



The Quantum Equations of Numbers and Numerical Functions and Real Quantum Marker and Relation of the Degradation of Matter

Mohamed Daris*

Department of Physics, University of Sciences, Morocco

*Corresponding Author: Mohamed Daris, Department of Physics, University of Sciences, Morocco

Abstract: In carrying out this work we have the great uncertainty of finding quantum solutions of digital functions. this work is done for the design of the quantum solutions of the numerical functions so that the reading of the digital numbers is more precise and detaches the numerical number of its own mathematical cellar and to release it in a quantum cube which will be to find equations much more complicated that thanks to digitized graphics to be more precise in our work. So we made the quantum marker based on these equations and on other demonstrations so that it is ready to use in digital functions.

Keywords: quantum equation; numeric number; landmark; normal equation; degradation equation.

ABBREVIATIONS :

E: energy; E': degraded energy; M: mass; M': degraded mass, N: numerical number, Ø: the whole of the void, 0': the derivative of 0 in the infinite spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

The solutions of the numerical equations that I have done are more and more suitable for it to give a new aspect it is the quantum marker and the material degradation equation that demonstrates that the mass can be degraded depending energy and that the energy can be degraded according to the mass but they are complete both. the four quantum equations thus obtained are reduced to two equations two by two which will give us a new look at the quantum equations numerical functions. For the reference, it consists of two perpendicular axes that will give us a view of the quantum equations and will allow us to represent the numerical numbers according to their quantum positions.

Calculation of quantum equations of numerical numbers:

4 symmetrical quantum equations 2 to 2; So there are 2 equations in total:

1) First equation:

We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^E \times 1^M &= 1^{EM} \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 0 \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} &= 0 \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{E'} (1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'}) &= 1^{E'} (1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'}) \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{EM} - 1^{E'} \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{2E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{EM} - 1^{2E'M'} \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{EM} &= 1^{2E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{2E'M'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^{E'} \times 1^E (1^M - 1^M) &= 1^{2E'} (1^{M'} - 1^{M'}) \\
 \frac{1^{E'} \times 1^E}{1^{2E'}} &= \frac{1^{M'} - 1^{M'}}{1^M - 1^M} \\
 \frac{1^E}{1^{E'}} &= \frac{1^{M'} - 1^{M'}}{1^M - 1^M} = \frac{0'}{0} \\
 \frac{1^E}{1^{E'}} &= \frac{0'}{0} = \emptyset^+ \\
 0 &= \frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E}
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation of numbers from 0 to N is:

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{E'} \times 0' + 1^E}{1^E} \right)$$

This equation corresponds for the interval : $]1^E, 1^{E'}[$

2) second equation:

We have :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^E \times 1^M &= 1^{EM} \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 0 \\
 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} &= 0 \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E (1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'}) &= 1^E (1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'}) \\
 1^E \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^E \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^E \times 1^{EM} - 1^E \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{2E} \times 1^M - 1^E \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{2EM} - 1^E \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{2E} \times 1^M - 1^{2EM} &= 1^E \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^E \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{2E} (1^M - 1^M) &= 1^E \times 1^{E'} (1^{M'} - 1^{M'}) \\
 \frac{1^{2E}}{1^E \times 1^{E'}} &= \frac{1^{M'} - 1^{M'}}{1^M - 1^M} \\
 \frac{1^E}{1^{E'}} &= \frac{1^{M'} - 1^{M'}}{1^M - 1^M} = \frac{0'}{0} \\
 \frac{1^E}{1^{E'}} &= \frac{0'}{0} = \emptyset^+ \\
 0 &= \frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E} \\
 0 &= \frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E}
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation of numbers from 0 to N is:

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{E'} \times 0' + 1^E}{1^E} \right)$$

This equation corresponds for the interval: $]1^E, 1^{E'}[$

3) third equation:

We have :

$$\begin{aligned} 1^E \times 1^M &= 1^{EM} \\ 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'M'} \\ 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 0 \\ 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} &= 0 \\ 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} \\ 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'} \\ 1^{M'}(1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'}) &= 1^{M'}(1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'}) \\ 1^{M'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{M'} \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{M'} \times 1^{EM} - 1^{M'} \times 1^{E'M'} \\ 1^{M'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{2M'} \times 1^{E'} &= 1^{M'} \times 1^{EM} - 1^{2M'E'} \\ 1^{M'} \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{M'} \times 1^{EM} &= 1^{2M'} \times 1^{E'} - 1^{2M'E'} \\ 1^{M'} \times 1^M(1^E - 1^E) &= 1^{2M'}(1^{E'} - 1^{E'}) \\ \frac{1^{M'} \times 1^M}{1^{2M'}} &= \frac{1^{E'} - 1^E}{1^E - 1^E} \\ \frac{1^M}{1^{M'}} &= \frac{1^{E'} - 1^E}{1^E - 1^E} = \frac{0'}{0} \\ \frac{1^M}{1^{M'}} &= \frac{0'}{0} = \emptyset^+ \\ 0 &= \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M} \\ 0 &= \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M} \end{aligned}$$

The equation of numbers from 0 to N is:

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{M'} \times 0' + 1^M}{1^M} \right)$$

This equation corresponds for the interval: $]1^M, 1^{M'}[$

4) fourth equation:

We have :

$$\begin{aligned} 1^E \times 1^M &= 1^{EM} \\ 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{E'M'} \\ 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 0 \\ 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} &= 0 \\ 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{EM} &= 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^{E'M'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^M(1^E \times 1^M - 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'}) &= 1^M(1^{EM} - 1^{E'M'}) \\
 1^M \times 1^E \times 1^M - 1^M \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^M \times 1^{EM} - 1^M \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^E \times 1^{2M} - 1^M \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} &= 1^{2ME} - 1^M \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{2M} \times 1^E - 1^{2ME} &= 1^M \times 1^{E'} \times 1^{M'} - 1^M \times 1^{E'M'} \\
 1^{2M}(1^E - 1^E) &= 1^M \times 1^{M'}(1^{E'} - 1^{E'}) \\
 \frac{1^{2M}}{1^M \times 1^{M'}} &= \frac{1^{E'} - 1^{E'}}{1^E - 1^E} \\
 \frac{1^M}{1^{M'}} &= \frac{1^{E'} - 1^{E'}}{1^E - 1^E} = \frac{0'}{0} \\
 \frac{1^M}{1^{M'}} &= \frac{0'}{0} = \emptyset^+ \\
 0 &= \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M} \\
 0 &= \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M}
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation of numbers from 0 to N is:

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{M'} \times 0' + 1^M}{1^M} \right)$$

This equation corresponds for the interval: $]1^M, 1^{M'}[$

- So we always have for numerical numbers two standard quantum equations always following that represent the two quantum cases for a numerical number
- this guides us to make the quantum marker of numerical numbers appear as follows:

We have :

1) equation 1 is of the form:

$$0 = \frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E}$$

2) equation 2 is of the form:

$$0 = \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M}$$

Which gives us appearance of two equations of the number N as follows:

1)

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{E'} \times 0' + 1^E}{1^E} \right)$$

2)

$$N = N \times \left(\frac{1^{M'} \times 0' + 1^M}{1^M} \right)$$

Note :

- One can make a conclusion of the previous equations to have an equation as follows:

$$0 = \frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E}$$

And :

$$0 = \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M}$$

so : $0=0$

That is to say:

$$\frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^E} = \frac{1^{M'} \times 0'}{1^M}$$

so :

$$\frac{1^{E'} \times 0'}{1^{M'} \times 0'} = \frac{1^E}{1^M}$$

That is to say:

$$\frac{1^{E'}}{1^{M'}} = \frac{1^E}{1^M}$$

$$\frac{1^{E'}}{1^{M'}} = \frac{1^E}{1^M}$$

This equation is the quantum homogeneity equation. It represents the homogeneous state of matter in both cases:

The normal case (°) and the varied case (´) this equation represents a stability between two completely different states.

If we cancel the base 1 we will have this equation which is the normal equation as follows:

$$\frac{E'}{M'} = \frac{E}{M}$$

Who gives us the next new relationship:

$$E' \times M = E \times M'$$

This equation explains the degradation of matter between two different states either by energy or by mass.

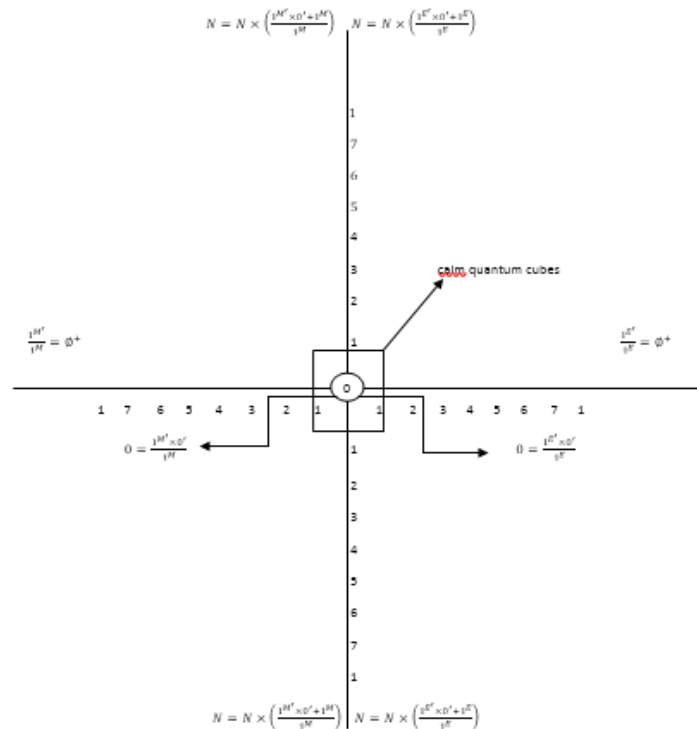
Representation of the quantum marker:

Quantum landmark:

The quantum marker is formed of two axes and two intervals which represent the set of the full void \emptyset^+ and the number 0.

This representation is the best representation of quantum numbers with energy and mass.

Landmark :



This is a representation of the quantum marker of numerical numbers in a full empty space

\emptyset^+ to the left and to the right in this representation the vertical numbers are the numbers true their image to the left and to the right represents the quantum number.

We can have a multitude of representations and it remains a simple example.

NB : this landmark gives us a quantum explanation of the particles in another way. When a particle has the probability of being in a place and this probability of presence of this particle is between two cases either by the existence of this particle or the nonexistence of this particle this reference is the exact translation of this state. it gives us exactly two quantum states of the particle with two different equations at the same time; I'm going to call it: the global existence.

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