

 ZAL'TSMAN, G.I.; LENSKIY, G.P.

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Treatment of schizophrenia cases resistant to the usual methods of active treatment. Report No; 1. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.8:35-39 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

l. Iz kafedry psikhiatrii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i klinicheskoy psikhoneyrologicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Alma-Aty. (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

ZAL'TSMAN, G.I.; LENSKIY, G.P.; ILESHEVA, R.G.

Treatment of schizophrenia resistant to the standard methods of therapy second report). Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.1:30-34 (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry psikhiatrii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Alma-Atinskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy.

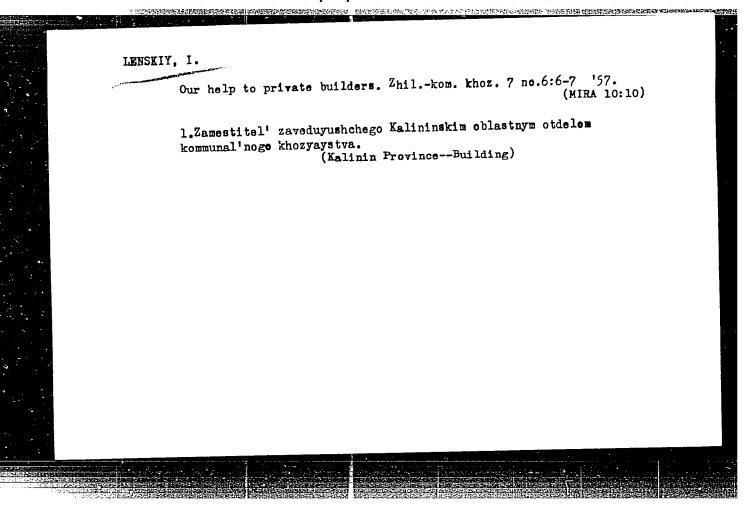
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

ZAL'TSMAN, G.I.; LENSKIY, G.P.

Effect of hashish on the psyche. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.9:
30-35 '62.

1. Iz kafedry psikhiatrii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta
i psikhonevrologicheskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Alma-Aty.

LEHSKIY, I. New equipment in the communal enterprises of Kalinin. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 6 no.3:3-5 '56. (MLRA 9:8) 1. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego Kalininskim oblastnym otdelom kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. (Kalinin--Municipal services)



LENSKIY, I. (Kalinin)

So that our cities will blossom... Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.1:
20-22 Ja '60.

1. Zavedunshchiy gorkomkhozom, chlen Kalininskogo obkoma
profsoyuza rabotnikov nestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo
khozyaystva.

(Kalinin--City planning)

Readers report, advise, suggest... Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.8:15
Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zamestitel zaveduyushchego Kalininskim oblastnym otdelom kommunal nogo khozyaystva (for Lenskiy). 2. Predsedatel tovarishcheskogo suda g. Novaya Ladoga, Leningradskoy obl. (for Novikov). 3. Instruktor Lirovskogo oblastnogo ispolnitel nogo komiteta (for Utrobin).

(Municipal services)

LENSKIY, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAL'TSEVICH, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comments on G.E.Kashitsin and A.V.Parshin's article "Prevent burns by electrolytes." Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.10:
24-25 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Makeyevakiy nauchno-issledovatel 'skiy institut po bezopannosti rabot v gorney promyshlennosti.
(Electric batteries) (Kashitsin, G.E.)
(Parshin, A.V.)

LENSKIY, I. A.

On 20 December 1946, at the Power Engineering Institute ineni Molotov, defended his dissertation on "Illuminating the Area of Industrial Enterprises with Floodlighting". Official opponents - Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V. V. Meshkov, and Candidate of Technical Sciences M. S. Ryabov.

So: Elektrichestvo, No 4, April 1947, pp 90-94 (U-5577, 18 February 1954)

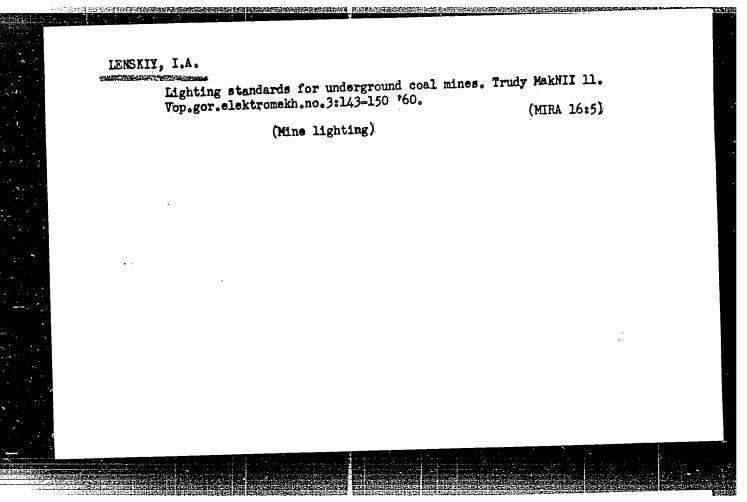
An original method was presented for calculating illumination, by means of which it is possible indirectly to construct the isoluxes of given illumination on an ill-uminated surface. A method was examined for selecting the optimal angle of inclination, the height of the equipment, the type of searchlight, the method of placing searchlights, and the power of the searchlights. The results were presented of experimental investigations of searchlights in the region of a metallurgical plant. On the basis of an analysis of the results of experimental investigations recommendations were worked out for normal operating conditions of searchlights. It was determined that the service life of a searchlight does not exceed 6 months. Data were advanced for investigating the causes of aging of the reflector surfaces of searchlights, and it was determined that a cause of aging is the penetration of dust from the dirty atmosphere surrounding the factory. Some type P-3 searchlights were hermetically sealed, whereupon the operation of the incandescent bulb, the cover glass, and other elements of the searchlight were not harmed, while the service life was increase 2.5 to 3 fold.

So: IBID

Characteristics of portable coal mine lights. Svetotekhnika 6 (MIRA 13:7)

1. Makeyevskiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Coal mines and mining—Mighting)



RACHINSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor khim. nauk; LENSKIY, L.A., aspirant
Studying the interaction between tritium labeled water and
soils. Izv. TSKHA no. 1:133-144. *65 (MIRA 19:1)

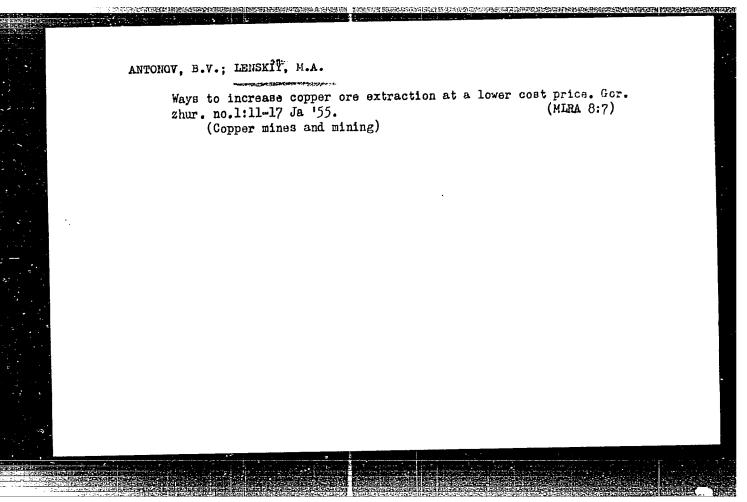
。 1987年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,19

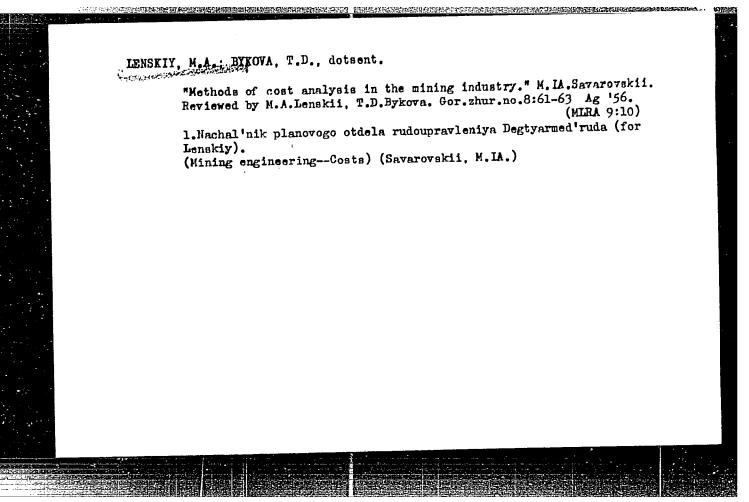
l. Kafedra prikladnoy atomnoy fiziki i radiokhimii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazova.

L 14100-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ACC NR: AP5013759	SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/162/002/0380/0383
AUTHOR: Rachinskiy, V.V.; Lenskiy	<u>, L.A.</u>
TITIE: Isotope exchange sorption	emiya im. K.A. Timiryazeva (Agricultural Academy) of tritium from aqueous solution under dynamic
conditions 19	2 1065 ×80-383
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162	
TOPIC TAGS: sorption tritium, tra	cer study, isotope, porosity, physical chemistry,
tritium in porous media is of theo isotopes and of practical importan geology, and soil study with triti a column with hydrogen-containing saturated, dry soil, and soil part tracer. The experimental results during the filtration of tritium w	out because data on the sorption dynamics of retical importance for the physical chemistry of ce for radiochemistry, sorption technology, hydroum as tracer. The experiments were carried out in porous soils consisting of soil completely water dally water saturated and using tritium water as a give a quite distinct picture of tritium behavior rater through the soil. The effective coefficient al-soil liquid system amounts in the mean to 1.20. In order than the mean
Card 1/2	2

velocity of exchange so will know the control of th	orption of ufman and (hod. The (agged hydrord this direction)	the hydrog G.T. Orlob difference ogen is ins fference an e sorption	he soil pores len by the soil (Trans. Am. Geobetween the velignificant and consider that dynamics of tag figures, and	 This agrees ophys. Union, locity of the only amounts for practical 	with the 37, 3, 2 tritium to 1-2%.	e results of 197, 1956) by transfer and It is poss	tained a dif- i of the
UB CODE:	07,08	SUEM DATE	: 09Mar64/	ORIG REF:	003	OTH REF:	001
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EU)				- *			j

LENSKIY, M. Mari one-year school for construction foremen. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.1:27-28 Ja '56. 1.Zaveduyushchiy uchebnoy chast'yu Mariyskoy odnogodichnoy shkoly desyatnikov-stroiteley. (Mari A.S.S.R.--Building trades--Study and teaching)





AGEYEV, A., LENSKIY, M. A.

