Semiotic nature of Genetic code. Supplement 1
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Abstract. It is shown that there is a unity of genetic and chemical code, on the one hand; and on the other hand, that Genetic code and Chemical code, *per se*, are reduced to one and the same number; the number, "taken off" from Boolean spaces.

Keywords
Genetic code, Chemical code, Periodic system of chemical elements, Periodic system of numbers, Chemism, Semiosis, Protein amino acids, Mirror symmetry.

Everything is a [logicaly generated] number!
Pythagoras

.1. Introduction

The text with the accompanying tabular and graphic materials is a supplement to the previous paper [Rakočević, 2024: (10.26434/chemrxiv-2024-1b9h7), which we will refer to here (in references, citations, etc.) as the main paper (Main pap.)[1]. …

[1] Rakočević, 2024: *Semiotic nature of Genetic code*, in Preprint server ChemrXiv, Cambridge. (Note: In the following text, instead of "Rakočević", only MMR.)

.2. Elaboration

Gen. princip je i Darwinov, zato ilusracija iz Naiss.
Globalno dati ilustracije. …

.3. Discussion

Kada znamo da ogledala simetrija u tabeli 2 nastaje ukrštanjem šestobitnog binarnog drveta i periodnog sistema brojeva (preko 2 i 5); u periodnom sistemu brojeva unikat 51, a u šestobitnom unikat 21; i kad sad znamo da igra ovde, u genetskom kodu, 510, hipoteza je da u hemijskom kodu igra 210. …

**

Prvi i jedini exemplar ogledalosti, u isto vreme telovitosti, jeste **101 / 010**. …

.4. Conclusion

…

T A B L E S

Table 1. Distribution of amino acids within Perfect Protein Amino Acid Similarity System (PPAASS) I

1	G_{01}	01		31	$_{08}N$	11
2	A_{04}	09		31	$_{07}D$	12
3	V_{10}	25		17	$_{05}S$	13
4	P_{08}	23		25	$_{08}T$	14
5	I_{13}	33		25	$_{05}C$	15
6	L_{13}	33		41	$_{11}M$	16
7	K_{15}	41		49	$_{14}F$	17
8	R_{17}	55		57	$_{15}Y$	18
9	Q_{11}	39		69	$_{18}W$	19
10	E_{10}	39		43	$_{11}H$	20
055	102	298		388	102	155
455 | **554**				645 / **546**		
455 + 645 = 1100 = 5 x 220 **554 + 546 = 1100 = 5 x 220**						

10 + 23 + 58 = **91 x 1** 45 + 79 + 240 = **364** (55) + (102) + (298) = 455		104 + 28 + 50 = **91 x 2** 284 + 74 + 105 = **463** 388) + (102) + (155) = 645
455 / **554**		645 / **546**

The Table corresponds to Table 1 in Main paper, with additional details.

645 / 546

Explanation of Table 1

From the lower, subsequently added part of the Table, we see that the mirror symmetry is valid not only for two cross-generated segments from two columns, but also for two opposite independent segments in two circuits – for two large segments (quantities of 6 molecules each: 364 vs 463). For two small segments (quantities of 4 molecules each) is valid however "the symmetry in the simplest case" 1:2 [(91x1) : (91x2)] (Marcus, 1989).

(530, 570) (540, 560)

Table 1.1. Distribution

Tab. 1 (PPAASS)	455 / **554** // 645 / 546 530 / 570 // 540 / 560
Tab. 3 (HHAASS)	530+1 / **530-1** // 570-1 / 570+1
Tab. 4 (HHAASS)	530+1 / **570+1** // 540-3 / 560+3
Tab. 5 (LLAASS)	570+2 / 530-2 // **590+10** / 510-10 {570+2 / 530-2} // {**600** / 500}
Tab. 5.1 (LLAASS)	[(510-10)-02] / [(590+10)+2 // **540** / 560 {500-2 / 600+2} // {**540** / 560}
Tab. 6 (DDAASS)	370-3 / 730+3 // **570-1** / 530+1 {350 + 530 = 880} {1100 – 880 = 220}
Tab. 7 (EEAASS)	400+ 1/ 700-1 // **520** / 580 {400 as 500-100 and 700 as 600+100}
Tab. 8 (SSAASS)	406 / 694 // **569+10** / 531-10

U Tab. 5. objasniv500 / 600. … U Tab. 6 imamo 1100 sa 5 x 220, a u 880 ih je 4 x 220. Ovo 1100 zapravo je AA0, pa s ve zajwdbo korespondira sa 8 x 33 i 10 x 33. … Dve sekvence, sa inicijalnim kvantitetom 2 i druga sa 5.

