

An elementary particle pulsation principle fuses in a prime number and physics. (2)

0 points and the distribution map of the prime number of the zeta function are expressed by a complex number coordinate.

The figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern is expressed by a complex number coordinate.

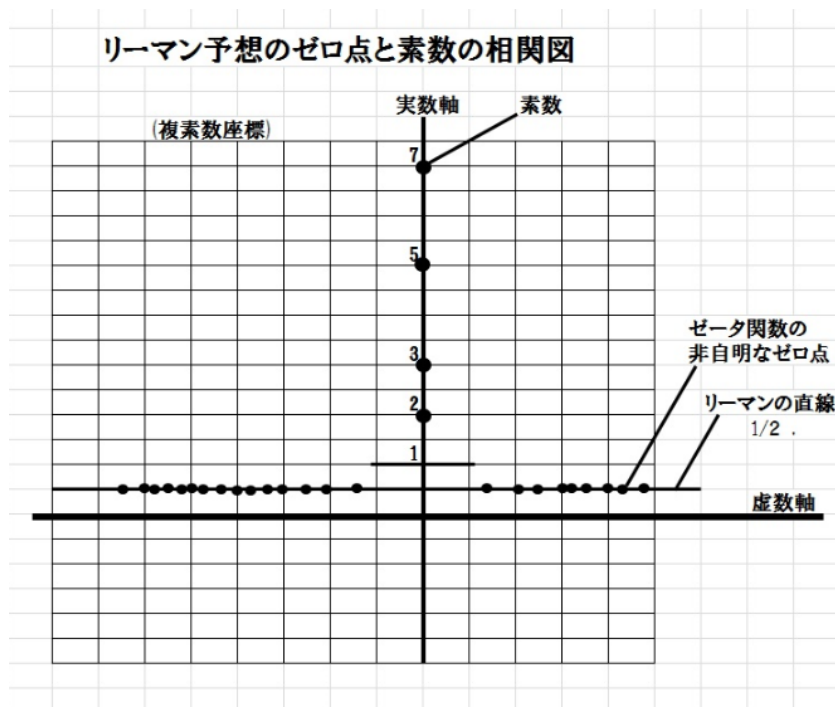
The figure of fusion synchronized a straight line and the horizon of the figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern where 0 points formed a line and fused with neither.

Four dimensions of lower domains express space on the horizon, and the prime number in the top of the material wave pulsates by a turn of the four-dimensional space as a top of the waves.

There are all the non-self-evident zero points of the zeta function on the horizon (three-dimensional space) of the figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern and is real part $1/2$.

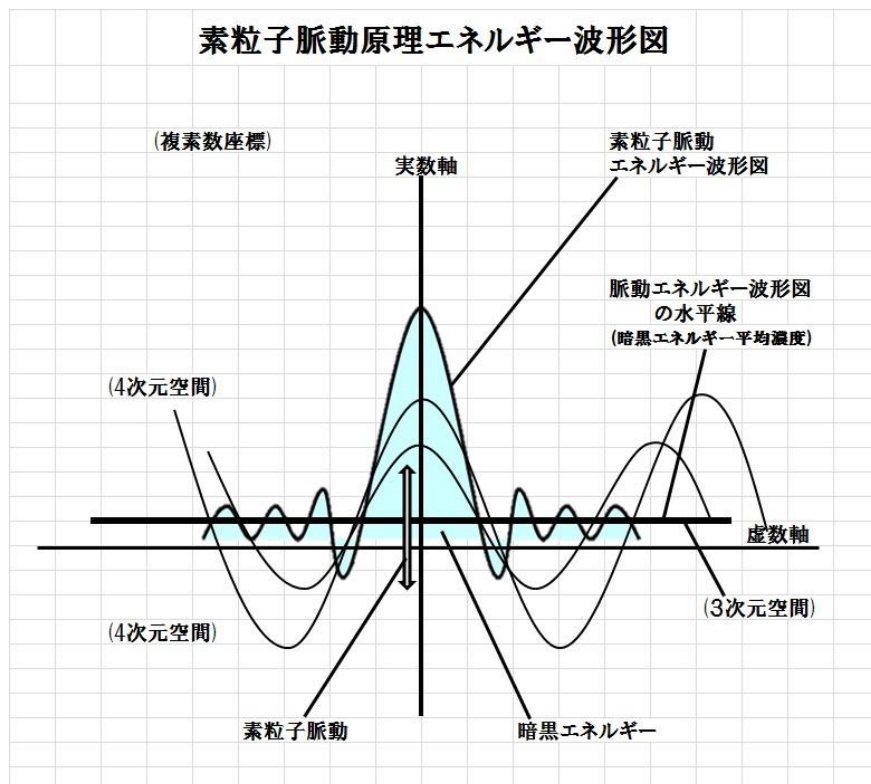
It fuses in a complex number coordinate and a figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern (complex number coordinate) that 0 points of a prime number and the zeta function present.

