

EFFECTS OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVE ON GENETIC INHERITANCE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the used of gravitational wave theory and variable field theory and mathematical modeling analysis. The gene quantization of gravitational wave energy in gene inheritance is proposed, It is suggested that the gene arrangement is the record of the present state of the organism, Have the nature of mutual conversion and time sequence, Function can be run when certain conditions are met. Is a virtual algorithm for time series records. Gravitational waves play a key role in the formation of gene function.

Keywords: Gene; Time sequence; gravitational wave.

INTRODUCTION

DNA composition of genetic instructions. Guide the development of biological and life function. Is the need to construct intracellular proteins with RNA. Genes are DNA fragments with genetic information, some play their own role in the structure, and some involved in the regulation of genetic information. The number of adenine numbers is equal to the number of thymine (A = T), the number of guanine is equal to the number of cytosine (G = C), and the sum of the number of purines is equal to the sum of the pyrimidine numbers. The principle of complementary pairing to meet the DNA base. The following use of gravitational wave[1] principle, Describe the genetic process of the gene.

Theoretical preparation and definition preparation Generation and propagation trajectory theorem of gravitational waves

Theorem 1 : (Gravitational waves existence theory) [2,3,4,5,6] : There are A, B two points. A is the wave source of gravitational field, and B is a point in the gravitational field. The existence of energy rotational motion (including proton, neutron, atomic nucleus or planet) at A is the necessary and sufficient condition of the existence of gravitational waves at B. Direction is the bidirection of the path tangent at point B, and the limit of the convergence direction is A point.

Theorem 2(Gravitational wave stability theory) [2,3,4,5,6] : A is a gravitational wave source, B is a point in gravitational field of A. The necessary and sufficient conditions of stable gravitational wave at B point is :

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = b, \quad (b \text{ is a constant}) .$$

The necessary and sufficient conditions of stable gravitational wave is that the speed of B point is stable ;

The necessary and sufficient conditions of stable speed at B point are that the angular velocity of A point is stable;

The necessary and sufficient conditions of stable angular velocity of A point is that the angular velocity of A point and speed of B point is proportional.

That is,

$$\frac{Vb}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} = b, \quad (b \text{ is a constant})$$

and,

$$r = a + b\theta, \quad (1)$$

formula (1) is the equations of gravitational waves, that is the track of gravitational waves.

Inference of theorem 2 : If a gravitational wave track meet Archimedean spiral, this must be stable gravitational waves.

There is, $r = a + b\theta$.

r is the distance of A to B; a is the spiral length of A to B; b is the distance between the spirals.

The existence theorem of potential difference

In the relatively stable gravitational wave field, if there is a rotation of the line, then there exists the following theorem.

Theorem 3 : The potentials at each point on an independent rotation line are equal and homomorphic.

In the relatively stable gravitational wave field, there are two different rays emanating from the same point A, each having two points B and C, respectively.

Theorem 4: The two rays AB and AC at point A rotate at the same time in the clockwise (or anticlockwise) direction, and the potential difference between A and B is generated according to the entanglement of the helix trajectory and the electron. Similarly, a potential difference between A and C is also generated. And the entanglement force at point A and B is small.

Inference of theory 4: there is a plane gravitational wave field, then the maximum potential difference is the gradient direction of the gravitational wave center of the normal direction.

Definition: The potential difference of the adenine base itself is defined as "one unit" of the biological potential difference.

Zhe Yin 's theory of genetic inheritance

Any creatures are affected by the gravitational waves of the earth and the gravitational waves of the sun. The nuclei are in almost closed cells, and the density of the nuclei is relatively high. The biological DNA can ignore the action of the gravitational waves of the earth and only consider the action of the solar gravitational waves. Two deoxynucleotides chain, the role of gravitational waves, the parallel coiled to form a double helix structure. Two hydrogen bonds can be formed between the bases A and T, and three hydrogen bonds can be formed between G and C, so that two polydeoxygenucleotides form complementary double chains.

Assume that a gravitational wave plane and a DNA cross plane, in the gravitational wave direction followed by a1, a2, a3, a4 four points. The normal direction of the cross plane is the

direction of the potential from high to low, then the DNA satisfies the right hand spiral. The normal direction of the cross plane is the direction of the potential from low to high, then the DNA satisfies the left hand spiral.

