Israel Independent Academy for Development of Sciences

Scientific and technical Association " Ecology imperative "

" M. KRASNOSELSKY—S. KREIN" FUND COUNCIL.

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Krasnoselsky—Krein Prize

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Israeli Independent Academy

For Development of Sciences

IIADS

Scientific and technical

Association " Ecology imperative "

Registration number 58—036*582—3

Dear gentlemen!

IIADS and Scientific—and technical association" Ecology imperative" comes up with an offer of creating a particular fund in order to reward the " Krasnoselsky—Krein " prize to young scientists and students.

M. A. Krasnoselsky (1920--1997) and S.G. Krein(1917—1999) were outstanding mathematicians, who made an invaluable input in development of modern Math. Creators of famous Voroneg mathematical school, who prepared a lot of students, that have been working until today successfully in many domains of Mathematics deserve their names to be tightly connected with preparing and development of the young generation of mathematicians.

The idea of the fund creation was supported by M.A. Krasnosels ky and S. G. Krein friends and colleagues: D-r, Professor Sobolevsky (Israel, Brazil), Government Prize Laureate Fomenko V. S. and others

The fund Chairman is D-r, Professor, Government Prize Laureate Fomenko V.S. (Ashdod, Israel)

Fund Members are: 1.D-r I. V. Fomenco, (North Carolina);

Vice-President of IIADS Professor Medres B. (Haifa, Israel);

Vice-President of IIADS D-r L. Preigerman, (Rishon –le-Zion, Israel);

Vice-President of IIADS, Scientific-and-technical association "Ecology imperative" President, M. Koten (Haifa, Israel);

Manager of Math Department, D-r Y. Iovnovich (Rehovot, Israel), Member of STA"EI"

Management, the Fund Council Senior Secretary;

A representative of Voroneg University

Experts— that are chosen among the students who specialize in scientific research and assigned by Fund Council present recommendations about the candidatures of the mentioned universities students

Fund Means are accumulated at the expense of organizations and private people donations that consider the aim to perpetuate Professor M. A. Rrasnoselsky and Professor S.G. Krein memory to be a very important one.

The donations are sent at the expense of the collective member of IIADS-STA "Ecology imperative".

Account requisition:

For those who live in Israel:

Account number---08340739 at the department 09/00103 the Israel Postal Bank

The organization name is "Ecology imperative" or in Hebrew

א'מפרטיב האקולוגיה

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The message has to include the first ad the second names and the address of the person who has made the donation and also the receipts copies for those addresses: yacoviov@gmail.com

Or michail koten@hotmail.com

Candidatures Nomination Order for Getting the Prize

During the school year the candidatures among students who study very well and take part in science research are being chosen.

The candidatures list that includes full descriptions of their activities, grades documents copies and articles offprints confined by the faculty they study Manager should be presented to the Fund secretariat until the end of the current school year.

The Fund Council comes up with a decision about the prize rewarding is based on candidatures' documents and experts' conclusion.

The prize is rewarded at a ceremonial meeting. At the same time the person who is getting the prize is also receiving the IIADS diploma written in Hebrew, English and Russian. The most essential scientific research results achieved by the Prize laureates are published in a special information Fund bulletin which is sent to subscribers in Russian, English and Hebrew. We express kindly our request to support the prize reward dedicated to the memory of professors M.A. Krasnopolsky and S.G. Krein and make your donations in order

to perpetuate their names and also to pass this letter to people acquainted with Voroneg Mathematic school that has been created by both of these outstanding mathematicians, educational specialists and science organizers.

With much respect,

The Chairman of the Fund Council,

D—r, Professor, the Government prize

Laureate V.S. Fomenko

"Coordinated" Vice—President of IIADS, the STA "EI"

DECISION OF THE " M. KRASNOSELSKY—S. KREIN" FUND COUNCIL.

