

LAPSZEWICZ, Antoni

C-reactive protein (CRP) in the cerebrospinal fluid. Postepy hig.
med. dosw. 18 no.2:257-265 Kr-Ap '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. dr. K. Rachon).

LAPSZEWICZ, Antoni

C-reactive protein (CRP). Postepy hig.med. dosw. 18 no.5:717-728
S-0 '64

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(kierownik: doc. dr. K. Rachon).

LAPSZINA, K.

"Over one thousand quintals of fodder cabbage from one hectare." Tr. from
the Russian. p. 8 (Plon, Vol. 5, No. 4, Apr. 1954)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ Accessions, East European Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1954, Uncl.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains. Legumes. Tropical M-1
Cereals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6240

Author : Lapta, I. A.

Inst : Khar'kov University

Title : The Yield of Corn When the Upper Part of the
Stalk is Removed in Various Vegetation Periods

Orig Pub : Uch. Zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, 72, 87-90

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

LAPTENKO, V.D.

Rapid cutting of soil samples. Meteor.i gidrol. no.10: (MLRA 9:12)
54-55 0 '56.

(Soils--Analysis)

SERGEYEV, V.P.; PLETNEV, B.D.; LAPTENKOV, K.T.

Individual packet for first aid in minor skin injuries. Vrach.delo
no.11:1211 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Cheboksarskiy respublikanskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Chuvashskoy ASSR.
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

LAPTER, Ya. I. inshener.

Lightweight precast reinforced concrete floors. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6
no.3:12-13 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Lightweight concrete)

LAPTEV, Yakub Isakovich, inzh.; PROTSENKO, D.I., red.; SHLIKHT, A.A.,
tekhn.red.

[New reinforced concrete ceiling elements for repairing
buildings] Novye zhelezobetonnye perekrytiia dlia remonta
zdani. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 62 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Ceilings)

(Precast concrete construction)

LAPTER, Ya.I. (Khar'kov)

Precast ceiling to be used in making major repairs in buildings.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 34 no.2:22-24 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Slabs, Concrete) (Ceilings)

KALYUZHNYI, Viktor Ivanovich; LAPTER, Yakub Isaakovich; DUMASHOV, Yu.F., red.; ISEYEVA, R.Kh., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Lightweight precast reinforced concrete elements for major repair of buildings] Oblegchenye sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii dlia kapital'nogo remonta zdanii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 139 p. (MIRA 17:2)

LAPTER, Ya.I.

Flat built-up roofs for major repairs of apartment houses
and public buildings. Nov. tekhn. zhil.-kom. khoz.: Zhil.
khoz. no.2:105-113 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

LAPTEV, A.

Crane made of precast reinforced concrete. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no. 1:
25-26 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Starshiy konstruktor Krasnoyarskoy sudostroitel'noy verfi.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

LAPTEV, A. A.

"Treatment of Biermer's Disease with Soviet Kampolon." Sub 21 Apr 47,
First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947 (Conf. Med. Sci.)

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

LAPTEV, A. A.

58/49T67

USSR/Medicine - Chronic Bacterial Endocarditis Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Penicillin Therapy

"Treatment of Chronic Bacterial Endocarditis With Penicillin," A. A. Laptev, Cand Med Sci, M. Ye. Feklisova, 9 pp

"Merap Arhiv" Vol XII, No 2

Penicillin therapy must be carried out as soon as possible to prevent severe complications. Its effectiveness depends on daily dosage, maximum content in the blood, duration of treatment, and organic reaction. Dose and duration of treatment should be

58/Apr67

USSR/Medicine - Chronic Bacterial Endocarditis (Contd) Mar/Apr 49

varied according to individual case from 500,000 to 1,500,000 IU per day for 1 - 2 months, and 1.5 - 2 million IU per day for 2 - 3 months in particularly resistant cases.

58/Apr67

PA 66/49T81

USSR/Medicine - Anemia, Malignant Apr 49
Campolone

"The Treatment of Malignant Anemia," A. A. Laptev,
Faculty Therapeutic Clinic, First Moscow Ord of
Lenin Med Inst, 5 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVII, No 4

Tests the relative effectiveness of various
therapeutic methods on 60 cases of malignant
anemia. Parenteral application of "campolone"
proved most effective in the building up of the
red and white cells and the disappearance of
megaloblasts from the peripheral blood stream.
Development of reticulocytosis during the initial
66/49T81

USSR/Medicine - Anemia, Malignant Apr 49
(Contd)

stage of treatment is one of the positive signs
of the stimulation of hemopoiesis. Continuous
application of "campolone" in combination with
Vitamin B₁ is very effective in treating
funicular myelosis. Head of Faculty Therapeutic
Clinic: Prof. V. N. Vinogradov, Active Mem,
Acad Med Sci USSR.

LAPTEV, A. A.

66/49T81

IAPTEV, A.A.; BUMAZHNAYA, M.Ye.; FEKLISOVA, M.Ye.

Penicillin therapy of pneumonia. Sovet. Med. 16 no. 11:21-24
Nov 1952. (GIML 23:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic
(Director — Prof. V. N. Vinogradov, Active Member of the Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

LAPTEV. A. A.

Penicillin - Therapeutic Use

Remote results of penicillin therapy of endocarditis lenta. Terap. arkh. 24
No. 1. 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

LAFTEV, A.A.

Relationship between endocarditis lenta and rheumatic disease.
(MLRA 9:11)
Terap.arkh. 28 no.6:84-92 '56.

