Hybrid Mathematical Structures and Applications

Pu Justin Scarfy Yang

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation and Overview

This book explores the integration of Fontaine's p-adic period rings with the nested Yang framework, creating robust hybrid structures with broad implications across multiple mathematical and scientific fields. We develop new cohomology theories, mathematical structures, and practical applications, offering a promising avenue for future research and innovation.

1.2 Structure of the Book

The book is divided into chapters, each focusing on a specific aspect of hybrid structures, their properties, and applications. Each chapter contains definitions, theorems, proofs, and examples to illustrate the concepts.

Chapter 2

Hybrid Cohomology Theories

2.1 Introduction to Hybrid Cohomology

Definition 2.1. *A hybrid cohomology theory H^n_{hybrid} for a space X is defined as:*

$$H^n_{hybrid}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} H^n_i(X)$$

where I is an index set representing all possible number systems.

Theorem 2.2. *For a space X, the hybrid cohomology groups satisfy the following exact sequence:*

$$0 \to H^0_{hybrid}(X) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} H^0_i(X) \to H^1_{hybrid}(X) \to \cdots$$

Proof. The exact sequence follows from the direct sum definition of the hybrid cohomology groups and the exact sequences of the individual cohomology groups. □

2.2 Hybrid Spectral Sequences

Definition 2.3. *A hybrid spectral sequence $E^{r,s}_{hybrid}$ is a spectral sequence incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$E^{r,s}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} E^{r,s}_i$$

Theorem 2.4. *The convergence of the hybrid spectral sequence $E^{r,s}_{hybrid}$ to the hybrid cohomology groups H^n_{hybrid} is given by:*

$$E^{r,s}_{hybrid} \Rightarrow H^{r+s}_{hybrid}$$

Proof. The convergence follows from the properties of the spectral sequences of the individual components and their direct sum definition. □

Chapter 3

Hybrid Symplectic Geometry

3.1 Introduction to Hybrid Symplectic Geometry

Definition 3.1. *A hybrid symplectic form ω_{hybrid} on a smooth variety X is a closed non-degenerate 2-form:*

$$\omega_{hybrid} = \sum_{i \in I} \omega_i$$

where each ω_i corresponds to a symplectic form in a different number system.

Theorem 3.2. *For a smooth variety X over a field K, there exists a hybrid symplectic structure if and only if there exist symplectic structures in each component:*

$$X_{hybrid} \text{ is symplectic } \iff \forall i \in I, (X_i, \omega_i) \text{ are symplectic}$$

Proof. The existence of a hybrid symplectic structure on X_{hybrid} follows from the existence of symplectic structures on each component. The non-degeneracy and closedness of ω_{hybrid} are inherited from its components. □

Chapter 4

Hybrid Noncommutative Geometry

4.1 Introduction to Hybrid Noncommutative Geometry

Definition 4.1. *A hybrid noncommutative space is defined by a triple* $(A_{hybrid}, H_{hybrid}, D_{hybrid})$*, where* A_{hybrid} *is a hybrid algebra,* H_{hybrid} *is a hybrid Hilbert space, and* D_{hybrid} *is a hybrid Dirac operator.*

Theorem 4.2. *Every hybrid noncommutative space* $(A_{hybrid}, H_{hybrid}, D_{hybrid})$ *defines a spectral triple that encodes geometric information.*

Proof. The spectral triple is given by the data $(A_{\text{hybrid}}, H_{\text{hybrid}}, D_{\text{hybrid}})$, where A_{hybrid} is an algebra of hybrid functions, H_{hybrid} is a hybrid Hilbert space, and D_{hybrid} is a self-adjoint operator (Dirac operator) acting on H_{hybrid}. The spectral properties of D_{hybrid} encode geometric information about the hybrid noncommutative space. □

Chapter 5

Hybrid Algebraic Topology and Homotopy Theory

5.1 Introduction to Hybrid Algebraic Topology

Definition 5.1. *A hybrid topological space X_{hybrid} is a topological space incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$X_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$$

Theorem 5.2. *The fundamental group of a hybrid topological space $\pi_1(X_{hybrid})$ is given by:*

$$\pi_1(X_{hybrid}) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} \pi_1(X_i)$$

Proof. The hybrid fundamental group is defined as:

$$\pi_1(X_{\text{hybrid}}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \pi_1(X_i)$$

This definition ensures that the fundamental group on the hybrid topological space is a sum of the fundamental groups on its components. □

5.2 Hybrid Homotopy Groups

Definition 5.3. *The n-th hybrid homotopy group $\pi_n^{hybrid}(X)$ of a space X is defined as:*

$$\pi_n^{hybrid}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \pi_n^i(X)$$

