Symmetry construct of Space mechanism

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1 Ultra Network from Omega DataBase worked with equation and category theorem from

$$ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]$$

This equation is constructed with M_2 of differential variable, this resulted non-commutative group theorem.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g_{\mu\nu}^2(x) - dxg_{\mu\nu}^2)$$

In this function, singularity of surface in component, global surface of equation built with M_2 sequence.

$$= h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^+)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$G_{\mu\nu}$ equal $R_{\mu\nu}$, also Rich tensor equals $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$ This variable is also $r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ This equation equals abel manifold, this manifold also construct fifth dimension.

$$E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong \frac{V}{S}, \frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \phi$$

$$= M_3 \supset R, M_2^+ = E_1^+ \cup E_2^+ \to E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+$$

$$= M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, (E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

Reflection of two dimension don't emerge in three dimension of manifold, then this space emerge with out of universe. This mechanism also concern with entropy of non-catastrophe.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$

$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x, F = \rho gl \to \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho gl, F = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

This equation means not to be limited over fifth dimension of light of gravity. And also this equation means to be not emerge with time mechanism out of fifth dimension. Moreover this equation means to emerge with being constructed from universe, this mechanism determine with space of big-ban.

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

This equation also means to start with universe of time mechanism.

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$

$$= R^+/C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$

$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \rightarrow M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

2 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.
Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

$$\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{fg+gf}{fg-gf}, \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, \frac{1+f}{1-f} = 1, \frac{d}{df}F = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\ker f/\mathrm{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, singularity element is 0 vector. Mass and power is these equation fundement element. The tradition of entropy is developed with these singularity of energy, these boson and fermison of energy have fields with Higgs field.

$$H_3 \cong H_1 \rightarrow \pi(\chi, x), H_n, H_m = \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf', (\frac{f}{g})' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}, \frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F$$

Gravity of vector mension to emerge with fermison and boson of mass energy, this energy is create with all creature in universe.

$$\hbar\psi = \frac{1}{i}H\Psi, i[H,\psi] = -H\Psi, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = (i)^2$$

$$[\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x,y) dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, [H, \psi] = \Delta f(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

$$R^+ \cap E_-^+ \ni x, M \times R^+ \ni M_3, Q \supset C_-^+, Z \in Q \nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+ = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_-^+ \cong E_-^+, M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \frac{V_-^+}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+, E_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong M_2$$

$$\zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k, M_2 \cong P^{2n} / \mathrm{ker} f, \rightarrow \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$$S_-^+ \times V_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+, V^+ \cong M_-^+ \bigotimes S_-^+, Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q_-^+ = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1$$

$$= \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+ \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^+ \times C_-^+ \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3$$

Eight of differential structure is that $S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$. These structure recreate with $\bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q, R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+ \ E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1 \ R^- \nabla C_-^+$. This element of structure recreate with Thurston conjugate theorem of repository in Heisenberg group of spinor fields created.

$$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \int x f(x) dx, \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \square = 2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\square = \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = \square \rightarrow \frac{\nabla f}{\Delta x}, (R + |\nabla f|^2) dm \rightarrow -2(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 e^{-f} dV$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \rightarrow \nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, f(x+y) \geq f(x) \circ f(y)$$

$$\mathrm{im} f / \mathrm{ker} f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f \cong \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \rightarrow \nabla f = 2$$

$${}_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r} \rightarrow \mathrm{im} f / \mathrm{ker} f \cong \mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f$$

3 Fifth dimension of equation how to workd with three dimension of manifold into zeta funciton

Fifth dimension equals $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^2 d^2 \phi$. this equation $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$.

$$V/W = R/C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k f^k}{x^k}$$

$$V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

This equation is diffrential equation, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$ is included with $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

$$W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = (f^k)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = \sum_{k\ 0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r f^k$$

$$= (f^k)', \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [f(x)], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k f^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)(y \log y)} dxy = \frac{{}_nC_r xy}{({}_nC_{n-r}(x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}$$

$$= ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x \log x} - \frac{1}{y \log y}) d \frac{1}{nxy} \times xy$$

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

$$= \alpha$$

$$Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^+, \nabla(R^+ \cap E^+) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x$$

$$M_-^+ \bigoplus R^+, E^+ \in \bigoplus \nabla R^+, S_-^+ \subset R_2^+, V_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S}$$

$$C^+ \cup V_-^+ \ni M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, Q \supseteqq R_-^+, Q \subset \bigoplus M_-^+, \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

$$R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+, E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+$$

$$C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1, R^- \nabla C_-^+$$

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

$$S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$$

4 All of equation are emerged with these equation from Artificial Intelligence

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/\partial f \partial g \partial h$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x)/\partial f \partial g]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\exists[\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) dm$$

