

宇宙分维构造及其数学基础

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摘要: 探讨了宇宙分维构造的形式, 给出了分维微积分及分形测度的数学基础, 包括分维导数及分维微积分的表述形式、分维微分方程的规整空间积分分解、分形测度的分维微积分定义及自相似分形的测度计算方程。作为诠释, 探讨了原子核内中子与质子的趋势关系方程, 以及其周期解和原子序数极限值。

关键词: 宇宙, 分维构造, 分维微积分, 分维微分方程, 分形测度, 原子序数极限

Fractal dimension structure of Cosmos and its mathematical foundations

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Abstract Fractal dimension structure of the Cosmos are explored, and the mathematical foundation, which include the expressions of fractal dimension differential and calculus, regular space integral solutions of fractal dimension differential equations, the fractal calculus definitions of fractal measure as well as the measure computational equation of self-similar fractal, fractal dimension calculus and fractal measure are given. As annotation, an equation of the relation between neutrons and protons in nuclei and its periodical solutions as well as atomic number limit are discussed.

Keywords Cosmos, fractal dimension structure, fractal dimension calculus, fractal differential equation, fractal measure, atomic number limit

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关于超光速与量子分形的能量交换描述方法

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摘要: 将真空作为一种介质考虑, 通过对光速守恒及能量交换方程的讨论, 给出双程光速守恒的单程光速方程、粒子超光速运动、波粒二象性的粒子分形运动介质作用方程及量子分形的表述形式。结果表明, 基于能量交换方程, 能够确立既包含超光速运动, 同时又融合 Einstein 狭义相对论及量子理论有关结论的一致性描述方法。

关键词: 单程光速方程, 介质作用方程, 超光速, 量子分形, 能量交换, 粒子分形运动

Energy-exchange descriptions on the superluminal velocity and quantum fractal

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Abstract In this paper, consider taking the vacuum as a form of medium, by exploring the constancy of light velocity in the vacuum and the energy-exchange equation of a particle, the expressional forms of equation of the one-way velocity of light(equation of the one-way speed of light, or equation of one-way variable speed of light) for the constancy of the two-way velocity of light(or constancy of the two-way speed of light), superluminal velocity, medium action equation of particle fractal motion for the wave-particle duality, and quantum fractal are studied deeply. As a result, it shows that a tentative theoretical frame which includes not only the superluminal-velocity motion but consists with Einstein special relativity and quantum theory can be established.

Keywords equation of one-way velocity of light, medium action equation, superluminal velocity, quantum fractal, energy exchange, particle fractal motion.

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<http://www.nature.ac.cn/papers/paper-pdf/physics-pdf.pdf>

天体运行的介质层壳与离散轨道引论

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摘要: 采用介质层壳弯曲的唯象方法, 在规整三维空间中给出了能量方程及物体间的能量引力形式表述, 其引力方程的二个条件解分别与 Newton 引力理论及 Einstein 引力理论的有关结果相近。讨论了目前分维微积分在函数方面的局限性, 给出了相似扩展方程, 随后通过讨论天体运行轨道的基线扩展特征, 给出了天体运行的离散轨道方程, 并以太阳系行星及部分卫星为例, 给出了这些天体运行离散轨道方程的具体表述形式。

关键词: 介质层壳弯曲, 离散轨道方程, 能量方程, 分维微积分的局限, 相似扩展方程, 分维扩展

Introductions on the medium shell and discrete orbits of celestial bodies motion

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Abstract By using phenomenological method for the medium shell curve, an energy equation on three dimensions regular space and the energy-gravitation form about gravitational interaction between bodies are given. Further more, two condition solutions of the gravitational expression is close by with the results of Newton's gravitational theory and Einstein's general relativity respectively. The localizations in the functions of the fractal dimension calculus at present are discussed, and the similar expanded equation is given. Subsequently, by discussing the expanded baseline property on the celestial motion orbit, the discrete orbital equation of the celestial bodies motion are given. And referring to the related orbital data of planets and some satellites in the solar system, the concrete expression on the discrete orbit of the celestial bodies motion are given.

