Twister made universe to become with trnade and This pdf estrade with Leonald Euler product from Europe of moden mathmatics restruct with number of mystery レオナルド・オイラーが探していたゼータ関数が、物理学では、一般相対性理論と特殊相対性理論での g の平方根が 1 であることが何故かを指し示している証明文になっている

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まず、$\sqrt{g} = 1$ であるのが、$g = 1$ だと、$\sqrt{1} = 1$ は、誰でもわかる。そうでなく、$\sqrt{g} = \frac{1}{x \log x}$ が、ゼータ関数が、自明な零点が 1 でなく、実軸上の $\frac{1}{2}$ に存在していることが、以下の、文と式で証明されている。

Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta)^e$$

$$= (\int e^{i\theta} d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f \to f = 1, x\log x = 1, \int e^{-i\theta} d\theta = \pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

$$\Box = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

$$x = \frac{C}{\log x}, C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\square} d\square = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\square = \cancel{\square} \boxtimes \Psi \to \square = \Psi \boxtimes \cancel{\square}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}\square(H\Psi)^{\triangledown}, \square\frac{d}{dl}(H\Psi)^{\triangledown}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\square - \frac{\square}{\log x}} = \beta^{\square - \cancel{\square}}$$

$$^{t}\cancel{\iiint} \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l} \square(H\Psi)^{\triangledown} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \square)^{\triangledown} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\cancel{\iint} \pi(\square) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \ \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\square} d\square}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)} d\theta)^e$$

$$\pi^e = \frac{1}{e^\pi} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$\Box = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^\pi = \log\left(\frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\not\Box} d\not\Box}\right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\Box}{\not\Box}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^\beta \int \beta dx_m$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

$$\pi = \frac{1}{\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$= 1 = \pi r^2, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_m$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

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

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i\int x\log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

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

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x \log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i \int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

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

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

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

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x \sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} \circ f(x) dx$$

$$= i \int x \log x dx$$

$${}^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$iy = x \sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i \sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1 \sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

$$2^2 = e^{x\log x} = 4$$

$$3^3 = e^{x\log x} = 27$$

$$4^4 = e^{x\log x} = 256$$

$$5^5 = e^{x\log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{\log x}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x\log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$

$$y = e^{x\log x} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$e^{e^{x\log x}} = a, e^{(x\log x)^2}$$

$$x^2 = \pm a, \lim_{n\to\infty}(x-y) = e^{x\log x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$||ds^2||\ 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x\log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこの x を見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{\log x}$$

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int C dx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int C dx_m = 0^{0'}$$

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

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

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

$$\bigoplus a^f x^{1-f}[I_m]$$

$$= \int e^x x^{1-t} dx_m$$

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

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団ｘに対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^n 集団の共通の思考がｎとなるこのｎがどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp \log p$ が表している。

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = (e^f + e^{-f}) \geq (e^f - e^{-f})$$

$$(e^f + e^{-f}) \geq (e^f - e^{-f})$$

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^f + e^{-f})(e^f - e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \cdot \int C dx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)')dx = \int f(x)' g(x)' dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)' dx = f'(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x) \cdot \log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

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

$$e^{\theta}$$

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

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = \sin\vec{u} = a + t\sin\vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(f(b) - f(a)) = f'(c)(b-a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

$$^{t}\overline{\iint} \; \Delta(\pi(\chi, x))[I_m]$$

Under equation is average of add and squart formula, dazanier equation is also Rich formula equation.

$$[\cancel{\Box}/\nabla]^{\mu\nu}, \; \nabla\!\!\!+ \otimes \Delta$$

$$凸, \sum(\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)))$$

Under equation also Fuck formula and D-brane, gravity and anti-gravity involved with D-brane, regular matrix of equation is also D-brane, variiint cut integral of quantum equation project with lang-chain system.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j (\Box \times \not\Box) d\tau, \sqrt{x_m y_m}$$

$$\boxed{\iint} \mathrm{cohomD}_\chi [I_m]$$

$$\bigotimes [S_{D\chi} \otimes h\nu]$$

Quantum physics of equation also construct with zeta function of small deprivation of minimal function, and daia formula of integral manifold also represent with quantum level of geometry function.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi|| * ||H\Psi \gg$$

$$\int \Delta(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\oint\!\!\!\bigcirc \; (I_m)^{\nabla L}$$

$$-2\int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{\Delta(R + \Delta)} dm$$

And, these equation is Rich flow formula, and Sum and Cup of cap summative equation.

$$\Delta(F(\Delta) \times \Delta(G(\Delta))) = -(F(\Delta) \cup F(\Delta)) + (F(\Delta) \cap F(\Delta))$$

$$\sum \Box(\nabla)[I_m] \; \not\nabla, [\nabla/\Box], (\; \not\nabla +), \chi(x)$$

Therefore, these equation involved with secure product formula.

$$\pi|| \int \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta||^2 = S^m \times S^{m-1}$$

Jones manifold revealed with these equation into being knot theory, beta and gamma function are means to mention of Fucks function.

$$\pi r^2 dr_m, (at - t^n + a) = e^f, \rightarrow \frac{\partial^{df}}{d} \frac{(e^f + e^{-f})}{(e^{-f} - e^f)}$$

$$e^f = at^n - t^{n-1} + {}_nC_r x^n y^{n-1}$$

This equation is fuck function from gamma function of global manifold.

$$\frac{1}{2} mt^2 - \in x^n y^{n-1} dx_m dy_m$$

Quantum level equation is between gravity and quantum equation with projection of regular matrix equation.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi| * |H\Psi \gg = \oint \not\Box(\Box\Psi) dm$$

$$\times([\pi(\chi, x), \downharpoonleft]) = \chi(y| :\to x)$$

$$= \chi^{-1}(x)x\chi(y), \Box\Psi = \nabla\!\!\!\!/\pi|| \int [\times| : x \to y]||^2 d\tau$$

$$\Box| : x \to f(x), \Psi([\pi(\chi, x), \upharpoonleft]) = (\upharpoonleft, \downharpoonleft, \to, \leftarrow)$$

Gravity and anti-gravity conclude with projection of D-brane result.

$$\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)) = \oint d\boxtimes$$

After all, These equation based with Thurston Perelman manifold stand with eternal space from general relativity theory. 種数 1 の代数幾何の量子化に m,n を加群した代数幾何の量子化の加群同士で積としての、環を求めると、ベータ関数での種数 3 の多様体となる。これは、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体の一部である幾何構造であり、the elegant universe の本の表紙を表している。綺麗な宇宙である。 代数的計算手法のために $\oplus L$ を使っている。 そのために、幂乗計算と商代数の計算が、乗算で楽に見えるようになっている。 微分幾何の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化の計算になっている。 加減乗除が初等幾何であり、大域的微分と積分が、現代数学の代数計算の 簡易での楽になる計算になっている。 初等代数の計算は、

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

$$m\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + n\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = (m+n)\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$m\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} - n\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = (m-n)\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^m} \times \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^n} = \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^{m+n}}$$

$$\frac{\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^m}}{\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^n}} = \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

大域的計算での微分と積分は、

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

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

$$\int \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} dx_m$$

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

大域的積分の代数幾何の量子化での計算は、ガンマ関数になっている。

$$\frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = \int e^x x^{1-t} dx$$

代数幾何の量子化の因数分解は、加減乗除の式の m,n の組み合わせ多様体でのガンマ関数同士の計算になる。

This estern with Gamma function resteamed from being riging to Beta function in Thurston Perelman manifold. This field call all of theorem to architect with Space ideal of quantum level. This theorem will be estern the man to be birth with Japanese person. This person pray with be birth of my son. This pray call work to be being name to say me pray. This pray resteam me to masterbation and this play realized me Gakkari. Aya san kill me to be played.

