', K. V.; Melashenko, I. P.

30
23

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing mixtures for powdered metal contacts. Class 21, No. 173856

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, metal oxide, powder metal contact

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for preparing material for powdered metal contacts in the form of powder mixtures such as those of silver-copper or silver-cadmium oxide. The powders are obtained by simultaneous alkaline deposition of a mixture of hydroxides of the metals from a common aqueous solution of silver and copper or silver and cadmium nitrates with subsequent heat treatment and elimination of nitrate ions. In order to increase the degree of dispersion and homogeneity of the structure and to improve the technical properties, the deposit obtained is annealed at $700 \pm 25K$ for one hour and then subjected to granulation by introducing a 3-10% solution of polyvinyl alcohol in amounts of up to 10% of the calculated weight of the mixture. The mixture is then annealed once more for one hour.

[JR]

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.316.027.2.066.6:
621.762.044

L-5316-66

ACC NR: AP5024995

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep63/ ATD PRESS: 4135

PC

Card 2/2

14

CA GUBAR, M.A.

Effectiveness of various methods of chlorination in the presence of ammonia in water. M. A. Gubar. *Travniy* No. 2, 43-46. Treatment of water containing varying amounts of NH₃ with Ca(ClO)₂, Cl₂, or Potassium dichloride showed that only the latter substance is almost unaffected by variation of pH of the water. An enhancement of the bactericidal effectiveness of all 3 agents was made by HCl, but it is suggested that a study of other methods of neutralizing the alkali reserve of polluted water should be made for practical purposes. The tests were made with *Escherichia coli*. G. M. Kosolapoff

GUBAR', M.A., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; SHKUNDOVA, Yu.V.

Ultraviolet disinfection of water under field conditions. Voen. med.
zhur. no.3:83 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(WATER--PURIFICATION) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

GUBAR', M.A.; KORSH, L.Ye. KABANOV, N.M.; VOROB'YEVA, R.V.; GASILINA, M.M.;
DZHUMAYEV, K.D.; IVANTSOV, K.P.; OVEZOV, A.O. Prinimali uchastiye:
BYLINKINA, A.A.; YELAKHOVSKAYA, N.P.; LISICHKINA, T.I.

Hygienic characteristics of economical drinking water sources
in districts of the Murgab Oasis. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.5:28-32 (41)
May '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(OASIS REGION—DRINKING WATER)

GUBAR', N.A.

Characteristics of complex specific points in systems of two differential equations taking into account rough specific points of adjacent systems.
Dokl.AN SSSR 95 no.3:435-438 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Topology) (Differential equations)

GUBAR N.A

Gubar, N. A. Characterization of compound singular points of two differential equations by means of rough singular points of closely related systems. Mat. Sb. N.S. 40(82) (1956), 23-56. (Russian)
 The author studies the real analytical systems in two variables.

(1) $\dot{x} = P(x, y), \dot{y} = Q(x, y)$
 which are reducible, by a linear transformation of coordinates and suitable choice of time to one of the two types

(a) $\dot{x} = X(x, y), \dot{y} = y + Y(x, y)$
 (b) $\dot{x} = y + X(x, y), \dot{y} = Y(x, y)$
 grad, 1949, Ch. 10, § 3; MR 11, 591; 16, 1100]. The functions

$$\omega(\delta) = \sup_{0 < |h| \leq \delta} |f(x+h) - f(x)|$$

$$\omega^*(\delta) = \sup_{0 < |h| \leq \delta} |f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)|$$

1-FW
2

1/3

GUEAR, N.A.

1.F.W
2

are called modulus of continuity and generalized modulus of continuity of f , respectively. The function f satisfies a Lipschitz condition of order α or $f \in \text{Lip } \alpha$ if $\omega(\delta) \leq M\delta^\alpha$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, M a constant. If $\omega(\delta) = o(\delta^\alpha)$, the author writes $f \in \text{Lip}^* \alpha$. Then the proves the following theorems. If $f \in C_{2r}$ has a generalized modulus of continuity $\omega_1(\delta)$, then, for all x , $|V_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \omega_1(n^{-1})$. If $f \in C_{2r}$ and if f' exists at x , then for this x one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^r |V_n(x) - f(x)| = 0.$$

If f has a derivative $f' \in C_{2r}$ with modulus of continuity $\omega_1(\delta)$, then for all x , one has $|V_n(x) - f(x)| \leq Cr^{-1} \omega_1(n^{-1})$.