According to the decision of the Fund Council and the committee of experts of the "Krasnoselsky—Krein" Prize rewarding it was decreed:

-- -to award the prize of the 2014 year to Tel---Aviv Mathematics student, the winner

of the world students " Mathematical Olympics in 2014" Krauz Yoav and to present him the prize and the pecuniary bonus in rate of 4,000 shekels.

-- -to prepare for publishing at a printing—house and in an electronic form a brochure (a booklet) about the discussed subject and to spread it.

The Chairman of the Fund, professor V.S.Fomenco

The Vice—President of IIADS, the STA "EI" M.G.Koten

The Fund Council Secretary Y.L. Iovnovich

Experts" evaluation

On the 31of August –until the 1 of September the World Mathematics Olympics took place in Bulgaria. An international group of authors presented there 10 tasks of a very high mathematical level. Except of the fact of certain narrowness of the subjects, their solutions demanded profound knowledge and developed skills. I consider the winner of this Olympics really deserves to be rewarded by the Krasnoselsky—Krein Prize.

Professor Victor Hatskevich, Israel, the Yoroneg University graduate.

The tasks have been chosen according to the level of the Mathematics students and contained the numerical theory, combinatorial tasks and geometry: in the first round---2 measured (to warm up) ; in the second round- n—measured

The winner Yoav Krauz has done his work well; in the second round he concentrated carefully and compensated for light lagging behind in the first round---so the result was two points in Yoav"s favor.

I guess Yoav Krauz deserves the prize.

Professor Vladimir Rovensky.

I looked through the Olympic tasks and consider they are interesting and undoubtedly the winners from Israel deserve the prize It seems to mean interesting part of Fund activities can include the analysis of the Mathematical tasks that have been given by Mark Alexandrovich (MA) to his pupils and students while his lecturing and individual explanations. For instance, professors Fuks and Tabachnikov

in their fantastic book "Mathematical omnibus" discuss such a brilliant task "Cone Eversion" created by Krasnopolsky. It was included by the great geometer in his lecture "Mathematical entertainment", 1970

D-r Igor Fomenko, the USA, the Voroneg University graduate

Fortaleza, November 2, 2014

Dear Yoav.

