

v tom appletu 2 je nějaká nábojově vadná rovnice : $K^- + p = \Omega^- + K^+ + K^- + \pi^- \dots$

$$K^- + p = \Omega^- + K^+ + K^0$$

$$US + UUD = SSS + US^- + DS^-$$

Particle	Symbol	Anti-particle	Makeup	Rest mass MeV/c ²	S	C	B	Lifetime	Decay Modes
Kaon	K⁺	K⁻	u \bar{s}	493.7	+1	0	0	1.24 x 10 ⁻⁸	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu, \pi^+ \pi^0$
Kaon	K⁰_s	K⁰_s	1*	497.7	+1	0	0	0.89 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	$\pi^+ \pi^-, 2\pi^0$
Kaon	K⁰_L	K⁰_L	1*	497.7	+1	0	0	5.2 x 10 ⁻⁸	$\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu, K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^0 \quad K^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu, K^- \rightarrow \pi^- + \pi^0$$

and

$$K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 + \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

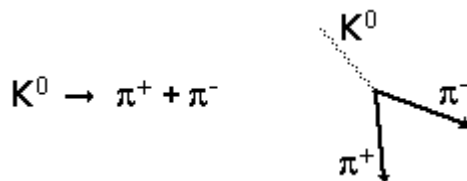
One is called K-zero-short $K_S^0 \frac{\Psi(d\bar{s}) + \Psi(\bar{d}s)}{\sqrt{2}}$ Lifetime 9×10^{-11} s

The other is called K-zero-long. $K_L^0 \frac{\Psi(d\bar{s}) - \Psi(\bar{d}s)}{\sqrt{2}}$ Lifetime 5×10^{-8} s

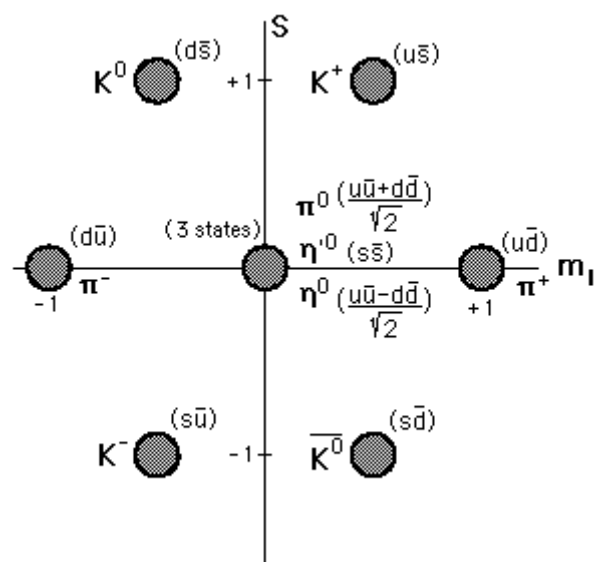
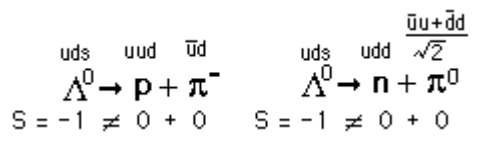
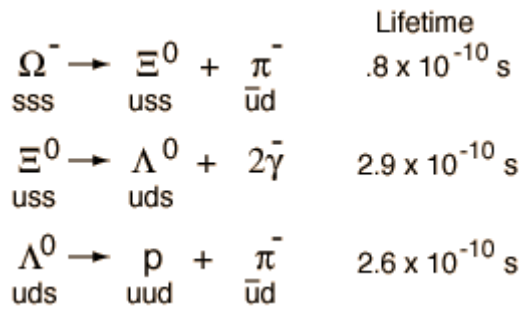
These two particles are considered to be combinations of down-antistrange and antidown-strange quarks. These particles decay into pions by