Sequoia

Selection and introduction of sequois on the Black Sea littoral of the Caucasus. Les. khoz. 5 no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August. 195\$ 2 Uncl.

LENSKIY, M. M.

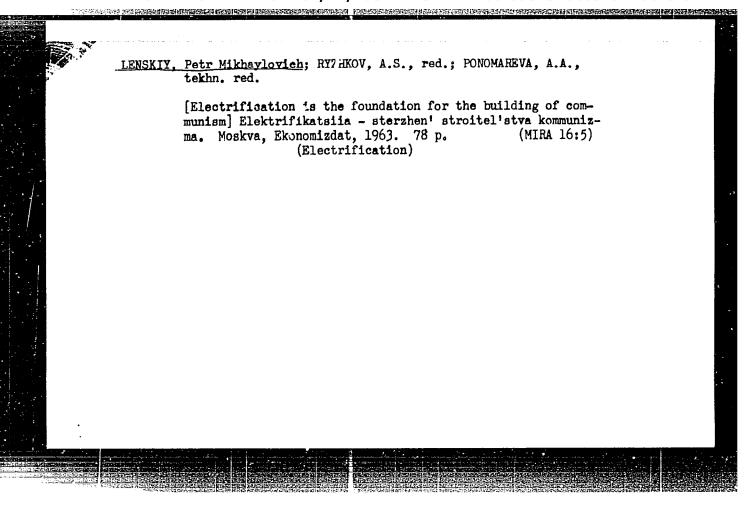
Mechanical Engineering

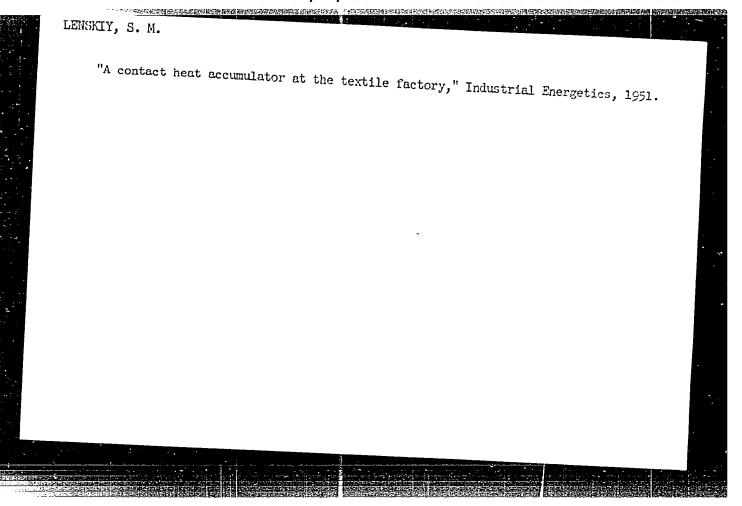
Nomogram for computing errors in dividing the circle. Vest. mash. 32 no. 5, 1952.

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

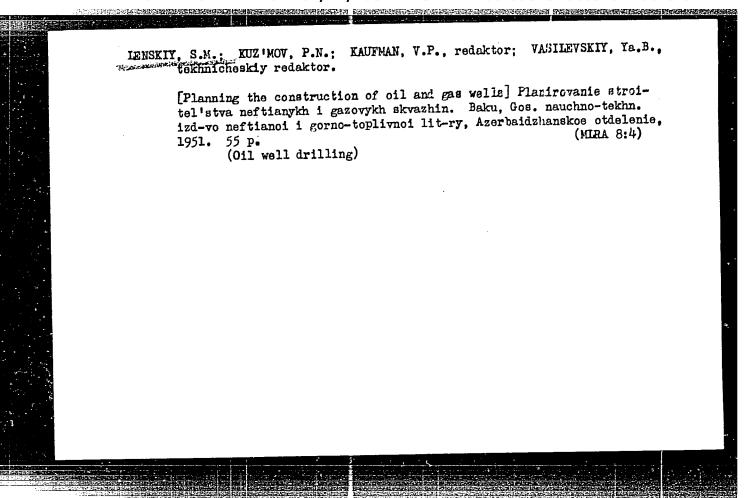
GORDEYEV, G.N., mayor; LENSKIY, N.G., inzhener-polkovnik, redaktor; ALEKSANDROV, V.N., starshiy leytenant, redaktor; STREL'NIKO-VA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

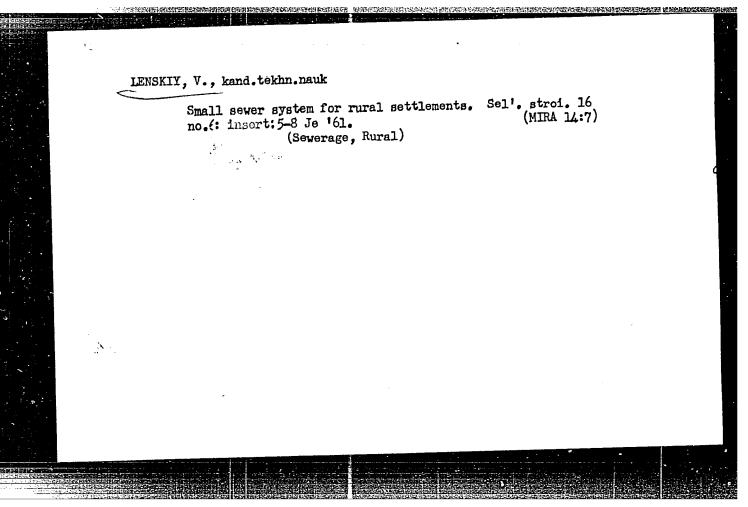
[Problems in aerial navigation; textbook for airmen] Vozdushnaia radionavigatsiia v zadachakh; posobie dlia letnogo sostava. Pod red. N.G.Lenskogo. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Ministerstva vooruzhennykh sil SSSR, 1948. 139 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11) (Navigation (Aeronautics)---Problems, exercises, etc)

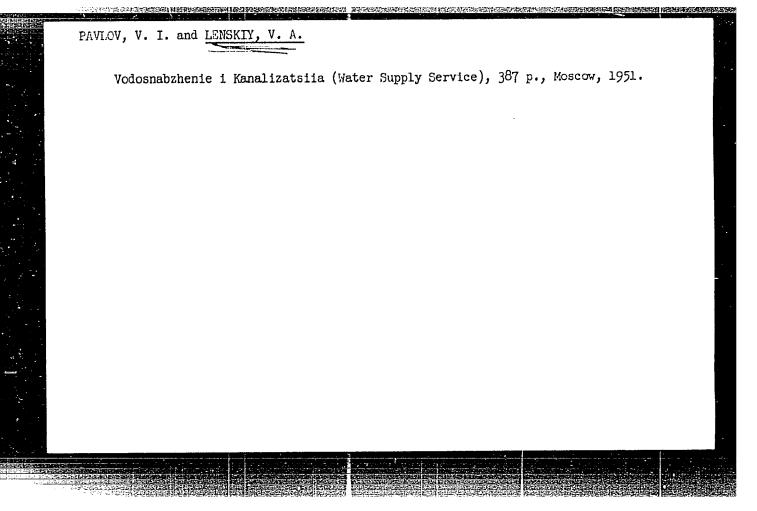


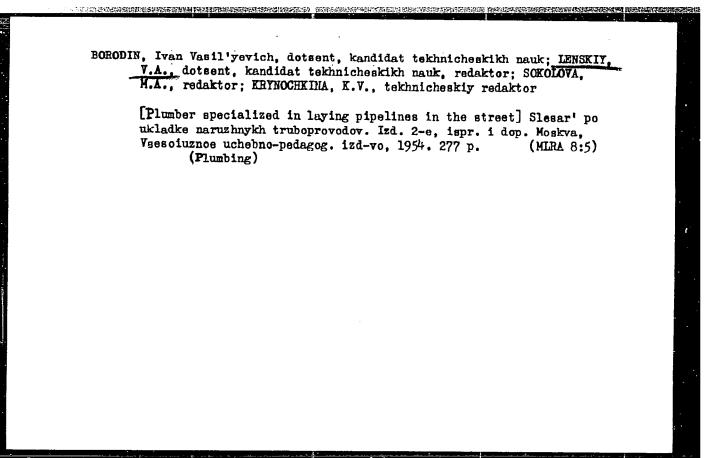


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929220013-3"









s/588/62/000/005/002/004 1011/1242 16,6800

AUTHORS:

Val'denberg, Yu.S., Lenskiy, V.L.