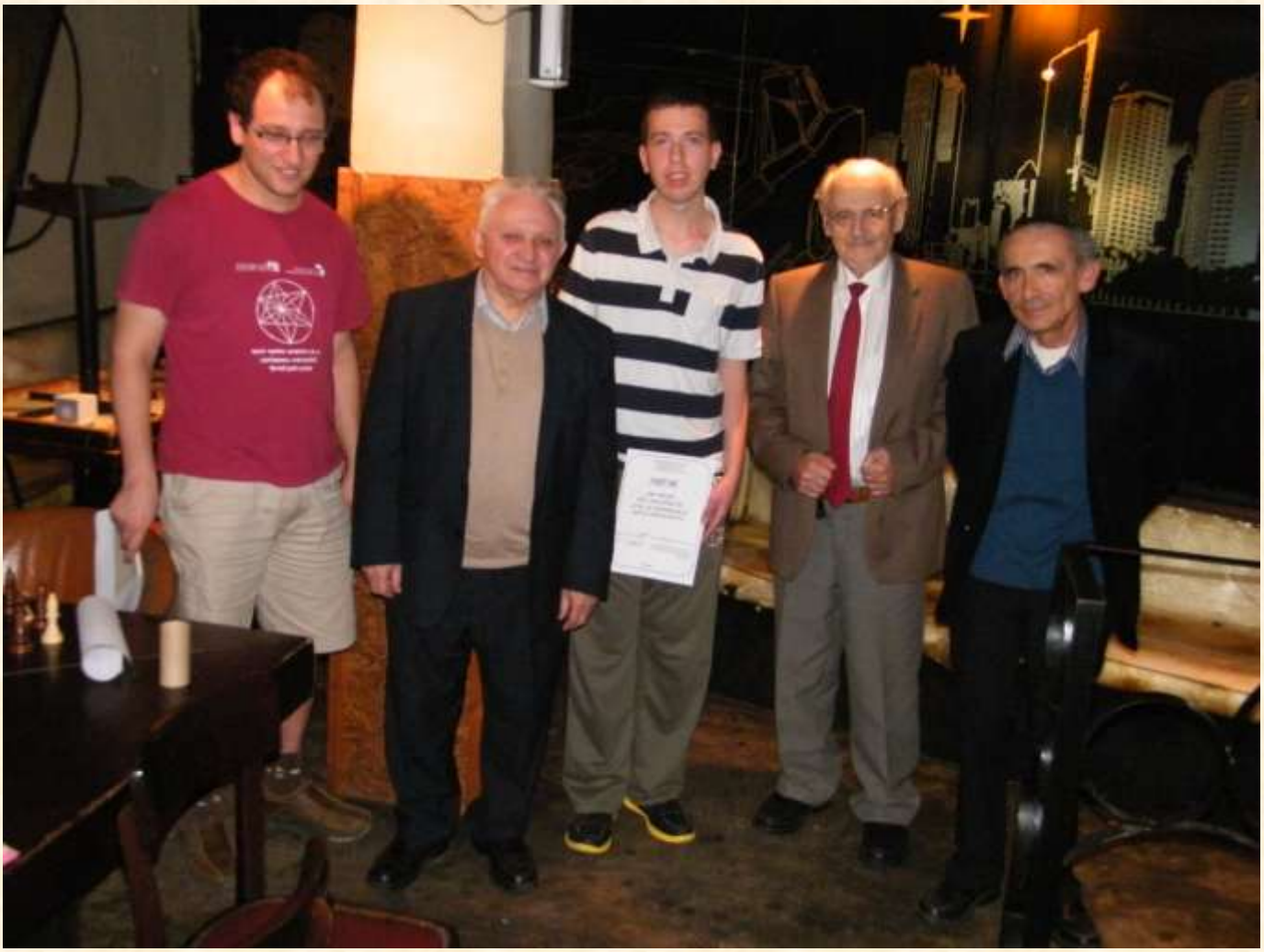
I am very happy to send you my congratulations for the price you received. I am happy to do it from a behalf of Krasnoselski-Krein Foundation.

I consider myself as a representative of the oldest generation of the students of Krasnoselski and Krein. We, the people from that generation, started to work in Mathematics in Voronezh, Soviet Union. The life, I mean the general life, was very different from the present life in the world. The working conditions, the equipment, everything ... was very different from the todays life. But - and it is a big BUT - here and there, that time and now, we live in Mathematics. The Mathematics was the same Mathematics as it is now. May be some problems, considered important that time, are slightly different from the problems, considered important today, but the difference is not at all huge. Moreover, the modern time is very interesting for mathematicians. Some old famous problems (like Poincare conjecture, Fermat theorem, Catalan conjecture...) are solved recently. We did not expect this progress that time... I am sure that your generation will be much stronger. I have a filling that the mathematics of your epoch will become absolutely brilliant. I am happy that such talented young people like you will participate to this development of mathematics.

I wish you a big success in your life and a big success in any brunch of mathematics, you will wish to work.

With best regards and wishes

Pavel Sobolevskii



20.11.2014 Yoav Krauz (in the middle)

EVERLASTING YOUTH OF THE VORONEZH MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

Evening, devoted to the 90th anniversary from the date of prof. S.G.Krein's birth On October, 18th, 2007 in the House of scientists and experts of Rechovot, the evening devoted to the Voronezh mathematical school took place, dated to an anniversary associated with the name of a founder of this remarkable school which contributed significantly into development of mathematics. Unfortunately the Voronezh mathematical school was not given a fitting position in mathematics historical literature existing – especially as to the formation period of the school and its youth period from 1952 up to the end of 1960 as well.

