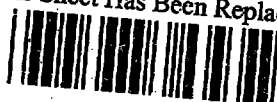


Abstract

A streamlined surface has concavities (1) (convexities), the cross-section of the concavity (1) (convexity) has the form of a smoothly curved closed line described by a certain relationship, the depth of the concavities (1) (convexities) $h=0.005-0.3$ of the thickness of the boundary layer, the curved areas (2) of the concavities or convexities have a common tangent in any cross-section transversal to the initial surface with a transitional section (3) in the form of a surface of double curvature with radii $R_{curv1}/\geq 3h$ and $R_{curv2}/\geq 3h$. The size of the concavities (1) (convexities) along the streamlined surface equals $D=(2-40)h$, the size of the curved area (2) along the streamlined surface is $l_3=(0.05-0.3)D$, the size of the transitional section (3) along the line connecting the centres of the concavities or convexities is $l_n=(0.05-3)h$, and the centres of the concavities (1) or convexities are located in the vertices of a parallelogram with the sides equal to $(1.05-4)D$ and with an angle at the vertex $\alpha_p=20-90^\circ$.

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