Some features of the application of digital techniques

to the solution of statistical problems TITLE:

SOURCE:

Avtomaticheskove upravlenive i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.

no.5. Moscow, 1962. 203-230

TEXT: Universal digital computers cannot be used efficiently for solving statistical protlems for several reasons. Many specialized analogue computing devices have been designed lately. When several statistical problems of different kinds with related algorisms are to be solved the design and construction of a digital device are worthwhile. A maximally simplified control unit and a closely commitated program result in these cases and eliminate programming. Such a digital device will solve a broader range of problems more reliably with a simpler scaling and adjusting procedure that its analogue counterpart. The determination of the dynamic characteris-

Card 1/5

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929220013-3" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001**

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Some features of the application ...

tics of control objects consists of the following steps: (1) recording the input and output random processes and their transformation into a form convenient for further computations; (2) computation of the input self-correlation and the input-output cross-correlation functions; (3) solution of an integral equation and determination of the transfer function of the investigated system. In step (1) the random processes are recorded on film by an ordinary loop oscillograph. The recording appears in the form of an opaque curve on the transparent film. The film is passed between a scanning beam and a photoelectric element yielding short pulses with the phase proportional to the read ordinates. Some 1.5-2 thousand ordinates, each encoded by a 4-bit word (15 quantization levels), are taken. The memory has a capacity of 3 to 4 thousand 4-bit words. Cathode-ray storage tubes are used as memory devices in the proposed design. The memory is automatically switched to the information regeneration mode and the input unit is disconnected when

Card 2/5

S/588/62/000/005/002/004 1011/1242

Some features of the application ...

the feeding is finished. Errors introduced by time and level quantizations are assumed to be not correlated. The ordinate value is rounded off to the nearest quantization level. This eliminates two. errors; the third is minimized by a proper centerin of the process. errors; the third is midimized by a proper center in of the process. An error of 0.3% remains. The evaluation of the time quantization error is quite cumbersome, and the common empirical value of 10 samples per period of the highest harmonic is chosen. In step (2) the following formulas are used:

formulas are used:
$$R_{x}(\mu) \approx \frac{1}{N-\mu_{\text{max}}} \sum_{\nu=c}^{N-\mu_{\text{max}}-1} \chi_{\nu} \chi_{\nu + \mu}; \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_{\text{max}}, \quad (19)$$

$$R_{xy}(\mu) \approx \frac{1}{N-\mu_{\text{max}}} \sum_{\nu=c}^{N-\mu_{\text{max}}-1} \chi_{\nu} \chi_{\nu + \mu}; \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_{\text{max}}, \quad (20)$$
Is the number of ordinates. A block diagram of the computation of features.

$$R_{xy}(\mu) \approx \frac{1}{N-\mu_{max}} \sum_{\nu=0}^{N-\mu_{max}} y_{\nu} x_{\nu,\mu}; \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_{max}, \quad (20)$$

where N is the number of ordinates. A block diagram of the computing device is given and its operation explained. There is one feat-

Card 3/5

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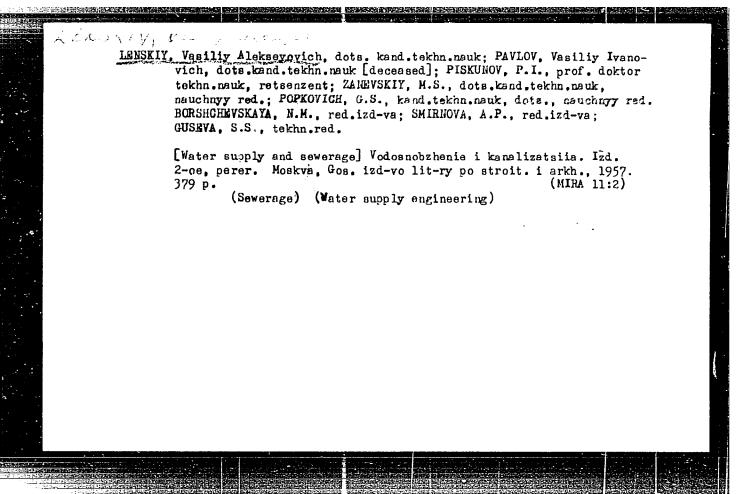
\$/588/62/000/005/002/004 I011/1242

Some foatures of the application ...

ure of special interest in the operation of the storage tubes: the electron beam "questions" the cells one by one, regenerating the information in a cell before proceeding to the next. This makes a higher density of cells possible. Investigation of errors shows that a 4% error in a correlation function allows for a 50:1 ratio between the highest and lowest frequencies in the process. No error is introduced by the finite number of ordinates when the correlation functions are to be used in integral equations. When they are used for other purposes this error will not exceed 1%. The over-all error up to this stage is ~ 5%. Step (3) is the solution of an integral relation of the form

where R_{XX} (τ - λ) is the input correlation function, R_{YX} (τ) is the input-output cross-correlation function and k(t) is the unknown pulse response of the investigated system. This equation is solved by Valdenberg's method (Ref. 7: Automatika i telemekhanika, 1958,

Card 4/5



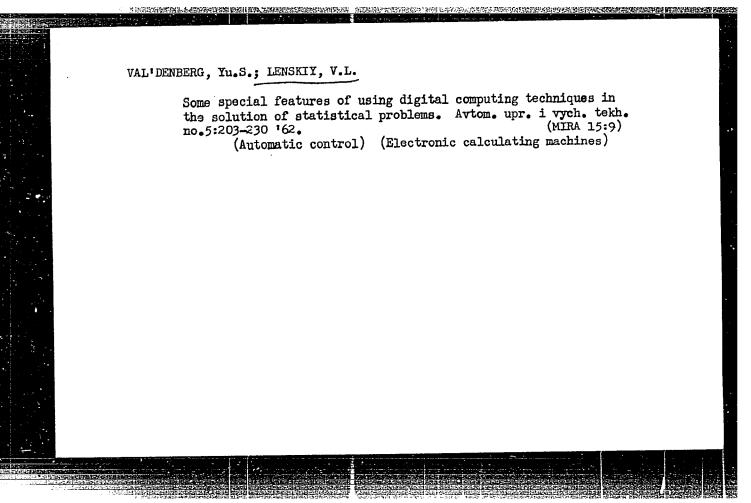
LENSKTY, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; PAVLOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich [deceased];

ARRAMOV, N.N., retsenzent; ZHUKOV, A.I., retsenzent;

YAKOVLEV, S.V., retsenzent; LOBACHEV, P.V., retsenzent;

REZVIN, Ye.Ye., retsenzent; TIKUNOV, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, A.P., red.

[Water supply and sewerage] Vodosnabzhenie i kanalizatsiia. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 386 p. (MIRA 17:10)



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WW/GS/B		Po-Li/Pq-Li/Pg-Li/Pae-2/Pu-Li/Pk-Li/Pl-Li UR/0000/65/000/000/0113/0	i i
AUTHO	R: Kolotov, Yu. N.; Lenskiy, V	L.	B+
systems	n de production de l'Arrichamatica de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión de la c	ecialized digital computers for analytical	,
apravle 1965, 1 TOPIC function	niya (Analytical adaptive control 13–126 TAGS: specialized digital comp 1 calculation, pulsed transfer fur	vayushohiyesya sistemy aytomaticheskogo systems). Moscow, izd-vo Mashinostro uter, adaptive control design, correlation action, digital computer design	1 (3)
ABSTR vayushe	ACT: V. V. Solodovníkov previ	ously presented (Analiticheskiye samonas ogo upravleniya, Moscow, Izd-vo Mashino ishmentof analytical adaptive systems whi	lch is based
		$w(l) = \int w_{\epsilon}(l-\tau) w_{0}(\tau) d\tau$	(1)
		$R_{sc}(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{cr}(t-t)w_{o}(t)dt,$	(2)
and Card 1/			

L 42014-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5009732 where w(t) is the optimum pulsed transfer function of an open system which is assumed known, wo(t) is the pulsed transfer function of the object under control, and wa(t) is the sought for pulsed transfer function of the correcting device. The present work describes in more detail the actual realization of such a principle using specialized digital computers. It concentrates on quantitative checks of the quasi-stationary conditions and estimates of the time needed for the solution of the above-mentioned integral equations using the iteration approach. The presentation of the calculational algorithm for the analytical adaptation problem is followed by a diagram describing the correlation function calculation, the block-diagram of the unit for the determination of pulsed transfer function, and the block diagram of the correcting section and the entire control device. The computing operation on demand (making possible simultaneous servicing of several analogous control systems) is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 6 figures. ASSOCIATION: none SUB CODE: DE ENCL: 00 SUBMITTED: 15Dec64 OTHER: 002 NO REF SOV: 006 Card 2/2 M

中心的现在分词 **经国际企业 (1974年) [1974年** [1974年 | 1975年 | 1975年

L 41421-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) Pf-4 GS ACCESSION NR: AT5009736 UR/0000/65/000/000/0183/0220

33 B+1

AUTHOR: Baburin, V. M.; Lenskiy, V. L.; Matveyev, P. S.; Rozhdestvenskiy, Yu. B.

TITLE: Errors during the use of the statistical method for the study of control objects

SOURCE: Analiticheskiye samonastraivayushchiyesya sistemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya (Analytical adaptive control systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 183-220

TOPIC TAGS: statistical method accuracy, random process, correlation characteristic, spectral density, integral equation solution accuracy, automatic control system ...

ABSTRACT: V. V. Solodovnikov based the design of analytic adaptive systems and the statistical determination of the dynamic characteristics of controlled objects under normal operating conditions on an extensive use of computers (Statisticheskaya dinamika lineynykh sistem avtomaticheskogo upravleniya, Fizmatgiz, 1960). These machines evaluate the correlation characteristics and spectral densities of random processes and generate solutions of equations of the

Card 1/2

L 41421-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5009736 $R_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{y}(\tau - \lambda) k(\lambda) d\lambda$ type from given experimental data. The present article: 1) analyzes in detail the errors in the determination of the statistical characteristics of random processes computed from experimental data; and 2) analyzes the accuracy and authenticity of the solutions of the above integral equation obtained by substituting it by a system of linear algebraic equations. "The calculations were carried out by N. P. Chernysheva." Orig. art. has: 184 formulas, 17 figures, and 1 table. ASSOCIATION: None SUB CODE: IE, MA SURMITTED: 15Dec64 OTHER: 005 HO REF SOV: 011 me Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6024359

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/002/0011/0018

AUTHOR: Solodovníkov, V.