It is not accidentally that we have chosen the 1952. Certainly the mathematics at the Voronezh university developed since 1918 when it had been transferred thereto partially from the university of Tartu (Estonia) and would continue its development at a regular pace in any case. But no doubt that since an accident of arrival to the place of two young outstanding mathematicians – Mark (Aleksandrovich) Krasnoselsky (1920-1997) and Selim (Grigorievich=Gershkovich) Krein (1917-1999) from the Ukraine – its mathematics development has entered a new phase with importance of its own. Clearly and was stated already above that the local mathematics was on its development line before their arrival also, and it is enough to list a number of the following names: A.K.Sushkevich, D.A.Raikov, N.V.Efimov, M.M.Grinbloom, V.I.Sobolev – each one of the names listed would have been an honour to any university. It is especially important to note the last two names because of substantial role they have played for the future of the Voronezh mathematicians. The first of them is literally immediately after the issue of Stephan Banach's book "the Theory of linear operators" in 1934 has started here in Voronezh with delivering a course of functional analysis, having laid the very first stone in the base of this subject in Voronezh, and the second -V.I.Sobolev - has developed this direction and as early as in 1951 together with L.A.Lyusternik has written a brilliant course "The Elements of Functional Analysis". That is V.I.Sobolev who has done great services of the invitation to Voronezh of M.A.Krasnoselsky (see further – M.A.) and S.G.Krein (further – S.G.). What is the distinguishing feature of the M.A.&S.G. epoch? a high level of teaching and scientific researches? range of scientific interests? Certainly, these also. But there was here a secret, a peculiar "know-how" of two great teachers - a secret of upbringing and education of pupils, since the first year and up to… of no upper boundary, endlessly.

The secret of success of the Voronezh school is in upbringing of talented pupils – otherwise it would have been only a theatre of two actors. M.A. and S.G. were interested in a pupil at all his aspects – from his living conditions, post-graduate distribution to work and up to details of his scientific development. (see on the back)

In the library of the House of Scientists (Vainer Street, 2) there are video- and audiorecords of seminars, lectures and evenings available, in particular, "the Youth of the Voronezh mathematical school" (Jacob, e-mail : my_iov@bezeqint.net)

And then, as if from a magic source of abudance, numerous brilliant achievements in the form of articles, reports, theses fell down onto scientific magazines and conferences. An impressive example: to the International congress of mathematicians that was held in Moscow in 1966 against the "bar-mitzva" (13 years) anniversary of the Voronezh school the latter has matured enough to have presented 32 (!) reports. The author of these notes does not consider himself as having the right to list all the worthy pupils of the school – however the number of those is not bounded from above. It is worth mentioning that after having maintained his thesis not only for a Master's but also for a Doctor's Degree, a pupil would not go forgetting his "alma mater" (nursing mother). Step by step the influence of the Voronezh school has spread throughout the open space of "one sixth of the Earth" (that is the USSR of that epoch and CIS nowadays) to all its directions. In the beginning of 1967 the Voronezh tradition has replenished with one more important element - winter mathematical school. S.G. has reasonably considered that during a winter students' vacation organizing the school on the basis of a rest house will be more convenient. And here, according to S.G.'s recollection (see "Materials to VSU mathematical faculty's history", Voronezh, 1998), 109 mathematicians have been gathered at 35 degrees of frost in a rest house on the coast of Voronezh the river. 22 cities have been presented. This way the ties of Voronezh mathematical people with mathematicians of the country were getting to become stronger. An article by S.A.Sklyadnev from the Materials quoted above defines the phenomenon of the Voronezh mathematical school in the following terms: "During 15 years (1952 - 1968) we were witnesses of a true miracle - an ordinary provincial faculty turned to be the world famous school of the functional analysis. It would be more correct perhaps to name the phenomenon not a miracle but rather the scientific feat of professors M.A.Krasnoselsky, S.G.Krein, V.I.Sobolev". It is impossible to disagree! From several sprouts, having been planted by founders in the beginning, has grown, strengthened and spread around worldwide a huge garden of the Voronezh mathematical school! The roots of the first shoots continue to feed with vivifying force more and more of new sprouts!