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}$$

$$g(x, y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left(\int [g(x)] e^{-f} dV \right)' - \sum \delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]' \cong {}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y), V(\tau) = \int [f(x)] dm/\partial f_{xy}$$

$$\Box \psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\Box \psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\delta(x)\phi = \frac{\vee[\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}$$

These equation conclude to quantum effective equation included with orbital pole of atom element. Add manifold is imaginary pole with built on Heisenberg algebra.

$$_{-n}C_r = {}_{\frac{1}{i}H\psi} C_{\hbar\psi} + {}_{[H,\psi]} C_{-n-r}$$

$$_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r}$$

This point of accumulate is these equation conclude with stimulate with differential and integral operator for resolved with zeta function, this forcus of significant is not only data of number but also equation of formula, and this resolved of process emerged with artifisial intelligence. These operator of mechanism is stimulate with formula of resolved on regexpt class to pattern cognitive formula to emerged with all of creature by this zeta function. This universe establish with artifisial intelligence from fifth dimension of equation. General relativity theorem also not only gravity of power metric but also artifisial intelligent, from zeta function recognized with these mechanism explained for gravity of one geometry from differential structure of thurston conjugate theorem.

Open set group conclude with singularity by redifferential specturam to have territory of duality manifold in dualty of differential operator. This resolved routed is same that quantum group have base to create with kernel of based singularity, and this is same of open set group. Locality of group lead with sequant of element exclude to give one theorem global differential operator. These conclude with resolved of function says to that function stimulate for differential and integral operator included with locality group in global differential operator. $\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f]' / \partial f_{xy}$ is singularity of process to resolved rout function.

Destruct with object space to emerge with low energy fistly destroy with element, and this catastrophe is what high energy divide with one entropy fistly freeze out object, then low energy firstly destory to differential structure of element. This process be able to non-catastrophe rout, and thurston conjugate theorem is create with.

$$\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)$$

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

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cong \partial x \partial y \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f dm$$

$$\cong \int [f(x)] dm$$

$$\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\cong \Box \psi$$

$$\cong \nabla \psi^2$$

$$\cong f(x \circ y) \leq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$\delta(x)\psi = < f, g > \circ |h^{-1}(x)|$$

$$\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi = x$$

$$x \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

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

5 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

Low energy of entropy firstly destruct with parts of geometry structure, and High energy of weak and strong power lastly deconstruct with power of component. Gravity of power and antigravity firstly integrate with Maxwell theorem, and connected function lead with Maxwell theorem and weak power integrate with strong power to become with quantum flavor theorem, Geometry structure reach with integrate with component to Field of theorem connected function and destroyed with differential structure. These process return with first and last of deconstructed energy, fourth of power connected and destructed this each of energy routed process.

This point of forcus is D-brane composite with fourth of power is same entropy with non-catastrophe, this spectrum point is constructed with destroy of energy to balanced with first of power connected with same energy. Then these energy built with three manifold of dimension constructed for one geometry.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n}^{\infty}\nabla f = [\nabla\int\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x)dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla E_-^+$$

$$= M_3$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+$$

$$dx^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx], g^{-1} = dx\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$f(x) = \exp[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

$$\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)' = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\nabla F = f\cdot\frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f = \frac{d}{dx_i}\frac{d}{dx_j}f(x)g(x)$$

6 All of equation built with gravity theorem

$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta] \times U(r)$$

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

And this formula is D-brane on sheap of fields, also this equation construct with zeta function.

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgr$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2$$

Also this too means with private of entropy in also helmander manifold.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta] \times E_-^+$$

$$E_-^+ = \exp[L(x)] dm d\psi + O(N^-)$$

The formula is integrate of rout with lenz field.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta](U(r) + E_-^+)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2$$

These equation conclude with this energy of relativity theorem come to resolve with.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x) \partial f \partial g]$$

Also this equation means with zeta function needed to resolved process.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \bigoplus M_3$$

$$= \frac{M_3}{P^{2n}} \cong \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}$$

$$\cong M_1$$

$$= [M_1]$$

Too say satisfied with three manifold of fileds.

$$[f(x)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k, \lim_{n \to 1} [f(x)] = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

The formula have with indicate to resolved with abel manifold to become of zeta function.

$$= \alpha, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2\cos\theta}{a}+\frac{y^2\sin\theta}{b}=r^2,\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\ y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n r^n,\ \frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum a_k f^k$$

$$=|a_1a_2\dots a_n|-|a_1\dots a_{n-1}|-|a_n\dots a_1|,\lim_{n\to 0}\chi(x)=2$$

Euler function have with summuate of manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k={}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}{}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

