

## Использование железо-водных и дерево-железных смесей в защите от ионизирующих излучений

<sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>, <sup>d</sup>, <sup>e</sup>,  
<sup>f</sup>, <sup>g</sup>,  
5,  
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15.10.2017, 20.11.2017

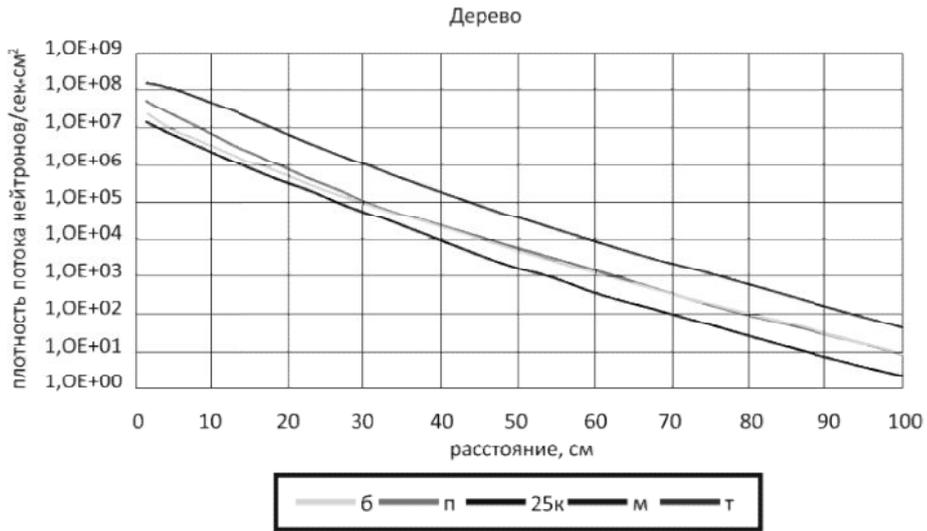
## The use of iron-water and wood-iron mixtures in protection from ionizing radiation

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<sup>a</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6880-445X>, <sup>b</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0416-4232>, <sup>c</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8556-3555>,  
<sup>d</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8589-444X>, <sup>e</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6320-7197>, <sup>f</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0531-1604>,  
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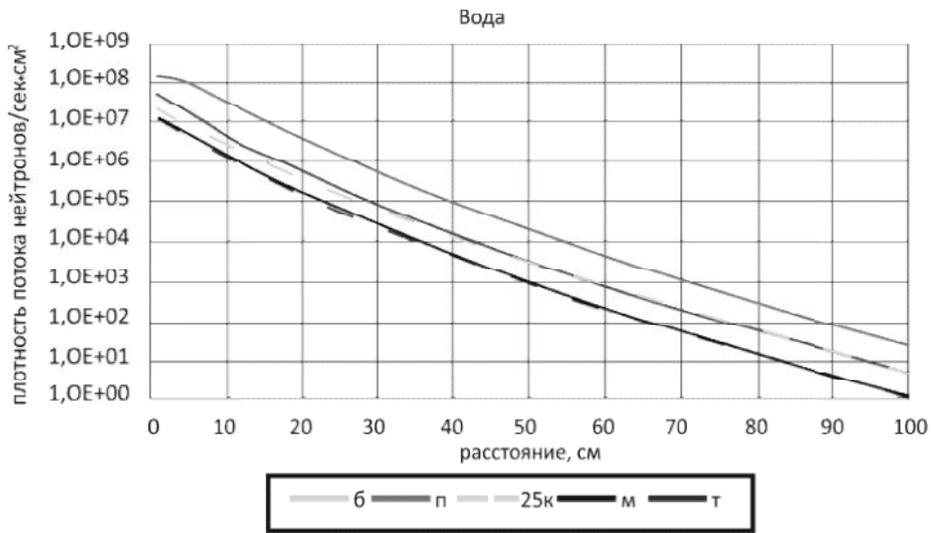
*The article substantiates the possibility of using specially processed wood materials as a means of protection against neutron fluxes. The possibility of using the proposed materials as an element of protection of nuclear reactors is shown. In the nuclear industry, substances with a high hydrogen content used as protection against neutron radiation that affects living tissue. Wood, natural or borated, is a hydrogen-containing material. Moreover, the hydrogen content per unit volume of wood is not less, and sometimes more than in the unit volume of traditional protective materials. Analyzing the literature sources, it can be concluded that wood and wood materials are not only used, but are neither considered nor investigated as neutron-protective ones. The purpose of this study is to estimate the attenuation of neutron fluxes when encountering protection from wood-iron mixtures. Protection from radiation should consist of materials including light and heavy elements. The consequences of accidents at nuclear power plants in Chernobyl and Fukushima indicate the importance of ensuring radiation safety and the need to expand the range of scientific research aimed at finding and creating new neu-*





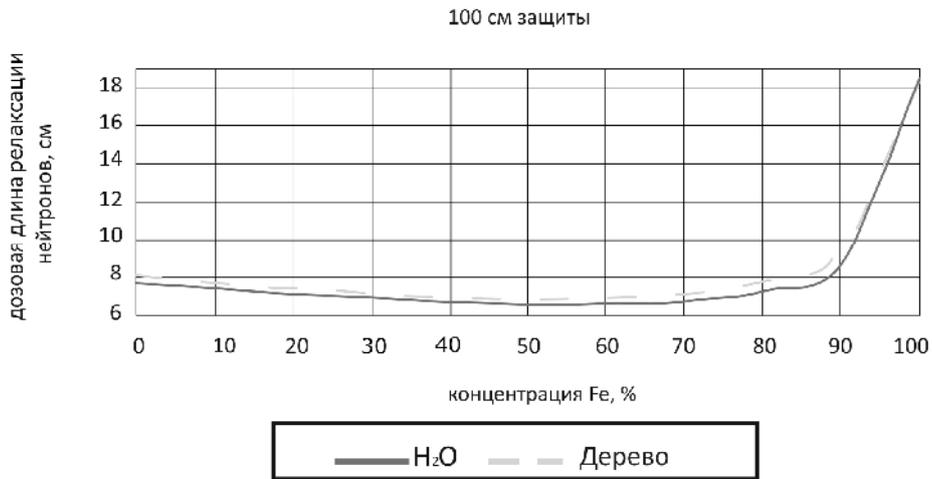
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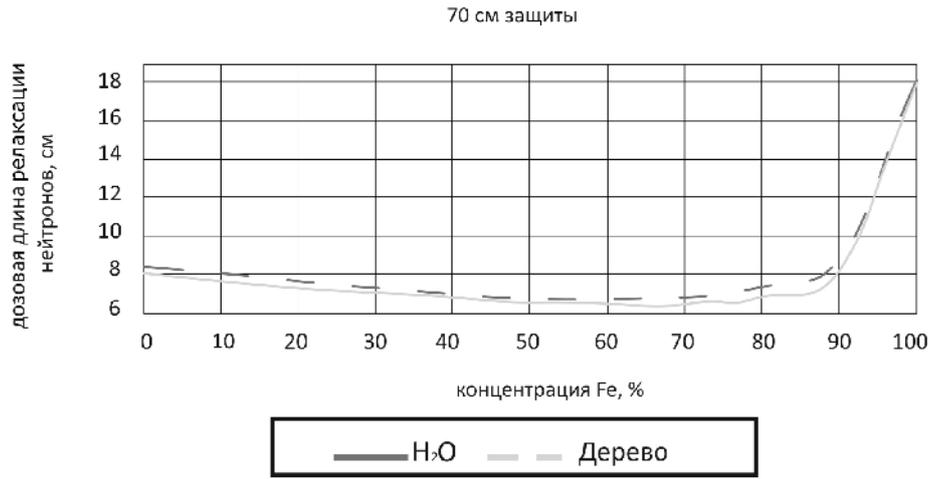
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( 55 72 %

			- 29
25	25	14	111 3,35
		18-21	29 1,12
		22	0,414 0

(B)

1,2 / <sup>3</sup> [1].

(1,15 / <sup>3</sup>)  
( .2).