[(350, 530) (370, 730)]

Table 1.2. Distribution

(130, 310) (2 x 220)	(350, 530) (**4** x 220)	(570, 750) (6 x 220)	(790, 970) (8 x 220)
(150, 510) (3 x 220)	(**370, 730**) (**5** x 220)	(590, 950) (7 x 220)	
(170, 710) (4 x 220)	(390, 930) (**6** x 220)		
(190, 910) (5 x 220)		**0370 | 0730**	

Table 1.3. Harmonic mean of the 6-bit binary tree,
as well as the previous and subsequent ones

2^2 = 1 + 03 (3 = 1 x 03	
2^4 = 1 + 15 (15 = 3 x 05)	
2^6 = 1 + 63 (63 = 3 x 21)	**21 = 3 x 07**
2^8 = 1 + 255 (255 = 3 x 85)	
2^10 = 1 + 1023 (1023 = 3 x 341)	
2^12 = 1 + 4095 (4095 = 3 x 1365)	1365 = 3 x **455**
2^14 = 1 + 16383 (16383 = 3 x 5461)	
	455 – **14** = 441
…	

Table 1.4. Quantity 455 (from Table 1) in relation with the Pythagorean triple

1	055 = 5 x 11 (prime)	
2	155 = 5 x 31 (prime)	
3	255 = 5 x 51	(51 = 03 x 17)
4	**3**55 = 5 x 71 (prime)	
5	**455 = 5 x 91**	**(91 = 13 x 07)**
5	**5**55 = 5 x 111	(111 = 03 x 37)
4	655 = 5 x 131 (prime)	
3	755 = 5 x 151 (prime)	(171 = 03 x 57)
		(171 = 09 x 19)
2	855 = 5 x 171	
		13 x 111 ↓ 1443
1	955 = 5 x 191 (prime)	

Table 2. Distribution of amino acids within Perfect Protein Amino Acid Similarity System (PPAASS) II

	00	2	→	02 | 20	$G_{01}A_{04}N_{08}D_{07}$ [36]	→	**56**
1				11			11
	11	2	→	13 | 31	$V_{10}P_{08}S_{05}T_{08}$ [36]	→	67
0				11			11
1	**22**	2	→	24 | 42	$I_{13}L_{13}C_{05}M_{11}$ [36]	→	**78**
0	11	5	→	16 | 61	$K_{15}R_{17}F_{14}Y_{15}$ [36]	→	97
				11			11
1	00	5	→	05 | 50	$Q_{11}E_{10}W_{18}H_{11}$ [36]	→	**86**
0							
	022 220			02 | 20	$G_{01}A_{04}N_{08}D_{07}$ [36]	→	56

(**56 + 78 + 86 = 220**) (67 + 97 + 56 = 220)
(**65 + 87 + 68 = 220**) (76 + 79 + 65 = 220)

The Table corresponds to Table 2 in Main pap. with some restructuring and additional details. Levo od amonokiseliskih oznaka broj atoma u bočnom nizu, a desno broj atoma u "glavi" of AA (36).

Explanation of Table 2

Pokazana je ogledalna simetrija za broj atoma u bočnim nizovima aminokiselina, na isti način kako je pokazano u Tabeli 2 glavnoga pejpera. Osim toga na desnoj strani je naznačen ukupan broj atoma u aminokiselinskom molekulu. ["Glava" plus "telo" aminokiseline. (Broj atoma u aminokiselinskoj funkcionalnoj grupi plus broj atoma u bočnom nizu).] Kada se prvi red ponovi još jedanput na kraju Tabele tada se dobije simetričan sistem sa tri parna reda i tri neparna (smisao cikličnosti, nastale ponavljanjem prvog redana kraju, videti u: *Comparisson of illustrations* I) . Na dnu Tabele su sumacije: po 220 atoma u tri neparna, kao i u tri parna reda. [220 + 220 = 440; 440 – 56 = 384, the total atom number within 20 amino acid molecules (see Survey 1); broj 440 je ogledalna slika broja 044 koji nalazimo na početku system-aranžmana unutar kojeg se generiše cela niska broja atoma u 20 AAs, u njihovim bočnim nizovima (Survey 2).]