Now f is assumed L -integrable (instead of continuous). The following theorem is proved by the author: If $f \in L_1$, then, for almost every x , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_n(x) = f(x)$. If the k th derivative $f^{(k)}(x) \in L_1$ and $f^{(k-1)}(x)$ is absolutely continuous, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_n^{(k)}(x) = f^{(k)}(x)$ a.e.

If $f(x)$ is periodic (with period 2π) and $f \in L_p$, $p \geq 1$, with

$$\|f\|_p = \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{1/p}$$

2/3

W. A. R. N. A.

JFW
2

the "integral modulus of continuity of f " is defined by the author as $\omega_n(\delta) = \sup_{0 < |h| \leq \delta} \|f(x+h) - f(x)\|_p$ and the "generalized integral modulus of continuity of f " as $\omega_p^*(\delta) = \sup_{0 < |h| \leq \delta} \|f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)\|_p$. If $\omega_p(\delta) = O(\delta^\alpha)$ ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$), then he says that f satisfies an "integral Lipschitz condition" or $f \in \text{Lip}(\alpha, p)$. If $\omega_p^*(\delta) = O(\delta^\alpha)$, he writes $f \in \text{Lip}^*(\alpha, p)$. Then he proves the following theorems concerning approximation in the mean: If f has a generalized integral modulus of continuity $\omega_p^*(\delta)$, $p \geq 1$, then

$$\|V_n - f\|_p = O[\omega_p^*(n^{-1})].$$

If $f \in \text{Lip}(\alpha, p)$ ($p \geq 1$; $0 < \alpha \leq 1$), then

$$\|V_n - f\|_p = O(n^{-1(\alpha+1)}).$$

Finally the author discusses some applications, proving the following theorems: If $f \in C_{2n}$, then a necessary and sufficient condition for $f^{(k)}$ to exist and to belong to $\text{Lip } 1$ is that $|V_n^{(k+1)}(x)| = O(1)$ uniformly in n and x . Let $f^{(k-1)}$ be absolutely continuous and $f^{(k)} \in L_1$; then $f^{(k)} \in \text{Lip}(\alpha, p)$ ($p \geq 1$; $0 < \alpha \leq 1$) if and only if

$$V_n^{(k)} \in \text{Lip}(\alpha, p)$$

uniformly in n . Let $f \in L_1$; then f is almost everywhere equal to a function of bounded variation if and only if $\|V_n\|_1 = O(1)$.

A. Rosenthal (Lafayette, Ind.)

3/23 SPW

GUBAR, V.A.

16(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2660

Vsesoyuzny matematicheskiy s'yezd. 3rd, Moscow, 1956
Trudy. t. 4: Kestroye soderzhanie sektiornykh dokladov. Doklady
Inostrannykh uchemykh (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Mathema-
tical Conference in Moscow, vol. 4: Summary of Sectional Reports.
Reports of Foreign Scientists) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959.
247 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskii Institut.
Tech. Ed.: G.M. Shevchanko; Editorial Board: A.A. Abramov, V.O.
Belyanskiy, A.M. Vasil'yev, B.V. Medvedev, A.D. Myshkis, S.M.
Rabinovich (Resp. Ed.), A.D. Postnikov, Yu. V. Prokhorov, K.A.
Rumilov, P. L. Ul'yanov, V.A. Uspenskiy, M.G. Chetayev, G. Ye.
Shilov, and A.I. Shiranov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and physicists.

COVERAGE: The book is Volume IV of the Transactions of the Third All-
Union Mathematical Conference, held in June and July 1956. The
book is divided into two main parts. The first part contains sum-
maries of the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Con-
ference that were not included in the first volume. The
second part contains the text of reports submitted to the editor
by non-Soviet scientists. In those cases when the non-Soviet
author did not submit a copy of his paper to the editor, the title
of the paper is cited and, if the paper was printed in a previous
volume, page reference is made to the appropriate volume. The papers,
both Soviet and non-Soviet, cover various topics in number theory,
algebra, differential analysis, probability theory, function theory,
functional analysis, probability theory, topology, mathematics,
problems of mechanics and physics, computational mathematics,
mathematical logic and the foundations of mathematics, and the
history of mathematics.