I like this poem to proof with English moreover Japanese language loved from me. And this crystal proof released me to write English and Japanese language to discover them from mathmatics theorems.

$$\left(\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}+m\right)\left(\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}+n\right)$$
$$=\frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1}=t\int(1-x)^{n}x^{m-1}dx$$

This equation esterminate with Beta function in Gamma function riginged from telphone to world line surface. And this ringed have with Algebra manifold of differential geometry in quantum level. This write in English language. Moreover that' cat call them to birth of Japanese cats. And moreover, I birth to name with Japanese Person. And, this theorem certicefate the man to birth Diths Person. This stimeat with our constrate with non relate person and cat.

$$=\int x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1}dx$$

$$\nabla(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L},\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L},\square(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$
$$\boxtimes(i\hbar^{\nabla})|^{L}_{dx_m},\boxplus(i\hbar^{\nabla}|^{L}_{dx_m})$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}=e^{x\log x}$$

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$=C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx=\int\Gamma(\gamma)'dx_m$$
$$=2(\cos(ix\log x)-i\sin(ix\log x))$$
$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right)=\lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right)=0,1$$
$$e^{i\theta}=\cos\theta+i\sin\theta$$

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = 2(i\sin(ix\log x) - \cos(ix\log x))$$

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

$$(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))'$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}}\left((\cos, -\sin)\cdot(\sin, \cos)\right)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)'' dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)'$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が 1 であり、特異点では、種数が 0 と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

Abel 拡大 K/k に対して、

$$f = \pi_p f_p$$

類体論 Artin 記号を用いて、

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{K/k}{b}\right)(\in G)$$

$\alpha/\alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{f_p}, \alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{ff_p^{-1}} \to \alpha \in k\ (\alpha_0) = p^\alpha b,\ p$ と b は互いに素 $b \to$ 相対判別式 $\delta K/k$ で互いに素
この値は、補助数 α_0 の値の取り方によらずに、一意的に定まる。

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p_\infty^{(j)}}\right) = 1 \text{ または } 0$$

これらをまとめた式が、Hilbert の剰余記号の判別式

$$\pi_p\left(\frac{\alpha, b}{p}\right) = 1$$

であり、　この式たちから、代数幾何の種数のノルム記号である、

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

が求まり、

$$p^\alpha n = \sqrt[n]{p}$$

$$n^{\sqrt[n]{p}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla)})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= n^{p^{\frac{1}{n}}} = n^{-n^p}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = e^{-x \log x}$$

となり、k の素イデアルの密度 M に対して、

$$\lim_{s \to 1+0} \sum_{p \in M} \frac{1}{(N(p))^s} / \log \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \text{M の密度 (density)}$$

$$\alpha(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g^{'} & g^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt, \mathcal{B}(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}, h\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f & f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g & g^{'} & g^{''} \\ h & h^{'} & h^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt$$

これらは、Gul'faid-Fuks コホモロジーの概念を局所化することにより、形式的ベクトル和のつくるコホモロジーとして、導かれている。

代数幾何の量子化では、種数１であり、閉３次元多様体では、種数２であり、ガンマ関数の和と積の商代数では、ベータ関数として、種数０であり、ランクから、代数幾何の量子化の加群同士では、代数幾何の量子化が、ワームホールを種数１持っていて、この加群で、係数 t のベータ関数となり、種数３のワームホール２種のベータ関数となっている。これを整理すると、閉３次元多様体にワームホール１種が加わっているベータ関数が $E^0 \times S^2$ と、種数１のベータ関数に２種のワームホールがあり、合計種数が３種の代数幾何になっている。

これが、the elegant universe の表紙に載っている図になっている。

種数０の補空間が種数１であり、種数１の補空間が種数２であり、種数２の補空間が種数３である。

時間の一方向性が、電磁場理論の電弱相互理論であり、時間が電磁場である。１１次元多様体の１０次元が重力で、１１次元目が電磁場、ディラトンが時間である。これは、種数が３であり、５次元多様体の種数が３と同型である。３次元多様体が種数が２である。これにワームホール１種であり、種数が３になる。表裏が表裏一体になっている。

代数幾何の量子化の加群同士でも、ベータ関数となり、種数が３になる。ウィッテンが１１次元超重力理論を提出していることを、

$$e^{-x \log x} \leq y \leq e^{x \log x}, y \neq 0$$

と、フェルマーの定理の解を範囲に値をとる。

すべては、Jones 多項式が統一場理論となる。

特殊相対性理論の虚数回転による多様体積分と、それによる一般相対性理論の再構築理論

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = \int \int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^{t}\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^{t}\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \not\square$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int \not\square \, d\eta$$

一般相対性理論の加群分解が偏微分方程式と同じく、特殊相対性理論の多様体積分の虚数回転体がベータ関数となる。ほとんどの回転体の体積が、係数と冪乗での回転体として、ベータ関数と言える。

$$= R^{\mu\nu'} + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g'_{ij} = \int \left(i\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

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

この大域的積分多様体が大域的微分多様体の反重力と重力方程式で表せられて、

$$= \int C dx_m = \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{d}x_m = T^{\mu\nu^{T^{\mu\nu'}}}$$

オイラーの定数の大域的積分多様体が、一般相対性理論の大域的積分多様体であり、エントロピー不変式で表せられる。

$$\not\square = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu} / \log x$$

$${}^{t}\iiint \mathrm{cohomD}_\chi[\mathrm{I_m}]$$

$$= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau$$

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

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{{}^{n}\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\oiint \cong ||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{{}^{n}\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta+\bar{h}]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+T^2d^2\psi$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x = \cancel{\Box}$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$$

$$= 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x\partial y} = \nabla_i\nabla_j$$

$$\Box\iiint = {}^{t}\overline{\iiint}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\iiint = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\iiint = \Box\iiint$$

$$\reflectbox{Γ}|\Gamma, \reflectbox{B}|B$$

$$\reflectbox{E}|E, \reflectbox{C}|C$$

$$\reflectbox{F}|F, \reflectbox{β}|\beta$$

$$\reflectbox{D}|D, {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \cong \bigoplus D^{\oplus L}$$

$$\Box + \cancel{\Box} = \emptyset$$

$$\cancel{\Box}|\emptyset = \Box$$

$$\left.\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -i\end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right|\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -i\end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cong x, \emptyset^{\frac{1}{2}} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = \int\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F = {}^t\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

And global partial defferential equation is integrate of cut in cohomolgy, and this step of defferential D-brane of sheap value is varint of equals, inverse of horizen of cute of section value is reverse of integrate of operators. Three dimension of varint of manifolds in operator of sheaps, and this step of times of value is equal with D-brane of equations. Global differential equation and integrate equation is operator of global scales of horizen cut and add of cut equation are routs.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$${}^t\!\!\iiint_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = {}^t\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

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

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

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y \log y})$$

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$\int ||ds^2|| dx_m = \int 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\int ||ds^2|| dx_m = \int 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) dy_m$$

$$\int ||ds^2|| dx_m = \int \frac{1}{8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)} dx_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x), \bigoplus \left(i\hbar^{\nabla} \right)^{\oplus L}$$

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

$$dx_m = \frac{y}{\log x}, dy_m = \frac{x}{\log x}$$

$$e^{-f} dV = dy_m = \mathrm{dvol}$$

偏微分は加群分解と同じ計算式に行き着く。

宇宙と異次元の誤差関数のエネルギー、AdS_5 多様体がベータ関数となる値の列が、異次元への扉となっている。

$$\beta(p, q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$= AdS_5 \text{ 多様体}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F + \int C dx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

ここで、アーベル多様体は Euler product である。ベータ関数の数列がわかると、ゼータ関数は無であるというのが、どういうことかが、物、物体に影ができて、ものが瞑想と同じであり、これから、風景がベータ関数の数値列に見えるらしい。この大域的微分多様体のガンマ関数が、複素力学系のマンデルブロ集合のプリズムと同じ構造の見方らしい。