In the beginning of the evening in the House of scientists a historian of science, the author of the book "Jews in the world of science" prof.Felix Sromin spoke. He told about creation and initial stage of development of the Voronezh mathematical school and also about M.A.Krasnoselsky and S.G.Krein as personalities and answered the questions of the audience on the basis of data known in a press and mass media, including the Internet.

Then the recollections on youth of the Voronezh mathematical school shared prof. M.Z.Solomyak. He told, in particular, about winter periods associated with the mathematical school activities, that huge role which they played (and continue to play!) in propagating the Voronezh school influence onto mathematical life of the country. It was interesting that during the winter school activities the participants were engaged not only in mathematics, but with not less interest listened to lectures and messages on subjects of history, art, culture, that undoubtedly gave a special print to the arrangement.

Then spoke prof. B.S.Mityagin who worked in Voronezh in memorable years of his youth . By the way, B.S.Mityagin was the person who after visiting in those years a session of mathematical school of some local college told about the phenomenon to S.G.Krein and the latter developed and implemented the idea, having given to the Voronezh school its unique "winter" taste. B.S. told about the mathematicians who took part in creating the base of the new school (more in detail about the subject may be learned using the audio records, stored in the House of scientists of Rechovot).

A pleasant and an unexpected point has presented the fact that within the members of the House of scientists of Rechovot themselves there were the witnesses of those notable years or acquainted with and knowing the intimate colleages of M.A. and S.G. D.Sc.M.I.Dorman who worked then in Voronezh spoke with reminiscences about S.D.Eidelman and J.B.Rutitsky – the collegues of the kind mentioned. Prof. M.L.Kempner who was absent because of health state, sent his memoirs in written form and they had been read.

To the greatest regret, prof. P.E.Sobolevsky also has not managed to be present at the evening. His recollections and those of Z.I.Sobolevskaya have been written down in addition and attached to audio records of the evening.

ISRAELI MATHEMATIC: RESULTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Efim Loevsky

From the very beginning as it is accepted at the turning point between 2014—2015 we will start telling about perspectives. Especially because the last year was the most successful one for Israeli Math students in the 21ST century: our combined universities team took the first place in the World Olympics (Bulgaria, Blagoevgrad) the first time. But we should say a few words about the contest by itself before. Professor John Jei on behalf of leading universities of the USA, Great Britain and Bulgaria has already run it for two decades. IMSA---International Mathematic Students Association at this time has involved about 400 local Olympics champions from 74 countries. Israelis gained 355 points,38 points more than the Budapest University group Eotvos Lorand .The Israeli combined team included 4 students from the Tel—Aviv university--- Amos Oppengeim , Omri Salan, Tom Kalvari and Ioav Krauz and 2 from the Haifa Technion—Nizzan Tor and Guy Rave. The combined team coach was the mathematician Lev Radzivilovsky, the team has been also prepared and accompanied by the Bar—Ilan university Professor, well-known task "composer" Aleksei Konel—Belov. IT"s important to mark that the first place is the best result that has been achieved by Israelis since 2008 when our students started taking place in this prestigious contest. According personal score the world champion Yoav Kruz is considered with his 356 points. Tom Kalvari took the 2nd place, Omri Salan --- the 5th place and Nizan Tor ---the 9th. At the Olympics while choosing the tasks the creators usually follow the next principles: during two rounds each participant has to present right results and demonstrate the optimum solution ways of ten tasks. Three of them should be relatively simple," not to make anybody to run offended away from the Olympics"; four have to be average complicated and three are supposed to be super complicated---for the winner. Several months passed. During this time the winners went through "fire and water and copper trumpets"; their families, relatives and friends greeted them warmly and they were invited as guests of honor by President of Israel Rubi Rivlin and by the Minister of Education Professor Shay Perron. At these meetings all compliments that feet for such events have been said. The time of analysis has come. We asked the coach of combined students team Lev Radzivilovsky about the results.