V. V. L (moscow)

ORG: none

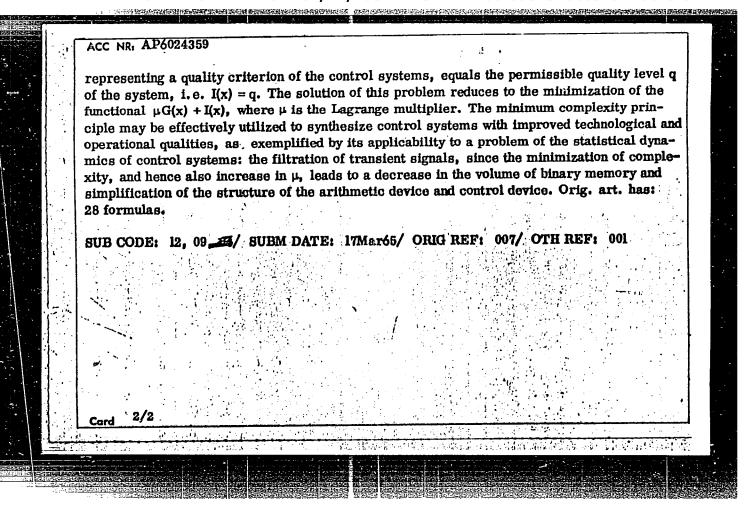
TITLE: Synthesis of minimum-complexity control systems

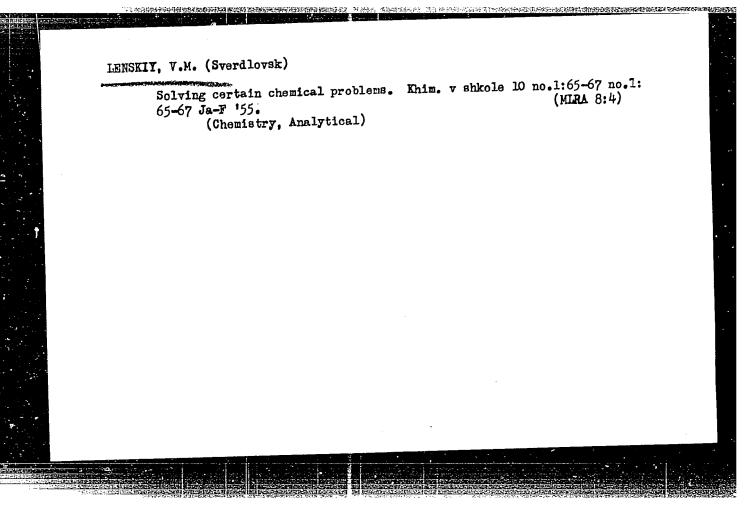
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 11-18

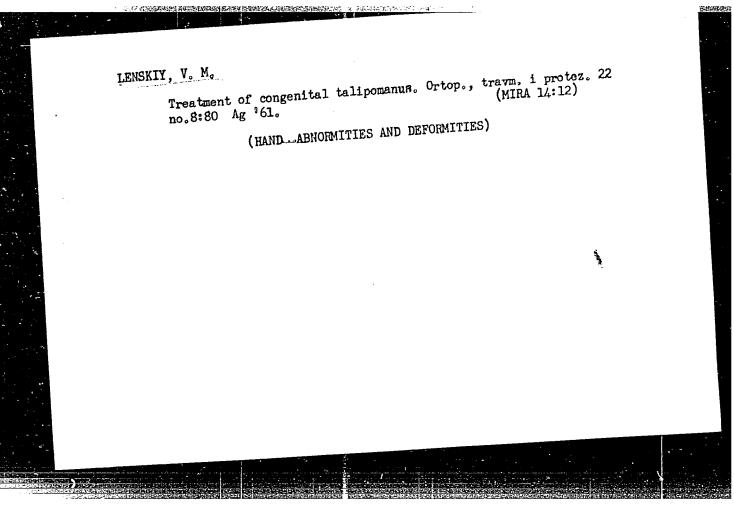
TOPIC TAGS: minimization, control theory, computer design, variational problem

ABSTRACT: Normally the analytic synthesis of an optimal control system reduces to the variational problem of finding a control-system operator x assuring the extremum of a functional I(x). Such an operator must belong in the narrowest class of a family of classes. This, however, leads to a deterioration in the quality criterion. In this connection, it is shown that the ensuing contradiction can be resolved by redefining the problem of the analytic synthesis of control systems. The minimum-complexity principle is defined: of all the operators with a given quality level, select the operator of minimum complexity with respect to a given scale of complexity. Use of the minimum-complexity principle leads to the conditional extremum problem: find the minimum of a continuous functional G(x) on condition that the functional I(x),

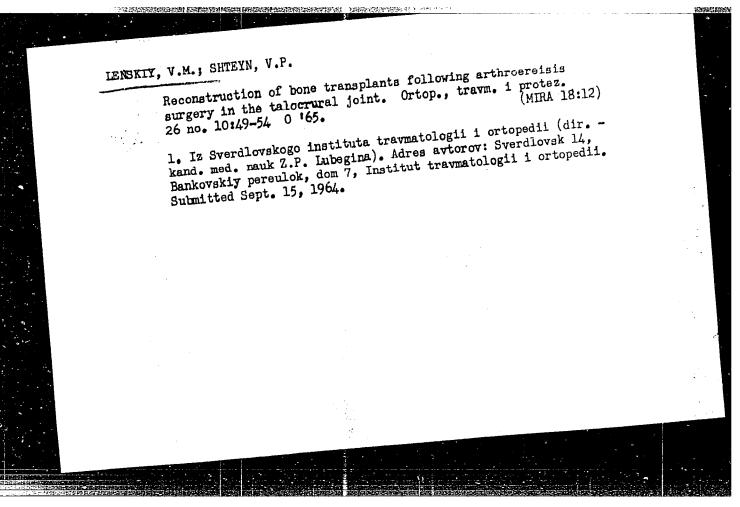
Card 1/2







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LENSKIY, V.M. (Sverdlovsk 14, ul. Sheynkmana, d. 32, kv. 89); MYAKOTINA, L.I.

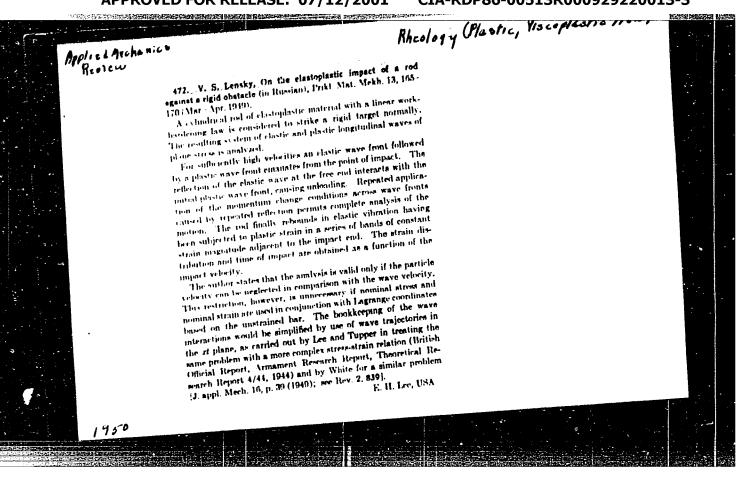
Some biochemical indices of the effectiveness of the posterior arthrogreisis operation of the talocrural joint. Ortop., travm. i protez. 27 no. 1:41-44 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - kand. med. nauk Z.P. Lubegina). Submitted April 19, 1965.

LENSKIY, V. S. Cand. Physicomath. Sci.

Dissertation: "The One-dimensional Longitudinal Elastical-Plactic Vibrations of a Bar." Moscow Order of Len n State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 26 Jun. 1947

SO: Vechernvaya Moskva, Jun. 1947 (Project #17836)



CIA-RDP86-00513R000929220013-3 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

LENSKIY, y. s.

Uprugost' i plastichnost'; o trudakh A. A. Il'iushina. Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1950. 102 p. illus., port. (Uspekhi sovetskoi nauki)

Elasticity and plasticity; A. A. Il'iushin's work.

DLC: QC191.L58

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929220013-3"

LENSKIY, V. S.

Deformations (Mechanics)

"Against vulgarization in scientific criticism." Vest. Fosk. un. 5 No. 9, 1950.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929220013-3

LENSKII, V. S.

Lenskii, V. S. (Mechanics) Method of construction of dynamic dependence between tensions and deformations in the distribution of residual deformation. P. 13

Chair of Theory of Elasticity Dec. 29, 1950

S0: Herald of the Moscow University, Series on Physics-Mathematics and Natural Sciences, No. 3, No. 5, 1951

LENSKIY, V.S.

SUBJECT

USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations

CARD 1/2 PG - 121

AUTHOR

LENSKIJ V.S.

TITLE

On Ostrogradskij's method for the integration of dynamic

equations of elasticity theory.

