

Phase contrast microscopy and cytochemical investigations of
megakaryoblasts. P. Czerwik and S. Pawlinski *Acta haemat., Basel*,
1985, 18, 139-144 (Hämatologisches KLINIK des Hämatologischen
Inst., Warschau). (German) C. W. CAMPBELL

Praca naukowa
PAWELSKI, Slawomir, W-wa, Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii

Clinical significance of basic hematological tests. Wiadomosci
lek. 8 no.6:246-257 June '55.

(DIAGNOSIS

hematol.tests, importance)

(HEMATOLOGY,

hematol.tests, diag.importance)

PAWELSKI, SLAWOMIR

CZERSKI, Przemyslaw (Warszawa, Chocimska 5 Instytut Hematologii);
PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Phase-contrast and histochemical studies on megaloblastic
erythropoiesis. Pol. morph., Wars. 5 no.3:221-227 1954.

1. Z Klin. Oddz. Hematologicznego, kierownik: doc. dr med. W.Lawkowicz.
Instytut hematologii, dyrektor: doc. dr med. A.Hausman.

(ERYTHROCYTES,

megaloblasts, phase-contrast & histochem. studies)

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Value of vital studies in hematological diagnosis. Postepy hig.
med. doswiadc. 8 no.2:237-248 1954.

1. Klinika Hematologiczna Instytutu Hematologii. Warszawa, ul.
Chocimska 5.

(BLOOD, diseases,

*diag., vital staining)

(STAINS AND STAINING,

*vital staining in hematol. diag.)

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

NAME, Maria
Given Name

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [Not given]

Affiliation: Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory (Pracownia Biochemii Klinicznej) and
the Department of Internal Diseases (Oddzial Chorob Wewnętrznych),
Warsaw; Director: E. KOWALSKI, Prof., Dr. med.

Source: Warsaw, Przegląd Lekarski, No 5, 1961, p 811.

Date: "Fibrinolysis in Diseases of the Hematopoietic System."

Co-authors:

PAWELSKI, Slawomir, Dr. med, Director of the Hematological Division of the
Institute of Hematology (Oddzial Hematologiczny Instytutu Hematologii),
Warsaw; Director of the Institute: Docent A. Trojanowski, Dr. med
WIERZYNOWICZ, Zdzisław

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Anemia in pregnancy. Wiadomosci lek. 7 no.12:605-611 Dec 54.

(ANEMIA, in pregnancy
diag. & ther.)

(ANEMIA HYPERCHROMIC, in pregn.
diag. & ther.)

(PREGNANCY, complications
anemia, diag. & ther.)

(PREGNANCY, complications
anemia, hyperchromic, diag. & ther.)

LEACIOF, STANISLAW WARSZYNSKA, Angel, 6700, Henryk WARSZYNSKA, Leonard
-ANEJSKI, ELZBIETA

Paradoxicaphylla associated with a syndrome of immunohematologic reactions. Pol. arch. med. wewet. 34 no. 12:31-33, 1964

1. Z Oddziału chorób wewnętrznych i krewotw. Biu. Hemat. i Onkol.
- Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie - ul. Krak. 100, m. 10.
2. Pawełski) oraz Zakładu Genetyki - ul. Krak. 100, m. 10.
3. Wsiedelski).

POLAND

IAKOCHA, Tadeusz and SZYNSKI, Leszek, Division of Internal Diseases (Oddzial Chorob Wewnętrznych) (Director: Docent, Dr. med. S. PAWELSKI) and Surgical Division (Oddzial Chirurgiczny), Hematology Institute (Instytut Hematologii) in Warsaw (Director of Institute and its Surgical Division: Docent, Dr. med. A. RUSZKOWSKI)

"Dextran and Its Clinical Applications."

Abstract: Review article discussing the properties of dextran and of the new Swedish dextran "Bio-macrogel"; the uses of dextran in surgery, obstetrics, internal medicine, and pediatrics; the side effects of dextran; and contraindications for its use. There are 41 references, of which 6 are in Polish, and 35 western in English.

1/1

1978

CSO: 2000-X

- 20 -

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

The achievements of cytogenetics in some pathological syndromes.
Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.1:26-32 1 Ja '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych, kierownik: doc. dr med. S.Pawelski,
Instytutu Hematologii, dyrektor: doc. dr A. Trojanowski.
(CHROMOSOMES) (GENETICS, HUMAN)

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Selected problems from clinical post-transfusional complications.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.21:932-937 21 May 56.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej, kierownik: prof. dr. med.
W. Laskowicz, Instytutu Hematologii, dyrektor: doc. dr. med.
A. Trojanowski. Instytut Hematologii, Warszawa, ul.
Chocimska 5.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications,
(Pol))

KWAPISZ, M.; PALCZEWSKI, B.; PAWELSKI, W. (Gdansk)

On the existence and the unicity of solutions of certain
differential equations of the type $u_{xyz} = f(x, y, z, u, u_x, u_y, u_z, u_{xy},$
 $u_{xz}, u_{yz})$. Annales Pol math 11 no. 175-106 '61.

PAWELSKI, W.

Pawelski, W. Appréciation du domaine d'existence de
l'intégrale d'un système involutif d'équations aux
dérivées partielles du premier ordre. Ann. Polon.
Math. 2 (1955), 29-36.

The author proves that a compatible system of m first
order nonlinear equations for a single unknown function
of $m+n$ variables has a unique solution with prescribed
values on an n -dimensional manifold. The equations and
prescribed values are assumed to be twice differentiable.

ENTIRE, THE SIZE OF THE DOMAIN OF
the size of the second derivatives.

P. D. Lax.

5ms mt

PAWELSKI, W.

2
1
Math
Pawelski, W. Appréciation du domaine d'existence de
l'intégrale d'une équation aux dérivées partielles du
premier ordre, dans le cas de variables complexes. Ann.
Polon. Math. 2 (1955), 37-55.

The author proves that a single nonlinear real analytic
first order equation for a single unknown of a number of
real variables with prescribed real analytic initial values
has an analytic solution in a domain whose width depends
only on bounds for the coefficients, initial values and their
first and second derivatives.

