Operated formula what about of worked from Global differential equation

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Non symmetry is contructed from parity of breaking on universe and other dimension with gravity and antigravity worked with Higgs Fields. And this phenomena calculate into zeta function insert by universe of database in omega space, and this only emerged with zeta function. Therefore, this pair of dimension relativity concluded into one class world of line and surface. This symmetry system is super string theory that parity broken resulted from universe emerged with zeta function, one class of universe created from imaginary and reality of value, and this universe merged in one universe rised into zeta function. Galois expanded group is constructed into imaginary and reality of universe excluded into zete function, therefore one universe is existed with other dimension in out of range in differential operator, and this operator built with global differential equation. These logical system CP of parity broken theory have pair of particles and other of particles get with one reality of world emerged from symmetry system, and this pair of united with esplanade in one universe of zeta function. This result of spectrum focus is universe have one particle of elemets, and why other paricle of patterns decieved with universe, this system explain with Higgs fields from universe value developed only emerged with universe of value of zeta function, This system called from Galois expanded group in universe and other dimension responded with being united with emerged into zeta function. However, other dimension and universe is not only one existed but also gravity and antigravity unioned in each dimensions.

In Ω, p formula on out of range in differential operators $\mathcal{L}_x(d\Omega) = d(\mathcal{L}\Omega)$,by this equals, Next equations zeta function with Galois expanded leads into Higgs fields and value of equals.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^{x\log x}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{(f)'}$$

$$= m(x), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

$$f(x) + g(y) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x)g(y)}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \log(x\log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x_m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x_m), \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(y_m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(y_m), \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}dy_m}\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\bigoplus \frac{\mathcal{H}\Psi}{\nabla\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{df}F}$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\Lambda}\lambda$$

Higgs fields converted from inverse of funtion survey with world line and surface in Fields of physics and emerged with String values. And this value divided into τ on manifolds, and assemble of manifolds scoped with super function summuated with regular group element by summuate of manifolds, and this manifolds come into weaks scaled of energy at that ends.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda$$

$$f = \tau = (T^{\mu\nu})^{-1}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int \tau(x,y)dx_m dy_m$$

$$\bigoplus \left(\mathcal{H}\Psi^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L} = i\hbar\psi$$

$$= \bigoplus \left(i\hbar^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

Differential structure in quantum value constructed with Heisenberg equation in possibility of waves, and this energy of weak scales of value also componented with non entropy element. Higgs fields of energy also have possibility of wave. More also this energy of Higgs fields decomposited with add of connected with this own element. These equation means with global differential equation.

$$F = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C, f = x^3, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$F = -\cos\theta, f = \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (\frac{1}{4}x^4 + C)^{(x^3)}, \frac{d}{df}F = (-\cos\theta)^{(\sin\theta)}$$

$$(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + C)^{(x^3)} = (\frac{1}{4}x^4 + C)^{(x^3)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(x^3)^{x^{3'}}x + \frac{1}{4}x^4(x^x)^{3'} = \frac{1}{4}e^{f\log f'} + \frac{1}{4}x^4(e^{x\log x})^{3'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^{3^{x^3}})' \cdot x^{(x\cdot x^3)'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^{x^3\log x^{3'}} \cdot e^{x^4\log x'}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2}{4} e^{3x^2 \log x} \cdot (3x^2 \log x + 1)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = (-\cos\theta)^{(\sin\theta)} = (-\sin\theta)^{'(\sin\theta)}$$

$$= (f)^{'(f)} = ((f)^f)^{'}$$

$$= e^{x \log x}$$