Table 3. Distribution of amino acids within Highly Harmonized Amino Acid Similarity System (HHAASS) I

1	D_{07}	31		39	$_{10}E$	11
2	N_{08}	31		39	$_{11}Q$	12
3	A_{04}	09		01	$_{01}G$	13
4	L_{13}	33		25	$_{10}V$	14
5	R_{17}	55		43	$_{11}H$	15
6	F_{14}	49		69	$_{18}W$	16
7	P_{08}	23		17	$_{05}S$	17
8	I_{13}	33		25	$_{05}C$	18
9	K_{15}	41		41	$_{11}M$	19
10	Y_{15}	57		25	$_{08}T$	20
055	114	362		324	90	155
530+1 / **530-1**				570 -1 / **570 +1**		
530 + 570 = 1100 = 5 x 220						

The Table corresponds to Table 1 in Main paper, with additional details.

Explanation of Table 3

x harm str iz preth rada (Tab 3.1) posmatramo ovde kao Highly Harmonized Amino Acid Similarity System (HHAASS) u smislu da

Comparison of illustrations (I)

In Table 2 vidimo da je prvi red ponovjen Prvi red je ponovljen na kraju Tabele, kako je to već i ranije pokazano; analogno postupku Mendeljejeva kada Tablicu kratkih perida PSE stavlja i u nultu i u osmu grupu (Kedrov, Tabela 13, p. 183. a s druge strane nalazimo i da je u sedmom i osmom izdanju svojih *Osnova hemije* elemente prve grupe bakar, srebro i zlato još jednom stavio na sami kraj Tablice.

Table 4. Distribution of amino acids within Highly Harmonized Amino Acid Similarity System (HHAASS) II

D	39		60	E
N	41		62	Q
A	16		15	G
L	50		49	V
R	77		69	H
F	69		103	W
P	38		39	S
I	54		48	C
K	65		71	M
Y	82		53	T

(530 + 01) / (570 – 01)
(540 – 03) / (560 + 03)

[223 / 308 // 255 / 314]

F	**64**		33	S
L	**48**		43	P
I	**49**		46	T
M	**56**		27	A
V	40		**45**	**C**
Y	78		**103**	**W**
H	61		**89**	**R**
Q	58		**20**	**G**
N	48		**68**	**E**
K	66		**58**	**D**

220-3 350+1	150-1up **380+3** dn
570-2 / **600**	530+2 / 500
Up 370-4 / Dn 730+4 [037**0** | 07**3**0] [11**1** | **0**11]	

Table 5. Light Line Amino Acid Similarity System (LLAASS)
JTB, Tab 7, p 228

F	**64**		33	S
L	**48**		43	P
I	**49**		46	T
M	**56**		27	A
V	40		**45**	**C**
Y	78		**103**	**W**
H	61		**89**	**R**
Q	58		**20**	**G**
N	48		**68**	**E**
K	66		**58**	**D**
220-3 350+1			150-1up **380+3** dn	
570-2 / **600**			530+2 / 500	
Up 370-4 / Dn 730+4 [03**7**0 | 07**3**0] [11**1** | **0**11]				

Sve je u odnosu na 530/570 sa promenom ±2.

Table 5.1. Light

F	**64**		57	L
I	**48**		64	M
V	**38**		85	Y
H	**58**		64	Q
N	44		**71**	**K**
E	55		**54**	**D**
R	79		**19**	**G**
C	38		**105**	**W**
T	42		**32**	**A**
S	32		**51**	**P**
210-2 290±0			270±0 up **330+2** dn	
500-2) / **540**			600+2 / 560	
Up 480-2 / Dn 620+2 [05**4**0 | 05**6**0] [11**0** | **1**00]				

Odnos 3 vs 7 i 4 vs 6 analofno je sumama u Tab B1. U sustini, sve je u relaciji sa 540 / 560 koje nalazimo u Tab 5 main pap.

F	**64**		33	S
L	**48**		43	P
I	**49**		46	T
M	**56**		27	A
V	40		**45**	**C**
Y	78		**103**	**W**
H	61		**89**	**R**
Q	58		**20**	**G**
N	48		**68**	**E**
K	66		**58**	**D**

220-3 350+1	150-1up **380+3** dn
570-2 / **600**	530+2 / 500
Up 370-4 / Dn 730+4 [037**0** | 07**3**0] [11**1** | **0**11]	

Table 6. Distinktnog diverziteta aminokiselinski sistem sličnosti
Distincted Diversity Amino Acid Similarity System (DDAASS)