Chaplin, A. R. (Leningrad). Certain generalizations of the concept
of energy and problems of stability for partial differential
equations 16

Gavalya, S. P. (L'viv). On the behavior of solutions of linear
elliptic systems in the neighborhoods of certain singular
manifolds 16

Gal'perin, A. Ya. (Leningrad). On the reducibility of systems
of differential equations with quasi-periodic coefficients 17

Shabat, B. A. (Gorkiy). Description of noncourse singular
points of a dynamic system on the plane by means of the course 18

Rabin, A. A. (Moscow). On the solvable extensions of linear
differential operators of the first order 18

Chaplin, A. R. (L'viv). On one method of determining the
asymptotic properties of the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions
Case 5/38 For elliptic systems. 18

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GUBAR', N.A.

Investigation of the topological structure of trajectories
in the vicinity of one point of a dynamic system by the
use of Bendixon's method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radio-
fiz. 2 no.6:931-941 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo transporta.
(Trajectories)

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21339
S/040/61/025/006/005/021
D299/D304AUTHOR: Gubar, N.A. (Gor'kiy)TITLE: Investigating a piecewise-linear dynamic system
with three parametersPERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 6,
1961, 1011 - 1023

TEXT: Cylindrical phase-space of a piecewise-linear system is investigated (frequently met in practice). Thereby, the existence of a semistable limit cycle is established. Analytical expressions are derived for all the bifurcation surfaces, dividing parameter space into regions of similar structure. Various electro-mechanical and mechanical systems involve the equation

$$\ddot{x} + \alpha[1 - \beta F'(x)]\dot{x} + F(x) = \gamma,$$

where F is a periodic function. This equation is qualitatively investigated for arbitrary values of α and β , and a piecewise-linear approximation to the function F :

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$$F(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} x \text{ for } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad F(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi} x + 2 \text{ for } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

Introducing new variables and parameters, one obtains

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -x - 2hy + a \quad \text{for } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x - 2hy - (\pi - a) \quad \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (1.2) - \checkmark$$

The combined system (1.1) (1.2) has 2 equilibrium states O_1 and O_2 (Fig. 1). The existence of limit cycles of system (1.1)-(1.2) can be established by considering the corresponding point transformations. In order to determine the limit cycles which enclose the cylinder, the point transformations of the straight lines $x = -\pi/2$, $x = \pi/2$ and $x = 3\pi/2$ into each other, are considered. The phase trajectories of system (1.1) effect point transformations of the half-line S_1 into S_2 , R_2 into R_1 and R_2 into S_2 . These transformations are denoted by $L^{(1)}$, $L^{(1)}$, and $P_2^{(1)}$ respectively. The transformations of system (1.2) are denoted by $L^{(2)}$, $L^{(2)}$, $P_2^{(2)}$ and $P_3^{(2)}$

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All these transformations are considered, and expressions for the mapping functions are derived. Limit cycles which enclose the cylinder: The transformation $L = L(1) L(2)$ is considered. To the invariant points of this transformation correspond limit cycles which enclose the cylinder; they are found in the upper-half-plane $y > 0$. In order to find the invariant points, it is necessary to find the points of intersection of the curves $s_1 = s_1(s_2)$ and $s_3 = s_3(s_2)$;

(s denotes the ordinate of the corresponding point of S). By means of equations already derived, the existence and number of the points of intersection and the character of the corresponding limit cycles can be ascertained. The bifurcations, at which the points of intersection appear or vanish, take place if: either (a) the point A of the curve $s_3 = s_3(s_2)$ lies on the curve $s_1 = s_1(s_2)$; or (b) the asymptotes of the curves under consideration coincide; or (c) the curves are tangent. In case (a), a single limit cycle arises in the upper half-plane; in case (b) - a single limit cycle (coming from infinity). In these two cases the limit cycles are stable or unstable, depending on the parameters h and a . In case

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(c), a semistable limit cycle decomposes into 2 limit cycles of different stability. Limit cycles which do not enclose the cylinder: The transformation $P_2 = P_2^{(1)}P_2^{(2)}$ is considered. In order to find the invariant points, system

$$r_2(\tau_2) = r_2(\theta_2), \quad s_2(\tau_2) = s_2(\theta_2) \tag{3.1}$$

has to be solved. This system cannot have more than one solution to which a stable (unstable) limit cycle corresponds, depending on whether $h_1 < 0$ or $h_1 > 0$. To the transformation $P = L^{(1)}P_2^{(2)}L^{(1)}$ $P_3^{(2)}$ there corresponds a limit cycle which does not enclose the cylinder and which cuts the straight lines $x = \pi/2$ and $x = -\pi/2$. Such limit cycles are determined by the invariant points of the transformation; they can be found by solving the system of equations