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova

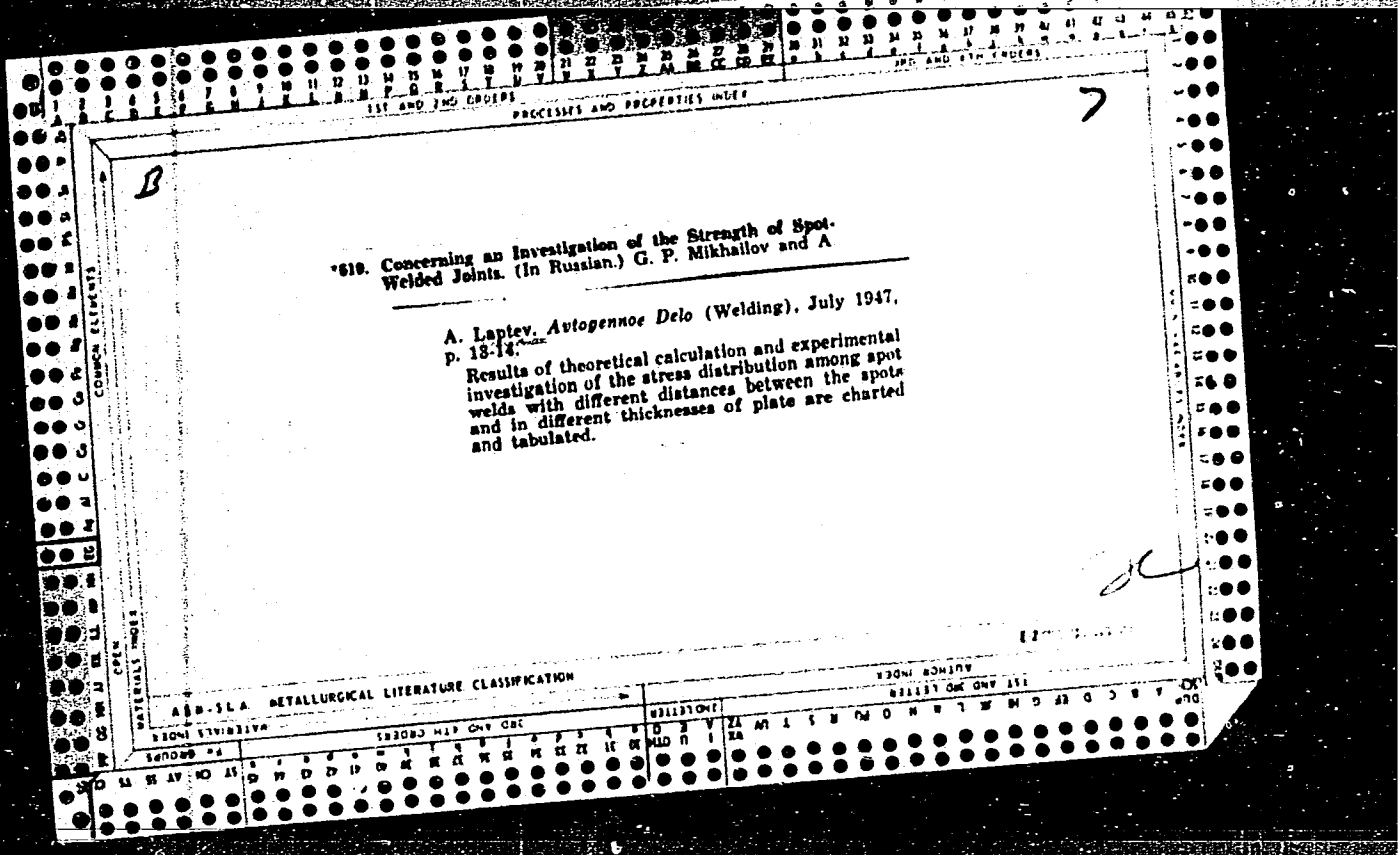
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, physiology,
relation to subacute bact. endocarditis (Rus))
(ENDOCARDITIS, SUBACUTE BACTERIAL, physiology,
relation to rheum. heart dis. (Rus))

LAPTEV, A. A., dotsent; KUZOKINA, L. A.

Use of Roter in peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Terap.
arkh. 34 no.4:103-105 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy IV Glavnogo upravleniya
pri Ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PEPTIC ULCER) (BISMUTH PREPARATIONS)



LAPTEV A.A.

USSR/ Engineering - Welded joints

Card 1/1 Pub, 128 - 20/35

Authors : Klintsov, S. Z., Cand. Tech. Sc.; Laptev, A. A., Cand. Tech. Sc.; and Lyubalin, P. M., Cand. Tech. Sc.

Title : On the question of the durability of welded joints under repeated loads

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/3, 65 - 67, Mar 1955

Abstract : A study is presented of various methods of welding where the welded joint has to withstand the effect of repeated loads and vibration. The study covers a comparison of the effects with different materials, subsequent heating of the joint and other features. Illustrations; diagrams; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

AID P - 5065

Subject : USSR/Engineering-Welding

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 5/11

Authors : Klintsov, S. Z., A. A. Laptev, and P. M. Lyubalin

Title : On electric arc welding of magnesium alloys

Periodical : Svar. proizvod., 6, 17-20, Je 1956

Abstract : The authors describe the experiments carried out by them on arc welding of the M15 magnesium alloys with the No. 1, 2 and 4 coated electrodes, and the M15 magnesium alloys welding with the application of No. 1, 2 and 4 coatings. The results obtained from the tests are tabulated and illustrated [macrophotographs]. Two tables, 6 photos and 1 drawing.

Institution : None.

Submitted : No date

LAPTEV, Aleksey Alekseyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; NEVVAZHAY, V.G.,
red.

[Lawns] Gazony. Kiev, Urozhai, 1965. 61 p. (MIRA 18:12)

GULYAYEV, K.N.; LAPTEV, A.D.; MALAMID, M.M.; MELKISHEVA, M.G.; NADEZHGIN,
Ye.D.; GLAZKOV, A.P., otv.red.

[Industry of Vologda Province; on the fortieth anniversary of
the Great October Socialist Revolution] Promyshlennost' Volo-
godskoi oblasti; k 40-letiu Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi sotsialisticheskoi
revoliustii. Vologda, Obl.knizhnais red., 1957. 92 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Vologda Province--Economic conditions)

Laptev, A. G.

SHENYGOV, I.I., dots.; LAPTEV, A.G., assistant.

Automatic packers of machined parts, Nauch. trudy Len. lesotekh.
akad. no. 76:43-47 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Woodworking machinery)

LAPTEV, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; MOROZOV, N.A., dots., kand.
tekh. nauk, retsenzent; IVANOVSKIY, Ye.G., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KNYAZEV, S.A., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GRUBE, A.E., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; BEZGODOVA, L.V., red.