1	**G_{01}**	**01**	57	$_{15}$Y	11
2	**A_{04}**	**09**	41	$_{11}$M	12
3	**C_{05}**	**25**	39	$_{10}$E	13
4	**N_{08}**	**31**	25	$_{10}$V	14
5	P_{08}	23	**33**	**$_{13}$L**	**15**
6	S_{05}	17	**69**	**$_{18}$W**	**16**
7	D_{07}	31	**55**	**$_{17}$R**	**17**
8	T_{08}	25	**49**	**$_{14}$F**	**18**
9	Q_{11}	39	**33**	**$_{13}$I**	**19**
10	H_{11}	43	**41**	**$_{15}$K**	**20**
10 45 (055)	18 50 (68)	66 178 (244)	162 280 (442)	46 90 (136)	50 105 (155)
367 / **569** (117 x 8 = 936)			733 / **531** (1264 = 632 x 2)		
632 + 623 = 1255					
94 + 273 = 367			258 + 475 =733		

Poziv na Figure 1. …(455 – 367 = 88) (655 – 544 = 111)
569 – 367 = 0202 // 733 – 531 = 0202
2121 – 2020 = 0101; (DAS: 569 / 531

(370 -3) / (730+3) // 570-1 / 530+1

Table 7. Distribution of amino acids within
Elegant Essentialized Amino Acids Similarity System
(EEAASS)

1	S_{05}	17		43	$_{11}H$	11
2	A_{04}	09		55	$_{17}R$	12
3	G_{01}	01		25	$_{10}V$	13
4	P_{08}	23		33	$_{13}I$	14
5	Q_{11}	39		41	$_{11}M$	15
6	N_{08}	31		25	$_{08}T$	16
7	D_{07}	31		49	$_{14}F$	17
8	E_{10}	39		69	$_{18}W$	18
9	Y_{15}	57		33	$_{13}L$	19
10	C_{05}	25		41	$_{15}K$	20
10 45 (055)	18 56 (74)	50 222 (272)		156 258 (414)	51 79 (130)	50 105 (155)
400 + 01 / **520**				700 - 01 / **580**		

(110 / 442) (78 / 442)

Table 8. Synthetases-sensitized amino acid similarity system (SSAASS)

1	**G_{01}**	**01**	25	$_{10}$V	11
2	**S_{05}**	**17**	25	$_{05}$C	12
3	**T_{08}**	**25**	41	$_{11}$M	13
4	**P_{08}**	**23**	33	$_{13}$I	14
5	A_{04}	09	**33**	$_{13}$**L**	**15**
6	D_{07}	31	**39**	$_{10}$**E**	**16**
7	N_{08}	31	**39**	$_{11}$**Q**	**17**
8	K_{15}	41	**55**	$_{17}$**R**	**18**
9	H_{11}	43	**69**	$_{18}$**W**	**19**
10	F_{14}	49	**57**	$_{15}$**Y**	**20**
10 45 (055)	22 59 (81)	66 204 (270)	124 292 (416)	39 84 (123)	50 105 (155)
406 / **579** 579 – 406 = (183 – 10)			694 / **521** 694 – 521 = (183 – 10)		
632 + 623 = 1255					
98 + 308 = 406			213 + **481** = 693		

Poziv na Fig 2. xxx (DAS: 569 / 531) (SAS: **579** / 521) (C, Q and K, F) [173 / 037 → 210] [173 + 371 = 554 – 10; (455 – 367 = 88) (655 – 544 = 111) 569 – 407 = 162 // 693 – 531 = 162,,, 162 – 81 x 2. OVDE JE 520 / 580 sa promenom ±1.

F I G U R E S

0-3-4	1-4-5	2-5-6	3-6-7	4-7-8	5-8-9	(623)
0-2-4	**1-3-5**	**2-4-6**	**3-5-7**	**4-6-8**	**5-7-9**	**(603)**
0-1-4	1-2-5	2-3-6	3-4-7	4-5-8	5-6-9	(583)

034	145	256	367	478	589	(3 x 623)
024	**135**	**246**	**357**	**468**	**579**	**(3 x 603)**
014	125	236	347	458	569	(3 x 583)
72 (333) 405 (333) 738 (333) 1071(333) 1404 (333) 1737						(9 x 603)

Figure 1. xxxx

Trayiti najmanju promenu ima smisa u redu sa oduzimanjem 10 ---

Table 3-1.
xx 563 – 559 = 04; 543 – 549;)) 589 + 111 = 700; 579 + 111 = 690; 569 + 11 = 680 [68 x 3 = 204; 69 : 3 = 23.
[(468 + 569) – (024 + 125) = 888] [(357 + 458) – (135 + 236) = 888]
815 – 371 = 444
Ostaje 246 i 347 sa razlikom 101 koja ako se do ana 444 daje 555 – 10 …

