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*Constants of Convergences and Divergences both Mathematical and Physical.* Preliminary report.

Lines which approach each other, sometimes ending in a point are convergent lines. Lines which move away from each other, sometimes starting in a point, are called divergent lines. These lines when convergent approach each other measured by an angle called an angle of convergence. Lines which move away from each other measured by an angle of divergence. These angles do not change and therefore are constants. For example two straight lines  $y = x + 1$  and  $y = 2x$  converge at P(1,2) as x approaches 1. The angle of convergence at P(1,2) is 26.57 degrees. Again, this angle does change. In the physical world the plot of proton versus neutron numbers of light and heavy nuclei diverges with a divergence angle of approx. 11.4 degrees. This number is a constant and does not change. Physical science graphs are many which have these constant angles of convergence and divergence all of which do not change over time. Therefore, a new manner of looking at mathematical convergences and divergences should be initiated. (Received July 20, 2015)