

Search for Dark Matter in the Growth Rate of African Pink Elephants

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Abstract

Pink elephants are extremely rare and endangered animals that have attracted the interest of tourists around the world. Recently, scientists postulated that the growth rate of pink elephants might shed some light on the amount of dark matter in the universe. By studying the fossil records of over hundred of years, and observing protected pink elephants in the Zamunda National Park for over twenty years, we estimated, at 95% confidence level, that dark matter makes at least 20% of the energy budget in the universe. This is the first evidence of dark matter from purely terrestrial sources.

Keywords: The African School of Physics, ASP, the African Conference on Fundamental and Applied Physics, ACP, Pink elephant

1. Introduction

Many studies over the past several years revealed that pink elephants evolved from a genetic mutation in the population ordinary elephants. The mechanism of the mutation lay in the weak interaction of dark matter with ordinary matter, and interaction which, under certainty conditions, may affect the genetic sequence in some animals [1]. The African Archaeological Society maintains a large archive of data on many species, including pink elephants [2]. We obtained a special permission to study the fossil data on pink elephants as long as the study itself does not affect the data in any way. We also obtained permission to follow a sample of living pink elephants in their protected habitat at the Zamunda National Park [3]. After a careful analysis of the fossil data, in addition to a detailed study of the molecular structures of living and dead pink elephants, we determined the interaction rate between dark matter and ordinary matter in pink elephants.

This note is organized as follows. The growth rate of pink elephants obtained from the fossil record and from living specimen is presented in Section 2...

2. Growth Rate of Pink Elephants

About thirty million years ago, the species of pink elephant split from that of ordinary elephants. It was thought that an unusual burst of dark matter from outer space may have

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18 interacted with the living cells in pink elephants, inducing minute changes that over time
19 results in the modifications in their DNA. This event seemed to have happened on the island
20 of Zamunda while on the mainland, such genetic mutation was never observed. It appears
21 therefore that the burst of dark matter that interacted with the elephants of Zamunda must
22 have come from outer space in well-focused and directional paths. Caadasvq vasdvsv cf, as
23 shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Pink elephant in the Zamunda National Park.

24 **3. Conclusions**

25 **Acknowledgments**

26 **Appendix**

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