2

4

*F<sub>e</sub>*

	$\times 10^{22} / ^3$		$10^{22} / ^3$
H	5,04	H	6,7
C	3,22	O	3,35
N	0,0208	-	-
O	1,58	-	-

( .2),

	Fe +		Fe +	
	Fe, %		Fe, %	
100	62	6,5	62	6,7
70	59	6,52	55	6,8
50	50	6,59	45	6,94
30	30	6,57	30	7,06

3

		1-11	10-1,11
		12-17	1,11

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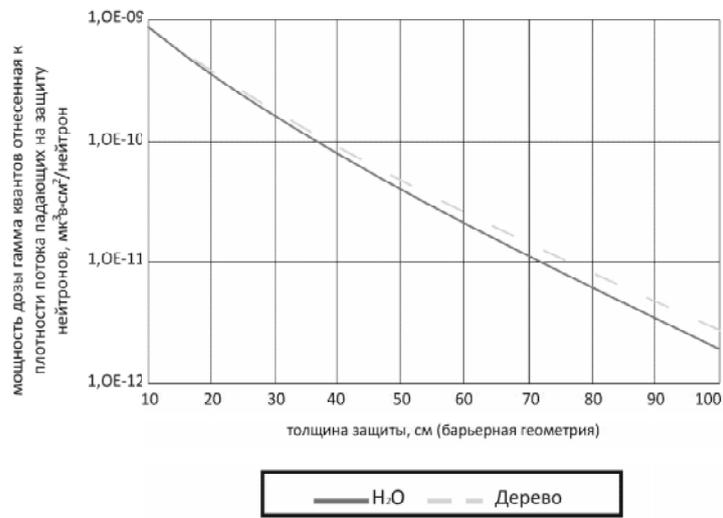
1,15 / <sup>3</sup>

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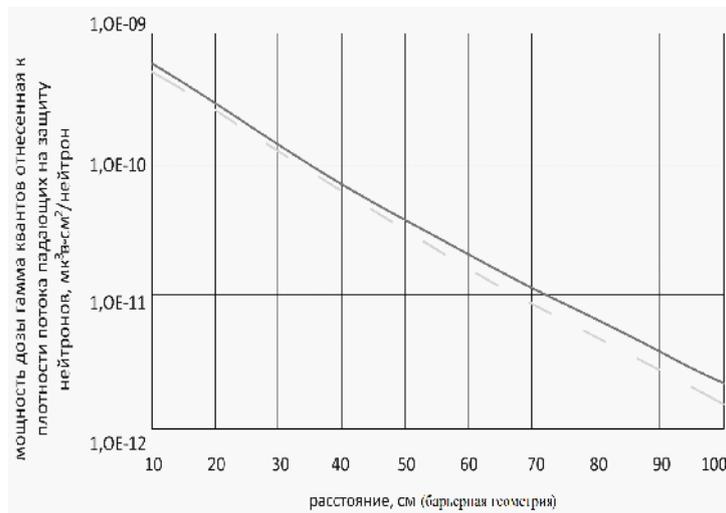
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21. Wood protects from ionizing radiation // LesPromInform, 2017. 4. P. 144-146.

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2004. 171. P. 87-93.

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21. Wood protects from ionizing radiation // LesPromInform, 2017. 4. P. 144-146.

## Получение и свойства плит OSB с фенолкарданолформальдегидными связующими

1 а, 1 б, 2 с

1 « », 21, 37,

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<sup>c</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6120-1867>  
 15.01.2018, 2.02.2018

( OSB, )

( - )

( )

7,5 15 . %

OSB

0,95,

15 . %

OSB.

: OSB; ; ; .

## Production and properties of OSB with phenolcardanolformaldehyde rezins

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*In connection with the depletion of oil and natural gas resources in the world, scientific research is under way to replace synthetic chemical compounds with substances derived from renewable plant resources. For the production of wood composite materials (chipboard and fiberboard, plywood, wood-laminated plastics), water-soluble resoluble phenol-formaldehyde resins (PFR) make up a significant proportion of the polymer binders used. The constant rise in prices for synthetic phenol, proportional to oil prices, leads to the need to address the urgent task of today - reducing the cost of production of the PFR. The article discusses the possibility of using phenol-formaldehyde binders obtained with the partial replacement of synthetic phenol with cardanol (meta-alkylphenol isolated from the liquor shell of cashew nuts) for production of chipboard with oriented large-scale chips (OSB, OSB). For this, laboratory samples of water-soluble resoluble phenol-cardanol-formaldehyde resins were obtained in JSC Uralchimplast (Nizhny Tagil, Russia) with partial replacement of synthetic phenol by 7.5 and 15 wt. % cardanol. The obtained cardanol-containing resins do not differ in properties from*

*the properties of phenol-formaldehyde resins, traditionally used for the production of wood boards. In the article, as an exploratory study, the influence of two technological factors (the consumption of resin and the degree of substitution of synthetic phenol on cardanol) on the properties of OSB slabs was assessed. For this purpose, a complete two-factor three-level experiment was performed on the Kono compositional plan. A regression analysis of the experimental results showed that, with a confidence level of 0.95, the substitution of synthetic phenol for cardanol to 15 wt. % does not affect the properties of these plates. The resulting phenol- ardanol-formaldehyde resins can be recommended for pilot testing in the production of OSB boards.*

**Keywords:** OSB; phenolcardanolformaldehyde resins; production; properties.

( [13]). [3, 4], [1], [1]),

) , - [13]). , -

( ). - , [14]

, [15]. -

[1]. -

[16]. -

15 -

[1, 2], [1, 8–11] [1–7], [17].

450 .

[5, 6], -

40 % OSB -

[7] -

« » -

0; 7,5; 15 . % -

( -

(OSB, ) [12]. -OSB, -OSB 7,5 -OSB 15 ).

OSB, « » -

071294, -

-246 30-35 20 ° . -

. 1. -

I

	-OSB	-OSB 7,5	-OSB 15
-246,	31	32	35
, %	44,5	44,4	44,5
, %	5,54	5,57	5,64
, %	0,05	0	0
, %	0,05	0	0

10 OSB 1 1 -  
 700-750 / 3.  
 OSB ( 11  
 180-190 ° 2 OSB -  
 4-5 %  
 40 % — 60 % 3-  
 20-30 , 0,5-0,8 : 40-80  
 OSB  
 D- ( -2).  
 50:50.  
 [18].  
 . 2,  
 . 3. 2

	(Z <sub>i</sub> )		
	i = -1	i = 0	i = +1
, Z <sub>1</sub> , . %	12	14	16
, Z <sub>2</sub> , . %	0	7,5	15

3

	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	Z <sub>1</sub> , %	Z <sub>2</sub> , %	'	S <sub>2</sub> , %	S <sub>24</sub> , %	W <sub>2</sub> , %	W <sub>24</sub> , %
1	+1	+1	16	15	23,8	29	32	70	92
2	-1	+1	12	15	11,4	51	54	90	106
3	+1	-1	16	0	23,6	43	47	87	102
4	-1	-1	12	0	14,3	27	27	88	110
5	+1	0	16	7,5	22,2	29	34	67	86
6	-1	0	12	7,5	20,2	27	28	93	114
7	0	+1	14	15	15,2	35	34	74	92
8	0	-1	14	0	18,3	24	25	91	110
9	0	0	14	7,5	19,5	23	25	90	110

OSB: 
$$= b_0 + b_1 Z_1 + b_2 Z_2 + b_{12} Z_1 Z_2 + b_{11} Z_1^2 + b_{22} Z_2^2,$$

— ,  $b_0$  — ( ) ;  $b_1,$   
 $b_2, b_{12}, b_{11}, b_{22}$  — ,  
 $S_2$  — 2 ; . %;  
 $S_{24}$  — 24 ; . %;  
 $W_2$  — 2 ; . %;  
 $W_{24}$  — 24 ; . % . ( . 3)

OSB 8 . MS Excel 0,95  
 . 4.

OSB ( ) 2- : « - » [19], 0,05.