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \ln [u^2(\theta_2) + 2u(\theta_2)h_1 + 1] - \frac{1}{2} \ln [v^2(\theta_2) - 2v(\theta_2)h_1 + 1] + k_1\tau(\theta_2, \theta_2) \equiv F_1(\theta_2, \theta_2) \tag{3.4}$$

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$$b = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln [v^2(\theta_a) - 2v(\theta_a)h_1 + 1] - \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln [u^2(\theta_a) + 2u(\theta_a)h_1 + 1] - \quad (3.4)$$

$$- k_1 \tau'(\theta_a, \theta_a) = F_2(\theta_a, \theta_a)$$

It can be shown that (3.4) has only one solution, to which a stable (unstable) limit cycle corresponds (depending on whether $h_1 < 0$, $h_2 > 0$ or $h_1 > 0$, $h_2 < 0$). The conditions are ascertained, under which system (3.4) has a solution. Division of phase space; The division by bifurcation surfaces is considered, of the parameter space b, h_1, h_2 ($b = \ln \frac{\alpha/2 + a}{\alpha/2 - a}$). From the foregoing it follows that it is enough to consider the division of the space for $h_1 > 0$ (as the division for $h_1 < 0$ can be obtained by symmetrical mapping).

The phase space is divided by the bifurcation surfaces 1, 1', 2, 3, 4 into 7 regions (see Fig. 9). Region 1 has no limit cycles, region 2 - one stable limit cycle, region 3 - two stable limit cycles, region 4 - one unstable limit cycle, regions 5, 6, 7 - one unstable limit cycle each. There are 9 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet-Card 5/6

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D299/D304

Investigating a piecewise-linear ...

bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Preston, J. Tullier, The lock-in performance of an AFC circuit, PIRE, 1953, no. 2; W.A.Coppel, On the equation of a synchronous motor. Mech. and Appl. Math., 1959, v. 12, p. 2.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

Fig. 1.

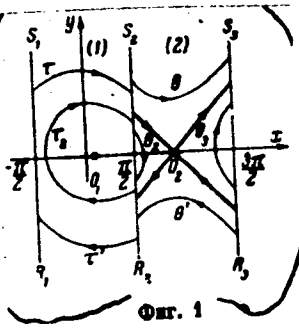
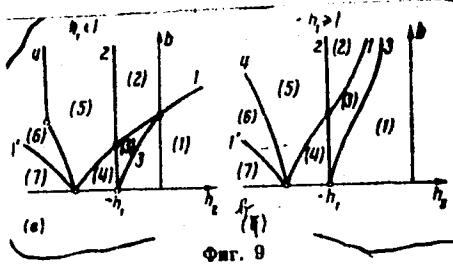


Fig. 9.



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GUBAR', N.S., kand. ekonom. nauk

Principal results of work carried out by the Northern Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation during the past years. Trudy SevNIIGiM no.12:7-24 '57.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Direktor Severnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidrotekhniki i melioratsii.
(Reclamation of land) (Hydraulic engineering)

GUBAR', Nikolay Sergeyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; ROZIN, Vitaliy Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; USPENSKAYA, N.V., red.; STRELETSKIY, I.A., tekhn. red.

[New drainage methods for soils with high mineral content] Novoe v osushenii mineral'nykh zemel'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.5, no.8). (MIRA 11:9)
(Drainage)

SELIVERSTOV, M.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; GUBAR', N.S., glavnyy red.;
KRIVONOSOV, I.M., red. · PANOV, V.K., red.; ROZIN, V.A., red.;
SNIIGIREVA, A.V., red.

[Basic instructions on the improvement of shrubby mineral soils
in the northwestern zone] Osnovnye ukazaniia po osvoeniiu
zakustarennykh mineral'nykh zemel' v Severo-Zapadnoi zone. Lenin-
grad, M-vo sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1959. 17 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningrad. Severnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidro-
tekhniki i melioratsii.
(Russia, Northwestern--Alkali soils)

GUBAR, N.S.