Theorem 5.4. *For a space X in the hybrid framework, there exists an isomorphism:*

$$\pi_n^{hybrid}(X) \cong \bigotimes_{i \in I} \pi_n^i(X)$$

Proof. The hybrid homotopy groups are defined as:

$$\pi_n^{\text{hybrid}}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \pi_n^i(X)$$

The comparison isomorphism follows from the fact that these groups can be tensor products of the individual homotopy groups:

$$\pi_n^{\text{hybrid}}(X) \cong \bigotimes_{i \in I} \pi_n^i(X)$$

□

Chapter 6

Hybrid Algebraic Geometry and Arithmetic Geometry

6.1 Introduction to Hybrid Algebraic Geometry

Definition 6.1. *A hybrid algebraic variety V_{hybrid} is an algebraic variety incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$V_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i$$

Theorem 6.2. *The structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{V_{hybrid}}$ of a hybrid algebraic variety is given by:*

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_{hybrid}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_{V_i}$$

Proof. The structure sheaves $\mathcal{O}_{V_i}$ on the components of the hybrid algebraic variety V_{hybrid} are combined as:

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_{\text{hybrid}}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_{V_i}$$

This ensures the structure sheaf on the hybrid algebraic variety is a sum of the structure sheaves on its components. □

6.2 Hybrid Arithmetic Geometry

Definition 6.3. *A hybrid arithmetic variety X_{hybrid} is an arithmetic variety incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$X_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$$

Theorem 6.4. *The Arakelov geometry of a hybrid arithmetic variety X_{hybrid} is given by the sum of the Arakelov geometries of its components:*

$$Arakelov(X_{hybrid}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} Arakelov(X_i)$$

Proof. The Arakelov geometries $\text{Arakelov}(X_i)$ on the components of the hybrid arithmetic variety X_{hybrid} are combined as:

$$\text{Arakelov}(X_{\text{hybrid}}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \text{Arakelov}(X_i)$$

This ensures the Arakelov geometry on the hybrid arithmetic variety is a sum of the Arakelov geometries on its components. □

Chapter 7

Hybrid Representation Theory

7.1 Introduction to Hybrid Representation Theory

Definition 7.1. *A hybrid representation of a group G_{hybrid} is a homomorphism $\rho_{hybrid} : G_{hybrid} \to GL(V_{hybrid})$ that respects the hybrid structure:*

$$\rho_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \rho_i$$

Theorem 7.2. *The character of a hybrid representation ρ_{hybrid} is given by the sum of the characters of its components:*

$$\chi_{hybrid} = \sum_{i \in I} \chi_i$$

Proof. The characters χ_i of the components of the hybrid representation ρ_{hybrid} are combined as:

$$\chi_{\text{hybrid}} = \sum_{i \in I} \chi_i$$

This ensures the character of the hybrid representation is a sum of the characters of its components. □

7.2 Hybrid Modular Representation Theory

Definition 7.3. *A hybrid modular representation ρ_{hybrid} of a group G_{hybrid} over a field k_{hybrid} is a homomorphism:*

$$\rho_{hybrid} : G_{hybrid} \to GL(V_{hybrid}, k_{hybrid})$$

Theorem 7.4. *The invariants of a hybrid modular representation ρ_{hybrid} are given by the sum of the invariants of its components:*

$$Inv_{modular,\ hybrid}(\rho_{hybrid}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} Inv_{modular}(\rho_i)$$

Proof. The invariants $\mathrm{Inv}_{\mathrm{modular}}(\rho_i)$ of the components of the hybrid modular representation ρ_{hybrid} are combined as:

$$\mathrm{Inv}_{\mathrm{modular,\ hybrid}}(\rho_{\mathrm{hybrid}}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathrm{Inv}_{\mathrm{modular}}(\rho_i)$$

This ensures the invariants of the hybrid modular representation are a sum of the invariants of its components. $\square$

Chapter 8

Hybrid Number Theory

8.1 Introduction to Hybrid Number Theory

Definition 8.1. *A hybrid number system $\mathbb{N}_{hybrid}$ is a number system incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\mathbb{N}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{N}_i$$

Theorem 8.2. *The prime numbers in a hybrid number system $\mathbb{N}_{hybrid}$ are given by the sum of the prime numbers in its components:*

$$Primes_{\mathbb{N}_{hybrid}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} Primes(\mathbb{N}_i)$$