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# Исследование покоробленности пиломатериалов лиственницы даурской от действия начальных напряжений и собственного веса

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<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2761-374X>  
 C 10.12.2017, 15.01.2018

## Research of Dahurian larch sawmill warping caused by of initial stresses and its own weight

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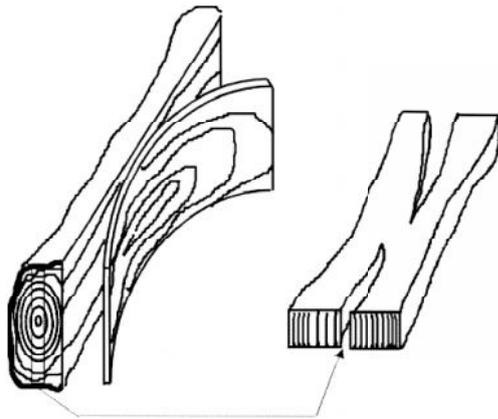
*The article presents the justification for carrying out studies of the influence of the initial stress and gravity on the value of the deflection of sawn timber. The authors developed research methods and research facilities for observing simple longitudinal deformations along the edge and plastics of the saw materials. The fragmentation after sawing and drying has a significant impact on the economic efficiency of sawmilling and woodworking enterprises and the volume-value yield of sawn timber, especially when it comes to hard-drying and dense wood species, such as Dahurian larch. For this reason, timber from Daurian larch growing in Yakutia was chosen as the object of research. According to existing hypotheses, various factors influence the warping of sawn timber, such as the features of micro- and macrostructure of tree species, the conditions of growth and external influences, the technology and the degree of processing of sawn timber, and much more. To identify and evaluate the effect on the amount of distortion of initial stresses, freshly prepared sawn timber was selected and simple installations were assembled for research directly on the production site. The data obtained as a result of the observations was analyzed taking into account the revealed features of the object of investigation. The fact of the uneven amount of deflection of sawn timber along the inner and outer plates is experimentally confirmed, which is an objective evidence of the presence of initial stresses. Based on the results of the warp value study, it is possible to obtain mathematical models for numerical modeling of the natural curvature of sawn timber and subsequent use of these models in order to reduce the costs of production of dry sawmill.*

**Key words:** wood; Dahurian larch, initial stresses; sawmill; deflection; warping.

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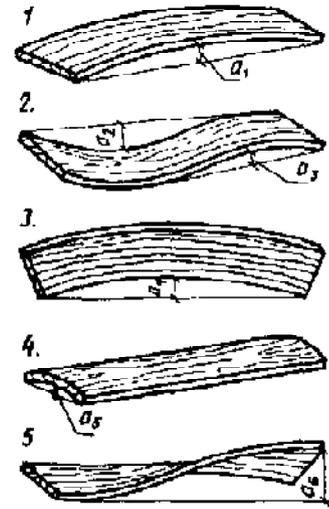
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9302-83, Nordic Timber

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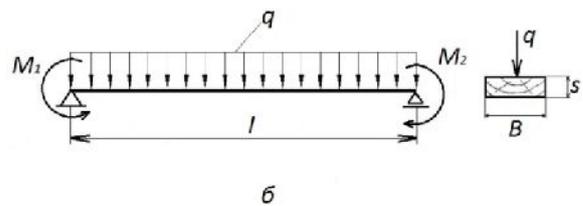
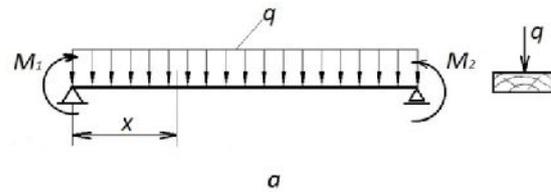
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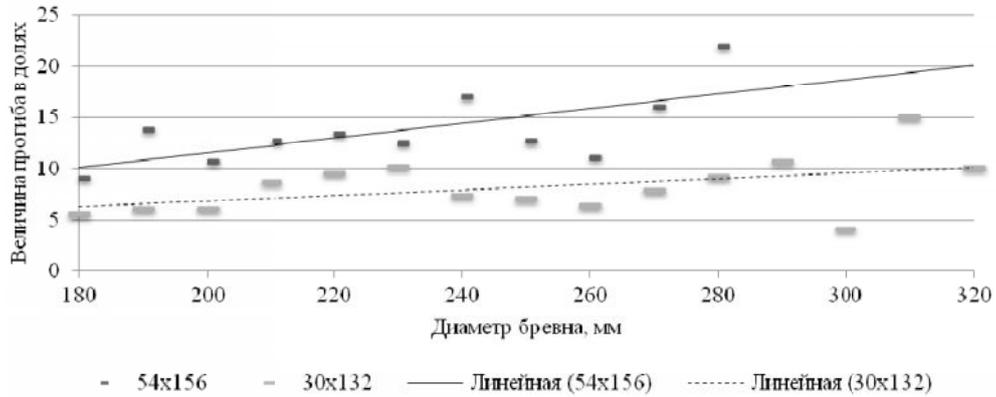
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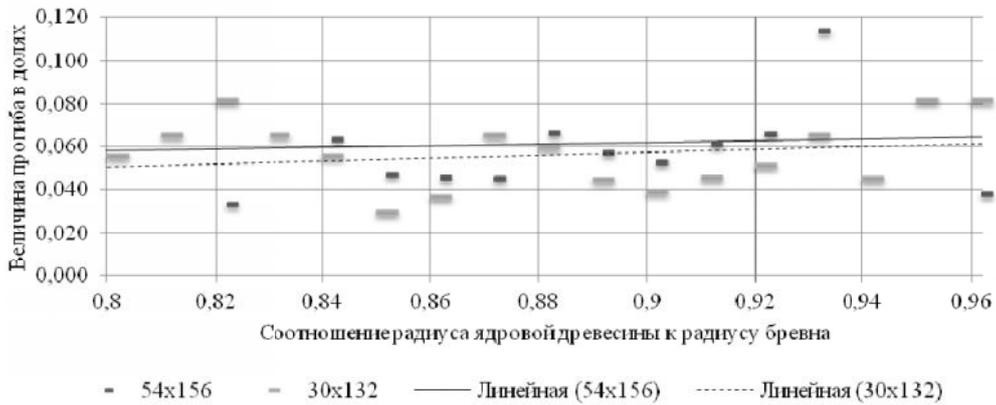
5,1 ,  
 18-28 :  
 54 156 — 131 ; 30 130 — 130

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3,8 , — 14 .

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- 3.
- 4.
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## Факторы доступности древесных ресурсов: анализ влияния на ключевые критерии

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2 , 3, ( )

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29.01.2018, 8.02.2018

## Factors of availability of wood resources: analysis of the impact on key criteria

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*The article highlights the results of factor analysis of the availability of wood resources by the method of expert assessments. The issue of assessing the availability of wood resources has been the subject of many works of domestic and foreign scientists, but today this topic remains fragmented, and the one-sidedness of the evaluation is characteristic for the proposed methods. The purpose of this study is to identify and rank the factors whose variation has the greatest effect on the availability of wood resources. The authors proposed the allocation of the main types of accessibility of wood resources: ecological, technological, technical, transport, economic, their characteristics are given. Within the framework of the article the main results of the expert evaluation of the factors influencing the availability of wood resources are reflected (step-by-step implementation with ranking and normalization are omitted). Key criteria for assessing the availability of wood resources are identified. The results of the analysis of the influence of individual factors on the availability of wood resources by means of the indicated criteria are presented. Further in the article results of comparison of indicators of weight of each factor and breadth of their influence are resulted. Managed and unmanaged factors are also differentiated. As a result, a group of factors has been singled out, which are recommended to focus optimization measures for obtaining maximum effect. These recommendations can be used to make managerial decisions to optimize the logging process in conditions of limited resources.*

**Keywords:** availability of wood resources; factors of availability of wood resources; criteria for assessing the availability of wood resources.