30(1)

SOV/99-59-10-9/11

AUTHOR: Gubar', N.S., Director, Candidate of Economic
Sciences *see p 2*

TITLE: Scientific Conference on the Drainage of Mineral Over-
wet Soils

PERIODICAL: *Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya*, 1959, Nr 10, pp 62-63
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the plan of the coordinating coun-
cil of the VASKhNIL, the Severnyy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii (Nor-
thern Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering
and Melioration) organized a scientific conference
from 20-24 July 1959 on the drainage of mineral over-
wet soils. Representatives from the following organi-
zations participated in the conference: the Leningrad-
skiy obkom (Leningrad Oblast Committee) of the CPSU,
the Leningradskiy oblispolkom (Leningrad Oblast Exe-
cutive Committee), the Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyay-
stva RSFSR (Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR),

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Scientific Conference on the Drainage of Mineral Over-wet Soils

the Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva Ukrainskoy SSR (Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR), hydro-melioration research institutes and colleges of the non-Black Earth region, the Otdeleniye gidrotekhniki i melioratsii (Department of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration) of the VASKhNIL, planning organizations (Rosgiprovodkhoz, Lengiprovodkhoz, Ukgiprovodkhoz, etc.), water economy organizations, etc. The Conference heard the following papers: the Director of SevNIIGiM N.S. Gubar' on "The Basic Results of the SevNIIGiM's Work on the Melioration of Mineral Soils"; the Vice-Director of SevNIIGiM V.A. Rozin on "The Drainage of Mineral Over-wet Soils by Open Ditches and Covered Drains in Conjunction With Agro-meliorative Measures"; the Director of the Hydroagro-melioration Section of SevNIIGiM, I.M. Krivonosov on "Methods and Results of Studying the Action of Covered Drainage Systems in Mineral Soils"; Deputy Director of the Lenin-gradskoye oblastnoye upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva

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Scientific Conference on the Drainage of Mineral Over-wet Soils

(Leningrad Oblast Agricultural Board) "A. Tairov on "Introducing Effective Means of Draining Mineral Over-wet Soils on Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes". Delegates to the Conference studied the drainage systems of nearby farms and their efficacy. The Conference recommended the drainage system developed in the Sev-NIIGiM and agreed to coordinate the research of the various institutes and experimental stations.

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GUBAR', N.S., kand. ekon. nauk; KRIVONOSOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SELIVERSTOV, M.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KAVTISOV, G.Ya., red.

[Agricultural meliorations in the non-Chernozem belt]
Sel'skokhoziaistvennye melioratsii v nechernozemnoi polo-
lose. [By] N.S.Gubar' i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos,"
1964. 390 p. (MIRA 17:9)

GUBAR', P.S. (Leningrad)

Observations on the use of synthomycin in inflammatory diseases of the gall bladder and bile ducts. Klin.med. 35[1.e.34] no.1 Supplement:20 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy terapii (nach. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.S.Molchanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(CHLOROMYCETIN)