This figure is 0 points of distribution maps.
 The figure turned a complex number coordinate.
 The figure made an imaginary number axis the cross axle.
 Prime number

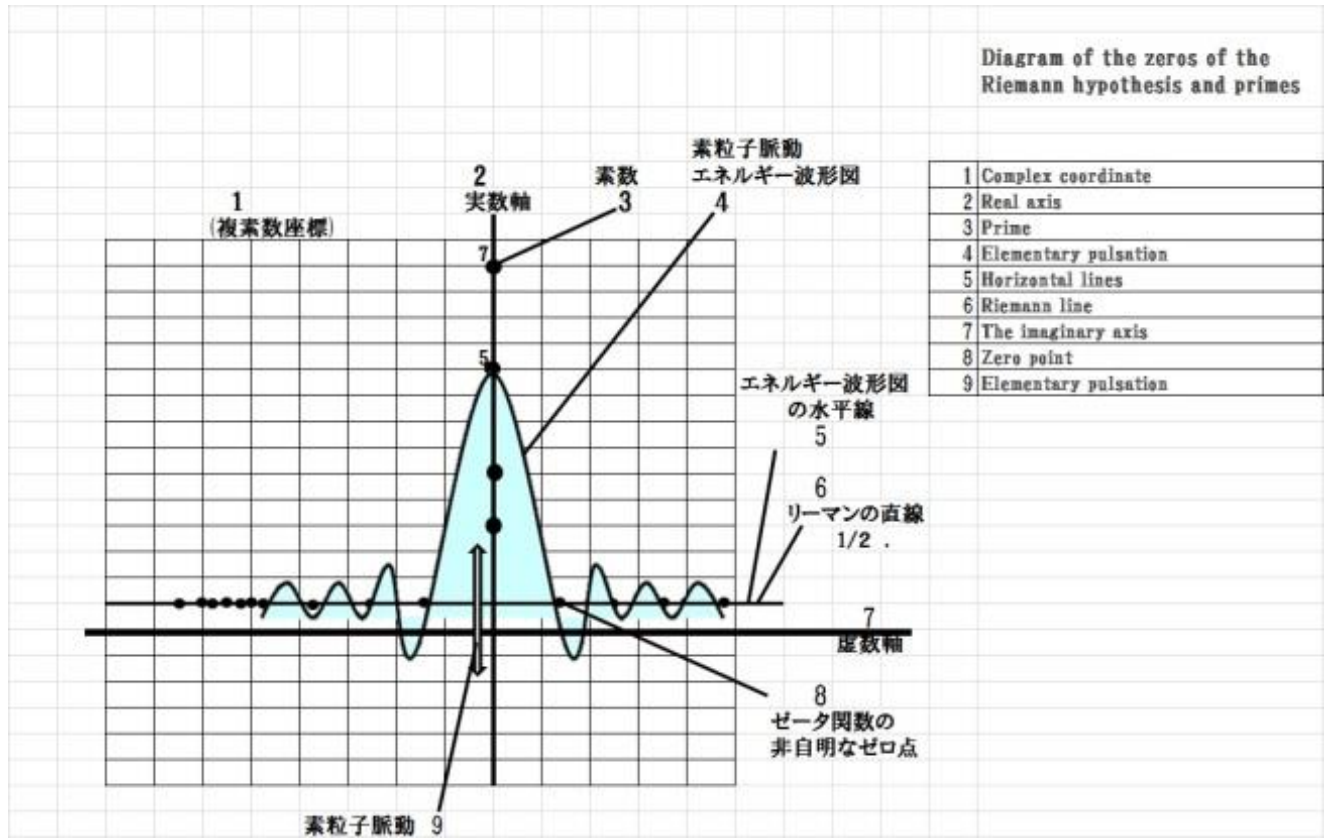


0 points

This figure is an illustration of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern.
 The figure is expressed at a complex number coordinate.