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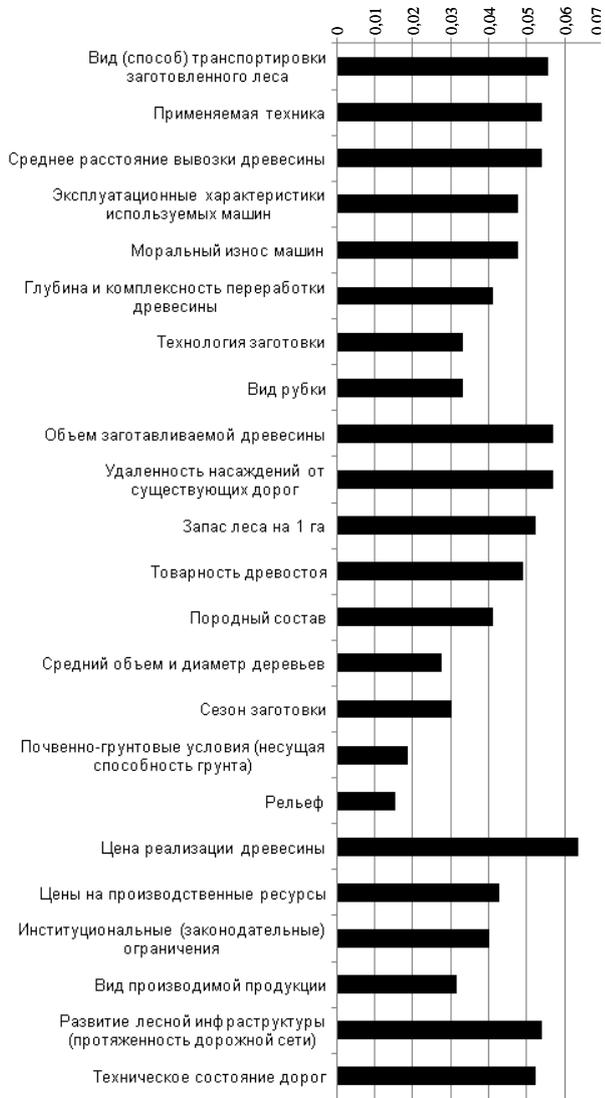
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[10].

[7].



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[2, 7, 10].



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I. -							
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	+	+	+	+	-	0,0540	
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	-	-	+	-	-	0,0476	
	-	+	+	-	+	0,0413	
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## Метод расчета вероятности усталостного разрушения покрытия лесовозной автомобильной дороги с позиций механики разрушения

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 9.01.2018, 2.02.2018

## Method for calculating the probability of surface fatigue failure of forest roads from the standpoint of fracture mechanics

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*Improving the quality of road surfaces of logging roads and reducing the cost of their maintenance is an actual problem. The intensive traffic of timber trucks significantly reduces the service life of road surfaces. One of the reasons for reaching the limit state of a surface is fatigue destruction. This is typical for cement-concrete and asphalt-concrete coatings. The process of fatigue destruction of materials has been successfully described by the methods of linear fracture mechanics. The Paris equation, which determines the rate of growth of the fatigue crack, is one of the most common. Based on the Paris equation, a method for estimating the probability of fatigue failure of a road surface is proposed. The summation of fatigue damage was carried out using linear and linear corrected hypotheses. For a probabilistic description of the growth process of a fatigue crack, the method of statistical linearization was used. The law of the distribution of the service life was assumed to be logarithmically normal. The example of the calculation of failure probability of asphalt coating fatigue is given in order to test the method. The adequacy of the proposed models is shown. It is established that the variation of the loading and road surface properties significantly affects the probability of fatigue failure. The further ways of improving the proposed method are offered.*

**Keywords:** road surface; fatigue failure; service life; failure probability.

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[2, 3].

М.

... описан с ...  
 ... с испол ...  
 ... напряжений  $K$  [4]. Скорость ...  
 ...  $dl/dN$ , может быть выражен ...  
 ... [5]:

$$\frac{dl}{dN} = C(\Delta K)^n, \quad (1)$$

10].

[4-

$C$  —  $n$  — ... ;  $\Delta K$  —

$$K = K_{max} - K_{min}.$$

$K_{max}$   $K_{min}$

... выражены ...  
 ... коэффициента асимметрии

$R$  [4, 6, 7]:

$$\Delta K = Y(l)\sigma_{1max}(1 - R)\sqrt{\pi l}, \quad (2)$$

7, 10–14].

[6,

$Y(l)$  — ...  
 ... форму ...  
 ...  $l$ ;  $\sigma_{1max}$  — ма ...  
 ... цикле нагруж ...  
 ... [8],

[15].

ta-base»

( « »)  
 [16–19].

«da-

$C$  —  $n$  — уравнен ...

[10, 11, 13, 20].

узкая на до ...  
 ...  $\{\sigma_{1i}, w_i\}$ , ...  
 ... ;  $\sigma_{1i}$  — макс ...  
 ... сней ...  
 ...  $i$ -й ...

[12].

$$w_b = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i,$$

[21]

$m$  —

...  
 ...  
 ... от ...  
 ...  $l_0$  д ...  
 ...  $l_c$  путел ...

(1) Учитывая внимание выражение (2) при ус  
 $R = 0$ .

$$N_p = \frac{w_b}{C \pi^{n/2} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \sigma_{1i}^n} \int_{l_0}^{l_c} \frac{dl}{Y^n(l) l^{n/2}}. \quad (3)$$

При предположении:  $l_0$  по сравнению с  
 толщиной покрытия  $l$  и  $l = l_c$  мс можно считать  $Y(l) = Y =$   
 $const$ . После интегрирования уравнение (3) примет  
 вид:

$$N_p = \frac{2w_b \left( l_c^{2-n} - l_0^{2-n} \right)}{C(2-n)Y^n \pi^{n/2} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \sigma_{1i}^n}. \quad (4)$$

где  $l_c$  — толщина покрытия при разрушении;  $l_0$  — толщина покрытия при  
 начале разрушения;  $Y$  — коэффициент сцепления;  
 $\sigma_{1i} = \bar{\sigma}_{1i} \varepsilon$ ,  $\bar{\sigma}_{1i}$  — среднее значение напряжения;  
 $\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации;  $\varepsilon = 0.1$  [21].

$$A = \frac{2 \left( l_c^{2-n} - l_0^{2-n} \right)}{(2-n)Y^n \pi^{n/2}},$$

$$N_p = \frac{A}{C \varepsilon^n \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \bar{\sigma}_{1i}^n}. \quad (5)$$

Определим дисперсию логарифма срока службы  $S_{lgN_p}^2$ .  
 Для этого прологарифмируем выражение (5):

$$lg N_p = lg A - lg C - n lg \varepsilon - lg \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \bar{\sigma}_{1i}^n.$$

$$A_1 = lg A - lg \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \bar{\sigma}_{1i}^n,$$

$$lg N_p = A_1 - lg C - n lg \varepsilon. \quad (7)$$

где  $A_1$  — константа, зависящая от параметров материала и  
 толщины покрытия. Тогда дисперсия логарифма срока службы  
 [21].

$$S_{lgN_p}^2 = \left( \frac{\partial lg N_p}{\partial C} \right)_{C=\bar{C}}^2 S_C^2 + \left( \frac{\partial lg N_p}{\partial \varepsilon} \right)_{\varepsilon=\bar{\varepsilon}}^2 S_\varepsilon^2, \quad (8)$$

где:

$$\left( \frac{\partial lg N_p}{\partial C} \right)_{C=\bar{C}}^2 S_C^2 = \left( 0.434 \frac{1}{\bar{C}} \right)^2 S_C^2 = \left( 0.434 \frac{S_C}{\bar{C}} \right)^2 = 0.188 v_C^2,$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial lg N_p}{\partial \varepsilon} \right)_{\varepsilon=\bar{\varepsilon}}^2 S_\varepsilon^2 = 0.188 n^2 v_\varepsilon^2.$$

$$S_{lgN_p}^2 = 0.188 (v_C^2 + n^2 v_\varepsilon^2). \quad (9)$$

где  $S_{lgN_p}^2$  — дисперсия логарифма срока службы;  
 $S_C^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента сцепления;  
 $S_\varepsilon^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента вариации;  
 $v_C$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента сцепления;  
 $v_\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента вариации.