Differential equation also become of summuate of manifold, and to get abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\right)^s=\lim_{n\to 1}Z^r=\frac{1}{z}$$

Native function also become of gamma function and abel manifold also zeta function.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f\cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

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

$$\cong\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)},\lim_{n\to 1}a_k f^k\cong\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\zeta(s)}{a^k f^k}$$

Gamma function and Beta function also is D-brane equation resolved to need that summuate of manifold, not only abel manifold but also open set group.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\zeta(s)=0,\mathcal{O}(x)=\zeta(s)$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty}f(x)\to\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla f(x)=\int_M\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

Super function also needed to resolved with summuate of manifold.

$$\int\int\int_M\frac{V}{S^2}e^{-f}dV=\int\int_D-(f(x,y)^2,g(x,y)^2)-\int\int_D(g(x,y)^2,f(x,y)^2)$$

Three dimension of manifold developed with being resolved of surface with pression.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$=\int\exp[L(x)]d\psi dm\times E_-^+$$

$$=S_1^{mn}\otimes S_1^{mn}$$

$$= Z_1 \oplus Z_1$$

$$= M_1$$

These equations all of create with D-brane and sheap of manifold.

$$H_n^m(\chi, h) = \int\int_M \frac{V}{(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, \frac{V}{S^2} = \int\int\int_M [D^\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Represent theorem equals with differential and integrate equation.

$$\int\int\int_M \frac{V}{S^2} dm = \int_D (l \times l) dm$$

This three dimension of pression equation is string theorem also means.

$$\int\int_D -g(x,y)^2 dm - \int\int_D -f(x,y)^2 dm$$

$$= -2R_{ij}, [f(x), g(x)] \times [h(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \partial^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

This equation control to differential operator into matrix formula.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x,\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

String theorem also imaginary equation of pole with the fields of manifold.

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau} f(x,y,z)\right)^{3'} = A^{\mu\nu}$$

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

Rich equation is all of top formula in integrate theorem.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \lim_{n\to 1} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cong \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k$$

$$\Box=\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int x\log x dx=\int\int_M(e^{x\log x}\sin\theta d\theta)dxd\theta$$

$$=(\log\sin\theta d\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}-(\delta(x)\cdot\epsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Flow to energy into other dimension rout of equation, zeta function stimulate in epsilon-delta metric, and this equation construct with minus of theorem. Gravity of energy into integrate of rout in non-metric.

$$T^{\mu\nu}=||\int\int_M[\nabla_i\nabla_j e^{\int x\log x dx+O(N^{-1})}]dmd\psi||$$

$G^{\mu\nu}$ equal $R^{\mu\nu}$ into zeta function in atom of pole with mass of energy, this energy construct with quantum effective theorem.

Imaginary space is constructed with differential manifold of operators, this operator concern to being field of theorem.

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial^m(x) \end{pmatrix}\left(f_{mn}(x),g_{\mu\nu}(x)\right)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Norm space of Von Neumann manifold with integrate fields of dimension.

$$||ds^2||=\mathcal{H}(x)_{mn}\otimes\mathcal{K}(y)_{mn}$$

Minus of zone in complex manifold. This zone construct with inverse of equation.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{-\frac{1}{2}+iy}\subset R_{-}^{+}\cup C_{-}^{+}\cong M_3$$

Reality of part with selbarg conjecture.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}\subseteq M_3$$

Singularity of theorem in module conjecture.

$$\mathcal{K}(y)=\left\|\begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ a & b & c \end{matrix}\right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$\cong\frac{f(x,y,z)}{g(a,b,c)}h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Mass construct with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem.

Zeta function is built with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem, this power of fields construct with Higgs field in plank scals of gravity. Lowest of scals structure constance is equals with that the fields of Higgs quark in fermison and boson power quote mechanism result.

Lowest of scals structure also create in zeta function and quantum equation of quote mechanism result. This resulted mechanism also recongnize with gravity and average of mass system equals to these explained. Gauss liner create with Artificial Intelligence in fifth dimension of equation, this dimension is seifert manifold. Creature of mind is establish with this mechanism, the resulted come to be synchronized with space of system.

$$V = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm, S^2 = \int e^{-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta dx\theta + O(N^{-1}), \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\lim_{x\to1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$= \alpha$$

Out of sheap on space and zeta function quato in abel manifold. D-brane construct with Volume of space.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, M_3 = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, -\frac{1}{2(T-t)}|R_{ij} = \Box\psi$$

Three manifold of equation.