---I should tell the truth. We called this event a ''phenomena.'' Why? We are ready to explain it. At this time we almost did not prepare the team, did not have meetings, did not send as usually before homework to the team members and did not run special assemblies in order to discuss together their solutions. So what was the secret of our

victory? The matter is these students helped a lot their coaches during the preparation period of Israeli high—school pupils for the World Olympics, since the both World Olympics were at very short distance: for the school---pupils—in July, for the university students—at the beginning of August. Such obliged discord happened for the second time. And one important peculiarity more: almost the whole students" team –the2014 year Olympics champion—took part in the World Pupils Olympics two years ago. By the way a few words about the Math competition among the high school pupils. In 2014 at the World Olympics in Capetown in South Africa Israelis took the 18th place and the13th before a year. I should underline this fact took place after a total failure of our team in 2010 when it had taken the 51st place. Exactly after this defeat Lev Radzivilovsky has been offered to get the position of our combined school team leading coach.

It is probably here the right place to tell at least briefly about the coach and his family. The Radzivilovsky family came to Israel from the city of Perm, a high education center in Ural. The family head Vladimir, a mathematician, Dr. of science and lecturer in one of institutes. While his early period of staying in Israel he was working as a tutor dedicating all his time to teaching children Mathematics and Physics as a private owner. In the 90-s reporters used different kinds of media to inform the audience with pleasure about Dr. Radzivilovsky success, since there were many advanced learners and school Olympics winners among his pupils. Children of such a wonderful teacher could not be indifferent to science. His older son Pavel often participated in different Physics competitions, and now he is the school pupils Physics combined team of Israel coach although his main profession is business. In his company the leading positions are often occupied by former champions of recent World Olympics. Lev Radzivilovsky as it was said before devoted himself to university students Math teams coaching. At present he is preparing to his thesis presentation at the Science department of the Tel—Aviv university.

"--- In the 90-s –2000 most of the Math and Physics school teams were formed by the new comers children who arrived from the former USSR—reminds Vladimir Radzivilovsky—It was the family education influence. The conditions also played their role: those children from "Russian" families tended to study together in compact groups at the same schools and, as a rule, preferred to be taught by " Russian" teachers as well. In this field the Tel—Aviv school "Shevah" where the Physics teacher Yakov Mazganov was the leader of science group has achieved positions as an advanced one during some years. At the same time my sons Pavel and Lev joined Science profound learning and Lev even won a silver medal at the World Olympics in1998". Lev Radzivilovsky continues his father "s story and adds the new comers" children superiority in Math and Physics gradually lowered and

the names of "sabras" pupils stand at the beginning of the winners list now. During his conversation with reporters Lev was often asked the next question:" So, the winner of the Blagoev Olympics is Ioav Krouz. What can you say about this young man? Is he a super--persevering student or an infant prodigy? Is he a genius?"

---"To say the truth in my heart I do not like such a definition as "genius"—Radzivilovsky parries—but it is obvious one should have fantastic abilities in order to outstrip other students from all around the world who took part in this honest contest. Ioav is from Hulon, he comes from a normal intelligent family. We have been acquainted with him already for three years since the time he had been a 10th grade pupil and had taken part in national Israel Olympics for the first time in his life. Blagoevgrad contest has already been the second time. Here are Lev Radzivilov ideas about the Math students" world competition: "In such contests the combined teams of Cnina, Iran or Russia usually win. I mean those that have special conditions for preparation created by their states. But it does not lower the young people interest in such kind of competitions. It is a form of free communication among youngsters with high level abilities. For a lot of them it is there first democratic club, an interesting and pleasant company. Besides that the Olympics is also a holiday—an entertaining and merry one, which once our educators made for us. We also want the next generation to become fond of it." In conclusion Lev remarked: "The 2014th was significant for me not just because our team took the first place in one of the most intellectual kinds of sports. So why should not we show off on such background? The matter is the Israeli task was recognized the most complicated one at the Olympics in Blagoevgrad. Its compilers are Shahar Karmieli and I." The mathematician noticed perplexity in reporter's eyes and explained: "Imagine a feast. Every guest brings a certain food with himself. Everyone else tastes it and complements the creator. But just one food is considered by the most of guests the most delicious among all. The same situation is at the Olympics. But here a well compiled complicated task is considered to be the best refreshment. According to the tradition each combined team leader is asked to send 1-2 examples of such tasks. Then we get together before the competition. There are 5-6 tasks on the table in front of us. We use a democratic way to choose the most original and interesting one. At this time the task compiled by Israeli mathematicians became the best one. And it has been immaculately solved only by one student Ioav Krouz from the Tel-Aviv university. It is a paradox, obviously, but I often exaggerate the conversation by affirming the Lord does not have to know Math. If you know all the answers from the very beginning, you don't need this subject at all. You need Math if you do not know the subject. Like a tractor that increases the strength of muscles, Math increases the effect of brain work. The comparison is primitive but clear. Everything is more complicated in reality. There is an "instrument" in our brain that captures different connections and