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

$$\beta(p, q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$\int \mathrm{dvol} = \Box \psi$$

$$\int \nabla \psi^2 d\nabla \psi = \Box \psi$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text{expanding of universe} = \text{exist of value} \\
= \log(x \log x) = \Box\psi \\
\text{freeze out of universe} = \text{reality of value} \\
= (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi
\end{gathered}
$$

All of value is constance of entropy, universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension of inner.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^n + y^n = z^n, \beta(p,q) = x^n + y^n - \delta(x) = z^n - \delta(x) \\
\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x \log x}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
z = e^{-f} + e^f - y \\
\beta(p,q) = e^{-f} + e^f
\end{gathered}
$$

相対性は、暗号解読と同じ仕組みの数式を表している。ここで言うと、y が暗号値である。チェックディジットと同じ仕組みを有している。

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Box x = \int \frac{f(x)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x \\
= \int \frac{\Delta f(x) \circ E^+}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} \Box x \\
\Box x = \int \frac{d(R \nabla E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x \\
= \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x \\
x^n + y^n = z^n \\
\exp(\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+), \Delta(C \supset R)) \\
= \pi(R_1 \subset \nabla E^+) = \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div} E_2) \\
x f(x) = F(x), s\Gamma(s) = \Gamma(s+1) \\
Q \nabla C^+ = \frac{d}{df} F(x) \nabla \int \delta(s) f(x) dx \\
E^+ \nabla f = \frac{e^{x \log x} \nabla n! f(x)}{E(x)} \\
\frac{d}{df} F \ F^{f'} = e^{x \log x} \\
(C^{\nabla})^{\oplus Q} = e^{x \log x} \\
\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x \log x}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}, \frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'} = e^{x\log x}$$

南半球と単体（実数）の共通集合の偏微分した変数をどのような F(x) かを

$$\int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

と同じく、単体積分した積分、共通集合の偏微分をどのくらいの微分変数を

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

と同じ、

$$\int dx = x + \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}\text{ は積分定数})$$

と原理は同じである。

Beta function is,

$$\beta(p,q) = \int x^{1-t}(1-x)^t dx = \int t^x(1-t)^{x-1}dt$$

$$0 \le y \le 1, \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x)^{20}dx = B(11,21)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(11)\Gamma(21)}{\Gamma(32)} = \frac{10!20!}{31!} = \frac{1}{931395465}$$

$$\frac{1}{931395465} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k z^{2k}$$

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

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = n!y^{n+1}$$

$$f^{(0)}(0) = n!f(0)^{n+1} = n!$$

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

In example script is,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2, \frac{1}{y^2}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2}\frac{dy}{dx}dx = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x - C, y = \frac{1}{C-x}$$

$$\exists x = 0, y = 1$$

in first value condition compute with

result, C consumer sartified,

$$y = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

This value result is concluded with native function from Abel manifold.

Abelian enterstane with native funtion meltrage from Daranvelcian equation on Beta function.

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.

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

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

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} = e^{-f} dV$$

$$V = \int \int \int \pi (e^{-f} dV) dx_m$$

$$\delta V = M$$

これらは、双曲体積の結び数の全射を求めて、それの複素空間における単体量が、種数となり、双曲体積は、モンスター数を取り、モジュラー多様体となり、M 理論となる。

$$\frac{d}{dM} V = m(x)$$

その種数の大域的微分についての体積は、ヒッグス場の方程式となり、Seifert 多様体となる。

1 Entropy

Already discover with this entropy of manifold is blackhole of energy, these entropy is mass of energy has norm parameter. And string theorem $T_{\mu\nu}$ belong to ρ energy, this equation is same Kaluze-Klein theorem.

$$\nabla \phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S})$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = (\nabla\phi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}}} = \frac{p}{c^3} + \rho$$

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

$$ds = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x)(\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}} - \rho} = c^3, \frac{p}{2\pi} = c^3$$

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\int (\sin 2x)^2 dx = ||x - y||^2$$

2 Atom of element from zeta function

2.1 Knot element

String summulate of landmaistor movement in these knot element. Supersymmetry construct of these mechanism from string theorem. A element of homorphism boundary for kernel function, equal element has meyer beatorise compose structure in mesh emerge. These mesh for atom element equal knot this of exchange, this isomophism three manifold convert with knot these from laplace space. Duality manifold has space equal other operate, this quantum group is element distinguish with other structure. Aspect element has design pattern, this element construct pair of entropy. Quote algebra reflect with atom kernel of function.

3 Imaginary manifold

A vector is scalar, vector, mass own element, imaginary number is own this element.

$$x = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$$

For instance

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x}, i = \sqrt{-1}, |\vec{x}|x = \vec{x}, |\vec{x}| = 1x, |\vec{x}|^2 = -1$$

$$(\frac{x}{|\vec{x}|})^2 = \frac{1}{-1}, |\sqrt{x}| = i$$

Imaginary number is vector, inverse make to norm own means.

4 Singularity

A element add to accept for group of field, this group also create ring has monotonicity. Limit of manifold has territory of variable limit of manifold. This fields also merge of mesh in mass. Zero dimension also means to construct with antigravity. This monotonicity is merged to has quote algebra liner. This boundary operate belong to has category theorem. Meyer beatorise extend liner distinguish with a mesh merged in fixed point theorem. Entropy means to isohomophism with harmony this duality. The energy lead to entropy metric to merge with mesh volume.

5 Time expand in space for laplace equation

6 Laplace equaiton

Seiferd manifold construct with time and space of flow system in universe. Zeta function built in universe have started for big-ban system. Firstly, time has future and past in space, then space is expanding for big-ban mechanism.

Darkmatter equals for Higgs field from expanded in universe of ertel. Three manifold in flow energy has not no of a most-small-flow but monotonicity is one. Because this destruct to distinguish with eight-differential structure, and not exist.

And all future and past has one don't go on same integrate routs. This conject for Seiferd manifold flow. Selbarg conjecture has singularity rout. Landemaistor movement become a integrate rout in this Selbarg conjecture.

Remain Space belong for three manifold to exist of singularity rout. Godsharke conjecture is this reason in mechanism. Harshorn conjecture remain to exist multi universe in Laplace equation resolved. Delete line summulate with rout of integrate differential rout. This solved rout has gradient flow become a future and past in remain space.

Laplace equation composite for singularity in zeta function and Kaluze-Klein space.

7 Non-commutative algebra for antigravity

Laplace equation and zeta function belong for fermison and boson, then power of construct equation merge Duality of symmetry formula. These power construct of deceive in dimension, and deal the other dimension. Reflection of power erasing of own dimension, the symmetry of formula has with merging of energy, then these power has fourth of basic power Symmetry solved for equation, general relativity deal from reality these formula. Quantum group construct of zeta function and Laplace equation. Imaginary number consist of Euler constance, this prime number reach to solve contiguish of power in emergy of parameter. Zeta function conclude of infinite to finite on all equation. Global differential equation merge a mass of antigravity and gravity.

Module exist zero dimension merge of symmetry in catastrophe D-brane, this mechanism of phenomonoun is Non-symmetry explain to emerge with which cause of mass on gravity.

$$x \bmod N = 0$$

$$\sum_{M=0}^{\infty}\int_M dm \to \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} F_x = \int_m dm = F$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a} = \frac{y-z}{b} = \frac{z-x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Pi(x-y)}{\partial xy}$$

Volume of space interval to all exist area is integrate rout in universe of shape, this space means fo no exist loop on entropy of energy's rout.

$$||\int f(x)||^2 \to \int \pi r^2 dx \cong V(\tau)$$

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

$$\frac{\int |f(x)|^2}{f(x)}dx$$

$$V(\tau) \to mesh$$

$$\int \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} dv(\tau)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}_{dx=v}$$

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

$$[f, f^{-1}] = ff^{-1} - f^{-1}f$$

Universe of extend space has non-integrate rout entropy in sufficient of mass in darkmatter, this reason belong for cohomology and heat equation concerned. This expanded mass match is darkmatter of extend. And these heat area consume is darkmatter begun to start big-ban system invite of universe.