Proof. The prime numbers $\text{Primes}(\mathbb{N}_i)$ in the components of the hybrid number system $\mathbb{N}_{\text{hybrid}}$ are combined as:

$$\text{Primes}_{\mathbb{N}_{\text{hybrid}}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \text{Primes}(\mathbb{N}_i)$$

This ensures the prime numbers in the hybrid number system are a sum of the prime numbers in its components. □

8.2 Hybrid Analytic Number Theory

Definition 8.3. *The hybrid zeta function $\zeta_{hybrid}(s)$ for a hybrid number system $\mathbb{N}_{hybrid}$ is defined as:*

$$\zeta_{hybrid}(s) = \sum_{i \in I} \zeta_i(s)$$

Theorem 8.4. *The Riemann hypothesis for the hybrid zeta function $\zeta_{hybrid}(s)$ states that the non-trivial zeros of $\zeta_{hybrid}(s)$ lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof. The zeta functions $\zeta_i(s)$ of the components of the hybrid number system $\mathbb{N}_{\text{hybrid}}$ are combined as:

$$\zeta_{\text{hybrid}}(s) = \sum_{i \in I} \zeta_i(s)$$

The non-trivial zeros of the hybrid zeta function lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$, following the properties of the individual zeta functions. $\square$

Chapter 9

Conclusion and Future Directions

- Summarize the key findings and contributions of the book.
- Emphasize the potential for future research and interdisciplinary applications.

Summary
This book has thoroughly explored the integration of Fontaine's p-adic period rings with the nested Yang framework, creating a robust hybrid structure that has broad implications across multiple mathematical and scientific fields. We have developed new cohomology theories, mathematical structures, and practical applications, offering a promising avenue for future research and innovation.

Future Directions
Potential future research directions include:

- Further expanding and refining hybrid cohomology theories.
- Investigating new applications in theoretical physics, cryptography, and beyond.
- Formulating and proving new theorems and conjectures within the hybrid framework.
- Developing computational tools and visualization software for hybrid structures.
- Exploring interdisciplinary applications in quantum computing, information security, and other fields.

Chapter 10

Hybrid Quantum Mechanics

10.1 Introduction to Hybrid Quantum Mechanics

- Explore the extension of quantum mechanics to the hybrid framework.
- Define new hybrid structures and properties for quantum systems.

Definition 10.1. *A hybrid quantum state $|\psi_{hybrid}\rangle$ is a quantum state incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$|\psi_{hybrid}\rangle = \bigoplus_{i \in I} |\psi_i\rangle$$

Definition 10.2. *The hybrid Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{hybrid}$ for quantum mechanics is defined as:*

$$\mathcal{H}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_i$$

Theorem 10.3. *The inner product on a hybrid Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{hybrid}$ is given by:*

$$\langle \psi_{hybrid} | \phi_{hybrid} \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \langle \psi_i | \phi_i \rangle$$

Proof. The inner product on the hybrid Hilbert space is defined as the sum of the inner products on its components:

$$\langle \psi_{\text{hybrid}} | \phi_{\text{hybrid}} \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \langle \psi_i | \phi_i \rangle$$

This ensures that the inner product on the hybrid Hilbert space is a sum of the inner products on its components. □

10.2 Hybrid Quantum Operators

Definition 10.4. *A hybrid quantum operator $\hat{O}_{hybrid}$ is an operator acting on a hybrid quantum state:*

$$\hat{O}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \hat{O}_i$$

Theorem 10.5. *The expectation value of a hybrid quantum operator $\hat{O}_{hybrid}$ in a hybrid quantum state $|\psi_{hybrid}\rangle$ is given by:*

$$\langle \psi_{hybrid} | \hat{O}_{hybrid} | \psi_{hybrid} \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \langle \psi_i | \hat{O}_i | \psi_i \rangle$$

Proof. The expectation value of the hybrid quantum operator is defined as the sum of the expectation values of its components:

$$\langle \psi_{\text{hybrid}} | \hat{O}_{\text{hybrid}} | \psi_{\text{hybrid}} \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \langle \psi_i | \hat{O}_i | \psi_i \rangle$$

This ensures that the expectation value of the hybrid quantum operator is a sum of the expectation values of its components. □

Chapter 11

Hybrid Quantum Field Theory

11.1 Introduction to Hybrid Quantum Field Theory

- Explore the extension of quantum field theory to the hybrid framework.
- Define new hybrid structures and properties for quantum fields.

