To the 90th birth anniversary of Igor Petrovich Mityuk

(06.01.1928 – 28.09.1995)

Igor Petrovich Mityuk was born in Volchkovo village in Kiev Region on January 6, 1928. Having finished the secondary school as a top student in Penza, he was admitted to the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics in Moscow State University without any examinations. His first steps in science were guided by Professor L. A. Lyusternik, a famous mathematician. Due to the fact that Igor Petrovich had a relative who was subjected to repressions in those years, he did not manage to enter post-graduate studies after graduating from Moscow State University in 1950. Instead, he had to work at Maikop Pedagogical Institute as an instructor and then he was appointed Head of the Department. In 1958 Mityuk was admitted to postgraduate school in Kiev Politechnical Institute. His scientific supervisor was Head of a famous school dealing with Geometrical theory of complex variables functions, Professor V.A. Zmorovich. Igor Petrovich's research theme turned out to be very productive. In 1962 he defended his Candidate dissertation and then, in 1966 was awarded Doctor degree. From 1961 to 1963 he worked at the Poltava Engineering and Construction Institute. His successful scientific researches in the field of applications of symmetrization methods to solving extremal problems of geometric theory of complex variable functions were noticed by Academician Yu. A. Mitropolsky, who invited him to work at the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1969 he was to return to Kuban by destiny. The Rector of the new Kuban University K.A.Novikov used to know Mityuk very well while working in Maikop, so he offered him to work as Prorector in charge of science. The work in this position opened up new facets of Igor Petrovich's talent. Thanks to his organizational skills, a powerful scientific base was created in the new university, the scientific profile of the university was determined, the university began to train its own scientific personnel. As Scientific Prorector, and then as a dean of the Faculty of Mathematics, I.P. Mityuk did a lot to form and develop the faculty. His high scientific authority, managerial talent and human qualities contributed to form a friendly, creative atmosphere at the faculty.

Mityuk's scientific researches are devoted to studying extremal properties of various kinds of mappings. He was the first in the country to develop new applications of symmetrization methods, enriching the theory of symmetrization

with ideas that made it possible to extend fundamental results of univalent functions to the case of holomorphic mapping of multiple connected domains. A general symmetrization principle for multiple connected domains elaborated by him is a powerful tool for researching the properties of distortion and covering in various kinds of analytic functions. New opportunities of using geometrical methods were discovered by I.P.Mityuk in the theory of flat and spatial quasiconformal mappings.

I.P. Mityuk paid a lot of attention to pedagogical activity. His lecture courses on the theory of complex variable functions, special courses and scientific seminars attracted attention of the best students of the faculty of mathematics. The manual written by him on symmetrization methods has been so far a unique textbook, the re-edition of which is planned by the beginning of the conference. Under scientific supervision of Igor Petrovich 11 candidate's theses have been prepared, his students are actively engaged in scientific research. Such well-known scientists in the mathematical world as V.N. Dubinin, A.Yu. Solynin, V.A. Shlyk can be named among them. The achievements of IP Mityuk scientific school are widely known in the country and abroad.

Scientific and organizational talent of IP Mityuk was the key to success of the school-conferences on the geometric theory of functions held under his leadership, with the participation of leading specialists from all over the country. Especially significant were these schools for young mathematicians, who had an opportunity to communicate with famous scientists. Dozens of students and graduate students participating in these schools became candidates and doctors of science.