

Abstract Submitted
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Theoretical Grounds to the Table of the Elements of Anti-Substance ALBERT KHAZAN — If equilateral hyperbolas were created with $X < 0$, $Y < 0$ ($K > 0$), they build the second branches in the 3rd quadrant. In contrast to hyperbolas in mathematics, the conditions $Y \leq 1$ and $K \leq X$ don't give congruency (this is because the different scales and dimensions of the axes). This inadequacy vanishes if using the coefficient M (20.2895). With it the properties of the hyperbolas in the 1st quadrant are verified in the 3rd quadrant. The 2nd and 4th quadrants show the same on the hyperbolas. Reducing the axes to the joint scale doesn't lead to congruency in full. The ordinate (the rate of transformation of matter) is negative in the 3rd and 4th quadrant that is unseen in nature. Thus, we consider the 1st and 2nd quadrants (there is $K > 0$ N $K < 0$). In the quadrants, the curves meet each other around the ordinate. Thus, the Hyperbolic Law is true in the 2nd quadrant as well (it is "inhabited" by "negative matter," i.e. anti-matter consisting antiparticles). This allowed me to create the Periodic Table of the elements of anti-matter (see Progr. Phys., 2007, v.1, 38; v.2, 83; v.2, 104; 2008, v.3, 56).

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