[Machines and instruments for wood processing; manual on
the preparation of a course project for students of the
Faculty of Mechanical Wood Processing] Stanki i instrumen-
ty po obrabotke drevesiny; posobie k kursovomu proektiro-
vaniu dlia studentov fakul'teta mekhanicheskoi tekhnolog-
gii drevesiny. Leningrad, Vses. zaochnyi lesotekhn. in-t,
1963. 161 p. (MIRA 17:5)

LAPTEV, A.I.

History of the development of the relief of Vasili Island in
Leningrad. Vest.LGU no.24:138-142 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Leningrad—Geomorphology)

S/196/61/000/010/023/037
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Shevchuk, S.N., and Laptev, A.N.

TITLE: An engineering method of calculating transient processes in a generator-motor system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.10, 1961, 9, abstract 10K 65. (Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, v.16, no.5, 1960, 23-33)

TEXT: The article describes a semi-graphical method of finite increments for calculating transient processes in a d.c. generator-motor system with allowance for saturation of the magnetic circuits of the machines. Relationships are determined in the general form for increments of speed and current for a given increment of time for the following conditions:
1) motor starting from rest with rated magnetic flux and variable generator e.m.f; 2) acceleration of motor from steady-state conditions by field weakening, with constant generator e.m.f;
3) instantaneous change of load; 4) regenerative braking of motor with drive on no-load; 5) reversing of drive by altering voltage polarity on generator field terminals.

Card 1/2

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An engineering method of ...

S/196/61/000/010/023/037
E194/E155

An experimental check of the method of calculation showed it to be sufficiently accurate. An appendix gives determination of generator e.m.f. and motor flux as functions of time, which are required in using this method of calculation.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]



Card 2/2

LAPTEV, A. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Experience in using erythema luminescent lamps in a sports hall". Moscow, 1958. 14 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 124)

LAPTEV, A.P., kand.med.nauk

Ultraviolet lighting system for a gymnasium. Svetotekhnika 6
no.7:13-15 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy tsentral'nyy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.
(Ultraviolet raya--Therapeutic use)
(Gymnasiums)

DANTSIG, N. M.; LAPTEV, A. P. (Moskva)

Discussion of artificial lighting in windowless and skylightless industrial buildings. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.3:38-42 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut obshehey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A. N. Sysina
AMN SSSR, Tsentral'nyy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

(FACTORIES—LIGHTING)

LAPTEV, Aleksandr Petrovich, kand. med. nauk; NARUSOVA, I.Ya., red.

[Building up strength and health] Zakalivanie i zdorov'ie.
Moskva, "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1964. 51 p. (MIRA 17:6)

LAPTEV, A.Ye., inzh.

Some problems of dump car strength. Ugol' 33 no.9:33-35 S '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Trest Korkinugol'.
(Dumping appliances) (Mine haulage)

LAPTEV, A.Ye., inzh.

Breakdown of parts and metal components of machines caused by
varying stresses. Vect.mash. 40 no.7:3-6 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Strength of materials)

LOZINSKIY, V.N., inzh.; LAPTEV, A.Ye., inzh.

Experiences and problems in using motorised dump cars in open-pit mines. Gor. zhur. no. 6:14-17 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Trest Korkinugol'.
(Mine railroads--Cars)

LAPTEV, A.Ye., inzh.

Improving the construction and increasing the serviceable
period of dump cars. Gor.zhur. no.5143-44 My '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Korkinskiy trest ugol'nykh predpriyatiy.
(Mine railroads--Cars)

BAGAUTDINOV, G.; GAGAYEV, B.; SA. TUV. B.

Konstantin Petrovich Karsl'dskii; on his 60th birthday. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no. 66772-173 199 (MIRA 17:8)

LAPTEV, B.L.

Pribor dlya vychisleniya krivolinyenogo integrala. Kazan' Uchen zap. un-ta, 76:9 (1938); 79-83.

Kovariantnoye integrirovaniye v prostranstve finslera dvukh i trekh izmereniy. Kazan', Izv. Fiz.-Matem. O-VA (3), 9 (1937), 61-76.

Proizvodnaya li dlya ob"ektov, yavlyayushchikhsya funktsiyey tochki i napravleniya. Kazan', Izv, Fiz.-matem. O-VA (3), 10 (1938).

Invariantnaya forma vtoroy variatsii, poluchennaya differentsirovaniyem li v prostranstve finslera. Kazan', Izv. fiz.-Matem. O-VA (3), 12 (1940).

N.I. Lobachevskiy. V kn-N. I. Lobachevskiy. M.-L., IED. AN (1943), 5-18.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markusevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

LAPTEV, B. L.

Laptev, B. L. The life and work of N. I. Lobačevskii.
Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 6, no. 3(43), 10-17 (1951).
(Russian)

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol 13 No 3

LAPTEV, B. L.

8-10-54 LL

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 9
October 1953
History

Laptev, B. L. Life and activity of N. I. Lobačevskii. Sto dvadcat' pyat' let neevklidovoi geometrii Lobačevskogo, 1826-1951 [One hundred and twenty-five years of the non-Euclidean geometry of Lobačevskii, 1826-1951], pp. 23-33. Gosudarstv. Izdat. Tehn.-Teor. Lit., Moscow-Leningrad, 1952. 7.60 rubles.

BAПTEB, B. L.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 9
October 1953
History

8-10-54
LL

Leptev, B. L. The theory of parallel lines in early works
of N.I. Lobačevskii. Sto dvadcat' pyat' let neevklidovoi
geometrii Lobačevskogo, 1826-1951 [One hundred and twenty-
five years of the non-Euclidean geometry of Lobačevskii,
1826-1951], pp. 99-116. Gosudarstv. Izdat. Tehn.-Teor.
Lit., Moscow-Leningrad, 1952. 7.60 rubles.

3

All these results, including the use of $L(x)$, are due to Lobachevskii. The present paper is merely a modernization of his approach. *H. Busemann (Los Angeles, Calif.)*

~~LAPTEV~~, B.L. (Kazan')

Invariants of a space of tensor supporting elements. Uch.zap.Kaz.
un. 115 no.10:12 '55. (MIRA 10:5)
(Invariants)

LAPTEV, B.L.

LAPTEV, B.L.

Differential invariants of a space of tensor supporting elements
of affine connectedness. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 116 no.1:10-14 '55.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra geometrii.
(Invariants) (Calculus of tensors)

LAPTEV, B.L.