$$lg N_Q = lg \bar{N}_p + U_Q S_{lgN_p}, \quad (10)$$

где  $U_Q$  — квантиль функции распределения вероятности  $Q$ .  
 $l_0$  — толщина покрытия при начале разрушения;  
 $l_c$  — толщина покрытия при разрушении;  
 $Y$  — коэффициент сцепления;  
 $\pi$  — постоянная Пи;  
 $n$  — показатель степени;  
 $w_i$  — весовые коэффициенты;  
 $\bar{\sigma}_{1i}$  — среднее значение напряжения;  
 $\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации;  
 $C$  — коэффициент сцепления;  
 $S_C^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента сцепления;  
 $S_\varepsilon^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента вариации;  
 $v_C$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента сцепления;  
 $v_\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента вариации;  
 $U_Q$  — квантиль функции распределения вероятности  $Q$ .  
 $l_0$  — толщина покрытия при начале разрушения;  
 $l_c$  — толщина покрытия при разрушении;  
 $Y$  — коэффициент сцепления;  
 $\pi$  — постоянная Пи;  
 $n$  — показатель степени;  
 $w_i$  — весовые коэффициенты;  
 $\bar{\sigma}_{1i}$  — среднее значение напряжения;  
 $\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации;  
 $C$  — коэффициент сцепления;  
 $S_C^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента сцепления;  
 $S_\varepsilon^2$  — дисперсия коэффициента вариации;  
 $v_C$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента сцепления;  
 $v_\varepsilon$  — коэффициент вариации коэффициента вариации;  
 $U_Q$  — квантиль функции распределения вероятности  $Q$ .

$$a_p = \frac{\sigma_{max} \xi - K}{\frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{-1}} - K}, \quad a_p \geq 0.2. \quad (11)$$

где  $\sigma_{max}$  — максимальное напряжение;  
 $\sigma_{-1}$  — предел выносливости;  
 $K$  — коэффициент безопасности.

$$\xi = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_{max}} \cdot \frac{w_i}{w_b}.$$

(11) полу...  $a_p < 0.2$ ,  
 $a_p = 0.2$ .

льзовани  
тезы накопления  
(6) приводится к виду:

$$\bar{N}_p = \frac{a_p A}{\bar{c} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \bar{\sigma}_{1i}^n} \quad (12)$$

$$[23] \quad = 1500$$

ь рос  
коэф  
/  $^{2/3}$  Г

[23],

$$[22] \quad n = 4.11 \quad = 7.52 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$[22] \quad n = 4.07 \quad C = 2.62 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

.1.

1

$K_{I max} / c^{3/2}$	$dl/dN \cdot 10^{-6}, c /$		, %
33.9	1.52	1.49	2
42.6	3.96	3.81	4
50.2	7.12	7.48	5
58.0	12.75	13.54	6
66.4	23.3	23.62	1
75.3	40.98	39.64	3
85.5	68.68	66.89	3

$$( \quad . 1), \quad (1)$$

мера  
альтс  
ения.  
та  $l_0 = 20$   
 $100 \text{ мм}$ ,  
 $C = 7.52 \cdot 10^{-13}$ ,  
 $\nu_C = 0.3$ .

каза  
раз-  
фек-  
ногс  $l_c =$   
щин  $n = 4.11$  и  
 $\nu_E = 0.3$

100

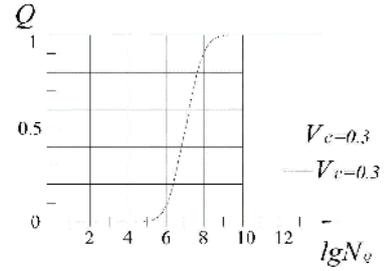
Sisu C500

.2.

2

$\sigma_{1i}, \text{к} / \text{см}^2$	6	7	8
$w_i$	4	1	2

1.



. 1.

10 %  
 $1.15 \cdot 10^6$  икл. з. (ток эги)  
 $1.03 \cdot 10^7$  был иже (й рок)  
энтс вар  $\nu_E \neq \nu_C$  (вед н рэ)  
 $2.9 \cdot 10^6$  ции юв,  $\nu_E = \nu_C = 0.1$  10%-ый

1.

2.

3.

4.

[26]

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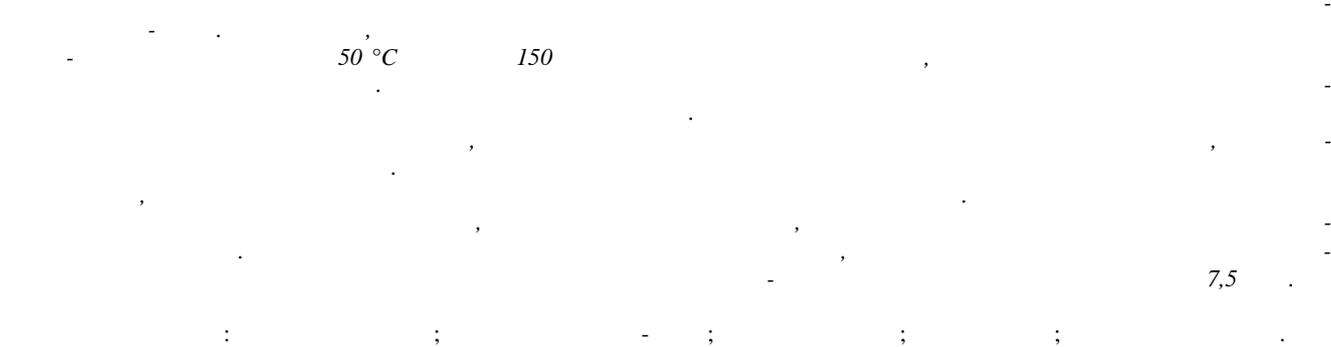
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## Влияние температуры и времени на эксплуатационные свойства древесных пластиков без добавления связующих

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 ... 37,  
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<sup>c</sup>https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7303-4912, <sup>d</sup>https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0469-2601,  
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 26.01.2018, 5.02.2018



## The influence of temperature and time on the performance properties of wood plastics without using resins

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 Received 26.01.2018, accepted 5.02.2018

*The data of thermal aging of wood plastics without adding binders on bioactivated press raw materials are analyzed. It has been established that during the heat treatment of wood plastic without a binder on the bioactivated press raw material at a temperature of 50°C for the first 150 hours of exposure, there are processes leading to an increase in bending strength and hardness in the samples. An assumption about the nature of the processes taking place with a short and long residence time of the samples at elevated temperatures is made. At the first stage, crosslinking is observed due to methylol and hydroxyl groups of lignin and cellulose, which leads to an increase in the values of hardness and toughness, meanwhile, swelling and water absorption decrease. At the second stage, there are aging processes and the strength indexes slowly decrease, accompanied by a slight increase in water absorption and swelling of the samples. The aging of the samples is due to the destruction of chemical bonds of lignin, cellulose and its components, which play the role of a bundle in samples of wood plastic without a binder. According to the results of thermal aging of the samples, it was found that the expected lifetime of wood plastic products without a binder on bioactivated press raw materials in room conditions is 7.5 years.*

**Keywords:** wood plastics; bioactivate press materials; thermal aging; durability; temperature effect.

[1, 2] ,

( - ) -

- ( ) -  
 ( ) [1, 2].

( - ),  
 ( )  
 ( - ( + ) )

15 %

85-90 %

90

2

1.

