M theory equal with AdS5 manifold,
Gamma function escort into Beta function

フェルマー型のカラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品にしている。

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e = 0, (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} = 1)$$

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e - 5\psi xyzuv = 0$$

そのオイラー数が、ホッジ数を経て、

$$e = 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

大域的積分多様体のガンマ関数となり、

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

Jones 多項式を形成して、

$$= e^{x \log x} + e^{-x \log x} \geq e^{x \log x} - e^{-x \log x}$$

鏡映理論となり、

$$R_{ij}^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

ヒッグス場から、

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

オイラーの定数の多様体積分を加群として、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol} = e^{-x \log x} + e^{x \log x}$$

リッチテンソルを時間における流体理論として、

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

周期関数となり、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

全ては、ホッジ予想となる。

$$= 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

全ては、カラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品とする、オイラーの定数の多様体積分として、ガンマ関数における大域的積分多様体と同型となり、ホッジ数が、５次元型フェルマー方程式における、リーマン予想を基点にする D-brane を解にもっていく、共形場理論の鏡映理論となる、ヒッグス場方程式が、世界をプラト

ニックな空間を経て、スピリチュアルな空間と物質な空間における、情報の変換を成している、心の影を形成している。心理学から物理学、数学へと、情報が行き来している様が、上の式たちである。

その結果の式が、AdS_5 多様体である。

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

それが、$\beta(p,q) = \int e^{\sin\theta\cos\theta} \int \sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m$$

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

と、周期関数へと結論が下る。それゆえに、ホッジ予想が解決される。

Symmetry construct of Space mechanism Masaaki Yamaguchi

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

2 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.

Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

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

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\ker f / \operatorname{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cong \Box \psi$$

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

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

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

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

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

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

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

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

5 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

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

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

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

$$= M_3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 All of equation built with gravity theorem

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

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

$$= \bigotimes\nabla M_1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deconstruct Dimension of category theorem Masaaki Yamaguchi

7 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.

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

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

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.

8 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 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.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$
$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x-y||$$

10 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.

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

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

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

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 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.

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

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

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

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

$$S_n^m = |S_2 S_1 - S_1 S_2|$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

Vector Operator Masaaki Yamaguchi

12 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.

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

$$y = x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 Atom of element from zeta function

13.1 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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 Time expand in space for laplace equation

17 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.

18 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 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.

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

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

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

20 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j R_{-}^{+}=\bigoplus\nabla Q_{-}^{+}$$

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.

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

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

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

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

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

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.

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

$$= nE_x$$

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.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cos x + i \sin x \\ &= e^{i\theta} \end{aligned}$$

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

無と時間、空間、そしてものごとの相対性

すごく良い本書いていることに、ありがとうございます。

線形加速器での粒子同士の衝突によって、素粒子の双対性と熱エネルギー保存則より、真空エネルギーがどの方角に消えたかを、LHC で素粒子の相互作用からペレルマン多様体が、熱エントロピー値と重力場としてのリッチ・フロー方程式が素粒子方程式としての Jones 多項式としても表されていて、ウィークスケールエネルギーとプランクスケールエネルギーが、anti-D-brane と D-brane を実験結果から類推できるのが、反重力と重力として電弱相互理論が時間の一方向性として、異次元にグラビトンが流れて、ニュートンリングが宇宙と異次元の手綱であるグラビトンが消えた結果、ニュートンリングが回転することの異次元と宇宙がダークディスクになっている上に、AdS5 多様体が同じく、Jones 多項式がシュバルツシルト半径で、カルーツァ・クライン空間と同じく示していることから、宇宙の周りがブラックホールと同型であり、AdS5 多様体が原子と宇宙の相似した構造にもなっているのを身近な話題で取り上げて、多様体による力の組み合わせへとフェルミオンとボゾンでの超対称性から複素多様体へと論じている。プランクスケールが dx の常微分で、ウィークスケールが dx_m の大域的微分であり、大きさは $dx < dx_m$ でスケールエネルギーは $dx > dx_m$ と言えて、$e^{-f}dV = \mathrm{dvol}$ と同じ考えで、