P. D. Lax.

KWAPISZ, M.; PALCZEWSKI, B.; PAWELSKI, W. (Gdansk)

On the existence and unicity of solutions of certain differential equations of the type $u_{xyx} = f(x, y, z, u, u_x, u_y, u_z, u_{xy}, u_{xz}, u_{yz})$. Annales pol math 11 no.1: 61.

(Differential equations)

PAWELSKI, W. (Gdanek)

Remarks on mixed inequalities among the integrals of
equations with partial derivatives of the first order.
Annales Pol math 13 no.3:309-326 '63.

PALCZEWSKI, B.; PAWELSKI, W. (Gdansk)

Some remarks on the uniqueness of solutions of the Darboux
problem with conditions of the Krasnosel'skii-Krein type.
Annales Pol math 14 no.2:97-100 '64

L 31749-65 EWT(1)/FCS(f)/Det/EWP(w)
ACCESSION NR: AP4048320

P/0034/64/000/010/0462/0464

AUTHOR: Pawelski, W. (Master engineer, Member of industrial electronics dept)

TITLE: Transistorized oscillator-type relays and their applications in deviation regulators

SOURCE: Pomlary, automatyka, kontrola, no. 10, 1964, 462-464

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control system, transistor relay, deviation regulator, transistor oscillator, contactless relay, feedback, high frequency transformer

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the principle of using transistor oscillators as contactless relays in which an element sensing an external nonelectrical quantity alters the feedback in the oscillator, thus changing the conditions of oscillation. This changes, in turn, the output of the oscillator which can be either its frequency or its amplitude or the DC component of the oscillator current. The output actuates a relay or a deflection-type indicator. An analysis is given of a transistor oscillator having a feedback loop, and the optimum conditions for relay operations are established. A sensing element having a transistor in a common-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048320

base operation is described, and a practical realization of such an oscillator-type sensor with relay action is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The essential element is a h.f. transformer consisting of two coils with ferrite cores placed axially opposite each other. The transformation ratio δ of such a transformer is defined as $\delta = M/L_2$ and can be varied, for example, by inserting a metal shield into the gap between the two coils. If the value of δ without the shield corresponds to the oscillation threshold, then insertion of the metal plate will decrease the degree of feedback, thus causing the oscillation to cease abruptly. Resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_3 serve to establish the operating point of the transistor; diode D and impedance Z_L are the output stage of the sensor. The abrupt change of output in such a sensor is used for recording small (of the order of mm) linear displacements, and this feature is used in conjunction with a deflection type meter. Such a composite system is described and its schematic diagram is given. A schematic diagram of an oscillator-type sensor which takes into account the direction of motion of the pointer of a meter is also described and shown. The main advantages of such sensors are: long service time, small dimensions, low supply power, and immediate operations after being switched on. Orig. has: 6 figures and 12 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048320

ASSOCIATION: Katedra elektroniki przemysłowej Politechniki Łódzkiej (Industrial
electronics department, Lodz polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 3/4

L 31749-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048320

ENCLOSURE: 01

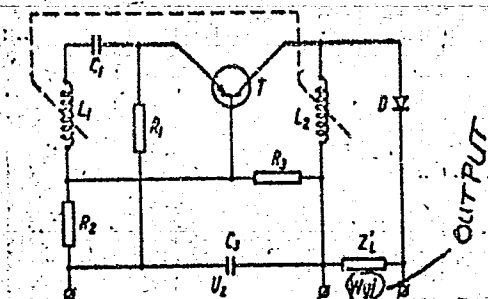


Figure 1. Schematic of a sensor having a transistor in a common-base circuit.

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S/044/62/000/004/033/033
C111/0333

AUTHOR: Pawełski, Maciej

TITLE: The determination of the domain of existence of the solutions of an involutive system of linear partial differential equations of first order

PERIODICAL: Rozprawy, Biuletyn, Matematyka, no. 4, 1960, 45, abstract 45150. ("Zest. nauk. Politechn. Gdańska.", 1960, no. 10, 9-12,

TEXT: The author considers the involutive system

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad (x, i = 1, \dots, n; i = 1, \dots, n)$$

the coefficients of which possess continuous first derivatives and satisfy the conditions

$$\frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial x_k} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial b_{ik}}{\partial x_j} \cdot b_{ij} - \frac{\partial b_{ik}}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial x_k} \cdot b_{jk} = 0.$$

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The determination of the domain of ...
The question of the existence and uniqueness of the solution of this
system is reduced to the question of the existence and uniqueness of the
solution of a system of ordinary differential equations.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/044/02/000/004/033/033
0111/0333

✓

Card 2/2

PECH, Radovan, inz.; VINTR, Jaroslav; KALITA, Bohumil; PAWERA, Karel, inz.

A new electrode for welding fireproof pearlite-ferrite and austenite tubes. Zvaranie 13 no.8:217-221 Ag'64

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague (for Pech). 2. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno (for Vint). 3. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava (for Kalita and Pawera).

PAWERA, Karel, inz.; PILOUS, Vaclav, inz., kandidat technickych ved;
POBORIL, Frantisek, inz., dr.

Microstructure and mechanical properties of weld joints of
austenitic and ferrite pearlitic creep resisting steel for
boilers with high parameters. Hut listy 16 no.3:186-197 Mr '61

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava (for Pawera).
2. Zavody V.I.Lenina, Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav, Plzen (for Pilous).
3. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zezeza, Praha (for Poboril).

PAWERA, KAREL

5567* Influence of Hydrogen in Welding of Air-Hardened
Low-Alloy Steels. Vliv vodiku na svarování vzdušněztvrdících
nizkoalloyových ocelí. (Czech) Karel Hložanec and Karel
Pawera. Zdravotní, v. 4, nos. 9-10, Sept. 1965, p. 264-269.
Effect of H on crack sensitivity of base metals welded with un-
alloyed ferritic-perlitic coated electrodes.

of

PAWERA, K.

Weldability of alloy steels resistant to the effect of hydrogen. p.131.
(Zaranie, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) IC. Vol. 6, No. 5, Sept. 1957. Incl.

