



**In Memory of Albert G. Dragalin
(1941–1998)**

He was one of our professors at the Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen in mathematics, computer science and informatics. Russian by birth, he lived in the Soviet Union till 1983, the date when he came to Debrecen and became our colleague, first in the Computer Center and later in the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics. Professor Dragalin completed his studies in the Northern part of Russia, near Archangelsk. He graduated from Moscow State University (MGU, 1958–1963), where he later wrote his PhD dissertation under the supervision of Andrei Andreevich Markov, under the title: Foundations of Markov's constructive selection principle. As a research fellow (1963–1966) he was involved in research on mathematical intuitionism, and proof theory. He was an assistant, later associate professor (1966–83) of the same Moscow University, at the Chair of Mathematical Logic. Dragalin devoted his teaching activity mostly to mathematical logic. He wrote a nice monograph: *Mathematical Intuitionism (Introduction to Proof Theory)*, which was translated into English in

the seventies. He is the author of two other books, together with Kolmogorov, in mathematical logic. The fifties and sixties of our century were excellent years in mathematics at Moscow University. One could find there Kolmogorov, Markov, Gelfand, Petrovskii, Lyapunov, Tikhonov and many others from the old generation. At the same time, also the new generation appeared: Arnold, Girsanov, Tikhomirov, Shiryaev, Prokhorov, Sinay, Dobrushin, etc.

In Hungary, Professor Dragalin has been interested in computer science and its applications. His research work and teaching activity were entirely devoted to these topics. In 1988 he became Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (D. Sc.), with his dissertation: Cut-elimination methods in higher-order logics. He was involved in many directions of computer science as, e.g., logic programming, machine translation, artificial intelligence, non-standard analysis. From 1989 he has been a full professor in informatics and the head of the Computer Science Department. He was a member of the Editorial Board of our journal. He wrote more than 90 scientific publications and 4 books. He liked very much his teaching activity, he gave his lectures in Debrecen in Hungarian, with a nice accent. It was a hard job for him to do this, Hungarian being not a widely known language. Professor Dragalin was always optimistic, he did not believe that his life would be so short. We lost a good friend, an active scientist, and his small family the father and husband.

M. Arató

Selected papers of Albert G. Dragalin

(* denotes a book)

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- [3] Lexicographical operator algorithms (Russian), *Zap. Naučn. Sem. Leningrad. Otdel. Mat. Inst. Steklov. (LOMI)* **8** (1968), 46–52.
- [4] The computability of primitive recursive terms of finite type, and primitive recursive realization (Russian), *Zap. Naučn. Sem. Leningrad. Otdel. Mat. Inst. Steklov. (LOMI)* **8** (1968), 32–45.

- [5] Construction of an effectively inaccessible cardinal in a natural prolongation of the Zermelo-Fraenkel system (Russian), *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* **187** (1969), 1225–1228, (with V. A. Ljubeckii), English translation in *Soviet Math. Dok.* **10** (1996), 1417–1420.
- [6] Transfinite complements of the constructive arithmetical calculus (Russian), *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* **189** (1969), 458–460.
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- [9] Constructive mathematics and models of intuitionistic theories, *Logic, methodology and philosophy of science, IV (Proc. Fourth Internat. Congr., Bucharest, 1971)*, 111–128; *Studies in Logic and Foundations of Math.*, Vol 74, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1973.
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- [14] Some problems of the development of logic (Russian), *Voprosy Filos* no. 6 (1979), 102–114, (with V. A. Bočarov; E. K. Vošvillo; A. G. Sminov).
- [15] Strong theorem on normalization of inferences in Gentzen's calculus of sequents (Russian), *Studies in the theory of algorithms and mathematical logic*, 26–39, 132; "Nauka", Moscow, 1979.
- [16] Algebraic approach to realizability type intuitionistic models (Russian), *Studies in nonclassical logics and set theory*, 183–201; "Nauka", Moscow, 1979.
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