

Fundemental group theory and gravity formula

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Open integral have belong with open integral fundement gravity in delanversian element own deprivation.

$$\nabla = \oint_D M(\square) d\square$$

And, this gravity equal with fundemental group.

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_M \pi(\chi, x) &= \oint_M [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \\ M(\square) &= x^y + y^x + z^a + u^b + v^c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Kalavi-Yau manifold.

$$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$$

$$\nabla = \oint_D M(\square) dm, T = \Gamma'(\gamma) dx_m$$

$$\square = 2(\sin(ix \log x) + i \cos(ix \log x))$$

Circumstance have with gravity equation.

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma$$

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

$$\square = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

Gamma function in partial gravity of deprivation.

$$= \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

These equation is concluded with general relativity theory.

D-brane are also constructed from Thurston Perelman manifold. More also, this equation is constructed with quantum formula.

$$\int E'(\sigma) d\sigma = \nabla_i \nabla_j \bigoplus (H(\sigma) \otimes K(\sigma)) \nabla \eta d\eta$$

$$\sigma = \int (h\nu)^{\nabla \oplus L} d\Psi$$

Secure product is own have with quantum level of gravity equation.

$$\nabla(\square(\nabla\psi)^{\nabla \oplus L} = \int \square'(\nabla\psi) dx_m = \boxplus \Psi$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \boxtimes y &= \bigoplus \nabla w \\ &= (\boxtimes x)^{x+y}\end{aligned}$$

Projection of equation have with box element and category theory.

$$\begin{aligned}(\bigoplus \nabla w) \boxtimes (\bigoplus \nabla w) \\ = \bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L}\end{aligned}$$

Quantum level of space ideality equation also have with factor equation.

$$\begin{aligned}(\bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L} + m)(\bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L} + n) &= \frac{L^{m+1}}{m+1} = \int (x-1)^{t-1} \cdot t^{x-1} dt \\ &= \beta(p, q)\end{aligned}$$

And these equation conclude with beta function.

$$\begin{aligned}\square^{\frac{x+y}{2}-\sqrt{x\cdot y}} &= \square^{\ll o} \\ \square\Psi \boxtimes \square\Psi\end{aligned}$$

Dalanversian equation of zeta function own have with average equation.

$$\boxtimes = \bigsqcup, \bigsqcup^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla$$

Tunnel daiord of equation is belog with Jones manifold, and this equation also have belong with zeta function of value in deprivation of element.

$$\oint \frac{Z(\zeta)}{h\nu} dx_{\zeta}$$

Under equations comment with Euler function of circumstance formula

$$\begin{aligned}&= \oint \frac{Z(\zeta)}{\log x} dx_{\zeta} \\ S &= \pi \oint ||r^2|| dr \\ &= \int e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \cdot \oint ||r^2|| dr \\ &= 2\pi S \\ e^{2\pi r} &= 1\end{aligned}$$

After all, zeta function also mention to build with quantum element in circle function resolved from Gauss function.

$$\Gamma| : r \rightarrow \chi = \nabla \rightarrow \boxed{\mathbf{Y}} \rightarrow [\Delta, \nabla, d, \partial, \delta, dx_m]$$

$$\rightarrow Y| : m \rightarrow n$$

Gamma function also construct with deprivation of element.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x,y) = \bigoplus [\frac{\pi(\chi,x)}{x \log x} dx_m + i \frac{\pi(\chi,x)}{x \log x} dy_m][I_m]$$

Higgs function of average equation equal with Cauchy function of Euler equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}[\int \pi(\chi,x)dx_m + \int^N \pi(\chi,x)dy_m][dI_m] \\ \int d\mathbb{X} = \int f(x)d(x \log x) \\ = F \\ \mathbb{X} = \frac{f}{x \log x} \end{aligned}$$

After all, time of deprivate value is logment element.