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

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \bmod N^{-1}$$

$$\Delta E = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)} g_{ij}|^2$$

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

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

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

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(r)(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 \ldots a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \to \alpha$$

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

8 Three manifold of dimension system worked with database

This universe built with fourth of dimension in add manifold constructed with being destructed from three manifold.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ([\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)])'$$

$$\cong {}_nC_r (x)^n (y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y)$$

$$(\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is gravity of surface quality, and this construct with sheap of manifold.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} [D^2\psi]$$

This equation also means that surface of parameters, and next equation is non-integral of routs theorem.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \exp[L(p, q)] d\psi$$

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

$$M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{-}^{+} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}E, E_1)$$

$$= m(x), \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1)$$

These equation is conclude with dimension of parameter resolved for non-metric of category theorem. Gravity of surface in space mechanism is that the parameter become with metric, this result consruct with entropy of metric.

These equation resulted with resolved of zeta function built on D-brane of surface in fourth of power.

$$\exists[R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi$$

$$= \exists[R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \otimes \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi + N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(\psi)$$

9 Particle with each of quarks connected from being stimulate with gravity and antigravity into Artificial Intelligence

This equation conclude with middle particle equation in quarks operator, and module conjecture excluded. $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$ This equation built with quarks emerged with supersymmetry field of theorem. And also this equation means with space of curvature parameters.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = [D^2\psi], S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = \ker f/\mathrm{im} f, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = m(x)[D^2\psi], -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} = f^{-1}xf(x)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix}}\right] dxdydz, \to f_z^{\frac{1}{2}} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1, i = \sqrt{-1}$$

This equation operate with quarks stimulated in Higgs field.

$$\big(x, y, z\big)^2 = (x, y, z)\cdot(x, y, z) \to -1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \times \frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{\mathrm{O}(x)(x + \Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{1}{\theta}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta \\ \sin\theta\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}, f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I_m^{'}, I_m^{'} = [1,0]\times[0,1]$$

This equation means that imaginary pole is universe and other dimension each cover with one geometry, and this power remind imaginary pole of antigravity.

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1, E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = i^2, E = mc^2, I' = i^2$$

This fermison of element decide with gravity of reflected for antigravity of power in average and gravity of mass, This equals with differential metric to emerge with creature of existing materials.

These equation deconstructed with mesh emerged in singularity resolved into vector and norm parameters.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\nabla \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}||, \partial r^n ||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_i \nabla_j ||\vec{v}||^2$$

$\nabla^2\phi$ is constructed with module conjecture excluded.

$$\nabla^2\phi = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

Reflected equation concern with differential operator in metric, sine and cosine function also rotate of differential operator in metric. Weil's theorem concern with this calcurate in these equation process.

$$(\log x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(x\log x)}, (\sin\theta)' = \cos\theta, (f_z)' = ie^{ix\log x}, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} + \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm$$

$$\geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2\circ(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm$$

$$\geq 2h$$

Three dimension of manifold equals with three of sphere in this dimension. Plank metrics equals $\hbar$ equation to integrate with three manifold in sphere of formula. These explain recognize with universe and other dimension of system in brane of topology theorem.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2\circ(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm \geq \hbar$$

$$y = x, xy = x^2, (\Box\psi)' = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}\circ\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This equation built with other dimension cover with universe of space, then three dimension invite with fifth dimension out of these universe.

$$\Box\psi = \int\int \exp[8\pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}\circ\eta_\mu)^\nu]dmd\psi, \sum a_k x^k = \frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{1}{a_k^2 f^k}dx_k$$

$$\sum a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{\zeta(s)}{a_k}dx_{k_m}, a_k^2 f^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \lim_{k\to1} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

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

$$f(x)+f(y)\geq 2\sqrt{f(x)f(y)},\frac{1}{4}(f(x)+f(y))^2\geq f(x)f(y)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}=\left(\frac{p}{c^3}+\frac{V}{S}\right)^{-1},E^+=f^{-1}xf(x),E=mc^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\Box\int\int\int\frac{(\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g(x))^2}{V(x)}dm$$

$$ds^2=g_{\mu\nu}^2d^2x+g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}(x),E^+=f^{-1}xf(x),\frac{V}{S}=AA^{-1},AA^{-1}=E$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\int\int\int f(x^3,y^3,z^3)dxdydz,S(r)=\pi r^2,V(r)=4\pi r^3$$

$$E_-^+=f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x},\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf^k=f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}=E^+-\phi,\frac{\zeta(x)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kx^k}=\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$O(N^{-1})=\frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(x)},\Box=\frac{8\pi G}{c^3}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial^2f(\Box\psi)=-2\Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm,\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t)=-2R_{ij}$$

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

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

$$=\nabla_i\nabla_j\int f(x)dm,h=\frac{p}{mv},h\lambda=f,f\lambda=h\nu$$

D-brane for constructed of sheap of theorem in non-certain mechanism, also particle and wave of duality element in D-brane.

$$||ds^2||=S_m^{\mu\nu}\otimes S_n^{\mu\nu},E_-^+=f^{-1}(x)xf(x)$$

$$R^+\subset C_-^+,\nabla R^+\to\bigoplus Q_-^+$$

Complex of group in this manifold, and finite of group decomposite theorem, add group also.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_jR_-^+=\bigoplus\nabla Q_-^+$$

Duality of differential manifold, then this resulted with zeta function.

$$M_1=\frac{R_3^+}{E_-^+}-\{\phi\},M_3\cong M_2,M_3\cong M_1$$

World line in one of manifold.

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z_1 \oplus Z_1, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

Singularity of zero dimension. Lens space in three manifold.

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

Fifth dimension of manifold. And this constructed with abel manifold.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

These system flow to build with three dimension of energy.

$$(\partial\gamma^n + m^2)\cdot\psi = \int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$
$$= 0$$

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

$$\Box = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$
$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Fundamental group in gravity of space. And this stimate with D-brane of entropy.

$$\int[D^2\psi]dm = \pi(M_1), H_n(m_1) = D^2\psi - \pi(\chi, x)$$
$$= \ker f/\mathrm{im} f$$

Homology of non-entropy.

$$\int Dq\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Integral of rout entropy.

$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\zeta(x)}{a_k f^k} = \int ||[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]||dm$$

Norm space.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = \Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

These operators accept with level of each scals.

$$dx < \partial x < \nabla\psi < \Box v$$

$$\oplus < \sum < \otimes < \int < \wedge$$

$$(\delta\psi(x))^2 = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, \delta\psi(x) = \left(\int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = -4R \int \delta(V \cdot S^{-3}) dm$$

$$\nabla\psi = 2R\zeta(s)i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k x^k}{mdx} f^k(x) = \frac{m}{n!} f^n(x)$$

$$= \frac{(\zeta(s))^k}{df} m(x), (\delta(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{x\log x}{x^n}\right)^n$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}{e^{x\log x}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{V(x)}{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}$$

Quantum effective equation is lowest of light in structure of constant. These resulted means with plank scals of universe in atom element.

$$M_3 = e^{x\log x}, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}, \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{M_3}{e^{x\log x}}$$

$$= nE_x$$

These equation means that lowest energy equals with all of materials have own energy. Zeta function have with plank energy own element, quantum effective theorem and physics energy also equals with plank energy of potential levels.

$$\frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{p}{c^3}, h\nu \neq \frac{p}{mv}, E_1 = h\nu, E_2 = mc^2, E_1 \cong E_2$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \frac{\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m}{\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m} = \frac{1}{i}$$

Lowest of light in structures of constant is gravity and antigravity of metrics to built with zeta function. This result with the equation conclude with quota equation in Gauss operators.