Keywords medium shell curve, discrete orbital equation of celestial bodies motion, energy equation, localization of fractal dimension calculus, similar expanded equation, fractal dimension expanded

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天体运行轨道的一般性 Binet 方程形式

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摘要: 通过讨论已有质速关系的方程形式, 给出质速关系的等效极坐标方程及其 Binet 方程, 进而给出质速关系及质能关系的几个较为具体的方程形式, 包括超光速运动形式。随后应用质能关系探讨介质层壳弯曲方法中能量方程解的一般形式, 给出天体运行轨道的一般性 Binet 方程及其在弱场、强场时的近似解表述, 给出行星近日点进动、光线弯曲的解析分析。

关键词: 天体运行轨道, 质速关系方程, Binet 方程, 近日点进动, 光线弯曲, 引力频移

The general expression of Binet equation about celestial bodies motion orbits

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Abstract By discussing the existent equations of mass-velocity relation, the equivalent polar coordinate equation and its Binet equation of the mass-velocity relation are given, and the expressions of the mass-velocity relation and mass-energy relation are given too, which include the forms of superluminal motion. Subsequently, using the mass-energy relation, the general expression of the solution of the energy equation on the medium shell curve

method is discussed, and the general expression of Binet equation and its approximate solutions about orbits of the celestial bodies motion in the weak and strong gravitational field are given. Further more, the analysis solutions of the advance of the perihelion of planets and bending of light for the gravitational force are given too.

Keywords orbit of the celestial bodies motion, equations of mass-velocity relation, Binet equation, superluminal motion, advance of the perihelion of planets, bending of light, gravitational frequency shift

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地球空间稳定核素的趋势分析方程与物质的超光速运动规律

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摘要: 通过讨论地球空间已有稳定核素内质子数与中子数的分布趋势, 介绍了稳定核素的趋势分析方法及其有关周期性分布方程形式, 给出了理论方程曲线与地球空间稳定核素实验数据分布点的对比结果, 进而给出了稳定核素极限值和元素周期表中化学元素极限, 以及其与正负粒子对的可能对应关系方程, 包括位于电子中微子层面附近的粒子质量量级初步估计。随后通过建立真空物质能量状态的二个假设, 及基于等效 Binet 方程, 给出了与 Einstein 狭义相对论有关结论相融合的物质粒子以光速及超光速运动的质量及能量方程; 作为推论, 对这些方程与暗物质及暗能量的可能对应关系予以了初步探讨。

关键词: 稳定核素, 趋势分析方程, 周期性规律, 化学元素极限, 真空物质能量状态, 超光速运动方程

The tendency analytical equations of stable nuclides and the superluminal velocity motion laws of matter in geospace

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Abstract In this paper, by discussing the existent distribution trend of relation for the proton number and the neutron number to be included by the stable nuclides in geospace, the tendency analytical method and its periodic distribution equation forms of the stable nuclides are expressed at first. Then the comparison result between the curve of the theoretical equation analysis and the points of the experimental distribution data of the stable nuclides in geospace are given. Further more, the stable nuclide limit and the chemical element limit for the chemical element periodic table are given, and the possible corresponding relation equation with the positron-particle annihilation is expressed, which includes the estimation of the order of the static mass to be situated nearby at the electron neutrino structural dimension. Subsequently, by forming two hypotheses about the energy state of vacuum matter, and basing on the equivalent Binet equation, the mass equations and the energy equations of the partial moving with light-velocity or superluminal-velocity motion fusing with the results of Einstein special relativity are expressed. As inference, the possible corresponding relations between the mass equations and energy equations with the dark matter and dark energy are discussed tentatively.

Keywords stable nuclide, tendency analytical equation, periodic law, chemical element limit, energy state of vacuum matter, equations of superluminal velocity motion

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天体运行轨道的背景介质理论导引与自相似分形测度计算的分维微积分基础

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摘 要: 通过讨论天体运行背景介质理论的连续轨道及离散轨道这二个研究方向的基础假设, 介绍了天体运行轨道的具体方程形式及理论框架概要; 进一步地通过讨论天体运行轨道 Binet 方程的一般形式及其行星近日点进动角的解, 给出了连续轨道理论与 Newton 理论及 Einstein 广义相对论的联系与区别; 通过讨论天体运行轨道的分维扩展方程, 给出了包括太阳系行星、天王星卫星、地球卫星、绕月航天器等在内的离散轨道(稳定性轨道)方程及其预言数据。特别地, 作为对天体在较为广泛区域作用曲线的初步探讨推论, 指出仅由天体引力难以形成质量密度趋于无穷大的理想黑洞。通过讨论一般函数的分维导数的位置假设及幂函数的分维导数的形式假设, 进一步明晰了幂函数的分维导数、分维微分及分维积分的具体方程形式, 给出分维导数与分数阶导数的区别, 随后讨论了基于一般分形测度的分维微积分形式定义导出的自相似分形的测度计算方程具体形式, 给出了其与目前 Hausdorff 测度方法(覆盖方法)的区别, 并对包括三分 Cantor 集合、Koch 曲线、Sierpinski 垫片及正交十字星形等自相似分形在内的测度进行了计算分析。