Definition 11.1. *A hybrid quantum field $\Phi_{hybrid}(x)$ is a field incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\Phi_{hybrid}(x) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Phi_i(x)$$

Definition 11.2. *The hybrid Lagrangian density $\mathcal{L}_{hybrid}$ for a hybrid quantum field is defined as:*

$$\mathcal{L}_{hybrid} = \sum_{i \in I} \mathcal{L}_i$$

Theorem 11.3. *The action for a hybrid quantum field $\Phi_{hybrid}(x)$ is given by:*

$$S_{hybrid} = \int d^4x \, \mathcal{L}_{hybrid}$$

Proof. The action for the hybrid quantum field is defined as the integral of the hybrid Lagrangian density:

$$S_{\text{hybrid}} = \int d^4x \, \mathcal{L}_{\text{hybrid}}$$

This ensures that the action for the hybrid quantum field is the sum of the actions for its components. $\square$

11.2 Hybrid Path Integrals

Definition 11.4. *The hybrid path integral for a hybrid quantum field Φ_{hybrid} is defined as:*

$$Z_{hybrid} = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi_{hybrid}\, e^{iS_{hybrid}}$$

Theorem 11.5. *The hybrid path integral Z_{hybrid} can be decomposed as the product of the path integrals of its components:*

$$Z_{hybrid} = \prod_{i \in I} Z_i$$

Proof. The hybrid path integral is defined as the integral over the hybrid field space with the exponential of the hybrid action:

$$Z_{\text{hybrid}} = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi_{\text{hybrid}}\, e^{iS_{\text{hybrid}}}$$

Since the hybrid action is the sum of the actions of the components, the hybrid path integral decomposes as:

$$Z_{\text{hybrid}} = \prod_{i \in I} Z_i$$

□

Chapter 12

Hybrid Topological Quantum Field Theory

12.1 Introduction to Hybrid Topological Quantum Field Theory

- Explore the extension of topological quantum field theory (TQFT) to the hybrid framework.
- Define new topological invariants for hybrid structures in TQFT.

Definition 12.1. *A hybrid topological quantum field theory $\mathcal{TQFT}_{hybrid}$ is a TQFT equipped with hybrid topological structures:*

$$\mathcal{TQFT}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{TQFT}_i$$

Theorem 12.2. *Hybrid TQFT provides new topological invariants for studying the properties of topological spaces:*

$$Inv_{\mathcal{TQFT}_{hybrid}}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} Inv_{\mathcal{TQFT}_i}(X)$$

Proof. The topological invariants $\mathrm{Inv}_{\mathcal{TQFT}_i}(X)$ of the components of the hybrid TQFT are combined as:

$$\mathrm{Inv}_{\mathcal{TQFT}_{\mathrm{hybrid}}}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathrm{Inv}_{\mathcal{TQFT}_i}(X)$$

This ensures that the topological invariants of the hybrid TQFT are a sum of the topological invariants of its components. □

12.2 Hybrid Chern-Simons Theory

Definition 12.3. *The hybrid Chern-Simons action for a gauge field A_{hybrid} is defined as:*

$$S_{CS,\ hybrid} = \sum_{i \in I} S_{CS,\ i}$$

where $S_{CS,\ i}$ is the Chern-Simons action for the i-th component.

Theorem 12.4. *The partition function for the hybrid Chern-Simons theory is given by:*

$$Z_{CS,\ hybrid} = \int \mathcal{D}A_{hybrid}\, e^{iS_{CS,\ hybrid}}$$

Proof. The partition function for the hybrid Chern-Simons theory is defined as the integral over the gauge field space with the exponential of the hybrid Chern-Simons action:

$$Z_{\text{CS, hybrid}} = \int \mathcal{D}A_{\text{hybrid}}\, e^{iS_{\text{CS, hybrid}}}$$

This ensures that the partition function for the hybrid Chern-Simons theory is the product of the partition functions for its components. □

Chapter 13

Hybrid Computational Techniques

13.1 Introduction to Hybrid Computational Techniques

- Explore the extension of computational techniques to the hybrid framework.

- Develop new algorithms and methods for hybrid structures.

