

Abstract Submitted
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Cramer's rule, Quarks Fractional electric charge, A scientific exploration or a possible mathematical electric charge value? AHMAD REZA ESTAKHR, Researcher — In linear algebra, [Cramer's rule][1] is an explicit formula for the solution of a system of linear equations with as many equations as unknowns. $2u+1d=1$ $1u+2d=0$ $a_1d + b_1u = c_1$, $a_2d + b_2u = c_2$ $u = \frac{c_1b_2-c_2b_1}{a_1b_2-a_2b_1}$ and $d = \frac{a_1c_2-a_2c_1}{a_1b_2-a_2b_1}$ $u=+2/3$ $d=-1/3$ now i think an up quark has no electric charge and infact this is down quark which has electric charge of (+1,-1), then fractional electric charge completely breakdown $2u(0)+1d(+1)=+1$ $1u(0)+d(-1)+d(+1)=0$ which means probabilities is associated with unknown parameters, Thus, Quarks fractional electric charge value is possible charge of quarks “not” accurate value. And also it is consisted with neutron decay, While bound neutrons in stable nuclei are stable, free neutrons are unstable; they undergo beta decay with a mean lifetime of just under 15 minutes (881.5 ± 1.5 s). (thanks god!) Free neutrons decay by emission of an electron and an electron antineutrino to become a proton, a process known as beta decay $n^0 \rightarrow p^{+1} + e^{-1} + \bar{\nu}_e$

[1]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cramer's_rule

Ahmad Reza Estakhr
Researcher

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