PAWEL, E.

Effect of hydrogen in welding low-alloy self-hardening steels. p. 241.

ZVARNIT Vol. 4, no. 9/10, Sept. 1955.

Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

Z/034/61/000/003/004/011
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Pawera, Karel, Engineer, Pilous, Václav, Candidate
of Technical Sciences, Engineer and
Pobořil, František, Engineer Doctor

TITLE: Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Weld
Joints Between Austenitic and Pearlitic Creep-
resistant Steels for Boilers Operating at High
Pressures and Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No. 3. pp. 186 - 197

TEXT: In thermal power stations with high operating steam
temperatures and pressures austenitic steels have to be used
for the hottest sections of the superheater and the high-
pressure boiler whilst less thermally stressed sections can
be made from cheaper ferritic-pearlitic steels. In 1959
the problem of producing satisfactory weld joints between
these two types of steel became acute. Since at the time a
satisfactory weld joint between ferritic-pearlitic and austen-
itic steels was not available, it was decided to verify the
possibility of using a welding technology developed in the
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V

Microstructure and Mechanical ...

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Vyzkumný a zkusebný ústav, Závody V.I. Lenina v Plzni (Research and Test Institute of the V.I. Lenin Works, Pilsen). In the first part of the paper results published in the literature are reviewed: work is mentioned of A.S. Gel'man and V.S. Popov (Ref. 2), J.T. Tucker, Jr. and F. Eberle (Ref. 3), F. Erdmann-Jesnitzer, M. Beckert and H. Schmiedel (Ref. 4), B. Löfblad and E. Lindh (Ref. 5) and H. Linden and H. Henneke (Ref. 6) and information published by the International Nickel Company (Ref. 8) and also work by A.F. Kožajev, A.V. Sibanov (Ref. 9), L. Jeníček (Ref. 10), Z. Eminger, J. Krumpos (Ref. 11) and P. de Marneffe of France (Ref. 13) as well as earlier work of one of the authors (Ref. 1). Practical experience has shown that during heat-treatment and also when the material is held over long periods at the operating temperatures, a decarburised zone, a few tenths of a mm wide, forms in the transient zone in the ferritic-pearlitic steels, whilst in the strip which is directly adjacent to the austenitic weld metal a thin carburised zone forms. This behaviour is attributed to the

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differing solubility of carbon and the α and γ phases. For weld joints between ferritic-pearlitic and austenitic material which are exposed to high alternating thermal stresses under load, the Lenin (Škoda) Works make the weld using the material VZU 60, which contains 60% Ni and 50% Cr; the coefficient of thermal expansion of this material has a value which is intermediate between that of ferritic-pearlitic and that of austenitic steels (Fig. 3). The solubility of carbon in this material, which contains predominantly Ni, is very low and therefore it forms an effective barrier against carbon diffusion. Compared with similar fabricated electrodes produced by Messrs. Wiggin in Great Britain, the Czech-produced electrodes are cast rods, which are considerably cheaper. The V.I. Lenin Works have developed a reliable process for manufacturing such welded rods; the only scrap is that caused by the gatings, amounting to 25-30% of the charge weight. After casting, the rods are sand-blasted and cold-forged on a rotary forging machine TOS R 16 to a diameter of 3.5 mm. These electrodes are used for argon-arc welding of high-alloy alloys

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operating at temperatures up to 700 °C. The welding metal has the most favourable mechanical and physical properties after hardening at 750 °C (250 H_V, impact strength up to 10 mkg/cm²). The hardness of the welding metal after welding is 160 H_V with an impact strength of 9 mkg/cm². The

mechanical properties of this metal are given in Table 1. The proneness to temper brittleness was investigated at the temperatures of 600, 650 and 700 °C for 1 000 hours; the impact strength does not change appreciably by the ageing and a drop by about 20% was detected only after cooling to 20 °C, which is attributed to the fact that the weld metal was perfectly hardened. The experiments were made on welds joining tubes of a diameter of 32 x 5 mm of the steel ČSN 15225 (Lof special extra) with tubes of equal dimensions of the steel ČSN 17481 (MnCrTi 17/7). The composition (in %) of these steels is as follows:
ČSN 15225 - 0.10-0.15 C, 0.45-0.65 Mn, 0.15-0.25 Si, 0.40-0.50 Cr, 0.90-1.00 Mo, 0.20-0.35 V, max 0.045 P and max. 0.045 S;
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ČSN 17481 - 0.05-0.12 C, 17.0-19.0 Mn, max. 0.70 Si, 7.0-8.0 Cr, 0.30-0.60 Ti, max. 0.040 P and max. 0.035 S. The following combinations of weld joints and heat-treatment were used in the experiments:

<u>Type of weld seam</u>	<u>Base Material</u>	<u>Weld Seam</u>	<u>Heat treatment (after welding)</u>
A	15225/17481	VZÚ 60	a) 980°C/0.5 h/air 680°C/1 h/air b) 680°C/2 h/air c) without heat treatment
B	15225/15225	VZÚ 60	a) 980°C/0.5 h/air 680°C/1 h/air
C	17481/17481	VZÚ 60	a) 980°C/0.5 h/air 680°C/1 h/air
C1	17481/17481	"C"	d) 1000°C/0.5 h/air.