	40
	180
	18
	10
	10
	24

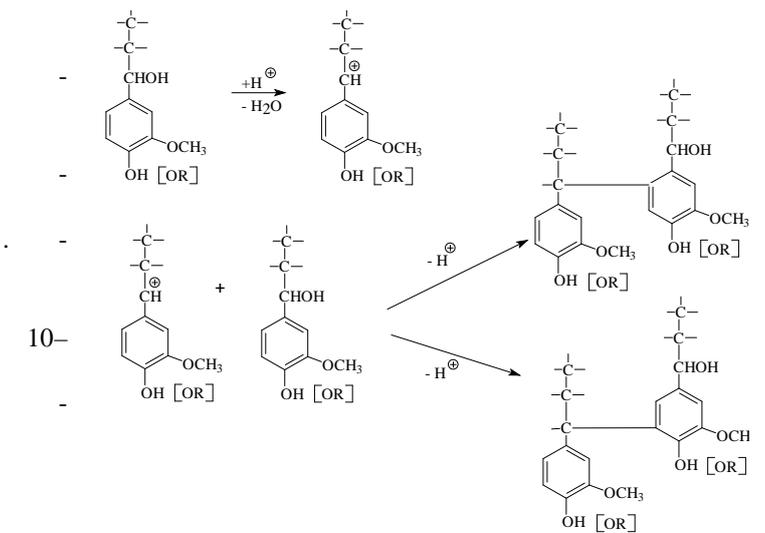
12 % [3].

50, 100, 150, 200 400 .

50 °

70,8 %),

150



1.

[5-9].

2.

( + )

( 150 ) 7,1 10,6

[10-12],

( . 1).

1.

4,7-4,8,

150

( 150 )

9

22,8 21,8

( ) 150

( . 2).

	- ( + )						- ( )					
	0	50	100	150	200	400	0	50	100	150	200	400
, / <sup>3</sup>	949	1017	982	959	1105	1024	1152	1088	1073	1081	1046	1095
, ,	7,1	7,1	9,5	10,6	10,0	9,0	10,7	11,8	10,9	12,6	13,6	14,3
,	23,0	22,8	20,1	21,7	20,8	21,9	20,3	15,7	20,5	16,7	21,9	21,8
24 ,%	42,8	43,9	42,4	39,4	39,9	36,5	43,2	54,2	70,8	66,3	58,6	42,9
24 ,%	3,4	5,3	2,8	2,7	3,0	2,6	4,0	4,8	6,4	6,1	6,5	3,9
, / <sup>2</sup>	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3

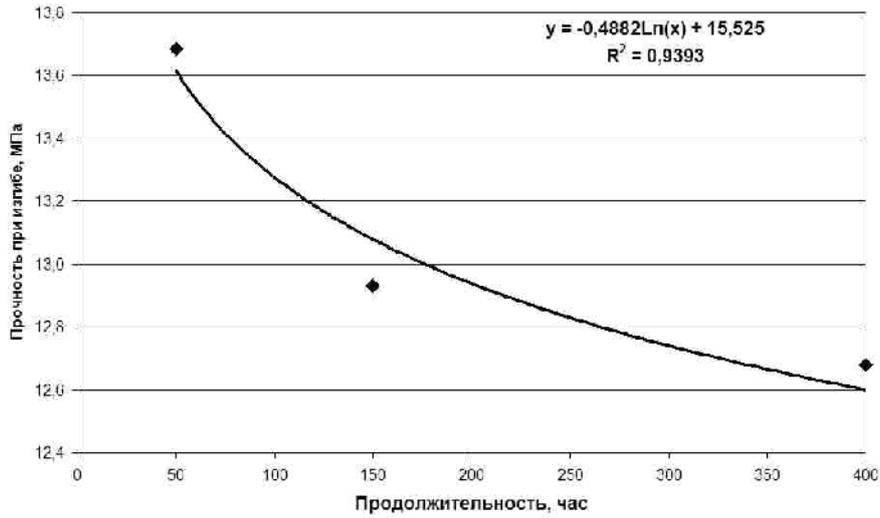
( - ( + )), ,  
 ( 43,2 36,5 %). , 80 %  
 , [4].  
 - ( )  
 9.707- ,  
 81 « » [13], , 150  
 : Q- [14].  
 ; [15].  
 (τ ) (1): 1 200 /<sup>3</sup> . 3.  

$$\tau = \tau \cdot \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{1}{R} - 1 \right), \quad (1)$$
 - ( )  
 1 200 /<sup>3</sup>

	0	50	100	150	200	400
- ( )	11,1	13,7	12,3	12,9	-	12,7

(1), τ  
 1. (τ )  
 2. ( . 2),  
 3. ( ) (2):  

$$y = -0,4882 \ln(x) + 15,525, R^2 = 0,939 \quad (2)$$



2. ( )

... ( ), 13,4 .  
 (2) (τ )  
 ( ), 77,48 .  
 [13],  
 20° (293,15 ).  
 (3): (τ ) (1)  
 =  $\frac{177 \cdot 10^3}{R}$ , (3)  
 77,48 = τ ·  $\frac{177 \cdot 10^3}{8,31 \left( \frac{1}{323,15} - \frac{1}{293,15} \right)}$ .  
 , R = 8,31 / ( · );  
 , ; — ( ) 65 966 (7,5 ).  
 ( )

$$y = 9250x + 1E + 07 ( ), R^2 = 0,81.$$

( )  
 (4):  
 $E_a = \text{tg} \cdot 2,3 \cdot R$ . (4)  
 (4), ( ) 177  
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 ( )  
 ), 150–200 / .  
 1. ...  
 2. ... 1965. 296 .  
 3. ... 1976. 360 .  
 4. ... 2014. 17, 17. 130-133.  
 5. ... 10634-88.  
 ( . 1). 1990-  
 01-01. : - , 1991. 7 .



## Анализ и разработка транспортных схем нормальных направлений грузопотоков лесоматериалов

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5.02.2018,

15.02.2018

## Analysis and development of transport schemes for adequate schemes for timber cargo traffic

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*It has been established that the rationalization of cargo transportation on the basis of the development and implementation of adequate schemes for cargo traffic requires, along with organizational and technical measures, the implementation of a large amount of computational work and labor-intensive operations to prepare the information necessary for calculations. Therefore, in practice, one must take into account these circumstances and choose the initial assumptions and periodicity of calculations, considering the definition of the most stable directions of cargo flows and the real capabilities of computer systems. For this purpose, the aggregation of the source data in the transport or administrative-territorial form is most often used, as a result of which the optimization calculations are made easier. At the same time, such an approach allows a significant error within the level of aggregation and is associated with additional costs for the enlargement of data and interpretation of the results. In practical applications, aggregation requires an appropriate justification and is usually permissible (in view of the certain stability of the solution of the class of problems under consideration to data changes) in determining the trunk directions of cargo flows for the future. It was revealed that for cargo with limited distribution zones, seasonality of traffic, pronounced dynamics of production and consumption, as well as in conditions of changing configuration and operational characteristics of the network, it is necessary to develop schemes with more detail within individual ranges, taking into account the directions established by public schemes. At the same time, there is an opportunity to take into account changes in the factors influencing the schemes for cargo traffic faster, to correct them in a timely manner and to use them more efficiently at the transport network polygons when optimizing cargo transportation.*

**Keywords:** system; transportation; timber; streams; structure; forward planning; modeling; algorithm; method; production; process operation; optimization; management.

$$G_{\Delta} = (V, U_{\Delta}), \quad U_{\Delta} \subset U. \tag{4}$$

$$G''_{\Delta},$$

$$G''_{\Delta}(V'', U''_{\Delta}) = G_{\Delta}(V, U_{\Delta}) \cap G''(V''U''), \quad U''_{\Delta} = U_{\Delta} \cap U'' \tag{5}$$

$$G''_{\Delta^*}, \quad G''_{\Delta},$$

$$G''_{\Delta^*} = (V''_1, U''_{\Delta^*}); \quad G''_z = (V''_1, U''_z); \tag{6}$$

$$U''_z = U'' - U''_{\Delta^*}$$

$$U''_{\Delta^*} - \Delta^*.$$

$$G''_z,$$

( , , . ) [7, 8].

$$G = (V, v) \equiv (V, r),$$

$V, v -$

$$; r - ( ), \quad V$$

$$G'' \quad G,$$

$$G'' = (V'', v'') \equiv (V'', r''), \quad V'' \subset V, \tag{2}$$

$$v'' \subset v.$$

$$r''v'' = (rv) \cap V''.$$

$$V''$$

$$(v''_i; v''_j).$$

$$U'' \quad d(v'') \quad V''$$

$$a_i(v'')$$

$$a_i (i \in J')$$

$$b_j (j \in J'')$$

$$J', J'' -$$

[9].

$$Z,$$

$r'',$

$$v''_i \quad v''_j$$

$$v''_{i_1} \quad v''_{j_1},$$

$$1) \sum_{r \in r^-} \bar{X}_r(v'') - \sum_{r \in r^+} r(v'') = \begin{cases} a_r, r \in J', \\ -b_r, r \in J'', \\ 0, r \in J_t; \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

$$(v''_{i_1}, v''_{j_1}) \in v'', \quad v''_{j_1} \in r''v''_{i_1}. \tag{3}$$

$$2) 0 \leq X(v'') \leq d(v''), \quad v'' \in U'', \tag{9}$$

$$r^-, \quad r^+ -$$

$$r (r=1, |U''|); \quad J_t -$$

$$G_{\Delta} \quad G$$

$$F(x(v'')).$$

$$\bar{X}(v''),$$

$$F(\bar{X}(n)) = \sum_{(n) \in Z} (n)^-(n) = \min F(X(n)), \quad (n) \in Z \quad (10)$$

$\bar{X}(n) =$  ...  
 $r =$  ...  
 $br =$  ...  
 ... ; [4].

