

DNA 与 肽展公式 计算推导 变感腺嘌呤 与 尿变嘌呤结构 手稿

罗瑶光

自从DNA编码[10], dna 计算[12], 肽展公式[12],变嘧啶和甲级胞嘧啶具体定义以及血氧峰时钟出发去模拟[14], IDUQ 元基已经破解. 作者开始跟进思考 设计, 通过 DNA 与 肽展公式 计算推导 变感腺嘌呤 与 尿变嘌呤的 具体结构已经有所突破. 如下.

出发点已经不再像前几年从无到有的过程了,现在, 作者已经有 DNA 语义 AOPM[7] VECS[8] IDUQ[10] 12 元基 initons, 和具体的肽展公式, 以及 鸟嘌呤[13],腺嘌呤[13], 尿嘧啶[13], 胞嘧啶[13], 变嘧啶(甲基胞嘧啶), 胸腺嘧啶(甲基尿嘧啶)[13]. 具体结构.

作者思考方式比较朴素, 先从尿变嘌呤开始. 作者思考了下已经具备的推导公式

1 肽展公式 PDN EXTENSION LAW 肽展定理

$$E = I + U$$

2 染色体 语义分类 DNA 编码

VECS-E 执行元基. 和鸟嘌呤一类 属于动词.

3 肽展公式 PDN COMP'S LAW 离散补码定律

$$U = Q ++$$

4 血氧时钟计算峰 触发器 数字逻辑

推导:

1 于是作者首先可以得到一个通用的嘌呤结构.

2 通过 DNA 语义 可以得知, VECS-E 和 VECS-C 都属于动词, 属于酸性嘌呤结构含有共价氧.

3 通过 $E = I + U$ 和 $U = Q ++$, 可以推导出 $E = I + Q ++$, 在血氧时钟峰来临时候触发肽补码 酸计算, 腺嘌呤变成尿变嘌呤.

4 同理 血氧时钟峰过后, 触发肽补码 碱计算, 鸟嘌呤变成变感腺嘌呤.

附加论证结论:

鸟嘌呤变成变感腺嘌呤 时候,因为是碱化, 所以 NH_3 氨基保留. 逻辑正确.

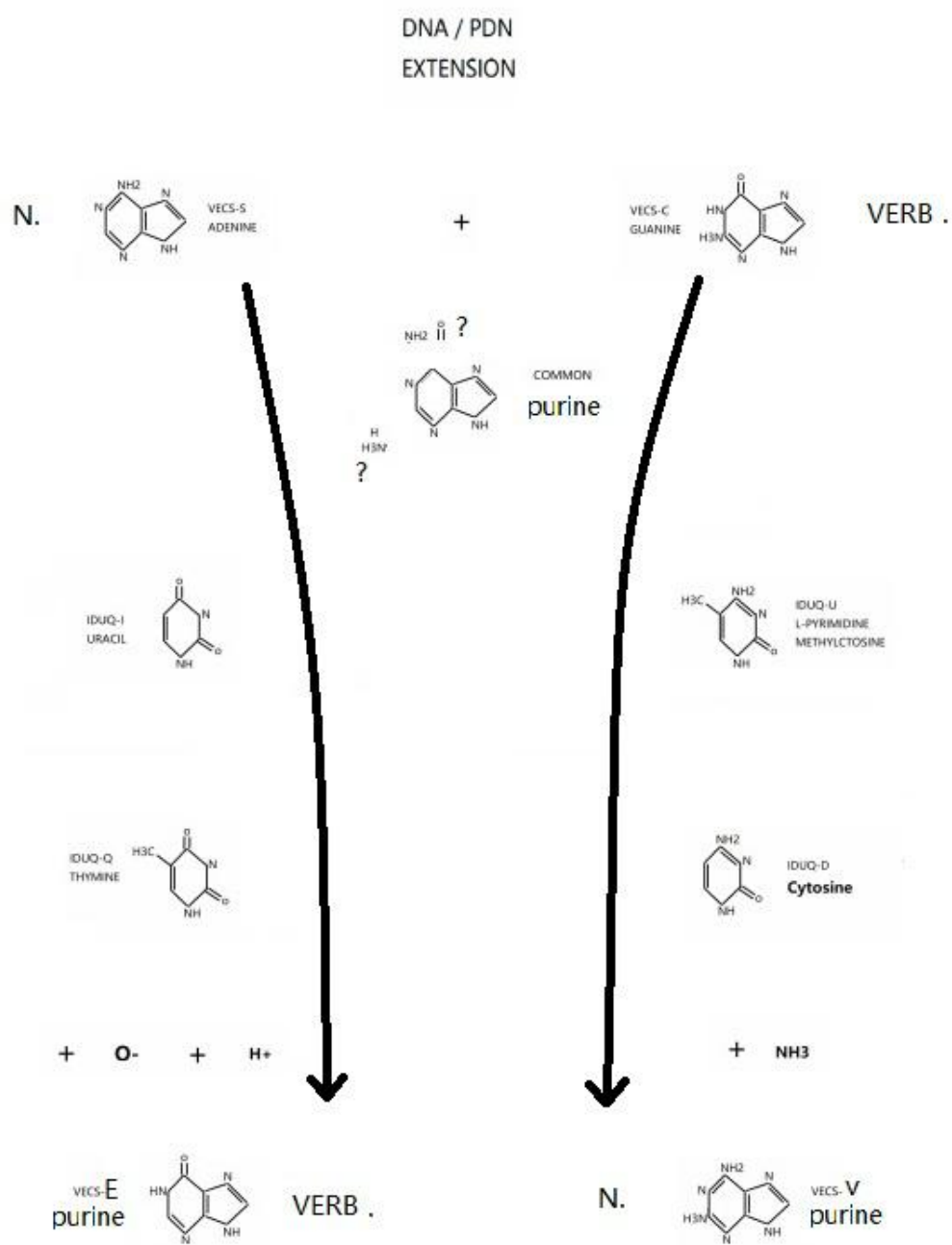


Figure 1

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