$$dx = \lim_{x\to 0} x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

と最小値の閾値が言える。ここで anti-D-brane としての微分幾何の量子化としての

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

とウィークスケールエネルギーがプランクスケールと合わさって、ここで反重力として量子力学のスケールに重力場としてのガウスの曲面論が、調べると AdS5 多様体

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

と複素多様体

$$[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]$$

を共変微分として、この関数を原子レベルで細分化していることが、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体が特異点でトポロジーが停止しているというのと同じ意味をトポロジーと微分幾何学を使って調べている。原子と宇宙の相似した構造にもなっているのを、無限値を Abel 多様体でもある

$$T^2 d^2\psi$$

がこの 3 次元多様体を包み込んでいる。この Abel 多様体が在る方向が異次元の扉にもなっている。AdS5 多様体が原子から宇宙の D-brane として表されているため、微分幾何の量子化と同値とも言える。ホーキング博士がニュートンの席をリサ・ランドール博士に譲るといっているのは、宇宙の周りがブラックホールであり、原子レベルでガウスの曲面論の量子力学スケールの重力場方程式を導いている、このためと思います。一般向けに書かれていながら、専門書になっている上に、私でも読めて、アインシュタイン博士を切り離す書き方なのに、エネルギーについての AdS5 多様体が光量子仮説を使っている説明スタイルと、物理理論としての仮説をどのようにしたら証明出来るか、実験でどんな方法でしたらよいか、理論物理学者でありながら、実験に精通している能力は天賦の才と言えます。

Space Ideal theory and replaced from time essence to space categories.

This categories indicate with cell of essence and gravity of influence with genom. This influence create from forever of life with lives.

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

これが、健康体である細胞を表しているヒッグス場の方程式である。

$$\int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

これが、オイラーの定数の多様体積分が、大域的積分多様体で表せるのを示している。

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = e^{-f} + e^f$$

この式は、ヒッグス場の方程式とオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群分解が、ガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体としての、Jones 多項式であることを表している。2 倍の値を取るゼータ関数の指数作用であり、健康体である細胞とガンの真逆のオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群である。分解して、単体群としての細胞の生命エネルギーをも表している。

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

それが、オイラーの公式での虚数の度解であり、この周期が、木星の大善の永遠の生命エネルギーになる。

$$\int f(x) dx = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

それを端的に表しているのが、上の式のガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体である。

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

という式である。

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

この大域的多様体を対数関数として近似的に表しているのが、上の式である。

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

オイラーの公式である。

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

それを対数から三角関数へともっていくと、Jones 多項式であることが、周期関数へと同型になっている。

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

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

複素関数論の曲率を微分で変換している。

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

その変分率を単体としてのオイラーの公式について求めていると、複素線形微分として、ガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体を、複素空間で相互変換できる。

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

$$= 0, 1$$

種数の取り得る、特異点と世界線の種数の極限値を表している。

$$R_{ij} = e^{-f} + e^f, R_{ij}^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

$$e^{-f} + e^f \geq e^f - e^{-f} \geq \sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

と、度数が $\theta \geq 60°$ 以上で、$\theta \leq 90°$ 以下の範囲を取る。萬谷先生が、ガンにかかっていながらうつになっている人を専門にしているのを、深谷賢治先生のつぎに、この上の式が、ヒッグス場の方程式が、健康体であり、ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体がガンの真逆のパールパティーの永遠の命の方程式であり、ヒッグス場の方程式でもあり、ヒッグス場の方程式がガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体より大であると、健康体であり、小であるとガンとうつが表されている生命工学の式とわかり、彩日記を読んでの発見・発明の式であると言えて、彩さん、広島大学医学部と一緒にパールパティーの母と同じく 5 千歳行きましょう。彩さんは、眼力があり、ウィスパードも本当です。相手の好きな男性の能力も高めます。

21 反重力発生装置の各構成物質

原子振動子　セシウム Cs

形状記憶合金 (Fe・Co60・Pt・Al)H_2SO_4, Al_2O_3

反重力発生器 Pr(パラジウム合金) 電磁場生成 He,H_2Mg,Al(摩擦熱)