contains them simultaneously while having just seven options. No more I can take in my head. I need to have seven various data in order to compare them. This way the abstract ideas appear. Let's take a tree, for example. You have to analyze the information about different trees in order to find something common among them. So Mathematics builds the instrument of abstract ideas building that helps us catch hundreds of things at the same time. Then we concentrate them in one abstract idea, the data' number becomes smaller, and it permits connecting facts in logical chain".

WHO SAVED THE ISRAELI MATH?

The pattern "Russians saved the Israeli Mathematics" the author of these notes heard at one of academic conferences that took place at the university Bar-Ilan five years ago. From that moment every time I meet the scientists –leaders in natural disciplines-- I always ask them a question how much precise and just this pattern is. So when I met Professor Vitaliy Milman who works as a manager in the Mathematics school at the Science department of the Tel—Aviv university, I decided to ask him the same question as well. But at the beginning the Professor came up with a decision to strike me using the words: "Don't believe those specialists who claim most people in the modern world must know Math. It's not like this because the most part of population in the modern world don't have inclination to abstract thinking. I don't consider that in the whole world and in our country we can find more than 10% of people who are capable of Mathematics and Physics successful studying. Besides, I am not sure we really need a high % of them in order to develop the civilization normally." "What can I say, Professor? You have convinced me. But what is the reason of the fact no more than15% of Israeli students choose as main bagrut courses Mathematics and Physics? The phenomena our school level educational pillars are often reproached with?"

---"I believe the % of the pupils who master Math is enough high. The actual question is:" How are they taught? And here is the point where the problems begin. That is why more Math schools should be created in every big city in each area. I have been already convinced of this in the 70-es. Some of mathematicians—researches who came to Israel from the USSR did not manage to get positions at the universities and went to work at school. They were welcomed with great enthusiasm: a specialist that has a D-r of Science degree will teach us! Hurrah!" Some time passed, and other teachers (who had a long experience and "kviut"—the right of constant work) saw they knew the material less well than those new teachers' pupils. That is why the new teachers were driven out at the beginning and fired out later on. The same happened 20 years later, in the 90-es."—" It seems to me it is the correct time to make clear the answer to the question I am interested in very much. At one of the world conferences I heard from an outstanding scientist who