Jones manifold estimate with space ideality from partial gamma function of integral formula to Higgs field dependent with quata equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^f + e^{-f}}{e^f - e^{-f}} &= \frac{\int \Gamma'(\gamma)dx_m}{m(x)} \\ \frac{d}{df}F(x,y) &= m(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

This equation also constructed with fundamental group of time scale value.

$$\begin{aligned} \square_{k=prime}^\infty Z^{\ll D\mathbb{X}}(\zeta)[I_m] \\ = \pi(\mathbb{X} \cdot \mathbb{X}, m) \end{aligned}$$

Mebius formula is included with triple varint integral equation project with seed of pole annouce.

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t\overline{\int\int\int}_{D\chi}[\pi(\chi,x)| : x \rightarrow 2, | : y \rightarrow \infty][dI_m] \\ = \overline{\int\int\int}[\frac{\mathbb{X}_x \cdot \mathbb{X}_m - \mathbb{X}_y \cdot \mathbb{X}_n}{t - t_1}]d\mathbb{X}_m \end{aligned}$$

These equation equal with beta function.

$$\beta(p,q) = \mathbb{V}[\mathbb{X}_m|_{x,y} \cdot \mathbb{X}|_{x,y}] \times [\sigma(\mathbb{X})]$$

Thuston Perelman manifold are endeavor with being constructed from being stuggled to being mixin with mebius dimension.

$$E = K(\sigma) \otimes H(\sigma) = \beta^{-1}(x)x\beta(x)$$

Under equations are projection of fundament group from cross of operate to dalanversian equation being inervibled with gamma function of partial deprivation being deconstructed a gamma value into cauchy of zeta integral equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \nabla| : \chi \rightarrow \nabla_i \nabla_j \Gamma'(\gamma) d\gamma_{r_m} \\
& \rightarrow \nabla \square \Psi \\
& \mathbb{X}(H\Psi_{D\chi}) \ll^{D\psi} \\
& = \oint \frac{Z'(\zeta)}{2\pi i} [dN] \\
& = \frac{[f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x)] - [F(x)G(x)]}{x \log x} \\
& = \frac{i\pi(\chi, x)}{\log x} = \Delta f - \nabla g \\
& = (\frac{d}{df Fg}) \cdot (g(f)) \\
& \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x, y) = (F^f(x, y) f'(x, y) \\
& = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(g(x, y))
\end{aligned}$$

Under equation is constructed with time scale value of pair from star of quantum level to Jone manifold being explained with flow of time from universe to other dimension.

$$\bigoplus^N (\mathbb{X} \cdot \mathbb{X})_D = \Delta_{D\chi} (*^\nabla) \ll^D$$

Particle operate emelite with fundament group of varint integral of quantum equation.

$${}^t \overline{\mathbb{J}} \mathbb{J} {}_D \pi(\chi, x)_m = \ll |\emptyset| \swarrow \gg$$

$y = e^n$, if n select with prime number, then y is productivity number,

neipia number times n is shanon entropy belong with. moreover, this times escort into even number.

$u = \frac{e^n}{\log 2}$, if e^n select with $n = x \log x$, then u sensevility have with zeta function

After all, $x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$ is zeta function. Zeta function also have with cauchy law equation.

$$\boxtimes_{x=0}^{\infty} \Psi d\boxtimes = {}^t \overline{\int\!\!\int} D_{\chi}(f, g) \cdot (g^{-1}f^{-1}) d\boxtimes$$

$$\begin{aligned}\square_{x=\phi}^\infty(i\hbar\psi) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\square}\not\!\square(H\Psi)\ll^{D\chi} = \Psi_x + \Psi_y \geq 2\sqrt{H\Psi_{xy}} \\ &= \frac{d}{df}F(x,y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow \infty} \delta(x) \left[\bigoplus_{\Delta} h d \tilde{\Delta} \right] = \bigoplus_{\Delta} \text{cohom} D \chi [I_m]$$

$$\boxplus(D\chi \cdot H\Psi) = \bigoplus (\pi(x, y), x)[I_m]$$