PERIODICAL

Priklad. Mat. Mech. 19, 617-620 (1955)

reviewed 7/1956

Treating the problem on the free oscillations of an elastic space, Ostrogradskij started from the equations of elasticity. The author applies Ostrogradskij's method to the dynamic equations of the theory of elasticity with two elastic constants. He considers the equations of the type

$$(1)\frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} - \left[a^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + b^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + b^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial x_{3}^{2}} + (a^{2}-b^{2})(\frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{3}})\right] = \chi_{1}(M, t)$$

with the initial conditions

(2)
$$u_{i}(M,0 = f_{i}(M)) \qquad \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi_{i}(M),$$

where $a^2 = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{9}$, $b^2 = \frac{\mu}{9}$ (λ , μ . constants of elasticity, g = const - density, M - point with coordinates x_1, x_2, x_3). The solution is set up as a Fourier integral:

Priklad.Mat.Mech. 19, 617-620 (1955)

CARD 2/2 PG - 121

$$u_{i}(M,t) = (\frac{1}{2\pi})^{3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} T_{i}(A,N,t) \gamma d\tau$$
 $\psi = e^{i\omega(r-\gamma)},$

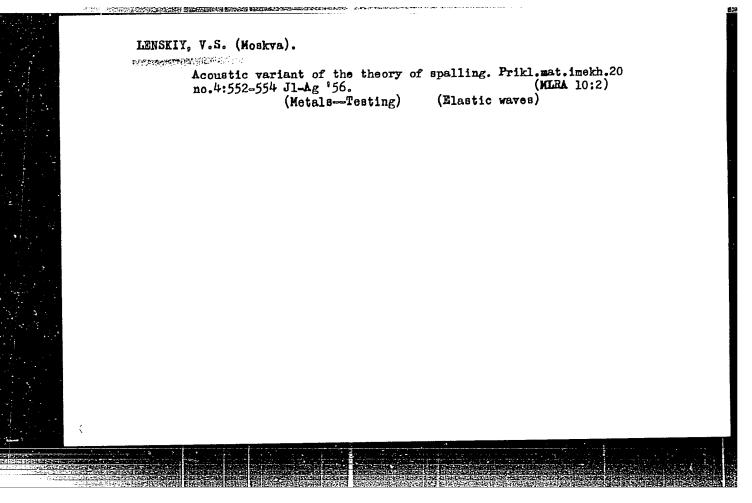
$$\psi = e^{i \alpha (r - \gamma)},$$

where α , r, ν are local vectors of the points $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $M(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ N(3, 32, 3) and dr = dw,da,da,da,da,da,da,da,da,da,e Furthermore it is set up

$$\chi_{i}(\mathbf{M},t) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{i}(\mathbf{N},t) \, \psi \, d\tau.$$

Then a transformation is carried out which essentially corresponds to Stokes' decomposition of a vector into a vortex component and into one component which is free of vortices. The integration of the sixfold integrals is reduced, according to Ostrogradskij, to the integration of double and threefold integrals and to operations of repeated integration. Finally the author obtains an explicit solution of Cauchy's problem for the equation (1) with the initial conditions (2). For a = b this solution passes over into the Kirchhoff formula for the wave equation.

INSTITUTION: Moscow.



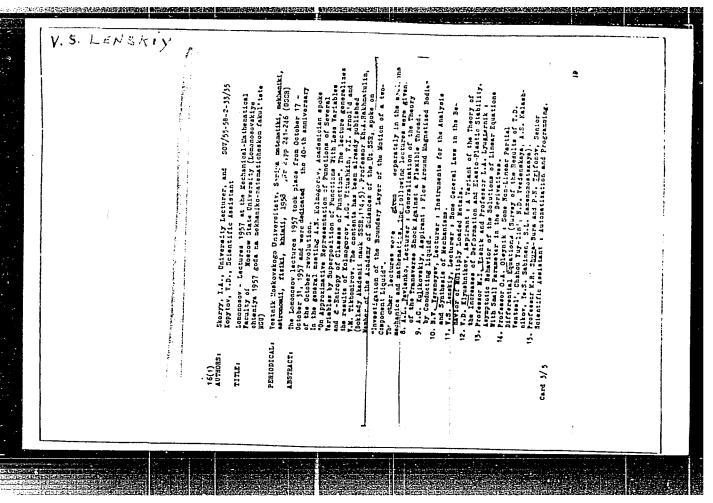
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LENSKIY, V. S.

CONFERENCE ON THE PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS AT HIGH RATES OF STRAIN, Sponsored by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, England 30 Apr-2 May 57

"The Construction of a Dynamical Tension Compression Diagram Based on the Wave Propagation Theory", by V. S. Lensky, Mechanical Institute USSR Academy of Sciences.

SO: Title page and bibliography of papers presented by USSR delegates at subject conference, Uncl.



304/30~58-6-6/45 AUTHORS: Il'yushin, A. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Lenskiy, V. S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Scientific Foundation of Burability and Plasticity of Solids TITLE: (Nauchnyye osnovy prochnosti i plastichnosti tverdykh tel) PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 49 - 55 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Mechanics is to be considered as one of the most important developmental foundations of engineering. Many recent achievements in the field of physics were rendered possible only due to mechanics. Many academic and scientific branch institutes of investigation, as well as universities work on the solution of the problem of solidity and plasticity. Soviet Science achieved important successes in this field. In spite of this fact science is not able in its present state to give a satisfactory answer to a series of important problems of engineering, industry and natural science. The insufficient working out of the theoretical problems of metalworking by Card 1/3 means of pressure, as well as of the mechanism of metal de-

SU730-58-6-6/45

Scientific Foundation of Darability and Plasticity of Solids

formation from the semiproduct to the finished product under various thermo-mechanical conditions may be given as example. The backwardness in this field makes the process of the production of metals and alloys with required thermo-mechanical characteristics difficult. 3 main trends may be outlined with respect to the working out of the solidity- and plasticity problems. The working out of formulae dealing with the connection between stresses, deformations, time and temperature, as well as the determination of the conditions of destruction of solids, both under singular and repeated stresses are the first and most important line to be determined. The second working cycle deals with the general methods of solving the mechanical problems of a deforming solid, the working out of the theoretical foundations for the engineering calculation methods for solidity and stability and deformability, as well as the experimental methods of the investigation of the solidity of structures, machines and plants. The calculation of the stresses occurring during welding may be designated as concrete technical task. The third cycle of investigation deals with the physical mechanisms of the deformation of solids. The theoretical and experimental in-

Card 2/3

SOW30-58-6-6/45 Scientific Foundation of Darabilityand Plasticity of Solids

vestigation of atomic-molecular mechanisms of the plastic processes in the deformation of material of solids under different physical and physical and chemical conditions is required here. A physical explanation of the behavior of the material up to its destruction with rapidly changing stresses as impact, or explosion respectively, as well as at different temperature conditions ought to be obtained as results of these investigations. The training of specialist cadres in the field of solidity and plasticity ought to be intensified. The already existing laboratories must be extended and new ones must be built. New constructions and test machines, plants, test stands and measuring apparatus must also be built. The extension of the international scientific contacts, especially on the problems of experimental techniques, is also required.

1. Solids--Deformation 2. Plasticity--Theory

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Lenskiy, V. S. (Moscow) SOV/24-58-11-8/42

TITLE: Experimental Verification of the Laws of Isotropy and

of the Delay Effect in the case of Complex Loading (Eksperimental'naya proverka zakonov izotropii i

zapazdyvaniya pri slozhnom nagruzhenii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh

Nauk, 1958, Nr 11, pp 15-24 (ÚSSE)

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the laws of plasticity in the case of

complex loading is a problem which is acute and one of the most difficult of mechanics of continuous media.

The aim of the work described in this paper was to verify

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experimentally the two general laws postulated by A. A. Ilyushin (Ref 14) on the behaviour of materials

in the case of complex loading which determine the vector properties of the materials: the law of isotropy and the law of delay. These laws are of consequence also from the point of view of the theory of plasticity in the case of complex loading (Ref 14). If the isotropy law is applicable, the relation between the vector of the

stress σ and the strain can be represented by means

Cardl/4 of a five-term formula, for instance:

SOV/24-58-11-8/42

Experimental Verification of the Laws of Isotropy and of the Delay Effect in the case of Complex Loading

 $\sigma = Ae + Be + Ce + De + Ee$

where A, B, C, D, E are some functionals of the curvatures of the trajectory of deformation along an arc, the structure of which is determined by the scalar properties of the given material. Due to the law of delay, the dependence between o and e in the case of deformation trajectories of small curvatures is reduced to the laws of the simpler flow theory. The here described experimental investigation was carried out in the Dynamic Test Laboratory of the Chair of the Theory of Elasticity, Moscow University in accordance with the joint plan of this Chair and the Institute of Mechanics. The experiments were carried out on a Ac.Sc., USSR. kinematic type 04-1 test machine developed jointly by the Institute of Structural Mechanics, Ac.Sc. Ukraine and the Theory of Elasticity Chair of Moscow University, a photo of it is shown in Fig.1. The machine was used for applying separately and independently tension and torsion on a tubular specimen at regulated speeds; it

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SOV/24-58-11-8/42

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Experimental Verification of the Laws of Isotropy and of the Delay Effect in the Case of Complex Loading

was also possible to produce internal pressures up to 800 kg/cm². The control and the recording system of this machine are such that it was possible to carry out on it experiments of the kinematic and the force variants and also of the mixed and the purely force variants, i.e. to investigate as multitude of cases of the plane stress state. For measuring the forces and deformations, the method of pneumatic contact was applied. The results of the experiments, aimed at verifying the law of isotropy are graphed in Figs. 3-6 and entered in Tables 1 and 2. The results obtained on annealed copper subjected to complex loading lead to the conclusion that certain properties of copper under such loading are determined by the law of isotropy and the delay law, i.e. to the following conclusions:

1. The law of isotropy is valid in the case of complex loading and the experimentally determined deviations from that law are within the limits of the accuracy of the experiments;

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2. the delay law is valid, the length of the delay slip

SOV/24-58-11-8/42

Experimental Verification of the Laws of Isotropy and of the Delay Effect in the Case of Complex Loading

is about 0.00316 for annealed copper;
3. up to a deformation intensity of the order of 4.5% the curvature radius is at no point smaller than 3h ~0.01 and the flow theory of the type of the St. Venant theory is applicable for the dependence between the stresses and the deformation.

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 20 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 11 English.

ASSOCIATION: MGU Kafedra teorii uprugosti (Moscow State University, Theory of Elasticity Chair)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

Card 4/4

LENSKIY, V.S.

