

persistent nucleosynthesis model. As summary the persistent – discrete model, where an exponential slope of the stellar nucleosynthesis is added by the next discrete peaks, is suggested. Thus the discover of chemical unhomogeneities of protostellar, stellar and protosolar matter complicates the problem of a determination of an object age using its chemical composition and leads to the necessary of a development and an inclusion into chemical evolution models of approximations accounted an influence of phases "gas-dust" transitions.

The classic method of an age determination using the isochrones, calculated with given helium and heavy elements abundances, has also the problems. For example, an age of individual stars in the galactic field is determined

without problems, but the use of a such method for the stars inside open clusters leads to the age dispersion that exceeds, as a rule, a cluster age, derived by turning-point. Our investigations show that the age determination "errors" do not correlate with individual differences of chemical composition.

The investigations of far field galaxies show that the probability of merging of two galaxies is sufficiently high. The evidents of a such merging of the our Galaxy with the Magellanic Clouds system are found. This complicates some more the creation of a self-consistent picture of the chemical evolution of the Galaxy.

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INTERPRETATION AND SOLUTION OF THE LIGHT CURVE OF THE WOLF-RAYET ECLIPSING BINARY CQ CEP

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ABSTRACT. In spite of authors of numerous solutions of light curve of CQ Cep, which consider the latter as caused basically by effects of ellipsoidal form and components eclipse, we continue to insist upon the compound character of light curve of this very close system.

We consider that about a half of amplitude of overwhelming majority of light curves of CQ Cep is caused by light variability of common system envelope which is utmost inhomogeneous is density and only a half is connected with the effects of ellipsoidal form and component eclipse.

As a result of light curve correction for orbi-

tal eccentricity and introduction into consideration of a third brightness (the brightness of common envelope) a more precise solution has been obtained for light curve with the most low amplitude and, probably, less distorted by envelope inhomogeneities.

The analysis of this solution allowed us to make more precise determination of the companion luminosity class, and to understand the reason of difficult detection of lines of the latter in the system spectrum, to make more precise the model of CQ Cep and its evolution in time, to understand the nature of high amplitude light curve of the system.

Key words: Stars: Eclipsing Binaries, WR