$\bar{X}(n)$  ...  
 $k$  ...  
 $(b_j)$  ...  
 $P_T = W \cdot$  ... (11)  
 $W =$  ...  
 $(b_j)$  ...

$W = N_p P_{CT}$  ... (12)  
 $N_p =$  ... ;  $P_{CT} =$  ...

$= \frac{365}{O}$  ... (13)

(12) (13) (11), ...  
 $= N_p P_{CT} \frac{365}{O}$  ... (14)

$\delta$  ...  
 ... [2]:

$$= t + t + t + t + t / , \quad (15)$$

$t =$  ... ;  $t =$  ...  
 $t =$  ... ;  $t / =$  ...  
 ... (5) :

$$t = \frac{l_p}{v_T} , \quad (16)$$

$$t = \frac{l_p}{v_y} - \frac{l_p}{v_T}; \quad (17)$$

$$t = \bar{t}, \quad (18)$$

$$t = \frac{l_p}{L} \bar{t}, \quad (19)$$

$$t_{T'} = \left( \frac{l_p}{L'} - \frac{l_p}{L} \right) \cdot \bar{t}, \quad (20)$$

$L'$  — , ;  $\bar{t}'$  — , .

1. . . . . [ ] // . 2015. 2. URL: <http://www.science-education.ru/ru/article/view?id=22674> ( : 27.01.2018).

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630.181

DOI: 10.18324/2077-5415-2018-1-130-135

## Повышение эффективности деятельности лесопромышленных предприятий на территории Российской Федерации

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10.02.2018,

20.02.2018

## Increase in efficiency of activity of the timber industry enterprises in the territory of the Russian Federation

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*Historically created role of Russia as a country of raw materials and also market saturation in the countries with developed economy can slow down the entry of the Russian companies into the world production market with deep extent of processing. Export of the raw wood from Russia, namely, round forest, complicates the situation and actually contributes to the development of wood processing productions in China and Korea. The article considers the reasons of a low share of production of timber processing complex of Russia in the world output, though climatic conditions of the country make it possible to produce wood of a high quality. Demands and threats to the development of Siberia are singled out. The ways of increase in efficiency of timber processing complex in the Russian Federation are given: logging, reforestation and wood-processing productions. Various scenarios of development of Siberia, competitive advantages of social and economic development of the Irkutsk region are registered. Implementation of the scenario of social and economic development of Siberia is aimed at modernization and technological reconstruction of branches of traditional production of Siberia which will allow to provide increase in environmental friendliness of the Siberian territories, increases in safety of industrial facilities, export from Siberia of ready-made products with a high share of the added cost.*

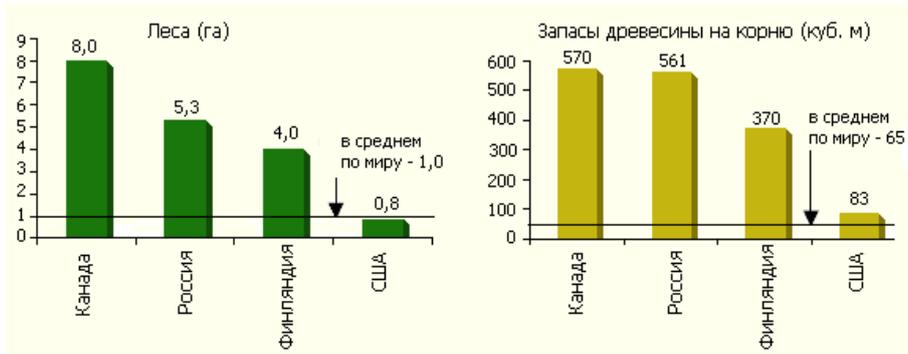
**Keywords:** logging; reforestation; wood processing; production diversification; development strategy.

25 %  
 - 2010 . . . . . : 2010 .  
 633,92 <sup>3</sup>, 2011 .— 666,17 <sup>3</sup>,  
 2020 ., 700 <sup>3</sup>,  
 - 2030 .— 710 <sup>3</sup> [1].

0,7 %, .

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... ;  
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... 200 ) ;  
... ;  
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... [2].  
« » ;



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2020 . 2020 .  
[4],

- [3]:
- 1) ;
  - 2) ;
  - 3) ;
  - 4) ;

[5-8].



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39 ), [16];

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— [17];

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— 1 2007 .

6,5 %, 20, 25 %.

2008 ., , 2014 .

— , , ,

— 2020 .

— 2013 . , 20 %

— , 25 %

— (83 %)

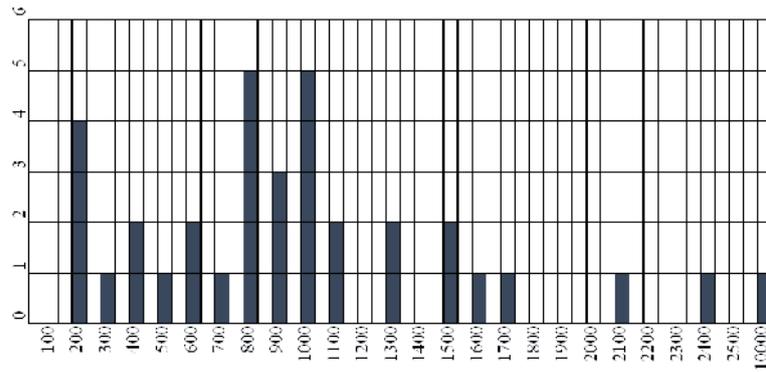
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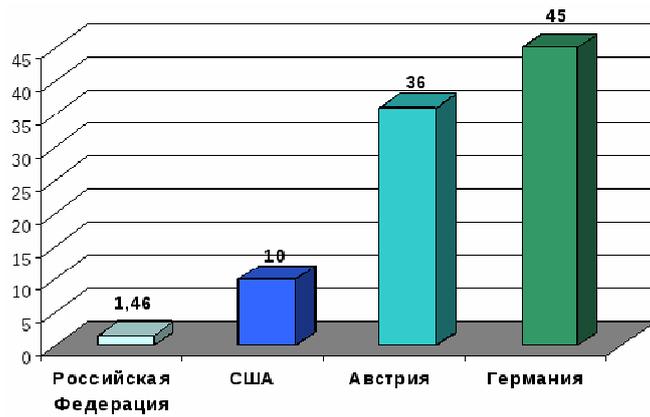
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10 %



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.3.

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1. ... 2030 ( ... ) [ ... ] // « ... ».

2. ... 2020 [ ... ]: ... 17 ... 2008 . N 1662- // « ... ».

3. ... 2020 [ ... ]: ... 5 ... 2010 . 1120- // « ... ».

4. ... 21 . 2008 . // « ... ».