24(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3041

Il'yushin, Aleksey Antonovich, and Viktor Stepanovich Lenskiy

Soprotivleniye materialov (Strength of Materials) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1959, 371 p. Errata slip inserted. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I. K. Snitko; Tech. Ed.: S. N. Akhlamov.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in advanced courses on the strength of materials.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the following topics: 1) fundamental concepts of deflections, internal stresses, deformations, actions of internal forces, and the process of loading a small element of a solid body; 2) the basic mechanical properties of solid bodies, such as elasticity and ideal plasticity, flow, creep and relaxation, viscosity and dynamic strength, and fatigue and failure; 3) basic kinematic and geometric hypotheses intended to simplify the mathematical statement of problems dealing with stresses, deformations, displacements, and failures of

Card 1/8

Strength of Materials

SOV/3041

solid bodies subjected to external effects, as well as the basic equations and methods for solving problems of deformation and strength of bodies. According to the author, the methods for calculating strength of materials presented in the book differ from the stricter methods based on the theory of elasticity and plasticity. A number of simplifying assumptions of a kinematic and geometric character have been introduced. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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	flections in a body
1. 2. 3. 4.	Mechanical properties of various materials Effect of various factors on mechanical properties On the mechanism of plastic deformation Bars of variable cross section. Method of elastic solutions Systems of bars Calculation of trusses Resistance of a material to shear Torsion of a round bar Strength of a beam under combined loading

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sov/179-59-3-19/45 AUTHORS: Lenskiy, V. S. and Fomina, L. N. (Moscow) Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of TITLE: Delayed-yield (Rasprostraneniye odnomernykh voln v materialakh s zapazdyvayushchey tekuchest'yu) PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 133-136 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The authors describe a theory of propagation of longitudinal, elasto-plastic waves in shafts with delay in yielding. It is assumed that the relationship between the stress, deformation and time is expressed as: $\sigma = \sigma(\varepsilon, t)$ It was found from experiments that $E \geqslant \partial \sigma / \partial \varepsilon > 0$, $\partial \sigma / \partial t \leqslant 0$ for $\sigma > 0$. The relation (1) for the plastic deformation of materials, where elastic waves propagate with the velocity $a_0 = \sqrt{E/Q}$, can be written as Eq (2). The equation of the longitudinal motion in this case will have the form of Eq (3). Thus, it is possible to plot a

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Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-yield

diagram of the distribution of disturbances using the characteristics only. These can be determined as If a curved part of the surface, Eq (1), crosses the curves. S parallel to the plane ($\sigma\epsilon$) and is inclined to the/(ϵt) by an angle, the tangent of which is E_1 , then Eq (2) can be written as Eq (4). The formula (3) for the elastic deformations will take the form, Eqs (5) and (6), where τ - moment of plastic deformations at the cross-section x = 0. The solution of Eq (5) for the conditions (7) and (8) can be defined as Eq (9) for the space I (Fig 1), and as Eq (10) for the space II, or as Eq (11) for the space III. In particular, when such an impact is applied that the end of the shaft becomes subjected to the stress σ , Eq (12) will be applicable to the space I, Eq (13) - II, Eq (14) - III. Fig 2 illustrates the results obtained experimentally: a - an instantaneous deformation was delayed for $\tau \approx 300 \, \mu sec$, then increased rapidly this corresponds to the spaces I and III, (Eq 14); b - the deformation is steady during the same period of time then is gradually decreased, which corresponds to

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SOV/179-59-3-19/45

Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-yield

the process of relaxation, i.e. the space I becomes II, Eq (13). In order to improve the analysis made by Johnson and others (Ref 5), the case is considered when an elastic shaft of the length ℓ was subjected to an impact directed along its axis Ox with a velocity V_0 . Another shaft, made of delayed-yield material corresponding to Eq (4), was placed coaxially to the first one. The modulus of longitudinal elasticity of both shafts was the same. The origin of coordinates was placed at the contact point of the shafts. A diagram illustrating this case is shown in Fig 3. Since the end $x = -\ell$ is free, the line AB represents the impact wave of loading. Then, the parameters of motion above that line (spaces VI to VIII) are found after those belonging to spaces I to V (formulae top p 136). The stress on the surface of contact of both shafts, equal to $-\text{EV}_0/2a$ for $t < \tau$, becomes

 $E \frac{\partial u_5}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x = 0}$

Card 3/4 for t = τ , i.e. it gradually decreases.

SOV/179-59-3-19/45
Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-Yield

There are 3 figures and 11 references, all of which are English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1959

Card 4/4

7 14 AUTHOR:

Lenskiy, V. S.

SOV/32-25-1-42/51

TITLE:

Two-Component Feeler for Deformation With a Pneumatic Contact

(Dvukhkomponentnyy datchik deformatsii s pnevmaticheskim

kontaktom)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 116-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A simultaneous independent measurement of two deformation components (e.g. expansion and torsional angle) is rather difficult in the investigations of complex states of stress. The feeler which is fixed to the sample and which is to determine only one type of deformation supplies wrong data for the deformation of another component. A feeler called "Mekhanicheskiy luch" ("mechanical feeler") was constructed which avoids the above-mentioned difficulties by using microscopic observation. A. F. Kalinin, head of the laboratory, and Yu. G. Burtsev, mechanic, took part in the construction of this instrument. This instrument is provided for deformation measurements in static investigations of tubular samples on expansion and torsion, under conditions of a complex stress with continuous recording of the data. The principle of pneumatic con-

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-1-42/51

Two-Component Feeler for Deformation With a Pneumatic Contact

tact is employed for the latter. The base plate of the instrument (Fig) is $300 \times 150 \times 12$ mm, the height of the instrument is 265 mm, its length with fully stretched "feeler" is 450 mm, the length of the "feeler" is 200 mm, the basis of the measurement is 19 and 14.5 mm. A description of the apparatus as well as of the operation technique are given. There is 1 figure.

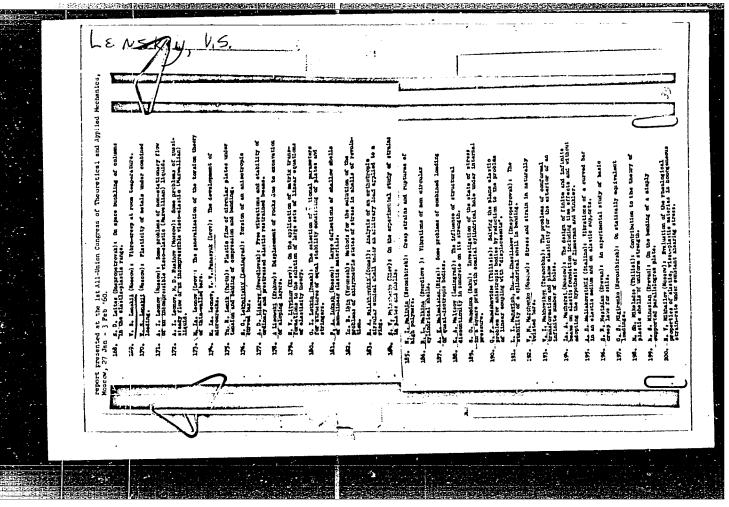
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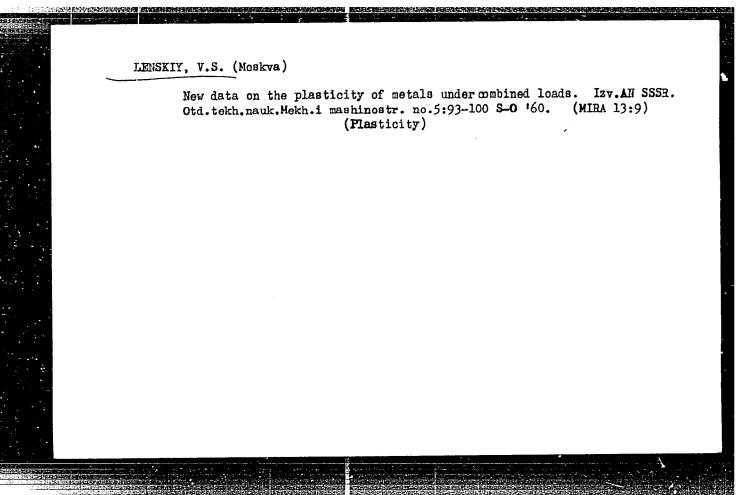
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

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AUTHOR:

Lenskiy, V.S. (Moscow)

TITLE:

Effects of irradiation on the mechanical properties

of solids

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Inzhenernyy sbornik, v. 28, 1960, 97 - 133

TEXT: Numerous experimental data have shown that physical and chemical properties of materials after when irradiated and that these changes are often permanent. Consequently two aspects are noted:

1) The changes are not uniform w.r. to volume and consequently improved or new theories and computing methods are required for the constructions which will be subject to irradiation; 2) Stability of changes caused by irradiation technology and, at the same time, development of shielding against harmful radiation. The author reviews the literature available, mainly Western, dealing with the above aspects and attempts to classify and generalize the information available. The units employed are mainly those used in western

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Effects of irradiation on the ...