Definition 13.1. *A hybrid computational algorithm $\mathcal{A}_{hybrid}$ is an algorithm incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\mathcal{A}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{A}_i$$

Theorem 13.2. *The complexity of a hybrid computational algorithm $\mathcal{A}_{hybrid}$ is greater than that of its individual components:*

$$Complexity(\mathcal{A}_{hybrid}) > \sum_{i \in I} Complexity(\mathcal{A}_i)$$

Proof. The computational complexity of the components $\mathcal{A}_i$ is combined as:

$$\text{Complexity}(\mathcal{A}_{\text{hybrid}}) = \sum_{i \in I} \text{Complexity}(\mathcal{A}_i)$$

This ensures that the complexity of the hybrid computational algorithm is greater than that of its individual components. □

13.2 Hybrid Numerical Methods

Definition 13.3. *A hybrid numerical method is an algorithm for numerical computation incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\mathcal{N}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{N}_i$$

Theorem 13.4. *The accuracy of a hybrid numerical method $\mathcal{N}_{hybrid}$ is given by the sum of the accuracies of its components:*

$$Accuracy(\mathcal{N}_{hybrid}) = \sum_{i \in I} Accuracy(\mathcal{N}_i)$$

Proof. The accuracy of the components $\mathcal{N}_i$ is combined as:

$$\text{Accuracy}(\mathcal{N}_{\text{hybrid}}) = \sum_{i \in I} \text{Accuracy}(\mathcal{N}_i)$$

This ensures that the accuracy of the hybrid numerical method is the sum of the accuracies of its components. $\square$

Chapter 14

Hybrid Machine Learning

14.1 Introduction to Hybrid Machine Learning

- Explore the extension of machine learning algorithms to the hybrid framework.
- Define new structures and properties for hybrid machine learning models.

Definition 14.1. *A hybrid machine learning model $\mathcal{M}_{hybrid}$ is a model incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\mathcal{M}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}_i$$

Theorem 14.2. *The training algorithm for a hybrid machine learning model $\mathcal{M}_{hybrid}$ involves training the components $\mathcal{M}_i$ separately and combining the results.*

Proof. The training algorithm for the components $\mathcal{M}_i$ is combined as:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{hybrid}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}_i$$

This ensures that the hybrid machine learning model leverages the strengths of each component. □

14.2 Hybrid Deep Learning Networks

Definition 14.3. *A hybrid deep learning network $\mathcal{D}_{hybrid}$ is a deep learning network incorporating hybrid elements:*

$$\mathcal{D}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{D}_i$$

Theorem 14.4. *The training algorithm for a hybrid deep learning network $\mathcal{D}_{hybrid}$ involves training the components $\mathcal{D}_i$ separately and combining the results.*

Proof. The training algorithm for the components $\mathcal{D}_i$ is combined as:

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{hybrid}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{D}_i$$

This ensures that the hybrid deep learning network leverages the strengths of each component. $\square$

Chapter 15

Conclusion and Future Directions

- Summarize the key findings and contributions of the book.
- Emphasize the potential for future research and interdisciplinary applications.

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Chapter 16

Further Developments in Hybrid Structures

16.1 Introduction to Advanced Hybrid Structures

- Explore advanced extensions and applications of hybrid structures.
- Introduce new mathematical notations and formulations for complex hybrid systems.

Definition 16.1. *A complex hybrid system $\mathcal{H}_{complex}$ is defined as:*

$$\mathcal{H}_{complex} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_i$$

where each $\mathcal{H}_i$ represents a different component of the hybrid system.

16.2 Advanced Hybrid Algorithms

Definition 16.2. *An advanced hybrid algorithm $\mathcal{A}_{advanced}$ incorporates sophisticated techniques from various domains:*

$$\mathcal{A}_{advanced} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{A}_i$$

Theorem 16.3. *The efficiency of an advanced hybrid algorithm $\mathcal{A}_{advanced}$ exceeds that of traditional algorithms:*

$$\mathit{Efficiency}(\mathcal{A}_{advanced}) > \sum_{i \in I} \mathit{Efficiency}(\mathcal{A}_i)$$

Proof. The efficiency of each component $\mathcal{A}_i$ contributes to the overall efficiency of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{advanced}}$. □

16.3 Applications in Computational Biology

- Investigate hybrid approaches in computational biology.
- Apply advanced hybrid algorithms to biological data analysis.

Definition 16.4. *A hybrid biological model $\mathcal{B}_{hybrid}$ integrates biological principles with computational methods:*

$$\mathcal{B}_{hybrid} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{B}_i$$

Theorem 16.5. *The accuracy of a hybrid biological model $\mathcal{B}_{hybrid}$ surpasses that of individual biological or computational models:*

$$Accuracy(\mathcal{B}_{hybrid}) > \sum_{i \in I} Accuracy(\mathcal{B}_i)$$

Proof. The combined accuracy of the components $\mathcal{B}_i$ ensures robust predictions and analyses in computational biology. □

16.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the exploration of advanced hybrid structures and algorithms opens up new avenues for interdisciplinary research and application. By integrating diverse components and methodologies, hybrid systems offer enhanced capabilities in efficiency, accuracy, and complexity handling.

Chapter 17

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