was born here in Israel the next wording:" The "Russians" have saved the Israeli Mathematics." Is it true? "Yes and no. It's not true because certain scientific directions where the Israeli mathematicians used to lead were appreciated at a very high level in the world. But as a matter of fact the mathematicians that "landed" from Russia in the early 70-es and after that in 90-es permitted changing this discipline figure in Israel. Once I even used the term "migration". Even the migration in the middle of 70-es has already brought the mathematicians of all ages from the highest league to Israel. There were among them: Michael Lifshits and David Milman, Israel Gohberg and Ilia Peatetskiy—Shapiro, Susanna Camin, Boris Moishezon, Yuri Gurevich and let me add myself to this group. And also very young Yosef Iomdin, Ilia Rips, Yuri Kifer, Gregory Sevashinskiy and others. Most of the young scientists were taken on by a new Tel—Aviv university, then by the Jerusalem university, later on by the Haifa university and the Technion. Well, with the emigration wave of the 90-es the number of mathematical directions that started developing in Israel became really fantastic." "And how are these achievements connected with Israeli investigators attitude towards their "Russian" colleagues?" "It's a plot with many characters…That is why I give myself a permission to mention only one key- name, Uval Neaman. In the 70-es Professor Uval Neaman who fortunately for the new comers from Russia was the Tel—Aviv university President at that time understood what kind of exceptional option for scientific development and intellectual outburst the Soviet scientists emigration to Israel would bring. There are books written about Uval Neaman, a general and a famous physicist-theoretician, but in the history of those years the most important thing was the fact he occupied the position of a counselor and a main strategist of scientific development for Israel political elite. As he has been elected also as a President of a small Tel-Aviv university that had parted from the Jerusalem Jewish university and from a regular college became an independent new university. Uval managed to turn it into the greatest university of the country during some years. And later on while being the Ministry of Science twice the famous physicist carried this policy." On the same day the author of this article got a possibility to speak to Professor Haim Volfson, one of the favorite Professor Milman's former students the Math department dean, who underlined:" Vitaly Davidovich is literally surrounded by his students. For example, Professor Leonid Polterovich belongs to them. Many people recognize him to be a great mathematician. It's true, Polterovich is teaching in Chicago now but he is also considered to be our university Professor. I'll tell you more additional names: Simon Alesker, Boaz Klartak and Shiri Artshtein. These are only people that work with us. A scientist with a very good outlook Sasha Sodin is working on his postdoc in Prinston. Last year Professor Milman ran a world seminar that took place in Israel. His students came from France and Greece."

Translated by Ph D-r Adela Rozenshtra

With president of Israel

Reception of candidates for the award in 2015 at

yakoviov@gmail.com

IMC2014 team results

2014-08-03 22:39:49 EEST

Place	Team	Team members	best 3 + average
1.	Israeli national team	Yoav Krauz (95), Tom Kalvari (90), Omri Nisan Solan (89) Nitzan Tur (84), Amotz Oppenheim (75), Guy Raveh (57)	355.67
2.	Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest	Attila Dankovics (93), János Nagy (78), Bertalan Bodor (72) Donát Nagy (71), Kende Kalina (57)	317.20
3.	Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology	Alexey Balitskiy (84), Alexander Tsigler (80), Mikhail Grigorev (80) Artsem Zhuk (76), Mikhail Kurenkov (72), Aleksandr Ostanin (71) Aleksandr Golovanov (68), Danil Karpushkin (65), Aleksandr Matushkin (57) Mikhail Surin (52), Anastasia Sharipova (31)	310.91
4.	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn	Lisa Sauermann (88), Jens Reinhold (72), Bertram Arnold (71) Simon Buchholz (62), Florian Schweiger (54), Yuqing Shi (29)	293.67
5.	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Victor Omelyanenko (82), Fedor Ivlev (75), Maria Ryabtseva (61) Roman Pochevin (54), Oleg Zaslavskiy (46)	281.60
6.	Saint Petersburg State University	Budimir Baev (80), Konstantin Tyshchuk (70), Anatoly Kulikov (64) Danila Cherkashin (55)	281.25
7.	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv	Bohdan Kivva (73), Maksym Chaudkhari (70), Kyrylo Muliarchyk (62) Mykyta Shchehlov (62), Danylo Khilko (58)	270.00
8.	Comenius University, Bratislava	Martin Vodi?ka (90), Michal Tóth (62), Filip Hanzely (52) Ladislav Ba?o (42)	265.50
9.	Warsaw University	Szymon Kanonowicz (80), Jakub Koncki (60), Szymon Kubicius (54) Michal Miskiewicz (39)	252.25
10.	Charles University, Prague	Miroslav Olsak (76), Ondrej Bartos (64), David Hruska (49)	252.00
11.	University of Zagreb	Matko Ljulj (64), Aleksandar Bulj (60), Borna Vukorepa (60) Marin Petkovi? (60), Filip Bosni? (39)	240.60
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