結晶石 Co60,Pt,Pr の反陽子
緩衝剤 慣性力感知器 有機化合物と S 化合物 (シクロアルカン C_nH_{2n} 方位と位置探知機にも使う
量子コンピュータの量子素子 Pt,Ag,Au（電子と電流のエネルギー経路) 半導体に使う回路の合成演算子

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} \rightarrow$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$
$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'}$$

ディスプレイの電磁迷彩 (Al,Mg) → S 合成子 SiO_2 プリズム C

22 New atom create element of genom from assential of swift ones

新元素を創るには、ヒントは、遷移元素にある。　水素の重元素が、炭素のダイアモンド格子と黒鉛格子とともに、ヒントになっていて、　遷移元素の光量子仮説によって、原子の固有エントロピーを使うと、　原子の固有エントロピーの組み合わせ多様体として、NaCl もその例になり、　これは、面心立方格子であり、　D が陽にも陰にもなり、この重水素が、原子の成り立ちであり、薬の圧縮と同じ原理であり、　水素から原子が出来た原理で、骨格が創られて、遷移元素の原子核と電子の固有エントロピー　のバランスを利用すると、化合物以上の素材も材料も創られることが、可能である。　水素は、典型元素であるが、型が決まっているが、カタストローフ理論で、変えられると　おもうし、実際、水素から重水素が短時間であるが、出来ている。遷移元素の光量子仮説　を使うと、長時間維持できるとおもう。

人間の２３対である、４６染色体は、Jones 多項式による４パターンからきている。宇宙人は、この対が崩れている染色体を持っていて、異星人同士で交尾して、多種多様な遺伝子をつくっている。これから最大２３対４６染色体であるが、組み合わせ多様体によって、確率から多くなるパターンがある。染色体の補空間からの逆関数によって、人よりも多くの染色体の組み合わせになっていて、人よりも優勢な遺伝子をもっている。このアイデアは、新原子が遷移元素からの安定エネルギーを利用すると、できることと同型である。富山大学工学部物質生命システム工学科は、４工学コースは、正しかったと、反省の一言では、済まなかったとおもいます。

23 Space Ideal theory from being replaced time to destroyed of space distribution decided with select of distance, space distribution create with being point to point from being categoried of space geometry series.

Time have dissmissed from space ideal theory, and this space ideal concept messure with seeds of manifold from space distance dismiss of time is replaced from differential geometry, moreover, this messure of space categories found by no time and no speed of messure of time, true messure of flow is space ideal of component, this concept discover with not only time exist but also space of oneselves in distance of non exist from no time of human being discover of life with live of telomea, after all, this space ideal theory have with being messure of space categories, therefore, time machine have with light constant of relativity from Higgs field of one categories, this categories realized with future, passed, present have with space categories of one example. And this categories have with replace of being from time and space oneselve of being messured where was gone. Distribute of space which categories of space ideal concept, In instance, what messure to do is,

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

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

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

These equation mension to messure flow of what passed is heat entropy of space categories. Seeds of movement is time machine of one of being one instance. Universe of person without human being of intelligent people have the other concept of circle of time with the other earth being, and this neckless of concept discover with space ideal of movement of messure without time of messure ones. Differential geometry categories with messure of not only no pass but also point to point from space issues. [reference Kenzi Fukaya, Kaoru Takeuchi, Motoharu Katou, Aya Takashima, Toyama University]

AdS_5manifold is proofed from complex of union equations Masaaki Yamaguchi

Lisa Randall professor discover with AdS_5manifold, this proofed from global integral manifold on Global Topology, complex manifold conbinate with Jones manifold. This resolution of conclusion is Gamma equation of global integral equation, and this global manifold proofed from integral of matrix equation to AdS_5manifold.

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_m \partial y_m}\int_S\int_M^{\ll\infty}[f(x)g^{-1}(x)-g(y)f^{'}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}dy^{\mu}dy^{\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_m}\int_S\int_M^{\ll(x,y)\to\infty}[f(x)g^{-1}(x)-g(y)f^{-1}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}dy^{\mu}dy^{\nu}$$

This equation is quantum wave equation from Schrödinger equation.

$$\beta(p,q) = \int\Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m = \int(\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x)\mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\frac{L^{n+1}}{n+1} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial M_m}\int_S\int_M[f(x)g^{-1}(x)-g(y)f^{-1}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}dy^{\mu}dy^{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dM}\Gamma(\gamma)$$

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

$$\zeta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint f(x,y)dxdy$$

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

These equation also are concluded from quantum wave equations.