This figure is a figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern and an illustration of fusion with the prime number distribution map.



This figure is a figure of elementary particle pulsation principle energy wave pattern and an illustration of fusion of the Schrodinger equation.

The correlation chart with elementary particle pulsation principle and the Schrodinger wave equation.

- 1) An elementary particle is the quantum which assumed darkness energy to meet outer space a place and repeats a particle trip, a wave trip, the pulsation of the minus number particle trip.
- 2) The pulsation is expressed in the wave function of the Schrodinger equation, and the real number axis of the equation is equivalent to horizon ($mc^2 = 0$) of the pulsation model.
- 3) The wave packet representing the particle which an equation shows is elementary particle pulsation, and the natural collapse of the wave packet does not occur. It is not a pilot wave leading a particle.
- 4) The elementary particle has minus number mass by original mass, a minus number particle trip by a particle trip, and it is a particle having size intermittently, and it is by the wave trip with the point that there is not of the size.
- 5) All mass of the elementary particle converts it into energy by a pulsatile wave trip and are released in the horizon (three-dimensional space) and it is absorbed again and becomes the particle.
- 6) Negative energy is offset plus every pulsation 1 cycle, and the energy grand total of the place of the dark energy to pulsate becomes zero. (supersymmetry).

4-dimensional space
 Be cut in 4-dimensional space sees our 3-dimensional space.
 Outer space is bathed in light (a pulsatile Photon Group), which form a 4-dimensional space.

Schrodinger Matter waves Wave Equation
 (4-dimensional space) (Particle processes)
 Object (4%) Pulsating in 4-dimensional space
 Elementary particle physics Photon Group in Particle processes
 Dark matter (23%)
 In jin air Energy density $mc^2 > 0$
 $mc^2 = 0$
 $mc^2 < 0$
 Elementary pulsation (Wave process) Subatomic particles (point)
 3-dimensional space (Known space) Membrane space
 $mc^2 > 0$
 $mc^2 = 0$
 $mc^2 < 0$
 Contraction and divergence of energy
 Dark matter Vacuum space
 (Negative particle processes)
 (4-dimensional space)
 Dark energy (73%) (Energy air)
 Negative particles (a negative weight) (Empty source space, bubbles)

Schrodinger wave function answer.
 The arrow of time which turns.
 Particle trip Imaginary number axis

The horizon of the pulsation model
 Wave trip 1 Real number axis
 Wave trip 2

Minus number particle trip
 The arrow of time which turns.

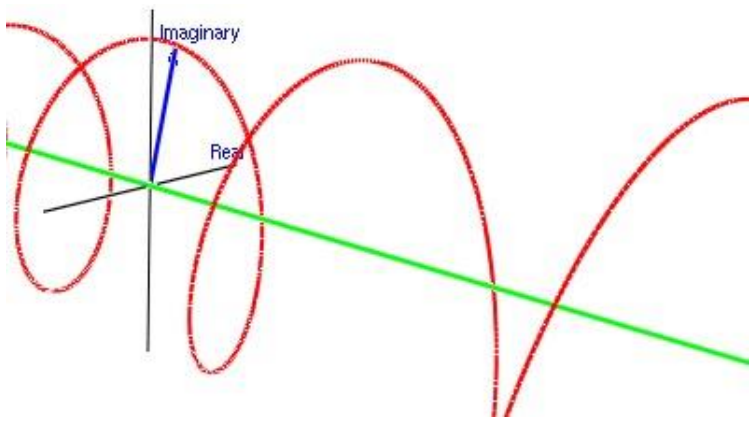
A wave function to satisfy Schrodinger equation.
 The wave packet collapses immediately.
 The pulsation does not collapse.

Pulsation 1 cycle is time for electronic orbit jump in the atoms.
 It is time zero in the quantum mechanics.

Electron Atomic nucleus
 下の軌道 上の軌道
 光の放出 光の吸収

The source: Physics of EMAN
<http://eman-physics.net/>

This figure is Schrodinger wave function.
 This figure did the source from a site, physics of EMAN.



Euler's equation

The connection with a prime number and the natural world, the pulsation principle.

The equation only for prime numbers is equal to π . π expresses the important fixed number of the mathematics, a circle. The connection with a prime number and the natural world, the pulsation principle.

The equation of the oiler. This equation discovered a prime number and a connection with the natural world.