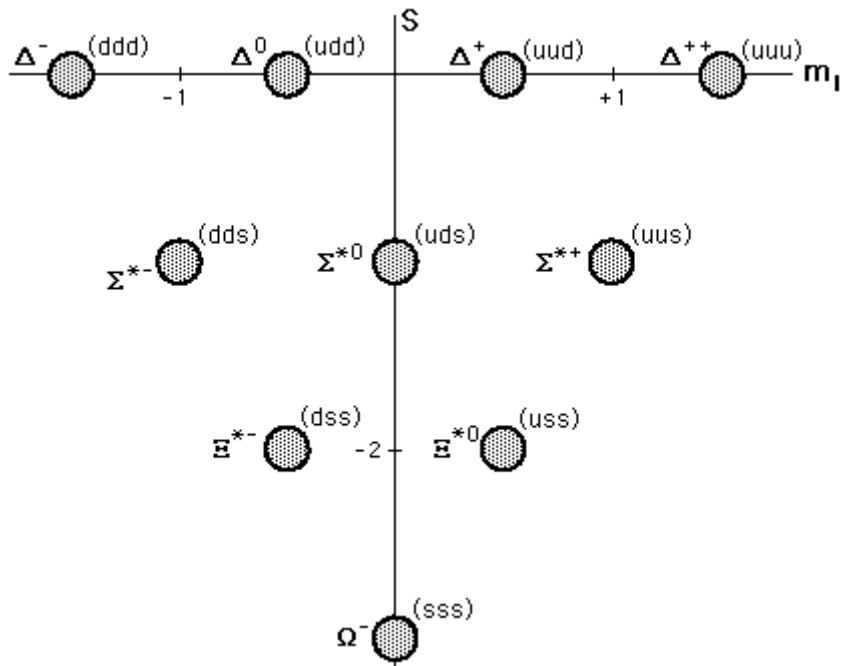
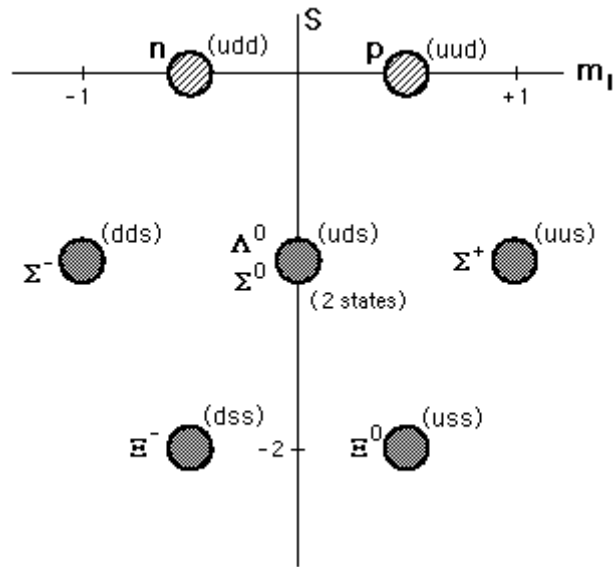
$$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- \quad K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^0$$

$$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \quad K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^0 + \pi^0$$



$$\begin{matrix} K^- \\ \bar{u}s \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} p \\ uud \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \Omega^- \\ sss \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} K^+ \\ u\bar{s} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} K^0 \\ d\bar{s} \end{matrix}$$





Particle	Symbol	Makeup	Rest mass MeV/c ²	Spin	B	S	Lifetime	Decay Modes
Lambda	Λ^0	uds	1115.6	1/2	+1	-1	2.6×10^{-10}	$p\pi^-$, $n\pi^0$
Lambda	Λ_c^+	udc	2281	1/2	+1	0	2×10^{-13}	...