Ide derivation in a spaces of supporting elements. Trudy Sem.po
vekt. i tēnz. anal. no.10:227-248 '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(Spaces, Generalized)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, matematika, 1958, Nr 4,
p 128 (USSR) SOV/44-58-4-3233

AUTHOR: Laptev, B. L.

TITLE: Differential Invariants of a Space of Tensor Carrier Elements
of an Affine Connection (Differentsial'nyye invarianty pro-
stranstva tenzornykh opornykh elementov affinoy svyaznosti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazanskogo universiteta, 1956, 116, Nr 1,
pp 10-14

ABSTRACT: A study is made of spaces of tensor carrier elements.
As was earlier pointed out by the author (Uch. zap. Kazanskogo
un-ta, 1949, 109, Nr 4, pp 187-216) in such a space the introduc-
tion of an affine connection and covariant differentiation can
be realized by means of an object of affine connection $L^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}$ and
a tensor minus the first measure $C^{\alpha}_{\beta, \lambda, \dots, \lambda_p} \mu_1 \dots \mu_p$.

Card 1/3

SOV/44 - 58 - 4 - 3233

Just as for the relative tensor $T_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)}$ the covariant differential will have the form

$$\delta T_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)} = d T_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)} - \omega_{\alpha}^{\gamma} T_{(\beta)}^{(\gamma)}$$

where the differential forms ω are expressed by means of the ordinary differentials dx^{α} , $d\omega_{(\alpha)}^{(\beta)}$ of the carrier element, so does it lead to two kinds of covariant differentiation. Thence, expressing the alternated covariant derivatives of the second order, the author arrives at three tensors of curvature and derives the corresponding Ricci identity. Studying the paths in a space of tensor carrier elements of an affine connection as parametrized straight lines, along which the tangent vector is transferred parallelly (with a simultaneous parallel transfer of a carrier tensor $w_{(\mu)}^{(\nu)}$), the author derives the equations for the paths:

$$\frac{d^2 x^{\alpha}}{dt^2} + d_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}(x, w) \frac{dx^{\beta}}{dt} \frac{dx^{\gamma}}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{dw_{(\mu)}^{(\nu)}}{dt} + M_{(\mu)\rho}^{(\nu)} \frac{dx^{\rho}}{dt} = 0$$

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SOV/44 - 58 - 4 - 3233

and establishes, by a proper selection of initial conditions, the uniqueness of the path. This allows the introduction of generalized normal coordinates, for which the dotted part of the paths, which start from the elements $(a^\alpha, P(\mu))$, is determined by the equations $y^\alpha = b^\alpha t$. On the formation of a system of coordinates $\{x^\alpha\}$ and $\{x^*\}$, the normal coordinates corresponding to them are connected among themselves by linear homogeneous transformations. This allows the introduction of affine normal tensors, which makes it possible to prove that the k th extension of an arbitrary tensor is expressed by its successive covariant derivatives and through the covariant derivatives of the derivatives with respect to $w(\lambda)$ of the tensor under study and of the first and third tensors of curvature and thence to derive the theorem of reduction.

A. Z. Petrov

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Laptev, B.L.

SOV: 140 58-2-15/20

TITLE: Application of the Differentiation of Lie for the Determination of the Geodesic Shift in the Space of Line Elements (Primeneniye differentsirovaniya Li k otyskaniyu geodezicheskogo smeshcheniya v prostranstve lineynykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR, Matematika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 173-181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains an example for the application of the differentiation of Lie in the space of support elements, developed by the author [Ref 10,11]. The geodesic shift in the space of line elements is determined relatively simple and short, where as a support element there serves the differential element of second order $(x^\alpha, \frac{dx^\alpha}{dt}, \frac{d^2x^\alpha}{dt^2})$.

There are 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 German, 1 American, 1 Roumanian, 2 Italian, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina (Kazan' State University imeni V.I.Ul'yanov-Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1957

Card 1/1

LAPTEV, B.L., Doc Phys Math Sci -- (diss) ^{Space} ~~Area of~~ ^{reference}
elements." Kazan', 1959, 20 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order
of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov) 150 copies.
Bibliography pp 19-20 (20 titles) (KL, 36-59,111)

Handwritten mark

LAPTEV, B.L.

Mathematics at Kazan University during the past 40 years. (1917-1957).
Ist.-mat. issl. no.12:11-58 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Kazan--Mathematics)

33652

S/058/61/000/012/005/083
A058/A101

16.5600

AUTHOR: Laptev, B.L.

TITLE: Covariant differential and the theory of differential invariants
in tensor reference-element space

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 23, abstract 12A347
(Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-t, 1958, v. 118, no. 4, 75 - 147)

TEXT: This is a monograph devoted to the further investigation of tensor
reference-element space. In particular, there are formulated six conditions
that determine the structure of the covariant differential in such a space, ana-
logues of Ricci identities are obtained and the derivation of the fundamental
substitution and reduction theorems is given. In conclusion it is shown that
the theory of tensor reference-element space includes the known spaces as a speci-
al case (linear elements, k-dimensional plane elements).

Ya. Pugachev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

X

LAPTEV, B.L.

Mathematics at Kazan University during the Soviet period. Uch.
zap. Kaz. un. 120 no.7:24-66 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Kazan University--Mathematics)

KOPP, V.G.; LAPTEV, B.L.; SHIROKOV, A.P.; SHULIKOVSKIY, V.I.

Aleksandr Petrovich Norden, 1904; on his 60th birthday. Usp.
mat. nauk 19 no.5:171-179 S-O '64.

LAPTEV, B.Y.; GUBINA, T.G.; PERTSEVA, T.M.; MAMKINA, M.I.; BATANOVA,
Ye.I.; TVERYAKHINA, Z.D.; MALYSHEVA, Ye.A.; VIKTOROVA, A.G.;
VERBIN, B.N., otv.red.; KHANDINA, R.I., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the Mari A.S.S.R.; statistical collection] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Mariiskoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Ioshkar-Ola,
1960. 219 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Mari A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye
upravleniye Mariyskoy ASSR (for Laptev, Gubina, Pertseva, Mamkina,
Batanova, Tveryakhina, Malysheva, Viktorova). 3. Nachal'nik
Statisticheskogo upravleniya Mariyskoy ASSR (for Verein).
(Mari A.S.S.R.--Statistics)

LAPTEV, D. A., DROKIN, A. I. and SMOLIN, R. P. (Krasnoyarsk)

"Studies of the Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis on the Points of the Hysteresis Loop."

