

Abstract Submitted  
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**The Law of Hyperboles for Chemical Compounds** ALBERT KHAZAN — The essence of the law of the hyperboles is that the contents of substance of a specific chemical element should take the quantity of one gram-atom. Earlier, there in the equation  $Y=K/X$  any element of the Periodic Table was considered at the numerator. Now we expand the law: we enter the groups OH, CO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub> and the others into the numerator. In this case the direct and adjacent hyperboles exchange their places, but their shape remains unchanged. Besides, the position of one gram-mole with the number of the group cannot be more than the unit should be carried out. Then the hyperboles have smooth shape without breaks. It confirms that fact, that the hyperboles with various values K are similar against each other, but they are not congruent. At the same time through a point with the coordinates X, Y it is possible to describe only one hyperbole, for which  $K=XY$  [for adjacent  $K=X(1-y)$ ]. The opportunity of application of groups of elements testifies the universality of the law of the hyperboles, and it expands the mathematical base of chemical research (Progr. Physics, 2007, v.1, 38; v.2, 83; v.2, 104; 2008, v.3, 56).

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