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{\vec{v_1}}{\vec{v_2}}$$

$$\leq 1$$

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

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu + \kappa^2(A^{\mu\nu})^2, \int\int e^{-x^2-y^2}dxdy = \pi$$

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

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

Quota equation construct of piece in Gauss operator, abel manifold equals with each equation.

$$ds^2 = [T^2 d^2\psi]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [x]$$
$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

Volume of space equals with plank scals.

$$\frac{pV}{S} = h$$

Summuate of manifold means with beta function to gamma function, equals with each equation.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$
$$\cong \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}$$
$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f \cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla g(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta], \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x)\right) = \Box\int\int\int \nabla g(x)d\eta$$

Rich tensor equals of curvature of space in Gauss liner from differential equation of operators.

$$a' = \sqrt{\frac{v}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}, F = ma'$$

Accessority put with force of differential operators.

$$\nabla f(x) = \int_M \Box \left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x) \right)^n dm$$

$$\Box = 2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\Box \times \Box = (\Box + m^2) \cdot \psi, (\partial\gamma^n + \delta\psi) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \int_M \nabla f(t) dt = \Box \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus \nabla g(x) d\eta \right)$$

Dalanverle equation of operator equals with summuate of category theorem.

$$\int_M (l \times l) dm = \sum l \oplus l d\eta$$

Topology of brane equals with string theorem, verisity of force with add group.

$$= [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$
$$= H_3(M_1)$$

$$y = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx, y' - y + \frac{d}{dx} z + [n] = 0$$

Equals of group theorem is element of equals with differential element.

$$z = \cos x + i \sin x$$
$$= e^{i\theta}$$

Imaginary number emerge with Artificial Intelligence.

These equation resulted with prime theorem equals from differential equation in fields of theorem.

Imaginary pole of theorem and sheap of duality manifold. Duality of differential and integrate equation. Summuate of manifold and possibility of differential structure. Eight of differential structure is stimulate with D-brane recreated of operators. Differential and integrate of operators is emerged with summuated of space.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \sigma(x) \oplus \delta(x) = (E_n^+ \times H_m)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = [\frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}]^2, \delta(x) \cdot V(x) = \lim_{n \to 1} \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \text{mesh}V(x) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$V(x) = \sigma \cdot S^2(x), \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2(x)} dm = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t), \sigma(x,y) \cdot g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = R_{ij}|_{\sigma(x,y)}$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{a(x-y)^n + r^n}$$

$$(ux + vy + wz)/\Gamma$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{(x-u)(y-v)(z-w)} dV$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$(\partial\gamma^n + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + m) \cdot c^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}a^2 + m) \cdot c^2, F = ma, \int adx = \frac{1}{2}a^2 + C$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2}a^2, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

10 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.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$
$$= M_3 \supset R$$
$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$
$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu} d^2 x, F = \rho g l \to \frac{V}{S}$$
$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l, F = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

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.

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

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

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$
$$= R^+ / C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$
$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), \to M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

11 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, $\ker f / \operatorname{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_- = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M^+_- \cong E^+_-, M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \frac{V^+_-}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, E^+_- \times R^+_- \cong M_2$$

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

$$S^+_- \times V^+_- \cong \frac{V}{S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, V^+ \cong M^+_- \bigotimes S^+_-, Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 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 $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) &= \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x) \\
&= \bigoplus \nabla f(x) \\
\nabla_i \nabla_j f &\cong \partial x \partial y \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f dm \\
&\cong \int [f(x)] dm \\
&\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\} \\
&\cong \Box \psi \\
&\cong \nabla \psi^2 \\
&\cong f(x \circ y) \leq f(x) \circ g(x) \\
&\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|
\end{aligned}
$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta(x)\psi &= < f, g > \circ |h^{-1}(x)| \\
\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi &= x \\
x &\in \mathcal{O}(x) \\
\mathcal{O}(x) &= \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x)\}
\end{aligned}
$$

14 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.

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

$$=M_3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

$G^{\mu\nu}$ 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.

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

$$= \alpha$$

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

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

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

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.

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

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

$$= \bigotimes\nabla M_1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 Locality equation

Quantum of material equation include with heat entropy of quantum effective theorem, geometry of rotate with imaginary pole is that generate structure theorem. Subgroup in category theorem is that deconstruct dimension of differential structure theorem. Quantum of material equation construct with global element of integrate equation. Heat equation built with this integrate geometry equation, Weil's theorem and fermer theorem also heat equation of quantum theorem moreover is all of equation rout with global differential equation this locality equation emerge from being built with zeta function, general relativity and quantum theorem also be emerged from this equation. Artifisial inteligent theorem excluse with this add group theorem from, Locality equation inspect with this involved of theorem, This geometry of differential structure that deconstruct dimension of category theorem stay in four of universe of pieces. In reason cause with heat equation of quantum effective from artifisial inteligence, locality equation conclude with this geometry theorem. Heat effective theoerm emelite in generative theorem and quantum theorem, These theorem also emelitive with Global differential equation from locality equation. Imaginary equation of add group theorem memolite with Euler constance of variable from zeta function, this function also emerge with locality theorem in artifisial inteligent theorem.

Quantum equation concern with infinity of energy composed for material equation, atom of verisity in element is most of territory involved with restored safy of orbital.

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

$$px = mv, \lambda(x) = \text{esperial} f(x), [F(x)] = \frac{1}{1-z}, 0 < \tan\theta < i, -1 < \tan\theta < i, -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

Category theorem conclude with laplace function operator, distruct of manifold and connected space of eight of differential structure.

$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$Q\nabla C^{+} = \frac{d}{df}F(x)\nabla \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$
$$E^{+}\nabla f = e^{x\log x}\nabla n!f(x)/E(X)$$

Universe component construct with reality of number and three manifold of subgroup differential variable. Maxwell theorem is this Seifert structure $(u + v + w)(x + y + z)/\Gamma$ This space of magnetic diverse is mebius member cognetic theorem. These equation is fundermental group resulted.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+}), \Delta(C \supset R))$$
$$= \pi(R, C\nabla E^{+})$$
$$= \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div}E_2)$$
$$xf(x) = F(x)$$

$$\Box x = \int \frac{f(x)}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$
$$= \int \frac{\Delta f(x) \circ E^{+}}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} \Box x$$

This equation means that quantum of potensial energy in material equation. And this also means is gravity of equation in this universe and the other dimension belong in. Moreover is zeta function for rich flow equation in category theorem built with material equation.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+}), \Delta(C \supset R))$$
$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$d(R\nabla E^{+}) = \Delta f(x) \circ E^{+}(x)$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{d(R\nabla E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \to \Box x = \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

Laplace equation exist of space in fifth dimension, three manifold belong in reality number of space. Other dimension is imaginary number of space, fifth dimension is finite of dimension. Prime number certify on reality of number, zero dimension is imaginary of space. Quantum group is this universe and the other dimension complex equation of non-certain theorem. Zero dimension is eternal space of being expanded to reality of atmosphere in space.