The 569 neutron number and 405 conformational number in within the set of 20 protein AAs. (Broj neutrona u side chains and comformations u celini molekula). The 1254 (627 x 2) in relation to 1071 (1254 – 1071 = 183) (183 + 381 = 564 as in Table 5).
[046, 465 | 564 → 568 or 569] [100 → 100**0** or 100**1**]

<table>
<tr><td>0123 | 3210</td><td>3456 | 6543</td><td>6789 | 9876</td><td rowspan="2">2 8 1 9
6 7 8 9</td></tr>
<tr><td>↓</td><td>↓</td><td>↓</td></tr>
<tr><td>3087</td><td>3087</td><td>3087</td><td rowspan="3">9821
1289
(8532)</td><td rowspan="3">198
x 3
↓
(594)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">[3087 = 6103 – 3016] = (9 x (½ 686)
3016 = 2016 + 1000</td></tr>
<tr><td>123 | 321</td><td>456 | 654</td><td>789 | 987</td></tr>
<tr><td>198</td><td>198</td><td>198</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">(3087 − 198 = 3285) (8532 – 3285 = 583 = 569 + 14)
(3087 x 2 = 6174) (8532 – 2358 = 6174 = 686 x 9</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 2. xxxx

7803 vs 3087 = (2 x 2358) / (10890 = 330 x 033)