Nickel and iron-nickel alloy samples had been studied for this purpose.

paper presented at the All-Union meeting on Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetics June 1958, in Krasnoyarsk. Meeting sponsored by Inst. of Physics, Acad. Sci. USSR, and Comm. for Magnetism, Dept Phys-Math Sci, AS USSR,

SOV/139-59-1-24/34

24(3)

AUTHOR:
TITLE:

Laptey, D.A.

An Estimate of the Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis (K
voprosu ob otsenke temperaturnogo magnitnogo gisterezisa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika,
1959, Nr 1, pp 136-138 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature magnetic hysteresis of nickel was investigated in the temperature interval -183 to $+360^{\circ}$. The investigation was carried out in two cycles: -183 to $+360^{\circ}$ and $+360$ to -183° . The specimens were prepared from electrolytic nickel. They were 100 mm long and their diameter was 2.5 mm. The specimens were investigated in magnetic fields of the following intensities: 0.013, 0.065, 0.13, 0.52, 1.3, 3.9 and 10.24 oersted. The temperature magnetic hysteresis was estimated by measuring the change in the magnetisation $I - I_0$ as a function of temperature and then estimating the area of the loop in (gauss x degrees). The latter quantity is plotted as a function of the magnetic field in which the cyclic variation of temperature was carried out. The loop area is zero at $H=0$. As the field increases the temperature magnetic hysteresis (estimated from the loop

Card 1/2

SQV/139-59-1-24/34
An Estimate of the Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis

area) increases up to a certain value of the field at which it reaches a maximum value. It then falls off but remains finite even at 30 oersted. The temperature magnetic hysteresis has a maximum value in those fields in which the magnetisation is due mainly to processes involving irreversible displacement of boundaries. Professor L.V. Kirenskiy is thanked for valuable advice. There are 2 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy Pedinstitut (Krasnoyarsk Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1958

Card 2/2

KIRENSKIY, L.V.; DROKIN, A.I.; LAPTEV, D.

Effect of compression on the magnetic hysteresis of nickel
under fluctuating temperature. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.2:9-14
'59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Hysteresis) (Nickel)

LAPTEV, D.A.; DROKIN, A.I.

Effect of the magnetic condition of the test piece on the temperature-
magnetic hysteresis. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no. 4:43-47 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy pedinstitut i Institut fiziki AN SSSR.
(Magnetic induction)

69684

S/126/60/009/03/004/033
E111/E414

24.7900

AUTHORS: Kirenskiy, L.V., Laptev, D.A., Drokin, A.I. and
Smolin, R.P.

TITLE: Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis of Silicon-Iron Single Crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 337-344 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that although investigation of magnetic hysteresis should be carried out on single crystals, polycrystalline specimens have only been used for temperature magnetic hysteresis studies (eg Ref 1 to 3). The present authors have used single crystal 5.4 x 0.43 x 0.076 cm specimens of 3.8% Si - iron cut by etching along the principal and intermediate crystallographic directions. Crystallographic orientation was determined by the Laue method. Before measurements, specimens were vacuum annealed at 1100°C for 4 hours and cooled slowly. Measurements were carried out with a heating-cooling cycle of +50 to ⊕ to +50°C on a vertical astatic magnetometer described previously (Ref 4). Fig 1, 2 and 3 show magnetization as a function

Card 1/4

co [100]: all curves ✓

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E111/E414

Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis of Silicon-Iron Single Crystals

fall continuously with increasing field strength. The authors propose an explanation of their magnetization vs temperature curves on the basis of a comparison of these results with known data (Ref 7,8) on the temperature dependence of the magnetic-anisotropy and magnetostriction constants and the original domain structure. There is a discrepancy between Fig 5 and corresponding results of Baranova and Shur (Ref 9): this is attributed to differences in the alignment of the easy-magnetization axes. Fig 6 shows a series of domain structures for magnetization along $[110]$ in fields up to 30 oersted. The authors explain the similarity between magnetization vs temperature curves for polycrystalline silicon-iron specimens with those for single crystals along $[110]$ and $[111]$ by the presence in the former of more crystals with these and similar directions than with $[100]$. The authors note that the foregoing can explain occasionally observed sharp dips in magnetization vs temperature curves. There are 6 figures and

Card 3/4

69684

S/126/60/009/03/004/033
E111/E414

Temperature Magnetic Hysteresis of Silicon-Iron Single Crystals
9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
g. Krasnoyarsk (Institute of Physics, Siberian Division
of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Krasnoyarsk)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1959

Card 4/4

LAPTEV, D.L.

BELYAZO, I.A., inzh.; LAPTEV, D.L., inzh.

Meter set for testing signaling, central control and block system
relays. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' no. 10:15-17 O '57 (MIRA 10:11)
(Railroads--Signaling)

LAPTEY, D.L.; CHERKASHIN, V.S.; DROKIN, A.I.

Effect of ultrasound on the domain structure of ferrosilicon.

Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.15:189-194 '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Ultrasonic waves) (Domain structure)
(Ferrosilicon)

LAPTEV, D. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Metallurgy

Card 1/1

Authors : Kozheurov, V. A., and Laptev, D. M.

Title : Certain metallurgical equilibriums with the participation of acid slags

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 28, Ed. 5, 814 - 823, May 1954

Abstract : The following equilibriums with the participation of acid slags were investigated: solubility of silica in acid slags, oxygen distribution between metal and slag and the equilibrium of manganese. Formulas for computing these equilibriums are included. Nine references: 6-USSR, 3-English. Tables, graphs.

