

# Microscopic Particles and Corresponding Elements

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a new concept of corresponding elements is proposed for the first time. The concepts of the cosmic square of corresponding elements and the Rubik's cube of the cosmic square of corresponding elements are proposed. It is pointed out that the infinite components of any component of any microscopic particle are the representation of the universe, deducing the interaction and changes of all things in the universe. Therefore, any component, in its infinite components, has infinite counterpart elements, infinite culture, infinite knowledge, infinite science, infinite theory. Any Rubik's cube corresponding to a cosmic square has infinite spirit, infinite consciousness, infinite thinking, and infinite wisdom. The corresponding elements of egg-laying animals, mammals and plants are proposed for the first time.

**Keyword:** Corresponding element; Cosmic square matrix of corresponding elements; The Rubik's cube corresponding to the cosmic square of the element; Macroscopic physicochemical reaction; Microscopic biochemical reactions

## 1. Introduction

The world we live in, there are macroscopic, there are microscopic, and so are the particles that make up the physical entity. And it is the micro that determines the macro, that is, the micro world determines the macro world, and the micro particles determine the macro particles. That is to say, the macro world is the ultimate manifestation of the micro world, and the macro particles are the result of the interaction of the micro particles.

We know that the vast universe, the mysterious world, and the magnificent nature are composed of different molecules, different molecules are composed of different atoms, and different atoms are composed of the same electrons, protons, and neutrons. Simply because different numbers of protons and neutrons make up different nuclei, and then different numbers of electrons make up different atoms, different molecules are formed, evolving into an unpredictable and vast universe. And the segmentation of microscopic particles is infinite, the secondary components of electrons, protons and neutrons are the same, and their infinite segmentation components are the same. That is to say, the infinite components of different atoms are exactly the same, but because of the difference in number, different atoms are formed, constituting a vast, endless world.

We know that the result is due to the fact that the same components and the same number of atoms produce the same properties, but the reason is the same components and the same number of atoms? Not really, because if the components are independent of each other, they don't join together, it's the interactions between the components that hold them together. That is, the same number of interactions of the same components produce atoms with the same properties. Similarly, different interactions of different numbers of the same components produce atoms with different properties. Such a cause is called a counterpart.

## 2. Corresponding Element

In order to analyze the corresponding elements clearly, we have defined many concepts, sets, systems, structures and models, because it involves mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography and biology, almost all disciplines, some nouns are not very accurate, some are different or even far apart, and some are completely new concepts. Here we define a particle as a system of components with certain properties. Thus the extension of the particle concept extends to stars, galaxies, multidimensional space, and infinite multidimensional space. It can be seen that macroscopic particles are infinite and infinitely numerous, but there is the smallest macroscopic particle, namely the atom. Sometimes, we will also vaguely say that the universe, that is, infinite multidimensional space, is the largest macroscopic particle, although it is not accurate, but it is very vivid and very easy to understand.

We call the smallest macroscopic particles, the components of atoms, electrons, protons and neutrons, and their secondary components, microscopic particles. Their segmentation is infinite. Each component of a microscopic particle has an infinite number of components. It seems a little strange. But I want to tell you that it is this property that gives the same particles the same structure and properties; Different particles have different structures and properties; So that the microscopic particles have a constant composition, structure, never changing stability; So that the macro particles have relative stability and eternal change; So that we have this gorgeous nature and the vastness of the universe; So that everything in the universe is subject to the same, immutable, infinite culture, infinite knowledge, infinite science and infinite theory.

We put all the particles and all the components into a set, that is, the set of infinite multidimensional space, that is, the set of the universe. Among them, the macroscopic particles only form an infinite set, the smallest particle is the atom that makes up the molecule, and the elements of this set expand from small to large to stars, galaxies, multidimensional space, infinite dimensional space, that is, the universe. We call the elements of this set macro particles. It can be known that macro particles have the smallest particle, that is, atoms, expanding from small to large in turn, and there is no end. And every macroparticle atom has an infinite set of microscopic particles made up of electrons, protons, neutrons, and their secondary components. Among them, the largest particles are electrons, protons and neutrons, shrinking from large to small infinitely close to the center of electrons, protons and neutrons. We call the elements of these collections particles. It can be known that micro-particles have the largest particles, namely

electrons, protons or neutrons, which are reduced from large to small in turn, and there is no end. As with the relationship between microspace and macrospace, it is precisely because of the existence of microspace that the material entity will change infinitely and there will be the existence of macrospace. It is precisely because of the existence of micro-particles that the physical entity will be full and rigorous, and there will be the existence of macro-particles.