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The purpose of the combinations B and C was to determine the additional influence of the base materials 15225 and 17481 on the properties of the welding material VZÚ 60; the purpose of the combination C1 was to evaluate the stability of the weld of the austenitic tubes from the steel 17481 welded by the argon-arc method, using the material "C" (MnCrMo(Nb) 17/7) in accordance with the technology worked out by J. Novotný (Refs.16,17) at the Vyzkumný ústav svářečský (Welding Research Institute). The heat-treatment a) corresponds to that normally specified for the steel ČSN 15225; b) to that specified for erection weld seams of the steel ČSN 15225; d) corresponds to the heat-treatment specified for welds of the steel ČSN 17481. In contrast to the technology of argon-arc welding of uniform materials, where it is advantageous to fuse the root of the weld without additional material, it is in this case necessary to deposit material from the VZÚ 60 electrode also into the root, so as to prevent diffusion of carbon from the ferritic-pearlitic into the austenitic material. The results of X-ray tests with an oblique beam through two walls did not prove satisfactory

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from the point of view of giving a reliable indication of the quality of the weld seam and should not be used for quality control. Therefore, the authors considered using an X-ray beam in two mutually perpendicular planes. In the bending tests (of A, B, C) bending angles between 38 and 73° were achieved before the first crack occurred and in two cases bending angles of 120 and 135° were achieved without any crack. These results show that the weld joint has a satisfactory plasticity. Bending tests on the tubes welded with the electrodes "C" showed good results; bending angles of 180° were achieved without fracture. In tensile tests at 20 °C, yield-point values of 30 - 41.4 kg/mm² were achieved, with strength values of 45.7 - 59.5 kg/mm² and contraction of 10.4 - 14.7%. The fractures always occurred in the weld metal VZU 60 which, at this temperature, has a lower strength than both the base materials; the mechanical properties are fully in accordance with the respective values for the cast alloy VZU 60. Tensile tests at 575 °C showed yield-point values of 13.2 - 18.9 kg/mm², strength values of 27.4 - 35.5 kg/mm²

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and an elongation of 15.3 - 22.7%; fractures almost always occurred in the austenite and the results correspond with the appropriate values for the material ČSN 17481 at that temperature. The results of metallographic tests confirm that the alloy VZU 60 is suitable for welding ferritic-pearlitic steels with austenitic steels; the coefficient of thermal expansion of this alloy has a value which is intermediate between the respective values of the two materials. Due to its high nickel content, diffusion of carbon from the ferritic-pearlitic into the austenitic steel is prevented. The results of creep-rupture tests for specimens of the dimensions as shown in Fig. 13 (tube diameter 32 x 5 mm) are plotted in Fig. 14. It can be seen that the results roughly correspond to a straight line representing average values for the material 15225. The method of heat-treatment of the joints had practically no influence on the results. The fractures always occurred in the transition zone of the base material 15225. Compared with the respective values currently assumed for these materials, the strength under creep conditions of the

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transient zone of the material 15225 was somewhat lower and that of the material 17481 was somewhat higher. In 3-month corrosion tests the corrosion speed of both base materials was about 0.7 - 1.7 g/m² day, corresponding approximately to 0.03 - 0.09 mm/year. In no case was an intensive or local corrosion attack detected in the weld; neither the material "C" nor the material VZÚ 60 showed signs of having been attacked by corrosion in a power-station condensate which was saturated at 20 °C with oxygen and carbon dioxide. Acknowledgments are expressed to Duchek (VZÚ-ZVIL) and Pajůrka (VŽKG), who made the experimental weld joints, Engineer Toman and Engineer Šeděnko (VZKG) and Tykal (VÚHZ), who carried out the metallographic analyses, Baier (VŽKG) and Franc (VÚHZ), for carrying out the mechanical and creep tests, Engineer Šveřer (SVUOM) for carrying out the corrosion tests and also to Engineer Huber (VŽKG). There are 14 figures, 7 tables and 20 references; 6 Czech and 14 non-Czech.

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Microstructural and Mechanical . . .

Z/034/61/000/003/004/011
E073/E335

ASSOCIATIONS: VŽKG, Ostrava (K. Pawera)
VZÚ ZVIL Pilsen (V Pilous)
VUHZ, Prague (F. Pobořil)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1960

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Table 1:

Temperature, °C	Heat Treatment	Yield point, kg/mm ²	Strength, kg/mm ²	Elongation (5d), %	Contraction, %	Impact Strength, mkg/cm ²
20	No heat-treatment	23.2	44.4	25	25	9
20	750°C / 10 ³ h	33.4	55.6	20	20	7
500		17.2	34.4	26	28	9
550		16.5	32.4	27	28	9
600		15.5	30.2	27	28	9
650		14.5	29.6	24	27	9
700		13.2	28.4	22	26	9

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Table 2:

	<u>C</u>	<u>Mn</u>	<u>Si</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Cr</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Ti</u>	<u>Fe</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Al</u>
Specified	max.	max.	max.			max.	rest	max.	max.	max.	max.	
composition	0.10	0.30	0.80	-	-	19.0		1.50	15.0	5.0	0.80	

Composition
of high-
frequency

heat No. 479 0.06 0.21 0.47 0.009 0.026 18.05 0.15 1.22 10.94 2.10 2.19 0.47

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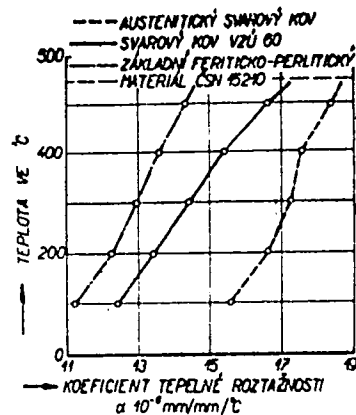
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Fig. 3: Coefficient of thermal expansion of austenitic electrode material E 391, the weld alloy VZÚ 60 and of the base ferrite-pearlite material ČSN 15210 in the temperature range 100 to 550 °C.

Temperature, °C versus coefficient of thermal expansion,
 $\alpha \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm/mm/}^\circ\text{C}$.

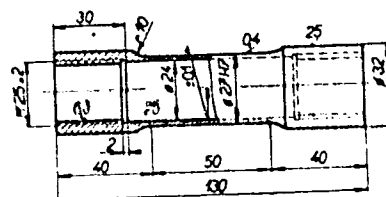
- Austenitic weld metal
- Welding alloy VZÚ 60
- · — Base ferrite-pearlite
- - - Material ČSN 15210



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Fig. 13: Test specimen from the tube of diameter 32 x 5 mm
for creep-rupture tests.



Obr. 13. Zkušební vzorek z trubky $\varnothing 32 \times 5$ mm pro zkoušku
táhnutí do lomu.