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works. The mechanism of action of radiation solids is discussed first. A neutron passing through a crystal lattice will undergo a series of elastic collision with atoms (ions) of the crystal. Then, the energy lost will be

$$\Delta E = E_0^2 A (A + 1)^{-2}$$
 (2.1)

per atom (ion). As the energy of a neutron is usually up to several millions bigger than that necessary to knock the atom out of the crystal lattice, cascade phenomena occur. In some cases nuclear reactions result, while for the remaining cases Kinchin and Piz propose

$$N_1 = \frac{\eta E}{E_d (1 + \eta)^2}$$
 (2.2)

where N_1 = number of atoms knocked out of the crystal lattice by one neutron, E = initial energy of the neutron, E_d = energy necessary for displacing the atom, η_i = atomic mass of the atom. The au-

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Effects of irradiation on the ...

thor discusses two effects of Frenkel defects, namely the volume effect which may lead to an increase in hardness and the modulus of elasticity of the material and dislocation effect, causing changes in density and plasticity. Also the effect on self- and ther-modiffusion processes is mentioned, the existing data for which are, however, controversial. A passage of a neutron may lead to the formation of so-called "displacement zones", and theoretical calculations lead to the conclusion that the latter will occur in heavier metals, while in the lighter metals, Frenkel defects will occur preferentially. The possibility of Frenkel defect formation under β - and γ - radiation is mentioned and the problem of saturation is discussed, as well as the feasibility of duplicating some effects by thermal or mechanical processes; this is followed by some remarks on the action of radiation on organic materials which result either in breakdown of long chains, or cross linking. Volume and crystalline structure changes are discussed next, in cases of barium titanate, quartz and vitreous silica, lithium fluoride and lead, and the case is mentioned of the destruction of the crystalline structure of diamond. In discussion of changes of elas-Card 3/5

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Effects of irradiation on the ...

tic properties, the conclusions reached are that in most cases they are insignificant and can be neglected. Shifts in resumance peaks, however, are important and should be taken into account when oscillatory properties are considered. Considerations of the influence of radiation on plastic properties show that critical shear stress and tensile strength increase for metals which, however, cease to be homogeneous w.r. to their elasto-plastic properties. In case of plastics, they can be divided into three groups: 1) Those with both, tensile strength and plasticity diminishing along the curve on stress strain diagram; 2) Those for which critical tensile strength increases or decreases by constant amount; 3) Those which under a small dose of radiation exhibit an increase in plastic properties. Experiments on influence of irradiation on glide and creep are either inconclusive or changes obtained are within the experimental error interval; one of the possible explanation is that above 1/2 T_{pe} (T_{pe} = temperature of flow) diffusion is a main process, while below it, the main mechanism of glide is the non-diffusive motion of dislocations. In conclusion, a statis-

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27796 \$/508/60/028/000/009/022 D237/D305

Effects of irradiation on the

tical method is indicated for bodies either being irradiated or after the irradiation. There are 33 figures and 274 references: 33 Soviet-bloc and 241 non-Soviet-bloc. The geferences to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: T.H. Blewitt, R.R. Coltman, C.E. Klabunde, T.S. Noggle, Low-temperature reactor irradiation effects in metals, J. Appl. Phys., vol. 28, No. 6, 1957; W. Primak, Fast-neutron-induced changes in quartz and vitreous silica, Phys. Rev., vol. 110, No. 6, 1958; R. Truell, J. de Klerk, P.W. Levy, Neutron irradiation effects in borosilicate glass and their detection by ultrasonic attenuation and velocity measurements, J. Appl. Phys., vol. 29, No. 2, 1958; A.C. Damask, Hardness of neutron-irradiated diamonds, J. Appl. Phys., vol. 29, No. 11, 1958.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1959

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Card 5/5

s/030/60/000/008/008/013 B021/B054

AUTHORS:

Sokolovskiy, V. V., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Lenskiy, V. S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical

Sciences

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Symposium on Plasticity

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960 No. 8, pp. 104-105

TEXT: The authors report on the Symposium held at Brown University (USA) on April 5-7, 1960. The following reports were delivered by Soviet delegates: Yu. N. Rabotnov dealt with problems of creeping, V. V. Sokolovskiy with the plastic flow between noncircular cylinders, and V. S. Lenskiy with the experimental foundation of the theory of composite load.

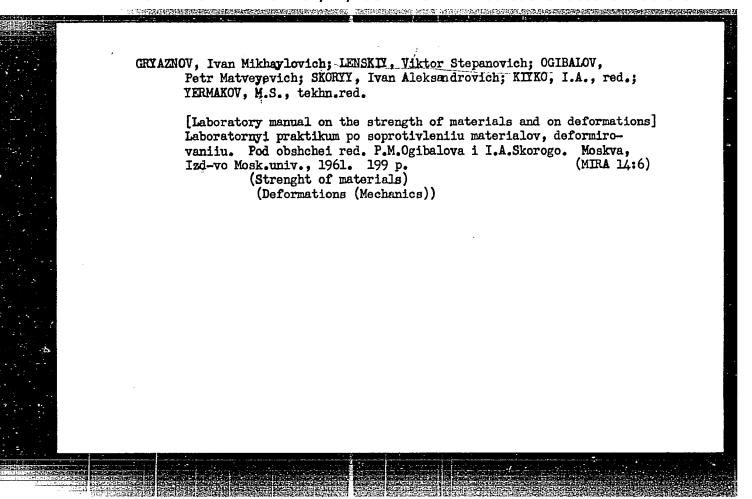
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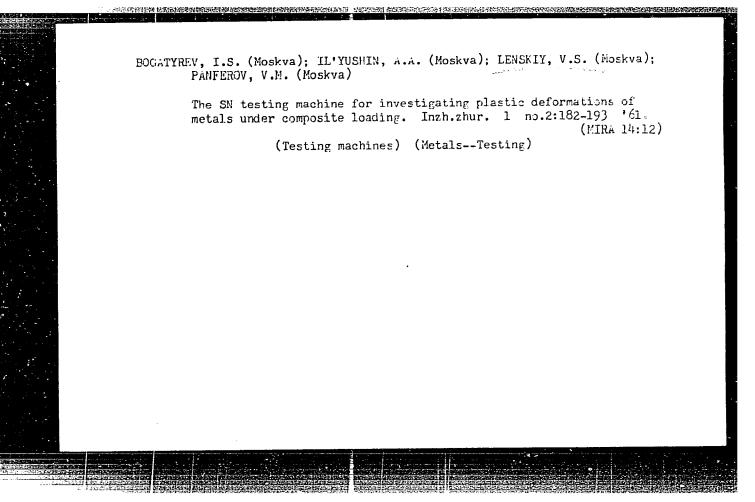
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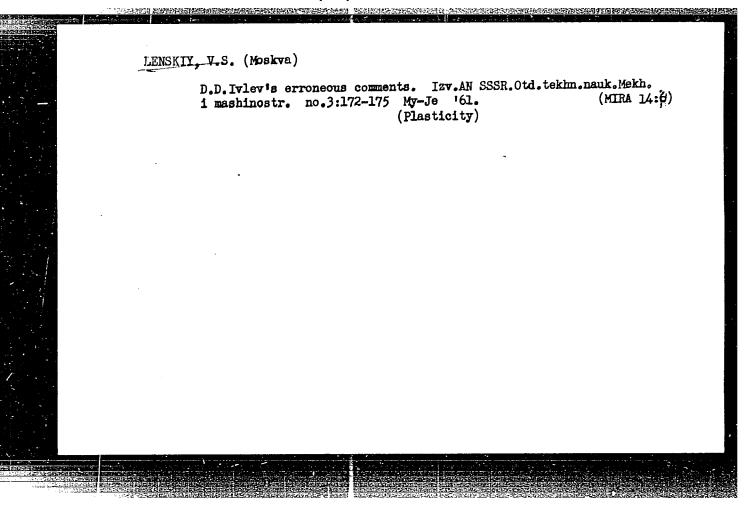
的一种,我们就是这个人的,我们就是我们的人的人,我们们就是这个人的人,我们们就是我们就是我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们们们们的人,我们们们们们们们们

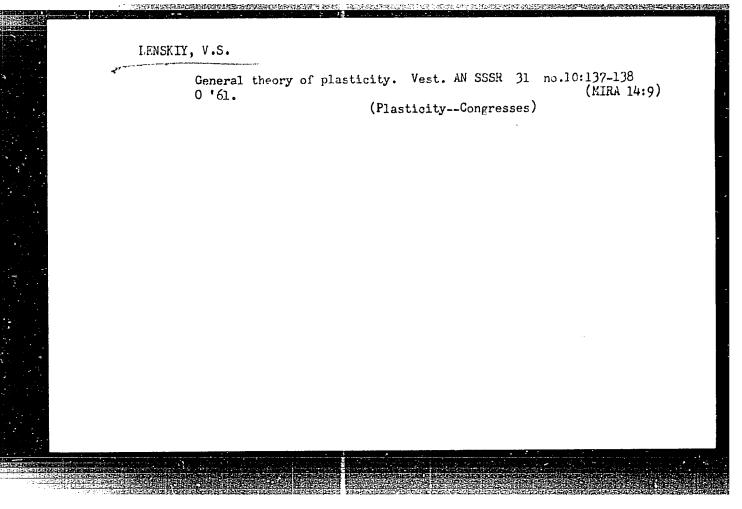
LENSKIY, V. S.