We call any component of any microscopic particle the primary particle, the infinite components of the particle are called the inner particle, and the other components of the elementary particles (electrons, protons and neutrons) in which the particle is located, macro particles and other micro-particles are called external particles. It can be known that this particle, the inside particle and the outside particle are composed of infinite dimensional space particles, that is, cosmic particles. This statement can only be used for micro-particles, because the particles in the original particle of the micro-particle are microscopic particles, and the corresponding elements exist only in the micro-particles; It cannot be used in macro particles because, if so called, some of the particles in the original particle of the macro particle are macro particles, and the corresponding elements do not exist in the macro particles, and we define the internal particles specifically to describe the corresponding elements.

Whether it is a macroscopic particle or a microscopic particle, we call any particle a bulk particle, and its components are called fractional particles.

It should be noted that in a microscopic particle, it cannot be said that the secondary components of the particle are its corresponding elements, nor can it be said that the infinite components of the particle are its corresponding elements, because they are the relation of body and part, and are completely equivalent.

Let us first talk about the corresponding element of this particle in the particle, which we define as a set of components that determine the infinite properties (structure, composition, state, property) and infinite functions (can follow infinite science, infinite theory) of this particle. Since its components cannot be used repeatedly if the bulk particles are included, the composition of the corresponding elements is finite. And because the components used have infinite segmentation components, the corresponding elements have corresponding elements in the following components, and are infinite.

And because both microscopic particles and macroscopic particles have certain stability, and this is the result of the interaction between particles. In this way, all external particles can be associated with the local particle. That is to say, all external particles have their counterparts in the internal particles of this particle, and they are infinite. Needless to say, in the particles of this particle, of course, there are all the corresponding elements of the external particles, and they are infinite. The final conclusion is that the infinite components of any component of any microscopic particle have the corresponding elements of all particles (both macroscopic and microscopic) of the universe, and are infinite. The changes of particles can be transmitted in the form of waves in their corresponding elements, and we connect all the same corresponding elements in the particles together, called the corresponding elements of the universe square. It

can be seen that changes in particles, through the corresponding metacosmic square, can be moved anywhere in the universe in an instant. Because the corresponding meta-cosmic squares of all particles are in the same frame, there are cross, superposition and entanglement between them, we define it as the corresponding meta-cosmic square Rubik's cube. Because the change of the body element will cause the same change of the component element, but the change of the component element cannot cause the same change of the body element. Therefore, if the corresponding element of a particle changes, the corresponding element of everything in the whole universe will change, and it is complicated, mysterious and unpredictable, which is the interaction of everything in the universe. That is to say, any infinite component of any microscopic particle is a representation of the universe, deducing the interaction and changes of everything in the universe. If we think of them as forces, all particles are subject to the same force, that is, the force of everything in the universe. Therefore, any component of a microscopic particle has infinite culture, infinite knowledge, infinite science, and infinite theory in the infinite corresponding element of its infinite components to transmit the corresponding cosmic square cube with infinite spirit, infinite consciousness, infinite thinking, and infinite wisdom. The instructions issued by the particle are: There is no requirement, there is a requirement, what is the requirement, this particle does as instructed. There is no requirement to ensure the permanence of micro particles and the relative stability of macro particles. The requirement leads to the change of the corresponding element in the micro particle, which leads to the corresponding change of the macro particle, resulting in the colorful nature and the vast and infinite universe.

So, is there any basis for this theory of the corresponding element?

The result is the ultimate expression of the cause, which we call the corresponding element, and the result of the corresponding element, that is, everything in the universe is based on. However, the traditional scientific theory limits our imagination, and people always obey and apply it absolutely, without asking why. Do not ask why the same substances have the same properties under the same conditions, why different substances have different properties, why the theories and laws of natural science are the same under all conditions and circumstances, and how do they come into being?

The growth and development of plants and animals broke the silence of the scientific community, and the most convincing example of the existence of counterparts is the process by which eggs hatch into chickens.

We know that no matter what happens, the chemical composition of the constituent and the product, the elements (physical chemistry refers to the atoms that make up the molecule, biochemistry refers to the electrons, protons, and neutrons that make up the atom), correspond one to one. For example, an egg, people's understanding of it is limited to the shell is the egg white, the egg white is the yolk; The egg white is mainly composed of protein, and the yolk is mainly composed of lecithin. People can make it into egg soup to drink, fried into eggs to eat, these are just the macro changes. If it is heated and incubated, it will become a chicken with comb, corns, chicken mouth, chicken body, chicken legs, although the sparrow is small, the five

organs are complete, can walk, jump, and fly. This is definitely not the result of macroscopic changes in the protein, lecithin and other components in the egg white and egg yolk, but the infinite segmentation of microscopic particles, according to the various tissues and parts of the chicken, in all the corresponding elements of the microscopic particles, organic interaction and formation. That is to say, what happens is not a macroscopic physical and chemical change, that is, the molecular dissociation of the constituent, the recombination of the atoms, to form a new molecule, that is, the product; Instead, the microscopic biochemical changes, that is, the atoms of the constituent matter dissociate, and the secondary particles of electrons, protons, and neutrons recombine to form new atoms, which in turn form new molecules, make up the entire organizational structure of the chicken.