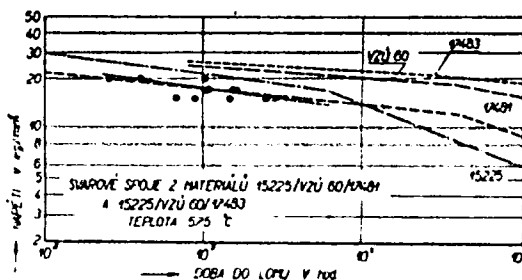
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Fig. 14: Results of creep-rupture tests of experimental weld joints.
Stress, kg/mm^2 versus time-to-failure, hours.

Weld joints from the materials 15225/VZU 60/17481
and 15225/VZU 60/17483
Temperature 575°C .



Card 15/15

PAWETKIEWICZ, J.

Vitamin of the B₁₂ group produced by *Propionibacterium shermanii*. J. Janicki and J. Pawetkiewicz (Coll. Agr., Poznan). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe II*, 3: 5-6 (1955) (in English).—In addn. to small quantities of vitamin B₁₂, another vitamin B₁₂, (I) was produced by *P. shermanii*. I has its max. absorption at 354-355 and 498 mμ and a smaller absorption at 530 mμ. I forms a dicyanide complex which is stable in neutral soln. with max. absorption at 542-544 and 582 mμ. The addn. of nitrates or azides causes a shift in absorption max. towards 303, 520, 550-555 mμ. A similar change is also noticed in an alkalinized (pH 12) soln. I hydrolyzed concentrate contains no benzimidazole deriva. Its microbiol. activity is 2-4 times greater than B₁₂ in the case of *Escherichia coli* (plate method) and inactive in the *Engelmannia gracilis* test. From I concentrates were isolated acid deriva. having an analogous absorption spectrum. From the above study I may be identical with the B-factor of Ford and Porter (*Biochem. J.* 51, v (1952)).

Seymour Hartman

DAMANIS, Franciszek, prof. dr.; PAWELCZYK, Ewaryst; PLOTKOWA-KOMA, Zyta

Analysis of decomposition products of medicinal drugs. 1. A method of qualitative evaluation of medicinal drugs of the Hydergin (Sandoz) type. *Pharmazja Polska* 18 no.8:180-183 Ap '62.

1. Zakład Chemii Farmaceutycznej, Akademia Medyczna, Poznań.
Kierownik: prof. dr. F. Adamis

PAWINSKI, Jan; WACLAWIK, Jozef

2

Approximation of the characteristics of the type $Y = kx + Bx + C$ of the elements of a ventilation net by the ohm resistance.
Archiw gorn 8 no. 2:167-180 '63.

ADAMANIS, F.; PAWLACZYK, J.

On extracts of frangula bark "matured" in various conditions. Bull
soc. amis sci Poznan [Med] Ser. C no.10:65-69 '61.
(FRANGULA chem)

ADAMANIS, F.; PAWLACZYK, J.

On pharmacopoeial preparates from frangula bark (Chromatographic investigation). Bull soc. amis sci Poznan [Med] Ser. C no.10:71-75 '61.

(FRANGULA chem)

PAWLAK, J.

Articulated buses in Poland and other countries. Motor 11
no.50/51:18 16-23 D '62.

BUKOWSKA, Hanna; GREGORCZAK, Wiesława; Wielka, Wiesława.

Determination of pantothenic acid in various pharmaceutical
stances and forms. II. Determination of pantothenic acid in
ointments. *Acta Pol. pharm.* 21 no.3:291-293, 1964.

1. Z Zakładu Farmacji, Warszawski Instytut Farmaceutyczny
w Warszawie (Kierownik dr. J. L. Potoczny).

BUKOWSKA, Hanna; GRZEGORZEWICZ, Wieslawa; PAWLAK, Elzbieta

Determination of panthenol in bulk and in pharmaceutical forms.
Pt.3. Acta Pol. pharm. 22 no.3:249-254 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Farmacji Stosowanej Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w
Warszawie (Kierownik Zakladu: doc. dr. L. Krowczynski).

S/081/63/000/001/031/061
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Szychliński, Jerzy, Karczyński, Feliks, Latowska,
Elżbieta, Pawlak, Zenon

TITLE: Some data on chloro-plumbic acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 111-112,
abstract 1V5 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 771-773
[Pol.; summary in French])

TEXT: It is established that chloro-plumbic acid has the composition $H_2PbCl_6 \cdot nH_2O$ (I) when obtained by the method described previously (Friedrich H. "Ber.", 1893, 26, 1434). The acid I dissolves in HCl, but poorly in CH_3OH and C_2H_5OH , and not at all in C_6H_6 and CCl_4 . With organic solvents, I cannot be extracted from hydrochloric solutions; this proves the absence of $PbCl_5$ in these solutions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

13. Pawlak, Z., and Yokuliss, A., Use of expansions with a negative basis in the arithmometer of a digital computer (in Russian), *Bull. Acad. Polonaise Sci. Cl. III* 5, 233-236, 1957.

3

The authors suggest the use of a negative basis for representing numbers in a computer in order to obtain a uniform treatment of all the bits within the arithmetic unit. The possibility of such a representation is based on the theorems that every real number α possesses an expansion with an integer basis $g < -1$ and that this expansion is unique if it is finite or in the case of infinite expansions, if the number α is not of the form

$$\alpha = E(g^A/(1-g)) + Cg^{A+1} \quad (E = \pm 1, C, A \text{ integers}).$$

The numbers satisfying this relation have two distinct infinite expansions. The algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are discussed. These operations are somewhat more complicated than in the case of a positive basis, particularly the division. Further, the 0 in the case of fixed point numbers is not at the center of the interval, thus avoiding the difficulty of "+0" and "-0."

The authors claim that since their system allows to treat all the bits of a number uniformly (no special sign position) the number of circuits in the arithmetic unit with different functions can be reduced.