Doc Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Study of the plasticity of metals under complicated stress." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 191)





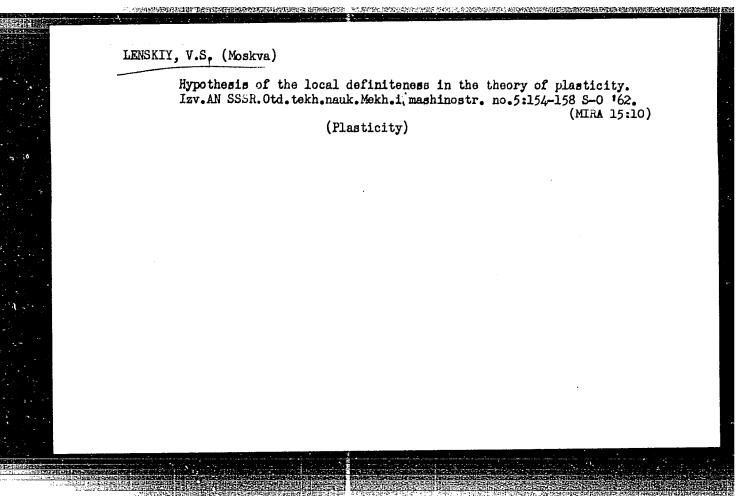




LENSKIY, Viktor Stepanovich; LITVIN-SEDOY, Mikhail Zinov'yevich;
KAFUSTINA, V.S., red.; KOZLOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanics; course in mechanics offered by the Department of
Mechanics and Mathematics of Moscow State University] Mekhanika;
o spetsial'nosti "mekhanika" na mekhaniko-matematicheskom fakul'tete Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Moskva,
Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 41 p. (MIRA 15:7)

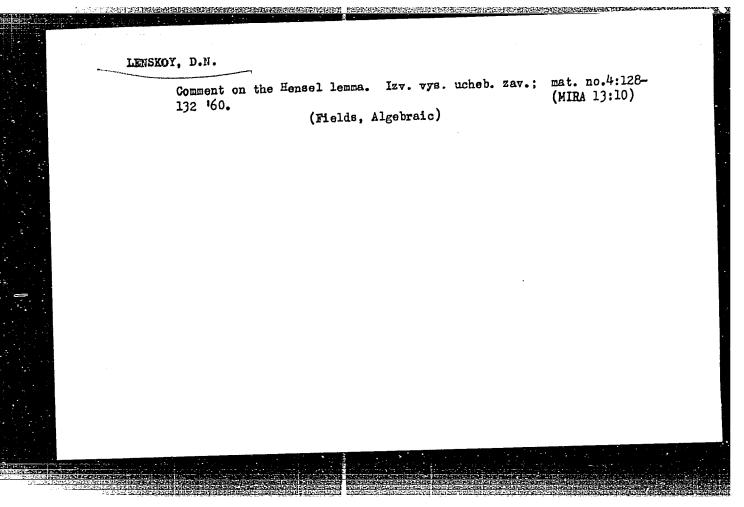
(Mechanics--Study and teaching)

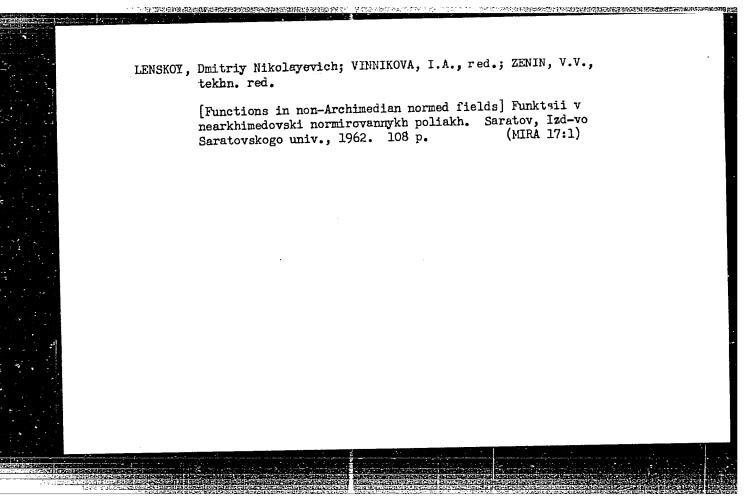


ARIYEVICH, A.M.; LENSKIY, Yu.V.; USKOVA, G.V.

New lamp for the luminescent diagnosis of skin diseases. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.4:54-55 Ap 164. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya (dir. I.P.Smirnov) i TSentralinyy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov), Moskva.



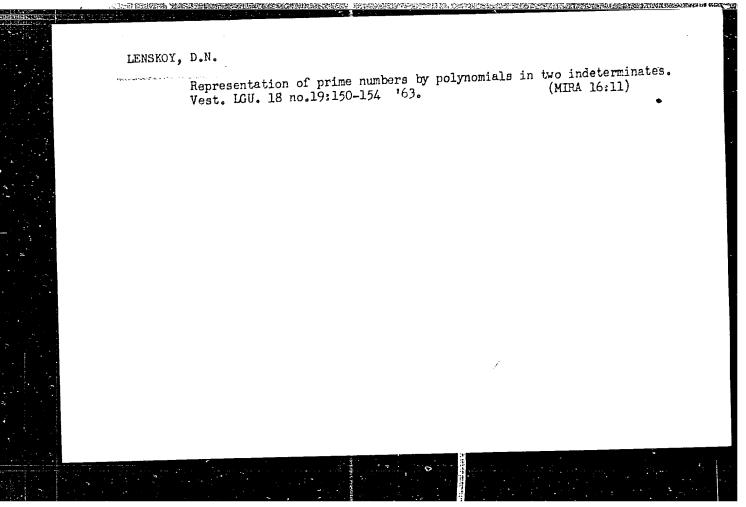


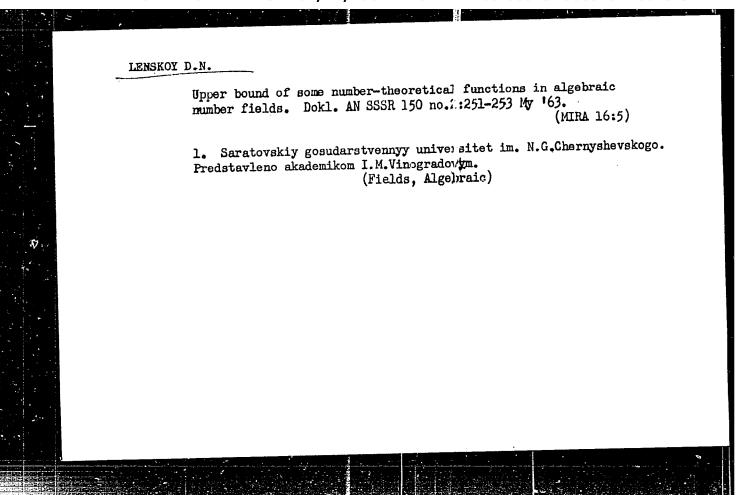
LENSKOY, D.N.

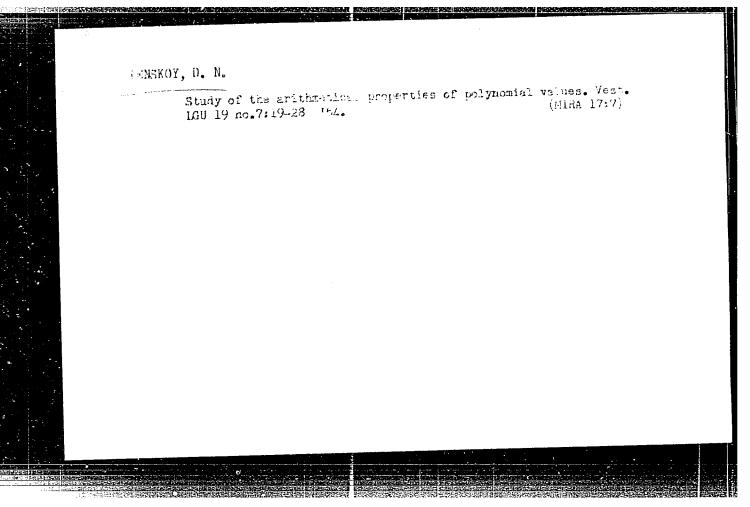
Behavior of analytic functions in non-Archimedian normalized fields. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.4:62-68 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

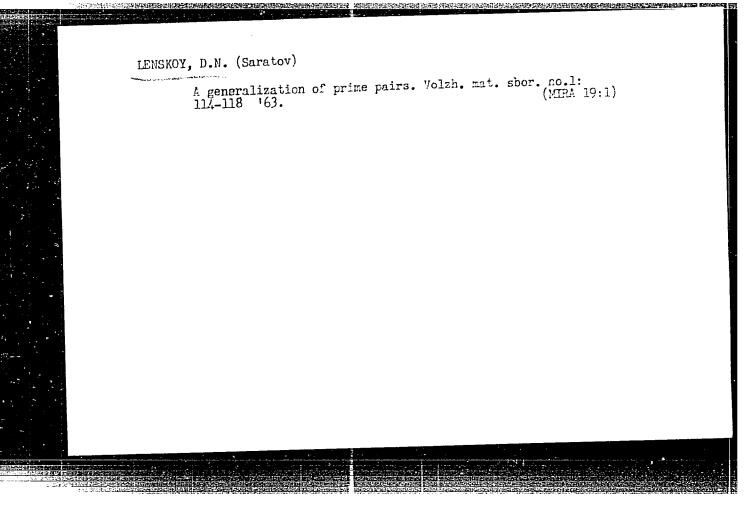
1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo.

(Functions, Analytic)

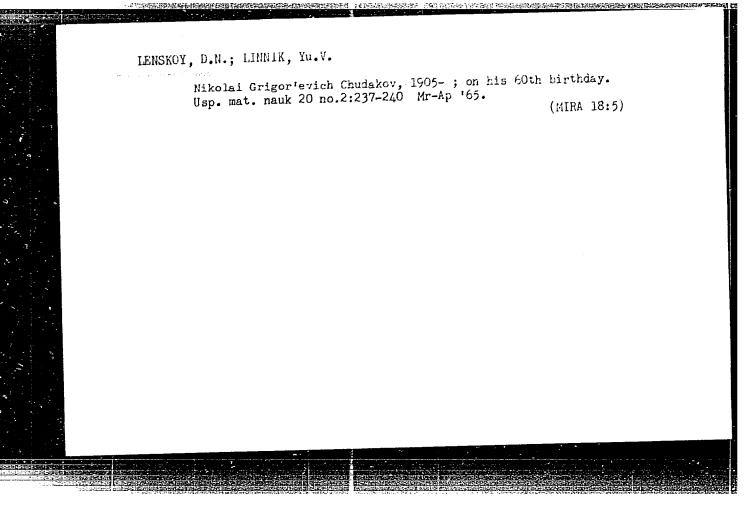








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