CAD of Biological Objects (C. elegans, Part 4)

V. A. Saprykin

New International University of Virtual Computer Systems

mveo@yandex.ru

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How long does the worm C. elegans grow? Does that mean that each cell division in the worm occurs every three minutes? Does it hatch from an egg? How is the egg or eggs formed, and are they included in the total number of the worm's cells? How many germ cells does the female have, and how does fertilization occur? What is the purpose of the male individuals of this worm? How does mating between a male and a hermaphrodite occur in this worm? Where in the worm are the behavioral programs for searching and mating recorded? What behavioral actions can this worm perform? Is there an electronic circuit diagram of how this worm's neurons work? Provide this diagram. Describe, if you know them, the algorithms of its behavior in "if–then" terms. Create a tree-like decision structure. What volume of DNA code would you allocate for these behavioral algorithmsPerhaps the worm's genome contains recorded cellular reactions for food processing, variants of realizations of this worm, or some kind of information for civilization. Why is the genome so long? Compare the length of the human genome with the number of cells and with that of the worm. Provide the ratio of genome length per single cell for these cases. In humans, can the same segment be used to fill the body's cells? Judge for yourself, this is incorrect. At a minimum, for each human cell it is necessary to define coordinates. Multiply the number of cells in a human by 6 (in the base-10 system). Perhaps the genome is defined incorrectly. It is impossible even to number all human cells.Determine the average human body weight and the weight of a single cell. Subtract the weight of water from the human body and show what remains. Calculate this for a newborn or even earlier. How many base pairs per cell correspond to a newborn? Water must be subtracted from the newborn's weight. Is there an as-yet undiscovered DNA code? Then this would be information packed into an archive that at some stage unfolds into a full genome. Is there such a moment, for example, in the neural network, spinal cord, or brain? Where does your categorical certainty come from? You rely on what people have accumulated, and people often make mistakes. It is completely obvious that each cell must receive its spatial coordinates, a command to divide, and an instruction on what it should be. This is obvious. And if there is not enough data for this, then one must look for where this information comes from. Information can be downloaded from the environment, for example from a supporting field. Do you really believe that these trillions of cells just shook themselves into a human?

Sources of information:

1. https://vks-ai.ru/

2. http://vkcdnk.ru/

3. https://vks-vk.ucoz.ru/index/nkhu_novyj_khristianskij_universitet/0-227