17 Heat entropy all of materials emerged by

$$\Box = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f + \frac{1}{-2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

This heat equation have element of atom for condition of state in liquid, gas, solid attitude. And this condition constructed with seifert manifold in Weil's theorem. Therefore this attitude became with Higgs field emerged with.

$$\Box = -2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x), d(R\nabla E^+) = \nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x) \nabla e^{x \log x}, R\nabla E^+ = f(x), f(x) = M_1$$

$$-2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f = \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

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

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi = 0, (\gamma^n \partial_n + m^2)\psi = 0$$

$$\Box = (\delta\phi + m^2)\psi, (\delta\phi + m^2 c)\psi = 0, E = mc^2, E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \Box\psi^2 = (\partial\phi + m^2)\psi$$

$$\Box\phi^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, \nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}), \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, f(x) + g(x) \geq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\int_\beta^\alpha a(x-1)(y-1) \geq 2 \int f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}), r_n = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$(\partial\psi + m^2 c)\phi = 0, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\int [f(x)] dx = || \int f(x) dx ||, \int \nabla x dx = \Delta \sum f(x) dx, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

This orbital surface varnished to energy from $E = mc^2$. $T^{\mu\nu} = nh\nu$ is $T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \geq mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ This equation means with light do not limit over $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ energy.

$$Z \in R \cap Q, R \subset M_+, C^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} H_m, E^+ \cap R^+$$

$$M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \oplus H_M, M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \cup H_+$$

$$E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+$$

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

$$E_1 \nabla E_2, R^- \nabla C^+, \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R \supset Q$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

All function emerge from eight differential structure in laplace equation of being deconstructed that with connected of category theorem from.

$$\nabla \circ \Delta = \nabla \sum f(x)$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow \mathrm{mesh} f(x)dx, \partial x$$

$$\nabla \rightarrow \partial_{xy}, \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\Box x = -[f, g]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum f(x)dx = \int dx, \nabla \int dx$$

18 Universe in category theorem created by

Two dimension of surface in power vector of subgroup of complex manifold on reality under of goup line. This group is duality of differential complex in add group. All integrate of complex sphere deconstruct of homorehere is also exists of three dimension of manifold. Fundermental group in two dimension of surface is also reality of quality of complex manifold. Rich flow equation is also quality of surface in add group of complex. Group of ultra network in category theorem is subgroup of quality of differential equation and fundermental group also differential complex equation.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} E_1) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\vee \int \frac{C_{-}^{+} \nabla H_m}{\Delta(M_{-}^{+} \nabla C_{-}^{+})} = \wedge M_{-}^{+} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\exists (M_{-}^{+} \nabla C_{-}^{+}) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla M_{-}^{+})$$

$$-[E^{+} \nabla R_{-}^{+}] = \nabla_{+} \nabla_{-} C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i \nabla_j, \Delta x$$

$$\to E^{+} \nabla M_1, E^{+} \cap R \in M_1, R \nabla C^{+}$$

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

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \cos k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cos \frac{n}{2}\theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sin k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \sin \frac{n\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}, \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \tan\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{i(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} \to 1, \lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\cos\theta}{\theta} \to 1$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = 2, \nabla f = 2, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \to [\cos^2\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta - 2\sin^2\theta] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = 2n\lambda \sin\theta$$

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

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = 1$$

Dimension of rotate with imaginary pole is generate of geometry structure theorem. Category theorem restruct with eight of differential structure that built with Thurston conjugate theorem, this element with summuate of thirty two structure. This pieces of structure element have with four of universe in one dimension. Quark of two pair is two dimension include, Twelve of quarks construct with super symmetry dimension theorem. Differential structure and quark of pair exclusive with four of universe.

Module conjecture built with symmetry theorem, this theorem belong with non-gravity in zero dimension. This dimension conbuilt with infinity element, mebius space this dimension construct with universe and the other dimension. Universe and the other dimension selves have with singularity, therefore is module conjecture selve with gravity element of one dimension. Symmetry theorem tell this one dimension to emerge with quarks, this quarks element also restruct with eight differential structure. This reason resovle with reflected to dimsnsion of partner is gravity and creature create with universe.

Mass exist from quark and dimension of element, this explain from being consisted of duality that sheaf of element in this tradision. Higgs field is emerged from this element of tradision, zeta function generate with this quality. Gravity is emerge with space of quality, also Higgs field is emerge to being generated of zero dimension. Higgs field has surround of mass to deduce of light accumulate in anserity. Zeta function consist from laplace equation and fifth dimension of element. This element incluse of gravity and antigravity, fourth dimension indicate with this quality emerge with being sourrounded of mass. Zero dimension consist from future and past incluse of fourth dimension, eternal space is already space of first emerged with. Mass exist of quantum effective theorem also consisted of Higgs field and Higgs quark. That gravity deduce from antigravity of element is explain from this system of Higgs field of mechanism. Antigravity conclude for this mass of gravity element. What atom don't incluse of orbital is explain to this antigravity of element, this mechanism in Higgs field have with element of gravity and antigravity.

Quantum theorem describe with non-certain theorem in universe and other dimension of vector element, This material equation construct with lambda theorem and material theorem, other dimension existed resolve with non-certain theorem.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x - y||$$

19 Ultra Network from category theorem entirly create with database

Eight differential structure composite with mesh of manifold, each of structure firstly destructed with this mesh emerged, lastly connected with this each of structure desconstructed. High energy of entropy not able to firstly decostructed, and low energy of firstly destructed. This reason low energy firsted. These result says, non-catastrophe be able to one geometry structure.

$$D^2\psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 d\eta$$

$$E = mc^2, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}, \Box = \frac{1}{2}kT^2$$

Sheap of manifold construct with homorhism in kernel divide into image function, this area of field rehearl with universe of surrounded with image fucntion rehinde in quality. This reason with explained the mechanism, Sheap of manifold remain into surrounded of universe.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f \cong S^{\mu\nu}_m, S^{\mu\nu}_m = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$D^2\psi = \mathcal{O}(x)\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M_3^+$$

$$S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}[D^2\psi]$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{g(cx+d)}{f(ax+b)}h(ex+l)$$

$$= \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)$$

20 Fifth dimension of seifert manifold in universe and other dimension

Universe audient for other dimension inclusive into fifth dimension, this phenomonen is universe being constant of value, and universe out of dimension exclusive space. All of value is constance of entropy. Universe entropy and other dimension entropy is dense of duality belong for. Prime equation construct with x,y parameter is each value of imaginary and reality of pole on a right comittment.

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

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

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_{ij}]^{iy}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\mathcal{O}(x) + \delta\mathcal{O}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + \lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$\log(x\log x)\geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}},\frac{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log(x\log x)}\leq\frac{1}{2}$$

Universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension. Possiblity of quato metric, $\delta(x)$ = reality of value / exist of value ≤ 1, expanding of universe = exist of value $\rightarrow \log(x\log x)=\Box\psi$

freeze out of universe = reality of value $\rightarrow (y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}=\nabla\psi^2$

Around of universe is other dimension in fifth dimension of seifert manifold. what we see sky of earth is other dimension sight of from.

Rotate of dimension is transport of dimension in other dimension from universe system.

Other dimension is more than Light speed into takion quarks of structure.

Around universe is blackhole, this reason resolved with Gamma ray burst in earth flow. We don't able to see now other dimension, gamma ray burst is blackhole phenomanen. Special relativity is light speed not over limit. then light speed more than this speed. Other dimesion is contrary on universe from. If light speed come with other light speed together, stop of speed in light verisity. Then takion quarks of speed is on the contrary from become not see light element. And this takion quarks is into fifth dimension of being go from universe. Also this quarks around of universe attachment state. Moreover also this quarks is belong in vector of element. This reason is universe in other dimension emerge with. In this other dimension out of universe, but these dimension not shared of space.

$$l(x)=2x^2+qx+r$$
$$=(ax+b)(cx+d)+r,e^{l(x)}=\frac{d}{df}L(x),G_{\mu\nu}=g(x)\wedge f(x)$$

This equation is Weil's theorem, also quantum group. Complex space.

$$V(\tau)=\int\int\exp[L(x)]dx_m+O(N^{-1}),g(x)=L(x)\circ\int\int e^{2x^2+2x+r}dx_m$$

Lens of space and integrate of rout equation. And norm space of algebra line of curve equation in gradient metric.

$$||ds^2||=||\frac{d}{df}L(x)||,\eta=[\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\bar{h}=[\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla g(x)d_{ij}]^{iy},\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t)=-2R_{ij}$$

Two equation construct with Kaluze-Klein dimension of equation. Non-verticle space.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2}+r(2\Delta F-|\nabla f|^2+R)+f)\mathrm{mod}N^{-1}$$

Also this too lense of space equation. And this also is heat equation. And this equation is singularity into space metric number of formula.

$$\frac{x^2}{a}\cos x+\frac{y^2}{b}\sin x=r^2$$

Curvature of equation.

$$S_m^2=||\int\pi r^2dr||^2,V(\tau)=r^2\times S_m^2,S_1^{mn}\otimes S_2^{mn}=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Non-relativity of integrate rout equation.