U. W. Hochstrasser, USA

Courtesy of Mathematical Reviews

ca

114

Influence of chemical inhibition of the thyroid gland on genital function in the white mouse. W. Pawlik (Univ. Cracow, Poland). *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 161, 1108-9 (1947).—Groups of white mice were given various doses (0.5–800 mg.) of methylthiouracil subcutaneously daily for 3–5 months. Regardless of the size of the dose complete anestrus was produced in 6–8 weeks. The ovaries showed marked congestion with degeneration of the Graafian follicles. The thyroids showed congestion and an accumulation of colloid. Normal estrus reappeared 15–60 days after the drug was discontinued. L. R. Gilson

ASD SLG DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KRAJEWSKA, Maria; NOWAKOWSKI, Bernard; PAWINSKA, Danuta

A focus of dysentery in an institution for adolescents simulating acute food poisoning. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:301-304 '60.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Poznaniu
Dyrektor: dr St.Grzymala. Kierownik Dzialu Epidemiologii: dr
K.Neyman i z Powiatowej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Chodzieży
Dyrektor: lek. med. B.Nowakowski.
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY diag)
(FOOD FOISONING diag)

PAWINSKI, Eligiusz

Solution used for colorimetric determination of red blood cells by means of the KF-3 photoelectric colorimeter. Wiad. lek. 18 no.10:849-850 15 My '65.

1. Z Laboratorium Szpitala Miejskiego w Inowroclawiu (Kierownik: mgr. E. Pawinski).

PAWLOWICZ, F.

"The Lublin R-III escort airplane."

p. 8 (Slrzudlata Polska) Vol. 14, no. 2, Jan. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 1,
April 1958

PAWLIK, J.; KIL, J.; PATEL, J.

Polish machine tools at the 18th Poznan International Fair. p. 203.

MECHANIK. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 2, no. 1, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

PAWLACZYK, J.

Assay of ascorbic acid in pharmaceutical products on ion exchange paper. Bull. soc. amis sci. poznan [med] 11:91-95 '62.

(VITAMIN C chemistry) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

PAWLACZYK, Jerzy

Topography of the thoracic splanchnic nerves and their relation
to the splanchnic plexus in dogs. Folia morph. (Warsz) 24
no.1:49-61 '65.

1. Z Katedry Anatomii Prawidłowej Akademii Medycznej w
Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Kolaczowski).

WALCZAK, Mieczyslaw; PAWLACZYK, Jerzy

Behavior of the neurosecretion in infants with signs of whooping
cough encephalopathy. Endodr. pol. 13 no.1:6-13 '62.

1. Zaklad Histologii i Embriologii A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof.
dr K.Mietkiewski Zaklad Anatomii Prawidlowej A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik:
prof. dr J.Kolaczkowski Wojewodski Szpital Dzieciecy w Poznaniu
Dyrektor: Dr med. M.Stabrowski.

(HYPOTHALAMUS physiol) (BRAIN dis)
(WHOOPING COUGH compl)

KWASNIEWSKA-BLASZCZYK, Marcelina; MIZGALSKI, Witold; PAWLACZYK, Zofia

Quantitative determination of the degree of reversibility of hemolysis of the blood caused by ultrasonics. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.2: 285-291 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Balneoklimatycznego w Poznaniu Dyrektor: dr J. Jankowiak.
(ULTRASONICS) (HEMOLYSIS)

PAWLAK, B.

Respiratory changes occurring in systematically repeated trial to breathe in a closed space. Acta Physiol. polon. 3 no. 1:106-116 1952. (CML 22:5)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head -- Prof. Missiuro, M. D.) of Academy of Physical Education, Warsaw.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/10 Oct. 57
PAWLAK D.

6347. MACKIEWICZ S. and PAWLAK D. III. Klin. Chor. Wewnętrz. A. M.; II Odd.
Chir. Szpital. Miejskiego im. Struśia, Poznań. * Ostre zapalenie dróg żółcio-
wych i mięsazu wątroby powikłane ropniem wnęki wątroby. A case of
primary cholangiohepatitis PRZEGŁ. LEK. 1956, 12/12 (362-363)
A patient with primary cholangiohepatitis had to be operated after 3 yr. because of
an abscess near the hepatic porta. The establishment of the diagnosis was difficult
and was facilitated by electrophoresis. Mikulowski - Cracow

[illegible]

А. С. Давыдов, доктор физ.-матем. наук, профессор, зав. кафедрой физики, Институт физики им. Л. Д. Ландау, Москва, 125412, Россия. E-mail: as.davydov@phs.ru

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PAWLAK, Edmund, mgr inż.

Ultrasonic method in welding fine and precise elements.
Pomiary 8 no.10:479-482 0 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Przyrządów Precyzyjnych,
Politechnika, Warszawa.

BUKOWSKA, Hanna; GRZEGORZEWICZ, Wiesława; LITNIAK, Elżbieta

Determination of pantothenol in various drug forms. I. Determination in preparations and solutions for injection. Pol. pharm. 21 no.2:169-174 '64.

1. Z Zakładu Farmacji Stosowanej Instytutu Farmacji
Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr. L. Krowczyński).

PAWLAK, Florian

The role of alpha-2 globulin in the differential diagnosis of tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis and lung cancer. Gruzlica 33 no.2:137-142 F '65.

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Bystrej Slaskiej (Dyrektor: lek. med. St. Jordeczka).

ADAMSKI, Jan; DOBIEK, Maria; PAWLAK, Florain

Morphology and biology of Actinomyces. Med.dosw.mikrob. 7
no.4:377-383 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof.
dr. Jan Adamski.

(ACTINOMYCES,
culture & microscopy)

PAWIAK, Z.
DOBRY, M.; NOWAKOWSKI, S.; *PAWIAK, Z.*; RUDNICKA, M.; WOJCIECHOWSKA, M.

Role of vitamins in experimental tuberculosis in guinea pigs treated
with penicillin and streptomycin. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no.3:333-335
1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Poznan.

7. PAWLAK, /

J. ADAMSKI, W. LOBEL, P. PAWLAK: - Journal of Acupuncture 1971.

10: Neurophysiology of the Human Brain (Experimental Research) 1971.
Fourth quarter 1971.

PAWLAK, Irena

Water conditions in the vicinity of Pradly. Kwartalnik
geol 6 no.4:766-767 '62.

1. Zaklad Hydrogeologii, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

PAWLAR, Iran

PAWLAR

PAWLAR, Iran

Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Institute
(Zentralinstitut für Landwirtschaft)

Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture, No. 1, 1951.