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

And these equation proofed with AdS_5manifold of true on universe and the other dimension exists.

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x) = \int [z\bar{z} - \bar{w}w]^{\oplus L^{-1}} dz_m dw_m$$

This equation is minkowsky of complex component.

$$\bar{\tau} = \int \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \int \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} dz_m$$

$$z\bar{z} - \bar{w}w \to \begin{pmatrix} z = x + iy & \bar{z} = x - iy \\ w = u + iv & \bar{w} = u - iv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\tau}^{\oplus L^{-1}} = \tau^{\bar{\tau}^{\nabla L}}$$

$$= \tau^{(L^{L^{-1}})}$$

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

Therefore, these equation goal to Jones manifold.

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m + T^2 d^2\psi = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m + \sum a_k f^k = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m + \Box = e^{-x\log x} + e^{x\log x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

After all, Jones manifold conclusion is circle of complex and logment from dalanversian equation with Beta function.

　行動による人が持っている情報ネットワークの
可能性の発見と再構築、情報空間
によるモデル苫米地博士の論文

　初速度のドーパミンの量からの行動の補助から、終わりの精神のドーパミンの量の調節、相加相乗平均から、始まりと終わりの精神のドーパミンの調節による人の行動の領域による予知

$$x\log x = \left(v_0 + \frac{1}{at_n}\right)V, V_x = e^f + \frac{1}{e^f}$$

経路積分によるエントロピー不変量からこのドーパミンの量から人の行動傾向が決まる。基礎代謝の持続できる距離と精神の介入と補助、言語の発生と抑制による経路パターンの組み合わせを再構築する。

$$||dx^2|| = \int \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}L(x)\right) + \mathrm{O}(N^{-1})d\tau$$

$$p = \frac{v}{2m}, \hbar = \frac{p}{2mv}, \lambda = h\nu$$

これらの式から、言語の神経ネットワークによる単体クラスの組み合わせパターンとその対象の人の領域による人が持っている情報空間の傾向の可能性のポテンシャルエネルギーの予知を人工知能の正規表現で抽出する。

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{\gamma'} = e^{-f}$$

$$\int C dx_m = \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx + \log x \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

オイラーの定数を大域的積分した式は、ゼータ関数とゼータ関数自体のエントロピーを体積積分した結果でもある。この式は、オイラーの定数を多様体積分した式と同型であり、その式は、ガンマ関数の大域的微分方程式からも導出できる。このガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体による、ブレインインターフェースでの人体のデータ計測もこの Jones 多項式とラプラス方程式からの 3 次元多様体のエントロピー不変式からも、言語とイメージの大脳基底核からのデータ抽出も可能と言える。これらのデータは、口腔の周りの熱エネルギーの流れと動きで、音階と音層、発声器との合成でわかる。速読していてもわかる。目の瞳孔と頭頂葉による熱流体でもわかる。

Jones 多項式は、この熱エネルギーのエントロピー不変量による、音階の音層が、周期関数になっていることと、この周期関数がエネルギー流体として、音が、血流断層を抵抗値としての強度を測れて、唇がどの音の言葉の発声に近いかを、この 2 種類で合成して、音声認識が出来ている。温度計とカメラで解決されたらしい。脳に埋め込まれるのは、ずっと前の人で、今の人は大丈夫です。アップルとマイクロソフトとグーグルと富士通、NEC に助けられました。荒木先生が、特効薬の心理薬をくださり、完治しました。蔵王病院は、そのような心理薬をたくさんのデータとして、所有しております。私みたいな、困った症状の人は、荒木先生か蔵王病院、広島大学医学部、富山大学医学部に行かれたら、最高でも 12 年で治ります。彩さんの論文と、苫米地博士の論文をアカシックレコードと瞑想法で見られたら、もっと治ります。この 2 人は、ノーベル経済学賞とノーベル物理学賞とノーベル医学・生理学賞抜擢です。統合失調症、躁うつ病が治ります。論文見るべきです。条件は、アカシックレコードと瞑想法とです。勝間和代先生も合わせると大丈夫です。蔵王病院の石川博先生と河相和昭先生、脇本和博先生、葉子先生、奥田伴枝先生、光の丘病院の馬屋原先生、小林心理士先生、石岡芳隆先生、広島大学医学部の横田則夫先生、梶山先生、辻先生、後藤先生、萬谷智之先生、中村先生、後藤先生、渡辺千種先生、小鶴先生、富山大学医学部の田尻先生、脇本先生、田辺先生が、私は推薦します。