DNA coarse and fine, the acceptance of gravitational waves have a direct relationship. According to the inference of the theorem 2, the stable four-point a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 on the gravitational wave line satisfy the Archimedes spiral equation,

$r = a + b\theta$. That is, $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4$ And equidistant r . Make,

A1 equation : $r = a + b\theta_1$, A2 equation : $r = a + b\theta_2$,

A3 equation : $r = a + b\theta_3$, A4 equation : $r = a + b\theta_4$.

Base adenine A, basal thymine T, base guanine G, basal cytosine C. Base pair A-T, G-C no longer the same plane, so the conditions to form a spiral.

Have the following theorem:

Theorem 1: DNA four bases C, A, T, G, there are two base pairs of A-T, G-C. Four base states are stable. The two pairs of DNA base molecular weight is equal, the same power, the opposite direction of potential. Have a symmetrical relationship. Corresponding to four angles $2k\pi + 0, 2k\pi + \pi/2, 2k\pi + \pi, 2k\pi + 3\pi/2, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, there are four DNA base gravitational wave helical equations:

Base C equation : $r = a + b(2k\pi + 0)$, Base A equation : $r = a + b(2k\pi + \pi/2)$

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Base T equation : $r = a + b(2k\pi + \pi)$, Base G equation : $r = a + b(2k\pi + 3\pi/2)$.

Inference of theory 1 (DNA binding law): four DNA base potential flow direction is equal to the gravitational wave direction, from A to T, from G to C direction. Where A and G at the highest potential, the opposite direction of potential. According to the gravitational wave equation of theorem 2, there are four base transformation relations:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A+A=T & T+A=G & C+A=A & G+A=C \\ A+T=G & T+T=C & C+T=T & G+T=A \\ A+C=A & T+C=T & C+C=C & G+C=G \\ A+G=C & T+G=A & C+G=G & G+G=T \end{array}$$

The author published in 2012, "The law of genetic inheritance " [8] dominant inheritance and recessive inheritance are as follows:

Genetic behavior was divided into dominant trait inheritance and recessive trait inheritance. Assuming that the genetic trait of the dominant trait in the genetic progeny is represented by D , The recessive trait genetic factor is expressed by d .

Lemma 1 : When male parent and female meet dominant inheritance, inheritance factors fit such addition principle 1:[7,8]

$$\begin{array}{l} D \oplus D = D, \\ D \oplus d = D, \\ d \oplus D = D, \\ d \oplus d = d. \end{array}$$

Lemma 2 : When male parent and female meet recessive inheritance, inheritance factors fit such addition principle 2:[7,8]

$$\begin{aligned} D \oplus D &= d, \\ D \oplus d &= D, \\ d \oplus D &= D, \\ d \oplus d &= d. \end{aligned}$$

The internal existence of genetic genes, dominant inheritance and recessive inheritance.

Theorem 2: The four bases of DNA represent the inheritance of genes, Its internal meets the law of combination. A, G, T is a dominant trait base, C is a recessive trait base. The dominant law of the dominant trait is:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus A &= T, G \oplus G = T, \\ A \oplus C &= A, C \oplus G = G, \\ C \oplus C &= C, A \oplus G = C. \end{aligned}$$

When the recessive trait when the combination of the law is:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus G &= C, T \oplus T = C, \\ A \oplus C &= A, C \oplus G = G, \\ C \oplus C &= C. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3: Assuming a base chain $C \rightarrow A \rightarrow T \rightarrow G \rightarrow C$,

If base C binds to each base of the base chain, the base chain is unchanged.

If base A binds to each base of the base chain, the base chain moves forward by one, forming $A \rightarrow T \rightarrow G \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$.

If base T binds to each base of the base chain, then A becomes G, G becomes A, T becomes C, and C becomes T.

If base G binds to each base of the base chain, the base chain moves back one by one to $G \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow T \rightarrow G$.

