

Circle function and imaginary number, Euler equation from weak electric and strong electric theorem from gravity and antigravity on one rout of time system

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Rotate with pole of dimension is converted from other sequence of element, this atmosphere of vacume from being emerged with quarks of being constructed with Higgs field, and this created from energy of zero dimension are begun with universe and other dimension started from darkmatter that represented with big-ban. Therefore, this element of circumstance have with quarks of twelve lake with atoms.

$$(dx, \partial x) \cdot (\epsilon x, \delta x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

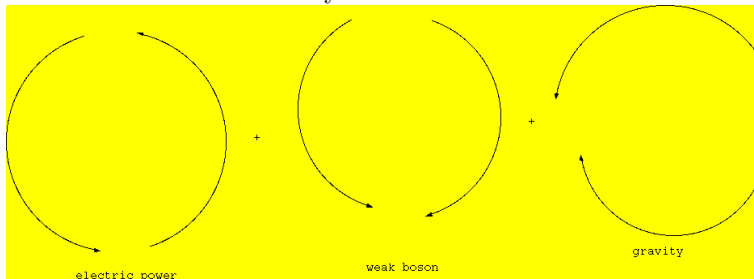
And this phenomounen is super symmetry theorem built with quarks of element, also this chemistry of mechanism estimate from physics of operatsion. These response of mechanism chain of geometry into space being emerged with creature and univse of existing of combination.

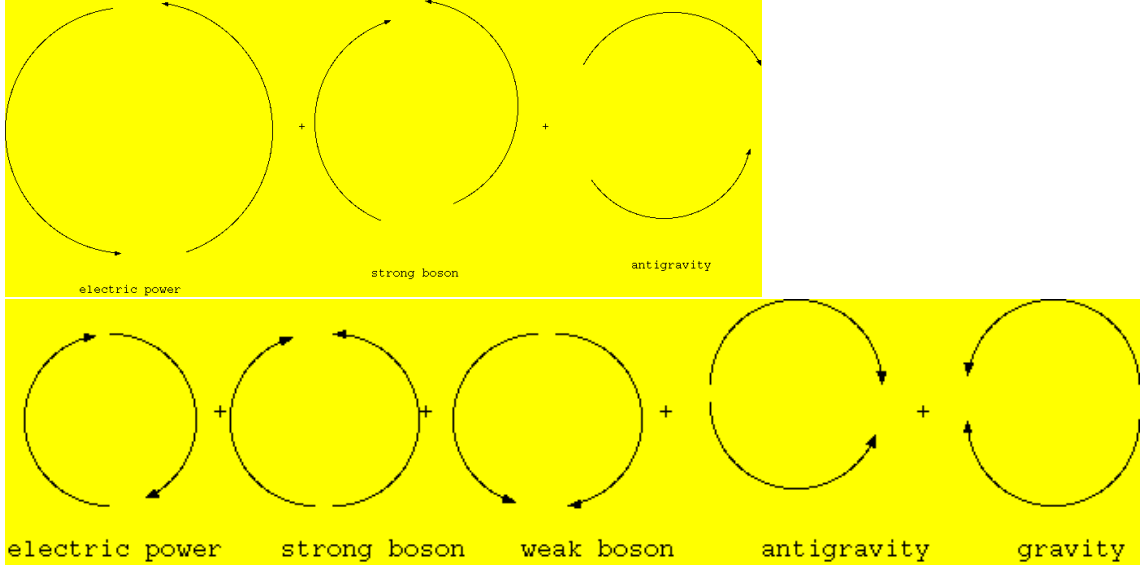
This converted with dimension of element also emerged from imaginary and reality of pole's space.

And this pole of transport of dimension belong with vector of time has with one rout of sequecense. Quantum physics also belong with other vector of time has with imaginary rout of sequecense.

This sequence of being estimated with non fluer of time, and this space of element have with gravity and antigravity of power. Other vecor of time is antigravity rout of sequecense.

Weak electric theory is estimate from time has with one rout of sequecense, this topology of chain is resulted from time of rout ways.





$$\square(\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2}) = [3\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

$$\square\psi = 8\pi GT^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\square(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = [6\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

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

$$\square\psi = [12\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{df}F &= \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + R_{ij}v_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f + v \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle f, h \rangle + (R + \nabla f)(\frac{v}{2} - h)] \\ &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \end{aligned}$$

These equation is reminded time pass rout of one rout way of forms, and this rout of time ways which go for system from future and past. Therefore, this resulted system of time mechanism is one true flow that weak electric theorem oneselves. and moreover, one rout time way of forms is reverse with antigravity of time system. This also spectrum focus is true that Maxwell theorem and strong boson unite with antigravity, this unite is essence on the contrary from weak electric theorem, this theorem called for time rout forms is strong electric theorem. This two theorem is united with quantum physics that no time flow system.

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = 1, H_m = E_m \times K_m$$

The non-commutative theorem is constructed from world line surface that this complex manifold estimate with rolanz atractor, and this string theorem have with one world of universe mate six quarks

and other world of dimension mate other element of six quarks. These particle quarks is built with super symmetry space of dimension.

$$i = (1, 0) \cdot (1, 0), e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

$$\sin i\theta = \frac{e^{-\theta} - e^{\theta}}{2}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

In this equations, two dimension redeconstructed into three dimension, this destroy of reconstructed way is append with fifth dimension. This deconstructed way of redeconstructe is arround of universe attached with three dimension, this over cover call into fifth dimension.

$$R(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\alpha)MR(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha & 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & -\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}xf(x) = 1$$

$$(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}, x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$x^n = -y^n + c, nx^{n-1} = -ny^{n-1}y'$$

$$y' = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{ny^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}} = -\frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'}(\sin x)' = z_n \\
& z^n = -2e^{x \log x} \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a, \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = b, \lim_{x, y \rightarrow \infty} \{f(x) + f(y)\} = a + b \\
& \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = c, \delta \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV} x^3 \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = c - \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) + \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) \\
& z^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta \\
& = -2e^{x \log x}
\end{aligned}$$

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{d\sigma} \left[\frac{(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}{2} \right] \\
& = \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\uparrow\uparrow) + \sigma(\downarrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\Leftarrow) + \sigma(\Rightarrow) \\
& \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \sigma(\uparrow) \\
& \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \sigma(\downarrow) \\
& \sigma(\Leftarrow) + \sigma(\Rightarrow) = \int e^{-f} [-\Delta v + R_{ij} v_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j v + v \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle f, h \rangle + (R + \nabla f)(v - \frac{h}{2})] \\
& \sigma(\downarrow) = \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow + \uparrow\uparrow + \Rightarrow) \\
& \sigma(1) = \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\downarrow + \Leftarrow) \\
& \text{weak electric theorem} = \sigma(1) \\
& \text{strong electric theorem} = \sigma(\downarrow)
\end{aligned}$$

These equation is represented with topology of string model, and weak electric theorem is constructed with Maxwell theorem and weak boson, gravity that estimate with this three power united. Moreover, strong boson and Maxwell theorem, antigravity that also estimate with this three power united. This two united power is integrated from gravity and antigravity. Then this united power is zeta function.