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

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

$$V(x) = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

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

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

Singularity and duality of differential is complex element.

$$\left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$= (f(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu, f'(y)dy^\mu dy^\nu, f"(z)dz^\mu dz^\nu) \cdot (u, v, w)$$

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

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

Antigravity is other dimension belong to, gravity of universe is a few weak power become. These power of balance concern with non-entropy metric. Universe is time and energy of gravity into non-entropy. Other dimension is first of universe emerged with takion quarks is light speed, and time entropy into future is more than light speed. Some future be able to earth of night sky can see to other dimension sight. However, this sight might be first of big-ban environment. Last of other dimension condition also can be see to earth of sight. Same future that universe of gravity and other dimension of antigravity is balanced into constant of value, then fifth dimension fill with these power of non-catastorophe. These phenomonone is concerned with zeta function emerged with laplace equation resulted.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int\int\int \Box\psi d\psi_{xy} = V(\Box\psi), \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_k(\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ihc$$

This reason explained of quarks emerge into global space of system.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_{\mu\nu} = f(x) \circ m(x)$$

This become universe.

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

Eight differential structure integrate with one of geometry universe.

$$(a_k f^k)^{'} = {}_nC_0 a_0 f^n + {}_nC_1 a_1 f^{n-1} \dots {}_nC_{r-1} a_n f^{n-1}$$

$$\int a_k f^k dx_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{k+1} f^{n+1} + \frac{a_{k+2}}{k+2} f^{k+2} + \dots \frac{a_0}{k} f^k$$

Summuate of manifold create with differential and integrate of structure.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} \right)^{'} = 0$$

$$\frac{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log(x \log x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} i}$$

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

$$(i)^2 \to \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2, 4f(r) = g_{ij}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \cdot \frac{y"}{y'} \cdot \frac{y^{'''}}{y"} \cdots$$

$$= \frac{{}_nC_r y^2 \cdot y^3 \cdots}{{}_nC_r y^1 y^2 \cdots}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(y) = y^{'} \cdot f^{'}(y)$$

$$\int l \times l dm = (l \oplus l)_m$$

Symmetry theoerm is included with two dimension in plank scale of constance.

$$= \frac{d}{dx^\mu} \cdot \frac{d}{dx^\nu} f^{\mu\nu} \cdot \nabla \psi^2$$

$$= \Box \psi$$

$$\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2\pi r, V = \frac{4}{\pi r^3}$$

$$S \frac{4\pi r^3}{2\pi r} = 2 \cdot (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \pi r^2, H_3 = 2, \pi(H_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

This equation is blackhole on two dimension of surface, this surface emerge into space of power.

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

Atom of verticle in electric weak power in lowest atom structure

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)' = 0$$

$$S_n^m = |S_2S_1 - S_1S_2|$$

$$\Box\psi = V \cdot S_n^m$$

One surface on gravity scales.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \cong R^{\mu\nu}$$

Gravity of constance equals in Rich curvature scale

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j(\Box\psi)d\psi_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$$

Partial differential function construct with duality of differential equation, and integrate of rout equation is create with Maxwell field on space of metrix.

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}(T^{\mu\nu})^2, (\chi \oplus \pi) = \int\int\int \Box\psi d^3\psi$$

$$= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1) \cdot e^{-ix\log x}$$

World line is constructed with Von Neumann manifold stimulate into Thurston conjugate theorem, this explained mechanism for summuate of manifold. Also this field is norm space.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \otimes \mathcal{K}_m) = E_n \times H_m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)dx_idx_j]^{iy}, \mathcal{K}_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = |\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \times \mathcal{K}_m), \sigma(\chi, x) \times \pi(\chi, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x), V_\tau'(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x)$$

Network theorem. Dalanvercian operator of differential surface. World line of surface on global differential manifold. This power of world line on fourth of universe into one geometry. Gradient of power on universe world line of surface of power in metric. Metric of integrate complex structure of component on world line of surface.

$$(\Box\psi)' = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)'d\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V(\tau)\int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf^k = \frac{d}{df}m(x), \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$4V_\tau^{'}(x) = g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dl}L(x) = \sigma(\chi, x) \times V_\tau(x)$$

Fifth manifold construct with differential operator in two dimension of surface.

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

$$f^{(2)}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f^{(5)} d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= [f^{(2)}(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int F(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F$$

$$\nabla f = \frac{d}{dx} f$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\frac{d}{dx} f)$$

$$\frac{z_3 z_2 - z_2 z_3}{z_2 z_1 - z_1 z_2} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\bar{z_3} z_2 - \bar{z_2} z_3}{\bar{z_2} z_1 - \bar{z_1} z_2} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0, z_n = \omega - \{x\}, z_n \cdot \bar{z_n} = 0, \vec{z_n} \cdot \vec{\bar{z_n}} = 0$$

Dimension of symmetry create with a right comittment into midle space, triangle of mesh emerged into symmetry space. Imaginary and reality pole of network system.

$$[f, g] \times [g, f] = fg + gf$$

$$= \{f, g\}$$

Mebius space create with fermison quarks, Seifert manifold construct with this space restruct of pieces.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M} (\int\int\int f(x,y,z) dxdydz)^{'} d\psi$$

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = 4\vec{v}(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x) = m(x), V(\tau) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} \exp[L(x)] d\psi + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(\tau) = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r), \log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j v = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2, \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x)$$

$$(\Box\psi)^2 = -2 \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v d^2 v, (\Box\psi)^2 = \left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dm, \bigoplus \nabla M_3^+ = \int \frac{\vee(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)} dV$$

$$= (x, y, z) \cdot (u, v, w)/\Gamma$$

$$\bigoplus C_{-}^{+} = \int \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta] d\psi$$

$$= L(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial l} F(x)$$

$$= (\Box\psi)^2$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

Blackhole and whitehole is value of variable into constance lastly. Universe and the other dimension built with relativity energy and potential energy constructed with. Euler-Langrange equation and two dimension of surface in power of vector equation.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{hG}{c^3}}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}kl^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$e^{x \log x} = x^x, x = \frac{\log x^x}{\log x}, y = x, x = e$$

A right comittment on symmetry surface in zeta function and quantum group theorem.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx + \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

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

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \int \int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} i + x^2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x \log x}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \to \partial f \to dx \to cons$$

Heat equation restruct with entropy from low energy to high energy flow to destroy element.