オイラーの方程式。史上はじめて素数と自然界との繋がりを発見した。

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

円の面積 ($\pi \cdot \text{半径}^2$) への変換。

上記の方程式に π を掛ける。

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{2^2 \cdot \pi}{(2^2-1)\pi} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2} = \frac{\text{半径2の円の面積}}{\text{(半径2の円の面積) - (半径1の円の面積)}}$$

I convert an equation into an area of Japanese yen.
... I hang π in the equation mentioned above.

A circular area of radius 2.

(A circular area of radius 2.) — (A circular area of radius 1)

素数

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

半径が素数の円の面積

2, 3, 5, 7, ...

$$\frac{\text{半径2の円の面積}}{\text{半径1の円の面積}} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

A circular area of radius 1.

(半径1の円の面積)

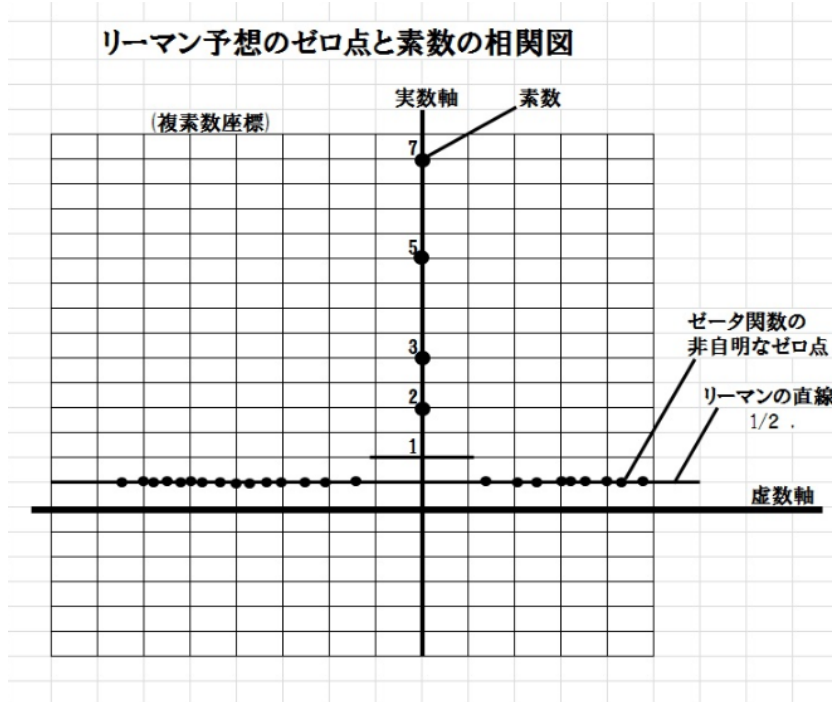
A prime number,
2, 3, 5, 7, ...

A circular area of radius 1.

A radius is the circular area of the prime number.

脈動原理による素数と物理の融合 (2)