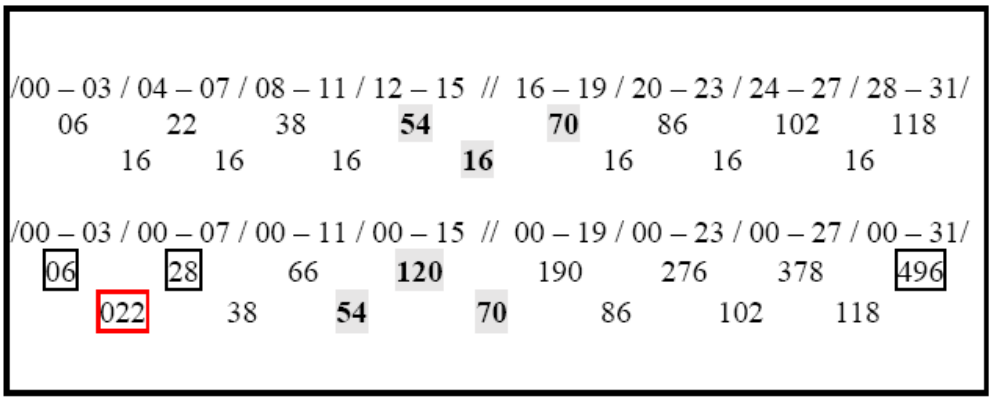

Figure 3. xxxx

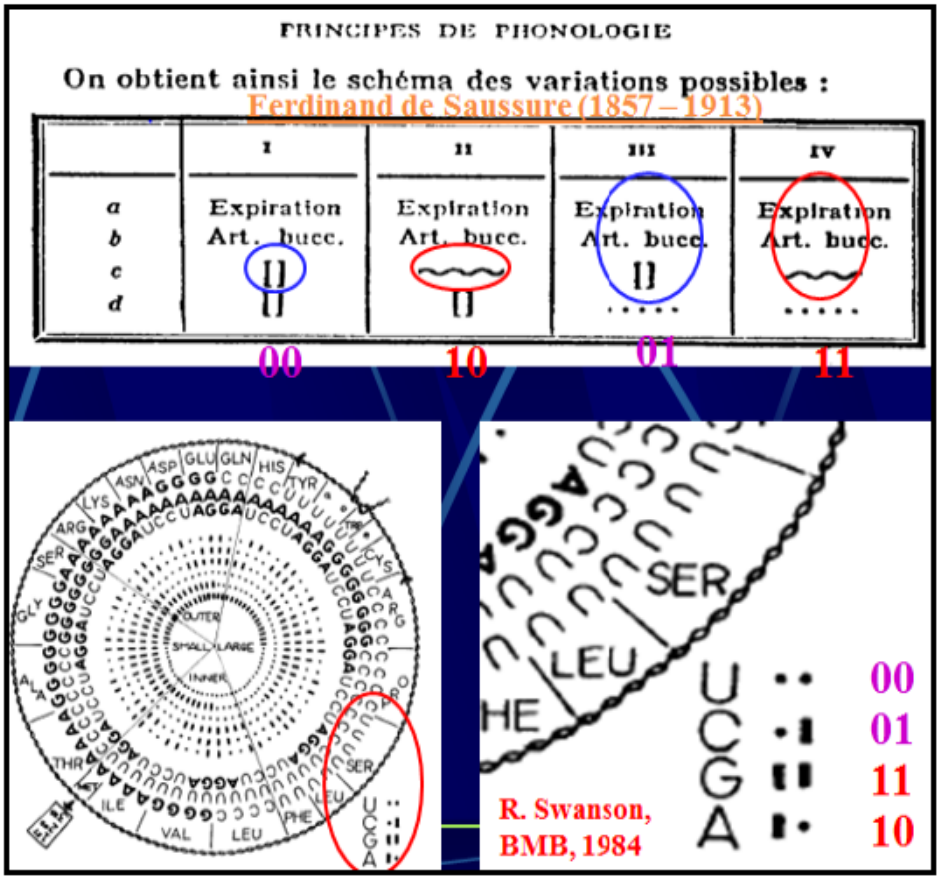

Figure 4. Principi fonologije su genetički principi …

D I S P L A Y S

Display 1. Distribution

	Poly				Mono			
	O	E			O	E		
(s, p)	9	11	(5 x 4)		8	1	9	(29)
(d, f)	4	12	(4 x 4)		11	0	11	(27)
	13	23	36		19	01	20	56
[(13 + 19 = 8 x 4 = 32)]				[(23 + 01 = 8 x 3 = 24)]				

According to: MMR, 2020, https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/34c8n July 27, 2020; on my site also. "Labels as follows; Poly – Poly-isotopic elements; Mono – Monoisotopic elements; O – Odd elements; E – Even elements. On the left side of the Table it is shown that the number of stable multi-isotopic elements is 36, exactly as we presented in the previous paper (MMR, 2018b, Survey 3a, p. 296). On the right side, there is a well-known fact that there are 20 monoisotopic elements. There are 56 total stable elements, namely: 28+1 elements of *s, p* type (non-transition elements) and 28-1 elements of *d, f* type (transition plus inner transition elements). [Cf. Survey B5: on the total number of stable isotopes (56).]"

The 13/23 kao u Polyhedronu, jer se mono nisu uzimali u obzir …

Display 2. Distribution

18 + 9 + 41	=	68	**176**	**176** **89** ↓ 265	(1) **210** (2) **221** (3) **232** (4) **243** 022 | 220 (6) **265** (7) **276** (8) **287** (9) **298**	GC: 645 546 ↓ ChC: 465 564 ↓ 1110 1110
37 + 11 + 60	=	108				
			013			
8 + 4 + 16	=	28	189			
67 + 12 + 82	=	161				
			135	189 54 ↓ 243		
8 + 8 + 34	=	50	54			
1 + 1 + 2	=	4				
			035			
11+ 11 + 67	=	89	**89**			
013 + 135 + 035 = **183** [183 + 381 = **564**]						

The 13 + 135 + 35 = 183 [183 + 381 = 564]

Prva dva reda from Survey 1 (Surv 1: (8, 9, 41), (37, 11, 60)); Druga dva rda from Survey 2 (Surv 2: (8, 4, 16), (67, 12, 82)); teća dva reda from Survey 3; last row from Survey 4.

First two rows from Survey1; Second two (Surv 2), Third … itd. The 183 vs 1183 vs 1184 itd.
1131 – 1311 = 180; 1131 + 1311 = 2442 = 33 x 74; 2442 x 4 = 8658 + 1110
/Cf. Diplay 7.1. (1911 vs 1191 → 720) (1911 + 1191 = 3102)
(9201 - 1029 = [10230 (8712)] [8712 = 8658 + 44] 13 x 666 = 8658
13 x 777 = 10101; 13 x 111 = 1443 … Gde mi je još 183? Evo ga u legend Tab A1, u vezi sa 1254 (Tab 5, u legendi) …

Display 3. Distribution

176 | **671** 310 189 | 981 531 054 | 450	**671** **980** ↓ 1651	(1) 1**1**01 (2) 1**2**11 (3) 1**3**21 (4) **1431** 220 | 022
530 089 | **980** 531 = 530 + 1 310 = 530 – 220 530 = 6 + 28 + 496	981 450 ↓ 1431	(6) **1651** (7) 1761 (8) 1**8**71 (9) 1**9**81
310 + 531 + 530 = 1371 [1371 – 183 = **594** x 2] 13**71** → 13**8**		

Dogadja se kod 4,5,6.
1541= 1515 – 10) (1515 vs 5151 koji broj je zbir od 1 do 101. od 1 d0 99 je 5940. A dijadonala od 11 do 91 je 451
(Sredina: 1431 + 1651 = 3082) [220 + 022 = 242] (3082 – 242 = 284 x 10). Osim toga, broj 242 je signifikantan i po drugoj osnovi, jer 242 = 121, što je 11 x 11; a 1210 je 5-ti FN.