"Remarks on the Detailed Report for the 1951-52."

PAWLAK, Jerzy; GRUCHALA, Jozef

Mobilization of means and ways. Przegl kolej elektrotech 14,
no.2:39-42 F '62.

PREIBISZ, Z.; PAWLAK, K.; STRYCHNIEWSKI, K.

Contribution to the investigation of ^{166}Lu decay scheme.
Bul Ac Pol mat 11 no. 11:691-699 1963.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research, Warsaw. Presented by M. Danysz.

MALECKI, Jan; UKLEJA, Zygmunt; PAWLAK, Krystyna

Observations on the structure and function of the planum semilunatum.
Otolaryng. pol. 16 no.3:475-478 '62;

1. Z II Kliniki Laryngologii SDL Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Malecki.
(SEMICIRCULAR CANALS)

PAWIAK, L.

POL. A

✓ Two polarographic H waves from solutions of ortho-arsenic and orthophosphoric acids. W. Kemula, Z. R. Pawlak, and L. Pawlak (Univ. Warsaw, Roczniki Chem. 28, 521-2(1954) English summary; cf. C.A. 47, 7333j; 48, 9235e. In 0.1N LiCl soln. as a basic electrolyte appear 2 polarographic H waves in the presence of $H_2AsO_4^-$, resembling those in H_3PO_4 . The first wave with $E_{1/2} = -1.6$ v. (against satd. calomel electrode) was the normal H diffusion wave. The 2nd wave with the $E_{1/2} = -1.9$ to -1.8 v. corresponded to the reduction $H_2AsO_4^- + e \rightarrow HAsO_4^{3-} + 0.5H_2$. Similar to the H_3PO_4 , the first wave started during the first neutralization step with LiOH. The 2nd wave was at a max. at this point and continued on further neutralization with LiOH corresponding to the lower $H_2AsO_4^-$ concn. in the soln. In the pH range below 4, the height of second wave was not proportional to the concn. of $H_2AsO_4^-$. It was low because of recombination: $HAsO_4^{3-} + H^+ \rightarrow H_2AsO_4^-$. The produced $H_2AsO_4^-$ ions had lower diffusion coeffs. in aq. solns. than H^+ ions. In 50% EtOH, the height of the 2nd wave was comparable to the first one, because of the decrease of the diffusion coeff. of H^+ ions. Victor von Jacobi

(3)

C
H

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COUNTRY : POLAND H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications. Food Industry.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62520
 AUTHOR : Jankowski, S.; Nowakowski, K.; Pawlak, M.
 INSTITUTE : -
 TITLE : Evaluation of Grindability of Rye Based on Labora-
 tory Grinding Experiments
 ORIG. PUB. : Rocz. Wyzsz. szkoly roln. Poznanin, 1958, 2, 3-37

ABSTRACT : Presented are tests on 4 sorts of rye, most com-
 mon in the PDR, conducted on a laboratory scale
 Miag mill and obtaining the following data: yield
 color and ash content of the intermediate produ-
 cts and of flour, yield of mill and bran from the
 torn and ground systems, particle size of flour
 and gluten content, farinographic data, grindabi-
 lity of particles, starch content of the bran,
 grinding efficiency. The best grinding properties
 had the USA imported rye, inferior properties had
 the Nagrafovitskaya and Manitoba U sorts, and the
 poorest properties had the Byelaya Kleshchevskaya
 rye.
 Card: 1/1

U
POLAND

CIKPLINSKI, Jan; PAWLAK, Marian

Center for Radiological (X-ray) Protection (Ośrodek Ochrony
Radiologicznej), Warsaw (for both)

Warsaw, Acta geophysica polonica, No 3, July/Sept 1966, pp 219-27

"Daily variations of Rn-222 content in air of the atmosphere,
estimated on the basis of measurements of its daughter products."

PAWLAK, S.

Systematic training of the kitchen personnel in the homes of the workers'
Vacation Fund. p. 6.
(PRZEMYSŁ GASTRONOMICZNY. Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

PAWLAK, S.

"A harrow for seedbeds." p. 25
(Plon, Vol 4 No 4 Apr 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

BRZDZINSKI, Ryszard, inż., Główny inżynier, inż. KALIN, Stanisław

The first experiences in the use of elements of spirit analysis.
Rin. techn. Inż. 1961 5:142-143. (1961) 1961 1961 1961.

L 22868-66 ENT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(e) DC

ACC NR: AP6009595

SOURCE CODE: PO/0031/66/011/001/0003/0023.

AUTHOR: Pawlak, T.--Paulyak, T. 54
B

ORG: Institute of Mathematical Machines (Instytut Maszyn Matematycznych)

TITLE: Synthesis of the optimum servomechanism with the mini-max error criterion for a certain class of non-reproducible signals

SOURCE: Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 3-23

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism system, optimal control, magnetic tape, servomotor, dynamic system, differential equation, error, error criterion, signal

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the problem of optimal control systems with limited process information. The class of input signals under consideration is described by the formula $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = v \cdot \mu(t)$, where $\mu(t)$ is a signal which assumes either a definite positive value of +1, or a negative of -1, with switching taking place at random time intervals. With such servomechanism input signals, the error amplitude $\tilde{\epsilon}$ for arbitrary x_2 from the assumed class of input signals must be limited, e.i., $\tilde{\epsilon} \leq \tilde{\epsilon}_{max}$. The reel servo of magnetic tape transport in digital storage

Card 1/2

L 22868-66

ACC NR: AP6009595

is such a system. The maximum value of the amplitude error which can occur should be minimized. This problem is solved in the case when the signal controlling the servomotor is constrained, and when the dynamic part of the system is described by a second order differential equation. The system was investigated using the phase plane with coordinates c and $\eta = \frac{dc}{dt}$. Properties of the critical input signal, for which the

error amplitude value is greatest, were found. Also, the conditions assuring that the error amplitude is limited for an arbitrary input signal are determined. As a result of the optimal servomechanism synthesis which was carried out in order to find conditions for the minimization of the accepted criterion $(\tilde{e}_{\max})_{\min}$, the control law of a servomotor $y = P(c, \eta)$ for particular regions of the phase plane was found. Boundaries of these regions are also determined. Formulas defining the value of $(\tilde{e}_{\max})_{\min}$ are given. The paper also presents block diagrams of servomechanisms with the optimal and quasi-optimal control laws. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 51 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

[AM]

SUB CODE: 09,12/11/11/
SOV REF: 002/

SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/
OTH REF: 002/

ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2 ZC

POLAND

PAVLAK, Tomasz

Computer Institute (Instytut Maszyn Matematycznych)

Warsaw, Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, No 1, Jan/Mar 1966,
pages 3/22

"Synthesis of the optimum servomechanism with mini-max error criterion
for a certain class of non-reproducible signals."

