

Genetic code research: a precognition result (II)

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Abstract. In this second part of the short communication (Ref. 2), we give an argument more in favor of the validity of the precognition status of the final result of my 40 years of genetic code researches. It is shown that the changes in the number of atoms in the system-arrangements of protein amino acids, in relation to the Gaussian number (51) and / or the Dürer's number (34 and 68, respectively), correspond to the changes in the products of number 5 in the Multiplication Table of the decimal number system. On the other hand, with the same changes (in the products of number 5), two unconscious narrations, said in the first part of this communication, correspond one hundred percent.

Key words. Consciousness, dream, genetic code, precognition

We find an argument more for the validity of the precognition status of the final result of my genetic code researches in the act of comparing our main result (Ref. 1, Surveys 3, 2, and 1, in that order) with the factors and products obtained by multiplying by number 5 in the Multiplication Table of the decimal number system; as shown in (Ref. 1, Tab. C2), as well as here in Solution 1, where the left side is represented, with respect to the balance-zeroth position (5 x 5) of the products line of number 5.

Solution 2 presents the right side that we find in the Multiplication Table, but we do not find it in (Ref. 1, Tab. C2), because it is not the reality of the genetic code. Here we present it to state that here too, in the organization of the genetic code (by witnessing our final result) the choice of nature was only the left side, just as (by analogy?) the choice was only the left and not the right molecular enantiomers of amino acids (AAs).

$$(1 \times 5), (2 \times 5), [(3 \times 5)], (4 \times 5), (5 \times 5) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$(5 \times 5), (6 \times 5), (7 \times 5), (8 \times 5), (9 \times 5) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

In relation to the balance-zeroth position (5 x 5), the multiplication factors on the left are less than 5 for 1, 2, 3, 4; while on the right side they are larger for 1, 2, 3, 4. If there were a mirror in the (5 x 5) position, we would have a mirror symmetry of factors changes analogous to that in (Ref. 1, Fig. 2). In the system-arrangement presented in (Ref. 1, Tab. C2), the right side remains "empty", analogously to the non-selection of right AAs.

Remark 1. The left side, in itself, has a distinction in relation to the position (3 x 5) as a determinant of the symmetry of the Multiplication Table, and precognition "seen" with the statement: "Three times five fifteen".

Remark 2. That there is a distinction in relation to the balance-zeroth position (5 x 5) is obvious, but also precognitive "seen" by the statement: "three times five fifteen and ten twenty-five."

By the said comparison we find the results (number of atoms in amino acid molecules, that is, in their side chains), presented originally in (Ref. 1, Surveys 3, 2, and 1), and here in Solutions 3, 4 and 5. The results are such that changes in relation to the Dürer's number (Solutions 3 and 4) strictly correspond to the preceded positions in relation to the symmetry determinant (3 x 5) of the Multiplication Table; correspond to changes in the factors-products of number 5. On the other hand, changes in the number of atoms that correspond to changes in relation to Gaussian number (51) correspond to the only one following position [following after the position (3 x 5)] in the Multiplication Table, "nested" between said determinant and said zeroth position, with product 4 x 5 = 20 (Solution 5).

$$(G_1A_4 \ S_5T_8 \ H_{11} = 34-5); (L_{13}I_{13} \ F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18} = 68+5)$$

$$(N_8P_8 \ D_7Q_{11} \ C_5 = 34+5); (K_{15}R_{17} \ V_{10}E_{10} \ M_{11} = 68-5) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$(G_1A_4 \ P_8Q_{11} = 34-10); (S_5D_7 \ N_8H_{11} \ C_5T_8 = 34+10)$$

$$(V_{10}E_{10} \ K_{15}R_{17} \ I_{13}L_{13} = 68+10); (F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18}M_{11} = 68-10) \dots\dots (4)$$

$$(G_1A_4 \ L_{13}I_{13} = 51-20); (S_5T_8 \ F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18}H_{11} = 51+20)$$

$$(V_{10}P_8 \ K_{15}R_{17} \ Q_{11}E_{10} = 51+20); (N_8D_7 \ C_5M_{11} = 51-20) \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

[*Note.* The designations of AAs and the number of atoms, in the index, are given in colors as in the original work (Ref. 1, Surveys 1, 2 and 3).]

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Istraživanje genetskog koda: jedan prekognitivni rezultat (II)

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Apstrakt. U ovom drugom delu kratkog saopštenja (Ref. 2) dajemo argument više u prilog validnosti statusa prekognicije finalnog rezultata mojih 40-godišnjih istraživanja genetskog koda. Pokazuje se da promene broja atoma u system-aranžmanima proteinskih amino kiselina, u odnosu na Gaussov broj (51) i/ili Direrov broj (34, odnosno 68), korespondiraju sa promenama u proizvodima broja 5 u Tablici množenja decimalnog brojevnog Sistema. S druge strane, sa istim tim promenama (u proizvodima broja 5) stoprocentno korespondiraju i dva u snu izražena (nesvesna) kazivanja, obelodanjena u prvom delu ovog saopštenja.