Below, we will discuss the corresponding elements of plants and animals in detail.

### 3.The Counterpart of The Oviparous Animal

The correspondence element of oviparous animal is the most important correspondence element, which is the origin of correspondence element theory. It can be said that without the special egg hatching process of the egg-laying animal, there would be no corresponding meta-theory, and people could not be persuaded to believe in the credibility, correctness and scientificity of the corresponding meta-theory. It can even be said that the incubation process of the egg of the egg-laying animal is the only basis for the correspondence theory. Let's see, an egg, which is the egg white and yolk, the main component of the egg white is protein, the main component of the yolk is lecithin, completely isolated from the outside world, as long as the incubation temperature, 21 days later, a lively and lovely egg animal will break out of the wall and spread its wings to fly. This is not magic, nor is it a myth, but a well-known fact. What happened? Completely cut off from the outside world, without any supplies, without any function, protein and lecithin, turned into a small sparrow, fully equipped bird. Was it a normal chemical reaction? Definitely not. Was it a biochemical reaction, as we now call it? No. We know that egg-laying animals have a variety of systems, structures, tissues and organs, and even the simplest systems, structures, tissues and organs are impossible to completely describe and thoroughly analyze. No matter how many times an ordinary chemical reaction occurs, or what is now called a biochemical reaction, it is impossible to produce the simplest system, structure, tissue, and organ. Moreover, the systems, structures, tissues and organs of egg-laying animals are inexhaustible. Therefore, we conclude that what takes place is not a macroscopic chemical reaction, but a microscopic chemical reaction. That is to say, in the process of incubation, the molecules and atoms of the components are all dissociated, and the infinite secondary components of electrons, protons and neutrons are rearranged and combined to produce the various systems, structures, tissues and organs of the egg-laying animal larvae. The final result is that some of the molecules and atoms of the composition do not change, and some change, and the molecular change does not affect people's thinking, and the change of the atom blocks people's imagination, and it has to be admitted that a microscopic chemical reaction has occurred.

However, things are far from so simple, we know that the reaction can only produce substances, there is no forming function, therefore, what happens is not a simple chemical reaction, but a forming, the whole synthesis of biochemical reactions. What is it, then, that gives rise to well-laid, well-structured, rigorously complex, scientifically systematic organisms? In addition to the incubation temperature, there is no external effect, the composition is single, the distribution is uniform, there is no special place, and the cause can not be found in the macro particles, and the focus can only be shifted to the micro particles. But the composition of microscopic particles, that is, the infinite composition of electrons, protons, and neutrons, has nothing to do with the similarities and differences of molecules and atoms, and is the same. Different places, just because the atoms are different, the number of components is different, the position of the atoms in the molecule is different, the distribution of components is different. Since living organisms are formed once and synthesized whole, that is to say, all the molecules and atoms of the smallest copy of the oviparous animal dissociate into infinite components of microscopic particles, which are rearranged and assembled once and synthesized whole, and of course in an orderly manner. We conclude, therefore, that the infinite components of each component of the microscopic particle contain the corresponding element of the component in which it is located and the smallest replicator, that is, the corresponding element of the larva of the egg-laying animal. The corresponding element consists of two parts, the property part and the position part. The property part of the corresponding element of the same component is the same, but the position part is different. The same corresponding elements form the minimum copy matrix of corresponding elements. Different corresponding element squares form corresponding element minimum replica square squares. According to the position of the component in the composition, the Rubik's cube determines its position in the corresponding element of the minimum copy, from the corresponding element to the component, the component is transferred to the corresponding position of the larva, so that the egg-laying animal is born.

In the above narration, some places are repeated with the previous chapters, in order to let people better understand the main points of the theory of corresponding elements, and some places are more concise, because too much complexity will disturb people's thinking and fall into confusion.

It should be noted that animals and plants have their counterparts in stages in their life cycle. However, some are more, some are less, some are long, some are short, some are obvious, some are not obvious, some are ordinary, some are special.

For example, the corresponding element of an egg-laying animal has two stages, the corresponding element of the incubation process and the corresponding element of the adult body. The corresponding element determined by the minimum copy is the corresponding element of the incubation process. The corresponding element determined by the juvenile is the corresponding element of the adult.