关键词: 天体运行轨道, 背景介质理论, 连续轨道, 离散轨道, 自相似分形测度, 分维微积分, 分维导数

Introduction on background medium theory about celestial body motion orbit and foundation of fractional-dimension calculus about self-similar fractal measure calculation

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Abstract In this paper, by discussing the basic hypotheses about the continuous orbit and discrete orbit in two research directions of the background medium theory for celestial body motion, the concrete equation forms and their summary of the theoretic frame of celestial body motion are introduced. Future more, by discussing the general form of Binet's equation of celestial body motion orbit and it's solution of the advance of the perihelion of planets, the relations and differences between the continuous orbit theory and Newton's gravitational theory and Einstein's general relativity are given. And by discussing the fractional-dimension expanded equation for the celestial body motion orbits, the concrete equations and the prophesy data of discrete orbit or stable orbits of celestial bodies which included the planets in the Solar system, satellites in the Uranian system, satellites in the Earth system and satellites obtaining the Moon obtaining from discrete orbit theory are given too. Especially, as the preliminary exploration and inference to the gravitational curve of celestial bodies in broadly range, the concept for the ideal black hole with trend to infinite in mass density difficult to be formed by gravitation only is explored. By discussing the position hypothesis of fractional-dimension derivative about general function and the formula form the hypothesis of fractional-dimension derivative about power function, the concrete equation formulas of fractional-dimension derivative, differential and integral are described distinctly further, and the difference between the fractional-dimension derivative and the fractional-order derivative are given too. Subsequently, the concrete forms of measure calculation equations of self-similar fractal obtaining by based on the definition of form in fractional-dimension calculus about general fractal measure are discussed again, and the differences with Hausdorff measure method or the covering method at present are given. By applying the measure calculation equations, the measure of self-similar fractals which include middle-third Cantor set, Koch curve, Sierpinski gasket and orthogonal cross star are calculated and analyzed.

Keywords orbit of celestial body motion, background medium theory, continuous orbit, discrete orbit, self-similar fractal measure, fractional-dimension calculus, fractional-dimension derivative

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关于对无穷予以虚数形式标记的初步注释

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摘要: 给出对无穷予以虚数形式标记的初步讨论注释。

关键词: 无穷, 0, 虚数形式, 标记, 注释, Euler 公式

Primary annotation of symbol basing on imaginary form about infinity

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Abstract In this paper, the primary annotation of symbol basing on imaginary form about infinity is given.

Keywords infinity, zero, imaginary form, symbol, annotation, Euler's formula

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<http://www.nature.ac.cn/papers/paper-pdf/spirit-pdf.pdf>

60 年来大气中二氧化碳浓度数据的趋势方程研究

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摘要: 通过讨论已有的 60 年来大气中 CO₂ 浓度数据的分布状态, 采用趋势分析方法, 给出了具体趋势方程形式。与冰芯分析或观测数据对比结果表明, 趋势方程曲线与已有数据基本符合, 随后初步给出了 2010 年至 2016 年间大气中 CO₂ 浓度预测值。

关键词: 二氧化碳浓度, 大气, 趋势方程, 曲线拟合, 预测值, 数据分析

Research on tendency equation about the concentration data of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere over the past 60 years

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Abstract In this paper, by discussing the existing distribution of the CO₂ concentration data in the atmosphere over the past 60 years, and adopting the tendency analytical method, the concrete tendency equation forms of the CO₂ concentration are presented at first. Further more, the comparison result between the curve of the theoretical equation and the data curve of CO₂ concentration from the ice cores analysis or the observation is given. The result shows that the tendency equation curve agree well with the existing data. Subsequently, the predictive data of the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere during the year from 2010 to 2016 are suggested tentatively.