Argument više za validnost statusa prekognicije finalnog rezultata mojih istraživanja genetskog koda nalazimo u činu poređenja našeg glavnog rezultata (Ref. 1, Surveys 3, 2, and 1, tim redosledom) sa činocima i proizvodima dobijenim pri množenju sa brojem 5 u Tablici množenja decimalnog brojevnog sistema; tako kako je prikazano u (Ref. 1, Tab. C2), kao i ovde u Soluciji 1, gde je predstavljena leva strana, u odnosu na ranotežno-nultu poziciju (5 x 5) linije umnožaka broja 5.

U Soluciji 2 predstavljena je desna strana koju nalazimo u Talici množenja, ali je u (Ref. 1, Tab. C2) ne nalazimo, jer nije realnost genetskog koda. Ovde je predočavamo da bismo konstatovali da je i ovde, u organizaciji genetskog koda (svedočenjem našeg finalnog rezultata) izbor prirode bio samo leva strana, baš kao što je (po analogiji?) izbor bio samo levih a ne i desnih molekulskih enantiomera of amino acids (AAs).

$$(1 \times 5), (2 \times 5), [(3 \times 5)], (4 \times 5), (5 \times 5) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$(5 \times 5), (6 \times 5), (7 \times 5), (8 \times 5), (9 \times 5) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

U odnosu na ravnotežno-nultu poziciju (5 x 5), faktori množenja na levoj strani manji su od 5 za 1, 2, 3, 4; dok su na desnoj strani veći su za 1, 2, 3, 4. Ako bi u poziciji (5 x 5) bilo ogledalo, imali bismo ogledanu simetriju promene faktora analognu onoj u (Ref. 1, Fig. 2). Pri tome u sistem-aranžmanu, predočenom u (Ref. 1, Tab. C2) desna strana ostaje "prazna" analogno neizboru desnih AAs.

Primedba 1. Leva strana sama za sebe, poseduje distinkciju u relaciji sa pozicijom (3 x 5) kao determinantom simetrije Tablice množenja, i prekogniciono "viđene" iskazom: "Tri puta pet petnaest".

Primedba 2. Da postoji distinkcija u vezi sa ravnotežno-nultom pozicijom (5 x 5), neposeedbo je očigledno, ali i prekogniciono “sagledano” iskazom: “tri puta pet petnaest i deset dvadeset i pet.”

Rečenim poređenjem nalazimo rezultate (broj atoma u aminokiselinskim molekulima, to jest u njihovim bočnim nizovima), predočene izvorno u (Ref. 1, Surveys 3, 2, 1), a ovde u Solucijama 3, 4, 5. Rezultati su takvi da promene u odnosu na Direrov broj (Solucije 3 and 4) strogo korespondiraju sa prethodećim pozicijama u odnosi na determinantu simetrije Tablice množenja; korespondiraju sa promenama u *faktorima-proizvodima* broja 5. S druge strane, promene u broju atoma koje korespondiraju sa promenama u odnosu na Gausov broj (51), korespondiraju sa jedinom sledstvenom pozicijom u Tablici množenja, “ugnježdenom” između rečene determinante i rečene nulte pozicije, sa proizvodom $4 \times 5 = 20$ (Solucija 5).

$$(G_1A_4 \ S_5T_8 \ H_{11} = 34-5); (L_{13}I_{13} \ F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18} = 68+5)$$

$$(N_8P_8 \ D_7Q_{11} \ C_5 = 34+5); (K_{15}R_{17} \ V_{10}E_{10} \ M_{11} = 68-5) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$(G_1A_4 \ P_8Q_{11} = 34-10); (S_5D_7 \ N_8H_{11} \ C_5T_8 = 34+10)$$

$$(V_{10}E_{10} \ K_{15}R_{17} \ I_{13}L_{13} = 68+10); (F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18}M_{11} = 68-10) \dots\dots (4)$$

$$(G_1A_4 \ L_{13}I_{13} = 51-20); (S_5T_8 \ F_{14}Y_{15} \ W_{18}H_{11} = 51+20)$$

$$(V_{10}P_8 \ K_{15}R_{17} \ Q_{11}E_{10} = 51+20); (N_8D_7 \ C_5M_{11} = 51-20) \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

[*Napomena.* Oznake aminokiselina i broj atoma, u indeksu, dati su u bojama kao u izvornom radu (Ref. 1, Surveys 1, 2 and 3).]

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