$$\begin{array}{l}
 K^- + p = \Omega^- + K^+ + K^0 \\
 U^-S + UUD = SSS + US^- + DS^- \dots\dots \text{kvarková rovnice}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 K^- + p = \Omega^- + K^+ + K^0 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \\
 x^2 \cdot t^1 \quad x^3 \cdot t^0 \quad \quad x^6 \cdot t^2 \quad x^2 \cdot t^1 \quad x^2 \cdot t^2 \quad \quad (12 \ 8)
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{x^2 \cdot t^1} \cdot \frac{\quad}{x^0 \cdot t^2} = \frac{\quad}{x^3 \cdot t^4} \cdot \frac{\quad}{x^2 \cdot t^1} \cdot \frac{\quad}{x^2 \cdot t^2} \quad (12 \ 8) \quad ? \text{ nepravá rovnováha a tedy nestabilní}$$

zde jsem opsal (!) z literatury dvě interakce, které se liší ?, proč ?, která je správná

$$\frac{K^+}{x^2 \cdot t^1} = \frac{\mu^+}{x^1 \cdot t^1} + \frac{\nu_\mu}{x^1 \cdot t^1} \quad (4 \ 3)$$

$$\frac{\quad}{x^2 \cdot t^1} = \frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^2} + \frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^0} \quad (4 \ 3) \quad ? \text{ nepravá rovnováha a tedy nestabilní}$$

$$\frac{\pi^+}{x^1 \cdot t^1} = \frac{\mu^+}{x^1 \cdot t^1} + \frac{\nu_\mu}{x^1 \cdot t^1} \quad (3 \ 3)$$

$$\frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^1} = \frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^2} + \frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^0} \quad (3 \ 3) \quad \text{pravá rovnováha, produkty se už dál rozpadat nebudou}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\mu^+}{x^1 \cdot t^1} = \frac{e^+}{x^2 \cdot t^1} + \frac{\nu_e}{x^0 \cdot t^1} + \frac{\nu_{\mu^-}}{x^1 \cdot t^0} \quad (4 \ 4)$$

$$\frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^2} = \frac{\quad}{x^2 \cdot t^2} + \frac{\quad}{x^0 \cdot t^0} + \frac{\quad}{x^1 \cdot t^1} \quad (4 \ 4)$$

To, jak vznikl „vzoreček“ pro elementární částici složením z kvarků si můžete přečíst na mých [www-stránkách](#)

$$(U U^-) \quad \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{-1/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{+1/3}} \cdot \frac{x^0 \cdot t^{+1/3}}{x^1 \cdot t^{-1/3}} = \frac{x^1 \cdot t^0}{x^1 \cdot t^0} \quad \omega^0 \equiv \eta^0 ; \quad \rho^- \equiv \pi^-$$

$$(D^- U) \quad \frac{x^0 \cdot t^{4/3}}{x^1 \cdot t^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{-1/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{+1/3}} = \frac{x^1 \cdot t^1}{x^1 \cdot t^1} \quad \rho^{+-} \equiv \pi^{+-} ; \quad \omega^0 \equiv \eta^0 ; \quad \rho^0 \equiv \pi^0$$

$$(D D^-) \quad \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{2/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{4/3}} \cdot \frac{x^0 \cdot t^{4/3}}{x^1 \cdot t^{2/3}} = \frac{x^1 \cdot t^2}{x^1 \cdot t^2} \quad \rho^0 \equiv \pi^0 ; \quad \rho^+ \equiv \pi^+$$

$$(U S^-) \quad \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{-1/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{+1/3}} \cdot \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{4/3}}{x^2 \cdot t^{2/3}} = \frac{x^2 \cdot t^1}{x^2 \cdot t^1} \quad *K^{+-} \equiv K^{+-}$$

$$(C^- U) \quad \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{7/3}}{x^2 \cdot t^{5/3}} \cdot \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{-1/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{+1/3}} = \frac{x^2 \cdot t^2}{x^2 \cdot t^2} \quad *D^0 \equiv D^0$$

$$(D S^-) \quad \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{2/3}}{x^0 \cdot t^{4/3}} \cdot \frac{x^1 \cdot t^{4/3}}{x^2 \cdot t^{2/3}} = \frac{x^2 \cdot t^2}{x^2 \cdot t^2} \quad *K^0 \equiv K^0$$