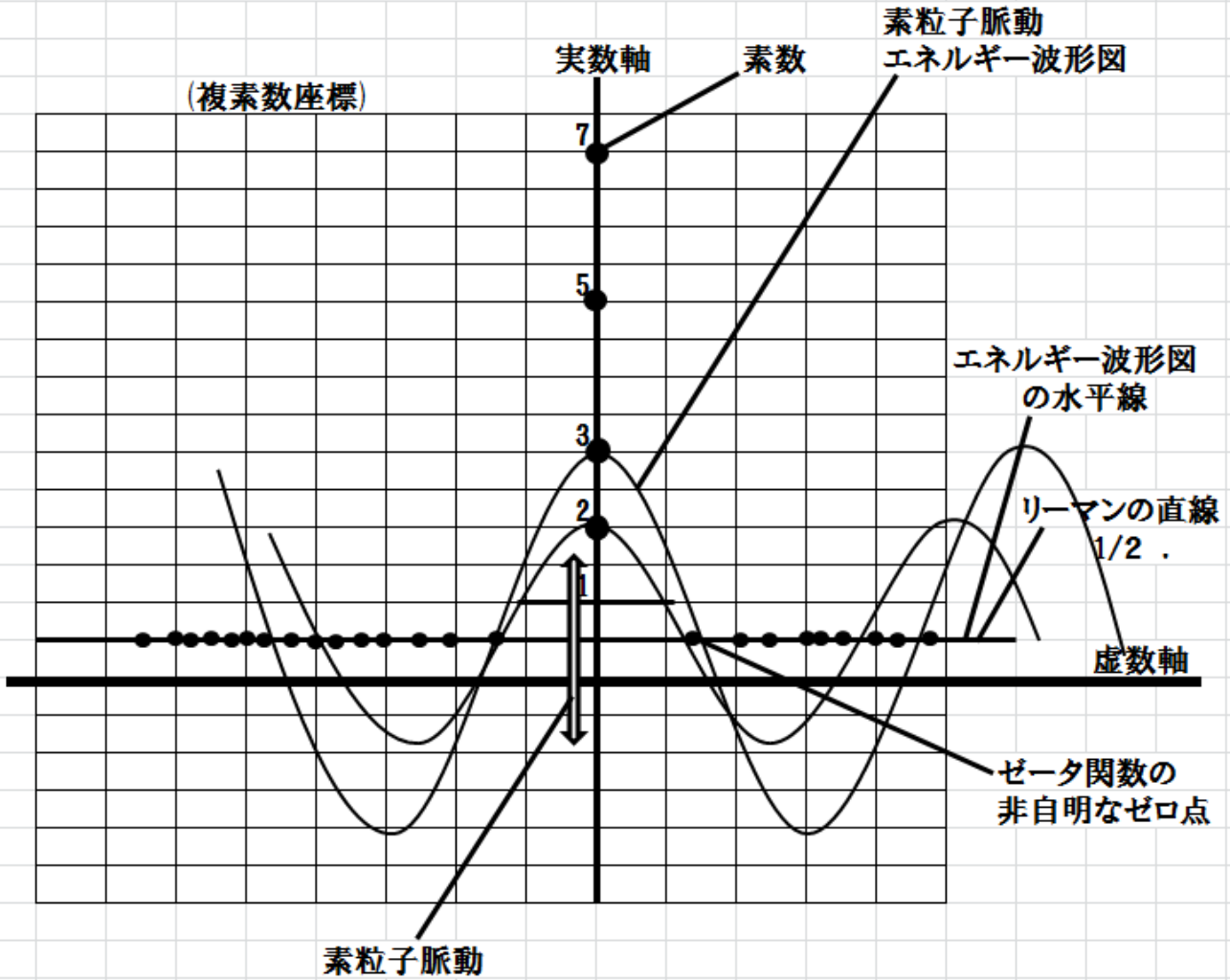
複素数座標を回転させて虚数軸を横軸にしたゼロ点の分布図。



複素数座標で表されている素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図。

素粒子脈動原理エネルギー波形図と素数分布図との融合図。

リーマン予想のゼロ点と素数の相関図

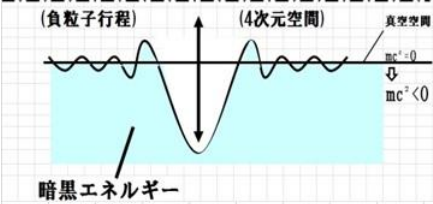
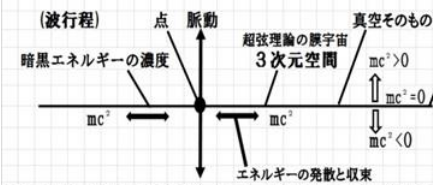
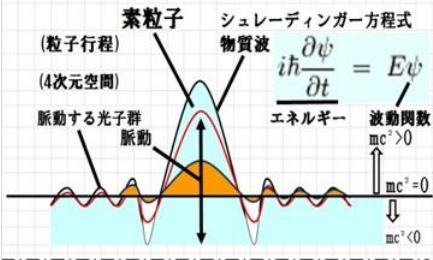


素粒子脈動原理とシュレーディンガー波動方程式との相関図

素粒子は、宇宙空間を満たす暗黒エネルギーを場とした量子であり、粒子行程、波行程、負粒子行程の脈動を繰り返している。脈動はシュレーディンガー方程式の波動関数で表わされ、方程式の実数軸が脈動モデルの水平線 ($mc^2=0$) に相当する。方程式が示す粒子を表わす波束は、素粒子脈動であり、波束の自然崩壊は発生しない。粒子を導くパイロット波でもない。素粒子は粒子行程で正質量、負粒子行程で負質量を持ち、断続的に大きさを持つ粒子であり、波行程では大きさの無い点となる。脈動の波行程にて素粒子の全質量がエネルギーに変換して水平線 (3次元空間) に放出され、再び吸収されて粒子となる。脈動1サイクル毎に正・負のエネルギーが相殺され、脈動する暗黒エネルギーの場のエネルギー総和はゼロとなる。(超対称性)