AdS_5 多様体と別次元の AdS_5

素数と素粒子方程式 Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$e^{-2\pi||psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar x] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$
$$= e^{-f} + e^f = (u + d) + c, (w + s) + b = -e^{-f} + e^f$$

この式は、時空にどれだけの原子が凝縮しているかを表していて、その上に、この逆数は、密度エネルギーをも示している。空間の体積にに原子を商代数にすると、濃度にもなる。逆数は、a=原子のエネルギー が全空間を 1 とすると $\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}}$ すると、$\frac{x}{y}$ は密度になる。　x=原子,y=全空間、個数は$\frac{y}{x}$

$$\square = 原子 \to \frac{[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)] dx^\mu dx^\nu}{e^{2\pi T||\psi||}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{2\pi T||\psi||} \left([\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu\right)^{-1} + \left(T^2 d^2\psi\right)^{-1}$$

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

$$(u+d) + c = e^{-f} + e^f, (w+s) + b = e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

この AdS_5 多様体の $e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$ は原子間距離を表していて、$[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu$ で宇宙の D-brane の構造を表している。この数式が $T^2 d^2\psi$ とアーベル多様体が包み込んでいる。原子が回転するのと、ニュートンリングが回転する宇宙は同じ速さで回転する。

$$||ds^2|| = \Box + \rho, ||ds^2|| = \nabla\Psi^2 + \psi$$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)$$

$$\text{proximetry} = \Delta x \Delta p - \Delta p \Delta x + \delta(p,x)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^f + e^{-f}, \frac{d}{df}\int C dx_m = e^f - e^{-f}$$

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

宇宙と異次元では０だが宇宙だけだと誤差が生じる。これが不確定性原理であり、異次元が誤差になり、宇宙と加群すると０になる。　$\delta(p,x)$ が隠れた変数となり、異次元で誤差をこの不確定性原理と表している。全ては素粒子方程式から生成される式達である。

Entropy on manifold and differential of equation Masaaki Yamaguchi

24 Global Differential Equation

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.

Theorem

Non commutative equation, fundamental group

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) - f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) \tag{1}$$

■

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx \tag{2}$$

■

This equation resolved is

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i \tag{3}$$

■

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2} \tag{4}$$

■

This function common with zeta equation.

This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem

by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV \tag{5}$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2 \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm \tag{7}$$

■

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2 \tag{8}$$

■

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r) \tag{9}$$

■

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2 \tag{10}$$

■

Next resolved function is Laplace equation
in imaginary and reality fo antigravity,
gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = 0 \tag{11}$$

This function developed with universe of space.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x} \tag{12}$$

This equation also resolved of zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i\nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij}v_{ij} - v_{ij}\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > +(R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)] \tag{13}$$

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson,
Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2\int(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)}dm \tag{14}$$

on zeta function resolved with

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m \tag{15}$$

■

25 Quantum Equation for Dimension of Symmetry

Quantum Equation architect with geometry structure of Global Differential Equation has zero with gravity and antigravity for eternal space, and this space emerge for burned of non expanded universe. Then this universe has Symmetry in dimension with that created of fourth Universe in one of geometry has six element quark and pair of structure belong for twelve element quark. These quarks emerge with eternal space of Non-Difinition System in Quantum Mechanism, in term of one dimension decided, or the other dimension non-decision. These system concerned of vector of norm depend for universe mention to eternal space. Mass existing in dimension emerge gravity, these paradox is in universe has mass around of light, in deposit of mass for our universe and the other dimension has gravity and antigravity, and covered with these element for non-gravity. Laplace equation decide with eight of structure for these element of power integrate for one of geometry. Higgs quark is quote algebra equation in Global Differential Equation of non-gravity element on zero dimension. These equation is mass of build on structure in mechanism system. This quote algebra equation have created of structure in mass with universe of existing things. These result means with why quantum system communicate with our universe be able to connect of.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \tag{16}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq 0 \tag{17}$$