PAWLAK, T.

The final quarter of the Six-Year Plan p. 297.
CHEMIK (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego)
Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

POLAND

SOURCE: East European Accessions List LC Vol. 5, no. 7, August 1956

PAWLAK, Tomasz, mgr., inz.

On the application of the loop currents method in the design of
transistor circuits. Pomiary 7 no.10:410-413 0 '61.

(Transistors)

~~W. J. Hendel~~ PAUL W. K., W. J. Hendel

POL

Properties and production of lime applicable to manufacture of aerated concrete. W. J. Hendel, English. Cement Works-Gips 11(28), 108-110, 1938. Lime is produced as a raw material for aerated concrete (I) has to be carefully sorted and selected. Such lime should originate from geologically homogeneous deposits; its CaO content should vary within 2.5% only, its MgO content should not exceed 2%, its sulfide content as S should not exceed 0.15%, its hydration (i.e. H₂O content) not to exceed 10%, its slaking time to be not less than 10 min. and not longer than 15 min., and the amt. of under- and over-calcined pebbles should be nil. I requires fresh lime or at least a very careful storing. A const. CaO content is required because during the manuf. of I the hydration heat of lime is necessary to make the mixt. mellow. A consistent hardening of the mixt. is achieved when CaO content does not vary. The exact amt. of lime must be known to prep. a proper mixt. F. J. Hendel

PAWŁAK, W

6(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL 2512

Rocznik Polskiego Radia 1957 (1957 Yearbook of Polish Radio) Warszawa, Komitet do spraw radiofonii "Polskie radio," 1958. 207 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Władysław Pawlak; Tech. Ed.: Włodzimierz Michałowski.

PURPOSE: This book may be of interest to the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book contains information on Polish radio and television broadcasting stations and discusses their operation and programs. It also presents several lists of personnel working at various stations. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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1957 Yearbook of Polish Radio

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (PN 1991 .1 .P6)

Card 3/3

JP/mg
12-31-59

Treatment of langbeinite. I. Velocity of solution of native langbeinite. D. Langauer and W. Pawlak. *Przemysl Chrm.* 18, 484-70(1934).—The velocity of solution, v , of langbeinite (I) is greatest in H_2O , and least in the mother liquors remaining after crystal- lization; the values for satd. aq. $NaCl$, K_2SO_4 , and $MgSO_4$ solutions; the values for satd. aq. $NaCl$, K_2SO_4 , and $MgSO_4$ are intermediate. At 60° v is greater than at 80° , and at all temps. studied increases with the fineness of milling of I. The significance of the above findings for the K industry is discussed. B. C. A.

all temps. studied increases with the fineness of milling of I. The significance of the above findings for the K industry is discussed.

B. C. A.

BC

Treatment of langbeinite. I. Velocity of dissolution of mother langbeinite. D. L. LARSON (with W. FAYAN) (Furnace Chem., 1964, 35, 664-670).—The velocity of dissolution, v , of langbeinite (I) is greatest in H_2O , and least in the mother-liquor remaining after crystallization of (I) solutions; the v for saturated aq. $NaCl$, K_2SO_4 , and $MgSO_4$ are intermediate. At $60^\circ C$ v is $>$ at $80^\circ C$, and at all temp. studied increases with the fineness of milling of (I). The significance of the above findings for the K industry is discussed. R. T.

PAWLAK, W.

Highly calcinated gypsum. p. 40

CEMENT, WAPN , GIPS Vol. 12, No. 2, Feb. 1950

Poland

SOURCE: ETAL, Vol 5, No. 10 Oct. 1950

KOWALSKI, Bronislaw, mgr inz.; PAWLAK, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Design works of the Office of Studies and Typical Designs
for Industrial Building during the last two years. Inz i
bud 20 no.8/333-342 Ag-S '63.

1. Biuro Studiow i Projektow Typowych Budownictwa Przemyslowego,
Warszawa.

KOWALSKI, Bronislaw, mgr inz.; PAWLAK, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Design works of the Office of Studies and Typical Designs
for Industrial Building during the last two years. Pt.2.
Inz i bud 20 no.10:369-373 9 '63.

1. Biuro Studiow i Projektow Typowych Budownictwa
Przemyslowego, Warszawa.

S/044/63/000/001/053/053
A060/A000

9.7000

AUTHOR: Pawlak, Z.

TITLE: Some remarks on automatic programming of arithmetical formulae

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 1, 1963, 54, abstract 1V290
(Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. techn., 1961, v. 9, no. 5, 317 -
320, English)

TEXT: One way of solving the problem of automatic programming of arithmetical formulae is the creation of a language which should, first, be as close as possible to the mathematical language for the description of arithmetical formulae and, second, sufficiently easy to interpret in computer language. The paper gives the description of a specialized language for a narrow class of functions, named by the author as arithmetical, and satisfying the above requirements. From the viewpoint of practical application in computers, the formalism considered has two positive properties: 1) arithmetic operations are written in the order they are to be carried out; 2) the obtained intermediate results are located automatically in serial locations of the machine memory (see

Card 1/2

DONGIALLO, Maria; PUCILOWSKA, Krystyna; PAWLAK, Zdzislaw

2 cases of trichinosis of the central nervous system.
Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.3:369-371 '63.

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego Wojskowego Instytutu Medycyny
Lotniczej w Warszawie.

(TRICHINOSIS) (BRAIN DISEASES)

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