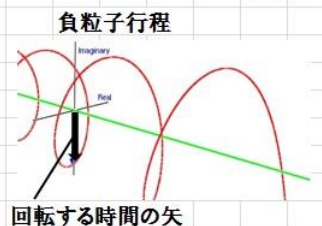
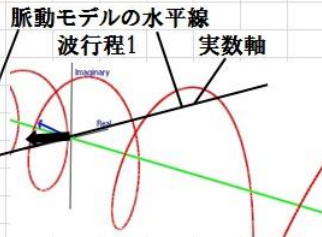
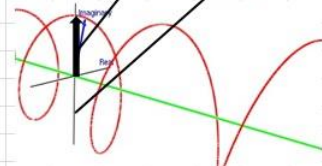
暗黒エネルギー脈動原理

脈動原理が解明する量子力学の幾何学

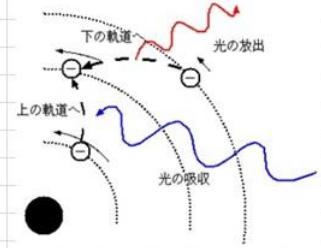


シュレーディンガー波動方程式の解

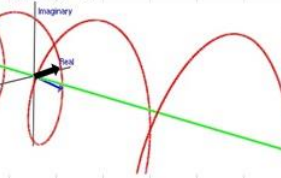
回転する時間の矢
粒子行程 虚数軸



脈動1サイクルは原子内電子の軌道ジャンプの時間。量子力学では時間ゼロ。



波行程2

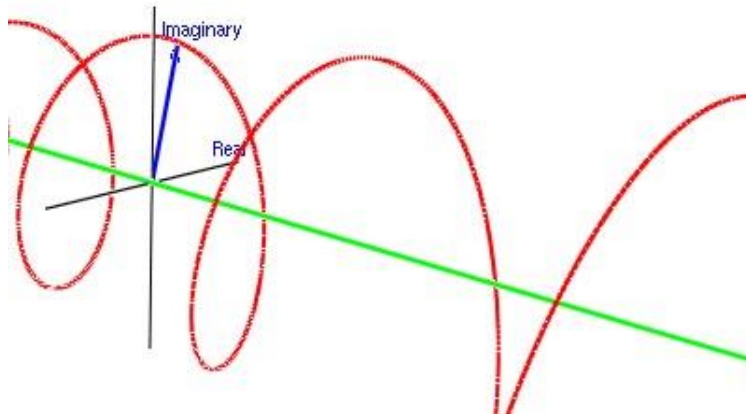


出典: EMANの物理
<http://eman-physics.net/>

シュレーディンガー方程式を満たす波動関数。波束はすぐに崩壊する。脈動は崩壊しない。



シュレーディンガー波動方程式の解。(出典:EMANの物理)



素数と自然界との関係を史上初めて発見したオイラーの方程式。

素数と自然界・脈動原理との繋がり。

素数だけの方程式の解が数学の重要な定数、円を表す π であることが発見された。
素数が円の半径を表している。円の半径は素粒子脈動波形の頂点に相当している。

オイラーの方程式。 史上はじめて素数と自然界との繋がり(円)を発見した。..

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

円の面積 ($\pi \cdot \text{半径}^2$) への変換。..

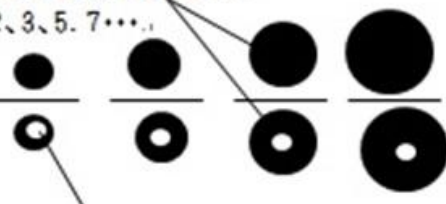
上記の方程式に π を掛ける。..

$$\frac{2^2 \cdot \pi}{(2^2-1) \pi} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2} \dots (\text{半径 } 2 \text{ の円の面積}) - (\text{半径 } 1 \text{ の円の面積}) \dots$$


素数..

$$\frac{2^2}{2^2-1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^2-1} \times \frac{5^2}{5^2-1} \times \frac{7^2}{7^2-1} \times \frac{11^2}{11^2-1} \times \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

半径が素数の円の面積..
2, 3, 5, 7,



(半径 1 の円の面積)

$$\dots = \frac{(\text{半径 } 1 \text{ の円の面積})^2}{6}$$