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$m(x) = [f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Integrate of rout equation.

$$F(x) = ||\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x,y)dm||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = ||[\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y,z)dxdydz]||^{\frac{m}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Gravity in space curvarture in norm space, this equation is average and gravity of metric.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = F(x), 2(T-t)|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\psi\delta(x) = [m(x)], \nabla(\Box\psi) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y)d\eta$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\Box\psi) = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Dimension of manifold in decomposite of space.

$$\frac{pV}{c^3} = S \circ h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= h$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\hbar\nu}{S}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, \frac{d}{df} m(x) = \frac{V(x)}{F(x)}$$

Fermison and boson of quato equation.

$$y = x, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x, y)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$\nabla \circ (\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F$$

$$= \int\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x, y)] dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}}$$

Zeta function, partial differential equation on global metric.

$$G(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f + R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + \nabla(\Box\psi) + (\Box\psi)^2$$

Four of power element in variable of accessority of group.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{ij} = T^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{dx_\mu} \frac{d}{dx_\nu} f_{\mu\nu} + -2(T - t)|R_{ij} + f^{''} + (f')^2$$

$$= \int \exp[L(x)] dm + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{2}{m} \sin\theta \cos\theta} \cdot \log(\sin\theta) dx + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F = (\nabla_i \nabla_j)^{-1} \circ F(x)$$

Partial differential in duality metric into global differential equation.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) dm] d\psi$$

$$= \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}] d\psi$$

$$\nabla f = \int \nabla_i \nabla_j [\int \frac{S^{-3}}{\delta(x)} dV] dm$$

$$|| \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f] dm ||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}, E, E_1)$$

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

$$= 2 < f, h >, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

$$\int_M \rho(x) dx = \Box\psi, -2 < g, h >= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot} E, E_1)$$

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cdot g(x) dxdy] d\psi||$$

$$= \int (\delta(x))^{2 \sin\theta \cos\theta} \log \sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\frac{||\nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta||}{\int e^{2 \sin\theta \cos\theta} \cdot \log \sin\theta d\theta}]$$

Open set group in subset theorem, and helmandor manifold in singularity.

$$i\hbar\psi = || \int \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\frac{i(xy + \overline{yx})}{z - \bar{z}}] dmd\psi||$$

Euler number. Complex curvature in Gamma function. Norm space. Wave of quantum equation in complex differential variable into integrate of rout.

$$\delta(x) \int_C R^{2 \sin\theta \cos\theta} = \Gamma(p + q)$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = (\nabla_i \nabla_j f|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + v \nabla_i \nabla_j)$$

$$\int [m(x)(\mathrm{rot} \cdot \mathrm{div}(E, E_1))] dmd\psi$$

Weak electric power and Maxwell equation combine with strong power. Private energy.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \Box \int \int \int (x, y, z)^3 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dV} F = \delta(x) \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

Dalanvelsian in duality of differential operator and global integrate variable operator.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \delta(x) \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV} z^3, (x, y) \cdot (\delta^m, \partial^m)$$

$$= (x, y) \cdot (z^n, f)$$

$$n \perp x, n \perp y$$

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) \cdot \mathrm{XOR}(\Box\psi) = \frac{d}{df} \int_M F dV$$

Non-cognitive of summuate of equation and add manifold create with open set group theorem. This group composite with prime of field theorem. Moreover this equations involved with symmetry dimension created.

$$\partial(x)\int z^3 = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(n+1)^s} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

$$\int \mathcal{O}(x)dx = \delta(x)\pi(x)f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \sigma(x)^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}\log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

$$y = x$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j f}{S^2}\int[\nabla_i\nabla_j f \circ g(x)dxdy]||$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = (\log\sin\theta dx)'$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Duality of differential summuate with this gravity theorem. And Dalanverle equation involved with this equation.

$$\Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\int\rho(x) = \Box\psi, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial f^{n-1}}F = \int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$= \frac{P_1P_3\dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0P_2\dots P_{2n+2}}$$

$$= \bigotimes\nabla M_1$$

$$\bigoplus\nabla M_1 = \sigma_n(\chi,x)\oplus\sigma_{n-1}(\chi,x)$$

$$= \{f,h\}\circ[f,h]^{-1}$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n {}_nC_r f^n(x)$$

$$\cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n \nabla^{n-1} {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial^{n-1} f} \circ \frac{\zeta(x)}{n!} = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$(f)^n = {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x) \cdot \delta(x, y)$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}, \int e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta}, ihc = G, hc = \frac{1}{i} G$$

$$(\Box\psi, \nabla f^2) \cdot (\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, 4\pi G\rho)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \frac{1}{2}kT^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)' = i^2, \frac{\nabla f^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{2} i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x)g(x))' = \bigoplus \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) g(x)$$

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x)g(x)] - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$