Александр Деменюк, Юлия Федкович
Научный руководитель: ст. препод. Калилец Л. М.

GREAT BELARUSIAN MINDS

We all know what contribution scientists in the world have made to world science, but few know that among them there are scientists who come from Belarus, or those who are somehow connected with our homeland. For many, Belarus has become an inspiration, pushing for great discoveries, achievements and inventions. And for someone, the beginning of their journey in the world of science. We want to talk about scientists who have made a great contribution to world science.

Sofia Kovalevskaya The famous Sofia Kovalevskaya lived first at Palabino, near Vitebsk.Sofia was attracted to mathematics at a very young age.

In 1871 Kovalevskaya moved to Berlin to study with Weierstrass. Despite the efforts of Weierstrass and his colleagues the senate refused to permit her to attend courses at the university. Ironically this actually helped her since over the next four years Weierstrass tutored her privately. By the spring of 1874, Kovalevskaya had completed three papers. Weierstrass deemed each of these worthy of a doctorate.

In 1874 Kovalevskaya was granted her doctorate, summa cum laude, from Göttingen University but was unable to obtain an academic position. This was for a combination of reasons, but her sex was a major handicap. Her rejections resulted in a six year period during which time she neither undertook research.

From 1880 increasingly returned to her study of mathematics.

Mittag-Leffler managed to overcome opposition to Kovalevskaya in Stockholm, and obtained for her a position as privat docent. She began to lecture there in early 1884, was appointed to a five year extraordinary professorship in June of that year.

Kovalevskaya’s further research on this subject won a prize from the Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1889, and the rules at the Imperial Academy were changed to allow the election of a woman.

Zhores Alferov Zhores Ivanovich Alferov (born March 15, 1930, Chashniki, Vitebsk region, Byelorussian SSR) is a Soviet and Russian physicist, the only current Russian Nobel laureate in physics (the 2000 prize for the development of semiconductor heterostructures and the creation of fast opto- and microelectronic components), Vice-president of the Russian Academy of Sciences since 1991, Chairman of the Presidium of the St. Petersburg Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Member of the CPSU since 1965, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1979, Corresponding Member 1972), Laureate of the Lenin Prize (1972), the USSR State Prize (1984), the State Prize of the Russian Federation (2001), Full Commander of the Order of Merit for the Fatherland, Foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (1990) and the National Engineering Academy of the USA (1990), foreign member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Academies of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus (1995), Moldova (2000), Azerbaijan (2004), honorary

member of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia (2011), Member of the State Duma of the Russian Federation (since 1995). In 1989 he was elected People's Deputy of the USSR from the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2016 he was reelected as a deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation.

Pavel Sukhoy Pavel Osipovich Sukhoy was born on July 10 (22), 1895, in the village of Glubokoye, Vitebsk region of Belarus. After graduation, he entered as an auditor at the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of Moscow State University.

Simultaneously with his studies at the Imperial School, he begins to develop the design of the aircraft.

After serving on the North-Western Front, in 1921 PO Sukhoi began to study at the Moscow Higher Technical School. In 1924, before the end of the MVTU, he entered a draftsman at the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute. N.B. Zhukovsky (TsAGI) in order to gain experience in the implementation of drawings of individual parts of the aircraft structure, determining the tolerances and drawing up technological explanations carried on the assembly drawings. For a clear report and thoughtful answers, Sukhoi's thesis project deserved an excellent evaluation.

Each new aircraft, created by Sukhoy, always had flight characteristics exceeding the best achievements of military aircraft in the world.

During the Great Patriotic War, his developments in the field of military equipment were widely used, for which Pavel Sukhoi was awarded high awards. For outstanding work in the field of aeronautical science and technology PO Sukhoi was awarded the gold medal. Academician AN Tupolev (1975).Pavel OsipovichSukhoy died on September 15, 1975. In 2004, one of the streets of Vitebsk was named after Sukhoi.

And this is only a small part of those great people whom the Belarusian land has given the ability to make a breakthrough in science, and it's no secret that there are such people among us. Like many countries, Belarus is not deprived of great minds that make huge strides in science.

Список использованных источников:

1. Hillman D., Gibbs D. Century Makers Rigel Publications, 2002.
2. The World Book Student Information Finder. Math and Science. – Chicago: World Book Inc., 1990.

Анастасия Дерево
Научный руководитель: ст. препод. Левонюк Л. Е.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИЗМА В БЕЛАРУСИ

В настоящее время туризм является одним из самых динамичных секторов экономики, который уже давно рассматривается как одна из