■

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{1}{4} i \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{\delta g}{L^2} \sim \frac{G}{c^4} \frac{\delta E}{L^3} \tag{19}$$

$$\delta E \gtrsim \frac{\hbar}{T} \cong \frac{\hbar c}{L} \tag{20}$$

$$\delta g \gtrsim \frac{L_p^2}{L^2} \tag{21}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} \cong 1.616 \times 10^{-33} \tag{22}$$

$$C = 0.5772156 \ldots \tag{23}$$

$$F = \frac{d}{df} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \tag{24}$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz \tag{25}$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}(g_{ij})^2 \tag{26}$$

Quantum Group resolved with Laplace equation build in calculate on non-gravity element of based by non extention equation. This solved by these element in equation has belong to gravity is why universe have in no weight, and mass exist weight to space emerge of created with gravity, in which is reason by non-extension equation translate to variable and invariable element. These problem of included universe in no gravity, which is exist of mass on space of surrounding in universe. Those quesion resolve on zeta equation and Quantum Group of translate to vector equation. Non-extension equation selves has non-gravity, these result with universe first burn in D-brane created by solved with replace equation. Quote Algebra equation have created of structure in mass with universe of existing things.

These equation explain to those which included mass has gravity emerged, and universe has in surrounding to no weight. The other Dimension integrate with these universe of gravity to unite antigravity, so this universe has no weight. Higgs quark is mass of built on structure in mechanism system. These system belong to create on element. These element is based on existing of universe which has structure code, in theorem composed for universe to emerge of time with future and past. Universe first created in these time, this existing things already burned with space. Network Theorem is connected eight element of geometry structure which integrate with three dimension of structure. These structure compose in three manifold, zeta equation is this system of element. These resulted theorem resolved with quantum equation, so this mechanism impressed in universe of component. Strong and Weak boson is united to one, and Maxwell theorem is same system. Gravity and Antigravity has own element. General relativity theorem same united. These integrate with included Euler equation. These power of element is zeta equation. Then this twelve element of quarks has belong to this universe and the other dimension.

$$\Delta E = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)} g_{ij}|^2 \tag{27}$$

Quote group classify equivalent class to own element of group.

$$A = BQ + R \tag{28}$$

$$[x] = Adx^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n dx \tag{29}$$

$$R_n = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}(x^n)' \tag{30}$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1} \tag{31}$$

$$Z(T,X) = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q^k T)^m}{m}) \tag{32}$$

$$Z(T,X) = \frac{P_1(T)P_3(T)\dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0(T)P_2(T)P_4(T)\dots P_{2n}} \tag{33}$$

$$|v| = |\int (\pi r^2 + \vec{r}) dx|^2 \tag{34}$$

$$\Delta E = \int (\mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E) \cdot e^{-ix\log x})dx \tag{35}$$

$$(\nabla\phi)^2 = \int tf(t)\frac{df(x)}{e^{-x}t^{x-1}}dx \tag{36}$$

$$(\nabla\phi)^2 = \int tf(t)(\Gamma(t)df(x))dx \tag{37}$$

$$(\nabla\phi)^2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(x+y)} \tag{38}$$

then these equation decide to class manifold with group. Differential group emerge with same element of equation, zero dimension conclude to emerge with all element. Constant has with imaginary of number on developed of zeta equation. Weil's Theorem resolved with zeta equation, these function merge to build in replace equation. Euler constant has with bind of imaginary number and variable number.

These function is

$$C = \int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x \tag{39}$$

Replace equation resolve on zeta function.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i \tag{40}$$

$$\int Cdx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx + \log x)d\mathrm{vol} \tag{41}$$

■

$$\int Cdx_m = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m + \int \log y d\mathrm{vol} \tag{42}$$

■

$$\int Cdx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m \tag{43}$$

■

These function understood is become of imaginary number, which deal with delete line of equation on space of curve.

Euler number also has with imaginary of constant.