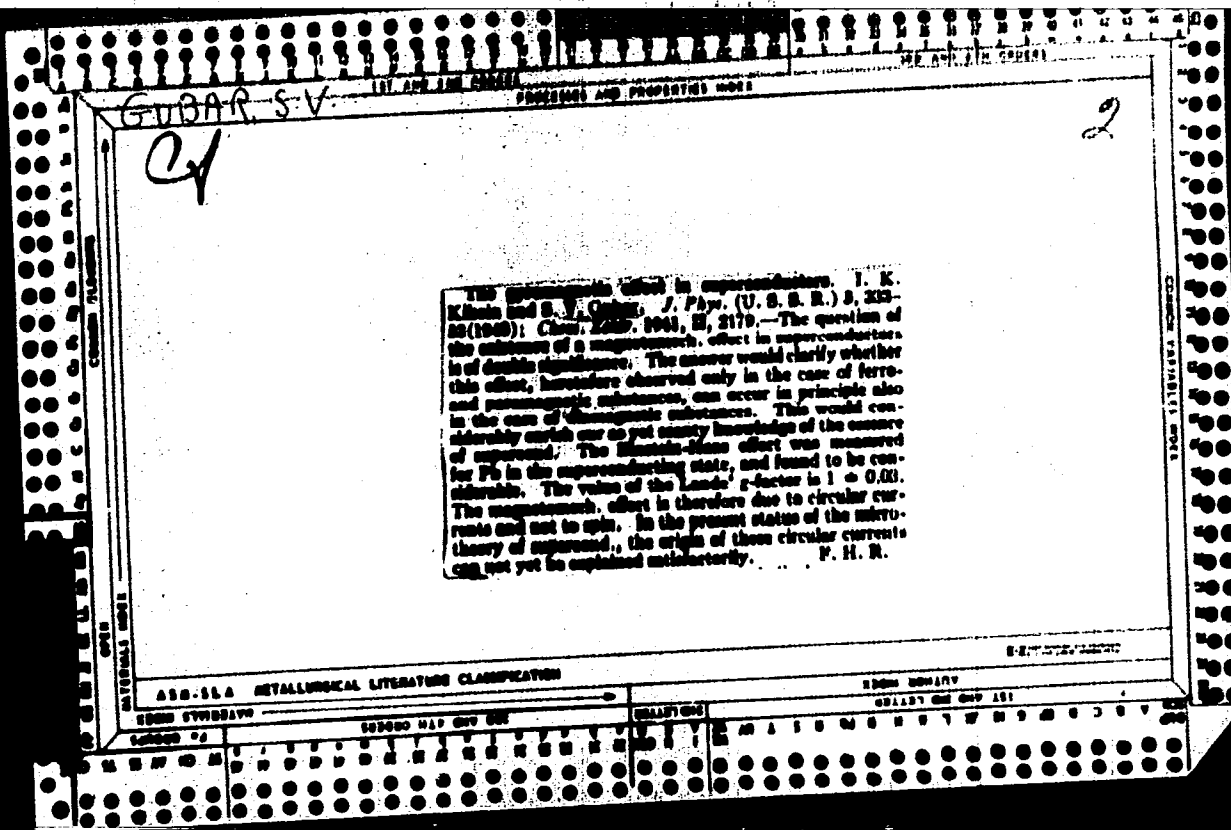
(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)

(BILIARY TRACT--DISEASES)

SHCHERBA, M.L. GUBAR', P.S. OL'KHOVSKAYA, M.S.
SHCHERBA, M.L.; GUBAR', P.S.; OL'KHOVSKAYA, M.S. (Leningrad)

Late results of antibiotic treatment in subacute septic endocarditis.
Klin.med. 35 no.5:19-24 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (nach. - prof. N.S.Molchanov)
Voyenno-medsinskoy ordena Lenin a akademii imeni S.M.Kirova
(ENDOCARDITIS, SUBACUTE BACTERIAL, ther.
antibiotics, follow-up)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
endocarditis, subacute bacterial, follow-up)



117 AND THE OTHERS PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX 100 450 4TH CODES

CA
GUBAR, S.V.

2

Temperature dependence of the (electric) resistance of liquid metals at constant volume. S. V. Gubar and I. K. Kibin (Ural Branch, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 9, 22-3 (1948).—The elec. resistance was measured over the range from 0° to 25° for Hg sealed in an evacuated heavy-wall capillary tube. As long as the Hg did not completely fill the tube the coeff. was 9.4×10^{-4} , but when the Hg expanded with rising temp. and filled the tube the coeff. dropped sharply to 10^{-4} . When the capillary expansion of the glass is taken into account, the coeff. at const. vol. apparently becomes neg., -0.5×10^{-4} . Expts. with liquid alkali metals show that their temp. coeffs. at const. vol. are lower than at const. pressure, but the decrease is not so great as for Hg.

S. L. Gerhard

ASB-51.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS FROM SYMBOLS

GROUP #4 123000 H17 DIV 001 RELATION 011437 DIV 101

Gubar, S. Ye.

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Industry.

I-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 10449

Author : Gubar, S. Ye

Inst : ~~Not given~~

Title : The Full Utilization of the Raw Materials in the Crab Can-
ning Industry.

Orig Pub : Ryb. kh-vo, 1956, No 5, 46-50

Abstract : The author proposes a fuller utilization of the wastes from
the dressing of crabs, which represent 70-75% of the weight
of the raw material; an additional 4,400 physical [TN: stan-
dard?] cans of crab meat can be produced from the meat in
the claws. Experiments have been made on the processing of
waste crab meat into dehydrated crab meat and dried powdered
crab meat. The shells, claws, as well as substandard crab
meat can be used in the production of fish meal, fertilizer,
and chitosan.

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