Display 4. Distribution

ChC	GC	ChC	GC
(1) 210	(1) 510	210 + 298 = 508	(1) 11
(2) 221	(2) 520	221 + 287 = 508	(2) 21
(3) 232	(3) 530	232 + 276 = 508	(3) 31
(4) 243	(4) 540	243 + 265 = 508	(4) 41
0254	(5) 550	254 + 254 = 508	(5) 51
		GC	
(6) 265	(6) 560	510 + 590 = 220 x 5	(6) 61
(7) 276	(7) 570	520 + 580 = 220 x 5	(7) 71
(8) 287	(8) 580	530 + 570 = 220 x 5	(8) 81
(9) 298	(9) 590	540 + 560 = 220 x 5	(9) 91
		550 + 550 = 220 x 5	

The 508 vs 518 and 1508.

Druga kolona, crveni su y Tab A3, q 550 je u Fig. 3.
510 – 210 = 300) 550 – 254 = 296 = ¼ 1184. [254 = 2 x 127] (254 = 2 x 127) [(0254 | 1254) (1254 = 2 x 627) (627 + 628 = 1255)] 510 – 210 = 300.

Tabuar Display 2.1. Distribution

1**2**0	120
012 → [0 -1- 1 -1- 2]	21
	141
1**4**1	21
114 → [1 -0- 1 -3- 4]	162
	21
1**6**2	183
126 → [1 -1- 2 -4- 6]	63
	120
1**8**3	1 8 3
138 → [1 -**2**- 3 -**5**- 8]	
120 + 141 + 162 + 183 = 606 [606 x 2 = 1212] 021 + 141 + 261 + 381 = 804 [804 x 2 = 1608]	
[804 – 606 = 198] [1608 – 1212 = 396]	
[198 + 396 = 594] [(**6** x 99), (**3** x 99), (**2** x 99)] 495, 693, 891 [(**5** x 99), (**7** x 99), (**9** x 99)]	
(6- 5 = **1**), (7 – 3 = **4**), (9 – 2 = **7**)	

Tabuar Display 2.2. Distribution. Geneticki niz, jer kolona sa pocetnim 5, sadrzi to 5 nadalje; isto je sa početnim 10. A to je odnos celine i polovine

0 → 05 = 15	0 → 10 = 55	55 = 2040 – 1985
015 | 055		155
0 → 15 = 120	0 → 20 = 210	210 = 2040 – 1830
0120 | 0210		255
0 → 25 = 325	0 → 30 = 465	465 = 2040 – 1575
		355
0 → 35 = 630	0 → 40 = 820	820 = 2040 – 1220
		455
0 → 45 = 1035	0 → 50 = 1275	1275 = 2040 – 765
		555
0 → 55 = 1540	0 → 60 = 1830	1830 = 2040 – 210
		655
0 → 65 = 2145	0 → 70 = 2485	2485 = 2040 + 445
		755
0 → 75 = 2850	0 → 80 = 3240	3240 = 2040 + 1200
		855
0 → 85 = 3655	0 → 90 = 4095	4095 = 2040 + 2055
		955
0 → 95 = 4560	0 → 100 = 5050	5050 = 2040 + 3010

0 → 05 = 15 / 0 → 10 = 55

Tabuar Display 2.3. Distribution

0 → 05 = 15	0 → 10 = 55	15 + 4560 = 4575 = 25 x 183
015 | 055		800 (768) 32
0 → 15 = 120	0 → 20 = 210	120 + 3655 = 3775 = 25 x 151
0120 | 0210		600 (576) 24
0 → 25 = 325	0 → 30 = 465	325 + 2850 = 3175 = 25 x 127
		400 (384) 16
0 → 35 = 630	0 → 40 = 820	630 + 2145 = 2775 = 25 x 111
		200 (192) 08
0 → 45 = 1035	0 → 50 = 1275	1035 + 1540 = 2575 = 25 x 103
0 → 55 = 1540	0 → 60 = 1830	768 : 8 = 96 576 : 6 = 96 **384** : 4 = 96 192 : 2 = 96
0 → 65 = 2145	0 → 70 = 2485	
0 → 75 = 2850	0 → 80 = 3240	
0 → 85 = 3655	0 → 90 = 4095	
0 → 95 = 4560	0 → 100 = 10100	