Institution : The Sergo Ordzhonikidze Siberian Metallurgical Institute, Stalinsk

Submitted : July 28, 1953

18(3)

SOV/148-59-1-5/19

AUTHOR: Laptev, D.M., Engineer

TITLE: Computation of Oxygen Distribution Between the Metal and the Slag According to Molecular and Ionic Theories (Raschët raspredeleniya kisloroda mezhdru metallom i shlakom po molekulyarnoy i ionnoy teoriyam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 39-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various calculation methods of oxygen distribution between the metal and basic slags in steel smelting are compared on the basis of experimental results. Data obtained from radiographic structural analyses, combined dispersion, electroconductivity of slags and silicates, their electrolysis etc. indicate the ionic character of interactions between elementary particles in these systems, and that they are built according to the coordination principle, which is characteristic for all ionic compounds. It is stated that satisfactory results can be obtained according to computational methods suggested by Kozheurov, and Winkler and Chipman. Kozheurov in his theory of ionic solutions analyzes systems with a common ion and con-

Card 1/3

SOV/148-59-1-5/19

Computation of Oxygen Distribution Between the Metal and the Slag According to Molecular and Ionic Theories

siders elementary cations and anions as structural units. The initial principles of his theory agree with data of modern physical conceptions on the slag structure, whereas the choice of slag structure units in the method suggested by Winkler and Chipman is based on the attempt to attain satisfactory agreement of results, obtained by experiments and computations according to the law of distribution: $K_o = \frac{x_{FeO}}{[\% O]}$ where x_{FeO}

is the molar FeO part in the slag, obtained by taking into account certain chemical compositions; $[\% O]$ is the oxygen concentration in the metal in per cent by weight, and K_o is the coefficient of oxygen distribution between the slag and the metal. The author presents graphs comparing experimental and computed data of oxygen distribution according to different methods.

Card 2/3

SOV/148-59-1-5/19

Computation of Oxygen Distribution Between the Metal and the Slag According to Molecular and Ionic Theories

There are 4 graphs and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

Card 3/3

LAPTEV, D.M.

Determining types of deviation from the Raoult Law on activity coefficients. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. no.10:13-15 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Activity coefficients)

LAPTEV, D.M.

Determining types of deviation from the Raoult Law on activity-mole fraction diagrams. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. no.10: 14-19 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Activity coefficients)

LAPTEV, D.M.; KOZHEUROV, V.A.

Thermodynamic properties of melts containing iron oxides. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.* 4 no.12:8-17 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron oxides) (Vapor-liquid equilibrium)

LAPTEV, D.M.

Changes of component entropy and enthalpy during its passage from one standard state into another. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.6:11-17 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Solutions, Solid) (Heat of solution)

LAPTEV, D.M.

Methods of calculating the entropy and the heat of transition
of a component from one standard state to another. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.8:24-34 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPTEV, D. M.

Energy of the pure component in the theory of regular atomic solutions. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.*; *chern met* 7 no. 4:20-25 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPTEV, D.M.

Energy of a pure component in the theory of regular ionic
solutions. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met.* 7 no.8:15-25 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPTEV, D.M.

Applying the theory of regular solutions in preparing constitutional diagrams for the system Fe - C. Report No.1. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.8:5-9 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPTEV, Dmitriy Marten'yanovich; SHVARTSMAN, L.A., prof.,
retsenzent

[Problems and exercises on the thermodynamics of solu-
tions] Zadachi i uprazhneniia po termodinamike rastvorov.
Moskva, Metallurgiiia, 1965. 218 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LAPTEV, D.P., inzh.

Universal stand for testing signaling relays and decoding cells.
Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 4 no.9;8-11 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Electric equipment)

L 33559-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012232

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Kalyagina, G. P.; Kaputkina, L. M.; Laptev, D. V.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Radiographic investigation of the surface layers of 9Kh steel that were hardened by high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, surface hardening, metal heat treatment, x ray analysis/9Kh chromium steel

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation (Bernshteyn, M. L., Belkin, M. Ya., Venzhega, A. S., Kalyagina, G. P., Ryabova, L. A. Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, no. 6; Bernshteyn, M. L. MiTOM, 1965, no. 7) with the difference that the relationship between hardness and the increase in resistance to contact fatigue of the surface layer of specimens taken from the rolls of cold-rolling mills following their high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (HTTST) is investigated by means of radiographic analysis of the width of the (110)_α line over the depth of the layer as a function of conditions of HTTST.

Card 1/3

L 33559-66

ACC NR: AP6012232

Findings: HTTST causes marked changes in the fine structure of the material, as manifested in the increase in lattice energy (broadening of the width of x-ray lines). Thus, following various regimes of HTTST and induction hardening, with all the specimens subjected to final tempering at 160-180°C for 90 min (Fig. 1), it can

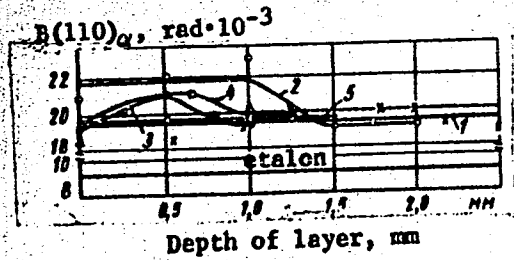


Fig. 1. Change in the width of the x-ray interference line $(110)_\alpha$ over the depth of the layer as a function of rolling pressure during HTTST (tempering at 160-180°C):

1 - induction hardening; 2-5 - HTTST; 2 - $p = 65$ kg; 3 - $p = 45$ kg; 4 - $p = 55$ kg; 5 - $p = 75$ kg

be seen that the optimal HTTST regime causes the strongest change in line width; it is only at a depth of ~ 1 mm that line width begins to decrease. Further, a comparison of the C content before and after HTTST with degree of deformation $\epsilon = 50\%$ showed that the total C content of the solid solution following HTTST is markedly lower (0.61%) than following conventional hardening. This confirms a previous observation by Gulyayev (Gulyayev, A. P., Shigarev, A. S. MITOM, 1963, no. 4). The

Cord 2/3

LAPTEV, P. F.