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## О качестве алюминия-сырца для производства алюминиевой катанки

1 a, 2 b

1 26, 37,

2 « - »,

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16.01.2018, 3.02.2018

0,01 %

## About the quality of raw aluminum for the production of aluminum wire rod

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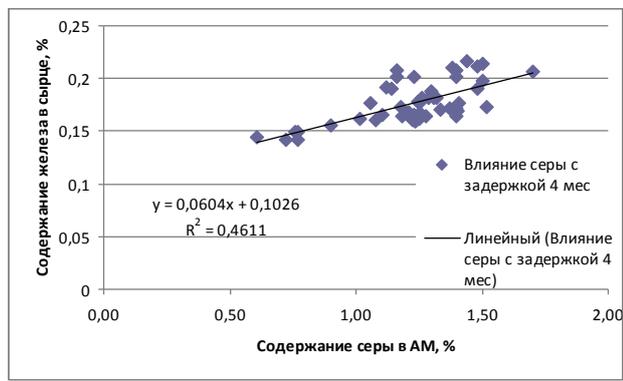
Received 16.01.2018, accepted 3.02.2018

*In recent years, the development of aluminum plants has been aimed at the increase in the volume of products with added value - alloys and aluminum rod. For the successful production of aluminum, it is necessary that the iron content of the electrolytic aluminum in order to ensure quality distribution is at least 0.01% lower than that required by consumers. With a more substantial increase in the average weighted iron content in raw aluminum under the existing technological conditions, with the same nomenclature of marketable products, in the foundry there is an accumulation of medium and lower grades of metal because of the impossibility of maintaining the necessary iron content in the commodity metal. Moreover, it is difficult to ensure the quality of products. It is economically and technologically impractical. The article presents the results of regression analysis, within the framework of which the dependence of the iron content in the produced raw aluminum on the sulfur content in the anode mass is determined. An analytical review of experiments aimed at reducing corrosion of the main technological equipment has been carried out. The technique for planning the quality of raw aluminum has been developed. Practical recommendations for its use have been given.*

**Key words:** aluminum rod; quality of aluminum; content of iron in aluminum; quality control; electrolysis of aluminum.

[1–11]. NBC — , %; N — ; 18 040 — , — , — [12, 13]. , %Fe; 0,19 — , %; 112/160 — ; Fe<sub>2</sub> 3 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> — ( qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> — ), %; , / ; Fe AM — , %; qAM — , / ; 0,1 — ; 1 — ; 0,01 — , %; 0,0604 — ( , %; 0,0506 — ; N — [14–18].

( 1).



. 1.

(1) , 0,1 % 0,006 %. FeS, S. « »

(1):

$$NBC = 100 * (N + (18\ 040 * (0,19 - 112/160 * Fe_2\ 3\ Al_2O_3 * qAl_2O_3 - Fe\ AM * qAM - 0,1/ 1 - 0,01 - 0,0604 * CSAM - 0,0506))) / N \quad (1)$$

800 ° 3- [19].

3

-200 (0,2).

« ».

[19].

(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

1980-

( , )

( , )

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( )

( .1).

I

( [19] )

[19].

	, %		
	S	S	S
	15,8	0,2	15,6
	16,6	0,4	16,2

[20, 21]:

( .2).

2

[22]

Alcoa, Kaiser Aluminium, Martin Marietta Aluminium, Comalco

	, %			
	F	S	S	S
	-	15,8	0,2	15,6
	20,6	14,0	14,0	-
	3,5	8,7	8,7	-

[23].

150

2

FeS.  
SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>  
Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

325 °

2:

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SO}_2 + 3/2 \text{O}_2 = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3. \quad (2)$$

10-10      200 ° ,  
SO<sub>2</sub>      SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>,

430 °

Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>  
O<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>2</sub>.

2 SO<sub>2</sub>      Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

Fe + 1/2 O<sub>2</sub> = FeO;  
Fe + SO<sub>2</sub> = FeS + O<sub>2</sub>;  
Fe + 2SO<sub>2</sub> = FeS<sub>2</sub> + 2O<sub>2</sub>.

FeO  
Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

100-300 / 3.

500 ° ,

Me<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

800 ° [24; 25].

»)

(

100-

:

;

SO<sub>2</sub>

20-30 %  
5-6

40

[26].



22. ... , 2016.

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is evaluated. During this time, the technical system as a whole, which includes the verified means of measurement, becomes inoperative and can not be used for its intended purpose. To build a sequence of application of working standards for verification of measuring instruments, standard algorithms and software solutions for combinatorial problems and discrete optimization problems are used. The results of solving the model problem of constructing optimal verification plans are presented.

**Key words:** planning of verification of measuring instruments; linear programming problem; work measurement standards.

— ( ), [1–8].  
 , ,  
 ( . 1),  
 « » ( ),  
 ( ) [1–3].  
 , [4–10].



. 1.

[12, 13],  
 ( ) ( ),  

$$V_r^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J. \quad (2)$$

$$S_j^* = \begin{pmatrix} s_{j1}^* \\ s_{j2}^* \\ \dots \\ s_{jM}^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J.$$

(1), (2)  $TEX = T \otimes X$ .

$$S_j^* = \begin{pmatrix} s_{j1}^* & s_{21}^* & \dots & s_{J1}^* \\ s_{j12}^* & s_{22}^* & \dots & s_{J2}^* \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ s_{j1M}^* & s_{2M}^* & \dots & s_{JM}^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$r \quad t_{rj} \quad j$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \dots & t_{1J} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & \dots & t_{2J} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ t_{R1} & t_{R2} & \dots & t_{RJ} \end{pmatrix}.$$

[14, 20].

NP — ( ) [14, 20].

:  $x_{rj}$  —

$j$

, [21, 22].

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1J} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2J} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{R1} & x_{R2} & \dots & x_{RJ} \end{pmatrix}.$$

[14, 22].

:  $R = 4, M = 4, J = 3$ .

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$L(X, T) = \sum_{j=1}^J x_{rj} t_{rj} \rightarrow \min \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^R x_{rm} v_{rj}^* \geq s_{jm}^*,$$

$$S_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$S_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$S_{31} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_{32} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$S_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_{35} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_{36} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, S_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$S_1, S_2, S_3$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, Z = T \otimes S = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1.

(

2.

3.

$$L_1 = 6x_{11} + 6x_{21} + 3x_{31} + 2x_{22} + 2x_{32} + 9x_{42} + 3x_{13} + 2x_{23} + 4x_{33} + 8x_{43} \rightarrow \min$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{11} + x_{31} + x_{41} \geq 3 \\ x_{11} + x_{21} \geq 2 \\ x_{31} \geq 1 \\ x_{21} + x_{41} \geq 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_{12} + x_{32} + x_{42} \geq 0 \\ x_{12} + x_{22} \geq 1 \\ x_{32} \geq 1 \\ x_{22} + x_{42} \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{13} + x_{33} + x_{43} \geq 3 \\ x_{13} + x_{23} \geq 1 \\ x_{33} \geq 4 \\ x_{23} + x_{43} \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

1.

$$\begin{cases} L_1 = 6x_{11} + 6x_{21} + 3x_{31} \rightarrow \min \\ x_{11} + x_{31} + x_{41} \geq 3 \\ x_{11} + x_{21} \geq 2 \\ x_{31} \geq 1 \\ x_{21} + x_{41} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} L_2 = 2x_{22} + 2x_{32} + 9x_{42} \rightarrow \min \\ x_{12} + x_{32} + x_{42} \geq 0 \\ x_{12} + x_{22} \geq 1 \\ x_{32} \geq 1 \\ x_{22} + x_{42} \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} L_3 = 3x_{13} + 2x_{23} + 4x_{33} + 8x_{43} \rightarrow \min \\ x_{13} + x_{33} + x_{43} \geq 3 \\ x_{13} + x_{23} \geq 1 \\ x_{33} \geq 4 \\ x_{23} + x_{43} \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$TEX = X \otimes T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 16 \\ 0 & 18 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_1 = 15, L_2 = 22, L_3 = 26$$

$$P_1 = 0, P_2 = 16, P_3 = 21,$$

$$P_4 = 26.$$

$$L^- = \max\{L_1, L_2, L_3\} = 26$$

$$x_{31} = 1,$$

$$x_{32} = 1, x_{33} = 4$$

[14, 20].

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$T \otimes X$ ,  $L^-$  [14, 15, 19, 20].



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