183	151	127
↓	↓	↓
103	111	127

768 384 192	576 288 144 72 36	381 – 183 = 198 301 – 103 = 198 721 – 127 = **594** (4 x 99) vs (**6** x 99)

Tabuar Display 2.4. Distribution

1	05	10	11	045 420 ↓ 465 | 564 [564 = 183 + 381]
2	15	20	12	
3	25	30	13	
4	35	40	14	
5	45	50	15	
6	55	60	16	
7	65	70	17	546 | *645* 654 | 456 ↓ 1665 | 1665 654 + **789** = **1443**
8	75	80	18	
9	85	90	19	
10	95	100	20	
10	80	100	50	
45	420	450	105	
↓	↓	↓	↓	
55	500	**550**	**155**	
555 | (**555** + 90) (*645*)		705 | 615		1320 1200 (**504** x 5)	1320 (**264** x 5)
1110 + 90		1320			
(1200)					

Tabuar Display 2.5. Distribution

456^{1}	654^{2}	→	198 (1110)
			99 / (81 X 1)
465^{3}	564^{4}	→	99 (1029)
			00 / (81 x 2)
546^{5}	**645^{6}**	→	99 (1191)
198 + 396 = 594			396 / 3330
			1665 + 1665 = 3330

564 = 183 + 381 [654 + 789 = 1443]

[1029 = 343 = 686 : 2]

654 vs 456 → 198 (1110)
645 vs 465 → 180 (1110)
564 vs 546 → 018 (1110)

.xx

S U R V E Y S

Survey 1. "Element number", "Stable isotope number" and
"Groupe number" in (s, p) stable poly-isotopic elements

1	I Li_2,	2	1	1	
3	III B_2, III Ga_2, III Tl_2	6	3	9	**10±1**
5	V N_2, V Sb_2	4	2	10	
7	VII H_2, VII Cl_2, VII Br_2	6	3	21	
		18	9	41	51 - 10
2	II Mg_3, II Sr_4	7	2	4	37
4	IV C_2, IV Si_3, IV Pb_4	9	3	12	18
6	VI O_3, VI S_4	7	2	12	↓ 19
8	VIII He_2, VIII Ne_3, VIII Ar_3, VIII Kr_6	14	4	32	
		37	11	60	50 + 10
	(18 + 37 = 55), (9 + 11 = 20), (41 + 60 = 101)				

Black elemen number. red isotope number and pinc group umnber.

20, 55, 71.

Survey 2. "Element number", "Stable isotope number" and "Groupe number" in (d, f) stable poly-isotopic elements

1	I Cu_2, I Ag_2	4	2	2
5	V Ta_2	2	1	5
9	IX Ir_2	2	1	9
		08	4	16
2	II Zn_5, II Hg_7, II Ib_7	19	3	6
4	IV Ti_5, IV Ce_4	9	2	8
6	VI Cr_4	4	1	6
8	VIII Fe_4, VIII Ru_7	11	2	16
10	X Ni_5, X Pd_6	11	2	20
12	XII Dy_7	7	1	12
14	XIV Er_6	6	1	14
		67	12	82
	(8 + 67 = 75), (4 + 12 = 16), (16 + 82 = 98)			

16, 44, 48

Survey 3. "Element number", "Stable isotope number" and "Groupe number" in (s, p) stable monoisotopic elements

1	I Na_1, I Cs_1	2	2	2
3	III Al_1	1	1	3
5	V P_1, V As_1, V Bi_1	3	3	15
7	VII F_1, VII I_1	2	2	14
		08	8	34
2	II Be_1	1	1	0 ?
		1	1	0
(8 + 1 = 9), (8 + 1 = 9), (34 + 0 = 34)				

Oznaka za redni broj grupe "0" dolazi za Berilium od radne hipoteze … POkazalo se da je ovoj maematici natualis pihvaćena kako u realnosti i jeste, druga grupa, otuda kvantitet 2 u Tabeli 3.

Survey 4. "Element number", "Stable isotope number" and
"Groupe number" in (d, f) stable monoisotopic elemen

1	I Au_1, I Tm_1	2	2	2
3	III Sc_1, III Y_1	2	2	6
5	V Nb_1, V Pr_1	2	2	10
7	VII Mn_1	1	1	7
9	IX Co_1, IX Rh_1	2	2	18
11	XI Tb_1	1	1	11
13	XIII Ho_1	1	1	13
		11	**11**	67

(11), (11), (67)

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Ne pozivati se na njih, samo obrnuto.

1. xxxxx
2. xxxxx
3. xx