It should be noted that the formation and overall synthesis of the incubation process go through a long process of 21 days, which is continuous and uninterrupted. Human cognitive ability is limited, and there is a certain distance from reality. For example, humans cannot calculate the

circumference of a circle, but can only substitute the circumference of the inner polygon of the circle. We cannot describe the continuity of this process, but can only roughly describe that the network pattern of the young is formed first, then the system and structure are only linear, the tissues and organs are only point-like, gradually formed their contours, and finally become the young.

Some people may say, isn't there a cosmic square and Rubik's cube, why not mention their role?

Without doubt, there is no theory to build, there is no theory to perfect. Square and Rubik's cube is the inclusive relationship between how many, the universe and everything is the inclusive relationship between size. We have already said that the nature, shape, performance and state of any matter are the result of the cosmic square cube action of all things in the universe corresponding to the elements, and there is no need to repeat it here.

It is also said that the structure of the larva determines the counterpart of the adult of the oviparous animal, which governs the process of the development of the larva, the degeneration and death of the adult. The related factors, including diet, living environment, virus invasion, etc., are far beyond the scope of our study and cannot be described in detail here.

#### 4. The Mammalian Counterpart

We know that a sperm is a miniature of a mammalian male and an egg is a miniature of a female. They are not activated in their own bodies. The structure of both, except for the reproductive system, is the same. When the two combine, they each activate, forming their combined body, the cell. The cell is the smallest copy of the embryo that is to be formed, the larva, the unit of this monomer. Then the cells divide, stack up into embryos, the embryos sit on the bed, and ten months later, a larva is formed, and a new life falls to the ground.

In order to facilitate people's understanding, we have omitted the corresponding elements of sperm and eggs, the corresponding elements of cells, and the corresponding elements of embryos, because, no matter what stage, the change principle of the corresponding elements is the same. Here, our focus is on the counterpart, not on the specialized area of mammals. All that remains, then, is the embryo's seat and the baby's life cycle after birth. They are the same as the life cycle of egg-laying animals after hatching and breaking the wall of the larval eggs, and the changes of their corresponding elements are similar, which will not be repeated here.

What is the difference between this most mysterious phenomenon in the world and other things?

In fact, it is not mysterious, but it is the endless changes lurking in the reach of human vision, in a small body cavity, and the results of these endless changes are presented in our field of vision. Like everything else in the universe, they all follow one word: science. They are made up of the simplest elements, only the molecular structure is special. The only condition for the smallest

replicas of animals and plants is that, under conditions of mild activation, the molecules and atoms can all dissociate into infinite components of microscopic particles, and the infinite components of microscopic particles can rearrange themselves to form larvae.

Second, the group score of the smallest replicator and the group score of the juvenile must be the same, and of course, the mass must be the same. I'm going to emphasize the components because I want to emphasize that they're biochemical reactions. There is only one substance in the universe, and that is the basis of all living things, proteins.

## 5. The Counterpart of The Plant

Plants may seem simpler than animals, but they are also quite large and complex systems in terms of their variety and growth and reproduction. Their counterparts are not at all simple, to say the least, the most difficult to describe.

We know that plants can be divided into herbs and woody plants, and herbs and woody plants have flowers and leaves and melons and fruits respectively. Their life cycle is either seasonal or chronological. Their reproduction is characterized by stages, and the corresponding elements of each stage are different. So, as far as correspondences are concerned, they are far more complex than animals.

Let's choose the most representative corn and apple to illustrate, and the rest can be deduced by analogy.

Maize is a seasonal grass plant, the seed is the smallest copy of the seedling, the seedling is the smallest copy of the flowering period. The corresponding elements of flowering period and fruiting period can be analogized. The variation of the corresponding element is the same as the description of the animal.

The apple is a chronological plant, its branches are chronological, its fruits are seasonal and transboundary, and the corresponding elements are also transboundary. The corresponding elements of the branches, the corresponding elements of the flowering and fruiting periods, and the corresponding elements of the corresponding plants are described the same, but they are described separately, and there is no need to repeat it here.

## 6. Peroration

At this point, the basic introduction of the corresponding element theory is completed. It turns out that the complicated corresponding elements eventually become very simple. Only two of the corresponding elements in the infinite components of any component of any microscopic



particle of any substance need be mentioned. In the big picture, it is the counterpart of the infinite universe, which determines the properties and changes of matter. Starting small, it is the corresponding element of the substance itself, which shows the properties and changes of the matter. So it is with everything.

Finally, let's end our cosmic journey with the words of the philosopher Lao Tzu: Tao gives birth to one, life gives birth to two, two gives birth to three, and three gives birth to all things.

In short, the theory of correspondences explains all things, all phenomena and all mysteries of the universe. However, this article is only a framework, it is not perfect enough, not systematic enough, mistakes are inevitable. If it can play a role in attracting jade, it is the only prayer of the author.

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