Keywords concentration of carbon dioxide, atmosphere, tendency equation, curve fitting, predictive data, data analysis

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数据曲线间断区域的自适应连接方程研究

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摘要: 通过讨论非线性动力学方程的近似等效解析解及数据曲线间断区域的性质, 给出间断区域的自适应连接方程形式及其参数确定的预置迭代方法, 随后给出计算实例。其中对于缓变数据曲线阶跃间断区域, 可自动计算生成连接方程形式。文中基于自适应连接方程探讨分析了磁性材料磁滞回线方程、零点能量阶跃方程、平滑平均能量方程(诸如负绝对温度区域平均能量方程)、稳定核素比结合能方程、势能函数曲线方程(诸如双原子分子势能函数曲线方程)、自然饱和过程方程(诸如钢材料断裂韧性方程)及金属或岩石蠕变过程方程。

关键词: 非线性动力学方程, 数据曲线间断区域, 自适应连接方程, 预置迭代方法, 磁滞回线方程, 平均能量方程, 比结合能方程, 势能函数曲线方程, 自然饱和过程方程, 蠕变过程方程

Research on adaptive connection equation in discontinuous area of data curve

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Abstract In this paper, by discussing the approximate equivalent analytical solution of the nonlinear dynamics equation and the properties in discontinuous area of data curve, a form of adaptive connection equation and the preset iteration method determining parameters in discontinuous area are given. Subsequently, a computing example is given too. For the step discontinuous area of slowly varying data curve, its form of adaptive connection equation can be obtained by automatic calculating. And in this paper, basing on the form of adaptive connection equation, equations of magnetic hysteresis loop for magnetic material, zero-point energy step equation, smooth average energy equation (such as average energy equation at negative absolute temperature, etc), equation of average binding energy per nucleon in stable nuclide, curvilinear equation of potential energy function (such as curvilinear equation of potential energy function of diatomic molecule, etc), equation of natural saturation process (such as tree growth and physical reaction or chemical reaction process, equation of fracture toughness for steel material, etc) and equation of typical creep process for metal or rock material are explored and analyzed tentatively.

Keywords nonlinear dynamics equation, discontinuous area of data curve, adaptive connection equation, preset iteration method, equations of magnetic hysteresis loop, average energy equation, equation of average binding energy per nucleon, curvilinear equation of potential energy function, equation of natural saturation process, equation of creep process

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关于连接方程的简略注释

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摘要: 本文给出了连接方程若干性质及应用的简略注释, 讨论了连接方程是一非线性动力学方程的近似等效解析解的分析方法, 进而预言了一个基于非线性动力学方程的电路元件-电存(nonlinstor), 其为一种深化型电容的电路器件, 分析了RLCN串联电路微分方程的性质; 依据连接方程的非线性动力学方程近似形式, 给出了粒子统计分布趋势性方程及其若干条件解, 建立了美国年度能源消费量与GDP关系方程及英国年度人口数量与GDP关系方程, 并计算预测了美国年度能源消费极限值与英国年度人口极限值; 随后探讨了岩石及单晶高温材料的蠕变过程曲线、半导体分立器件V-A特性曲线、超导材料电阻R(或电阻率 ρ)-绝对温度T曲线方程、双晶Josephson结直流I-U特性曲线及Shapiro台阶电流阶跃幅值曲线的趋势线拟合方程, 最后讨论了连接方程在数据拟合及长程预测等方面的局限性。

关键词: 连接方程, 曲线形态, 非线性动力学方程, 近似等效解析解, 饱和过程, 蠕变过程

Brief annotation of the connection equation

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Abstract In this paper, the brief annotation of the properties and applications of the connection equation are given. An analytical method of the connection equation as an approximate equivalent analytical solution of the nonlinear dynamics equations is discussed, and then a new electronic circuit element (nonlinstor) with the deepening charge-controlled capacitor properties based on the form of the nonlinear differential equation is predicted, and the nonlinear differential equation for a RLCN series circuit is also analyzed. According to the approximate form of the nonlinear dynamics equation of the connection equation, the tendency equation and its conditional solutions of the statistical distributions of the particles are given, the equation of relationship between the total annual energy consumption with the annual GDP in the United States, and the equation of relationship between the annual population with the annual GDP in the United Kingdom are established, and the limit values of the total annual energy consumption in the United States and the annual population in the United Kingdom are calculated and predicted. Subsequently, the tendency fitting equations of the curves are explored, which included the creep process curve of the rock and the single-crystal superalloy, the Volt-Ampere characteristic curve of the discrete semiconductor device, the resistance (or resistivity)-absolute temperature curve of the superconducting material, the direct current I - U characteristic curve of the bicrystal Josephson junction, and the current step amplitude of Shapiro steps, etc. At the end, the limitations of the connection equation in the data fitting and long-range forecasting are discussed.

Keywords connection equation, shape of curve, nonlinear dynamics equation, approximate equivalent analytical solution, saturation process, creep process

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<http://www.nature.ac.cn/papers/paper-pdf/ConnectionEquation-pdf.pdf>

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