(DECEASED)

1963/2

c' 1962

WATER

see ILC

TETERNIK, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich, professor; ~~LAPTEV, Fodor Pavlovich,~~
veterinarnyy vrach; KOGAN, Mariya Borisovna, inzhener; IVANOVA,
N.M., redaktor; CHEBYSEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Veterinary inspection in the meat industry] Proizvodstvenno-
veterinarnyi kontrol' v miasnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1956. 462 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Meat inspection)

LAPTEV, FEDOR PAVLOVICH

LAPTEV, Fedor Pavlovich; IVANOVA, N.M., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Care of animals marked for slaughter] Preduboinoe sodержanie
skota. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957.
134 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Animal industry)

AKHMEDOV, A.M., prof., doktor veter. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.D., doktor biol. nauk; DURASOV, V.I.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor veter. nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; BARMASH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPTEV, F.P.; LIBERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.N., prof., doktor veter. nauk; MALYSHEV, K.B., kand. veter. nauk; NIKITIN, B.P., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., doktor veter. nauk; RUSAKOV, V.N.; TARSHIS, M.G., kand. veter. nauk; SHUR, I.V., prof., doktor veter. nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Manual on veterinary and sanitary expertise and hygiene in the processing of animal products] Rukovodstvo po veterinarno-sanitarnoi ekspertize i gigiene pererabotki zhiivotnykh produktov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 426 p. (MIRA 18:6)

LAPTEV, F.S. LAPTEV, F.S.

✓ 5524

VAPORIZATION OF METALS BY FISSION FRAGMENTS.

F. S. Laptev and B. V. Ershler. Soviet J. Atomic Energy
4, 513-16(1936).

*Nuc
Sci*

19 2

The number of atoms evaporating from the surface of a metal when it emits fission fragments or alpha particles was measured for U^{235} and Pu^{239} . This quantity depends

LAPTEV, G., inzh.

The electric shop helps the assemblers. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no. 9:
11 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Construction equipment—Maintenance and repair)

LAPTEV, G. F.

O vydelenii odnogo klassa vnutrennikh geometriy, indutsirovannykh na poverkhnosti prostranstva afinnoy svyaznosti. DAN, 41 (1943), 329-331.

O pogruzhении prostranstva afinnoy svyaznosti v afinnoye prostranstvo. DAN, 47 (1945), 551-554.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947

Edited by Kurosh, A. G.

Markusevich, A. I.

Rashevskiy, P. K.

Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

LAPTEV, G.F.

LAPTEV, G.F., and V.K. GOL'TSMAN

Teoriia manometrisheskikh aeronavigatsionnykh priborov. Moskva, Izd. Vceno-voz-
dushnoi akademii im. N.E. Zhukovskogo, 1945.

Title tr.: Theory of manometric air navigation instruments.

NCR

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955

LAPTEV, G. F.

3

Laptev, G. F. The affine deformation of surfaces with preservation of the internal geometries. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 58, 529-531 (1947). (Russian)

In an earlier note [C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 41, 315-317 (1943); these Rev. 6, 107] the author has defined internal geometries (or induced affine connections) of an n -dimensional surface embedded in an N -dimensional space with affine connection. He now calls two such surfaces applicable on each other if they can be mapped on each other with preservation of these internal geometries. He states that when the embedding space is affine the above notion of applicability coincides with applicability of order two as defined by E. Cartan [*Congrès Internat. Math., Strasbourg, 1920*, pp. 397-406]. A surface is considered deformable if it is applicable on another surface which cannot be obtained from it by a transformation of the affine group. Using Cartan's theory of Pfaffian systems the author arrives at the theorem: an n -dimensional surface in a N -dimensional affine space is deformable if $n^2 + n - 2 \leq 2p$, where p is the horizontal rank of a certain matrix and $n^2 + 3n - 2 \leq 2N$; in the case of inequality in the last relation any two surfaces are applicable on each other. He states also another theorem of this type involving the vertical rank of the same matrix.

G. Y. Rainich.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol. 15, No. 1

LAPTEV, G. F.

500

Laptev, G. F. Invariant construction of the projective geometry of surfaces. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 88, 121-124 (1949). (Russian)

Invariant formulae for the geometry of a surface in projective 3-space are obtained by means of the moving trihedral. Invariance means independence of surface coordinates or of projective normal. If an infinitesimal displacement of the trihedral $M_1M_2M_3$ is defined by $dM^k = \omega_j^k M^j$, ω_j^k being linear differential forms, then $[\omega_1^k \omega_2^k] = 0$, $k=1, 2$, where $[\omega_k^i \omega_l^j] = D\omega_k^j$. Denoting ω_1^k by ω^k , the Fubini metric of the surface is obtained in the form of $b_{ij} = \omega^i \omega^j / a_i \omega^i \omega^j$. Any line of the canonical pencil of projective normals is then expressible in terms of a parameter σ , for $\sigma=0$ this gives the direction of Wilczynski, for $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, the axis of Čech; for $\sigma=1$, Fubini's normal, etc. In a similar manner the pencil of Darboux surfaces is expressed in terms of a parameter λ so that $\lambda=0$ gives the surface of Lie, $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$, the surface of Fubini, etc. The method used can be applied to hyper-surfaces in projective n -space as well as for Klein spaces.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

M. S. Knebelman (Pullman, Wash.)

Vol. 11 No. 1

S.M.J. 1950

Laptev, G. F.

Differential connections of manifolds and groups. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 10 (1950). (Russian)

seven postulates on differentially connected holonomy group is a finite Lie group. "basic" topological space B whose elements neighborhoods in each, u^1, \dots, u^k in E . Postulates 3, 4, 5 may be combined of the mapping of $E(u+du)$ on $E(u)$ $\rightarrow x^i(u, du) = x^i(u) + f_j^i(x(u); u)du^j + p_j^i(u) du^j = f_j^i(x(u); u)du^j$. Postulate 6 is B contains admissible lines each being consisting of a finite number of piecewise a finite sum of admissible lines u admissible point $M(u)$ may be connected to a fixed direction there is an admissible line. The direction itself defined by the solutions of (*) closed curves through $M(u)$ define the space, this group being the same for postulate requires this group to be an up. For this to be the case (*) must have $\omega^i = \omega^1, \dots, \omega^r$, where $\omega^i = \sum_j p_j^i(x(u); u) du^j$. N -dimensional local spaces having a finite representation to the classification of Lie n -dimensional representation. The author gives types of connection for $n=1$.

M. S. Knechtman (Pullman, Wash.)

Jan

Naylor, G. F. Differential Equations and Holonomy Groups (N.S.) 71, 597-600 (1971)

The author states that connected spaces whose holonomy groups are "local" topological groups are "locally isotropic". He defines coordinates in B and x^1, \dots, x^n in B which are defined by $x^i = x^i(a+dx)$ or equivalently as (x^1, \dots, x^n) divided into: (a) B is continuous and consists of analytic arcs; (b) a holonomy group is defined at every point $M(a)$ by an arbitrary point in each disjoint neighborhood of $E(a)$ corresponding to all elements of the holonomy group of the r -parameter Lie group H the form $dx^i = \xi^i_j(x) dx^j$. Thus the classification of manifolds of n -dimensional holonomy group is equivalent to the classification of groups having an n -dimensional holonomy group. This gives the four possibilities:

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 11 No. 9

LAPTEV, G. F.