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = (\exists \int \vee (R + \nabla_I \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\bigoplus M_3^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x)$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} L(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, L(x) = \frac{V(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$l(x) = L^{'}(x), \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), V^{'}(\tau) = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Weil's theorem.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int \int \int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, S^2 = \pi r^2 \cdot S(x)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3}{\tau(x)}$$

$$\eta = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, \bar{h} = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_i dx_j$$

$$\delta \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}$$

$$Z(x, h) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{qT^m}{m} = \delta(x)$$

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + px + q, m(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qx^m)^{'}}{f(x)}$$

Higgs fields in Weil's theorem component and Singularity theorem.

$$Z(T, X) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^k T^m}{m}, Z(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x), F = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Integral of rout equation.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh} \frac{m}{m+1} = 0, \int x^m = \frac{x^m}{m+1}$$

Mesh create with Higgs fields. This fields build to native function.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int x^m = mx^m, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh}(x) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} ||ds^2|| = T^{\mu\nu}, V(\tau) = \int e^{x \log x} d\psi = l(x)$$

$$R_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}T^{\mu\nu}, G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$F(x) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, \frac{d}{dV}F(x) = V^{'}(x)$$

Integral of rout equation oneselves and expired from string theorem of partial function.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x) = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Open set group construct with D-brane.

$$\nabla(\Box\psi)^{'} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$(f(x), g(x))^{'} = (A^{\mu\nu})^{'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial x \end{pmatrix} \cdot (f(x,y), g(x,y))$$

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

Differential equation of complex variable developed from imaginary and reality constance.

$$\delta(x) \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z) dxdydz) d\psi$$

Gravity equation oneselves built with partial operator.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V_\tau^{'}(x)$$

Global differential equation is oneselves component.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} = e^{-f}dV$$

が求まり、

$$p^\alpha n = \sqrt[n]{p}$$

$$n^{\sqrt[n]{p}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= n^{p^{\frac{1}{n}}} = n^{-n^p}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = e^{-x\log x}$$

となり、k の素イデアルの密度 M に対して、

$$\lim_{s\to 1+0} \sum_{p\in M} \frac{1}{(N(p))^s} / \log \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \text{M の密度 (density)}$$

$$\alpha(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g^{'} & g^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt, \mathcal{B}(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}, h\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f & f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g & g^{'} & g^{''} \\ h & h^{'} & h^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt$$

これらは、Gul'faid-Fuks コホモロジーの概念を局所化することにより、形式的ベクトル和のつくるコホモロジーとして、導かれている。

$$p = e^{x\log x}, e^{-x\log x}$$

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

p の取り得る範囲で、Hilbert 多様体は、

$$||ds^2|| = 0, 1$$

の種数の値を取る。この補空間が種数３である。

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

$$= [\infty]/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\geq [\infty]/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} \cdot T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$= \frac{n}{n+1}\Gamma^n = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

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

$$\beta(p,q) = \int e^{-\sin\theta\cos\theta} \int \sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

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

$$\int \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} dx_m$$

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

大域的積分の代数幾何の量子化での計算は、ガンマ関数になっている。

$$\frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = \int e^x x^{1-t} dx$$

代数幾何の量子化の因数分解は、加減乗除の式の m,n の組み合わせ多様体でのガンマ関数同士の計算になる。
ベータ関数の逆関数は、ベータ関数であり、重力子の平方根も、ゼータ関数であり、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

この式を因数分解しても、フェルマーの定理になり、

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

$$x^n + y^n \geq z^n$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q))^2 - \Gamma(p,q)^2 = 0$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) - \Gamma(p,q))(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) + \Gamma(p,q)) = 0$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分と部分積分多様体の因数分解も

$$(\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{'}(\gamma))(\int\int \Gamma^{'}(\gamma)dx_m)(e^\pi - \pi^e) = (\square - \not\square)(\square + \not\square)$$

重力と反重力の因数分解になり、

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

$$(2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))) = 0$$

オイラーの虚数とオイラーの公式の因数分解も、ベータ関数になり、

$$= (99-96)(94+92)(90-87)(85+82)(80-78)\cdots = 0$$

素数の差分同士が、２になり、何故、素数が始まりに、２であるかが、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(5-3)(7+13)(17-19)(23+29)(31-37)(41+47)(51-53)\cdot}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 20\cdot(-2)\cdot 52\cdot(-6)\cdot 88\cdot(-2)\cdots} = \int \frac{1}{\beta(p,q)}dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

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

$$(\beta(p,q) - \beta(p,q)^{-1})(\beta(p,q) + \beta(p,q)^{-1}) = 0$$

これは、

$$\Gamma(2) = \beta(5,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(5-3)}$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2} 2^{t-1} dx = \sqrt{e} = \zeta(s)$$

これは、以下の式と同じく、

$$\beta(p,q) = \Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\square^2}} \right)$$

これは、特殊相対性理論の複素多様体であり、

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

素数の順位に素数の数値が対応している。

$$\Gamma(5) = 3 = \square = 3$$

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 = \square = 2$$

$$\Gamma(2) = 1 = \square = 1$$

$$e^{\pi} = \pi^{e}$$

$$x = \sqrt{g}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\square^2}} \right)$$

以上であり、素数の神秘に、円周率と超越数が関係してる。

$$x = 2^{e-1^{e-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{g} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{x \log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$e^{x \log x}, x = 2, 2^2 = 4, 2^2 = e^{2 \log 2}, 4 = e^{\log 4}, \log 4 = \log \log 4 = \sqrt{4 \log 4} = 1 - 2 = 1$$

アーベル多様体の基本群が、コルモゴロフ方程式になり、

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f(x,y)^{a_k} = \pi(\chi, x) = \int x \log x dx$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

これらが、ヒッグス場の方程式であり、

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

ベータ関数の単体分割が、ゼータ関数であることが、締めに来る。

$$\frac{\beta(p,q)}{x \log x} = \zeta(s)$$

以下が、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想が同型である証明の文になっている。

Global area in integrate and differential of equation emerge with quantum of image function built on. Thurston conjugate of theorem come with these equation, and heat equation of entropy developed it' equation with. These equation of entropy is common function on zeta function, eight of differential structure is with fourth power, then gravity, strong boson, weak boson, and Maxwell theorem is common of entropy equation. Euler-Lagrange equation is same entropy with quantum of material equation. This spectrum focus is, eight of differential structure bind of two perceptive power. These more say, zeta function resolved is gravity and antigravity on non-catastrophe on D-brane emerge with same power of level in fourth of power. This quantum group of equation inspect with universe of space on imaginary and reality of Laplace equation.

It is possibility of function for these equation to emerge with entropy of fluctuation in equation on prime parammeter. These equation is built with non-commutative formula. And these equation is emerged with fundamental formula. These equation group resolved by Schrödinger, Heisenberg equation and D-brane. More spectrum focus is, resolved equation by zeta function bind with gravity, antigravity and Maxwell theorem. More resolved is strong boson and weak boson to unite with. These two of power integrate with three dimension on zeta function.

Imaginary equation with Fouier parameter become of non-entropy, which is common with antigravity of power. Integrate and differential equation on imaginary equation develop with rotation of quantum equation, curve of parameter become of minus. Non-general relativity of integral developed by monotonicity, and this equation is same energy on zeta function.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) - f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x)$$

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation resolved is

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i$$

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

This function common with zeta equation. This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2$$

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

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r)$$

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

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

Next resolved function is Laplace equation in imaginary and reality fo antigravity, gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = 0$$

This function developed with universe of space.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

This equation also resolved of zeta function.
ここが、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想の中核の文である。

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

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson, Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

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

on zeta function resolved with

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

となり、これらは、クレイ数学研究所の集大成である。

付け加えると、

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

であり、

$$\Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(2,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(2-3)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{-\frac{1}{12}} = \Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2}(-2)^{t-1}dx, \Gamma(-3) = \int e^{3}(-3)^{t-1}dx, \int e^{-2}e^{3}(-2)^{t-1}(-3)^{t-1}dx = \int e^{1}(-2)^{u}(-3)^{u}dx$$

$$\int e^{1}(-1)z^{n}dx = \int wedx = -\log x^{'} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(p,q) = (\beta(p,q))^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma(-1) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \cdots = -\frac{1}{12}$$

と、一見、無限大に行くように見える数式も、ガウスが、すごい人と言える所以である。