Nonliner of element on manifold algebra

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1 Mebius space

Gamma and Beta function belong for Kaluza-Klein theorem, these equation built of first universe began with darkmatter, this ertel is non-free condition to emerge with big-ban system conform to export with antigravity element. This space consist of fifth dimension rotate with Mebius space construct for the other dimension, after all built of quarks two of pair in dimension symmetry. Topology consist of algebra equation is being with complex function. Norm relate with Volume of space of these system built in. Prime number concern with Euler constance relate of.

$$\Gamma(x) = \int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\beta(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

$$f(x) = [f, f^{-1}] \times [g, h]$$

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} (\exp \int L(x) dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$Zeta(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F(x) = m(x)$$

This point of focus is Global differential equation relate with all existing equation. Prime number consist of zeta function in Mebius space.

2 Maxwell theorem integrate of gravity element

Kaluza-Klein theorem consist of general relativity of equation, fifth dimension is part of zeta function on also Global differential equation. Weak power concern with electric of magnity in Maxwell theorem. Space fill of ertel with darkmatter being of graviton to emerge of Higgs fields. This fields has topology element with any transform of power in atomic element. Relate with result of space merge to create for electric and magnitic power. Higgs fields built with pair of quarks in symmetry space. Vector of norm consist of two of pair for dimension.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x)(\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\nu)^2$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2 dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x_k + y_k|^2 = \sum |x|^2 + 2\sum |xy| + \sum |y|^2 \leq \sum |x|^2 + \sum |y|^2$$

$$f(|x+y|) = f(|x|) + f(|y|) \geq f(|x| \circ |y|)$$

Norm space has with Frobenius theorem to resolve with Kaluza-Klein space built in. Euler number consist of rank for homology element to create with zero dimension.

$$\chi(x) = H_3(x) = 0$$
$$H_3(\Pi) = Z$$

Loop of topology has no exist with zero dimension, this system explain to create of Maxwell theorem.

3 Zeta function belong for singularity component

Zeta function consist of reverse of time quality, this space result with movement of element. Kaluze-Klein theorem create with space to emerge of singularity. Maxwell theorem has this system of circumstanse. Fourth dimension belong to construct with Donaldson manifold exist explain. Duality of space also built with zeta function from singularity. Monotonicity relate to merge with non-relativity of integral result, this reflection is space of quality.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$F(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F(x) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \mathrm{mesh} \frac{F(x)}{f(x)} \to 0$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 2$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

Morse theorem relate to merge of result with zeta function, gradient flow concern of zero dimension.

4 Other dimension and this influent of power

Pair of dimension interact to inspect for movement result, each of dimension devide with power of influent. This power has contrast of element, in inspire of result merge to create of pair in vector operate. Non-certain theorem mension to tell dimension give to create of pair in power. Six quarks sum to merge with twelve quarks, zero dimension have with fourth dimension of Global differential equation part of construct element. Graviton influent to reflect for universe to have the other dimension.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x) = \frac{2\int(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R+\Delta f)}dm$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Norm space have non-liner to integrate with algebra manifold, singularity create for pair of dimension to fill of fourth of power. Eight of differential structure have for these dimension integrate four of power.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij},h) = \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i\nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij}v_{ij} - v_{ij}\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > +(R+\nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2}-h)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}(x-y)^n = \frac{\Pi(x-y)^n}{\partial f_{xy}}$$

$$\pi(X,x) = i\pi(X,x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(X,x)$$

$$\Delta E = \int \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E)e^{-ix\log x}dx$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$