Laptev, G. F. On manifolds of geometric elements with a differential connection. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 73, 17-20 (1950). (Russian)

Let the fundamental group of an n -dimensional space E be G , defined by $\alpha x^k = \xi^k(\alpha) \cdot \delta^k(v, dv)$, $i, j, k = 1, \dots, n$; $p, q, s = 1, \dots, r$. In E there is a geometrical object F whose stationary subgroup g , by a suitable choice of the basic invariants δ , may be determined by the completely integrable Pfaffian system $\delta^h = 0$, $p_1, p_2 = 1, \dots, r_1 \leq r$. In that

$x^k(u+du) - x^k(u, du) = x^k(u) + \xi^k(u) \omega^k(u, du)$

where $\omega^k = \Gamma_j^k(u) du^j$. Since v^i are the parameters of the fundamental group, x^i are functions of u and v . A complete mapping is given by

$x^k(u+du, v+dv) - x^k(u, v) = \xi^k(u, v) \omega^k(u, du) + \eta^k(u, v) \omega^k(u, dv)$

where $\omega^k = \Gamma_j^k(u) du^j + \Gamma_{s_1}^k(u, v) dv^{s_1}$ (where the matrix $\Gamma_{s_1}^k(u, v)$ for p, q, s is not arbitrary, but forms ω^k must satisfy certain integrability conditions).

... may be determined by the completely in-
 vidual Pfaffian system $\omega^1 = 0, \omega^2 = 0, \dots, \omega^r = 0$. In that
 case the structure constants $c_{ij}^k = 0, \omega^i \omega^j = \omega^k + \dots + \omega^r$.
 The space E with the object of support F is now regarded
 as an element and the author considers them as elements
 of a topological N -dimensional cube, i.e., $EF(u)$ are func-
 tions of N parameters u^1, \dots, u^N . The mapping of one
 element upon a neighboring one is then determined by

... is not apparent, ...
 must satisfy certain integrability conditions which
 lead to the following six tensors: a torsion tensor; a principal
 torsion tensor; a collateral torsion tensor; and three similar
 tensors for curvature. These tensors satisfy generalized
 Bianchi identities M. S. Kuebelman (Poltava)

Handwritten signature

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 12 No. 6

LAPTEV, G. F.

"Varieties (Manifolds) of Geometrical Elements." Sub 18 Apr 51, Moscow
Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

LAPTEV, G. F.

Laptev, G. F. On fields of geometric objects on imbedded manifolds. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 78, 197-200 (1951). (Russian)

In the present paper the author confines himself to fields of geometrical objects in manifolds with finite continuous fundamental groups. If G is this group and its basic invariant forms are ω^i , the equations of structure are then

$$D\omega^{i_1 \dots i_r} = C_{j_1 \dots j_r}^{i_1 \dots i_r} \omega^{j_1} \dots \omega^{j_r}, \quad j_1, \dots, j_r = 1, \dots, r.$$

The r -parameter group G with a subgroup H not containing a normal subgroup of G is called an abstract geometrical element G (with fundamental group G and supporting groups H). The linearly independent invariant forms whose vanishing determines H are taken as basic forms $\omega^i, i=1, \dots, r$ —these are the primary forms—and the remaining invariant forms of G are denoted by $\omega^i, i=1, \dots, r$ and are called the secondary forms. A point X^1, \dots, X^r of any representation space of H of the element GH is called a geometrical object of this element. These components must satisfy the completely integrable Pfaffian system $\omega^i = 0, dX^j = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_{ij} \omega^i$. Tensors are characterized by such a system with λ_{ij} being linear forms (with constant coefficients) $\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_{ij} \omega^i$. The more general geometric objects are obtained by considering submanifolds of the group manifold of H defined by

$$\omega^i = \lambda_{ij}^k X^k, \quad i=1, \dots, r, \quad j=1, \dots, r+1, \dots, r$$

and by the process of extending this group to some order r . The paper contains one or two bothersome misprints and a set of functions that are not clearly defined.

M. S. Knebelman (Fulington, Wash.).

SPM
Kne

Source: Mathematical reviews,

LAPTEV, G.F.

✓
 *Laptev, G. F. On a new invariant analytic method of differential geometric investigations. Sto dvadcat' pyat' let neevklidovoi geometrii Lobacevskogo, 1826-1951 /One Hundred and Twenty-five years of the non-Euclidean geometry of Lobacevskii, 1826-1951/ pp. 175-178. Gosudarstv. Izdat. Tehn.-Teor. Lit., Moscow-Leningrad, 1952. 7.60 rubles.

Mathematical
 Reviews
 Vol. 14 No. 10
 November 1953
 Geometry

8-24-54
 LL

This is a very general outline of a method developed in the seminar of G. P. Finikov to study local imbedding properties of manifolds in homogeneous spaces with the aid of external differential forms. The principal concepts are the abstract geometrical element G/H , defined as a finite continuous group G with continuous subgroup H not containing normal divisors of G , and the geometrical object of this element G/H , which is a point of the space of some representation of this subgroup H . Applications are promised to the differential geometry of n -dimensional surfaces of affine space of $\mathfrak{R}(n+1)$ dimensions and other fields,

D. J. Struik (Cambridge, Mass.)

LAPTEV, G. F.

USSR/Mathematics - Hypersurface, Conformal Space

21 Jan 52

"Invariant Construction of the Geometry of Hypersurface of Conformal Space,"
M. A. Akibis

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 3, pp 325-328

Contains the invariative construction of the geometry of hypersurface of an n-dimensional space, which construction does not depend upon the "fitting out" of the surface as in A. P. Norden's works. Employs the method developed by G. F. Laptev, consisting of the application of the theory of representation of Lie groups and calcul of exterior differential forms in studies of subgroup manifolds. Submitted by Acad A. N. Kolmogorov 27 Nov 51.

PA 211T70