The enamine structure in C is mutated to form an imine, which is then hydrolyzed to ketone, i.e., U (spontaneous deamination). For frequencies with short half-lives, the frequency is not high, and for several long-lived tRNA and rRNA, several base changes have no significant effect on the overall structure. But after all has an impact. DNA is a genetic material, so by a stable T instead of U. DNA transcription process undermines the stability of the double helix structure. T is methylated U.

Theorem 4: Gravitational waves before the rotation of the spiral between the C, A, T, G is stable. Damage of Gravitational Wave at T at Transcription. (T variable U, the molecular weight imbalance between the two base pairs, the energy flow imbalance, U acts as C, and the entanglement between the two spins disappears). Resulting in DNA at both ends of the potential difference becomes zero, linear DNA into a curve RNA. Base T disappeared, the 5' end of the mRNA transcribed was G, and the 3' end was A, which was consistent with the law of gravitational wave circulation.

Theorem 5: First, the decomposition of T, followed by RNA transcription.

Theorem 6: DNA gene data is a quaternary number. T is binary, and A and G are quaternary number. C is zero.

Theorem 7: T decomposition, U methylation process is the genetic variation process (evolution process). A, G information is the traditional information inheritance process (genetic process).

Theorem 8: DNA is a sequential execution function, There is no condition to judge, no loop and return. But RNA is a time to wait for the conditions, there are repeated functions, the energy storage function of the implementation process.

DNA of the two pairs of DNA base between the real-time, to accept the gravitational wave production of electricity, the middle of the hydrogen atoms play the role of the valve. As long as the base T is destroyed, between the two nucleotide bonds, the entanglement is lost and the DNA helix breaks down. Wherein the phosphate group has the effect of storing electrical energy. The base of the RNA nucleotide bond does not lose its function. The variety of mRNAs is due to the molecular biology point of view, the biological organ density is different, each organ's mRNA channel entrance diameter and outlet diameter are different. To achieve the function of screening, the corresponding mRNA to the corresponding organs to perform the function.

The potential difference between A and G, U and C is similar and the properties are the same. Mutual tension small. Therefore, as long as the number of A and G in the three adjacent bases of RNA is greater than or equal to 3, the bulge or loop is formed. Similarly, when the number of U and C is greater than or equal to 3, the formation of bulge or loop.

Bulge or loop is the time variable, the cause of genetic variation. Biology in the current environment, in a certain period of time to accept energy, resulting in variation, so that the number of A and G less than 3, U and C number less than 3. In this way, increase the pull, destroy bulge and loop. RNA continues to function. Figure 1.

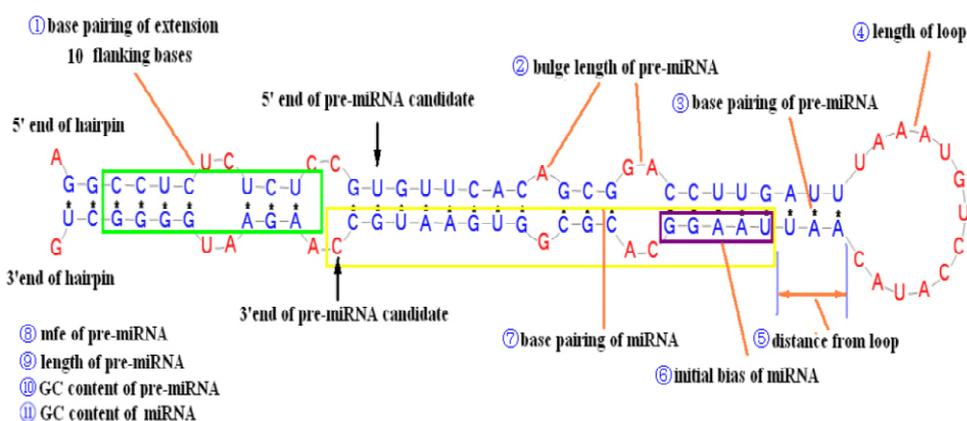


Figure 1

CONCLUSION

This paper clarifies the role of gravitational waves in genetic inheritance. DNA is composed of many functional modules. DNA is a sequence of records in the biological life cycle. DNA transcription is bi-directional, artificially changing the environment, can rewrite the genetic map. The change of mind is the hardest.

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